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FRIBAY MORNING. JAN. 30 1885.

Irish Freedom or-Dynamite. And, as Ireland has never relinquished he right to self-government, so she will never est content till her parliament is restored and the day that witnesses that act of nations reparation will witness also the last scene it the tragedy now being played by the dyna

So it runs in this week's Irish Canadian. which has not one word to say in condem nation of the dynamite outrages, but rather acts as the apologist for, if it does not glory in them. Would Irishmen quit dynamite if Ireland had her own parliament? Some body has said that there would be as many revolutions in Ireland as in a South American republic if she were independent—that one faction would dynamite the other in turn and keep the island in a constant stew. The New York Sun, which is a much better authority than the Irish Canadian, says dynamite is the very thing that will weaken Parnell in his constitutions agitation. For no matter how compact the Irish vote may be no government will resign unless the vete against it is a clear majority of English and Scotch representatives without regard to the Irish members as these latter will be looked upon as disloyalists and spokesmen of the dyna miters. Fair agitation and no dynamite will do more for Ireland than assassination

The obnoxious porch on Bay street, near King, has been removed, and we trust his wership will find time in his civic-reform campaign to compel the contractor to remove the board fence in front of Jordan street. It is used by Manager Sheppard of the Grand opera house as a bill board and we should imagine Mr. Sheppard finds it one of the best "stands" in the city If the mayor is too busy, perhaps Commis the contractor to his senses. For though the mayor owns the building that fenced off, and also the theatre that use the fence as a bill board, we are sure the commissioner will not hesitate to protect the public, especially as it is the bad con tractor who is the sinner and not Mr. Manning. It is said the shop-keepers intend to send out their boys to remove the fence if it is not out of the way in a day or two

Among the many names of persons attendg the R.C.Y.C. ball appeared those of Mr. d Mrs. Lieutenant — (a prominent deer of one of our leading corps). In this orning's World I see as a prominent feature a name of Mrs. Governor Robinson. I must iless I am a little ignorant as to titles, bu m whence came the above? W. R. O.

Probably from the land of the brave and the home of the free-free to disregard English ideas and rules in the matter of titles and precedence. Not, however, that our cousins dislike titles-rather that they love them more, and therefore their wives are able to hang their hus band's handles on their own names. 'An other more sensible reason for thi practice is that in these days of con densed reporting it is much easier to indi cate a lady by her husband's name than by her own, We say Mrs. John Smith: Mrs. Col. John Smith is only a step further in the same direction. And then again there are many cases in which the wife takes the husband's title: if the wife of a knight becomes a "lady," why not the wife of a governor become "Mrs. Governor," or governess? It is not often that we are led into a disquisition of this kind, and we must say that we rather agree with our correspondent, and trust our friends and contemporaries when they speak of "the partner of our joys, the sharer of our woes." or publish the list of names at the next cake-walk, will rather say Mrs. Maria than Mrs. Commodore World.

It looks as though the English detectives were to be among the greatest sufferers by these dynamite explosions, which have shattered the reputation of Scotland yard all to smithereens. There has been no serious attempt to lay hands upon the mind-the brain-of the conspiracy. Behind the dare-devil assassins who fire the trains there must be superior intelligence. resident in Paris and New York. Both of these cities are under the surveillance of British detectives, well supplied with gold and every other appliance necessary to their purpose. Where Irish suspects are concerned money is literally no object with the British authorities. That under such circumstances the agents of murder and chaos should be able to continually outwitand over-reach the agents of law and order says very little for the gumption of

Bob Burdette says Charles Lamb did the world more good than ten thousand cases of dyspepsta like Thomas Carlyle. If the ex-Hawkeye man had never said anything else, there's enough truth in that senten to make his fame for life.

Labouch re said a man named McCafforty was at the head of the dynamite plotters. Of course there is only one Mc Cafferty in the world and he-Captain John McCefferty of Cleveland, O. At any rate, with perhaps excusable egotism, that worthy has chosen to conclude so, and, worstly has chosen to conclude so, and, the chevaliers of Maita, because those under the chevaliers of Maita, because the editor of Truth as make war on your faith! Are we not those who have destroyed that they should constantly make war on your faith! Are we not those who have destroyed the chevaliers of his one-the Most High, and the enemies of his one-

ter." Captain McCafferty may be at sea regarding his own identity in this particular case, but he is evidently well posted resist us; they shall perish without mercy. lar case, but he is evidently well posted regarding the member for Northampton.

marked contrast with the French one in China. It will have a good effect as an offset to the anti-British feeling that was

been a year in Tonquin and what have they done?

The editor's attention has been drawn to an article in the issue of this paper of the 17th instant under the head of "Reads Like a French Romance," and which has apparently been taken by many to refer to James French of Yorkville. On enquiry

leon was not, he has been able to impress the total proposed the proposed our earth's attendant moon. Mohammedans do most unquestionably worship the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob; and Gordon's power appears to lie in turning this to account in some way not yet very clearly understood by the British public.

At this time, Alison tells us, the population of Egypt was about 2,500,000 souls. At this time, Alison tells us, the population of Egypt was about 2,500,000 souls. To which let us add that the Soudan was not then considered any part of Egypt at also loans to municipal and other regret its publication, which would never regret its publication, which would never considered any part of Egypt at also loans to municipal and other corporations, over 11,900,000 and local tells us, the population of Egypt was about 2,500,000 souls. To which let us add that the Soudan was not then considered any part of Egypt at also loans to municipal and other corporations, over 11,900,000 and local the let us add that the Soudan was not then considered any part of Egypt at also loans to municipal and other corporations, over 11,900,000 and local the let us add that the Soudan was not then considered any part of Egypt at also loans to municipal and other corporations, over 11,900,000 and local the let us add that the Soudan was not then considered any part of Egypt at also loans to municipal and other corporations, over 11,900,000 and local the let us add that the Soudan was not then considered any part of Egypt at also loans to municipal and other corporations, over 11,900,000 and local the let us add that the Soudan was not then considered any part of Egypt at also loans to municipal and other corporations, over 11,900,000 and local the let us add that the Soudan was not then considered any part of Egypt at also loans to municipal and other corporations, over 11,900,000 and local the let us add that the Soudan was not then considered any part of Egypt at also loans to municipal and other corporations, over 11,900,000 and local the let us add that the Soudan was not then considered any part of Egypt at also loans to municipal and other corporations, over 11,900,000 and local the let us add that the Soudan was not then considered any part of Egypt at also loans to municipal and other corporations, over 11,900,000 and 11,900,00 this apology as a restitution to Mr. French so far as it lies in our power.

One of the remarkable features of the ecent battles in the desert is the number of journalists who have been killed and wounded—unprecedently large and out of all proportion to their force. Had the Soudanese realized that under some circumstances the pen is mightier than the sword, and that these scribes were to be the chroniclers of the mahdi's humiliation, they could not have simed their darts with more deadly effect against the representatives of the press. There is a romantic glamor about the career of a war correspondent, but the able editor who sits up in the garret of the office of publication, and explains every morning how the war ought to be conducted, can get cheaper life in.

The Mamelukes, who were the actual rulers of the country, consisted of young Circumstances of the cuntry, consisted of young wounded-unprecedently large and out of | quote again: to be conducted, can get cheaper life insurance, and has less need of it.

After all Moses Oates may comfort him self with the reflection that this is an open winter-open to objection on account of the continuity of the cold.

A correspondent of the Montreal Witness dispels some fond illusions that we loomed out there the year round, but he ays that they have had sleighing there ince Dec. 14, and that he feels the seaside cold as much as he did the cold of Montreal. Verily it is impossible to believe anything except what you see, and then are the common that are the came:

An extraordinary movement was immediately observed, in the Maneluke line, and they are the came:

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There were 52 Canadian born boys above 16 and under 21 years of age in the Chiago house of correction during 1884. Of the 1171 boys who were born in the sioner Coatsworth will find time to bring United States 567 had native, 559 Irish parents. These, and the other statistics of tion, save the Chicago News. ave cast a reproach upon the family trainng of Americans and Irish especially, and go to show, further, that common schools and free education will not take the place of parental care.

Young Bell invented his telephone in anada, but Canada has nullified his patent or neglecting to carry out the patent law. Anybody can make telephones or use them n Canada now-all the more reason for government control of them, and this is practically the view of Prof. Bell.

A CHAPTER PROM HISTORY.

he Battle of the Pyramids Compared With the Engagement at Abu Klea and Shebacas Wells.

While we are reading the accounts which me to hand of the gallant advance made our own time by British soldiers across he deserts of the upper Nile region, it may be of interest to recall some of the events connected with Napoleon's invasion of Egypt nearly eighty-seven years ago. Let follow what Allison tells us in his history of Europe, 25th chapter.

Eastern peoples, let us first remark, are

rofoundedly religious. The Arabs, who are children of Abraham, believe in the rue God but with the addition that Mahomet is his prophet. Napoleon, who cared little for any religion whatever, was politic enough to strike the imagination of the strange people he had to meet with a pretence suitable for the occasion. He assumed a virtue if he had it not. His oclamation to the French soldiers, soon ter landing, is thus given by Alison: after landing, is thus given by Alison:

Saldiers! You are about to undertake a conquest fraught with incalculable effects on the commerce and civilization of the world. You will inflict upon England the most grievous stroke she can sustain before receiving her deathblow. The people with whom we are about to live are Mahommedans. Their first article of faith is, There is but one God, and Mahommed is his prophet. Contradict them not. Behave to them as you have done to the Jews and the Italians (the army was then fresh from an Italian campaign); show the same regard to their muftis and limans as you did to their rabbis and bishops; manifest for the ceremonies of the Koran the same respect as you have shown to the convents and the synagogues, the religion of Moses and that of Jesus Christ. The first town we are about to enter was built by Alexander: at every step we shall meet with recollections worthy to excite the emulation of Freuchmen.

On which Alison has these remarks:

On which Alison has these remarks: On which Alison has these remarks:

This address contains a faithful picture of
the feeling of the French army on religious
subjects at this period. They not only considered the christian faith as an entire fabrication, but were, for the most part, ignorant of
its very elements. Lavalette has recorded
that hardly one of them had ever been in a
church, and in Palestine, they were ignorant
even of the names of the holiest place in
sacred history.

Such was the French army soon after the great revolution of all history. Let us fol-Napoleon's proclomation to the Egyptian

people:

People of Egypt! you will be told by our enemies that I am come to destroy your religion. Believe them not. Tell them that I am come to restore your rights, punish your usurpers, and revive the true worship of Mohammed, which I venerate more than the Mamelukes. Tell them that all men are equal in the sight of God; that wisdom, talents and virtue alone constitute the difference between them. And what are the virtues that distinguish the Mamelukes, that entitle them to appropriate all the enjoyments of life to themselves! If Egypt is their farm, let them show the tenure from God by which they hold it. the tenure from God by which they hold it No! God is just and full of pity to the suffering people. For long a horde of slaves, bought in the Caucasus and Georgia, have tyrannized over the finest part of the world; but God, upon whom everything depends, has decreed that it should terminate. Cadis schells, imams tall the results.

Can it be that General Gordon has struck the Napoleonic vein, though in another and far more effectual way? The Arabs really believe him to be a prophet, though they are opposed to him in war. There is every reason for believing that, had he fallen into their hands, not a hair beginning to manifest itself in Paris, Ber-lin and St. Petersburg. The French have

have occurred had the article come under the editor's notice, and we basten to make 200,000; the Janizaries, who were Turks, 200,000; the Arabs, 2,000,000; and the Copts, descendants of the ancient Egyptians, making up the remainder. Looking at the numbers, the proportions of which have not greatly altered since, we may say that Egypt is virtually an Arabian colony, peopled mostly by the descendants of Abraham, and Hagar, and Ishmael. W

These were the men whom Napoleon's soldiers encountered at the battle of the Pyramids. And they would have gone hrough the Freach army like a whirlwind but for that military invention of modern times—the hollow square—which has proved its efficiency in the Soudan now, as it did near the Pyramids almost a hun-dred years ago. "Remember," said Napo-leon to his soldiers on the day of the great battle, "that from the summit of those have long cherished with regard to the actions." He had his divisions drawn up climate of our Pacific province. We had the impression that flowers and fruits bloomed out there the year round, but he

you cannot believe it unless you taste of it. cavalry approached at full gallop the square of infantry. The horsemen, admirably mounted and magnificently dreamed, rent the air with and magnificently dressed, rent the air with their cries. The glitter of spears and cimeters dazzled the sight, while the earth grouned under the repeated and increasing thunder of their feet. The soldiers, impressed, but not panic-struck by the sight, stood firm and anxiously waited with their pieces the order to fire. Desaix's division, being entangled in a wood of palmtrees, was not completely formed when the swiftest of the Manelukes came upon them; they were in consequence partially broken, and thirty or forty of the bravest of the assailants penetrated, and divd in the booken, and thirty or forty of the bravest eithe assailants penetrated, and dird in the midst of the square at the feet of the officers but before the mass arrived the movement was completed, and a rapid fire of musketry and grapedrove them from the front tround the sides of the column. With matchless intropidity, they pierced through the interval between Desaix's and Regnier's divisions, and riding round both squares, strove to find an entrance; but an incessant fire from every front mowed them down as fast as they poured in at the opening. Furious at the unexpected resistance, they dashed their horses against the rampart of bayenets, and threw their piscois at the heads of the grenadiers, while many who had lost their steeds crept along the ground, and cut at the legs of the front rank with their cimiters. In vain thousands succeeded and callocate was a second and allocate with the second content of the content of the cimiters.

diers, while many who had lost their steeds orept along the ground, and cut at the legs of the front rank with their cimiters. In vain thousands succeeded, and galloped round the fiaming walls of steel; multitudes perished under the rolling fire which, without intermission, issued from the ranks, and at length the survivors, in despair, fied towards the camp from which they had issued. ""The intenched camp, with all its artillery, stores and baggage, fell into the hands of the victors. Several thousands of the Mamolakes were drowned or killed; and of the formidable array which had appeared in such splendor in the morning, not more than two thousand five hundred escaped with Mourad Bey into Upper Egypt."

There are some points of difference to be noted between the English and French expeditions. Napoleon left Alexandria with 30,000 men, but Stewart's whole force of were but as child's play beside those of the great desert of the upper Nile, away above the cataracts. Man for man, probably no more formidable body of horsemen has ever rode to the charge than the Mamelukes who broke themselves upon Napoleon's wall of steel and fire, almost under the shadows of the pyramids. But the Mame-lukes, strong as they were with sword and spear, were but poorly furnished with fire-arms, compared with the Arab horsemen arms, compared with the Arab horsemen whom "our fellows" had to encounter a little over a week ago. They had pistols and carbines in plenty, but these were of little account compared with the rifles of the present time. It is evident from the accounts that the Arabs had good rifles, and know how to use them, too. The battle of the Pyramids was fought on July 21, 1798; the battles of the present time happened in January; a considerable difference, taking the climate into account. We will close with what Alison says of the

The battle of the Pyramids struck terror far into Asia and Africa. The caravans which came to Mecca from the interior of these vast regions carried back the most dazzling accounts of the victories of the invincible legions of Europe; the destruction of the eavalry which had so long tyrannized over Expt excited the strongest sentiments of wonder and admiration; and the Orientals, whose finaginations were strongly impressed by the flaming citadels which had dissipated their terrible squadrons, named Napoleon, Sultan Kebir, or the Sultan of Fire. affect of Napoleon's victory:

Banking-Rate of Interest. Editor World: The Globe of yesterday, in alluding to the address of the president of the board of trade, refers to the parathe question of the rate of interest. The to the commerce of the country, and has

that the money thus obtained (the deposits) is withdrawn from circulation and is invested in a fixed or permanent form, such as public works, etc. The president also gives figures showing a gradual but steady decrease in the deposits of the chartered banks and a corresponding in-

crease in those of the government savings

banks.

The inference to be drawn from the president's remarks is that if the government reduced the rate of atterest allowed to depositors in the savia | banks, the depositthose in the chartere oanks would correspondingly increase, d thus enable the banker to increase the accommodation to the mercantile community. In the present state of affairs this argument is in my opinion, fallacious. It is well, however, that our banks have now ample funds to meet all the demands of their discount In the bank statement for December last

500,000 of available funds are sent out of the country for temporary investment, while \$28,000,000 also available for local discount purposes, are loaned on securities, a large amount of which, in all probability, while \$25,000,000 also available for local discount purposes, are loaned on securities, a large amount of which, in all probability, is in the shape of foreign bonds. It is thus seen that there is no necessity for an augmentation of the means of doing an increased discount business by our banks. As regards the rate of interest-the Globe refers to the remarks of the president as showing the disadvantage to which Canadians are put in having to pay at least 7 per cent. on commercial discounts, which American merchants and manufacturers

requently higher. In Canada there are at all times borrowers of money to any extent, but the quality of the paper is not such as to induce our bankers to expand; consequently they prefer to send their aurabases. The consequently the conseque consequently they prefer to send their sur-plus funds to other countries where as good rates and better security can be ob-tained. I trust the above remarks, if seen consequently they prefer to send their surplus funds to other countries where as good rates and better security can be obtained. I trust the above remarks, if seen by the president of the board of trade, will not be considered by that gentleman as offensive.

W. G. C.

Toronto, 29th January, 1885.

Washington, ye 3000 bush., barley 21,000 bush. barley 21,000 bush.

A Reply to Ulster Prote-tant. Editor World : I have read Ulster Pro estant's letter carefully, and do not very much like it. He appears to condemn the extreme measures of the dynamitards in one sentence, calls for independence in another, sympathizes with them in another. and finally flatters himself by saying they are bound to have independance by hook or by crook, which simply means by agitation or dynamite,

Now, that a medsure of self-government night be given to Ireland, aye, even to Scotland and Wales, too, seems reasonable nough, for it would undoubtedly assist he imperial government in getting through the enormous amount of work that is laid efore them session after session relating to foreign, colonial and domestic affairs. But that Ireland should have independ ence, pure and simple, is absurd, imply means what the late Lord Beacons eld said, "It would be but the beginning the dismemberment of the British mpire.

Heaven knows, Great Britain and Ire land are small enough united to withstand the menacing attitude of foreign nations, without being severed. It is better for the welfare of both that they remain united, Irish land cultivators suffer no more than either English, Scottish or Welsh farmers and if anything the Irish farmers have had a little the best of it since the passing of the Irish land bill of 1870, which gives legal sanction to the Ulster tenant right, protects all Irish tenants against arbitrary evictions, and secures them compensation for unexhausted improvements. And now with the extension of the franchise it only British soldiers was barely 2000. The behoves them to make intelligent use French soldiers came near breaking into of it by sending men to parliament mutiny, because of the hardships of the little desert near the pyramids, which measures as will have a tendency to reduce the existing high rents of land, strive to abolish the existing law of entail and primogeniture, and who will advocate a measure limiting land holdings. Each and all of those measures would help to mitigate the evils under which, not only the Irish farmers are suffering, but their neighbors across the channel, in England, Scotland and Wates. It is astonishing what they might achieve, if they would

but pull together.

Concerning the rottengstate of Denmark and other European nations, perhaps Ulster Protestant is right. The military despotism of Russia, Germany and Austria is something wretched to contemplate. Besides the other social and political disabilities under which the people of those nations labor are bad; and he is probably correct in saying that under a republican form of government such a state of things could not exist; neither could they in England, because the people have a greater amount of say in the administration of affairs. Still grievous ills exist in free England and said to be

freer America.
Will Ulster Protestant solve this one for me? Why, under republican as well as nonarchical forms of government and in spite of the increase of productive power, do the wages of the poor man tend to a minimum which will give but a bare living?

J. RAMSAY WOOD. Toronto, Jan. 29.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.-The receipts of grain on the street to-day were larger than usual, and prices generally steady. About

graph in which that gentleman discusses 3500 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 80c to 82c for fall and spring, and 67c to Globe agrees with the president in the as- 68c for goose. Barley firm, with sales of sumption that the present rate on commercial discounts—7 per cent.—is prejudicial there being sales of 300 bushels at 33c to to the commerce of the country, and has produced an unfavorable impression good supply and prices steady; 60 loads abroad, in circles imperfectly informed as sold at \$7.50 to \$9 for clover, and \$10 to to the cause.

The president in support of his argument alludes to the action of the government alludes to the action of the govern
to \$6.50 to \$7 for loose. Hogs steady at \$5.75 to \$6. Beef, \$4.50 to \$6 for forequarters, ment in allowing on deposits in the savings banks, which, he says, are practically on call, 4 per cent., while the last lean obtained in England for a period of years was at the rate of 32 per cent. He gads that the money thus obtained (the de-posite) is withdrawn from circulation and 10c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c; lamb,

10c to 12c; eggs, 20c to 23c; turkeys, 75c to \$1.50; chickens, per pair, 60c to \$5c; geese, \$5c to \$1; ducks, \$5c to \$1; potatoes, per bag, 40c to 45c; cabbage, per dos., 20c to 25c; onions, per bush. 70c to 75c; applee, per brl., \$1.50 to \$2.25; beets, per bag, 50c to 55c; carrots, per bag, 35c to 45c; turnips, per bag, 35c to 45c.

New York Markets. New York, Jan. 29.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 23,000 bush.; spot dull and a trifle lower; of tions opened a shade easier and advaned \$\frac{1}{2}\text{c}\$ to life, closing heavy; sales \$3,488,000 bush. futures, 850,000 bush. spot, exports 119,000 bush.; No. 2 spring 93c, No. 2 red 92½ to 93c cash, 89½ Feb., 94xMay. Rye quiet, Barley firm; 6 rowed state 65c. Malt unchanged. The business of the Ætna for the past year has been wery successful. Its Insurance in Force has been materially increased, and its force has been wery successful. Its Insurance in factor has been wery successful. Its Insurance in force has been materially increased, and its force has been wery successful. Its Insurance in factor has been very successful. Its Insurance in force has been materially increased, and its force has been materially increased, and its force has been very successful. Its Insurance in factor has been very successful. Its Insurance in fac 5,100,000 93c cash, 89tc Feb., 94 May. Rye quiet, 5,100,000 Barley firm; 6 rowed state 65c. Malt unchanged. Corn—Receipts 169,000 bush.; spot dull; options steady; sales 688,000

bush, future, 169,000 bush spot, exports 194,000 bush.; No. 2 51½ to 51½ for cash, 50% Feb., 49c May. Oats—Receipts 59,000 bush, heavy; sales 465,000 bush. future, 78,000 bush. spot, No. 2 371c to 371c for cash, 361c Feb., 361c petroleum, tallow, potatoes, eggs, pork and beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 6% to 6%. Middles firm; long clear 6%. Lard weak at \$7.15. Butter and cheese quiet and unchanged.

Chicago Markets. CHICAGO, Jan. 29. - Flour quiet, un changed. Wheat general situation heavy American merchants and manufacturers pay only 3 and 4 per cent., and British business men pay still less.

This is surely an anomalous state of affairs. Our banks send out of the country over \$17,500,000, on which, according to the above statement, they get from 3 to 4 per cent., while on the spot they could get at least 7 per cent. The fact is, the state ments and arguments of the president of the board of trade and the Globe are misleading. By the last London (England) papers the discountrate was quoted at 4 per cent., and that for three months bank is like. The rate for commercial paper in manufacturing districts is always from 1 to 2 per cent. above the London rate, and frequently higher. In Canada there are

Foreign Grain Markets.

Floating cargoes-Wheat and maize inactive. Cargoes on passage-Wheat neglected; no business doing; maize dull. Good cargoes No. 1 Cal, wheat off coast 35s and 32s 6d, was 35s 6d. London—Good shipping No. 1 Cal. wheat, just shipped, etc., 36s, was 36s 6d; do. nearly due 35s, was 35s; good cargoes American maize, prompt shipment, 22s 6d and 23s, was 23s; arrivals of coast for orders, wheat small: maize none. English weather Liverpool-Spot wheat, downward : maize inactive. Paris-V

IT LEADS ALL.

Aver's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific prepara-tion for all blood diseases. If there is a lurk-COROFULA ing taint of Scrofula about you, ATER'S SARSAPARILLA will disiodge it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, CATARRH AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the numberless cases. It will stop the nausoous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

ULCEROUS "At the age of two years one of Sones my children was terribly afflicted SORES my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swellen, much inflamed, and very sore.

SORE EYES Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly,

B. F. Jóhnson." PREPARED BY

Dr.J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

LOWNSBROUGH & CO. Exchange & Stock Brokers,

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COX & CO. STOCK BROKERS. Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange Buy and sell on compulsion for cash or o pargin all securities deet in on the Terento, E entreal. New York

STOCK EXCHANGES, Also execute orders on the Chicago Board of Trade in grain and Provisions

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The Leading House

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For Furniture of All Descriptions.

A Successful Year's Business

Ten others..... \$38,436. The Etna enters upon the new year with brilliant prospects. With an improvement in all departments of its business, including increased dividends to its insured, the year 1885 must add another to its long series of years of

> Toronto Office: Cor. Court and Toronto streets. WM. H. ORR. Manager,

Business of all Companies in Canada Last Year: Premiums received.....

Business of the New York Life Insurance Co. Last Year:

> Toronto Branch Office, Mail Build'g DAVID BURKE.

Assurance Company.

DIVISION OF PROFITS 1885.

The profits of five years ending 30th April an

The successful progress of the business arrants the expectation that they will prov of a satisfactory character. ASSURERS JOINING NOW will share in he profits about to be declared.

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TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.

TORONTO RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Departure and Arrival of Trains from and at Union Station.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Bepartures, Main Line East 7,15 a. m.—Mixed for Belleville. 8,30 a. m.—Fast express for Kingston, awa, Montreal Quebec, Portland, Boston, 1 p.m.—Mixed for Kingston and interme-te stations. 5.30 p.m.—Local for Belleville and intermedito stations. 8.00 p.m.—Express for main points, Ottawa Montreal, etc., runs laily.

Arrivals, Main Line Eas 9.18 a.m.—Express from Montreal Ottawa and main local points.
10.18 e.m.—Local from Belleville.
6.48 p.m.—Mixed from all points es
10.35 p.m.—Express from Boston, Quebec, Portland, Montreal, Ottawa, etc.

Bepartures, Main Line West. 7.55 a.m.-Local for all points west to De 1 p.m.—Express for Port Huron, Detroit, A philoago and all western points.

4.00 p.m.—For Stratford and London.

6.25 p.m.—Mixed for Stratford and Sarnia.

11.15 p.m.—Express for Sarnia and Western points; sleeping car for Detroit.

Arrivals, Main Line Wes'. 8.55 a.m.-Mixed from Sarnia and inte and the points,
3.10 a.m.—Express from Chicago, Detroit
Port Huron, and all western points.
12.32 p.m.—Local from London, Goderich, etc.
7.10 p.m.—Express from all points west, Chicago, Detroit, etc.
11.15 p.m.—Local from London Stratford, etc. Departures. Great Western Division. 7. a.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo and 9.25 a.m.—For Detroit, St. Louis and points n the southwest.
12.20 p.m.—For Detroit, Chicago and the
west and all points east from Hamilton; runs 3.55 p.m.—For Niegara Falls, Buffalo, New ork, Boston and local stations between on and London, and Brantford, St. Th 6.30 p.m.-Local stations between Toronto and Niagara Falls.

11 p.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York Forton and all points cast and west of

Avrivals, Great Western Division 8.25 s.m.—Express from Chicago, Det lamilton, etc.
10.15 a.m.-Express from London, Cathaince, Hamilton, etc.
1.45 p.m.—Express from New York, Boston
Buifalo and all points east.
4.30 p.m.—Express from New York, Boston
Chicago, Detroit, London, etc., runs dai.y.
7.55 p.m.—Mail from Buffalo, Detroit, London, Hamilton and intermediate stations,
7.45 p.m.—Express from Detroit, St. Louis,

11.10 p.m.-Local from London and interuburban Trains Great Western Division. Leave Toronto at 7.35, 10.55 a.m., and 2, 4.20

nd 6.39 p.m.

Returning leave Mimico 8.35 and 11.35 a.m.,

nd 2.35, 4.55 and 6.05, calling at Queen's

rharf, Parkdale, High park and the Humber,

oth soin and returning.

Sunday Trains, G. W. Division. Trains leaving Toronto for Hamilton at 12.20 and arriving from Hamilton at 4.30 p.m., run on Sundays, but do not stop at interme iate

Departures. Midiand Bivision. 9.15 a.m.-Mixed-Peterboro and iate stations.
7.35 a.m.—Mail—Sutton, Midland, Orillia, Cotermediate stations.
4.35 p.m.—Mail—Sutton, Midland, Ori-Coboconk, Lindsay, Port Perry, Whitby Peterboro, Port Hope and intermediate sta 3.15 p.m.—Mixed—Sutton and interme

Arrivals, Midland Division.

12.25 p.m.—Express. 10.15 a.m.—Mixed from Sutton and intermediate stations. 9.20 p.m.—Mail. 5.05 p.m.—Mixed from Peterboro. CANADIAN PACIFIC RATEWAY. Departures Credit Valley Section. 8.10 a.m.—St. Louis express, for principa stations on main line and branches, and for Detroit, Toledo, St. Louis and Kanssa city.

1.25 p.m.—Pacific express, for Galt, Wood stock, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Detroit, Chicago, and all points west and north-west.

4.10 p.m.—Local express for all points on main line, Orangeville and Elora branches.

6 a.m.—Mixed for all stations on main line.

Arrivals, Credit Valley Section. Arrivals, Credit Valley Section.

8.45 a.m.—Express from all stations on main line and branches.

5.35 p.m.—Atlantic express from Chicago and all points west and stations on main line.

8.10 p.m.—Montreal express from all stations on main line and branches.

10.55 a.m.—Mixed from St. Thomas, Bepartures, Toronto, Grey and Bruce Section. 7.20 a.m.—Mail for Orangeville, Owen Sound, Teeswater and all intermediate stations. . 4.40 p.m.—Express for Orangeville, Owen Sound and Teeswater. 8.15 a.m.—Mixed from Toronto Junction. rrivals, Teronto, Grey and Bruce Sec-10.45 a.m.-Express from Owen Sound and eeswater.
8.30 p.m.—Mail from Owen Sound and Tees-

4.45 p.m.—Mixed arrives at Toronto Junction Bepartures, Ontario and Quebec Section. 8.25 a.m.—Limited express for Peterboro, Norwood, Perth, Smith's Falls, Ottaws, Montreal, and intermediate points.
3.35 p.m.—Mixed for Peterboro, Norwood and all intermediate stations.
7.55 p.m.—Montreal express for Peterboro, Norwood, Perth, Smith's Falls, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and all points east. Arrivals, Ontario and Quebec Section.
8.30 a.m.—St. Louis express from Quebec,
Montreal, Ottawa, Brockville, Peterboro, and
Intermediate points.
11.25 p.m.—Mixed from Peterboro, Norwood and intermediate points, 9.55 p.m.—Toronto express from Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Brockville, Peterboro and

NORTHERN RAILWAY Trains depart from and arrive at City hall lation, stopping at Union and Brock street

7.55 a.m.—Mail for Muskoka wharf, Ornila, Menford, Penetang and intermediate stations. 11.45 a.m.—Accommodation for Barrie, Gravenhurst, Meaford and intermediate ta 5.05 p.m.—Express for Collingwood, Pene-Arrivals

10.05 a.m.—Express from Collingwood, Oril its, Barrie and intermediate points.

2 p.m.—Accommodation from Meeford Collingwood, Penetang, Musicola wharf Cillia, Barrie and intermediate points.

3,45 p.m.—Mail from Pointang, Gravenhurs, Cillia, Barrie and intermediate estations.

TOVE AND BUTY. BE R. W. ELLIOTE.

It was a wild and rocky o which ran the path that led to th old Martin Frere. At ordinary cottage would have possessed by traction for a bold, stirring Owen Glenn. But a visitor. brightened up its precincts-a named Annis, named after the a mother who dozed by the heart the long evenings, content to bright flames as they shot up broad fire place, and perhaps to

Dame Frere was a sharp-voice woman, long past middle age having the name of possessing a temper, but she had a soft heart for granny, and it was to that she had invited her pre child to come and visit them

of the past with her dim eyes.

Annis was a tall, slight girl, as a pine tree- and as graceful. Her yellow hair hung in a perfe sweet, innocent face, lighted lustrous dark eyes and a red mo always curving into smiles and some idea of Annis. Most of the young girls in

were buxom, merry lasses, with eyes to match—both of intense—and with more or less of the them. Their laughter was loud a and their ways more froligeon fined. So it is not strange tha graceful quiet stranger came an with her shy ways and blonde co swift changes of expression and of manner, she was at once tak arts of all the young people in It is a great mistake to this girl is insensible to another

beauty. Sometimes, to be sur have a feeling of jealousy with it when she is naturally of that but oftener she loves the object miration all the more because miration all the more because ies that ideal which exists in e soul to a greater or less degress. Owen Glenn had fallen head in love at his first meeting with and not missed an opportunity her at the various rustic g which he had been invited, and was going to test his fate
Annis that he loved her, and could hope for a response to feeling with which he had be

Owen was not at all certain success of his suit, for there who admired Annis, and who w him in worldly station and wes owen, in his freedom from thought, in good looks and in ties calculated to win a girl's he Annis had received the ple courtesies and attentions of bot calculated to wound neither, the that it would have been an in that, it would have been an or her to be other than so swe cious as not to enkindle hope i sionate young heart.
Thus matters stood as Owen

before he could reach the col
sheltered the object of his love
It had been raining seadily
and as night came on the wind But, wrapped in his water and lighted on his way by a la cared not for the threatening e walked along, whistling softly then passing to shake himse

his home to take the long and

over the cliffs, which must

fashion of some huge water do Then he would trudge on ag what a terrible night it must and breathing a prayer for the mariners far from home. Suddenly a dull, booming so his ear.
It came from a seaward dire first he kept on his way, think This is not the harbor, a

who has the slightest know locality will be sure to avoid gorous coast; so it's no busine Again the sound came. Th stopped and listened.

A thought came into his means, but it militated so directly inclinations to give heed to it impatient "pshaw!" he starte. But he could not rid himse was this: "If a ship is in place her way the only thing the her would be a huge beacon light more her surrounding." stopped and listened.

light upon her surroundings.
To build a fire would be time and of hard labor. To keep one up long enoug good, would take hours of and he would have to abando and he would have to abando seeing Annis that evening. It was a hard struggle, bu proved to be made of a m could not hold its own again

sense of duty.

He gave up all thought of greeting he had been living heart all day long, and set ht og gather fuel for the beacon.

After several hurried jou woodland, which lay a little do he was a lit he succeeded in accumul branches and dry twigs, raked out with his hands for hut which stood on the thicket, and had evidently together for some purpose, is circumstances Owen felt his in taking it, as it would hav impossible to have kindled a

Just as he had succeede splendid blaze into life, a vo
"Hallo! Glen, is that y
the name of wonder are you
"I am answering to a sign
Hark!" as a dult sound can the sea.
"Well, old fellow, I wi your post, and hope it'll do expect. For my part, I' Martin's. I hear little A

away to-morrow, and I don a sight of her beaming face bright and sweet enoug beacon light for all his and good fortune attend you lucky all are not such sein It was as if a thousand fi

ging for the mastery of heart, as he listened to the the gay, light-hearted yout Should he give Robert seeing Aunis, and of perhal be his wife, during this ve he stood and worked to do God's providence tried to

God's providence tried to be saving the lives of people we to him?

Thus his thoughts ran again, repeating themselves of mocking demons, whill labored on as unremitting inflaences of the kind were on fresh fuel for the flat some burning log into a and in that way he won th Peace succeeded the w tation which had moment to engulf him. Thus the nig

With the morning can One would not have then