THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

The Latest News from all Quarters of the World. Accurate, Reliable, and Free of Bias.

SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$3.00
FOUR MONTHS	1.00
ONE MONTH	25

ADVERTISING RATES:

FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL.

Commercial advertising, each insertion	8 cents
Amusements, meetings, etc	10 cents
Reports of annual meetings and financial statements of corporations	15 cents

Special rates for contract advertisements and for preferred positions.

FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 7, 1884.

Manitoba Wheat.

The Miller is an English weekly paper, and the recognized organ of the national association of British millers. Its proprietor, Mr. H. Dunham, writes to the Manitoba deputy minister of agriculture, praising very highly the quality of Manitoba red Fife wheat, a supply of which, he says, would be of great value to British millers for mixing with other wheats, in order to help them in their present keen race of competition with American millers. From what he says it is evident that old country millers are prepared to take all the Manitoba or Northwest hard wheat they can get.

It may be said, what about the rapidly rising competition of India, also of Australia? The answer is that Manitoba wheat is a kind by itself, and that it will be eagerly picked up by old country millers for the special purpose of giving strength to the flour they make, no matter how abundant India or other wheat may be in the market. It is earnestly to be hoped that, even in advance of the Canadian Pacific railway being completed through, the upper lake steamer service may be so greatly improved ere harvest time comes round again, that wheat from the Northwest can be carried cheaply to ocean ports. Once we get fairly settled down to this particular business, there will be solid bottom upon which to start a genuine "boom" in the Northwest.

The Memorial Volume.

The first few pages of the memorial volume—Toronto: past and present; historical and descriptive—has been put in our hands by the Rose Publishing Co. It promises to be one of the finest works of a historical character yet issued in Canada. The paper, printing, binding are all artistic; the letter press is by Dr. Scadding and John Charles Dent, the burden of the work, we should judge, falling on the latter. He is certainly the best man to whom the task could have been assigned. We can look for accuracy, perspicuity and readableness in all his pages. We reprint the second chapter in another column. There are to be fine illustrations and portraits throughout the work. The enterprise of the publishers and the research of the authors are deserving of recognition, and this will be best shown by a handsome subscription list.

The Callander Link.

A most important statement was made in the house the other day by Sir Charles Tupper. He said that in view of the early completion of the Canadian Pacific railway the government would take special action towards insuring that the construction of the Gravenhurst and Callander link would be pushed forward with all possible speed. The first of May, 1885, is mentioned as the date by which this important connecting link, so vital to Ontario's interests, will be completed. Everything ought to be done that can be done to compensate this province for the loss of the Midland and the Great Western as independent and competing railway systems.

Mr. Puritan Charlton.

We have no patience with Mr. Charlton. He poses in the character of an embodied Young Men's christian association, and a walking personification of the society for the suppression of vice, and overacts the part. Having introduced several whimsical and fantastic provisions with regard to the crime of seduction, he is now down on the more venal offence of Sunday excursions, as if our people could be made moral and religious by act of parliament. If this sort of thing is to go on much further, Canada will become a beautiful place to live—out of. Talk of liberty of the subject, and a new world untramelled by the prejudices and traditions of played out ages, why we people of the west will soon be noted for being the most priestridden, bigoted, narrow-minded fanatics in creation. There are a thousand people who cannot get a change of air except on Sunday, for every dozen who can afford to leave their place of abode on any day that they please. If this rational indulgence of free-will entails the occupation of a small percentage of people at what may be called week-day work, it seems to us that there is no difficulty in giving such men a day of rest on Monday. At least, theologians are the people who tell us that the selection of our Sunday as a day of rest was purely arbitrary, and rested on no divine injunction fixing that particular day.

The Chinese Not Wanted.

The San Francisco cigar manufacturers have had a sufficient trial of Chinese cheap labor, and find it to be not the thing for their interests, after all. On Monday they locked out 3500 Chinese cigar makers, whose places they intend to fill with 2500 white men from New York. Work is none too plentiful, either in Canada or the States, and it is simply outrageous that the Chinese should be brought in to take what there is of it from people of our own kindred. Surely the dominion government will not allow this session to slip away without anything done towards checking the giant evil of the Chinese invasion of British Columbia. We see it stated that Mr. Onderdonk has now eight thousand men employed on the railway, west of the Rocky mountains, six thousand of whom are Chinamen. That great work is to be finished in two years, and then, surely, the last vestige of excuse for bringing Chinese in will have vanished. As the contractors cannot possibly take on any more Chinese than they have already, the invasion ought to be stopped now.

The Globe gives a scream over another reform victory—the return of Mr. Cook for South Oxford. We remember hearing long ago that the Dutch had taken Holland. "Twas a glorious victory" in both cases.

In the United States circuit court at Springfield, Ill., February 29, Fred. P. Rush & Co. of Indianapolis, obtained judgment for $1600 against Ross and McVeigh, two farmers of Edgar county, Illinois, who traded through Rush & Co. in grain and provision for future delivery upon the board of trade of Chicago and the produce exchange of New York. The evidence showed the trades to have been the ordinary commission transactions on the future prices of commodities, and the court instructed the jury that this evidence did not constitute the contracts gambling within the meaning of the statute.

The conservatives of South Oxford have now been as successful in splitting the reform ranks as their neighbors in North Oxford were after Mr. Oliver's death. The conservatives were then induced to withdraw their man and back Sutherland against the straight grit candidate Patullo. The thin edge of discussion has been since driven home, and the grits of North Oxford are not a happy family. The success of Cook against Noxon, the grit nominee, is a repetition of the same tactics. Sow dissension, and reap the benefit, is the tory motto. The reform party in Oxford is in the position of being split by its own ponderous weight.

Now's the time for the positively oldest inhabitant to be trotted out. Let us have him or her ready for exhibition in June, and we will all join in doing him or her all honor! What a splendid constitution, what a noble stomach, what leather lungs, what truculent vitality, to have withstood for little less than a century the drinking water saturated with sewage, the horribly bad roads, the Globe, the toll bars and the many other peculiar pestilences of Toronto! Moreover, it has been calculated that right here in the last fifty years Gooderham & Worts have manufactured enough fluid lightning to float the whole British navy. Testimonials of age and residence in Toronto received at this office. Messrs. Leslie and Harper are well advertised as the oldest councillors. Let us have the oldest inhabitant, and let him ride on a triumphal car in the jubilee procession.

It is matter for surprise that really good energetic men can be got to work for the Canadian government. Salaries are paid, which any competent chief clerk or manager in a business firm would reject with scorn. Amongst the many servants of the public, whose conscientious efforts in the public behalf are exceptionally valuable and whose emoluments are scandalously disproportioned to his doings, is Mr. John Dyke, the representative of the Canadian government at Liverpool, whose duties are discharged with a cheerfulness and efficiency that would lead those he benefits to imagine he was paid at least $10,000 per annum, whereas he doesn't get the quarter of it.

The fiftieth anniversary of the city's incorporation was signalized yesterday by the opening of the public library. It was a proud day for Mr. John Hallam, to whose energetic efforts and generous impulses the existence of the institution is mainly due. The citizens can only repay Mr. Hallam for his time and liberality by freely patronizing the library.

The Grocers' Licenses.

Bystander in The Week.

Not all those who voted against the by-law in Toronto depriving the grocers of their liquor licenses were friends of the existing system; much less were they all enemies of temperance. Some were voting against what they deemed to be injustice. If temperance is good for the state so is righteousness: perhaps righteousness is even the more important of the two. The trade which the grocers were carrying on might be desirable or undesirable; but at all events it had been sanctioned and not only sanctioned but specially licensed by the state which, in accepting the license fee, morally bound itself to an equitable performance of its contract. To abolish the trade with so short a notice that the larger stores could not possibly dispose of their stock, and thereby inflict on the proprietors a heavy loss, was as barefaced an act of tyrannical iniquity as ever was committed by Stuart or Turk. Mr. Bright, who is himself a total abstainer and commenced his public life as a temperance orator, felt called upon the other day to raise his voice of wise and manly protest against the measures of confiscating violence into which extreme prohibitionists wished to hurry the legislature against a trade which, as he truly said, was perfectly legitimate, though he would personally desire to see it cease. It is a heavy set off against the benefit of these philanthropic crusades that enthusiasm almost always perverts not only the judgment but in some degree the moral sense. How can equity, any more than reason, be expected at the hands of a crusader who has persuaded himself that a man like the late Mr. James Michie, not less deservedly respected in the church than in the community at large, because he sold wines, was "the agent of a demon against whom the best weapon would be prayer." There are other people who have persuaded themselves that Christ and his apostles were sinners because they instituted the eucharist with wine. Liquor-selling under a state license is surely not more criminal than slave owning; and when England abolished slavery she gave full compensation to the slave-owner. The old-fashioned teetotallers were worthy of entire respect; they sought a moral end by purely moral means, and to them, to the bands of hope in England, and other voluntary associations is probably due most of the good that has been done, otherwise than by the natural progress of moral principle and sanitary enlightenment. The success of legislative repression, after all the agitation, strife, suspicion and bitterness which it has cost society, appears to have been most questionable even in the judgment of the prohibitionists themselves, who in a recent manifesto spoke of drinking as still constituting a national peril of the most awful kind. They may, perhaps, say with truth that the root of the evil has not yet been plucked up. Not only has it not been plucked up, but it has not been touched. The root of the evil in this country is the production of whiskey. Whiskey is the real poison, and if produced will infallibly find its way, by one channel or another, to the lips of the consumer; so that the only consequence of harassing the respectable retail trade will be here, as everybody says that it has been in Maine, the multiplication of disreputable and clandestine taverns. If we want to kill the monster and to do a noble thing at the same time, let us sacrifice the excise and, having paid due compensation to the distillers, whose trade has been not only recognized but made a source of revenue to the State, shut up the distilleries. But there are more reasons than one for not expecting this decisive course to be taken. The movement has now become thoroughly entangled with politics. Here, as in England, the temperance vote is like any other vote; it is courted and manipulated by political adventurers who clamber into Parliament on its back.

The Governments and the Licenses.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: We find ourselves, under confederation, in the position of persons who, having entered on a partnership, find one of the partners working steadily, year after year, not to promote the interests of the concern, and enable it to make money; but to appropriate to himself a larger and a yet larger share of the property and influence possessed by the other partners. That is our position with reference to the French Canadian politicians who are constantly urging Sir John to bring our confederation into a form of virtual legislative union, by seizing one after another, on the rights and functions of the local governments. This is, and has been, especially directed against Ontario. This license question is only another attack on our provincial rights. Another province, Manitoba, is at this moment on the verge of rebellion from the same cause. The discontent in Ontario is every day growing greater, and is leading many people to seriously think of advocating annexation to the States as the only remedy. If the Lower Canadians drive us into that, they will be the sufferers. We will take good care that they shall come along; in fact, if they did not, they would be starved out, as they know. Once annexed Jonathan will care "tarnation" little about their peculiar desires in the matter of church influence and provincial laws and customs, and would put them under cast-iron regulations "in no time."

There is one way of avoiding this: it is that Canadians should remember that this is really the great question of the country. Let us consider the situation. Next election it will probably be no affair of Sir John. Others will arise. It will be no question of protection. All parties will, by that time, have agreed to continue the national policy either in the present or a modified form. There will be a railroad question—the question of resistance to railroad domination; but that will be a part of the other, as our great danger in all such matters is that a great corporation can find means of arraying the French vote against us at any moment, as we all saw, it was done in the late Pacific legislation. The French members were undoubtedly told what government would do for them—i.e., what share the railroad could put in their way out of the thirty millions. I do not speak of direct bribery—that may have been or not; but there were many ways of managing the matter without that.

The question of next election will be who will stand by the rights of Ontario in the Ottawa parliament. We cannot submit to see, year after year, these constant attacks on provincial rights and provincial purses. Of those rights, I need not point out to you, Mr. Mowat has been the champion here, and how popular they are is proved by the general condemnation which censured the course of the Ontario opposition in reference to the boundary award. The people of Ontario should, first, give the local government what aid they can in this license question, and next, be looking round for men to send to Ottawa next time.

PROVINCIAL.

Toronto, March 7, 1884.

Impatience and Acquiescence.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR.—In your editorial on the above subject you throw theories to the wind and assert that it is the foreign producer who pays the duty on goods brought into Canada, and in fact that a high protective duty tends to make things cheaper. Well, in that case would it not be wise to raise the duty still higher and make food and clothing cheaper, so that our charitable institutions and soup kitchens might be supplied at the lowest possible rate, and the 50 of 75 cents which a workingman can earn here in a day might go as far as possible.

But on the question of the producer paying the duty I join issue at once. Tea is free of duty in Canada; the reverse in England. Tea is cheaper in Canada than in England. Sugar and cotton goods are duty free in England, taxed in Canada. Both are much cheaper in England than in Canada. American hay-rakes and forks are taxed in Canada, duty free in England; they are cheaper in England than in Canada. These are facts, not theories.

Your determination to throw theories to wind is not, I think, very wise. Surely you know very well that when a theory is once proved to be correct, if facts go or seem to go against it it is the facts that suffer and not the theory. You tell us further that American cottons are retailed in some stores in Canada cheaper than in Broadway, and ask "who pays the duty." Well, American and Canadian pork is retailed sometimes in Liverpool and Belfast cheaper than in New York and Toronto. In this case, of course, there is no question of duty.

I think, however, that it is admitted on all sides that protective duties do make everything more lively and prosperous for a time, cause a boom, as it is called, but will the prosperity be permanent? for, after all, this is really what is wanted. I fear the prosperity will not be permanent. I think there are signs of a reaction already. In a sparsely populated country like Canada, of course the reaction will not be so great, nor the poverty so severely felt as in a more thickly inhabited country, still I believe we have seen the best of what the N.P. can do for us.

I once before asked in your columns why, if the producer pays the duty, is the governor-general and the Canadian Pacific syndicate allowed to bring in whatever they require duty free? I repeat the question and pause for a reply. ENQUIRER.

Toronto, March 5, 1884.

The Foresters Heard From.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I was much pleased to see in your columns a reply on the part of our secret societies against the misrepresentations made by the presbytery. If the church had done her duty to her members there would be no need of the societies existing to-day. But through the ill-treatment of the so-called church man has had to build a structure, so in time of need he can apply thereto for assistance. We, the Canadian order of foresters, have just paid the mother of Charles Thomas, who was killed at the Humber accident, the sum of $1000 benefit. Where is the church that would have done this? This is a friend in the time of need. If ministers were to abide by their constitution—the bible—as near as the members of societies abide and obey their constitution, they would not be tossed about in such a spiritual drunkenness as they are to-day.

W. ROBERTS, Rec. Sec.,
Court Rose No. 18.

Toronto, March 6, 1884.

The Masons and the Oddfellows.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: The presbyterian ministers are entitled to the thanks of the married ladies of Toronto who have masons or oddfellows for husbands. They are less attentive to their family duties, and whenever I ask my husband to go to prayer meeting it invariably proves to be lodge night. I have frequently tried to get a satisfactory explanation from him as to what freemasonry is but he never tells me. ELIZABETH.

See Mr. Esten in the Library.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I wish to get some information as regards the law examinations to be held in Osgoode hall this spring. Please let me know from whom I can get full particulars (at Osgoode hall.) SUBSCRIBER.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Thursday, March 6.

Oats are very scarce and in active demand at advanced prices. Cars on track sold during the week at 35c to 36½c. Street prices closed firm at 37c to 38c.

Receipts of eggs about equal the demand. Lots are sold at 20c to 22c.

The street receipts of apples are very small, lots bring $3 to $3.75 per barrel. No car lots have been offered for some days.

Potatoes are held firmly. Cars have sold at 70c., with a good demand. Street receipts continue small at 80c to 85c per bag.

The flour market continues quiet and steady. Spring extra sold at $4.50, extra at $4.70. Superior extra has been inactive at $5.05 to $5.10.

New York stocks were stagnant.

Chicago was weak all round, wheat and corn being very weak.

A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Bay at £25, and Northwest Land at 62s 6d.

The local stock market is weak, and shows signs of going lower.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

MORNING SALES.—Merchant 5-5 at 133¼. Ontario, 50 at 103¾, 50 at 104. Commerce, 20-10 at 125¼, 10-50-100 at 126. Federal, 10 at 139¾, 50 at 140, 10 at 139¾, 50-30 at 140 after board; 1 per cent to call 1100 at 145 60 days. Western Assurance 60 at 110¼, 20 at 110¾. Ontario and Quebec 55 at 94. British and Loan association 20 at 103¾. London and Ontario 66 at 114 reported.

CLOSING BOARD—Montreal 192½ to 192; sales 5 at 193, 5 at 192½; Ontario 103¾ to 103¼; sales 20-20 at 103¾, 20-10 at 103¼, 10 at 103¼. Imperial 139¾ to 137¾; sales 60 at 138. Federal 140 to 139¾; sales 12-10 10 at 139¾, 4 at 140. Freehold, sales 11 (new stock) at 150. Imperial L. & S., sales 11 at 109½.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD—Montreal 192½ to 191½; sales 31 at 192½, 105 at 192, 25 at 192¼. Ontario 103½ to 101; sales 1 at 105. Peoples 67 to 65½; sales 6 at 64½, 25 at 65. Toronto 185 to 184½; sales 20 at 184½, 75 at 185. Merchants 115½ to 114½; sales 25 at 115, 15 at 115½. Richelieu 64 to 63½; sales 65 at 63½. Montreal Passenger Railway 123½ to 122½; sales 25 at 124. Montreal Gas Company 192 to 191½; sales 210 at 192.

New York Stocks.

CLOSING PRICES.—Canada Southern 55, Canadian Pacific 55, Denver & Rio Grande 18¼, Lakawanna 129½, Lake Shore 103½, Louisville & Nashville 49½, New York Central 117½, Michigan Central 93, Missouri Pacific 91½, Northwest, common, 119½, Northern Pacific 21½, Northern Pacific, preferred 47, St. Paul, common, 92½, St. Paul & Manitoba 97, Union Pacific 81½, Western Union 75, Wabash Pacific 16, Wabash Pacific, preferred, 27.

Local Markets.

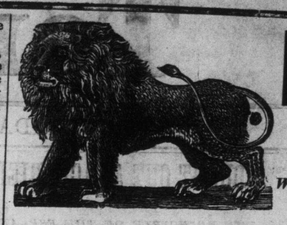
THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain to-day were fair and prices easier in some instances. About 1500 bushels of wheat offered at $1.00 to $1.08 for fall, $1.07 to $1.12 for spring, and 80 to 83c for goose. Barley, easier, there being sales of 500 bushels at 60c to 67c. Oats steady, with sales of 300 bushels at 37c to 38c. Peas steady with sales of 200 bushels at 74c to 77c. Rye nominal at 60c. Hay offered freely, and sold to the extent of eighty loads at $6.50 to $9 for clover, and $10 to $14 for timothy. Straw sold at $6.00 to $7.50 a ton for ten loads. Hogs steady at $8.50 to $8.85. Quarters of beef at $5.50 to $6.50 for forequarters, and $6.50 to $8.50 for hindquarters. Carcases of mutton at 6½c to 8c; and lamb at 8c to 9c. Poultry firm; turkeys 14c to 15c per lb; geese 9c to 11c; chickens 60c to 85c; ducks 85c to $1.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—There was no change in the condition of this market to-day. Receipts small and prices unchanged. Beef—roast, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak; 12c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 12c. Mutton—Legs and chops, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 10c; lamb per lb, 11c to 13c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast, 10c to 12c. Butter—Pound rolls, 22c to 23c; large rolls, 18c to 19c; cooking, 15c to 16c. Lard, 12c to 14c; cheese, 14c to 16c; bacon, 10c to 14c; eggs, 20c to 22c; turkeys, $1 to $2.50; chickens per pair, 60c to 80c; geese, each, 75c to $1; ducks, 80c to $1.10; potatoes per bag, 85c to 90c; cabbages per doz., 60c to $1; onions, peck, 25c to 30c; parsnips, peck, 20c to 25c; beets, peck, 25c to 30; carrots, peck, 15c to 20c; beans, bush. $1.45 to $1.50; turnips, bag, 45c to 50c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cotton steady, unchanged. Flour—Receipts 12,000 brls, dull; sales 11,000 brls, No. 2 $2.35 to $3.05, superfine $2.80 to $3.10, common $3.40 to $3.75, good $3.80 to $6.50, western extra $6.25 to $6.50. Minnesota extra $5.75 to $6.75, double extra $6.80 to $7. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal steady. Wheat—Receipts 2000 bush., firm, sales 4,128,000 bush., future, and 123,000 bush spot, exports 35,000 bush; No. 2 spring nominal. No. 2 red $1.07½ to $1.07¾. No. 1 red state $1.22½. No. 1 white state $1.23. No. 2 red March $1.07½, April $1.09½ to $1.09¾, May $1.11 to $1.11½. Rye firm. Barley weak at 75c. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 44,000 bush, weak; sales 1,360,000 bush, future, 105,000 bush spot. No. 2 March 61½c to 61¾c. April 61½c to 62½c, May 62½c to 63½c. Oats—Receipts 17,000 bush, weak; sales 350,000 bush, future 92,000 bush. spot; mixed 36c to 41c, white 46c to 47c, No. 2 March 40c, April 40½c to 40¾c. May 41½c to 41¾c. Hay dull and unchanged. Hops firm. Coffee dull. Rio 12½c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans 35c to 55c. Rice steady. Petroleum—Crude 7½c to 8½c, refined 8½c. Tallow steady at 7½c to 7 9-16c. Potatoes quiet and unchanged. Eggs dull at 23½c to 23½c. Pork dull, mess, $17.62½ to $17.75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady, middles nominal, long clear 9½c. Lard steady at $9.52½. Butter firm at 18c to 31c. Cheese firm at 12c to 13c.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled; March 90½c to 90½c, April 91c to 91½c, May 99½, No 2 spring 90½c to 91½c. No. 2 red 99c to $1.01. Corn weak; cash 50½c to 51½c, March 50½c to 50½c, April 50½c to 51½c. May 48c to 48c. Oats dull at 31½c. March 30½c to 30½c. April 31c to 31½c, May 35c to 35½c. Rye quiet at 52½c. Pork lower at $17.45 to $17.50, March $17.45 to $17.47½, May $17.55 to $17.70. Lard irregular at $9.25 to $9.30, March $9.20 to $9.32½, April $9.32½ to $9.37½, May $9.35 to $9.47½. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders $7.25, short rib $9.15, short clear $9.75. Whisky unchanged. Receipts—Flour 15,000 brls., wheat 18,000 bush, corn 150,000 bush, oats 58,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 26,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 17,000 bbls, wheat 11,000 bush, corn 144,000 bush, oats 56,000 bush, rye 10,000 bush, barley 10,000 bush.



FIFTY YEARS AGO

THE GOLDEN LION MAN

Was selling Clothing on King Street and paying 100c on the dollar.

TO-DAY THE GOLDEN LION IS STILL SELLING CLOTHING,

The best made in Toronto, and has always paid liabilities at 100 cents on the dollar.

And as a Jubilee Effort he is Selling This Week

DRY-GOODS at Thirty-four per cent. off regular prices,

Having bought the Bankrupt Stock from Trustees of A. B. Flint & Co.

AT 66 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Rich Silks worth $1.75 for $1, Colored Silks from 30 cents a yard. Mantles, Carpets, Lace Curtains, Kid Gloves, Silk Hosiery,

34 PER CENT OFF REGULAR PRICES.

R. Walker & Sons 33-37 King St. & 18 Colborne St. The Golden Lion

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL

LIFE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

ASSETS - $4,500,000.

Canadian Investments over $400,000.
All Profits belong to Policy Holders.
Claims and Bonuses paid $8,000,000.

J. E. & A. W. SMITH, Gen. Agents.
Office—15 Wellington Street.
F. STANCLIFFE, Montreal,
General Manager, Canada.

GAINS MADE

BY THE

Ætna Life Ins. Co.

IN THE YEAR 1883.

The following shows the progress made by the

Ætna Life Insurance Com'y

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

the past year in its several departments:

A gain in membership of	1,225
A gain in premium receipts of	$198,657 89
A gain in interest receipts of	213,748 27
A gain in surplus of	329,604 88
A gain in income of	412,406 16
A gain in new business of	507,368 00
A gain in assets of	977,669 20
A gain in amount of insurance of	2,111,475 00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1884	$29,080,555 99

Surplus, Jan. 1, 1884:

By Conn. and Mass. Standard	$4,747,728 56
By New York and Can. Standard	6,200,000 00

WESTERN CANADA BRANCH:

York Chambers, Cor. of Toronto and Court Streets.

WM. H. ORR - - Manager

A. T. KERR,

Member of Toronto Stock Exchange,

British America Assurance Buildings,

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

E. STRACHAN COX. T. F. WORTS.

COX & WORTS

STOCK BROKERS.

(Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange)
Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in on the

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 on margin.
Daily cable quotations received.

26 TORONTO STREET.

THE WORLD

IN

PARKDALE.

THE WORLD is to be had at TOLTON'S, Queen street terminus, every morning at 6 a. m.

BUY A COPY.

COAL & WOOD

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE WOOD.

To save cost piling and handling to my yards, I will for one week deliver direct from cars at following reduced rates:

Best Dry Hard Wood, Beech and Maple, long, at		$6.00	per cord
2nd class do.	do. do. do. do	5.00	do.
Pine Wood, long	do. cut & split	7.00	do.
Slab do. do.	at	4.50	do.
	at	4.00	do.

ORDERS LEFT AT OFFICES.

Corner Front and Bathurst sts., 51 King Street East, | *Yonge street Wharf and 532 Queen street West,*

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

P. BURNS.

Telephone Communication between all offices.

BUTLER PITTSTON COAL

BEST QUALITY.

COAL AND WOOD--LOWEST PRICES.

OFFICES—Dominion Bank Building, Cor. Yonge and King Streets, 413 Yonge St., 536 Queen St W.; Yard, Cor. Esplanade and Princess Sts.; Yard, Niagara and Douro; Yard, Fuel Association Esplanade St., near Berkeley.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.

Miners and Shippers, Wholesalers and Retailers

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.

Having a long experience is a guarantee that all goods purchased from him are A No. 1. You will do well to examine his fine stock of Boots & Shoes, as his stock is complete and prices very low.

W. WINDELER,

285 QUEEN ST. WEST, OPP. BEVERLEY.

DAVIS BROS.,

130 YONGE STREET.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

ROCKFORD WATCHES

Telegraph Students' Instruments,

Railway and Telegraph SUPPLIES AT

T. J. FRAME & CO.

120 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

CRUICKSHANK BROS.,

424 YONGE STREET,

PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, ETC.

Approved sanitary appliances, high and low pressure steam and hot water heating, gas fitting and fixtures.

J YOUNG,

THE LEADING UNDERTAKER,

347 YONGE STREET.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

The Great Canadian Route to and from the Ocean for Speed, Comfort and Safety is Unsurpassed.

Pullman Palace, Day and Sleeping Cars on all through express trains. Good dining rooms at convenient distances. No custom house examination.

Passengers from all points in Canada and Western States to Great Britain and the continent should take this route as hundreds of miles of winter navigation are thereby avoided.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

will find it advantageous to use this route as it is the quickest in point of time, and the rates are as low as by any other.

Through freight is forwarded by fast special trains and experience has proved the Intercolonial route to be the quickest for European freight 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 information about the route and about freight and passenger rates from

ROBT. B. MOODIE,
Western Freight and Passenger Agent,
93 Rossin House Block, York Street, Toronto.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B., Dec. 10, 1883. y1 5

TURNBULL & NICHOLSON,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,
Graining, Glazing and Paper Hanging, Etc.

200 KING STREET EAST TORONTO.