THE TORONTO WORLD.

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TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1885

THE WORLD IN ROSEDALE.

Residents of Rosedale can have The World delivered at their houses before 7 o'clock. Leave orders at World Office or at Randall's News Stand, 690 Yonge street.

James Lesslie.

James Lesslie, who in his day was closely identified with the early history of Toronto, with its papers, with the stirring events of '37, and who was in intimate relations with Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, died at his residence in Eglinton on Sunday, in his 83d year. Nearly seventy years ago a Scotch family emigrated to Canada from Dundee. There were at least five sons in the family, namely, Edward, John, James, William and Joseph. All are now dead with the exception of the last, who for many years occupied the position of post master of Toronto. John died a short time ago at Dundas near Hamilton, where he had acquired considerable wealth in business. James, who died on Sunday, was in many respects the most active member of the family. Soon after their arrival in Canada they settled in Little York, where they carried on a book and drug business, one of their special lines being the manufacture of writing ink, which they had also carried on in the old country. Their first place of business was on King street, near the old Cawthra stand below George street on the north side; then they came up toward Yonge street, and for many years occupied the building now used as Forbes' exchange office. Lesslie & Sons, as the firm was known, are still remembered by the copper tokens which they issued in large numbers in those days, and which occasionally are turning up.

When Sir Francis Hincks went into the government of Lord Sydenham he sold the Examiner to James Lesslie. James became editor and, though a prominent reformer, he did not run it on strict party lines. It was because some of the reformers thought it was not sufficiently partizan that encouragment was given by the leaders of the party to the establishment of the Globe. In 1844 the paper went into opposition against the Baldwin-Lafontaine government, and continued its opposition for some years longer when it was merged into the Globe. Mr. Lesslie for years published an almanac which had an immense circulation throughout the country. He was one of the charter aldermen of the city of Toronto at the same time his friend, Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, became its first mayor. His relations with Mackenzie were very intimate, though it is not likely that he countenanced in any way the rebellion of '37. Though of rather narrow views on some subjects, Mr. Lesslie was a good citizen, active worker, and an honest man. His small, active figure was a common sight on the streets of Toronto, for up to a few weeks ago he thought nothing of walking down from Eglinton and all around the city, and then back again, a distance of twelve or more miles.

The Central Prison.

We direct the attention of all thinking men to the letter in another column. Politics must be kept out of the administration of public institutions.

Col. Ouimet's Battalion.

Shocking stories are to hand of the conduct of the 65th battalion both en route and at Winnipeg. George Nelson, of the Grenadiers, returned on sick list, is given as authority for reports of their conduct that are absolutely too indecent to publish. True or false the commander-in chief or the minister of militia, although a French-Canadian himself, must investigate the proceedings of Col. Ouimet's battalion and even of Col. Ouimet. The unruly behavior of a portion of the voyageurs did not do the reputation of our country much good, but charges against officers and men alike of petty theft, drunkenness, filthiness and such a lack of discipline as to make the regiment resemble more a howling mob at a midnight orgy than a corps of well-drilled soldiers on active service, can never be allowed to pass without notice. The honor of our citizen soldiery demands immediate inquiry, and no matter what the result, party exigency must not be allowed to stand in the way of its being strict and impartial. Before they left for the scene of trouble the bearing of the men of the 65th was such as to make us doubt the wisdom of despatching them to the front instead of the rifles, the fusiliers or the Highlanders, but once under arms it is a grave scandal that they should not have been subject to the same discipline as the other regiments.

It will scarcely prove beneficial to the Northwest that it should be likened to the Soudan, but the English papers are drawing such comparisons. One of them, the Newcastle Chronicle, for instance, says:

> The rising in Canada is assuming very serious proportions, as is proved by the extent of the preparations to suppress it. As in the Soudan, so there also the distances to be overcome constitute the great obstacle. The fate of some of the remote garrisons, such as that of Edmonton, is as great a mystery as that of Kassala. The hard weather is favoring the discontented half-breeds, who are evidently very numerous and well organized.

Although, as we have stated, the territories must suffer from such far fetched comparisons, yet there is something extremely laughable in Edmonton being likened to Kassala. If the rebellion only succeeds in giving our English contemporaries some much needed information about the country Riel, after all, will not have lived in vain.

What with Northwest troubles and Anglo-Russian complications, the mahdi has been completely out of court. For all that, however, he is still living, and in spite of fights with his rival, and divisions among his followers, it is reported intends to give the British considerable trouble before they march into Khartoum. In fact he is understood to have declared that he would speedily put to the sword the remnant that will be left after suffering the tortures of an Egyptian summer. When the campaign reopens it is expected that the Soudanese will unite against their common foe—the English—and will prove as obstinate as if Abu Klea and Shebacaas Wells had never been fought. In other words, Lord Wolseley has all his last year's fighting to do over again.

We think the city council might have dealt more liberally in the appropriation for Island improvements than they have done. The Island now produces a very considerable revenue, and not only this, but an additional sum ought to be set apart for use for its improvement. We trust the council will yet see their way to doing more for this, our most popular resort.

Politics in the Central Prison.

Editor World: Your remarks under the above caption on Saturday last are undoubtedly sound in principle, but it seems to be feared that difficulties stand in the way of carrying them into practice in a young country, where everything is experimental and tentative and political considerations dominate appointments to public positions. In theory our legislation is largely guided by British precedents, and sometimes we take credit to ourselves for improving on British models, but there are some things—and this matter of the Central prison management is one of them—in which we are said to suffer from the disadvantages of youth. In England, as is well known, the head constableships of counties and the governorships of county prisons are almost invariably filled by gentlemen of mature experience in discipline, acquired by service in the army. They are appointed by the bench of magistrates, consisting of the elite of the county gentlemen belonging to both of the great political parties, and who sit quarterly for the despatch of county business. These appointments are made without regard to politics, and with a sole view to efficient and economical administration—discipline and organization being held paramount. The appointments of sub-officers are governed by like considerations. The governor of a prison recommends and virtually appoints, for who so interested as the responsible head in the character and ability of those selected to support his authority? and who so well qualified to recommend the exercise of the dispensing power in cases where subordinates prove inefficient or untrustworthy? English prisons are placed under government inspection, but the inspectors confine themselves to a report to the home office, and have nothing to do with the direction of the management. The government acting on their report may make suggestions to the bench of magistrates, and point out deviations from general prison law if they find any, but that is all.

How different is the state of affairs here! Mr. Massie, the present warden of the Central prison, was a member of the house of assembly and a government supporter. He was returned for South Wellington by proclamation, and became subsequently, by virtue of political claims, registrar of Wellington. Later, when it was desirable to remove Capt. Prince from the wardenship of the Central, a deal was effected, Capt. Prince was removed to Guelph, and Mr. Massie reigned in his stead. Mrre recently Mr. Wheler, M.P. for West Ontario, was appointed to the bursarship of the Central in order that Mr. Edgar might replace him in the house of commons. Add to this Dr. O'Reilly, who had been appointed inspector of insurance for certain alleged services to Mr. Mowat in East Toronto, was, on the retirement of Mr. Langmuir, appointed inspector of prisons, and later Mr. Christie, an ex-M.P.P. and government supporter, was appointed Dr. O'Reilly's coadjutor. Every one of these appointments was dictated by political considerations. It is no disparagement to Messrs. O'Reilly, Massie and Christie to say that their antecedents gave no warrant for their selection for the important and onerous duties entrusted to them. They are respectable men as the world goes, but capacity to run an insurance office, a biscuit bakery or a saw mill hardly counts for much in selecting men for offices requiring talent for organization, knowledge of discipline, temper, judgment and above all a judicious and discriminating firmness. I do not know and do not care to enquire how far those appointments have justified the government's selection, but I do know that in making them they made a leap in the dark and that considerations or efficiency gave way in every case to party exigency or expediency. It was necessary to consider what would best serve the interests of the party, not the interests of the country largely entrusted for the time being to the appointees. The same vicious system is carried out in the appointment of subordinates. A man is sent as a prison guard to Mr. Massie from a minister, probably on the recommendation of a member of the house of assembly; nolens volens, the man has to be taken on. Mr. Massie has no option and must keep him on if told to do so—whether he is fit for the position or not!

The government, it is said, excuses the present system by saying they cannot find men sufficiently capable and trustworthy to meet the requirements—in other words they doubt whether the country is sufficiently advanced to permit of their investing any one individual with the control of a public institution—even with the safeguards afforded by a government inspection, and with the power of removal if he proves derelict. It is true we have not a highly educated and wealthy magistracy like that of the old country, and we have not trained army officers of our own available for filling responsible positions, but surely some men of superior calibre may be found who can be trusted to do their whole duty without regard to religion or politics and in the sole interests of the people by whom they are employed and paid. I believe there are many such and that they would have been found ere this but for the cast iron rule that the spoils belong to the victors and that any weakening in the observance of the rule would result in party disaster. I will even go further and say that in my belief it has never been really necessary to go outside the ranks of the party in power to find the right men and that if right men have not been chosen it has been in deference to the idea that strong political claims must be paramount over those founded on the more common sense and prosaic grounds of fitness and efficiency. SELIM.

Irish League Candidate Beaten.

DUBLIN, April 18.—At Kilrush, County Clare to-day, Reeves, a magistrate was elected chairman of the board of guardians over the league candidates. The result created much excitement.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, April 20.

The weather to-day was beautiful and springlike. There was considerable activity noticed about the retail streets, although Monday is not generally a brisk shopping day. The country buyers will now commence to visit the city. A boom is anxiously looked for by the wholesale houses, the heads and travelers of whom were continually praying for seasonable weather. The nice weather will give a great impetus to the millinery business.

A cable to Cox & Co. to-day quotes Hudson bay advanced from £18¼ to £18½. Northwest Land was unchanged at 35s.

Paris, 5 p.m.—Rentes closed 37f. 97½c, the dullness being due to rumors of a rupture in the negotiations between England and Russia.

The fluctuations in oil to-day were: At Petrolia (Ont.): Opened 80, closed 80, lowest 80, highest 80¾. At Oil City: Opened 79, closed 78½, highest 79½, lowest 78⅝.

Canada Pacific shares opened in London to-day at 37⅞, closed 37⅞.

Consols opened at 96¼. At 12.30 they were quoted 96¼; at 1.30 p.m., 96 11-16; 2.30, 96½; at 3, 96; at 3.30 96 3-16; at 4, 96¼, closing 96 3-16.

There were 191 failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, against 26 in the preceding week, and 22, 32 and 5 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882 respectively. In the United States there were 196 failures reported to Bradstreet's during the week, as compared with 174 in the preceding week, and with 155, 160 and 85 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 84 per cent. were those of small traders, whose capital was less than $5000.

The New York stock market was only fairly active to-day, and irregular. Lake Shore opened 58¾, advanced to 60, declined to 59½, closed 59⅝; sales 9200. St Paul opened 70⅜, declined to 70⅛, advanced to 71, declined to 69⅞, closed 70⅜ on sales of 68,1000. Union Pacific opened 47⅞, advanced to 48⅜, declined to 47½, and closed 48¼; sales 39,300. Canadian Pacific sold at 37 for 200 shares.

The president of the Chicago board of trade has announced that any and all members violating the rules of the board by trading out of hours will be suspended from the privileges of the board for not less than thirty days. If this penalty does not stop such trading a more severe remedy was promized.

The Chicago board of trade has adopted the proposition to permit the deliveries of 1000 bush. of grain, 50 brls. of mess pork, 50 tierces of lard and 25,000 lbs. of meats on contracts calling for such quantities.

Cox & Co. to day received the following despatches from Chicago over their private wire: "11.05 a.m.—Consols declined ⅛, Russian securities 2½ per cent. 11 24—The decline in consols now attributed to heavy foreign failures. 4.50 p.m. (close)—The markets opened rather weak in absence of war news and on fine weather, but consols soon came in ⅛ lower, Russian securities 2½ per cent. lower. Russia's fleet at Cronstadt ordered to sail under sealed orders which stimulated strong buying through list. All prominent brokers were imediately engaged by the high rollers and bought freely. Close strong, for wheat 91⅞ bid for June, $11.92½ June pork, 48 for May corn, 47⅞ June. Will probably open 2c higher or lower on wheat, according to news in the morning."

Toronto Stock Exchange—Sales, April 20.

MORNING BOARD.

15 Bank Montreal (10, 5)	197¼
12 Merchants' bank	112½
10 do. do.	113½
5 Northwest Land Co	35
20 Imperial Land Invest	110

AFTERNOON BOARD.

50 Bank Commerce	122½
49 Lon. and Can. L. & A.	157
152	

Toronto Stocks at the Close.

Bank of Montreal 198, 196½; Ontario 110½, 109½; Toronto 182½, 181; Merchants 113½, 112; Commerce 122½, 122; Imperial 122 buyers; Federal 46, 45; Dominion xd. 185½ buyers; Standard 112 buyers; Hamilton 122, 121; British America 84 sellers; Western Assurance 83½ buyers; Dominion Telegraph 85 sellers; Northwest Land Co. 35 buyers.

Montreal Stocks at the Close.

3.50 p.m.—Bank Montreal 197¼, 197; Ontario 112½, 109½; Molsons 116, 112; Toronto 182½, 182; Merchants 113¼, 112½; Commerce 122½, 122; Federal 46½, 45; Montreal Tel. Co. 120, 119; Richelieu, 56¾ 56½; City Passenger xd. 117, 116¾; Gas 177½, 177; Northwest Land 36, 36 6, C. P. R. 87½, 36.

SALES—Morning Board—25 Montreal at 197½; 300 Commerce at 122⅛. Afternoon Board—50 Bank Montreal at 197½, 50 at 177½; 200 Commerce at 122½; 50 Richelieu at 56½, 25 at 56¾.

Grain and Provision Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Cotton weak and unchanged. Flour receipts 37,000 brls., firm, higher, No. 2 $2.75 to $3.75, sup fine $3.50 to $4, common $3.70 to $4.25, good $4.30 to $6.10, Western extra $3.25 to $5.50, extra Ohio, $3.75 to $6.10, St. Louis $3.65 to $6.10, Minn. extra $3.50 to $5.75, double extra $6.20 to $6.25. Rye flour $4 to $4.65. Cornmeal firm $3 to $3.35. Wheat—Receipts 40,000 bush.; spot 1c to 2c; options 2c to 2½c higher, closing firm: sales 4,168,000, future 660,000: spot exports 39,000, No. 2 spring 97c, No. 2 red $1 12-$1 13 cash, $1 May, $1.02 June, No. 1 red state $1.07, No. 1 white $1. Rye and barley steady. Malt dull. Corn—Receipts 42,000 bush., spot ½c to ¾c, options ¾c to ⅞c higher closing firm: sales 1,218,000 bush., future 159 000 bush. spot exports 218,000 bush.; No. 2 54½c cash, 55 May, 55½c June. Oats — Receipts 83,000 bush., higher; sales 370,000 bush. future, 78,000 bush. spot; No. 2 39½c to 39¾c cash, 40½c May, mixed western 38c to 41c, white state 42c to 46c. Hay firm, at 75c to 80c. Hops, coffee, sugar, molasses, rice, petroleum, tallow and potatoes unchanged. Eggs lower; state 14½c. Pork firm; mess $13 to $13.25. Beef steady. Cut meats weak; pickled hams 9c, middles dull, long clear 6¾c. Lard dull, at $7 25 to $7.30. Butter steady; state 14c to 21c. Cheese quiet, at 6c to 12c.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat active, strong upon receipt. More warlike news and decline in consols, was steady, advance of 2½c, followed by slight reaction. Market closing 1½ higher than Saturday; April closed 87½c, May 88½c, June 90¾c. No 2 spring 87½c to 87¾c. Corn active, higher; cash 46¾c to 47½c, April closed 46¾c to 46½c. May 47½c, June 47½c. Oats weaker; cash, 24½c to 25c, May 25c, June 25½c. Rye steady; No. 2 60½c. Barley nominal. Pork active, lower; cash $11.80 to $11.85, May $11.77½ to $11.80, June $11.87½ to $11.90. Lard quiet; cash and May $7, June $7.07½. Boxed meats firm, shoulders $4.50 to $5, short ribs $5.50 to $5, sides $5.25 to $5.40. Whisky firm. Receipts—Flour 31,000 brls., wheat 28,000 bush., corn 58,000 bush., oats 65,000 bush., rye 1000 bush., barley 18,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 23,000 brls., wheat 53,000 bush., corn 85,000 bush., oats 54,000 bush., rye 4000 bush., barley 17,000 bush.

Afternoon board—Wheat stronger on more warlike cables, closing 87⅞c April, 88c May, 91½c June. Corn stronger, ¼c to ½c higher. Pork 5c to 7½c higher.

Sunlit Rooms.

No article of furniture should be put in a room that will not stand sunlight, for every room in a dwelling should have the windows so arranged that some time during the day a flood of sunlight will force itself into the apartments. The importance of admitting the light of the sun freely to all parts of our dwellings cannot be too highly estimated. Indeed, perfect health is nearly as much dependent on pure sunlight as it is on pure air. Sunlight should never be excluded except when so bright as to be uncomfortable for the eyes. And walks should be in bright sunlights, so that the eyes are protected by veil or parasol when inconveniently intense. A sun bath is of more importance in preserving a healthful condition of the body than is generally understood. A sun bath costs nothing, and that is a misfortune; for people are deluded with the idea that these things only can be good or useful which cost money. But remember that pure water, fresh air and sunlit homes, kept free from dampness, will secure you from many heavy bills of the doctors and give you health and vigor which no money can procure. It is a well established fact that the people who live much in the sun are usually stronger and more healthy than those whose occupations deprive them of sunlight. And certainly there is nothing strange in the result, since the same law applies with equal force to nearly every animate thing in nature. It is quite easy to arrange an isolated dwelling so that every room may be flooded with sunlight sometime in the day, and it is possible that many town houses could be so built as to admit more light than they now receive.

The Nihilists Nowhere.

PESTH, April 18.—A St. Petersburg correspondent asserts that Russian nihilism has practically ceased to exist, the societies having disbanded through lack of support from the common people.

The Pleasures of a Parisian Editor.

PARIS, April 18.—The editor of the paper Cri du Peuple has been sentenced to pay a $1500 fine and imprisonment for 56 days for calumnies published about the Ballerniches.

Thirteen Hours a Day.

READING, Pa., April 18.—The Reading railroad has notified the employes of the car shops that they must work thirteen hours a day commencing Monday, instead of eight as heretofore.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of 2000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that, not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites 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 cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—Montreal Star. 16

The Settler's Song.

Reprinted from the Khan's Collection.

Arise! young men, and join me and let us to the west,
Like strong and lusty eaglets that scorn the parent nest;
Let's hie us to the westward, where tyrants hold no rule;
For he who'll stay a bondsman, that man's by choice a fool.
Rise every man of muscle, let every creature come;
Sound the trumpet long and loud and beat the warning drum;
This is the year of jubilee, emancipation day:
For lo! the star of empire westward takes its way.

Let's fear no more the despot, and tyrants leave behind;
Let's be as free as ocean, unshackled as the wind;
Let's shout the song of liberty our fathers failed to learn:
Let no man take from us the bread our tireless labors earn:
Let's march in time to music, let freedom be our song;
To us a band of freemen, republics shall belong;
The God of right is with us all, His cross uplift to-day;
Behold the star of empire ever westward takes its way.

We'll lead our flocks by inland seas, and find the parent brooks;
We'll turn our swords to plowshares and our spears to pruning hooks;
We'll find our ways through forest, by prairies wide and lakes;
Till gained the rocky mountains high our tide of freedom breaks;
Oh, God! how great a thing it is in western lands to be!
We went to leave our fathers' bones; back tears! we must be free:
We must be free, for we no more will own a despot's sway;
For lo! the star of empire ever westward takes its way.

Like giants' young refreshed with wine, arise and come with me;
And let us from the mountain tops the wide Pacific see.
Put thou thy baby on thy back, thy wife take by the hand,
For they with thee must bloom and live in that far promised land;
And swear by the highest heaven no blood shall stain the sod
Of that fair western Canaan bequeathed us by our God;
Yet swear again by heaven high that you'll be free to-day;
For lo! the star of empire ever westward takes its way.

Unlike the waves that follow fast the high restless moon;
Our tidal wave shall never ebb at morning nigh or noon;
Turn then your backs on Egypt's shores and cross the stormy sea:
God in the vanguard leads the hosts who struggle to be free;
Let Bismarcks, like to Pharaohs, attempt to follow on,
And with the falling waters they will as a dream be gone;
The trumpet loud and long upon the prairies wide and free,
Shall sound the trumpet of our God—his people now are free:
Gird on thy strength, thy children take, thy wife and come to-day:
For lo! the star of empire westward takes its way.

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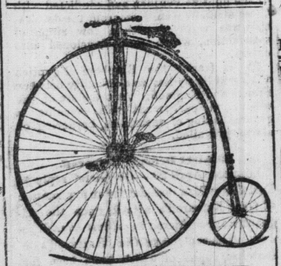

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THE GENUINE PIANO,
Manufactured by Rainer & Co., Guelph, Ont.
The undersigned respectfully announce that on the 8th day of April, 1884, Joseph F. Rainer dissolved partnership with Frank Sweetnam and John Hazelton, as piano manufacturers, and that said Joseph F. Rainer, with his son, will continue to manufacture the original cross-scale Pianos, of which the said Joseph F. Rainer is the sole inventor.
Since the above dissolution, Mr. Rainer, sr., has greatly improved the small Cross-scale Piano by adding one string more to each note throughout the middle, making three strings to each note instead of two, thus giving the Piano a third more power of tone throughout the middle. There will be fifty-three notes from the treble down that will have three strings instead of twenty-four notes from the treble down as formerly. The undersigned will give to wholesale and retail customers the benefit of this improvement by letting them have these Pianos for the same price as the ones formerly made with two strings.
These Pianos have now been before the public for 23 years, and have always ranked among the very best, and are celebrated for quality of tone, great power and durability of action, prompt elastic touch, fine finish and elegant style of case, combined with every known improvement. The most complete and unbroken list on record, embracing a period of 30 years, and made up of 23 first prizes, medals and diplomas received at the principal exhibitions in Canada—Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London. At the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, we secured a medal and diploma for our piano. The great favor with which the cross-scale pianos have been received for so long a period, and the reputation they bear, has induced others to imitate them. We therefore caution intending purchasers and dealers wishing to obtain the original cross-scale piano to see that the name of "Rainer & Co." is on each instrument. We make the Upright and Square Grand Pianos.
For further particulars, Price List, &c., address RAINER & CO., Guelph, Ont.
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Prevent this by having your closets cleaned and deodorized by Marchment & Co. Then have your closets converted into dry earth closets, which we will do free of cost and clean them monthly at a mere nominal charge by contract. S. W. MARCHMENT & CO., City Contractors, 9 QUEEN STREET EAST. 246

TORONTO SHOE COMPANY.
1885. NEW SPRING GOODS. 1885.
ESTABLISHED
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BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH.
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
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THE LATEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STYLES
JUST TO HAND.
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CHEDDAR CHEESE,
English Stilton Cheese,
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Parmesan Cheese
Gorgonzola Cheese,
Gruyere Cheese,
Fresh Cream Cheese,
Dutch Pineapple Cheese,
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Parson's Stilton Cheese,
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Canadian and American Factory Cheese.
A Full Supply of the above in Stock.
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I have opened out my new and
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Having no partner, no rent, or large expenses to meet, I can undersell every other Furniture House in Toronto. My goods are all marked at lowest prices possible.
No extravagant profits wanted; my motto is "Live and Let Live." Thanking my customers for their patronage in the past, I will ensure them "square dealing" in the future. Call at the noted Furniture House and see the great assortment of goods on view at 246
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The largest assortment in the City to select from. All the Leading Styles in Fancy and Staple Carriages at prices that will astonish all who may call to see them at
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Lanes, Yards and any Private Places Block Paved at Shortest Notice and Lowest Prices.
ALL FIRST-CLASS MATERIAL.
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Jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates given on application. 246

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STENCILS I. C. FELL & CO. BRANDS
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14 VICTORIA ST.
CANADIAN DETECTIVE AGENCY
Private Inquiry and Patrol Office. A Reliable Staff always on hand. Best of References given.
WM. WAITES, Manager. 246

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Rents, Debts, Accounts and Chattel Mortgages Collected. Landlords' Warrants, etc., executed. Reliable company, quick returns guaranteed.
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ESTABLISHED 1869.
The Canadian Reporting and Collecting Association.
HEAD OFFICE: 28 and 30 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.
Dominion Mechanical and Milling News, 31 King st. west, Toronto, Feb. 24, 1885.
Gentlemen—Accept my best thanks for the prompt remittance covering amount of bill handed you for collection in Pennsylvania, U.S. I can only add that I hold your association to be most efficient and thoroughly well organized; worthy of the confidence and patronage of our business community at large.
Very respectfully yours,
A. J. WENBOURNE, Manager.

NOTICE!
MEMBERS OF THE
VOLUNTEER AND MILITIA
CORPS
not Assured will be accepted by the
CANADA LIFE
Assurance Company
in the usual way without
EXTRA CHARGE.
By Order of the Board,
A. G. RAMSAY,
Managing Director. 246

Cheapest and Best.
In the literature of assessment life insurance societies will generally be found a comparison showing the difference between their cost for the first few years and the highest with profit rates of some old line company. But the comparison ought always to be with the lowest short-term rate.
THE ÆTNA LIFE'S
RENEWABLE TERM PLAN
Furnishes very cheap life insurance for a ten-year term, and the policy can be renewed each ten years without medical re-examination, and has always been so renewed for seven years past, at the same low rate originally paid. No assessment, or mutual benefit, or society insurance can be had of so reliable and durable a character at so low a cost.
The following shows the cost per $1000 of the mere death calls in five of the most carefully conducted benefit societies of the United States and Canada, ten years in existence:

Name. Address.	1874.	1878.	1883.
Temp. Mut Ben. Easton, Pa..	$4.27	$13.08	$22.40
Oddfel's Mut. Montrose, Pa..	6.51	15.27	26.69
Uni. Bro. M. A. Lebanon, Pa..	8.24	18.51	28.15
Son Tier Mason. Elmira, N.Y.	6.50	11.90	16.70
Mason. Mu. B., London, Ont.	8.04	12.40	17.40
Average of the 5, per $1000..	6.72	14.23	25.75
Adding $3 for expenses.....	9.72	17.23	28.75
The Ætna's premium, age 35, is $17.30, but the return value at the end of 10 years has reduced the net cost to.....	9.47	9.47	9.47
Ætna policy holder saving..	0.25	7.76	19.28

As compared with having been in the five societies.
Drop a postal card to the undersigned for table of rates and other information respecting life insurance—
WM. H. ORR, Manager,
TORONTO.

THE LAND GRANT
OF THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL'Y
Consists of the Finest WHEAT MEADOW and GRAZING Lands in MANITOBA and the NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
Lands at very low prices within easy distance of the Railway, particularly adapted for MIXED FARMING—Stock raising, dairy produce, etc. Land can be purchased
With or Without Cultivation Conditions,
at the option of the purchaser. Prices range from $2.50 per acre upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation, and without cultivation or settlement conditions, at liberal figures, based upon careful inspection by the Company's Land Examiners.
When the sale is made subject to cultivation A REBATE of one-half of the purchase price is allowed on the quantity cultivated.
TERMS OF PAYMENT:
Payments may be made in full at time of purchase, or in six annual instalments, with interest. Land Grant Bonds can be had from the Bank of Montreal, or any of its agencies, and will be accepted at 10 per cent. premium on their par value, and accrued interest, in payment for lands.
Pamphlets, Maps, Guide books, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned, and also from John H. McTavish, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, to whom all applications as to prices, conditions of sale, descriptions of Lands, etc., should be addressed.
By order of the Board,
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

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MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
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First-class Workmen Kept. Satisfaction Guaranteed. 246

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