THE TORONTO WORLD

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1887.

About the Fisheries Dispute.

From Halifax we hear that a St. Johns (N.F.) cablegram says it is reported there that the Imperial Government has finally refused to give its assent to the act of the Newfoundland Legislature prohibiting the export of bait. This leaves the colony at the mercy of its American and French rivals. The news has discouraged Newfoundland commercial circles, where business is already depressed, and people are generally discussing confederation with Canada as the only hope of escape from their difficulty. Referring to this question, Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian Minister of Finance, pointed out in a speech (at Halifax) the isolated position of Newfoundland, and predicted that the day was close at hand when she would form an important member of the sisterhood of Canadian provinces. Sir Charles said that, while on a secret mission to Washington during President Arthur's administration, Secretary Frelinghuysen pledged himself to take up the question of reciprocity with Canada if the Republicans were sustained at the next Presidential election.

Referring to Canada's position on the fisheries question, Sir Charles Tupper said that while High Commissioner in England he furnished both the Liberal and Conservative Governments with evidence that was conclusive to them that they would be recreant to every principle of justice if they did not stand by Canada vigorously in the maintenance of her rights. This statement was received with tremendous enthusiasm. Sir Charles also made the important announcement that he had negotiated a preliminary treaty with Spain for the admission of Canadian products into the Spanish West Indies on much more favorable terms than under "the most favored nation clause," and which would place Canada in a much more favorable position as regards Cuban boats than that now enjoyed by the United States. He would go to Madrid as soon as possible to complete the negotiations.

A Liberal Proposition.

Let us make a fair proposition to our neighbors across the border. They have no just cause of quarrel, but that portion of them who live in New England want to force a quarrel upon us, as their forefathers did upon the aborigines, and, later, upon the inoffensive Quakers. Now if New England thinks that she ought to fight Canada, all the rest of the Union has to do is to let her fight. This people would no doubt willingly enter into an arrangement whereby Boston could be burned by a British fleet, New York, Charleston, Philadelphia, and the rest to be held seathless as spectators. While the British fleet was knocking the chimney off of Bunker Hill a Canadian squadron from Halifax would have a picnic with Portland, Me., Plymouth, Mass., and other fishing villages upon that coast. In the meantime an army from New England would march to the Canadian frontier—and stop there, a la 1812. The Canadian forces having no desire to steal anything from anybody, would stack arms in front of their own heroosts. The two forces would then proceed to glare at one another, and great would be the glare thereof.

The rest of the Union could therefore either go to bed or sit up and look at the procession. This is a fair and liberal proposition, and if we cannot whip New England with one hand in a sling Uncle Sam may come over and slide on our toboggan.

We guess and calculate that were this proposition accepted by the Senate at Washington the Senators from New England would stop talking loudly through their noses. What say the West, South and Centre?

Bishop Blain's Pastoral to Father Potts.

This pastoral was, despite the heat of political controversy, the talk of the town yesterday. The numbers of The World in which it appeared were in more than unusual demand, and were sold at the shockingly low price of one cent each. They went low, but we had to supply them.

No controversy of the kind that has recently appeared, barring, perhaps, that between Archbishop Corrigan and Dr. McGlynn, has occasioned more comment in Toronto. Opinion was of course divided as to the merits of the cases presented. While it was agreed upon all hands that Bishop Blain's epistle was couched in dignified language, and spoke in that tone of gentle admonition becoming to all such deliverances, Father Potts was equal to the occasion by declining to discuss a point not yet pronounced upon by the Propaganda. Bishop Blain summons Dr. Potts to Rome. Dr. Potts naturally says that he is not to be summoned by a bishop *in partibus infidelium*. Thus the dignity of all concerned is maintained, and the dove of peace flutters its white wings over the diocese.

That they may long flutter is The World's distinguished wish.

The Mutual Reserve.

In another column will be found the annual report of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York. It will be seen that the company, thanks to the energy of their Canadian agent, Mr. J. D. Wells, have done an immense business in Canada during the past year—over five millions. Two leading Toronto merchants, Messrs. Warring Kennedy and William Wilson, have been added to the Council Board. The report is a good one and proves the company to be a thoroughly sound institution.

The Globe's latest gag is that the Hon. Thos. White is "an end man." Maugre the dignity of the style of that sort of thing, Tom may be an end man because he always holds up his end. Whigs and Tories both agree in respecting any man who does.

Says a New York paper: When Lord Randolph Churchill denounced the frauds that had been perpetrated in the Army and Navy Departments of Great Britain, and told of swords that bent double over Arabs' heads, and bayonets that turned into hooks at a thrust, and cartridges that would not explode, he was charged with digging up dead issues. Yet here is the Ordnance Department dealing out to British soldiers a fresh supply of those very sword-bayonets made of old iron, the scraps and refuse of old German foundries. And it is an open secret that the reason why the peace sentiment is so strongly developing even among the Tories is the knowledge that British soldiers and sailors are the most poorly equipped in arms of all the great Powers of Europe. Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation was perhaps impolitic; but the issues he raised were most particularly vital.

The Montreal Star thinks that Mr. Blake's sudden change of front must have "a bewildering effect upon the old Liberals," whom Mr. Blake had educated in a different faith. It will not at all affect the heads of the old Liberals, they being accustomed to that sort of thing, but it makes the Young Liberals feel for their hair.

Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York World, knocked down a member of his staff last Tuesday night. By all accounts Mr. Pulitzer has often knocked down something more profitable than a reporter.

Important.

—When visiting New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.
600 Handsomely Furnished Rooms at $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevators, and all Modern Conveniences.
Restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. You can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than any other first-class hotel in the city. ed

THE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

FIFTY-SIX MILLIONS OF INSURANCE —BUSINESS MEN OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA HOLD A JUBILEE.

Sixth Annual Meeting of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association—The Management Indorsed and Complimented—Handling Millions Without Losing a Dollar—Remembering Faithful Agents.

There was a notable gathering of representative men from different sections of the United States and Canada at the Potter Building, in New York, yesterday. Bankers, merchants and professional men, to the number of over two hundred, crowded the spacious rooms of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. The occasion was the sixth annual meeting of the members of that association, who were called together to listen to the details of the phenomenal business transacted during the year 1886.

Among the prominent officers and policyholders were:

Hon. Henry Overstolz, ex-Mayor of St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Brown, President of the People's Bank, Baltimore, Md.; B. H. Robinson of Nevada; Dr. W. H. Gurry, of Baltimore; General Isaac S. Shields, of Philadelphia; E. D. Jones, of Wisconsin; Dr. Atkinson, of Maryland; Hon. A. N. Brady, of Albany; S. W. Wray, of Philadelphia.

A Canadian delegation consisting of J. D. Wells, Warring Kennedy, William Wilson, John M. Treble, Rev. J. T. Patterson and John Barr, of Toronto, were announced and received with marked enthusiasm.

President Edward B. Harper opened the proceedings by reading his annual address. It is a cleverly-constructed document, concise in statement, and dealing with consummate skill and ability with every phase of the insurance business. After briefly reviewing the history of the organization and the enduring success it had met with from year to year, he dwelt at some length upon the efficacy of the natural premium system, which operates to the advantage of the assured and permits members to retire without material loss. The Executive Committee's report shows that during the year 1886, a year noted for strikes and a consequent business depression throughout the country, the business of the Company exceeded $56,000,000, $15,000,000 of which was received from New York state alone. This amount is larger than has ever obtained in the State of New York by any life insurance organization, and surpasses the entire business of three-fourths of all the New York level premium companies combined. The sixth year of the Company's existence closes with $150,000,000 of insurance in force.

During the year $1,149,140 has been paid on death claims and $1,590,000 of assets remain in the trepsury, of which nearly $1,100,000 is in cash securities. The tontine reserve fund exceeds $932,000, and within the next thirty days will reach a round million. With the year 1887 the company enters upon a new lease of existence with a surplus above all liabilities of $1,200,000. The cash saved to members by the reduction of life insurance, as compared with the rates charged by the level premium companies for the same amount of insurance, exceeds $12,000,000; yet notwithstanding this great reduction, the books of the company show a credit to persistent members of the 1881 class equal to a dividend of 33⅓ per cent. upon their entire assessment premiums paid during the first five years of membership. Every legitimate death has been promptly paid in full. The total number of certificates issued exceeds 56,000, and not a dollar has been lost in the payment of a fraudulent claim.

The report then deals with the persistent warfare waged upon the Mutual Reserve Fund by the great level premium corporations. These concerns had attacked the association in the Legislature and through the press. They claim that the expenses of assessment insurance companies are greater than level premium companies. In reply to these aspersions the President demonstrated, by a comparison of the sworn statements of the level premium companies and those of the Mutual Reserve, that upon every $1000 of insurance the assured pays $62.03 in the level premium companies, while in the Mutual Reserve the same amount of insurance costs the assured but $12.35. Again, the level premium companies expend $9.41 for expenses for each $1000 of insurance in force, while that spent by the Mutual Reserve was $2.36 for the same amount. For the salaries of officers and office employes the level premium companies expend $2.36 for each $1000 of insurance in force; the Matual Reserve but fifty cents.

With regard to the statement of the level premium companies that the Mutual Reserve could not, in the ordinary course of events, continue to pay death claims on account of the constantly increasing rate of mortality, the President cited the fact that every claim had been paid in full, the sinking fund was constantly increasing and the army of policyholders extending. He pointed to the fact that the Mutual Reserve did not put the surplus money in the pockets of a few stockholders, but placed it to the credit of all its policyholders. He showed from sworn reports of the Superintendent of Insurance that, while the level premium insurance companies received $62.03 for every $1000 of insurance recorded, but $12.98 was expended—almost $50 on every $1000 placed going into the enormous maelstrom of the old line companies.

The statement emanating from the old line companies that the Mutual Reserve does not pay its death claims was disproved, said the President, by the certificates of payment now on file in the office; $1,149,140 was paid during the past twelve months, and four-fifths of this sum had been paid out long before it was due. Owing to the wise precautions taken many fraudulent claims were frustrated, and as this redounded to the benefit of the policyholders, it met with general approval.

In a brief analysis the President then went on to show that the death rate in the Mutual Reserve was less than that of the Mutual Life and other old companies, which falsely circulate reports to the detriment of the Mutual Reserve. In conclusion, he observed that any honest death claim would be promptly paid, and every fraudulent claim resisted. The contrast between the level premium companies and the assessment organizations he left to an intelligent public to pass judgment upon, confident that the verdict would not favor a system that expends but one-fourth of its assets for the benefit of its policyholders, and puts the remaining three-fourths in the company's pockets.

Vice-President Alfred Taylor then read the report of the Executive Committee, which dealt in detail with many of the points presented by the President. He was followed by Secretary F. T. Braman and Treasurer C. R. Bissell, who read their respective reports. Reports of the health officer, bank examiner, and actuaries were also read.

Hon. Anthony Brady of Albany, Hon. Henry Overstolz of St. Louis and Mr. Wm. H. Brown of Baltimore, whose terms as directors had expired, were re-elected for a term of four years. Warring Kennedy, Esq., wholesale dry goods merchant, and Wm. Wilson, Esq., proprietor Toronto Vinegar Works, were also unanimously elected to the Advisory Council—both of whom spoke enthusiastically of the success of the company. The following are the remarks of Mr. Warring Kennedy:

Mr. President, we have examined closely the principles of your association. We are satisfied with its solid foundation and its beneficent aspect; we believe in the efforts of the association in endeavoring to give to the general public insurance that is safe at the cheapest possible rate. We feel in examining your accounts, which we have done very carefully, that we are satisfied on this point. Some of us have taken large risks in your association and we feel, Mr. President, that as eternal vigilance was the price of the liberty of your country, we also feel that eternal vigilance and great care in the management of this association will secure continued success. I have also thought of the wonderful confidence that your association has with us in Canada, and of the care taken in your medical examiners. This is an element of strength which, perhaps you have not fully estimated. Notwithstanding the opposition of the old line companies in Canada, yet the fact is on record that Mr. Wells, your manager for Canada, has written a larger amount of business in the Dominion of Canada than any other insurance company doing business within its borders. This, Mr. President, in view of the fact of the unjust opposition to this association by the old line companies, some of which I am interested in. But I have joined this association after a careful and minute examination, and I am satisfied with it. We are pleased with the triumph of this association, and the great care given to your medical examinations by your medical director. One of our respected citizens, a fine specimen of a man, made application, was passed by the medical examiner in Toronto. His application was sent on here, and was rejected by your medical director. He applied to an old line company that claim to conduct their business so carefully, for $50,000, was accepted, and a few months afterward died. Now, Mr. President, I am pleased to be here to-day. I am gratified to see so many gentlemen around me of high commercial standing, from all sections of your country; it will send us back to Canada encheused with increased vigilance, and a certain knowledge that the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association is in the hands of a wise and prudent management. I am not here to preach to you or counsel you, but be careful in your medical examinations and everlasting triumph is yours.

Prizes were then awarded to agents transacting the most business for a stated period. Under the first class, for the greatest volume of business done for the year 1886, J. D. Wells, of Toronto, was awarded the first prize of $200, the business consummated by him amounting to $4,855,000. The second prize, $100, was given to A. C. Bloss, of New York, with a record of $3,070,000 worth of business transacted. The third prize, $50, was captured by William A. Brauner, of St. Louis, with a total of $2,513,500.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Gzowski & Buchan, stock and exchange brokers, 24 King-street east, Toronto, Buy and sell all stocks and debentures, and deal in American, English and foreign money and exchange. Exchange bought and sold for banks, loan companies, etc. 246

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.

The Local Stock Market was very quiet this morning, and with the exception of Commerce, bank shares were steady. This stock was active, selling at 122½ for 20, at 122¼ for 50, and at 121½ for 35 shares. Montreal ¼ better with buyers at 216½, and Toronto was wanted at 212, without sellers. Merchants' and Imperial unchanged at 129½ and 137 bid respectively. Dominion ½ easier at 224½ bid, and Standard wanted at 126½. Loan and miscellaneous shares quiet. Consumers' Gas sold at 194 for 30 shares and Dominion Telegraph was 80 bid. Northwest Land ½ lower at 50 bid. Building & Loan sold at 112 for 8 shares, and London & Canadian offered at 159½, without bids. Dominion Savings was wanted at 111, and other stocks are unchanged. In the afternoon the market was quiet and steady, with the exception of Dominion, which sold down one point. There were sales of 30 shares of this stock at 224½, 20 at 224½, and 20 at 224. Montreal was 140½ bid, and Toronto unchanged at 212 bid. Merchants' ¼ easier at 129½ bid, and 100 shares of Commerce sold at 122½. Imperial ¼ higher at 137½ bid, and Federal ½ lower with buyers at 165½. Western Assurance sold at 159 for 20 shares, and North west Land unchanged at 50 bid. Freehold Loan 90 per cent. (paid stock) sold at 155 for 10 shares, and Manitoba Loan is higher at 98½ bid. The balance of the list is unchanged.

Foreign exchange was quoted by Gzowski & Buchan to-day as follows:

IN NEW YORK.	Posted.	Actual.
Sixty days' sterling	$4 85½	$4.83 to $4.83½
Sterling demand.	4 80	$4.88 to

TORONTO.	Between Banks. Bid.	Asked.	Counter.
New York Funds	par to ¼	¼	¼ to ⅜
Sixty days' s'g,	9½	9¾	9⅜ to
Demand do,	9¾	10	10¼ to
Cables do.			10½ to

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H. D. KYLE,
Banker and Broker,
28 Broad and 34 New Streets, New York City

British consols were 100 11-16 in London today.

Hudson Bay remained at 222¼ and Northwest Land is 60s.

Closing cash prices at Chicago: Wheat 75¼c, corn 34⅝c, oats 24¼c, pork $13.00, lard $6.65, short ribs $6.00.

Oil City oil market: Opened 62¼, closed 63½; highest 63½, lowest 62¼.

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were fair and prices steady. About 1000 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 80c to 82½c for fall, 83c to 84½c for spring, and 73c to 74c for goose. Barley steady, with sales of 3000 bushels at 50c to 60c. Oats sold at 32c to 34c for 300 bushels, and peas at 52c to 53c for 100 bushels. Hay offered freely, and prices easy; fifty loads sold at $13 to $15 a ton for timothy, and at $9 to $12 for clover. Straw weaker; five loads selling at $8 to $10 a ton. Hogs firm, with sales at $6.30 to $6.50. Beef, $3 to $4.50 for forequarters, and $5.50 to $7 for hindquarters. Mutton $5 to $6.50. Lamb $7 to $8.

At Bonsecours Market was a fairly active market to-day, and prices are unchanged. We quote:—Beef, 12c to 14c; sirloin steak, 13c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 6c to 8c. Lamb, 7c to 9c, for front, and 12c to 13c for hindquarters. Veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 6c to 8c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c. Butter, lb rolls 22c to 25c; large rolls, 17c to 20c; inferior, 10c to 12c. Lard, tubs, 10c, pails of new, 11c. Cheese, 12c to 13c. Bacon, 10c to 12c. Eggs, 25c to 28c. Turkeys, 75c to $1.50. Chickens, per pair, 35c to 40c. Geese, 60c to 75c. Ducks, 45c to 60c. Potatoes, per bag, 90c to $1. Cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 35c. Apples, per barrel, $1.50 to $2.50. Turnips, per bush, 35c to 40c. Carrots, 30c to 35c. Beets, 30c.

JAMES & FURNESS,

Produce and Commission Merchants, dealers in mess pork, bacon, hams, lard, butter, cheese, eggs, potatoes, hops, and all kinds of produce, 72 Colborne-street, Toronto. Stores and warehouse receipts given. Hops always on hand. Game and poultry handled in season. Advances made on consignments. Consignments of all kinds of produce solicited. 246

Markets by Telegraph.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCH: London, Feb. 9.—Floating cargoes—Wheat very little inquiry; corn rather easier. Cargoes on passage—Wheat slow; corn rather easier. Mark Lane—English and foreign wheat weaker. American and Danubian corn turn easier. English and American flour quiet. Spot—Good American corn, 21s 3d, was 21s 6d. Straight Minn. flour, 25s 6d, was 25s 6d. Good cargoes mixed Amer. can corn, prompt shipment, 20s 9d, was 21s. French country markets mostly turn cheaper. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet. Weather in England cold. Liverpool—Spot wheat rather more enquiry. No. 1 California, 7s 5½d; No. 2, 7s 2½d; American red winter, 7s 4½d; w. m., 7s 5d; all unchanged; spring, 7s 3½d, ½d dearer. Flour, 26s; corn, 4s 4d; peas, 5s 4d. On passage U.K.—Wheat and flour, 2,240,000 qrs; corn, 289,000 qrs; ditto to continent, wheat, 575,000 qrs; corn, 70,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9½c; do New Orleans 9 11-16. Flour—Receipts 23,200 bbls.; dull and heavy, in some cases 5c to 10c lower; sales 12,800 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 19,000 bush; exports 28,000 bush; spot ¼c to ⅜c and options ¼c to ½c lower, closing heavy; sales 9,472,000 bush future, 224,000 bush spot; No. 2 spring 93c, No. 2 red 91½c to 91¾c, elevator, No. 1 red 94c, No. 1 white 92½c, No. 2 red Feb. 90¾c to 91½c, March 91½c to 92½c, May 93½c to 94½c, closing 93½c. Corn—Receipts 10,000 bush; spot ¼c to ½c, options ¼c to ⅜c lower, closing heavy; exports 114,000 bush; sales 904,000 bush future, 147,000 bush spot; No. 2 47½c to 48c elevator, No. 2 Feb. 48c, March 48¼c, to 48½c, May 49½c to 49¾c. Oats—Receipts 59,000 bush, ¼c to ½c lower; sales 230,000 bush future, 75,000 bush spot; No. 2 28½c to 36c, mixed western 36½c to 37½c, white do 38c to 42c. No. 2 Feb. and March, 35½c to 35¾c, May 35¾c to 35¾c, closing 35½c. Sugar steady; refining 4 9-16c to 4 11-16c, standard "A" 5 5-16c, cut loaf and crushed 6¾c to 6¾c, powdered 5⅞ to 6¼c, granulated 5¼c. Molasses dull.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—There was a big drop in wheat to-day. Shrinkage in values was steady, causing large lines of long wheat to be thrown on the market and materially assisting the break. The foreign advices were not encouraging to holders, while export clearings aggregated only 131,000 bushels from three ports. Receipts at eleven points were 312,000 bushels. On the "curb" late in the afternoon May was sold down to 81c, or a full decline of 2½c during the day. Corn took the same course. Oats were pounded heavily, offerings for May delivery being very large and causing a break of ¼c. Provisions ruled strong and advanced sharply. Pork advanced 35c to 37½ per brl, and closed nearly top prices. Lard advanced 10c and short ribs 17½c. The leading futures closed: Wheat—Feb. 75c, March 75¼c, May 82¼c. Corn—Feb. 35½c, March 35c, May 40½c. Oats—Feb. 24½c, March 24½c, May 29c. Pork—Feb. $13.60, March $13.60, May $13.75. Lard—Feb. $6.65, March $6.67½, May $6.87½. Cash quotations were: No. 2 spring wheat 75c, No. 2 red 77½c, No. 2 corn 35c to 35½c, No. 2 oats 24½c. Pork $13.60. Lard $6.65. Short ribs sides $6.60. Dry salted shoulders $5.75 to $5.80. Short clear sides $6.70 to $6.75. Receipts—Flour 47,000 brls, wheat 40,000 bush, corn 127,000 bush, oats 124,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 14,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 16,000 bbls., wheat 20,000 bush, corn 30,000 bush, oats 38,000 bush, barley 23,000 bush.

STOCKS, SHARES AND DEBENTURES.

ROBERT COCHRAN,
Member of the Toronto Stock Exchange,
6 York Chambers, Toronto.
Correspondent of Norton and Worthington, Chicago. Grain and Provisions bought and sold. 246

The Oldest & Most Reliable BRANDS OF CIGARS IN THE MARKET.

Madre e' Hijo, El Padre, Cable, and Mungo.

1346 It is to the interest of smokers to have only the above mentioned brands. Manufactured by

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AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday, 12th of February, A.D. 1887, at the auction rooms of J. M. McFARLANE & CO., No. 6 Adelaide-street east, Toronto, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the County of York (now the City of Toronto), in the Province of Ontario, being part of the estate of the late Alexander Wood of the said city, and inherited from him by his heiress, Isabella Farrell, and being more particularly known as lots numbered 121 and 123 on the south side of Wood-street, in the said City of Toronto, and laid out upon a plan or map made by John Stoughton Dennis, Esq., surveyor of the lands of the late Alexander Wood, situate on the east side of Yonge-street, in the said City of Toronto, and being part of park lots numbers seven and eight, which plan is registered in the Registry Office for the City of Toronto as plan number 84. On said premises are erected three brick residences known as street numbers 25, 27, 29 Wood-street, which are said to be solid brick and substantially built. The property will be offered subject to a reserved bid. The purchaser shall investigate the title at his own expense, and shall at the time of sale pay to the Vendor or his Solicitor one-tenth of the purchase money, and the balance within ten days thereafter. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale, or upon application to

W. G. HANNAH, Vendor's Solicitor,
17 Adelaide-street east, Toronto.

January 12th, 1887.

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Freehold Property.

To be sold by public auction, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage from William Chapman to the Vendors, which will be produced at the time of sale, in one parcel, on Saturday, the 12th day of February, 1887, at noon, by OLIVER, COATE & CO., Auctioneers, at the Mart, 57 King-street east, in the city of Toronto, the following valuable real estate, being composed of part of Park lot No. 6, in the 1st concession from the Bay, in the township of York, now in the city of Toronto, described as follows, commencing at a point in the east limit of said Park lot No. 6, and on the south side of Carleton-street, in the said city of Toronto, thence south 120 feet; thence west parallel with Carleton-street 90 feet; thence north parallel with the easterly limit of said Park lot 120 feet to Carleton-street; thence east along the south side of Carleton-street 90 feet to the place of beginning, being house and premises numbered 113 Carleton-street.

On the premises are erected a comfortable two-story white brick residence, with basement and attic containing modern improvements.

The Vendors reserve to themselves the right of one bidding in respect of the property. Terms of payment very liberal. A deposit of ten per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale, when easy terms for the balance may be arranged.

Dated 19th January, 1887.

MACDONALD, MARSH & MULLIGAN,
4444 Vendors' Solicitors, Toronto.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of Bridget Smith, deceased.—Pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chapter 107, and 46 Victoria (Ontario), chapter 9, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Bridget Smith, late of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, deceased, who died on or about the 22nd day of December, A.D. 1886, are hereby required to send by post prepaid, or deliver to Messrs. BEATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & GALT, solicitors for Bridget Reove, the Administratrix of the said deceased, on or before the 7th day of March, A.D. 1887, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and the full particulars of their claims or demands, and of the securities (if any) held by them, and further take notice that after the said 7th day of March, A.D. 1887, the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims of which notice has been given as above required, and the said administratrix will not liable for the said assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of the distribution of the said assets.

BEATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & GALT,
Solicitors for the Administratrix.

Dated at Toronto.

January 24th, 1887. 44444

In the Matter of Patrick Burns, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York,

COAL AND WOOD DEALER.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to the undersigned, in pursuance of an Act respecting Assignments for the benefit of Creditors, 48 Vic., Chap. 26, and the Creditors are notified to meet at No. 26 Wellington-street East, Toronto, on Tuesday, 15th February, 1887, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive statements of his affairs, appoint Inspectors, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

And notice is hereby given that, after 1st April next, the said Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Debtor among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given, and that he will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.

E. R. C. CLARKSON, Trustee.
26 Wellington-st. East, Toronto.
3d February, 1887. 2346

NOTICE

Is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to be called "The Manufacturers' Life and Indemnity Company," with power to insure life and to indemnify against accident.

Dated at Toronto, January 6th, 1887.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for Applicants, 23 Toronto-street.

THE CARNIVAL

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Is the finest work of art ever produced in Canada. It contains 24 pages, and in addition to the regular reading matter and small cartoons, it contains

5 Magnificent Cartoons, in 3 Colors, with Broad Gold Border.

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PRICE, TEN CENTS,

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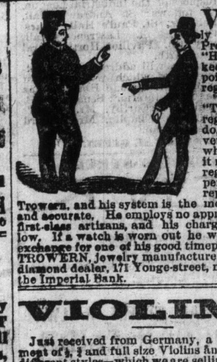

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