

The Toronto World. The Only One-Cent Morning Paper in Canada, and the Only Reputable Morning Paper in the City of Toronto.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1881.

RECYCLING IN POLITICS.

A correspondent of the Irish Canadian having criticized Ald. Ryan for going to East Northumberland to oppose a coalition in the person of Mr. Kennedy, the Conservative candidate, the former gentleman writes to say that he went upon his mission as a politician, and not as a Roman Catholic. Mr. Ryan further says that he has no sympathy with the demand for Catholic representation with the objects of the Catholic league, with which his party formed an alliance some time ago. He lays down the broad and sound principle that it is a man's politics, not his religion, which should be considered by the electors. Unfortunately both the reform and conservative parties act in systematic violation of this principle. We continually see men nominated for parliament, appointed to office, or elevated to the cabinet upon religious and national grounds. There are men prominent and influential in public life to-day who would never have been heard of outside their own counties had it not been for the backing obtained through shrewd manipulation of some creed, class or organization. Canada is greatly afflicted in this respect, and is sadly in need of a thoroughly liberal party that can be fair to all denominations and partial to none. Such outspoken utterances as Mr. Ryan's are well calculated to promote the growth of such liberalism.

ANOTHER WALK-NEED FREE TRADE.

Only a short time ago there was not a more uncompromising or unreasonable free trader in the country than he of the Waterloo Chronicle. In the campaign of 1878 that journal was among those which laughed to scorn the contention that the industries of the people could be benefited by protection, or that anything but ruin could follow the adoption of the N. P. Issue is greatly lowered. It abandons free trade as a logically defensible principle, admits that it is out of the question in Canada, and avows "that it is not to be supposed that if the liberal party succeeds at the next elections the tariff will therefore be swept away." But the Globe protests that it must go, and its place be taken by a tariff not yet evolved. Our Waterloo contemporary has had new light. He says that the revenue necessity of the country are so great that the tariff must be maintained at a sufficiently high figure to serve the purpose of even a "heightened protectionist."

MR. BLAKE MUST DECIDE FOR HIMSELF.

Whether or not he will refuse to meet his opponents in joint debate upon something like equal terms, but candor must compel even his admirers to admit that if he appeared more willing to do so he would lose nothing in a popular estimation. He admires and appreciates pluck and dash. The truth of fidelity of any charge made on a platform, cannot well be tested in the absence of the accused, and no political leader has any right to always demand the last word in debate. Joint discussions of public questions must be abandoned altogether if such unfair terms of combat are insisted upon by either party.

WITHOUT CONSULTING AN ALMANAC.

It is well impossible to realize that this is the Christmas season. A duller, drearier, more depressing environment than that constituted by our muddy and weeping skies is not to be found this side of the British Isles. On Wednesday the shortest day was passed, and if it be the time that "when the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen," we may soon hope for an instalment of bright, crisp Canadian winter weather. May it come quickly. There is suicide in the air during such a spell as this.

IT COULD NOT REQUIRE HALF A DOZEN.

It could not require half a dozen columns to enable the Globe to explain why its candidate was defeated in West Northumberland. It was merely owing to the fact that too many of the electors put their crosses after the other fellow's name. We merely make this statement because we have noticed with regret that those long and deeply interesting articles on oats, and those touching disquisitions on wheat, are being crowded out of their usual place, and without these the Globe is not its dry and dismal self.

THE KINGSTON WHO IS RATHER UNLUCKY.

It is rather unlucky in its method of discussing the syndicate bargain. It said a few days ago that it repudiated any attempt, under any circumstances, to review or modify that bargain. Now it comes to hand with some severe strictures upon the electors of West Northumberland for their failure to pronounce against it. If the contract is to stand unmodified, under any circumstances, what in the name of common sense is the use of pronouncing against it?

THE MAIL CHARGES THAT THE STATEMENTS.

To the effect that the syndicate intend to strike a fatal blow at confederation by making Portland, rather than Halifax or St. John, the winter port of Canada is a grim trick. Can it be then that Mr. Donnell, M. P., is a glib, and that the St. John Sun and Halifax Herald are glib and reports that there are rumors in Cambridge, Mass., that Professor Longfellow is threatened with the growth of a cancer in his face. It appears that no fewer than 3,516 letters and 2,814 newspapers addressed to soldiers and sailors in India, went down with the steamer Clan Macfarlane. It is a curious fact that a ball fired from a glass may make a hole enough smaller than the full size of ball before firing to prevent an untried ball of the same calibre from passing through. M. ROUSSEAU, the husband of Miss Christine Nilsson, is in so feeble health that he is not expected to live many months. He is now at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, where he is a constant attendant at the Paris Bourse, where he is an enthusiastic operator.

"big county council" will find to talk about.

Yet with D. H. Hay, and Orlington in the house there will certainly be talk. Besides Mr. Morris has not yet delivered himself of that great speech with which he has been so long laboring.

THERE ARE PAPERS THAT THINK THEY HAVE REACHED THE SMITH OF INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

When they announce that they will tell the truth on all questions, even if it should injure a political friend. The World goes much farther than this. It will tell the truth even if it should benefit a political opponent.

WE KNOW NOT UPON WHAT AUTHORITY THE BRANFORD TELEGRAM ASSERTS THAT MR. GORDON BROWN HAS PRIVATELY EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE REFORMERS WILL BE DEFEATED AT THE NEXT ELECTION, BUT HIS NEWSPAPER HAS BEEN AT PAINS TO PAVE THE WAY FOR THE VERIFICATION OF SUCH A PREDICTION.

THERE IS NO TRUTH IN THE RUMOR THAT A NUMBER OF TORONTO JOURNALISTS ARE HEAVY LOSERS BY THE RECENT TUMBLE IN BANK STOCKS.

We all have our capital invested where shells can never break in, and "bulls" and "bears" cease to trouble.

QUEBEC IS STRIVING TO PROVE HIMSELF A CRANK, AND THE MAIL EDITOR IS BEAT ON GETTING THE PUBLIC TO BELIEVE THAT HE IS MENTALLY INCAPABLE OF UNDERSTANDING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GIVING A MONOPOLY TO A GOVERNMENT ROAD AND TO A PRIVATE ONE.

THE MAIL EXPLAINS THAT THE PRESENT UNREASONABLE, UNCLE SAMMIE WEATHER IS DUE SOLELY TO THE A.C.E. OF SNOW AND THE PRESENCE OF RAIN AND WARM WINDS. IT IS JUST AS WELL TO HAVE THIS EXPLANATION.

OUR AMERICAN COUSINS ARE BEGINNING TO PROPERLY APPRECIATE MR. BLAKE'S HINDER ABOUT THE CONTROL OF A CANAL, THE PRACTICABILITY OF BUILDING WHICH HAS YET TO BE DEMONSTRATED.

COTTON FACTORIES ARE SPRINGING UP LIKE MUSHROOMS ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES. WHY COULD NOT THE NEW ENGLAND OF CANADA BE ACADIA?

WHENEVER IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO SUPPORT ANY SYSTEM BY MEANS OF A WAR ON WOMEN THAT SYSTEM IS NEARING ITS END, AND IT OUGHT TO BE.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ALLEGED EXAMPLE IS HAVING ITS EFFECT. BISMARCK HAS IMPRISONED AN OPPONENT FOR GETTING THE BEST OF HIM IN ARGUMENT.

"PARTIES, LIKE INDIVIDUALS," SAYS A CONTEMPORARY, "LEARN WISDOM FROM DEFEAT." WE FEAR THE GRIE PARTY IS THE EXCEPTION TO THIS RULE.

HERE IS A BIT OF PROVERBIAL WISDOM WHICH OUR ULTRA FREE TRADE FRIENDS MIGHT PONDER TO ADVANTAGE: CONSTANCY IN MISTAKE IS CONSTANT FOULY.

IF THE MAIL'S "IRISH" CORRESPONDENCE DOES NOT COME FAVORABLY WITH THE GLOBE'S IN THE MATTER OF BREATH IT MAKES UP FOR IT IN LENGTH.

"WHAT ARE SKATES ANYWAY?" ASKS THE HAN. SPEC. THEY ARE SOMETIMES USEFUL TO ASSIST ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

SOME MONSTERS OF THE FOREST.

A great elm tree that had been blown down near London, with a large ball of earth at the roots, settled back into its original place after the branches had been cut off.

A CYPRESS TREE FELL BY N. B. JORDAN OF HIGH HILL CREEK, S. C., MEASURED TWENTY-FIVE FEET IN CIRCUMFERENCE AT THE BUTT. IT TOOK TWO AXMEN FIVE HOURS TO CUT IT DOWN.

A BLACK WALNUT GROVE THAT WAS PLANTED BY A WISCONSIN FARMER ABOUT TWENTY YEARS AGO, AND SOME OF THE TREES WERE RECENTLY SOLD FOR \$27,000. THE TREES ARE NOW FROM SIXTEEN TO TWENTY INCHES THROUGH.

A TREE THAT WAS EIGHT HUNDRED FEET IN LENGTH, NINETY-SIX IN CIRCUMFERENCE AT THE BASE, AND SOUND TO THE VERY HEART WAS FELLED IN CALIFORNIA RECENTLY. FIVE MEN WERE TWENTY DAYS DOING THE WORK. AFTER IT HAD BEEN COMPLETED COVERED BY SINGER HOLES, IT STILL STOOD UNMOVED, AND REQUIRED BLOCKS, PULLEYS, AND TACKLING TO BRING ITS PROUD HEAD TO EARTH.

THE THEATRE LATELY BURNED DOWN AT STOCKHOLM IS ASSERTED, THOUGH ONLY OPENED IN 1872, TO HAVE BEEN THE OLDEST IN EUROPE. IT WAS THERE THAT GUSTAVUS III. WAS ASSASSINATED BY COUNT ANKERSTROM AT A MASKED BALL. HIS FELLOW CONSPIRATORS RAISED A CRY OF FIRE, WITH A VIEW TO HIS ESCAPE IN THE CONFUSION. BUT THE AUTHORITIES LOCKED THE DOORS, AND EVERY ONE HAD TO SIGN BEFORE QUITTING THE HOUSE. ANKERSTROM SIGNED AND LEFT, APPARENTLY WITH A LIGHT HEART. A KNIFE OF PECULIAR MAKE, IDENTIFIED AS HIS BY A CUTLER, LED TO HIS GUILT BEING DISCOVERED.

ONE SOUL MADE HAPPY.

"Yes, I always make a practice of sending some poor fellow a Thanksgiving turkey," he was saying to the grocer, "and shall want an extra one this week. Yes, I must make at least one soul happy."

"Ah! heaven bless you," called out a man who had been asking the price of one turkey last year.

"Is that so? You were living on—"

"I was, and I was laid up with a lame foot and my wife was nearly dead with the chills."

"Well, I'm glad to meet you. I told the coachman to give the bird to some deserving person, and I'm glad you were made happy."

"And I shall never forget you, sir. I put that turkey up at a raffle, raked in \$3 on him, and, outside of a pint of whiskey for my wife, I laid in enough tobacco to last me six weeks. May you never know what it is to be poor!"

GENERAL VERDICT ON THE ORGANIZATION OF MR. FARNELL AND HIS FRIENDS—ILL-LEAGUE-ALL.

A correspondent of the Providence Journal reports that there are rumors in Cambridge, Mass., that Professor Longfellow is threatened with the growth of a cancer in his face.

IT APPEARS THAT NO FEWER THAN 3,516 LETTERS AND 2,814 NEWSPAPERS ADDRESSED TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN INDIA, WENT DOWN WITH THE STEAMER CLAN MACFARLANE.

IT IS A CURIOUS FACT THAT A BALL FIRED FROM A GLASS MAY MAKE A HOLE ENOUGH SMALLER THAN THE FULL SIZE OF BALL BEFORE FIRING TO PREVENT AN UNTRIED BALL OF THE SAME CALIBRE FROM PASSING THROUGH.

M. ROUSSEAU, THE HUSBAND OF MISS CHRISTINE NILSSON, IS IN SO FEEBLE HEALTH THAT HE IS NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE MANY MONTHS.

He is now at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, where he is a constant attendant at the Paris Bourse, where he is an enthusiastic operator.

MERCHANT TAILORS

JAMES NOBLE MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 100 Yonge Street.

NOTICE.

If you want a First-class Fall Suit, at a reasonable price, go to G. & J. Fawcett's, 287 Yonge St., where you can get a first-class fit without the trouble of trying on.

Messrs. Kennedy & Co., TAILORS, 91 KING STREET WEST.

Have on hand a full assortment of FALL TWEED, Worsteds, Serges, &c., and are turning out the finest work at the lowest prices in the city.

Remember the Address: KENNEDY & CO., 91 King St. West.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

RAILWAY SHOW CARDS

LA SPECIALTY AT THE MAIL JOB DEPARTMENT.

Designs and Sketches Furnished.

Commercial, Railway, Law, Book and Job Printing, &c.

Of every description executed promptly in first-class style.

Entrance to Job Department on Bay Street. Telephone communication.

CALLING CARDS.

New and Beautiful Designs.

J. G. WOODLAND & CO. PRINTERS, 11 and 13 KING ST. WEST.

MERCHANTS YOU CAN HAVE

Bill Heads, Circulars, Cards, Etc., Printed Cheap and neat at G. C. PATTERSON & CO.'S, No. 4 Adelaide Street West.

LOVELL BROTHERS. BOOK AND JOB

Steam Printers & Publishers. Fine work of Every Description a Specialty.

Attention given to Book Work. Estimates given on application.

39 AND 41 MELINDA STREET, TORONTO

TEAS AND COFFEES.

CONSUMERS' Wholesale Tea Co., REMOVED TO 52 COLBORNE STREET.

Teas and Coffees wholesale to families. Fine India Teas a specialty. Coffee roasted on the premises and ground when sold.

CONSUMERS' WHOLESALE TEA CO. SIGN OF THE QUEEN.

Reliable Goods! The attention of housekeepers is called to our splendid stock of Christmas Groceries. Finest Dessert Raisins, Shelled Almonds, Grenoble Walnuts, Fresh Filberts, GENUINE LECHORN CANDIED PEELS.

SPECIAL—All our Caking Fruit are dried and cleaned for our Retail Trade. Our Coffees are a treat, being all roasted on the premises. Finest Old Government Java, Mocha and Jamaica Coffee. Parties wanting Pure Coffee can rely on getting it.

JUST TO HAND. QUEBEC MAPLE SYRUP, TURKEY PRUNES, DRIED SWEET CORN.

EDW. LAWSON, No. 99 King Street East, Noted for Teas and Coffees. 135

HOTELS.

ROSSIN HOUSE

THE MOST COMPLETE IN SUMMER RESORTS. Situated on the beautiful shore of Lake Ontario, in Canada.

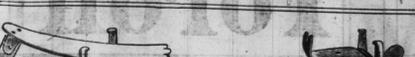
W. H. IRISH, Proprietor.

ROSSIN HOUSE, 100, 102 and 104 St. Street

Rooms \$1 and \$1.50. Telephone communication.

W. H. IRISH, Proprietor.

SKATES.



RAWBONE'S PATENT "CLIMAX" SKATE.

(Patented in England, Canada and United States.)

Perfection of Simplicity, Strength, Sound Workmanship and

matched by any other make. The clamps and other fittings are prepared of a secret process which renders them rust-proof and also imparts a beauty of finish and color hitherto unobtainable.

Every pair fully warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Place your order at once if you have not done so, as our supply is limited to 500 pairs for this season.

J. L. RAWBONE, Practical Gun, Rifle, Gun Implement and Skate Manufacturer, 123 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

HISTORY!

The TORONTO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was fully chartered May 24, 1874, to do a Fire and Life Insurance business, and opened offices the same year in MONTREAL, and in all the leading cities of the continent, but only commenced the life insurance business in 1876.

The TORONTO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was set apart from the parent body by an Act passed May 29, 1878, and with a specially trained corps of life insurance writers in charge, soon took the prominent place which it holds to-day in the front rank of existing life insurance companies.

In 1879, it was established the TORONTO MUTUAL DEPARTMENT, affording to the public all the benefits of PURELY MUTUAL INSURANCE without the disadvantages of a contract.

In February, 1881, its non-forfeitable Policies were first introduced into Canada, and have since that time with the force of law all the money paid if cancelled to keep up the policy, after two or three or more payments made.

In August, 1882, the sum of \$142,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In July, 1877, it applied to avail itself of the new Insurance Act and annually increase this fund of reserve with its Canadian members.

In January, 1878, the unutilized surplus earned in the stock department, to the amount of \$100,000, was added to the fund of reserve.

In January, 1879, the unutilized surplus earned in the stock department, to the amount of \$100,000, was added to the fund of reserve.

In February, 1879, an Act for this purpose was passed by both Houses, but vetoed by Governor Haldimand, in a discussion full of errors and misapprehensions. The Act was in consequence, duly reconsidered, resulting in its being amended.

In 1880, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1881, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1882, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1883, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1884, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1885, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1886, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1887, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1888, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1889, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1890, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1891, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1892, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1893, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1894, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1895, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1896, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1897, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1898, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1899, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1900, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1901, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1902, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1903, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1904, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1905, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1906, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1907, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1908, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1909, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1910, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1911, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1912, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1913, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1914, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1915, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1916, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1917, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1918, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1919, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1920, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1921, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1922, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1923, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1924, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1925, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1926, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1927, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1928, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1929, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1930, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1931, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1932, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1933, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1934, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1935, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1936, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1937, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1938, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1939, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1940, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1941, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1942, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

In 1943, the sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government as a fund of reserve for the benefit of the policyholders.

COAL AND WOOD.

Telephone Communication between Offices.

JAMES G. MCGEE & CO.