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THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1884.

The Real Lesson of the Accident. The real lesson of the catastrophe of yes terday is that railways must be double tracked to ensure safety from collision Without such provision collisions with great loss of life and of property are bound to occur even on the best managed railways. The great lines in England and in the United States are double, some quadruple, tracked; as yet we have only a few miles of it in Canada, though we believe that it is a proposition now before the Grand Trunk authorities to double-track the line west to Mimico, taking in the very spot where yesterday's disaster occurred. They have already doubled the line east as far as York, and propose gradually extending it eastward to Kingston.

Especially ought all the approaches to spots, such as curves and the approaches

business; but we take it that double tracks are still more necessary from the point of view of safety to life and limb. Public its teaching by exerting their legitimate opinion and legislation can soon force the railway companies into carrying out this

The truth is that the railway authorities have had their heads too full of what the traffic was twenty years ago, and have been too slow to realize how Toronto is

This growing home traffic is very profitable to the railways; they make more clean cash out of it than they do out of of the Grand Trunk, millions are spent in gobbling up rival lines and branch lines that help them, while its own line is neglected. Of the whole Grand Trunk sys- sources. Says the Witness: ter repaid a liberal expenditure for double track and other improvements than the section between Toronto and Montreal, and near these cities respectively. Yet this important section has been comparatively neglected, while the company's money has been lavished like water in the United States. The gobbling up of the Great Western has been most emphatically a bad thing for Ontario, we may say for Canada. Nineteen men out of twenty will say today that if the Great Western had still remained an independent road, with Mr. Broughton in charge of it, yesterday's slaughter would not have happened.

A Catholic on the School and University Questions.

We publish in another column a letter written by Mr. D. A. O'Sullivan of this city to the Catholic Record of London, Mr. O'Sullivan's remarks on the separate school question are extremely pertinent and sensible. He raises at once the broad and obvious issue, whether an extension of the separate school principle would, if secured, be of any practical use to the catholics themselves. Nor is he alone in doing so. There are many catholic laymen who are skeptical about the value of the schools, for whose support they are so heavily taxed, and who are inclined to regard their children as handicapped in the race of life by the character and quality of the education they receive.

The catholic schools of Toronto are far from efficient, and no change in the school law can make them more so without such an interference with personal freedom as no parliament of this province is likely ever to perpetrate. And if the separate schools are behind the times in Toronto where there is a large catholic population within a small area, in what condition must they be in rural districts where the catholic ratepayers are like angels' visits? The best answer to this question is to be found in the number of separate schools all over the province which have been abandoned from the inability or unwillingness of the catholics to keep them up after they

The Record's remedy for this state of affairs is to amend the law so as to compel all Catholics to support separate schools. While we believe that this would not make these schools efficient, we believe also that there is not the least likelihood of the legislature passing any such enactment. Every catholic taxpayer in the province must be left to choose for himself whether he will pay his school tax to a public or to a catholic school. The church may bring its own influence to bear on him in any way it pleases, but it cannot be allowed to use the machinery of the public municipal aw for the purpose of coercing him.

Some years ago there was a complair because, in the state of the law, the taxes of a catholic went to support the public schools unless he notified the municipa authorities of his desire to become a sep arate school supporter. The presumption of the law was, in other words, in favor of the public schools. At the instance of the Hon. C. F. Fraser, the law was amended good judge, but we very much doubt

supporters. The presumption of the law now is therefore now in favor of the separate schools. Some separate school sup porters then asked to have separate scho support made compulsory on all catholic but their request was not attended to, and neither will the Record's request now.

Mr. O'Sullivan's views on the university uestion are as sensible as his views on the chool question. The most important catholic college in the dominion, St. Michael's, has been affiliated with the provincial university, and its students can, if they please, attend any of the lectures in University college. Having this privilege, and especially after securing it with the cordial approval of the authorities of the catholic church, St. Michael's college is likely to prefer affiliation to any denominational university. The Record's dream of great catholic university in Canada is a elusion. They have none yet in the United States where the catholics number nany millions; in this country where they umber only a few hundreds of thousands and where they find so much difficulty in keeping up denominational schools the project of building up a great degree conerring institution is thoroughly chimerical. To the catholics, as to the methodists. we would say, with the best wishes for their denominational welfare, that their best plan is to cast in their lot with the ational system in higher as well as lower education. St. Michael's finds no difficulty arising from its connection with an institution which is also closely connected with three protestant theological halls. Father Vincent, representing St. Michaels, Senator McMaster, the college that goes

by his name, and Dr. Caven, the leading presbyterian divinity school, are all mem bers of the senate of Toronto university, and we have no hesitation in asserting cities to be double-tracked, and dangerous that they can all approach university questions from a liberal and public point of view. No fault is found in any denom-As yet the idea of double tracks has only inational quarter with the charac been admitted from the point of view that ter of the university examinations, one line was insufficient to accomodate the If the moral character of University college is a cause of dread to churchmen they can easily control both its character and

> The Montreal Witness remarks on a new cry in Canada. Formerly it was considered to be for the good of the country to spend money to bring emigrants into it, to settle

church influence in the management.

it and fill it up. The same, also, in the United States, where it has been calculated that every able bodied emigrant landed was a thousand dollars gained to the through traffic. Further, in the case country. But now all this is changed, the emigrant, instead of being welcomed as an addition to the country's wealth, is too often looked upon as a drain upon its re-"And now we find a meeting in T

> the very ground that it will crowd the labor market, or, in other words, increase our population. Such a revulsion of feeling brings out several things. First, it proves that the most beneficent and least ques-tioned forms of interference with nature's law of supply and demand are often found to be less blessed in their results than was sed in their results than was expected—that, in fact nature's law asserts itself in the face of all that man can do. itself in the face of all that man can do. In the second place, this country, for the first time, has expressed itself as too full of people, and just at the time when the immense growth of our manufactures, enterprises and industries was to have been creating a constantly increasing home market for our products. Third, this cry has come from the very class which our national policy was to create and is creating, a class whose circumstances fluctuate excessively and which cumstances fluctuate excessively, and which is, therefore, most frequently dissatisfied; a class which no protective policy can make rich. This cry is the legitimate extension to the operative class of the notion of protection—in their class only a notion, as the very interests which they have supported in demanding protection for themselves are necessarily expressed the selves are necessarily opposed to any course that will hinder any possible cheapening of labor.

The Witness ought to be able to get this into its head—that a new situation has arisen. The thing which was is not that which now is. Formerly we did need to Father Teefy were present, and they can import laborers, could not get enough of them; now we have enough and to spare. That there should be a limit to the number we can find work for need not appear extraordinary we should say.

Father Teety were present, and they cannot be counted as opposed to state aid to the university. The other colleges in Toronto, except Trinity, are in favor of it, and especially the one opposed to Trinity, so that Trinity may be counted out. I see a prominent methodist and well known an inversity may disagrees with the

The Witness would like to put the blame on protection, but this is utter nonsense Suppose it had been claimed for protection, five years ago, that it would make work for all the workmen we then had in the country. And suppose it had done this too made work for every man of them. Would it be fair to say that protection must also create work for as many thousands more as the steamship companies could dump in upon us? We should say not. Admit that we have work for ourselves, with a few more coming in every year, is that to be held to mean that we are under bonds to find work for uncounted thousands more

Surely not. country in four years, and it will do a good deal more, we hope. But it cannot effect impossibilities. It cannot make work for all the idle people that old country steamship companies, and landlords, and parish authorities, may pile in upon us. There are limits to this sort of thing. The plain truth is that the limits have already been reached. And the Witness may rest assured that the "new cry" has the solid backing of a new situation to make it good.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Hamilton Times must be driven to the last ditch for rumors. Under vesterday's date he

The latest political rumor is that Mr. W. R. Meredith will soon be raised to the bench, and that he will be succeeded in the leadership of the Ontario tories by Senator J. B. Plumb. The latter gentleman is said to be anxious to do something to make himself famous. The attention which the poetic senator has been giving to provincial finances lately gives color to the rumor.

Mr. Meredith would probably make a so as to make catholic ratepayers' share of if he is particularly anxious just yet to fol-

and ease of the bench. Even if the gentleman from London were ready to receive his pension, the idea of his political successor being found in Senator Josiah Burr Plumb would be altogether too good. Beyond the editor of the Mail the poet politician has scarcely a single follower, Individually he may be desirous, as the correspondent says, of distinguishing himself, but we rather suspect he will have to seize some other walk in life than that of leader

We are thoroughly with the editor of the Telegram in his remarks yesterday regard: ing the absurdity of legislative displays, but really he should know that it was gentleman of the name of Robinson who defeated Gen. Butler in the November elections, and not Judge Hoadley, the gov-

of the Ontario conservatives to gratify his

To the Editor of The Catholic Record SIR: I have read your articles on the eparate schools, and have read also the munication in your last issue on university matters. As to the separate school demands or reforms I think it is useless to ask what we can never get, and what, if make it right with him. Of course Murrin we did get, would be impracticable. If knew that Jones was good far the another. you mean to ask any legislature to construct a catholic school system on the same footing as the public schools, then it is a sufficient answer, as it seems to me, for the legislature to say you must provide the ratepayers and the revenue. The protestants, by no theory of government that I know of can be fairly called upon to support their own and a separate school system. The government must answer system. The government must answer for the application of all moneys drawn out of the public chest. If you think that the taxes of catholic ratepayers think that the taxes of catholic ratepayers is sufficient for a distinct separate school system (aided in the same way as the public schools are) well and good; let that arrangement be worked out. It does not seem to me, however, that their taxes would pay for a tithe of what you ask. I agree with you as to the changes in the education department. I made a similar suggestion in a letter to the Mail when the Marmion question was being discussed

Marmion question was being discussed and I have reason to believe the sugges tion met with the approval of the catho hierarchy in this province. The separate school act is not a very good one, perhaps, but it never got a fair administration.
It goes without saying that a defective act, if well carried out, is more beneficial act, if well carried out, is more beneficial than a perfect one if allowed to become a dead letter. The public school system, I need scarcely say, begins with the public or common schools, as they were called, and rising by gradation through the high schools and collegiate institutes and ends with the university of Toronto. The efficient source of students to this last named institution is University college. There are some affiliated colleges, but these do not share in the public moneys. The public school system, whether as seen in do not share in the public moneys. The public school system, whether as seen in the rural school or in the University college, looks to the state for support, and without such support must fall to the ground. Now, whether there be misapplication of funds or improper husbandry of recovering is so far as the university of of resources is, so far as cerned, a matter of ment mal-administration. This is a legi-timate charge, but not at all to be confounded with the question whether or not the university is to be adequately supported or whether one state institution is to be ed or whether one state institution is to be supported in one way and another—a part of this same system—to be supported in another way. In the letter of your correspondent I judge he would seek to put University college on the same footing as Queen's, or Victoria, or Trinity. All I can say is that neither the public at large nor the friends of the university have taken that stand. The public must support the that stand. The public must support the University or it "must go." It is right for Mr. Grant and other heads of denominational colleges to go around and collect funds for the support of their own insti-tutions; but I would as soon think of passing round the hat to build a court house for the county of York as to assist in collecting funds to maintain University college. I see nothing different in principle for doing this or raising a subscripion to assist the tax collector. Your cor

respondent begins with the presbyterians and Mr. Grant, but he will not have failed to notice that at the meeting we held in Moss hall on Thursday last Dr. Caven seconded a resolution directly opposed to Principal Grant's contention. That resolution was proposed by Senator McMaster, who has founded, I may say, the baptist college in this city, so that two of subject, illuminating their craniums as a candle light up the interior of a halloween pumpkin. Jones handed out the same bottle once again, and the only sound the denominational colleges are gone. The president of St. Michael's college and heard for several seconds was that of some iquor coursing its way along a narrow tortuous channel a prominent methodist and well known university man disagrees with the Victoria authorities. I don't see, therefore, how the religious bodies in question can be held by the utterances of the heads bottles effected a permanent cure. of the three colleges named. If the provincial university is to look to its own Leap Year Levity. clientelle after its endowment is found to be inadequate, where could a catholic university find means of support, even assuming there were good reasons for its existence? and how can we oppose state aid to a university to-day and demand it for

A catholic uniyear," said a Philadelphia girl, "and if Charlie doesn't propose before that time, "I'll teach him how to do it." failure in Dublin under a Newman and Woodlock, the talk about a United States university? I think that a power to confer degrees is one not to be handed over except to fully equipped and wealthy institutions, and that to others it is as useless as the club of Hercules to an ordinary mortal. A degree in arts should mean something, it presupposes a library, scientific apparatus, a museum, etc.; and before all this there must be a staff of men

to draw an inference if the income be

state aid to the Toronto university.

fit to impart instruction. The income of a million dollars is not enough to support the university of Toronto; what supports the other half dozen we have in this province is not clear, but it is not difficult

A medical writer says that girls are so tention of Principal Grant and those who follow him on the question of denying constructed that they cannot jump. This writer is advised to just wait and see whether they can leap or not.

catholic I admire the spirit of fairness which that University has shown to our A Chicago man has applied for a divorce, alleging that his wife forced him to marry her. This statement, and the fact that catholic college here when we were nego-tiating for a basis of affiliation. I have no This statement, and the fact that leap year is so near, will make timid

tiating for a basis of affiliation. I have no reason to regret the part I took in that negotiation. If it is inconvenient or impossible for any college in Toronto to teach the natural sciences or any other department in an arts course, it is surely open to take advantage of the means the -Persons of sedentary habits, the greater them to take advantage of the means the university college has for that purpose. When the difficulty is removed then the question is open for consideration.

Fearing that I have been tedious in this matter I hasten to subscribe myself yours, etc.,

D. A. O'SULLIVAN.

"THAT'S ALL RIGHT. Interesting Story From the

From the Laramie Boomerane It occurred in the winter of '81-82, at Chevenne, the capital of Wyothing: He was a member of the territorial legislature, represented a western county; and his name was Smith. He had been in attend. ance upon the daily sessions of that august body all through the term, and, like most of his worthy colleagues had spent some money during the time. He hadn't spent any great amount of cash either, for that matter, but had used his cheek so often that it had become as tough as a boarding house flapjack. He put up with Landlord Jones, who ran the railroad house at that time, and bought most of his Havanas and the coffin varnish at Luke Murrin's. Murrin always kept the best, and Smith was a connoisseur when it came to cold poison. Singularly enough, too, his bill at Murrin's was about \$100 more than he owed for board at Jones', but either of them would buy Senator Tabor three or four pair of suspenders with jeweled buckles.

A day or two before the final adjournment Smith called for his bill at Murrin's, and after glancing carelessly over the for-midable array of figures told Murrin that Jones, mine host of the Railroad hotel, owed him a little more than what the bill

and with a "That's, all right, what'll you and with a "That's all right, what'n you have?" the subject was dropped.

That evening Smith told Jones to look over his books and see how much he had set down opposite his name. This done, Smith said that Murrin owed him a few hundred on a stock deal; would he just as lieve collect the amount due him?" lieve collect the amount due him?"
"That's all right," said Jones, "Murrin's

good for any amount."

Well, the day of parting came, and, of course, all the boys gathered at the depot, which was really the Railroad hotel, to bid the law makers goodbye. Smith was there, and catching hold of Murrin's arm, he said pleasantly

"We might just as well go in now and fix that matter up with Jones, eh?"
"Oh, that's all right," said Murrin.
"Well, but I want it understood, yo

"Come in." and Smith hauled Murrin through the crowd of worshippers who where Jones stood. "You remember that matter I spoke to

you about the other dev-when I referred you to Murrin here, eh?" asked Smith. "Oh, yes," said Jones. "That's all "And you," said Smith, turning to Mur-

rin, "you understand it, don't you?"
"Certainly," answered the Murrin; "that's all right."
"Well, I'm glad it's fixed. Let's take

omething."
They bowed their heads as the presiding deacon passed the fluid. Then the conduc-tor shouted, "All aboard," and every body made a rush for the cars. As the train left the depot Smith stood on the rear platform a waving a soiled napkin at his Murrin and Jones walked into the bar

room together, and lighting a cigar began a conversation which lasted a full hour. Finally it began to drag, and at last Jones "I suppose that little matter of Smith's

"No hurry—no hurry, my boy," replied urrin. "That's all right." Murrin. Jones looked up inquiringly, but said nothing. They talked stock for fifteen and then Murrin abruptly re "Good fellow, that Smith."

"Yes; jolly good boy. Funny he di! ave the cash to settle his bills when h have the cash to settle his bills when he left. Must have had a rustle with King "But the arrangements made were sati

yes; that's all right. What will you take? After they had touched their glasses over the walnut slab and threw their heads back o inspect the frescoes on the ceiling, Mur rin turned to leave, saying as he put his handkerchief back in his pocket: "Just send the check for the amount of Smith's bill up to the house any time. No

hurry, my boy—no hurry."
"Eh?" almost shouted Jones. "Why, you understand; you owe Smith, and he owes me; you agreed to pay me in-stead of him." "Agreed! Why, colonel, the mar

owes me, and you agreed to pay it. Didn't you say it was all right?" "And didn't you say you'd pay me; that it was all right?" A flood of light began to pour in on the

-O. E. Comstock, Caledonia, Minn., writes: I was suffering the most excrutiat itg pains from inflammatory rheumatism. One application of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil afforded almost instant, relief, and two

This year promises to be a busy one. Everything will be jumping. It's leap year It is understood that the girls have

adopted the following as their motto for leap year: "If you see what you want, ask for it." "Thank goodness, it will soon be lea

Although women have the right to propose in leap year, there is no law to com-pel the men to say yes. This fact ought to encourage the young men to stand

ried will wear large placards on their breasts reading: "I never had any experience in nursing babies and don't want For several years past it has been cus

tomary for young men to shoot the girl who refuses to marry them. Of course the girls will be justified in turning the tables this year.

part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way bent over daily tasks.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Jan. 2 Nothing doing in wholesale circles to day.

Eggs are quiet and steady at 30c for strictly resh, and 26c to 28c for held stock. The butter trade is stagnant. Chicago markets are likely to rails.

The flour market continues dull. Sales of small lots of superior extra were made at \$5.55 to \$5.60. Spring extra is quoted at \$5 to \$5.15 with little offering.

A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Lay at \$232 and Northwest Land at 66s 3d.

The local street market was dull and fee reless all day. A Paris cable quoted rentes at 75f, 50c o.m. At 4 p.m. they were quoted at 75f. 324c.

Toronto Stock Exchange. MORNING SALES.—Ontario 18 at 100. Federal 10 at 122‡; Standard 32 at 109‡. Western Assurance 15, 7, 25 at 114 xd:

CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 175½ buyers; sales 5 at 175½. Federal 123 to 122‡, sales 28 at 122‡. Northwest Land Co. 66 to 55. Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co. 95 buyers: sales 100, 27, 25, 33, 15 at 95.

Montreal Stock Exchange, CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 176½ to 176; sai 2 at 175½, 165 at 176. Merchants 108½ to 17 sales 1 at 108, 25 at 108}. Commerce 119 118; sales 12 at 119, 1 at 119½. Canada Pacirallway; 56 to 55½; sales 100 at 55½. Montre Telegraph Co. 178 to 177½; sales 80 at 118, Mortreal Passenger Ry. 118 to 117; sales 59 at 112 Montreal Gas Co. 178½ to 177½; sales 78 at 17 25 at 177½, 25 at 178,

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts rain on the street were light during the p yeek, and prices have tended downwar mounted to. He would tell Jones to The receipts amounted to about 2000 bushels of wheat, 2500 bush, barley, 1000 bush oats, 400 bush, peas, 159 bush, rye, 180 loads of hay, and 20 loads of straw. The market to-day was quiet and prices easy. About 200 bushels wheat sold at \$1.0i to \$1.05 for fall, \$1.10 for spring, and 80c to 82c for goose. Barley quiet, with sales of 30bushels at 60c to 68c. Oats nominal at 35c to 36c; a load of peas sold at 74c, and rye is nominal at 62c. About 10 loads of hay sold at \$5 to \$8 for clover, and \$9 to \$11.50 for timothy. Straw sold at \$8.50 to \$9.50. Potatoes, few him market, sold at 85c to 90c per bag. Hogs higher at \$6.50 to \$6.75. Butter, pound rolls 22c to 24c. Eggs, frest, 26c per doz. Apples \$2.25 to \$3.00 per barrel. St. Lawrence Market.—The market was dull to-day, and prices are unchanged. Following are the prices paid at the wagons: Beef, roast, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 12c; mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 13c; inferior cuts, &c to 10c; lamb, per pound, &c to 12c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, &c to 10c; lamb, per pound, &c to 12c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, &c to 10c; lamb, per pound, &c to 12c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, &c to 10c; lamb, per pound, &c to 12c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, &c to 16c; land, 12c to 14c; cheese, 14c to 16c; bacen, 10c to 14c; eggs, 25c to 30c; turkeys, 7c to 81.6; chickens, per pair, 40c to 60c; geese, each, 50c to 75c; ducks, 45c to 70c; partridge, brace, 50c to 60c; potatoes, per bag, 85c to 90; cabbage, per doz., 50c to 85c; onlons, per peek, 25c to 30c; parsnips, per peek, 20c; beans, per peek, 20c; beans, per peek, 25c to 30c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Flour—Recei
32,000 brls, market dull; sales 12,000 brls, 12
28 to \$3, superfine, etc.. \$2,80 fo \$3,30, co
mon \$3,35 to \$3,35, good \$3,90 to \$6,25, weste
extra \$6,25 to \$6,50, extra Ohio \$3,40 to \$6,
St. Louis \$3,40 to \$6,25, Minhesota extra \$6
to \$6,75, double extra \$6,30 to \$7,05. Rys fic
quiet at \$3,35 /ro 80c. Commeal unchange
Wheat—Receipts 41,000 bush, exports 6
bush, lower; sales 5,496,000 bush, future, sp
116,000 bush. No. 2 spring \$1.07, No. 2 r
\$1,127 to \$1,131, No. 1 red and white sta
\$1,18, No. 2 red and January \$1,099 to \$1.
Rys steady, No. 2 western 711c. Barley du
Malt unchanged. Corn—Receipts 45,000 bus
steady; sales 1,664,000 bush, future, \$4,0
bush, spot; exports 5000 bush, future, \$4,0
bush, spot; exports 5000 bush. No. 2 63;c. Ja
uary 53;c to 644,00a bush. future, \$4,0
bush, spot; exports 5000 bush. No. 2 63;c. Ja
uary 53;c to 644,00a bush. future, \$4,0
bush. spot; exports 5000 bush. No. 2 63;c. Ja
uary 53;c to 644;00a Bergeria 112,000 bush. Markets by Telegraph.

18c to 30c. Cheese firm at 91c to 134c.

CYICAGO, Jan. 2.—Piour unchanged and regular. Wheat active; January 933c to 943c, February 943c to 953c, Corn irregular; January 533c to 554c. Oats higher, January 523c to 533c. February 323c to 334c. Rye easier at 584c. Barley quiet at 514c. Pork steady; cash \$14.12\); to \$14.25, January \$14.22\); to \$14.35, January \$1.35\); to \$14.60. March \$14.52\); to \$14.77\. Hard irregular at \$8.75\); to \$2.00\). Bulk meats in fair demand—Shoulders \$6.10\, short rib \$7.40\, short clear \$7.70\. Receipts—Flour 19.000\) bils, wheat 131,000\) bush, corn 255.000\) bush, oats 122.000\) bush, corn 33,000\] bush, barley 31,000\] bush, rye 4000\] bush, barley 21,000\] bush, rye 4000\] bush, barley 21,000\] bush, rye 4000\] bush, barley 21,000\] bush.

"Woman is the Sunday of man." We suppose that man is the Monday of woman. At least it is an all day job with her to

One leap-year privilege which ladies will appreciate is that of going, in companies of two or more, to the opera or theatre without male escort—and paying for their own tickets. It is so jolly, you know.

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

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\$525,000.

The above is the amount of deposit at Otta-wa with the Government of Canada in Gov-ernment Bonds, made in accordance with the 'Insurance Act of 1877," for the special secu-

all policies issued since March 31st, 1878, to residents of Canada is covered by additional eposits of Government Bonds from year to ear, so that every policy issued by this com-any in the Dominion of Canada Is thus ren-ered as secure as a Government Bond, every

dditional promium paid being covered by an dditional annual deposit.

A similar rule governs the deposits of all preign companies. Canadian companies are plus required to eign companies. Canadian companies are ly required to make one deposit of \$50,000. e following are the deposits appearing in the t Government Report for the active life

Equitable.... Federal..... Life Ass'n. Lon, & Lan...

A marked difference is noticeable in the amount of the Atna's deposit, compared with the largest in either column, opposite other

WILLIAM H. ORR. TORONTO, Dec. 13, 1883. TO L T.

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