THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year..... $3.00 | Four Months..... $1.00
Six Months..... 1.50 | One Month..... 25

No charge for city delivery or postage. Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL:

Ordinary commercial advertisements 6 cents.
Monetary advertisements..... 10 cents.
Financial statements as reading matter..... 13½ cents.
Amusements ..... 10 cents.

Condensed advertisements a cent a word. Deaths, marriages and births 25 cents. Special rates for contract advertisements, or reading notices, and for preferred positions.

Address all Communications: THE WORLD, Toronto.

W. F. MACLEAN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1884.

Annexation of Newfoundland.

A couple of weeks ago the Globe made a refreshing change in its rather dreary disquisition about Jamaica, by advocating the annexation of Newfoundland as a desirable alternative.

There is little room to doubt that the union of that island with Canada is the "manifest destiny" of both. There is still less room to doubt that it is a destiny which both should desire. The wealth of Newfoundland in fish, and the enterprise of her fishermen, are known to all the world. It is estimated that her hardy sons draw from the sea an annual value of over $7,500,000—including what is unscientifically called the seal "fishery." But it is not so well-known that the interior of the country contains fine timber, natural pasturage, and a very large area of good farming lands. With the mild climate induced by the influence of the gulf stream, Newfoundland should become a first-class grazing and farming country—and such industries would be supported in their infancy by the timber trade that could be developed.

The produce of her copper mines is already large, and she has plenty of good and accessible coal which is not yet worked.

Evidently a province possessing such resources would be a valuable addition to the Dominion family. Evidently, too, those resources cannot be fully developed while the island remains isolated from the rest of British North America. It will require the enterprise and capital of older and richer communities to make the best use of her natural advantages.

The islanders are already extensive traders in proportion to their number and wealth. Their exports and imports, and the tonnage of their shipping, are relatively in excess of those of the rest of the Dominion. It is probable that trading will always be one of the chief occupations of her people. Their maritime tastes and the excellence of their harbors will lead them inevitably to this destiny. But unless she has continental connections in trade and politics, she would, if united to the Dominion, be its eastern out-post, and able to secure a large portion of its transatlantic carrying trade. It is even possible that she might secure much of the passenger traffic of America on account of her nearness to Europe.

The independent spirit of the islanders led them to reject the first proposals of union, but Canada has far greater inducements to offer now than when these were made. She is far richer, more extensive, and more developed in her national life. Whether the colonies are to become independent or federated with the rest of the empire, Newfoundland would occupy a much better position as a member of the dominion than as an isolated province.

And it is also necessary to the fulfilment of Canada's destiny that her national unity be completed by the alliance of this oldest of the British colonies. Her statesmen are neglecting their obvious duty as long as they make no efforts to secure it, and those of Newfoundland would be very blind to their own interests if they refused to consider proposals of union.

Borrowing Trouble.

The few words which we have had by cable of what Sir John said on a public occasion in London recently are not enough to give us any certainty with regard to the real purport of his speech as a whole, pending the full report by mail, the Montreal Gazette re-publishes what Sir John did say in 1875, on the occasion of a dinner to Thomas White, thus:

As to the future of Canada, I have long held very decided opinions, and these lead me to believe that England will be the central power, [applause] with auxiliary nations, the colonies in alliance with her, when we would have less of dependence and more of an alliance. We would all be united under the same sovereign, and owe our allegiance to the same crown [applause], all inspired by the British spirit, and bound together by an alliance offensive and defensive. Now, twenty-five years is but as a day in the lifetime of a nation; England by that time will have her forty millions, Canada her ten millions; Australia will have her millions and these, with New Zealand and South Africa may form separate and auxiliary nations, all ranged about a central power, but not represented in the imperial parliament, as such representation would confer the right of general taxation. What country would enter into war with half a dozen nations? [Hear, hear.] It would give us an assurance of peace to the world, for no nation would be disposed to attack one kingdom, knowing that from one extremity of the vast British empire to the other British subjects would rush at once to the rescue. [Hear, hear.] Then so powerful would be England that she would be safe from all attacks; and in such case the great nation on the other side of the line, of the same race and speaking the same language, would probably assist in the work of keeping the peace of the world, and if necessary, gentlemen, England would enforce that peace. [Cheers.] While independence with some is annexation in disguise, some speculative philosphers who look into the distant future seem to believe that it will be our fate and our advantage to walk alone as a separate nationality. Mr. Goldwin Smith is one of these. I would fain hope that the future that I desire for the empire and its auxiliary kingdoms might strike his imagination, and be accepted as a substitute for independence. If this policy could only enlist his magic pen in its behalf it would be an infinite benefit to the good cause. [Cheers.]

We need not seek to borrow trouble ahead of the date. It is rather unlikely to begin with that Sir John has publicly committed himself to any visionary scheme for Canadian participation in Imperial wars—that is, in her own separate capacity. It is reasonable enough to expect that, were Great Britain engaged in war, individual Canadians would enlist in her service, and fight for the old flag. They did this for the American flag in the civil war, and nobody thought it so very extraordinary.

All things considered, it might be a wise thing to wait for reports by mail ere concluding that Sir John has lost his head. A re-reading of what he did say some years ago may be interesting in the meantime. It will be seen that the term "auxiliary kingdoms" is not as new as some people have imagined. If we keep up the solid reality of national policy names won't hurt us. Let us hold fast to the substance, and leave the shadow for dreamers to grasp at.

After the Presidential Elections.

The country having at last given birth to a president, the maieutic board of county canvassers having performed their task, the country itself being convalescent, and its progeny generally declared to be without any malformation, politics relapse into a state of quiescence and lethargy. The Philadelphia Record calmly discusses how Sunday ought to be kept; the hurtfulness and harmfulness of superstition; the influence of increase in population; and the oil developments in Butler county.

However, the question soon to be in everyone's mouth will be what will, in all probability, be Cleveland's attitude and policy respecting the civil service when he becomes president? The governor himself has, of course, kept a discreet silence on this point. Nevertheless from some remarks dropped by those in a position to know some facts have already been gleaned. Judge Thoman, a member of the civil service commission says that, on the whole, Cleveland's policy will be conservative; that although there will and rightly be many removals yet that many also will remain; that the biennial register at two years' date from the present time will probably contain several thousand less names than it does to-day; and that as to subordinate officials, there never has as yet been a "clean sweep," and that their removal or maintenance will depend more upon the heads of departments, bureaus and divisions.

George William Curtis, writing to a government employe, gives, perhaps, the most definite forecast of the president elect's future policy and that upon which most reliance can be placed:

There is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland will encounter a tremendous demand for a clean sweep. But I think that, while changes will be and ought to be made for perfectly legitimate reasons, he will respect both the letter and the spirit of the reform law, and that non-political officers who have been honest and effective in the discharge of duty and who have not misused their positions for party or political ends, will not be arbitrarily dismissed for political reasons.

Of course I have no authority to speak for Mr. Cleveland. My faith is founded upon some knowledge of his character and convictions.

Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry are not drawing as large audiences in the United States this year as they did in their last visit. And yet the New York papers say they are "acting just as well and are giving just as good a performance in all its parts, and those who fail to see them are missing a sensation." This is hardly following art for art's sake. We in Toronto gave the great English actor and actress if anything a heartier welcome on their second visit than we did on their first.

A New Writing Material.

From the Regina Leader.

At present we are writing with an open window.

Gushing London Girls.

From the London Free Press.

Last week, Salvini, jr., who impersonated the principal character in the play of Storm Beaten, received tender missives from several susceptible young ladies in this city, who had become smitten with his figure and desired to meet him. He had the good sense, however, to destroy the letters after perusing them.

Who Is He?

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I am curious to know whether the Professor Moss, president of Bloomington university, who has been indulging in "dalliance" with the young and beautiful female professor of Greek in the same institution, is the Dr. Moss who delivered last winter, under McMaster hall auspices, a series of able public addresses, and made the speech of the evening at the Toronto university dinner. ONLOOKER.

Toronto, Nov. 18.

Hamilton's Peculiarity.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: There are some funny people among the authorities in the sister city of Hamilton. In front of the county court house there is a large lawn laid out with footwalks, and at the angles of the various paths there is placed barbed wire fencing of double-barreled strength, so that if the weather is a little gusty, and you approach too near you will get your clothes torn from end to end for a certainty. Perhaps any of your readers who may have occasion to pass through these grounds at any time will take note of this. J. C.

Toronto, Nov. 18, 1884.

Running Street Cars on Sunday.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: It is a well-known fact to all who have experienced christianity in their hearts that the devil always endeavors to mingle every evil suggestion with a certain amount of plausibility. And this we must admit is one of satan's schemes ready to be carried out by some of our city fathers, who ought to be examples in the cause of christianity. To make it appear that it is necessary to do evil that good may come (as is the case in endeavoring to make street car driving on Sunday a necessity) is an idea altogether unscriptural. I don't think there is any one inside the corporation having the use of their limbs is at any inconvenient distance from church. Those who are walking every day and so accustomed to it will think no toil of walking a short distance on Sunday, and those who are afraid of walking a short distance because they are able to pay for a ride would find it a real benefit to them. I have no doubt it is well known to many people in Toronto that our forefathers of the first settlement of this country would have been glad of a sidewalk when they were under the necessity of walking several miles through the woods to church without even a trail cut to guide their course.

CHRISTIAN.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.

Transactions on the local stock exchange to-day were as follows: Morning sales—Toronto, 10 shares at 172¾ xd. Commerce, 20 and 20 at 118½, 20 at 117½, seller 30 days, 20, 20 and 20 at 114 xd. Canada Permanent, 3 at 210½. Farmers' Loan and Savings, 20 at 110½. London and Canada L. and A., 150 at 137 reported.

Afternoon sales—Commerce, 20 and 20 at 114½ xd. Federal, 10, 5 and 1 at 46.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—The following transactions took place on the stock exchange to-day: Morning sales—Montreal, 100 shares at 187. Commerce, 35 at 117½.

Afternoon sales—Montreal, 13 at 187, 75 at 186¾. Molsons, 25 at 108. Toronto, 75 at 171½, 75 at 172¼. Merchants, 10 at 187¾. Commerce, 115 at 118¼. Richelieu and Ontario Navigation, 25 at 57¼. Montreal Gas company, 100 at 176.

Hudson Bay shares were quoted in London to-day at £24½, and Northwest Land company at 40s.

Sterling exchange in New York was quoted at $4.85 three days, and $4.81 for sixty day bills.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Stocks were steadier to-day. The majority closed fractionally above opening prices. Closing prices were:

B. Q. 120½, C. H. 88¾, D. L. 106½, E. R. 13½, I. C. 117, J. C. 41½, K. T. 16, L. N. 25, M. C. 60, L. S. 67⅞, N. P. 18¾, N. W. 87¼, P. M. 51½, P. R. 22¾, R. J. 111½, S. P. 75½, S. S. 28¾, T. Z. 12⅝, U. P. 50, W. U. 60⅝, X. N. 93⅝, W. S. B. 39⅝, X. C. 33½, N. Q. 42⅝.

The opening, closing, highest and lowest prices in the leading stocks were:

	Open.	Close.	Highest.	Lowest.
Canada Southern				
Canadian Pacific				
Delaware & Lackawanna	105¾	106½	106½	105½
Jersey Central	41½	41½	41½	41
Louisville & Nashville	25	25	25	25
Lake Shore	67¾	67¾	68	67¾
Northern Pacific	18¼	18½	18½	18¼
do do preferred	43¾	43¾	43¾	42¾
Northwest	86¾	87½	87½	86¾
Pacific Mail	51½	51½	51½	51½
St. Paul	75	75¼	75¼	74½
Union Pacific	49¾	50	50½	49¾
Western Union	59½	60½	60½	59½

Produce Markets.

The local grain trade was brisk to-day. Over 2000 bushels of wheat sold at 70c to 72c for fall and spring; 55c to 57c for goose. About 10,000 bushels of barley sold on the market at 53c to 68c; the bulk going below 60c. Oats, 400 bushels sold at 33c to 34½c. Peas 58c to 60c. Rye 59c. Timothy $12 to $14, clover $8 to $10, and straw $8 to $9.50.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—Beef, roast, 11c to 16c; sirloin steak, 13c to 15c; round steak, 10c to 13½c. Mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts 6c to 8c. Lamb, per pound, 9c to 13c; lamb chops, 13c to 16c. Veal, best joints, 12c to 14c; cutlets, 17c; inferior cuts, 8c to 9c. Venison, carcase, $4.50 to $5.50; haunches, $7 to $8. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c to 11c. Butter, pound rolls, 22c to 25c; cooking, 14c to 17c. Lard, 11c to 12½c. Cheese, 12c to 15c. Bacon, 10c to 14c. Eggs, 21c to 25c. Turkeys, 75c to $1.50. Chickens, 35c to 45c. Geese, 60c to 70c. Ducks, 50c to 70c. Partridges 65c per brace. Potatoes, per bag, 45c to 50c. Apples, per barrel, 75c to $1.50. Cabbages, 15c to 20c. Onions, 60c to 70c per bushel. Beets, 50c to 75c per bag. Carrots, 40c to 60c per bag. Turnips, 35c to 40c per bag. Parsnips, 60c to 75c per bag.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The grain market was fairly steady to-day. November corn rallied to 42½c, closing at 41½c. Wheat closed steady.

	Open.	Close.	Highest.	Lowest.
Wheat—Nov.	$0.71¾	$0.71¾	$0.71¾	$0.71¾
Dec.	0.72½	0.72¾	0.72¾	0.72½
Jan.	0.73¼	0.73¾	0.73¾	0.73
Corn—Nov.	0.39¾	0.41½	0.42¼	0.40½
Dec.	0.37½	0.37¾	0.37¾	0.37½
Jan.	0.35	0.35½	0.36¼	0.35
Oats—Nov.	0.26	0.25¾	0.26	0.25¾
Dec.	0.25¾	0.25¾	0.25¾	0.25¾
Pork—Year	11.15	11.02½	11.15	11.00
Jan.	11.30	11.10	11.30	11.07½
Feb.	11.40	11.22½	11.40	11.17½
Lard—Nov.	6.90	6.90	7.00 C	6.90
Dec.	6.77½	6.95	6.95	6.75
Jan.	6.85	6.72½	6.85	6.72½

The visible supply of wheat in America has increased this week 1,500,000 bushels and that of corn has decreased 1,000,000 bushels.

OIL CITY, Nov. 18.—Oil opened 73½; closed, 70½; E, highest, 74; lowest, 70.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18, 11.30 a.m.—Flour, 10s to 11s 6d; spring wheat, 6s 4d to 6s 6d; red winter, 6s to 6s 3d; No 1 California, 6s 4d to 6s 8d; No. 2 California, 6s 2d to 6s 4d Corn, 5s 5½d. Barley 5s 6d. Oats, 5s 5d. Peas, 5s 11d. Pork 75s. Lard, 38s 6d. Bacon, 46s to 47s. Tallow, 35s. Cheese, 56s 6d. Breadstuffs dull and depressed, weather cold and clear. Receipts—wheat past 3 days 138,000 centals.

Beerbohm's London cable to-day says: Floating cargoes—Wheat, quiet, steady; Maize, none offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize not much demand. No. 2 red winter wheat, shipment present or following month, 32s 6d, was 32s; do., prompt, 32s 6d, was 36s. Liverpool—Spot wheat, rather more inquiry; maize, weaker. Paris—Wheat and flour, quiet.

OSWEGO, Nov. 18.—Wheat unchanged; sales, 1000 bushels White state at 82c. Corn; high mixed 55c. Oats quiet; white state 35s. Barley unchanged; sales, 20,000 bushels of No. 2 Canada at 70c to 70½c; No. 2 extra Canada, held at 75½c. Rye nominal at 60c in bond. Canal freights—Wheat and peas 4½c; corn and rye 4½c; Lumber $1.90 to Albany, $2.50 to New York. Lake receipts—barley 65,000 bushels, rye 3700 bushels, buckwheat 2200 bushels. Lumber 409,000 bushels.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Cotton steady, midling uplands 10½c, Orleans 10 9-16. Flour—Receipts 31,000 bush.; dull; sales 11,000 bush.; double extra $5.20 to $5.25, rest unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 140,000 bush.; steady; sales 5,048,000 bush. futures and 180,000 bush. spot, exports 139,000 bush.; No. 2 red 81½c. to 82c, No. 1 red state 80½c, No. 1 white state 82c, No. 2 red Nov. 79½c, Dec. 79⅞c to 80⅝c. Rye dull. Barley steady, No, 2 Canada 75c. Malt quiet. Corn—Receipts 137,000 bush.; steady; sales 644,000 bush. futures and 215,000 bush. spot; exports 45,000 bush.; No. 2 51⅝c cash, Nov. 51½c to 51¾c, Dec. 48½c to 49c. Oats—Receipts 110,000 bush.; lower; sales 235,000 bush. futures and 84,000 bush. spot; No. 2 31½c to 31¾c, mixed western 31½c to 33c, No. 2 Nov. 31¾c to 31⅞c. Hay, and hops unchanged. Coffee firm, rio 9⅝c to 9¾c. Sugar, molasses, rice, and petroleum unchanged. Tallow steady at 6⅛c to 6 5-16. Potatoes and eggs unchanged. Pork heavy, mess $14. Beef quiet. Cut meats weak; pickled bellies 7c to 7½c, shoulders 6c, middles nominal. Lard lower at $7.35 to $7.45. Butter steady, state 20c to 30c. Cheese unchanged.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat lower; Nov. 71½c to 72½c, Dec. 72½c to 73⅞c, Jan. 73c to 73⅝c, No. 2 spring 72c to 72½c. Corn stronger; cash 42c to 41½c, Nov. 39⅝c to 42½c, Dec. and year 37c to 37⅞c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye weaker at 50½c. Barley dull at 50c. Pork active; cash $11.12½ to $11.52, year $11 to 11.15, Jan. $11.07½ to $11.30. Lard weak, cash $6.97½ to $7, Nov. $6.90 to $6.92½, Dec. $6.70 to $6.77½. Bulk meats quiet. Whisky dull. Freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour 25,000 bbls., wheat 187,000 bush., corn 151,000 bush., oats 133,000 bush., rye 11,000 bush., barley 84,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 22,000 bbls., wheat 64,000 bush., corn 160,000 bush., oats 90,000 bush., rye 3000 bush., barley 50,000 bush.

A New South American State.

From the New York Herald.

Our Peruvian letter describes the capture of Trujillo by the government forces in the rebellion of Caceres against Iglesias. There was a disproportionate quality of power burned to the number of killed and wounded, but the aggregate of them is a considerable one for a small country—nearly a thousand. In view of the poverty of Peru after her spoliation by Chili, her need of labor to open mines and work fertile plantations that are fast going to ruin, so much energy surely could be spent better than in faction fighting.

The most important tidings are of the revival of an often meditated project for secession of the south of Peru, where Caceras is in the ascendant, from the north and centre, where the authority of Iglesias now is well established. Arequipa, the natural capital of southern Peru, has no intercourse with Lima except by sea. The geographical conditions are favorable to the success of the secessionists if Bolivia and Chili jointly, or even Chili alone, should favor the enterprise. In the event of its accomplishment under a guaranty of those powers the new state would be a little South Pacific Belgium.

A cynical old bachelor, who firmly believes that all women have something to say on all subjects, recently asked a female friend: "Well, madame, what do you hold on this question of female suffrage?" To him the lady responded calmly: "Sir, I hold my tongue."

—West Toronto Junction is within a few minutes of the Union station by the trains of either the Ontario and Quebec and the Grand Trunk or the Northern. Real estate in the neighborhood has steadily risen in value and promises to advance still more rapidly. Some of the best lots in West Toronto are to be had from George Clarke, 295 Yonge street.

"Is that brake hard to handle?" asked a young man on the front platform of a Broadway car of the driver. "No," responded the person. "Is that whistle hard to blow?" again interrupted the youth. "No," gruffly responded the driver. "What is the hardest thing to do on a street car?" "Answering fool questions," replied the driver.

—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

Marmalade is now made from banana skins in Philadelphia. An enterprising Italian has opened a factory and employs about twenty Italian boys, who gather the banana skins from the gutters and carry them to the factory, where they are washed, ground and cooked with sugar and flavoring.

—C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, N.Y., says: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured him of a bad case of piles of eight years' standing, having tried almost every known remedy, besides two Buffalo physicians, without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too highly." There being imitations on the market of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, customers will see that they get the genuine.

The gossips are busy providing a probable wife for President-elect Cleveland and future mistress of the White House. Two young ladies of Buffalo have been chosen for this honor by these wiseacres, and their qualifications for the position are freely descanted upon. Perhaps, however, the persons most interested will be permitted to have some voice in the matter.

—Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P.Q., writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for Asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm.

Honor O'Loghlen, the hostess of the Gridiron, an old hotel which Irish lawyers frequented, had a ready wit. Happening to enter the bar-room after dinner, Curran proposed her health. "I give you, gentlemen," he said, "honor and honesty." Possibly the worthy landlady did not feel complimented, for she readily rejoined: "Your absent friends, Mr. Curran."

Far from men's lairs, the woods and hills
Yield sweet delight, while murm'rous rills
With notes responsive to the trills
Of birds, hymn canticles.
Here men may breathe a purer air;
Here men a common worship share;
In scenes like this awaits Repose.
Life grants elate new life and shows
No creed severe; no chastening rod;
A temple here to worship God!

—The rock on which many a constitution goes to pieces is dyspepsia. The loss of vigor which this disease involves, the maladies which accompany it, or which are aggravated by it, the mental despondency which it entails, are terribly exhaustive of vital stamina. Its true specific is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which likewise overcomes bilious maladies, female ailments, and those coupled with impurity of the blood.

A Northampton county debating society has decided that single life is preferable to the married state. The fate of the married members who voted in the affirmative and then went home is still wrapped in mystery.

—Mr. T. C. Wells, chemist and druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, etc., purifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of 2000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished, the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—Montreal Star. 26

The Ontario Mutual Life
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Dominion Deposit $100,000.
OUR MOTTO—"The Largest Amount of Assurance for the Least Possible Outlay."
For actual results the Ontario stands unsurpassed. It is the People's Company, owned and controlled solely by and in the interest of the policy holders. Now is the time to take a policy.
T. W. SMART, Gen. Agent.
Office—14 Adelaide street east. 4

THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.
DIVIDEND NO 1.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of
THREE PER CENT.
Upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been this day declared for the period from 1st of March to 30th November, 1884 (computed from the dates of the several payments thereon), and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after Monday, the first day of December next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th of November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.
October, 23rd, 1884. 53-8ins

INSURE IN THE
Canada Life Assurance Company!
And you will share in the
DIVISION OF PROFITS NEXT YEAR.
J. D. HENDERSON, Agent.
Office—46 King st. west, Toronto. 135

P. M. GOFF & CO.,
Brokers, 83 King Street East.
We receive over telegraphic ticker every fluctuation on the Chicago board of trade, the New York stock and petroleum exchanges, and cables giving course of the Liverpool and Paris markets.
Our arrangements are complete for placing orders either for cash or on margin, for grain and provisions Chicago, and stocks in New York. We are enabled to receive quick service and are kept constantly posted as to all the principal causes that may influence prices.
Any business entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to, and we will be happy to furnish at all times any information we have about the markets.
We do a strictly commission business and will handle none other. 135

COX & CO.
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, 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.

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.

CHEESE!
Gruyere, Sap, Sago, Fromage De Brie, Neufchatel, Cream, Limburger. 36
I. E. KINGSBURY
Family Grocer,
103 CHURCH STREET.
Telephone.

INTERNATIONAL
MANUFACTURERS
AND INVENTORS.
AGENCY:
Detroit, Mich. | Windsor, Ont.
New articles of Manufacture and new Inventions introduced in the United States or Canada.
Inventors assisted in perfecting their Inventions.
Capital Procured, Companies Organised Agencies Established, Advertising Managed Patents sold and placed on Royalty.
Custom House, Shipping, Collecting and other analogous business attended to with reliability and despatch.
Terms reasonable, Correspondence solicited Long Experience, Perfect Reliability, Highest References.
Address Canadian letters
H. W. BOOTH, Manager,
Windsor, Ont.
Office: Medbury Block close to Ferry Landing

Edward Gegg & Co.,
66 ADELAIDE ST. EAST. 135
Rents and debts collected.
Money advanced on goods.
Money to loan, Notes discounted.

FURNITURE.
WINTER RATES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
PARLOR, BEDROOM, AND DINING ROOM SUITES.
Every Article Reduced in Price.
JAMES H. SAMO,
189 YONGE STREET. 1-3-5

J. MOORE,
FINE
COMMERCIAL PRINTING,
39 COLBORNE STREET,
Orders by mail promptly executed. 135

UPRIGHT
Engine & Boiler
WANTED.
Ten-Horse Power. In Good Condition.
Address ENGINE, box 2080, city.

Great Reduction in Price Hard Coal
P. BURNS
will sell the celebrated Scranton Coal at Special Rates for Prompt Delivery.
All our Coal is guaranteed to weigh 2000 pounds to the ton. It will be to the advantage of consumers of coal to call on us before ordering.
OFFICES AND YARDS, - Cor. Bathurst and Front streets. Yonge street wharf.
BRANCH OFFICES, - - 51 King street east. 534 Queen street west. 390 Yonge street.
P. BURNS.
Telephone Communication between all offices. 135

$6.00 PER TON
COAL
S. Crane & Co.
AND WOOD
OFFICE—113 Queen St. West. Docks Foot of Church St. Telephone

THE COAL RING BUSTED!
And I Have Busted it,
DOWN TO $6 A TON, ALL SIZES!
Leave or telephone your orders to my offices, 25 Queen street west and Corner of Jarvis and Queen streets.
C. J. SMITH,
THE COAL DEALER.

C-O-A-L
ALL SIZES.
$6.00 PER TON. $6.00
VERY BEST QUALITY.
J. R. BAILEY & CO.,
32 KING STREET EAST. 34

THE BEST BOOT
In the City
FOR $3, AT
W. WINDELER'S,
285 Queen Street West. 36

J. W. CHEESEWORTH.
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
A SPECIALTY.
Tourists' and Visitors' Orders Executed at the Shortest Possible Notice.
36
J. W. CHEESEWORTH,
106 KING STREET WEST.

The Patent Folding and Adjustable Reading, Writing and Music Desk
When closed in the form of a book occupies 14 x 6½ inches. Is readily opened out, and connected to railway car seat, chair or any article of furniture, and is indispensable to invalids, students, travelers or musicians. PRICE $3.50.
CARL M. LARSEN,
Designer, Wood Carver, Turner & Manufacturer of Art Furniture,
13 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont. 46
Good Agents Wanted in All Parts of the Dominion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Gentlemen appreciating PERFECT FITTING, STYLISH, WELL MADE GARMENTS will find it to their interest to visit
S. CORRIGAN'S
FINE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
122 YONGE STREET. 46

"GEORGINA'S REA
A NEW AND FASCINATING
UED STORY.
BY HENRY JAMES.

had not made themselves offe
by always remaining in the oth
though at times even this det
to which he owed some delig
ments, presented itself to Ben
form of disapprobation. Of cou
Mrs. Gressie's message, his vi
practically at an end; he woul
the girl up, but he wouldn't be
to her father for the opportuni
verse with her. Nothing was
the tender couple—there was
mutual distrust in their tender
to meet in the squares, or in th
streets, or in the sidemost ave
spring afternoons. It was
during this phase of their relat
Georgina struck Benyon as
Her whole person seemed to
tranquil, happy consciousness
broken a law. She never told
she arranged the matter at h
she found it possible always to
appointments (to meet him o
house) that she so boldly made
degree she dissimulated to her
and how much, in regard to t
tinued acquaintance, the old p
pected and accepted. If Mr.
Gressie had forbidden him the
was not apparently because the
her to walk with him in th
avenue or to sit at his side
blossoming lilacs in Stuyvesant
He didn't believe that she to
Twelfth street; he thought she
imperial to lie; and he wonde
she said to her mother when, a
of nearly a whole afternoon
peregrination with her lover, t
ing, bristling matron asked he
she had been. Georgina was c
simply telling the truth; and
simply told the truth, it was
that she had not been simply p
to Europe. Benyon's ignoranc
pretextts is a proof that thi
oddly-matched couple never a
perfect intimacy—in spite o
which remains to be relat
thought of this afterward, and
how strange it was that he ha
more at liberty to ask her wha
of him, and how she did it
much she suffered for him. S
probably not have admitted
suffered at all, and she had n
pose for a martyr. Benyon rep
this, as I say, in the after ye
he tried to explain to himse
things which simply puzzled
came back to him with a vision
faded, of shabby cross streets,
toward rivers, with red sun
through a haze of dust at th
vista through which the fig
young man and a girl slowly
and disappeared—strolling sid
with the relaxed pace of desu
but more closely linked as th
into the distance, linked by it
appearing safe to them—in t
avenue—that the young lad
take his arm. They were al
proaching that inferior thoro
but he could scarcely have to
those days, what else they
proaching. He had nothing
world but his pay, and he felt
rather a "mean" income to o
Gressie. Therefore, he didn
forward; what he offered ins
the expression—crude often, a
boyishly extravagant—of a
admiration of her beauty, the
tones of his voice, the softest a
of his eye, and the most in
pressure of her hand at those
when she consented to place
arm. All this was an eloquenc
if necessary, might have been c
into a single sentence; but t
words were scarcely needful
was as plain that he expected
ral—she would marry him, as
definite that he counted upo
living on a few hundred a year
had been a different girl he mi
asked her to wait—might hav
to her of the coming of better
his prospective promotion, of
wiser, perhaps, that he sho
the navy and look about fo
lucrative career. With Georgi
difficult to go into such quest
had no taste whatever for det
was delightful as a woman to
cause when a young man is
discovers that; but she cou
called helpful, for she never
anything. That is, she never
so till the day she really prop
that was the form it took—
his wife without more delay.
I will marry you;" these wor
I quoted a little way back, we
much the answer to somethin
said at the moment as the
clusion of a report she had j
for the first time of her actual
in her father's house.

"I am afraid I shall have t
of you," she had begun b
"They watch me so much."

"It is very little already,"
swered. "What is once o
week?"

"That's easy for you to
are your own master, but
know what I go through."

"Do they make it very bad
dearest? Do they make
Benyon asked.

"No, of course not. Don't
us enough to know how we
No scenes—that would be
However, I never make them
and I never will—that's one co
you for the future, if you want
Father and mother keep ve
looking at me as if I were o
lost, with little, hard, piercing
gimlets. To me they scarcely
thing, but they talk it all o
each other, and try and decide
to be done. It's my belief th
has written to the people in W
—what do you call it?—the
ment—to have you moved a
Brooklyn—to have you sent to

"I guess that won't do mu
They want me in Brooklyn, t
want me at sea."

"Well, they are capable of
Europe for a year, on purpose
me," Georgina said.

"How can they take you, if
go? And if you should go, w
would it do, if you were only t
here when you came back,
same as you left me?"

"Oh, well!" said Georgina,
lovely smile, "of course they t
absence would cure me of—
of——" and she paused, with
natural modesty, not saying
what.

"Sure you of what, darling