THE TORONTO WORLD

One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

Latest News from all Quarters of the World. Accurate, Reliable, and Free of Bias.

SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$3.00
FOUR MONTHS	1.00
ONE MONTH	25

ADVERTISING RATES:

FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL.

Commercial advertising, each insertion	8 cents
Amusements, meetings, etc	10 cents
Reports of annual meetings and financial statements of corporations	15 cents

Special rates for contract advertisements and for preferred positions.

MONDAY MORNING MARCH 24, 1884.

Who Shall We Blame?

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In the editorial remarks of the Toronto Globe of the 19th inst., under the heading "Unravelling the plot," I observe the assertion is made that "every word of the evidence will be read and digested, &c., by all to whom honor and honesty are dear, and who are as concerned for the fair fame of their country as for their own," and it occurs to me that it might be a matter of speculation as to how many or what proportion of politicians—including members of parliament—will, according to this definition, or proposition, be found "reading and inwardly digesting," &c., and as you, Mr. Editor, have since your commencement up to the present time, in treating of public matters, or of matters of public interest, maintained a spirit of independency of all political partyism, your opinion on this point, as well as on the question of how far the complainants in this case may be considered as standing in a fairer or better light than those against whom they have entered the complaints, might be interesting to your readers—amongst whom is C. R.

Owen Sound, March 20, 1884.

The whole crime is a discreditable one. Just what the degree of guilt attaching to the several parties is, we shall not attempt to say, but shall try and place the matter before our readers so that they may apportion the blame themselves.

In the first place we have not the shadow of a doubt that a conspiracy existed to overturn the Mowat government, and that Bunting, Meek, and Wilkinson were parties to it. Men still more prominent in the conservative party than these were cognizant of what was going on. There was, further, a fund raised in some mysterious way to buy over government supporters. Bunting, Wilkinson, and Meek did the feeling; the buying and the paying. As to the guilt of these men there ought not to be any doubt. They plotted to bribe, they raised money to bribe, they went forth to bribe, and they did bribe. They bribed to overturn a government that was the choice of the people and which could not be overturned by fair means.

As for "the Yankee," Kirkland, he was no essential part of the conspiracy. They took him in with them. Besides they wanted a scapegoat.

Now as to the bribed: it does seem to us, after a careful reading of the evidence, and personal notice of the members as they gave it, that they were not as innocent as they or the Globe wish to make out. Some of them at least played with the fire too readily, and seem to have been seized with a sudden desire to expose the conspiracy only when they were cornered—they had to choose between joining hands with the conspirators or going against them. They chose the latter. Honest men do not sup with the devil, go up in his elevator, and make assignations with him, with a good end in view. The man who goes into the devil's workshop "to see just what he's up to" finds himself handling a tool before long.

As for the government: they took pretty much the only course open to them. They found men plotting against them; trying to buy up their supporters; trying to put them from places which they held from the people; and doing this by offering bribes of money and of office. They cannot be blamed for setting a trap, and catching the rats.

As for the reform party: the managers and the organs are altogether too jubilant over what is a crime in their opponents and a cause for shamefacedness to all Canadians. But in their elation they walk up in the air. Their countenance is suffused with delight, and they go about trading on their superior purity. Are they purer?

As for the conservative party: they need not seek solace in the assertion that there was a conspiracy against John Sanfield Macdonald, that there was a Speak-now letter, and a conspiracy against Alexander Mackenzie and George Brown within the reform party. This does not lessen their responsibility, or render less necessary the work of purging their party. The Buntings must be got rid of.

As for the great public outside of the party managers, the party organs, and the party leaders, The World speaks for them when it says that they are disgusted at the length to which party warfare has been carried, and that their aim and purpose hereafter shall be to have less of it and of a cleaner sample.

The Liberty of the Subject.

It was the patriotic work of our forefathers to establish the constitutional principle that the people should not be taxed without their consent; also to pass the *habeas corpus* act and other acts intended to secure the liberty of the subject. Time was when prisoners were not allowed to have counsel, and when for a man to appear in the dock charged with any crime was almost equivalent to conviction and sentence. Recently we have been going too far in the other direction, and a main evil now is—not that the criminal law is too severe, but that it is too mild altogether, and that it allows far too many chances for the guilty to escape by mere technicalities. The law itself has become too much like the average policeman of our time, who is quick to lay his relentless grip upon the honest citizen who may be found on the streets carrying "a drop too much," also upon old apple women and refractory newsboys, while burglars, well known roughs and knife and pistol men go about unmolested. But while in a general way the law is far too easy on criminals, especially where crimes of violence are concerned, its treatment of persons accused but not yet proven guilty is in one respect as barbarous and unjust as it was two hundred years ago.

When an individual who has been arrested arrives at the police station, the first thing the officers of the law do is to "go through" him. His pocket-book, money, watch, papers, pocket knife, pipe, cigar case, or whatever else he may be carrying with are taken from him at once. Now, after proper investigation his money and other articles of property may be returned to him, and his loss simply through having been deprived of them for a time may not be very great. To this, however, there is one important exception. He may have in his pockets papers of great importance to himself and others, which it is his business to keep strictly private. But the law seizes such papers, as well as all others found upon him, and places them at the disposal of those whose business it is to prove him guilty, if they can. A most glaring instance of this kind of injustice has turned up in connection with the present bribery case. Wilkinson's private papers are seized and handed over to the prosecuting authorities, thus giving them an enormous advantage over him. Already one paper of great importance in the case is reported missing. Now, supposing that Wilkinson's counsel had been able to seize McKim's private papers without a moment's warning, ere the latter had been able to put them out of the way. Then the two men—the accuser and the accused—would have stood in court on something like equal terms. But, as things are, one party gets whatever advantage may accrue from having command of such private papers as were found on the party arrested; while his own papers remain safe and untouched in his own possession. This does not look like British fair play.

It is easy to see how the power to seize papers belonging to an individual who has been arrested on any criminal charge may be abused. A man might be arrested on some mere side issue of little account, while all the time the real object might be to get hold of his private papers, or to find out what was in them. But if a prisoner's private papers must be seized, then surely no one save the judge or the magistrate before whom he is brought should have them in possession. Look at the glaring injustice in the present case. McKim and Balfour have all the assistance that the seizure of Wilkinson's and Kirkland's papers can give them. But suppose counsel for the latter had the same chance at McKim's and Balfour's papers, how might the case stand then? It does seem as if either the law, or the execution of it, or both, were capable of amendment in this respect.

Toronto will be particularly interesting to visitors this year. An unusual number of big attractions will be offered. On Wednesday the great dog show opens, and when we say great we mean it, for the prizes aggregate in value very much more than has ever been offered at a similar exhibition in Canada, and the number of entries is largely in excess of those made at the average dog show on this continent. Following the bench show comes the Ontario jockey club May meeting, when the Queen's plate and $3000 added money are to be run for in two days' racing by probably the largest and finest fields of horses that have appeared on a Canadian race track, and that would not disgrace Saratoga or Monmouth park and would be a credit to Brighton Beach. Then we have the semi-centennial celebration, the Canadian association of amateur oarsmen's regatta, and to crown all our magnificent fair. These events should make Toronto not only a centre of attraction, but should cause it to be a busy year for our tradesmen, who, it is to be hoped, will enter into their spirit by heartily seconding the efforts of their promoters. The credit of our city is largely at stake, but if each affair goes off with becoming eclat Toronto will win a name for enterprise that will stand her in good stead as a place worth seeing for many a long year to come.

It is possible orangeism is not so much a political institution as some people think. It is probably true that the large majority of the brotherhood are thick and thin tories, but that is because their instincts or their reason leads them that way. The orangemen of Ireland are largely tory, but nobody believes they can be bought and sold like beasts in the shambles. But many people appear to have that opinion of the Canadian brethren. In proof of this it is only necessary to quote the Telegram of Saturday, which said:—"If the orangemen desire incorporation they must cease to be a tory brigade and become independent." That is to say to secure their rights orangemen must first prove they are corruptible. Such a suggestion is a deliberate insult to every member of the order in the country. The heads of the brotherhood have undoubtedly received recognition of their political services, but these services were rendered generally before, not after, the appointments were made. This can scarcely be called purchase. But, supposing the leading officers had not been rewarded, there is good reason to doubt if it would have had any very general effect on the rank and file. The chiefs of any large organization must have considerable influence with the members, either political or otherwise, and the only question is whether they will use it.

The spirit of "Schuylkill Jack" has invaded our public schools. One day last week a pupil at the Wellesley school threatened to shoot a companion. The latter dared his fellow scholar to carry out his threat. Without more ado the shot was fired, and the defier fell wounded. We believe it is not so long ago that a pupil at the same school was stabbed by another boy. The young rascals guilty of these things must be handled with rigor, or in a very short time every school will have its corps of banditti, and it will become necessary to search the boys for concealed weapons.

It is an ill-wind, etc. If the news that the dressed beef business has been overdone and has caused a depression does not please the dealer, it will the consumer, whose eyes will sparkle at the prospect of a fall in prices. Unfortunately, however, the consumer often fails to reap the full benefit of a tumble in provisions, the retailer playing the part of the gobbler on the way.

Chief Justice Hagarty's denunciation of one of the provisions of the Charlton seduction bill suggests the idea that a good end might be served by consulting the judges in drafting measures having for their object the suppression of crime. Their lordships are certainly in a position to know more about the subject than the average legislator.

Mr. McKim says in his evidence that so long ago as 1869 an attempt was made to bribe him with the registrarship of Wellington. The government of that day was a coalition one composed of three reformers and three conservatives. It is evident, therefore, that attempts to bribe with registrarships are not peculiar to either party in politics.

The Canada Educational Monthly points out a growing evil in our schools: the display of sumptuousness and finery made by some parents in the dress of their children. Every teacher knows that it feeds vanity, excites envy, provokes rivalry and destroys the entente cordiale of school life.

A Buffalo mechanic has been hired to sail a rickety old tub through the whirlpool rapids. The men who are willing to speculate on human lives should be sent to jail and their victims should be clapped into a lunatic asylum.

Who's got the button—the game being played on the ministerial side in the local house, looking for the Big Four whose names have not yet appeared.

The Conspiracy Case.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: In regard to the conspiracy case I may say that it appears to me that the course pursued by the Ontario government jointly with their quandom friends—Messrs. McKim, Dowling and Balfour—is very contemptable, and is likely to hasten their downtall instead of strengthening them as they imagine. This is my opinion, founded on the information so far before the public, and it appears to me that what is brought against Mr. Kirkland is simply, after all, a thing only very much of the nature of the common lobbying practised with members at every session by outside parties interested in, and desirous of carrying, some particular measure, and that the standing of Mr. Kirkland in the matter is honor itself in comparison with the position in which the government have placed themselves and their friends, Messrs. McKim, Dowling and Balfour. N. I. K.

March 20, 1884.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

Lawrence Barrett will play at the Lyceum, London, until the end of May.

Louis Harrison desires the report of his marriage in San Francisco to be contradicted.

It is said that Oscar Wilde and his bride will make a theatrical tour of America next year.

Edward E. Kidder states that Lotta will positively return to America next season. At present she is shaping her affairs toward that end.

It is whispered that Dion Boucicault is to be offered the management of a new theater—to compete with Walleck's—which is shortly to be built.

Minnie Palmer continues her English season till June 1; then she plays in her American engagement; then returns to London and will abandon the drama for the comic opera.

The report that Miss Terry has four living husbands is a mean, miserable, despicable slander, started by the venomed tongues of gossip. She has only three.

The death is announced in Flordia of Daniel B. Hopkins, a theatrical agent well known in Toronto from his connection with Barnum, Abbey, Haverly, John A. Stevens and others.

Saturday's matinee at the Grand was the largest known since the theatre has been built. It was noteworthy also for the fact that deadheads, even of the press, were rigidly excluded.

Arf Wedson and his wife, Catherine Lewis, have become reconciled. She left him about a year ago, without any well balanced reason, and has not known much good fortune and has lost caste a great deal since then.

Henry Ward Beecher says he has been to theaters four times in his life—to see Joe Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle, Salvini in Othello, Irving in Louis XI., and his sister's Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Joseph Proctor paid a visit to Mr. Irving in his dressing room in Boston the other night, and the two had a pleasant chat over old-time memories. Twenty-six years ago, in Glasgow, Irving played a small part to Proctor as the star in the Jibbenainosay.

The event last week at Paris has been Miss Nevada's debut. She was to have appeared at the Opera Comique, but she quarreled with the director and canceled the engagement. After her engagement at the Italiens she will appear in London for a short time and then sail for New York.

It is said that Lawrence Barrett's decision to cut Hamlet and Shylock from his repertory while at Mr. Irving's theatre, London, is attributable to a desire to extend a generous courtesy to the English actor, who is so strongly identified with these roles at his own theatre.

Preparations are being made by Brooks & Dickson for the Ristori tour of 1884-85, which begins Sept. 29. The repertorie will embrace Lady Macbeth, Mary Antionette, Mary Stuart, Queen Elizabeth, and Medea, all of which will be played in English. The principals of the support will be brought from England.

The Pop Surprise party has come to grief at Pittsburg, Pa. John A. Mackay, the leading man, has been dissipating and insulting the other members of the company. Geo. K. Fortescue, Josie Hall, Irene Perry and May Stembler have resigned.

The Kiralfy Brothers have leased the Star theater, New York, for the months of August, September and October, to present their Sieba, the latest of French spectacles. It has been a very great success at Paris. The Excelsior company opens in San Francisco March 31 for five weeks, then appears at the Louisville exposition May 12 for three weeks, and ends the season in Chicago, opening June 2.

Mlle. Nevada has said to an interviewer that she would neither enter a convent or the marriage state, but would remain eternally betrothed to art. Art was her bridegroom, whom she would never forsake or betray. The interviewer hinted that Patti had said the same in the same good faith, yet had broken her vow. "Do you think," asked Mille. Nevada roguishly, "that Patti, if she could, would do all over again what she has done?"

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Boston wants an elevated railroad. The legislature has given its permission for the erection of the structure, but the city council is reticent.

Some of the older business men of Cincinnati express alarm that the yield of lard in that city has fallen off 3,296,000 pounds since last season.

Mr. Magnin, governor of the bank of France, gave a grand reception lately at his official residence on the anniversary of the bank's foundation, eighty-four years ago.

The remains of the celebrated tenor, Mario, have been removed to their final resting place in Cagliaria, Sardinia, at the expense of the state and the commune of Cagliari.

The Lancet thinks that Gen. Gordon owes his success to having a specally well-balanced mind, and being at the same time firm and sympathetic. "He is not one," says the editor, "who has any great love or leaning to what is called 'brilliancy' in exploit."

The number of suicides reported from Monaco of late has been so great as to invite a suspicion that some are the invention of the Riviera press, which, in the interest of Nice and other towns, is anxious for the suppression of the gambling tables.

On the occasion of Baker Pasha's battle at El Teb an English officer placed a revolver to the head of an Egyptian and ordered him to advance. The Egyptian, quietly putting aside the weapon, said, in an astonished tone, "I advance!" adding proudly, "No; I am an Egyptian," and he took to his heels.

There are forty-five women medical students in Paris, the majority of whom are Sclavs. At Liege, says the Gazette Medicale, the number has increased to twenty-six. At Geneva there are seven, at Zurich thirty-three, and at Berne twenty-eight. They are fairly well received in France, but not over well treated in Switzerland.

In writing about some old-time doctors, the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal says that Dr. Henry Kittredge of Tewksbury was of a family so noted for surgical skill in successive generations that several physicians in New Hampshire applied to the legislature to have their names changed to Kittredge so as to acquire the hereditary prestige.

Capt. Austin, who calls himself a crack rifle shot, was cowardly enough to attempt recently in England the feat of shooting a potato off his wife's head. He succeeded in the first shot, but at his second his ball struck the unfortunate woman in the forehead where it glanced, saving her from death, it is true, but making a frightful scar three inches long.

Sir Joseph Bazalgette's carefully compiled statistics of the water supply of the chief cities of the world show the following per capita distribution: Rome, 160.35 gallons per head a day; Marseilles, 158.4; Washington, 143; Chicago, 102.5; Boston, 73.9; New York, 60.5; Philadelphia, 54.15; Hamburg, 45.5; Paris, 36; London 31; Berlin, 13.3.

The South African Medical Journa', which describes itself as a "bantling," complains that the ethical tone of Cape Colony is even worse than it is in England. "For a patient to suggest a consultation is to mortally offend; for one doctor to help another is unknown; and patients, in the temporary absence of their own attendant, are left to the tender mercies of chance."

Years ago John Q. Adams loved the prettiest girl in Alabama. Her parents forced her to marry a man named Jackson; who took her to Texas, where she became the mother of nineteen children. A year ago her husband died. Meanwhile John Q. Adams, who had married early, had not been idle. He acquired considerable local renown by becoming the father of twenty-one children. Recently his wife died. He has gone to Texas to marry Mrs. Jackson. The families will live on the co-operative plan.

The king of Italy has offered a gold medal to the Italian wine grower who shall produce the best effervescing wine as a substitute for champagne. Sparkling Asti and other Italian wines of the foaming class bear already a certain resemblance to champagne, and a still greater resemblance to sparkling Moselle; for they are sweet, and taken in generous quantities, are apt to give headache. The Italian champagne must be dry; but this indispensible condition offers no difficulty, for Capri is scarcely sweeter than the natural wine of champagne before the syrup is added in the process of turning it into effervescing wine.

It having been represented to the mayor of Manchester, England, that 40,000 persons there were out of work, and a petition signed by 800, all professing to have "got no work to do," having been sent in, the mayor had the fifth name on each page of the petition enquired into, and found that one person was not in Manchester at all. Nine had given wrong addresses. Five were at work, one, whose family earnings amounted to $10 a week, having got leave from his employer to attend the meeting of the unemployed. Two lived on their parents, nine upon their children or other members of their family; one upon the earnings of a woman to whom he was not married.

The London Daily News correspondent write of the battle of Teb in Egypt on Feb. 29: "Our line of march coincided with the path of, retreat of the 4th of February. Beginning near the fort, skeletons half covered with flesh dotted either side of the line of advance for miles. On the scene of the massacre of Baker's square it was strewn literally with hundreds, numbers of them in the most extraordinary attitudes, and with fleshless fingers clutching into the sand. I noticed most of them lay on their faces, and showed one or more spear thrusts in the back, head, and neck. It was a hideous picture—those grinning, half-decomposed skeletons, in their position so significant of abject despair, and it would have horrified the most hardened against such sights."

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

TORONTO, Saturday, March 22.

Retailers had a boom to-day. There is a fair enquiry for eggs, with a good supply.

The butter market continues dull and unchanged.

The posted rates of sterling exchange in New York to-day were at 490½ and 488.

A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Bay at £25½, and Northwest Land at 60s.

The weakness in wheat has taken all the vim out of the flour market, which is very inactive.

There is no change in the cheese market, which is reported weaker in England.

In New York there is nothing doing in Canadian Pacific.

The local stock market is flat and featureless.

New York stocks were irregular, becoming lower and weak in the afternoon, Lake Shore being raided.

The New York bank statement is favorable. The increase in reserve is $1,934,300, making the total surplus beyond legal requirements over $8,000,000.

Chicago—beautiful weather—and weak markets all round.

There were 37 failures in Canada for the week reported to Bradstreets, a decrease of one from the preceding week. In the corresponding weeks of 1882 and 1883 there were 10 and 32, respectively.

There were 192 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreets during the past week, as compared with 186 the preceding week, and with 196, 118 and 121, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881. About 84 per cent were those of small traders, whose capital was less than $5000.

The Beef Business Depressed.

HOBOKEN, N.J., March 22.—Large receipts of Chicago dressed beef have prostrated the business of slaughtering cattle in this section. Slaughter houses in Jersey City and Hoboken, which afforded employment to over 200 butchers, are closed. The butchers have formed a protective association, and appointed a committee to confer with the New York association that a concerted movement shall be made to crowd Chicago dressed meat out of the market.

Last Week in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The week closed in the produce market with apparently a complete bear triumph. The markets which have been steadied somewhat on Thursday and Friday broke badly again to-day. Wheat options closed lower than at any time this year, and with a lower average than has been known for 25 years. The bright warm weather and unfavorable foreign advices are given as the two leading causes.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD.—Ontario 105 to 103¾. Montreal 194 to 193¾; sales 25 at 194. Imperial 139½ to 138½; sales 10 at 138½. Northwest Land 60½ to 59½; sales 50-50-100 at 61, 50 at 60½, 100 at 60, 20 at 60. Canadian Landed Credit; sales 1 at 121. B. & L. Association 105 to 104; sales 14 at 14½ reported. British Can. L. & I.; sales 95 at 103½ reported.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD—Montreal 194½ to 194¼; sales 5 at 194½, 115 at 194¼, 1 at 194; x. d., 191½ to 190½; sales 15 at 141½, 50 at 191½. Commerce 127 to 126½; sales 50 at 126½, 8 at 126½. Montreal Telegraph company, 118 to 117½; sales 182 at 118. 25 at 118½, 33 at 119. Montreal Passenger Ry. 124 to 123½; sales 55 at 123½. Montreal Gas Co. 192½ to 191½; sales 150 at 192½, 140 at 192.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 10,000 bbls., dull; sales 12,000 bbls. No. 2 at $2.20 to $3, superfine $2.75 to $3.35, common $3.25 to $3.65, good $3.70 to $6.50, western extra $6.25 to $6.50, extra Ohio $3.35 to $6.00, St. Louis $3.40 to $6.25, Minnesota extra $5.75 to $6.75, double extra $6.80 to $6.85. Rye flour dull at $3.40 to $3.60. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 18,000 bush., lower; sales 4,018,000 bush. future and 398,000 bush. spot; exports 41,000 bush. No. 1 red state $1.18, No. 1 white state $1.19, No. 2 red March $1.07⅞, April $1.07½ to $1.08, May $1.09⅞ to $1.10⅛. Rye lower at 75c. Barley firm. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 54,000 bush, weak; sales 1,560,000 bush. future and 154,000 bush. spot; exports 160,000 bush.; No. 2 61⅞c, yellow 61c to 61½c, No. 2 March 60½c, April 61½c to 61¾c, May 62½c to 62¾c. Oats—Receipts 16,000 bush., steady; sales 505,000 bush. future and 98,000 bush. spot; mixed 33c to 41c, white 44c to 46c, No. 2 April 39½c to 39¾c, May 39½c to 40½c. Hay firm and unchanged. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee dull Rio 11c. Sugar weak; standard 7c to 7¼c, cut loaf and crushed 7¾c to 7¾c. Molasses quiet Rice firm. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow weak at 7¼c to 7 5-16c. Potatoes steady. Eggs firm at 24c. Pork dull and nominal. Beef steady. Cut meats firm, pickled hams 12c, middles nominal, long clear 9½c. Lard lower. Butter firm at 18c to 34c. Cheese firm at 12½c to 15½c.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat lower: March 88⅞c to 89⅛c, April 88⅞c to 89⅝c, May 93⅝c to 94⅛c, No. 2 spring 88⅞c to 91½c, No. 2 red 98c to $1. Corn weak at 50½c to 53c, March 50½c to 51⅝c, April 50½c to 51⅛c, May 55⅞ to 56½c. Oats weaker at 30½c to 33c, April 30½c to 30⅝c, May 34½c to 34⅝c. Rye firm at 61½c. Pork lower at $17.80 to $17.85, May $17.90 to $18.05. Lard quiet $9.35 to $9.37½, May $9.45 to $9.55. Bulk meats: shoulders $7.45, short rib $9.37½, short clear $9.55. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour 16,000 bbls., wheat 24,000 bush., corn 144,000 bush., oats 156,000 bush., rye 5000 bush., barley 28,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 29,000 bbls., wheat 52,000 bush. corn 94,000 bush., oats 87,000 bush., rye 3000 bush. barley 15,000 bush.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

The Great Canadian Route to and from the Ocean for Speed, Comfort and Safety is Unsurpassed.

Pullman Palace, Day and Sleeping Cars on all through express trains. Good dining rooms at convenient distances. No custom house examination.

Passengers from all points in Canada and Western States to Great Britain and the continent should take this route as hundreds of miles of winter navigation are thereby avoided.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

will find it advantageous to use this route as it is the quickest in point of time, and the rates are as low as by any other.

Through freight is forwarded by fast special trains and experience has proved the Intercolonial route to be the quickest for European freight to and from all points in Canada and the Western states.

The Pullman cars which leave Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday run through to Halifax without change, and those which leave Montreal on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday run through to St. John, N. B., without change.

Tickets may be obtained and also information about the route and about freight and passenger rates from

ROBT. B. MOODIE,
Western Freight and Passenger Agent,
93 Rossin House Block, York Street, Toronto.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B., Dec. 10, 1883. y1 5

J. R. BAILEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

COAL

69 YONGE ST.

N. PEARSON,
DENTIST,
No. 2 King Street west, Toronto.

ECONOMY.

"The public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small per centage of working cost."—*British Board of Trade Report.*

Owing to strict economy in the conduct of its business the Ætna Life Insurance company claims to be able to furnish Life and Endowment Insurance on more favorable terms to the public than most other Companies.

The Policyholders' Pocket Index, a standard chart issued annually by *The Spectator* Publishing Company, 16 Dey St., New York, gives the expenses of all American companies as a "Ratio to Total Income," and shows the following average for the past three years, as to companies doing business in Canada:

Ætna Life, of Hartford	10.1
Equitable, of New York	15.0
New York Life, of New York	13.2
Travellers', of Hartford	16.3
Union Mutual, of Portland	24.3
United States, of New York	26.2

It is manifest that business cannot be done without *some* expenses, and that the less expense, other things equal, the better results to those insured with profits.

WESTERN CANADA BRANCH:
York Chambers, Cor. of Toronto and Court Streets.
WM. H. ORR - - Manager

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

ASSETS - $4,500,000.

Canadian Investments over $400,000.
All Profits belong to Policy Holders.
Claims and Bonuses paid $8,000,000.

J. E. & A. W. SMITH, Gen. Agents.
Office—15 Wellington Street.
F. STANCLIFFE, Montreal,
General Manager, Canada.

IRON WIRE.

ANNEALED AND BRIGHT
STEEL, COPPERED STEEL, BRASS, COPPER } Wire.

Galvanized Iron Wire and Barb Wire for Fencing.

RICE LEWIS & SON,
Hardware and Iron Merchants, Toronto.

Telegraph Students' Instruments,
Railway and Telegraph
SUPPLIES
AT
T. J. FRAME & CO.
120 KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO.

A. G. HODGE
505 Queen street west,
Late of St. James' Hotel).
Dealer in Game and Poultry of all kinds in season. Fresh and Salt Fish, Fresh Pork, Bacon, Hams, Butter, Eggs Etc. Canned Goods of all kinds, Relishes, Etc.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
EPPS' COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradully built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in packets and tins only (½lb. and 1lb.) by Grocers labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

STORAGE Dry, Clean and Convenient Storage of Merchandise and Furniture. Low rates of Insurance. Separate Lock-up rooms if desirable. Warehouse receipts given.

BOND & FREE APPLY 246

PETER RYAN,
11 Front Street East.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

C. H. DUNNING
Butcher and Provision Dealer, 359 Yonge St.

A choice selection of FRESH MEATS, noted for the best CORNED BEEF, sugar cured hams and bacon, spiced beef, pickled tongues, etc. Poultry and vegetables of the season. Special attention is directed to our sausages, pure, clean, and fresh, our own make, and pronounced by those who have used them to be the best in the city.

☞ Telephone Communication.

$3 PER DOZEN
—FOR ALL SIZES OF—
CABINET PHOTOS

And the most substantial proof of their superior artistic qualities is that I have made more sittings during the past year than any other studio in Toronto.

THOMAS E. PERKINS,
Photographer, 293 Yonge street

THE
New Suburb

EVERY MAN

Can become his own Landlord and the happy possessor of a choice Building Lot, 25 x 160 feet, at

West Toronto Junction.

Upon the payment of $5 premium and $1 per week for 182 weeks.

This will become the Great Railway Centre of Ontario.

The Canadian Pacific Syndicate have purchased 40 acres opposite this property for the purpose of building workshops, etc.

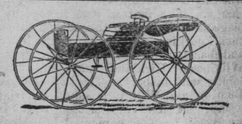
TICKETS BY THE YEAR

Are now issued at the rate of

4 cents each way; School Tickets 2 cents each way.

For full particulars and a choice of lots, an early application should be made to

295 YONGE ST.,
OR AT
720 YONGE ST., TORONTO.



We are showing the Largest Assortment in Ontario of

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, Village Carts, Dog Carts, Gladstone Wagons, (to carry four),

AND MANY OTHER KINDS

Call and convince yourselves before ordering.

☞ All the Latest American Styles.

CHARLES BROWN & CO.,
American Carriage Repository,
6 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO.

HARRY WEBB
447 Yonge St., Toronto,
CATERER,
AND
Ornamental Confectioner!

Special attention given to supplying Weddings, Evening Parties, etc. A full supply of all requisites, including Cosaques, Silver Dishes, Centres, Cutlery, Table Linen, Table Napkins, etc., constantly on hand.

Wedding Cakes and Table Decorations OUR SPECIALTIES.

PRANG & CO'S.
EASTER CARDS &
EASTER SPECIALTIES
FOR 1884.

Far surpass any before issued, are the finest ever shown in Canada, and are having an immense sale. Orders by wire or letter promptly filled. Catalogues free to any address.

The Toronto News Company,
(Agents for Ontario and Quebec),
42 YONGE STREET, Toronto.

CRUICKSHANK BROS.,
424 YONGE STREET,
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, ETC.
Approved sanitary appliances, high and low pressure steam and hot water heating, gas fitting and fixtures.