Free of Bias.

SUBSCRIPTION:

ADVERTISING RATES:

FOR EACH LINE OF NONPARENL Commercial advertising, each inser-

FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 14, 1884

Success of the Tyrant Eaters.

If the slingers of dynamite have caus have caused a good deal more to the friends of genuine liberty and social order everywhere. They have almost succeeded in accomplishing what the czar of Russis has been unable to obtain in years of nego tiation. Ever since the assassination of Alexander II the Russian government ha sought to persuade the rest of Europe to unite in the adoption of uniform regulations for the suppression of the disturbers of public order. One of the proposed measures against the anarchists was to require all the governments of Europe to deliver up fugitives suspected of political con spiracy on application of the government from whose jurisdiction they had fled. This would have been, in effect, the extension of the extradition of common crim nais to all political offenders, and would have given a tremendous engine of oppression to despotic governments. But the efforts of Russia to make Europe a vast hunting ground for escaped-nihilists and Siberian exiles failed through the opposi tion of England, France and Switzerland The government of Austria was too liber ally inclined to give up its right of politi cal asylum, and even the Turk, who has given hospitality and protection to more than one distinguished fugitive, could not listen to the proposals of Russia.

But the conspiracies of the communist in France and the peddlers of dynamite in England have recently effected a great change in the disposition of the governments of Europe in regard to political offenders and suspects of all descriptions. A few years ago France refused to deliver up Hartmann on the claim of the Russian government that he was a political assas sin, and compromised by sending him to England, where an asylum was not denied to the fugitive. Now the French republic, in its alarm over anarchist conspiracies, has adopted regulations that ought to satisfy the most jealous of despotic governments. Every steamship that arrives from America is closely watched by the police, and the baggage of passengers is searched for the dreaded dynamite. In Paris special detectives of government shadow all stran- party. gers, and in particular all such as bear Irish names or claim Ireland for a home On the frontiers the same vigilance is ex ercised in regard to suspected nihilists from Russia and anarchists from Austria. In Vienna the government of Austria has suspended, by authority of the legislature. the constitutional rights of citizens, and the police are authorized, without warrant, to make domiciliary visits day and right in search of suspected spirators. Switzerland, which has become the focus of political plots against all the governments of Europe, is considering the necessity of modifying her laws of hospitality in order to protect her own republican institutions; for, with singular impartiality, the anarchists of Europe have for republican and despotic governments an equal measure of hate. Their warfare of dynamite is against all established institutions, whether existing with the assent of the people or maintained by the sword. At last England, whose proudest boast has been her asylum to political fugitives of all lands, found herself constrained, in defense of life and property against dynamite plot ters, to adopt police regulations that would do credit to Oriental despotism. Thus have the anarchists of Europe

made themselves the instruments of reaction while vaunting of their devotion to human rights. Despotism has eagerly seized upon the pretexts afforded by their mad conspiracies to tighten the reins. They have done nothing for liberty but to bring it into reproach in claiming to be its champions, and have strengthened the potism that men have ever known on earth would not be gentle compared with the rule of bandits who secrete cans of dynamite in crowded railway stations for the destruction of women and children What kind of government could be anticipated at the hands of men with whom wholesale and indiscriminate assassination is an appropriate and fa miliar agent of political revolution Humanity shudders at the thought that such wretches should ever reach political power in any quarter of the globe. To expect from them orderly government, in which rights of person and property are held in respect, would be as vain as to hope to tame a den of wolves. In power their career would be marked by a bloody execution upon all who dared to oppose heir rules, as it is tracked by stealthy power. As enemies of homanity and its most sacred rights, the apostles of dynamite and their tools should be treated as such

criminals deliberately plot crusade of assassination, no civilized government can tolerate them

preparing to go into the telegraph business. There is no doubt that the charter gives them the power:

gives them the power:

The company may construct, maintain at work a continuous telegraph line and telephone lines throughout and along the who line of the Canadian Pacific railway, or are part thereof, and may also construct or a quire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and the result of the constructed along the line of the sair railway, and may undertake the transmission of messages for the public by an such line or lines of telegraph or telephone, any portion thereof; and, if they think prope to undertake the transmission of messages feare, they shall be subject to the provision of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth settlons of chapter sixty-seven of the consol of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixfeenth sec-tions of chapter sixty-seven of the consoli-dated statutes of Canada. And they may use any improvement that may hereafter be in-vented (subject to the rights of patentees) for telegraphing or telephoning, and any other means of communication that may be deemed expedient by the company at any time here-after.

Undoubtedly great powers are conferred by this section and were intended to be. to purchase, and they are empowered to transact on these wires such commercial telegraphing as may be offered to them. There are in this section, therefore, all the conditions necessary for checkmating the Western Union and Great Northwestern onopoly throughout Canada.

There are men prepared to lend and others city real estate and in building. But until have long felt the great injustice of being ing mechanics and laborers as to the rate of wages that will prevail throughout the season now opening, investors will be slow leges. Religion has practically been exto risk their money. Last season strikes in the middle of the building year demoralized it. A great deal of work was aban doned or postponed.

The Week is getting more readable its gets older. The current number is not burdensome like some of its predecessors

rowing among themselves to an unneces sary degree; just the kind of conduct that will drive away clients. Perhaps the clients have already disappeared and the brokers are now trying to eat one another. Bystander hints that woman will som day want to take horse exercise in a man saddle. The modest critic took this round

Bystander holds that woman ought to be the partner and the complement, not the rival and competitor of man. But what are they to do when the men don't ask for

Bystander states in the Week that as liberal, he signed the petition to parliament in favor of Mr. Mill's measure of female suffrage, but was led to re-conside his opinion and refuse to sign a second time, by finding that among the women on whom he had been accustomed to look as examples of female excellence, hardly any were in favor of the change.

Bystander says that in the United States there is really something like a third sex. Yes, we have heard of a third

Christianity, Freemasonry, etc.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: I shall have to ask you for space to reply to a criticism by Mason of my former unication on above subject. He asks what is meant by the term church. The christian church comprises all who confess the Lord Jesus to be "God manifest in the flesh," acknowledge Him to be the rock on which that church is built. and organized for the purpose of establishing His kingdom on the earth. Mason says that if the church is composed of the different sects who "recognize the supreme divinity of God, then freemasonry is a church." I remember hearing a mason some years ago say that freemasonry was

religion enough for him; I did not, however, suppose that this opinion was very generally held, and hope it is not. I will just here give a quotation from Mackay's Masonic Jurisprudence, which, I believe, is considered an authority: "The truth is that masonry is undoubtedly a religious institution—its religion being of that universal kind in which all men agree and versal kind in which all men agree, and which, handed down through a long succession of ages from that ancient priest-hood who first taught it, embraces the great tenets of the existence of God and the immortality of the soul—tenets which, by its peculiar symbolic language, it has pre-served from its foundation, and still continues in the same beautiful way to teach. Beyond this for its religious faith we must

not and cannot go."

Mason says that, in making the statement

The christian church stands to-day as the (unworthy I grant) representative of its great head, and proclaims as He-did, "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because He hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor. He hath sent me to head the broken heart of the unwell-discovery. heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliv rance to the captive, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty ther sight to the blind, to set at merry them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." It still carries the message of salvation to the slums of so-called civilized countries, to the savage mohammedanism, etc., and by the help of the Almighty is lifting men from degra-dation and death to life and liberty. Freemasoury, as viewed from outside, is a select and secret association, aiming to promote fraternity, morality, benevolence among those brought within its circle. It does no missionary work; if men come seeking admission and are considered eligible, they are permitted to enter. As an organization it makes no attack on satan's kingdom, and seems to have no message

The Book of Constitution of the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of Canada. It contains prayers and addresses for different occasions, including the funeral service. After looking carefully through it I am more fully confirmed in the opinion that freemasonry entirely ignores the Lord Jesus Christ. I find no reference whatever to Him

no reference whatever to Him or His mediation, unless the following sentence be so construed, "departing hence with faith in our Redeemer." This Redeemer might be the Lord Jesus, Mohammed or any other person that ever lived, there is no definite statement of who is intended.

Your other correspondent, Hamiltonian, admits that the great defect in not only masonry but other secret societies, of which he claims to be a member, is the ignoring of Christ and christianity. I believe there INQUIRER. March 12, '84'

Blake, M.P.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: In endeavoring to point out the rights of which the church of England and the other religious bodies are deprived, but which are specially granted to Roman ist, I began with the law of marriage. At the risk of repeating myself, I will again state this: The Romanists defy the law and marry without taking out a license. while the church of England and other ligious bodies are obliged to do so; and they make no returns of their marriages, though the law says they should do so, and

they are not prosecuted for refusing.

I will now go on to speak of the school question. Why should they have separate schools when other religious bodies may not have them? Church of England people denied what Romanists are allowed: in fact the Roman body is practically made a state church in Canada and is enjoying very great and exclusive privicluded from the public schools, and we are compelled to send our children to these schools which we do not approve of, and are denied the right of taking as the Ro manist does our own money to support our own schools. Are the followers and adherents of the foreign bishop of Rome to enjoy rights which the children of the English church are by law denied; is the alien to have privileges which the children of the soil may not have? Again, have church of England people no religious convictions or no religious principles? have the Ro-manists all this, and are the other religious bodies of the country so dead to religious belief that they take no care or inter est in the matter? and yet if you look at the school act you would suppose all this, because it is alone for the Romanist that provision is made for re-instruction. The legislature astruction. The legislature has taken the Romanist

ligious inservidently has evidently has that the view, that the protestant community, church of England and all, are nothing but heretics and are damned any way, and so it is not worth while to legislate about them. If the Romanist is allowed to have his separate school, to apply his taxes to the support of it, then other religious bodies have just the same right. The legislature should not give to one what it den to another, either give the privilege to all

unjust way in which property of protest ants is taxed to support Roman school and draw attention to the further demand and draw attention to the further demand in the interests of Romanism in the bill now before the Ontario house introduced by Mr. Ross, "An act respecting separate and high schools. VIATOR.

Legislators and Passes From New York Truth.

The granting of passes by railroad cor-porations, though it has been elegantly called "a courtesy due to position," is looked upon by the people as a bribe. A man whose business it is to assess property owned by a railroad could scarcely fail to have his judgment biased by a free pass. No citizen who has a suit against a railroad would care to try it before a judge who travels over the road on a free pass. A legislator who has a free pass is almost sure to be influenced by it in his public ac-

It is only fair that the railroads, which are common carriers, should treat all citizens alike and grant no courtesies upon the ground that they are due to position.
What is there in the position of a legislator, a judge, a coroner, a tax assessor or an alderman that should entitle him to the

"courtesy" of a free pass?

No shoemaker sends shoes to any of these officials as a courtesy due to position.

No tailor makes a suit of clothes for a judge or a statesman as "a courtesy due to

thought" of our public functionaries.
When men make presents it is to those from whom they have received or expec-Corporations act upon the same prin-

When a railroad gives a free pass it gives it with the idea that it will influence he official conduct of the man to whom i

given.
It is consequently a bribe. No self-respecting official can accept it, but because many officials do ride on free passes is a good reason why the giving of them should be prohibited.

Mason says that, in making the statement that masonry has lower aims than christianity, "he is writing about things that he has not the most remote idea of." I must still say, from all I can learn as an outsider of the objects for which this society exists, the above is truth.

The christian church stands to-day as the control of the part o cent of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other ad-vertised cures never record a cure at all.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Thursday, March 13. ates purchasers are buying heavily

A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Bay at £251, and Northwest Land at 62s. 6d. Scotch warrants are cabled firmer, and 7d nigher than a week ago, at 42s. 8d.

The flour market retains its dull tone.

New York stocks opened strong at advanced prices, New York Central selling at 122. The tone soon changed to weekness, a lower range being established all round; the greatest loss eing New York Central, which declined

per cent, closing at 119.

Chicago is a shade weaker, with the exception of lard, which closed higher than last night.

Hamilton bank stock was strong to-day at

Money on call is easy at 5 to 51 on first-class ollateral and 6 per cent. on bank stocks. One reason for the weakness in New York stocks was the rumor that the presidents of the trunk lines at the meeting to-day had agreed on lower rates for east-bound freight. The earnings of the St. Paul and Chicago ailway for the first week in March are said to have decreased 14 per cent. as compared The Montreal stock market opened with whoop to-day, Bank of Montreal selling at 192 to 193 as against 1911 yesterday. For lack of ustaining power, however, it broke to 1913 in The "short" interest in Canadian bank stocks

s said to have been almost eliminated. If such | will show:is the case it will require a large increase of orders from the public to create a further ad-

hange was reduced ic in New York to-day to American railway shares were firme ondon, Eng., to-day, Erie advancing \$ 253. Illinois Central 1 to 134, and Canadian Pa cific # to 55#.

It is announced from Washington that S retary Folger will shortly purchase \$1,500.000 3 per cents. with uninvested Pacific railroa surplus now in the sinking fund. We have it from hearsay that quite a n

ber of the boys were scooped in the bucket-shop to-day. New York Central was the attractive stock, and as it was believed it would sell up a few points, all the orders were to There was a gradual sinking in prices of New York stocks to-day, chiefly in the Vanderbilt shares, the result of the manipula public. The following was the range in price opened at 122 and declined to 119 on 20,600 shares; Lake Shore declined from 103 to 102 on 12,200 shares, Canada Southern from 55 54 on 1400 shares: Union Pacific from 781 913 to 911 on 20,100 shares; Northwest, co mon, from 1184 to 1173 on 6400 shares: Lacks Canadian Pacific sold at 543 for 200 share

the packing may be considered over. A large proportion of the hogs bought are being stip Large quantities of American flour as being used here, and the shipments to the

Toronto Stock Exchange. MORNING SALES.—Toronto 10 at 1841, 10 at 1844, Commerce 20 at 1261, Federal, 10 at 189. British America 50 at 110. Western Assurance 100-12-82 at 1164, London & Canada L. and A. 50-50 at 140. British Canadian Loan and Investment 40 at 103. vestment 40 at 103.
CLOSING BOARD.—Toronto 184½ to 184; sale 10 at 184½. Federal 139 to 1393; sales 10-10-10 a 139. British America 112 to 109; sales 20 at 117. Western Assurance 117½ to 115; sales 20 at 117. National Investment, sales 66 at 105½. Britis Canadian Loan and Investment, sales 20 at 10.

CLOSING BOARD — Montreal 192 to 1912 sales 180 at 1922, 125 at 192, 25 at 1913. Ontario 1041 to 104; sales 50 at 104. Northwest Lanc 62 to 61; sales 25 at 61s 6d. Montreal Gas Co. 1922 to 1922; sales 125 at 1922, 250 and 1922, 25 at 1924.

CLOSING PRICES.— Canada Southern 54
Canadian Pacific 543, Denver & Rio Grande 183
I akawanna 1275, Lake Shore 1023, Louisville
& Nashyille 483, New York Central 119, Michi
gan Central 914, Missouri Pacific 904, North
west, common, 1173, Northern Pacific 214,
St. Paul, common, 915, St. Paul & Manitoba
94, Union Pacific 773, Western Union 754
Wabash Pacific 154, Wabash Pacific, preferred, 264.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain to-day were small, and prices unchanged about 600 bushels of wheat offered and sold a \$1 to \$1.09 for fall, \$1.05 to \$1.14 for spring, an About 600 bushels of wheat offered and sold at \$1 to \$1.09 for fall, \$1.05 to \$1.14 for spring, and \$0c to \$1c for goose. Barley inactive; about 400 bushels sold at 55c to 69c, the latter for No. 1. Oats firm, with sales of 300 bushels at 39c. One load of peas sold at 89c, and a load of rye at 60c. Hay in fair supply and steady; some 60 loads sold at \$6.50 to \$9 for clover, and at \$10 to \$13.50 for timothy. Straw firm, with sales of six loads at \$7.50 to \$8.50 at ton. Hogs easier, at \$8.70 to \$8.75. Beef firm, at \$6 to \$7 for forequarters, and \$7.50 to \$9 for hindquarters. Carcases of mutton at 7c to 8c4; and lamb at 9c to 10c. Poultry scarce: tukeys 16c to 17c per 1b; geese 10c to 12c; chickens 75c to \$1 to 10c. Poultry scarce: tukeys 16c to 17c per 1b; geese 10c to 12c; chickens 75c to \$1 to 10c. Poultry scarce: tukeys 16c to 17c per 1b; geese 10c to 12c; chickens 75c to \$1 to 12c. Mutton—Legs and chops, 12c to 14c; sirloin steak 12c to 14c; inferior cuts, 9c to 11c; lamb per 1b., 14c to 16c; veal, best joints, 12c to 14c; inferior cuts, 9c to 11c; lamb per 1b., 14c to 16c; veal, best joints, 12c to 14c; inferior cuts, 9c to 11c; lamb per 1b., 14c to 16c; veal, best joints, 12c to 16c. Lard, 14c to 15c; cheese, 15c to 17c; bacon, 11c to 14c; egrs, 18c to 90c; turkeys, \$2 to \$3.00; chickens per pair, 80c to \$1; geese, each, \$1 to \$1.50; cabbages per doz., 60c to \$1; onions, peck, 25c to 30c; parsnips, peck, 25c to 30c; carrots, peck, 15c to 20c; beans, bush. \$1.45 to \$1.80; turnips, bag, 45c to 50c.

while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure lat all. to Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parsities in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished, the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure Catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent to the treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. Å. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canalla, and enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.—Montreal Star. 5-6 3-6 3-6

Mrs. Mellinger of Harrisburg, has a cet so fond of music that it taps the piano keys with its paws whenever it gets a chance.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour-Receipts 14.000 bids, sales 14.000 b Markets by Telegraph.

St. Cheese firm at 12c to 15½c.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; March 91c to 91½c, April 91½c to 92½c, No. 2 red 99c to \$1.01. Corn unsettled at 52½c to 52½c, May 8½c to 92½c, No. 2 red 99c to \$1.01. Corn unsettled at 52½c to 52½c, May 5½c to 57½c. Oats stronger at 82c to 52½c, April 31½c, May 36½c to 53½c. Rye firm at 59½c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard higher at 199.35 to 89.37½, May 89.47½ to 89.55. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour 20,000 bris., wheat 29,000 bush, corn 21½. barley 31,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 22,000 bbis., wheat 13,000 bush, corn 164,000 bush, oats 71,000 bush, pt. 4000 bush, bash, pt. 500.

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 Str. F. STANCLIFFE, Montreal, General Manager, Canada

So productive are its assets, and so can fully selected are its Lives, that the Interest Receipts more than defray the Death Los as the following figures for the past ten year

Sain in 4 Years . . . \$1.070.344.87 nterest on Funds, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881..... \$1,681,892.10 SOLID PROGRESS DUING YEARS.

| Years | 1875 | 1876 | 1877 | 1878 | 1879 | 1880 | 1881 | 1882 | 1883

WESTERN CANADA BRANCH York Chambers, Cor. of Toronto and Court Streets.

WM. H. ORR . . Manager

A. T. KERR Member of Toronto Stock Exchange

Buys and sells on commission Stocks, Bonds and Debentures. Orders from the country will

E. STRACHANCOA. T. F. WORTS

COX & WORTS

STOCK BROKERS. Toronto,

Montreal and New York STOCK EXCHANGES. Also execute orders on the

Chicago Board of Trade in grain and Provisions. Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash or

nargin Daily cable quotations received. 26 TORONTO STREET. PERRY'S PRINTING HOUSE

124 BAY STREET. Makes a Specialty of Druggist's Labels, Ball and Concert Pro-grams. Tickets, Invitations, etc.

Commercial work at the lowest OO PER DOZEN

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 TO BUILDERS.

Brick Dwelling on Yonge Street Avenue.

WM. STEWART & SON, Architects, 4-6-1 39 Adelaide street east, SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF

BALANCE OF FALL STOCK OF **Boots and Shoes**

FOR 30 DAYS,

Trunks, Valises & Satchels at Manufacturers' Prices, to make room for Spring Goods.

54 QUEEN ST. WEST.

TORONTO SHOE COMPANY

King &

"HEADQUARTERS." OVERSHOES, FELTS AND RUBBERS.

Long and Short GERMAN FELT BOOTS at Factory Prices. The Best Men's Boots for \$2.00 in Canada.

Ladies' and Gents' AMERICAN FANCY SLIPPERS, best in city nd PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

W. WINDELER. THE WELL KNOWN PRACTICAL BOOT AND SHOE MAKER Is prepared to supply Ladies and Gents with all kinds of Boots and Shoes, STRICTLY HIS OWN MAKE.

> W. WINDELER. 285 QUEEN ST. WEST, OPP. BEVERLEY.

PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'Y.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in South! ern Manitoba, at prices ranging from \$2.50 PER ACRE upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre, according to price paid for the d, allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer lands without conditions of tilement or Cultivation.

The Reserved Sections along the Main Line, i, ϵ ., the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation. Terms of Payment—Purchasers may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual talments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance. Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at the of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies. For Prices and Conditions of Sale and all information with respect to the purchase of Land apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board

CHARLES DRINKWATER. Montreal, December 1884 SECRETARY.

TORONTO AND SUBURBS.

This important work is now completed and ready for delivery. It contains forty plates, size 27x18, nicely bound in cloth, embracing all the territory from the Humber river to the Scarboro line, and northward to the Third concession line, and showing all buildings from actual surveys made upon the ground by experienced surveyors; also all registered plans, as traced from the city and county registry offices. Copies can be procured at the office of CHAS. E. GOAD, C.E., 62 Church street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an act to incorporate, authorize and empower a company having its head office at Toronto, to be styled "The International Telegraph and Telephone Company," to construct and work telegraph and telephone lines throughout the Dominion of Canada or the waters thereof, with all necessary powers to buy, lease or amalgamate with any other telegraph or telephone company or companies, and all other usual clauses and privileges necessary for a company with such objects and purposes.

Dated 13th December, 1883.



AGE REPOSITORY as usual to the front with all the Latest American Made Carriages

Call and examine our Immen

Fresh arrival every day. CHARLES BROWN & CO.,

American Carriage Repository, 6 ADELAIDE ST. EAST TORONTO

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY The Great Canadian Route to and f Ocean for Speed, Comfort and Safety is Unsurpassed.

Pullman Palace, Day and Sleeping Cars all through express trains. Good dining roo at convenient distances. No custom ho Passengers from all points in Canada and Western States to Great Britain and the con-inent should take this route as hundreds of niles of winter navigation are thereby IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Through freight is forwarded by fast special rains and experience has proved the Intercolonial route to be the quickest for European treight 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 informa-tion about the route and about freight and passenger rates from

Western Freight and Passenger Agent,
98 Rossin Rouse Block, York Street, Toronto.

ATLASA. G. HODGE 505 Queen street west,

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.

WILLIAM BERRY,

Odorless Excavator & Contractor. NO. 151 LUMLEY STREET. Office, 6 Victoria street, TURNBULL & NICHOLSON.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, Graining, Glazing and Paper Hanging, Etc. 200 KING STREET FAST TORONTO.

CRUICKSHANK BROS., 424 YONGE STREET.

PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, ETC. Approved sanitary appliances, high and low pressure steam and hot water heating, gas litting and fixtures.

DAVIS BROS., 130 YONGE STREET. SOLE AGENTS FOR

ROCKFORD WATCHES IRON WIRE.

ANNEALED AND BRIGHT STEEL. COPPERED STEEL, WIPG BRASS, COPPER

Galvanized Iron Wire and Barb Wire for Fencing.

RICE LEWIS & SON,

PRANG & CO'S. EASTER CARDS & EASTER SPECIALTIES

FOR 1884.

Far surpass any before issued, are the finest wer shown in Canada, and are having an im-nense sale. Orders by wire or letter promptly illed. Catalogues free to any address. The Toronto News Company,

(Agents for Ontario and Quebec),
42 YONGE STREE', Toronto LAUNDRIES. D STREET LAUNDRY, NO. 31-ents' work a specialty. Work sent for

DOMINION LAUNDRY,

THE PEOPLE

WHAT IS GOING

CIRCLES THE The Winners at the Carver's Wonder

Lot of Interest A polo club has be land, Me. A great bicycle me Hamilton, O. Geo. Chicnell, ped walking to work in a

Jem Goode has Prussian's challenge Joseph A. Byrnes, covered 100 feet in n Courtney, Teemer Hosmer will row on Bittle, who is to

more, used to live from there to Cleve In the annual foo England and Ireland won by eight goals t In a recent skating Lord of Boston won John Forbes' receis now safely stabled stallion will be a the provincial turf.

The Adelaide Fil prominence as a hot lish Derby, no more tainable about her for Plans are being tween the Shawmut and the Queen city ington's summer rea The recent race for es' championship ning the supposition 56s. Tom Crullin third.

William Sexton h Slosson of Chicago t match games of bill rom, balk line and chively for \$1000 a sid Prof. Wm. Miller M. Victor, whom he five times within an Royal, Sydney, Aus throwing Victor hve about 40 minutes. Dr. Carver killed leans last week in minutes to spare, on dispose of 1000 in 80 match the doctor's blistered, bearing ev and suffering he ex There was a race recently, for which of horses owned b Hugh Reilley, Jame and A. Alexander

won in three strai ning's chestnut first Girl third, and Hor 2.40, 2.45, 2.50. first money in the second, Slouchy Joe Denning. of Brooklyn, who

champion amateur, Mitchell's challeng rounds. If Mitchel of him Denning w set-to is to take pla March 20. In the five-mile the South London W. Davis (3m. 35: 13s. B. Shepperd in 31m. 44s., and

start) was third

George, who was in 29m. 40s. The Kingston ra come to terms with the Cataraqui cour in Montreal and fin association and les ducted. The park fitted up, a new gr built and proper er The skating race Wednesday night the races attracte In the three-mile gal, came in first, second; time, 12.
was won by Burns
Millar of Fingal,
badly handicapped
minutes.

The Kingston ra Murray's Charlie Churche's Alice S. C. Horne's Nellie 6 Murray's Larry. Time—3 05, 3.07, 3. Bay George...... Johnny B..... Lena Bell..... Time—2,441, 2,47,

The Young Can Thomas, has reorg 1884 with the president, A. G. W. Ferguson; vi captain, Harry H to receive challen in the province. The butchers' hunt Tuesday. being unable to rebattery hounds whit they paid in apparently some of After the fox had

number of boys-until it got fagger and put back in t Tuesday night Lancaster, Than Stanley, at Chatl and half the rece match; although off his opponent, winning by a few and 55 seconds. John Forbes Cockburn of Tore at Brampton Tue Woodstock veter to Cockburn's down 11, while better. The b wind was strong

> win, but there A check for \$1 hown our repo