THE TORONTO WORLD

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SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 16. 1884

The Railway Question and the Position of Parties.

It is well that the public should understand the position of parties in regard to the great railway question now before the country. The Grand Trunk railway and Mr. Hickson have been playing a clever game in order to weaken the Canadian Pacific railway and strengthen their own case. As far as we can understand, the policy of Sir John Macdonald has ever been not to cross the Grand Trunk in any way. Nor has he ever allowed his party organs to attack the Grand Trunk openly or indirectly. It is well known that the Grand Trunk is the most powerful corporation in America. It has in its employ over twenty thousand men who are all voters, and it has immense interests and influence in every section of the conntry from Quebec right up to the Detroit river. Mr. Hickson is thoroughly aware of the influences he has at his back. He knows that the conservative party has never taken grounds against him or his railway.

With regard to the reform party, he has made equally satisfactory progress. He has secured the Globe newspaper as a Grand Trunk organ. He has had from the Ontario legislature, which has contained a reform majority for many years, all the legislation he as ever asked to aid him in gobbling all the local lines in this province. The relations between his company and some prominent leaders of the reform party are also a matter of some notoriety; and now in order not to cripple the Canadian Pacific railway and consequently the government, he has the great bulk of the reform papers throughout the country backing up the pamphlet which he issued the other day protesting against further aid to the Canadian Pacific railway. The long and short of it is that he has secured, if not the friendship, at least the consent of the conservative party, to leave him alone and the direct aid of the reform party from one end of the country to the other.

As regards the Canadian Pacific railway it has no doubt the support of the conservative party and the antagonism of the reformers. It remains to be seen whether the reform party are willing to go the length of still further aiding Mr. Hickson in monopolizing the whole railway system of Ontario and placing this country at the mercy of the Grand Trunk.

Ontario! Ontario!!

Ontario's rights are in danger, but not in the way that we have been used to hearing of. It is not a usurpation of power by the dominion government, or an extinction of provincial rights, driving us to the imperial privy council for a proper reading of the confederation act. That act defined the powers of the dominion and the provinces respectively, and, if in some matters rather indefinite, we hope to get its true meaning settled by the courts some of these days. But one fatal omission there was in the British America act. Defining the powers of the dominion and the provinces, it made no mention of the greatest power of all in the country—the Grand Trunk railway company.

How great this power is we are now just beginning to find out. Writers of history will be recording by and bye the ups and downs of political parties, how we had a reform government during one period and a conservative government during another. It will probably slip from their observation that a greater power than either whig or tory has been growing up in our midst—the railway power. And the railway power, as far as we know it in Ontario, is the Grand Trunk.

The people of Ontario have too long had their attention drawn the wrong way. Sir John Macdonald and his Quebec majority were invading our rights, so it was said, and Ontario's greatest need was to defend herself against the aggression. This cry served a purpose. It fixed public attention upon Sir John and drew it away from Sir Henry Tyler and Mr. Hickson. Had we not been fools we should have seen all the time that the real danger to Ontario's rights did not lie in political but in railway circles. While shouters amongst us were making the welkin ring with exposures of iniquity done or to be done by Sir John and Mr. Chapleau, the Grand Trunk was allowed to work its way unrebuked. Public attention was drawn to a shadow, while the substance was allowed to pass unobserved. The rivers and streams bill convulsed Ontario, while Messrs. Edgar and Jaffray slipped through without remark their bill deeding over to the Grand Trunk all Ontario from Toronto to Belleville. No act of the Ontario assembly was required to sell the Geat Western to the Grand Trunk, but beyond question the fact that the latter was all-powerful with the Mowat government forced Great Western shareholders to see that they might as well throw up the sponge. And so it came to pass that, while provincial patriots were singing "On-tay-ree-o, On-tay-ree-o," the real tyrant of this province got its grip upon us, Mr. Blake and Mr. Mowat aiding and abetting. In the eyes of good grits Sir John was the very incarnation of evil, the prince of darkness, as Mr. Goldwin Smith has put it. All the time this craze of theirs served to draw public attention away from Mr. Hickson, who has been the real Satan in Ontario's paradise. Nothing uncomplimentary to Mr. Hickson here; he does his duty, he serves his company well, better perhaps than ever railway company was served before.

But, oh! shade of George Brown, the real leader of the reform thought in Canada for a third of a century. Did you ever contemplate that, reform leaders, after your time would be, like Saul, consenting unto the death of Ontario's liberties? Have we rid ourselves of "French domination" only to fall under the rule of the Grand Trunk? As far as our real, material interests are concerned, the rivers and streams bill, the liquor license question, are but "trifles, light as air," compared with the power of the Grand Trunk in Ontario. The courts will settle them, one way or another, before we are two years older. But the Grand Trunk will not be so easily settled, by any means. Having a strong grip on Ontario already, the Grand Trunk proposes to help Sir John through the present trouble on condition of his signing a clear deed of Ontario to that corporation. And it is reform leaders who tell him that he must sign, or be—Ontario! Ontario!!

It looks as if the board of underwriters are looking for an excuse to raise the rates. It is the duty of the city council to checkmate any move in this way by putting the efficiency of the fire service beyond question.

The members of the Greeley expedition, which set out to look for the north pole, went there voluntarily carrying their lives in their hands. They got stuck in the ice, as everybody expected, and now the American congress is fitting out an expedition at a cost of a million dollars to rescue them. It took every possible influence the other day to get them to grant $300,000 to aid the sufferers by the floods, none of whom are responsible for their misfortunes. It doesn't look reasonable somehow.

The fire test yesterday seems to have proved ineffective from the manner in which it was conducted. A formal test however is not necessary. The best test possible is that afforded by the recent fire on the Esplanade, where it was fully demonstrated that the water pressure is inadequate. The question is not now one of facts; it is what must be done. And if we would avert a great calamity, which may happen us at any moment, something must be done, and that at once.

Talk about the effrontery and cold-blooded cheek of the American reporter—it is nothing compared to some Scotch scribes of whom the Queen makes mention in her new diary. One actually went so far as to employ a telescope in ascertaining the movements of her majesty while lunching on the grass, and it was with much difficulty he was clubbed off by the faithful Brown. The Queen describes the worthy confraternity of reporters as impudent and inquisitive.

What promises to be the most notorious breach of promise case of our time is the action of Miss Fortescue against Lord Garmoyle. The lady in question was a young and pretty actress with a reputation that scandal had unassailed, when she left the stage as a preliminary to her becoming the wife of the eldest son and heir of Earl Cairns, who had fallen victim to her attractions. Since the engagement the two parties have been seen much in public. The latest phrase in the matter is the breaking off of the engagement and the filing in court of an action by the young lady. It is charged against the parents of the noble youth that they deceived the girl and fooled her with false hopes, and his enemies think to create a public scandal that will drive Lord Cairns out of the field of politics. Society is said to be waiting anxiously for the trial, and no doubt it is. The damage claimed is fifty thousand pounds, and the witnesses embrace Lord and Lady Cairns and other noble personages whose presence there will cause any amount of gossip for society the world over.

Paul Boynton, the champion swimmer, is to be married to a Chicago girl. It is safe to predict that he will soon take to the water again, if he doesn't take to the woods.

The marriage laws of the States are lax, but the recent discovery that bogus divorces were being supplied by wholesale, has caused a feeling of uneasiness throughout the country. Married by a J.P. for $5 and divorced the next week by a swindling clerk for $10 is too much of a good thing.

The result of the sale by auction of the boxes of the Grand opera house for the Irving performances sets it beyond doubt that the celebrated English actor will have here the best audiences that Canada can give him. Boxes for a single performance sold at thirty and forty dollars each. However successful Mr. Irving may be in the fictitious roles of his repertoire, he is still more successful in a role in which there is no fiction. In that character he will take out of Toronto well on to ten thousand dollars.

The Security of City Officials.

To the Editor of The World

SIR: My attention has been called to the recent very large defaulcations by a number of civic officials both in the city of Montreal and elsewhere.

The corporation of Montreal fortunately took the precaution to have proper bonds of security from a guarantee company, upon whom the loss will fall. I would suggest to our city fathers the advisability of looking into the nature and extent of the securities held by the city to indemnify it against loss in case of default by any of its officials. It is only right that parties handling large sums of the city money should be required to give proper security. Is this done now? I think not. An enquiry as to the securities held is much needed.

TAXPAYER.

Municipal Matters.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: If I am as ignorant of Ald. Turner's grand schemes for the future health and comfort of the city as he implies, he and his associates are largely to blame for it, as they have been careful to publish as little as possible about the proposed legislation. And when he states that "the corporation are not applying for power to increase the city debt without the consent of the citizens," he contradicts his own bill in the most direct manner. Sec. 12 of Ald. Turner's proposed bill says: "No by-law for borrowing money under the provisions of this act upon the credit of the city at large shall require the assent of the electors before the final passing thereof; but no such by-law shall be passed except by the vote of two-thirds of the whole council in favor thereof." This is the whole section. Two-thirds of the council may increase the city debt without the consent of the electors. I therefore still remain

AN UNBELIEVER.

The Rank of Bishops.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Would you have the kindness to tell me why Dr. Lynch is called archbishop of Toronto, and why he takes precedence of the bishop of Toronto, the right rev. Dr. Sweatman, as I am informed he somewhat ostentatiously does at the Ontario house of assembly and at the dinners at the lieutenant-governor's, etc.? I am unable to understand this, because Dr. Lynch is simply the appointee of the bishop of Rome, and I did not know that the bishop of Rome had any authority or power to divide the province of Ontario into parts and division. In my simplicity I thought I recollected something of this kind, "The bishop of Rome hath no jurisdiction in this realm of England." The bishop of Toronto, Dr. Sweatman, the bishop of the English catholic church, stands in an entirely different position. The first bishop of Toronto was appointed by the crown, and the see of Toronto erected by the crown, by the consent of the crown the synods of the English catholic church nominate for consecration their bishops according to the custom of the primitive church, a power which the bishop of Rome alone with much else has in the Roman communion usurped. How is it then, I repeat my question, that on public occasions Dr. Lynch, the appointee of the pope, is allowed to take precedence of the English catholic bishop of Toronto, Dr. Sweatman, in Ontario, which we have always supposed belonged to this realm of England?

ENGLISH CATHOLIC.

Grocers' Rights.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Your correspondent James Sinclair in to-day's issue writes under this heading and tries to come the "soft sawder" business by asking for "rights." Let us look at his arguments. He "yields to man in temperance in all things," and declares that the self-called temperance men at St. Andrew's hall on Tuesday night were intemperate in language and conduct; he furthermore accuses them of being the direct instigators of the visit of the salvation army, who were "trooped in to break up the discussion." In the first place, at all discussions it seems the general rule for each party to launch out on their side of the case with much enthusiasm, and no doubt at times they break the bounds of discretion, but I feel certain that the visit of the army was not a put up job, as Mr. Sinclair implies, to terminate the discussion, and it was neither uncharitable or ungentlemanly.

Then comes a rigmarole catalogue of Mr. S's virtues in "never violating the liquor law during a long experience as a dealer." Good for you. I'm glad to hear that there is one righteous man in Sodom. That is no reason, however, why he should add, "I never injured a fellow-man." This, I say, is an untruth. The liquor, sold by whoever it be, this devil in liquid form, is ruining thousands of the best husbands and wives—good working-men and women—ruining them body and soul.

Quoting again, we have Mr. S. asking, "What is the return that irresponsible agitators would now make to me? They would break up the only business with which I am familiar at my time of life, destroy my sole means of supporting my family and turn me adrift." Poor fellow! He has had a long experience in selling this cursed stuff, and yet he argues that he will be turned adrift and all means of support destroyed. I never yet knew a liquor seller who didn't get rich and I would wager Mr. Sinclair has yet got a pretty penny laid by for a rainy day, and moreover could find, and that without difficulty, a way to support himself and family. No, Mr. S., you won't die yet of poverty.

But this way of appealing for mis-termed "rights" is all humbug. Let the mechanics and business men whom your correspondent addresses turn this matter over fairly in their minds, if it is not as well to make a start to crush the sale of intoxicating liquor by returning a "handsome majority" for the fanatics. One word to Mr. Sinclair, I am a blue ribbon fanatic, too.

R. W. D.

Toronto, Feb. 15, 1884.

The Basis of Phrenology.

"A quick and careful observation is the chief stock in the phrenological trade," was the remark of a man who formerly traveled with Fowler, the original American phrenologist. "By long practice one can size up pretty accurately any subject that comes under his hands. Taking for a basis the fact that strong characteristics are apt to be indicated in a person's face, and even more in his manner and clothes, we build on that our structure of guess work. When we are wholly in doubt, we deal out some generalities that mean something or nothing, just as the dupe chooses to take them. We also fill in with remarks about his temperament and health, which are points open to any trained observer; and, if we can slyly manage to learn his occupation, we give him good enough advice in regard to that particular avocation. The whole aim is to put just as little of positive meaning as possible into the 'chart' which we take his money for, and at the same time flatter him judiciously."

An Engine Driving Earl.

Earl Grosvenor, the eldest son of the duke of Westminster, who has just died, was chiefly remarkable for his great, and, for his age, immense size; his habit, which probably occasioned this size, of staying in bed until 3 in the afternoon, and his passion for engine driving. He had been subject from one-and-twenty years and upward to epileptic attacks, but when on the engine "Wild Irishman" was always accompanied by the usual driver and stoker, so that the public suffered no risk. His young widow is one of the beautiful daughters of Lord Scarborough, and their little boy, Lord Belgrave, who is destined to inherit the vast estates, is a fine little fellow, called in the family "Bend Or," after his grandfather's Derby winner.

Prepared to Die.

A minister of the gospel was visiting the unregenerate at the stock yards last Saturday and during his rambles he came across a pen well filled with choice fat hogs.

"Ah, but those are hogs," said he to a well known bull pusher.

"Yer bet yer life."

"They are indeed ready for the slaughter," meekly observed the minister.

"Yes, indeedy, and I say, boss, if me and you were as ready to die as them air hogs air, there would be a possible chance for us."

A Good Send-Off.

"What'll I say of old Plunker, who died this morning?" asked the news gatherer of the editor.

"Well, as he was an honest and clever old chap, give him a good send-off. When a fellow goes to a new country, nothing tickles him more than to have a paper published at the place of his former residence with an item in it speaking well of him to show around."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Friday, Feb. 15.

Choice Canadian hops are being sold to brewers at 24c.

The general wholesale trade continues dull.

Cotton goods are meeting with more enquiry and prices are steady.

Montreal wholesale dry goods merchants think their travelers might as well be at home for all they are doing.

Refined petroleum is firmer, although there is no change in prices. The prices in petroleum at 11½ f o b.

The tea market is very firm, and prices are steady at the advance recently reported. Low grade Japans are selling well in lots at from 12c. to 20c. per lb.

English advices report the butter market very weak for everything below the finest qualities.

In New York sterling exchange is dull. Posted rates to-day were 486½ and 490.

A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson's Bay at £23⅜, and Northwest Land at 58s 9d.

Chicago broke sharply this morning, advanced during the day, and closed weaker on the call.

The New York stock was very dull with the exception of Union Pacific, of which 100,000 shares were sold. All the list closed dull but strong.

An active demand exists for granulated sugars and prices are well sustained at 8⅞ to 8¾; yellows are selling at 6½ to 8c.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

MORNING SALES.—Toronto 20 at 176. Imperial 10 at 129¼, 10 at 130. Federal 20 at 132¼, 10-10-20-10 at 132½, 12 at 132¾,50-50-10 at 133. Dominion 20 at 191¼. Standard 20 at 111¼, 20 at 111¼. Hamilton 10 at 115. Western Assurance 100 at 110¾.

CLOSING BOARD.—Ontario 101¾ to 101¼; sales 5 at 101¼. Imperial 130½ to 130; sales 10 at 130, 4-3 at 130¾. Federal 134 to 133¾; sales 20 at 133, 20 at 133¼, 10-10 at 133¼, 50 at 133 seller 10 days. Dominion 193 to 191; sales 20 at 192. Consumers' Gas Co., sales 9-4 at 148¼, after board. Canadian Pacific railway bonds $1000 at 98.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 184½ to 185; sales 125 at 184¾, 5 at 184¾, 5 at 184¾, 7 at 184¼. Toronto 175¾ to 175¼; sales 64 at 175¼. Jacque Cartier 112½ to 112¾; sales 220 at 112½. Commerce 121½ to 121; sales 78 at 121½, 25 at 121¼. Federal 135 to 132½; sales 135 at 132½, 15 at 133. Montreal Telegraph Co. 120 to 119; sales 160 at 129¼. Richelieu 57½ to 56½; sales 20 at 57, 55 at 57¼. Montreal Passenger railway 118½ to 117; sales 25 at 118¼. Montreal Gas Co. 187½ to 187¼; sales 50 at 187¾, 275 at 187½, 325 at 187¼.

New York Stocks.

CLOSING PRICES.—Canada Southern 57; Central Pacific 63¾; Canada Pacific 55¾; Omaha 33; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 127½; Denver and Rio Grande 21⅞; Erie 27½; Illinois Central 134 xd; Jersey Central 87⅞; Kansas and Texas 21⅞; Lake Shore 101½; West Shore bonds 54⅞; Michigan Central 93; Missouri Pacific 94⅞; New York Central 111⅞; Northern Pacific 21⅞; Northwest 123; Northwest, preferred, 148½; Ohio and Mississippi 23⅞; Oregon Transcontinental 29⅞; Pacific Mail 47⅞; Rock Island 125½; Philadelphia and Reading 56⅞; Western Union 76⅞; Texas and Pacific 21⅞; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba 96⅞; Union Pacific 83¾.

Local Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain were moderate to-day, and prices as a rule firm. About 1000 bushels of wheat offered and sold at $1 to $1.10 for fall, $1.10 to $1.13 for spring, and 82c to 84c for goose. Barley firm, with sales of 800 bushels at 62c to 69c. Oats unchanged, there being sales of 200 bush at 36c to 37c. Peas sold at 73c to 74c for 200 bushels, and rye is nominal at 62c. Hay in good supply and steady, there being sales of seventy-five loads at $6.50 to $9 for clover, and at $10 to $13 for timothy. Straw firm at $7 to $8.50 a ton for ten loads. Hogs steady at $8.10 to $8.36; quarters of beef at $5.50 to $6.50 for forequarters, and $6.50 to $8.50 for hindquarters. Carcases of mutton at 6½c to 8c, and lamb at 8c to 9½c. Poultry firm; turkeys 13c to 15c per lb; geese 9c to 11c; chickens 60c to 85c; ducks 85c to $1.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—This market was quiet without special feature. Quotations were as follows: Beef—roast, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 12c. Mutton—Legs and chops, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 10c; lamb per lb, 11c to 13c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast, 10c to 12c. Butter—Pound rolls, 22c to 23c; large rolls, 18c to 19c; cooking, 15c to 16c. Lard, 12c to 14c; cheese, 14c to 16c; bacon, 10c to 14c; eggs, 38c to 40c; turkeys, $1 to $2.50; chickens per pair, 60c to 80c; geese, each, 75c to $1; ducks, 80c to $1; potatoes per bag, 85c to 90c; cabbages per doz., 60c to $1; onions, peck, 25c to 30c; parsnips, peck, 20c to 25c; beets, peck, 25c to 30; carrots, peck, 15c to 20c; beans, bush. $1.45 to $1.50; turnips, bag, 45c to 50c.

Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL—Flour—Receipts 500 barrels. Sales, reported 100 bls. Market quiet and steady. Prices unchanged. Quotations—Superior extra $5.50 to $5.60; extra superfine $5.35 to $5.45; spring extra $4.80 to $5; superfine $4.25 to $5.50; strong bakers $5.25 to $6; fine $3.60 to $3.70; middlings $3.40 to $3.50; pollards $3 to $3.25; Ontario bags $2.10 to $2.60, city bags $2.90 to $2.95 for strong bakers. Grain—Wheat nominal. Red winter $1.20 to $1.22; white winter, $1.16 to $1.18; spring $1.17 to $1.21; corn 72½c to 75c; peas 89c to 90c; oats 37c to 38c; barley 55c to 75c; rye 60c to 63c; oatmeal $4.50 to $4.75; cornmeal $3.60 to $3.75. Sales—100 superior extra at $5.60. Provisions—Pork $20 to $21; lard 12c to 13c; bacon 13c to 14c; hams 13c to 14c; cheese 11½c to 13½c; butter, townships, 20c to 22c; Morrisburg 19c to 21c; Western 16c to 18c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Cotton quiet, unchanged. Flour—Receipts 12,000 brls, firm; sales 13,000 brls. No. 2 $2.10 to $2.80, superfine $2.60 to $3.25, common $3.40 to $3.70, good $3.75 to $6.50, western extra $6.25 to $6.50, extra Ohio $3.40 to $6, St. Louis $3.40 to $6.25, Minnesota extra $5.75 to $6.75, double extra $6.80 to $6.85. Rye flour quiet at $3.40 to $3.75. Cornmeal steady at $3 to $3.30. Wheat—Receipts 30,000 bush, dull; sales 2,376,000 bush future and 89,000 bush spot; exports 57,000 bush; No. 2 spring nominal. No. 2 red $1.13¾. No. 1 red state $1.20 to $1.20½. No. 1 white state $1.20½. No. 2 red February $1.08½ to $1.08¾, March $1.08¾ to $1.09⅝, April $1.11½ to $1.12½. Rye stronger at 76c. Barley firm at 64c. Malt unchanged. Corn—Receipts 35,000 bush, dull; sales 1,136,000 bush future, 48,000 bush spot; exports 48,000 bush; No. 2 64¼c, February 63⅝c to 63¾c, March 63½c to 64¼c, April 64½c to 65¼c. Oats—Receipts 18,000 bush, steady; sales 50,000 bush future, 78,000 bush spot; mixed 42c to 43c, white 46½ to 47½c, No. 2 February 41½c March 42c, April 43c. Hay dull 45c to 60c. Hops firm. Coffee firm, Rio 12¼c. to 12¾. Sugar firm, standard A 7⅛c to 7⅜c, cut loaf and crushed 8c to 8¼c. Molasses steady. Rice firm. Petroleum—Crude 7½c to 8½c, refined 8½c. Tallow steady at 7 7-16c to 7½c. Potatoes firm at $1.37 to $1.50. Eggs firm at 34c. Pork firm, mess $18 to $25. Beef steady. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 9c to 9½; pickled shoulders 8½c. Lard weak at $10.20. Butter dull at 18c to 30c. Cheese firm at 12c to 15c. More excitement to-day in petroleum exchanges than yesterday or the day previous with immense transactions. Values dwindled away from 3½c to 1½c in about 40 minutes. $1.01½ is the lowest figure reached since May last.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled: February 94½c to 94¼c, March 94½c to 95½c, April 94½c to 96½c, No. 2 spring 93½c to 94½c, No. 2 red $1.01 to $1.01. Corn higher, 54½c to 54½c, Feb. 53½c to 54½c, March 53½c to 55c, April 54½c to 55½c. Oats firm, cash 33½c, February 33c to 33½c, March 33½c to 33¾c. Rye firm at 58½c. Pork $18.25 to $18.37½, February $18.30 to $18.35, March $17.95 to $18.35. Lard unsettled at $9.90 to $9.92½, March $9.90 to $9.77½, April $10.10. Bulk meats—Shoulders $7.60, short rib $9.60, short clear $10. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour 12,000 bbls, wheat 19,000 bush, corn 192,000 bush, oats 78,000 bush, rye 6000 bush, barley 24,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 13,000 bbls, wheat 10,000 bush, corn 89,000 bush, oats 43,000 bush, rye 3000 bush, barley 10,000 bush.

34TH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE ÆTNA LIFE INS. CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, January 1, 1883, at cost		$26,756,069 56
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums in 1883	$2,721,289 28	
Interest &c	1,767,098 17	4,488,387 45
		$31,244,457 01
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Death claims		$1,254,872 70
Matured endowments		705,549 00
Dividends and returns to policy holders		827,406 46
Re-insurance $2865 10, commissions $272,734 52		275,399 62
Agency exp., med. examinations and all other expenses		191,586 70
Dividend on stock earned in stock dep.		87,500 00
Taxes		81,518 19
Profit and loss		5,636 59
		$3,429,469 26
Balance, December 31, 1883 at cost		$27,814,987 75
ASSETS.		
Real estate $447,200 79, U. S. bonds $952,675 00		$1,499,875 79
Cash on hand and in banks		1,743,784 21
Railroad and other stocks and bonds		1,343,514 13
Bank stocks		1,025,478 04
State, county, city and town bonds		5,423,111 31
Mortgages on real estate worth $45,000,000		13,959,006 21
Loans on collaterals		554,093 31
Loans on personal security		20,724 69
Loans on existing policies		2,343,786 78
Balance due from agents		1,613 28
Assets Dec. 31, 1883, at cost		$27,814,987 75
Interest due and accrued, Dec. 31, 1883		$383,931 14
Premiums under collection		70,371 09
Quarterly and semi-an. premiums		131,045 70
Market value of securities over cost		680,220 31
		$1,265,568 24
Gross assets, Jan. 1, 1883		$29,080,555 99
LIABILITIES.		
Losses and claims not yet due	$ 372,497 00	
Dividends to policy holders not due	55,685 38	
Premiums paid in advance	3,029 30	
Reserve for re-insurance	23,861,332 40	
Loading on deferred premiums	40,283 35	
	$24,332,827 43	
SURPLUS AS REGARDS POLICY HOLDERS:		
By Connecticut and Massachusetts standard	$4,747,728 56	
By standard of New York and Canada	6,200,000 00	
Policies in force Jan. 1, 1884, 60,354 insuring	$85,040,335 44	
Policies issued in 1883, 5,497 insuring	$10,632,433 00	

Western Canada Branch Office:—York Chambers, corner Toronto and Court streets.

WILLIAM 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.

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Member of Toronto Stock Exchange,

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COX & WORTS

STOCK BROKERS.

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