THE TORONTO WORLD.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1885.

A Redistribution Bill for Ontario.

The Mowat government having determined to go in for an extension of the franchise and a redistribution of seats, resolved to couple the two measures together, and introduce them as nearly as possible at the same time. The redistribution bill was brought down yesterday and the franchise bill will follow it to-day. The former was explained in considerable detail by Mr. Hardy on the motion for its first reading, and in a general way it may be described as intended to accomplish the following objects:

1. A fairer adjustment of political influence as between eastern and western Ontario;

2. A fairer adjustment of political influence as between individual constituencies.

3. The recognition of the principle of proportional representation;

4. An incidental advantage to the party in power as the result of these changes.

No fault can fairly be found with the contention that the centre of political influence in the province should coincide as nearly as possible with the centre of population. The latter has been progressing westward, and the former must follow it. Assuming a dividing line north and south between York and Ontario, the bill takes from the part of the province east of this line two members, and gives to the part west of it three. The former change is effected by consolidating Cornwall with Stormont, and reducing the four constituencies in Leeds and Grenville to three; the latter is made by giving three members to Bruce, two to Algoma, and three to Toronto. This will make a net gain to the west of five members, and a net increase of one in the whole house, which will number 89.

Neither can much fault be found with the changes under the second of the above principles. The bill not merely respects existing county and township boundaries when these coincide with electoral districts, but in some instances makes electoral districts conform to municipal boundaries more closely than they now do. There are some alterations which look capricious, of course, but in the main the transfer of townships and villages from one constituency to another has been carried out in such a way as to greatly improve electoral districts from the point of view of geography and population.

Thoughtful students of political science generally will hail with pleasure the recognition of the proportional representation idea, and will also recognize the propriety of confining its operations for the present to Toronto. The plan adopted, out of several which offered themselves, is to give the three members to the whole city, allowing each elector to vote for two.

There need be no pretence on the part of the framers of the bill that they had not an eye to the main chance. With government by party one need not expect anything else in connection with a scheme of redistribution.

On the whole Mr. Hardy's measure, if it becomes law, will work a great change for the better in the distribution of political power in Ontario. The chief benefit to the liberal party will result from the diminished influence of the east, which is preponderatingly tory, and enhanced influence of the west, which is preponderatingly grit. Algoma is fairly entitled to two members. It is a large and rapidly developing district, and no better dividing line could have been chosen than one a short distance west of the Sault. Bruce is entitled to three members, and while it is good for two liberals now the liberals will not be able to count it safe for more than two to one conservative hereafter. The liberals of Toronto will be sure to elect one of three members every time, and will be able to compete on not very disadvantageous terms for the odd seat. If they make a point of always electing a good man they will the more completely justify the introduction of the new principle. There are two conservatives from Stormont now, and one of them will have to go. From Leeds and Grenville there are three conservatives and one liberal. Under the new arrangement one conservative will be crowded out.

Almost Manhood Suffrage.

It is understood the franchise bill to be introduced by Mr. Fraser to-day gives a very liberal extension of the franchise in Ontario—almost manhood suffrage.

The Opposition Dismayed.

The redistribution bill of the Mowat government was a hot-shot ball in the opposition camp yesterday. The conservatives wore a look of dismay while it was being unfolded, and when Mr. Fraser followed Mr. Hardy with the new franchise bill Mr. Meredith cried enough for one day.

Trouble in the Camp.

Notwithstanding yesterday's display, it is patent to observing eyes that there is trouble in the democratic camp at Washington, and that the great party which retained its form and force in the cold shades of opposition for a quarter of a century may dissolve like a snowball in the sunshine of prosperity. The proposed departure from the old custom of dividing all the spoils among the victors has put thousands of henchmen in a mutinous temper, while the faction known as "the silver men" are much displeased with the new president's firm expression of dissent from their views.

Here is a significant straw indicative of the direction from which a breeze may be expected: the member of the lower branch of congress, not having been invited to occupy a place in the inaugural procession, Mills, a Texas democrat, moved that the members take no notice whatever of the inauguration, or part in its accompanying festivities. For this rebellious resolution, which was voted down, the protectionist democrat leader from Pennsylvania voted. It is well known that he is a sore-head, but the wonder is that he should have so early and so openly shown—not his hand—but his clenched fist.

The prediction may be ventured that Cleveland's term will witness a readjustment of the political relations of many of the public men of the United States. Cleveland can only retain the affections of the independent republicans by alienating the Bourbon democrats. It would be no bad thing for the country should a new party arise upon the ruins of one or both of the old organizations.

Unmerited Thanks.

The Canada Presbyterian tenders a vote of thanks to Mr. Charlton, M.P., for his speech in advocacy of the Mosaic Sabbath. If Mr. Charlton would mingle a little practice with his preaching the general public would have more faith in the sincerity of his utterances. A public man who accepts favors from a railway corporation, and uses that railway for what he professes to regard as Sabbath desecration, cannot successfully pose as a political pugilist and consistent christian.

Our contemporary either deceives itself, or attempts to deceive its constituents, when it says that "the friends of the Sabbath" will in future go to Mr. Charlton for "the necessary legislation." The member for Norfolk was "hoist with his own petard" when the cry of provincial rights was raised against his bill by the Quebec members. His views will not be endorsed by either political party. The best evidence of this difficulty is that when Mr. Charlton's leaders were in power he was careful not to raise such issues. It is only because the tories are responsible for the control of the house that he has become so solicitous for the adoption in this country of the blue laws of Yankeedom. He will next want us to legislate against the witches of Salem.

Through a slip of the pen, in our article of yesterday on shortening the hours of labour, we spoke of "ten" men where we should have said "five" men. We repeat the paragraph corrected:—"More to the point, however, when 'tackling' the employers on this subject, is the fact that six men working ten hours will positively do more than five men working twelve hours. Experience has proved this; the fact is beyond question. Here is where a gain to the employers would come in, more than sufficient to balance the loss in other ways already indicated." It might have been better still to have said that twelve men working ten hours will do more than ten men working twelve hours; which is, perhaps, the clearest way of stating a truth which ought by this time to be beyond controversy.

The Effect of the Budget.

Sir Leonard Tilley's budget speech of this year should have a material effect in hastening on that revival of business which we are all hoping will come "ere long." It gives the country assurance that the policy adopted in 1879 is to be vigorously maintained; nay, that it will be pushed further as opportunity offers and as occasion requires. All this is calculated to inspire confidence in the stability of the Canadian system generally, and to encourage men of enterprise to "go ahead." We shall be much astonished if the result does not show itself at an early day, in a marked improvement in business all round.

Toronto and York.

By the redistribution bill Toronto gets another member. The present division of East and West Toronto is abolished; hereafter there will be one district with three members. The city will include Parkdale, Yorkville, Brockton, Riverside, etc. No elector in Toronto will vote for more than two candidates, thus permitting of minority representation. The conservatives will nominate two candidates, the reformers two candidates, and the three of these receiving the highest number of votes will be elected—either side is sure to get in at least one. If the conservatives or reformers nominated three men they would stand a chance of losing all. An independent or fifth man might head the pole if a certain portion of the electors only cast one vote for him and held back their other ballot. The possibilities are somewhat numerous—the certain thing is that no party can get more than two members.

By taking in Parkdale from West York, and Yorkville from East York, these two ridings are reduced in population. Richmond Hill village is taken from West York and put in East York. North York is not disturbed.

The Scott Act in Toronto.

Editor World: The views of temperance men and liquor men have frequently appeared in your columns, each naturally making out the best case for their side. It might be worth while to look at the question in its effects on business in Toronto without reference to its moral aspect. There are in this city 12 breweries, 14 cooperages, 1 distillery and 317 licensed liquor dealers (wholesale shop and tavern). Every winter 4000 head of cattle are fed at the sheds on distillery refuse. Besides the slop each beast consumes a ton and a half of hay. There are 2000 men employed in the above businesses, representing probably 10,000. Those trades pay in taxes and licenses over $150,000 into the city treasury.

Passing the Scott act in Toronto will have the following effects: It will close the breweries, coopers' shops and distillery. It will throw at least 200 vacant business stands on a market already overstocked with stores of every description. It will close the cattle sheds and deprive Toronto of its $500,000 annual cattle trade with England. It will spoil the market to the surrounding farmers for 4000 head of cattle and 6000 tons of hay every fall and winter. It will deprive Toronto tradesmen of the benefit they, through the farmers, derive from this trade. It will throw 2000 people out of employment. It will increase the taxes $150,000 per annum to make up the amount now made by the liquor trade. Scott act men claim that this loss will be saved on the police force. The force costs $119,000 per annum, and if abolished altogether would not effect the saving claimed.

In the meantime the shadow of the Scott act is having a bad effect on business. Tenants of licensed places are insisting on clauses in their leases cancelling them if the act passes and landlords are intimating to monthly tenants that if the act passes their rents will be increased to cover extra taxes.

People do not realize the effect on business this is going to have. If passed it will throw more people out of employment than would the closing of forty wholesale houses on Front street.

I have no interest in the liquor trade in any shape, and have been practically a temperance man all my life and in sympathy with the temperance movement throughout the country, but the more the matter is looked into the stronger the proofs become that the passage of this act in Toronto will have a most disastrous effect on the business prosperity of the city.

J. E. THOMPSON.

No; It Should Have Read Sisters.

Editor World: Was the lamented Gen. Gordon a married man? I always understood from his letters and writings which have been published that he was a bachelor. The reason I ask is because in this World it is said that the government will likely provide for his daughters. Kindly inform me through your columns if he was married.

CONSTANT READER OF THE WORLD.

Dr. Wild Off in His Predictions.

Editor World: There are false prophets in other places than the Soudan. A rev. gentleman whose church is not far from the corner of Bond street and Wilton avenue is in the habit of appearing in the role of prophet-in-chief and general expounder of the purposes of the Almighty towards the nations of the earth. He has lately been congratulating himself on his success in this line with respect to affairs in Egypt. I beg to call Dr. Wild's attention to a prophecy uttered by him in a sermon which he delivered on Oct. 2, 1881—a prophecy which has the advantage of being clear and explicit, and not capable of being twisted to suit events. Speaking of the assassination of the late President Garfield he said: "It was necessary that Garfield should die in order to put the right party in power in 1884. There will be a novelty in presidential elections in that year. In 1884 there will be no president elected." Is the election of Cleveland then all a mistake, and what is the meaning of the so-called inauguration ceremonies which were held yesterday at the White house in Washington?

In the course of the same sermon the reverend oracle, referring to Gen. Grant, said: "Verily, the coming dictator has his hand upon the lever, and cranks down Conkling, and Conkling will crank down Arthur, and Arthur will crank down the country." Seeing that President Arthur has completed his term in peace, and that Gen. Grant's physicians give him only three months longer to live, it would seem that something has gone wrong with the fulfiment of the doctor's prognostications. Is there nobody who, to use the reverend gentleman's own phrase, will "crank down" this crank?

G.

Separate Schools.

Editor World: I have to-day seen a letter signed Catholic and dated from Ottawa, which appeared in The World of Feb. 25. My name is introduced into that letter in an apparently friendly and complimentary manner, but I emphatically decline to be a party either to the sentiments expressed by the writer or to any of his references. It is unnecessary to enter into the circumstances of my candidature for the separate school board two years ago, but I may say that, I had no personal desire for the position, and that, as soon as I discovered that I had been mistaken in supposing I was supported by the parish priest, I withdrew, not because I thought I should be beaten, but because I felt that my usefulness would be destroyed if I were elected in opposition to his wishes. Though the rev. gentleman favored my opponent—who was an old Ottawa college boy and a personal friend of my own, though absurdly described by your correspondent as "very much inferior" to me, the fact has never interfered with my admiration, respect and friendship for Father Whelan. Let me add that, though most people know me to be a conservative, that cannot prevent my acknowledging the eminent services rendered to the catholics of Ontario by the Hon. C. F. Fraser, elegantly referred to by Catholic as "Christy Frazer;" and that nothing could detract from my veneration for the distinguished prelate who so worthily fills the see of Toronto. I cannot understand how catholics can expect separate education to prosper in opposition to the clergy. If all catholic laymen would unite in strengthening the hands of the bishops and priests in this matter we might expect to improve our schools, but as long as miserable little jealousies exist weakness and inefficiency will continue to be the result of division.

THOS. JNO. RICHARDSON.

Ottawa, March 1.

Well to Remember.

—A stitch in time saves nine. Serious results oft follow a neglect of constipated bowels and bad blood. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate and purify the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and the blood. Take it in time. 246

Here, There and Everywhere.

There are 250 periodicals printed in the different native languages in India, and about 150,000 copies in all.

Mary is the most common name in England, 6819 out of every 50,000 individuals answering to it. William comes next with 6590.

The 20,000 car drivers of New York city are arranging for a strike. They will demand $2.50 a day of twelve hours, and if the demand is refused will stop work at once.

The commissioner of education places the number of medical students in the United States in 1873 at 8681; in 1883 there were 15,151. The medical schools during this period increased from 94 to 134.

A rough appearing fellow applied at a police station in Boston for a lodging on Saturday night. "Too late—it is after 10 o'clock," said the lieutenant. "I was to the theatre, and couldn't get here any sooner," said the tramp, who finally got a bed in another station.

In June last the Lancet said of Gen. Gordon: "His life is as great a mystery as his character. His physical endurance in the desert would be difficult to understand in a strong man, but in a man with angina pectoris, and with a horror of meals, it is simply a kind of miracle."

The very remarkable statement is made in the medical Times that Dr. Fleischl of Vienna has discovered that the hydrochlorate of cocaine administered hypodermically in doses of from one-twelfth to one-fourth of a grain will cure morphinism, alcoholism, and similar habits within ten days.

A young Englishman has had his left leg specially exempted from the insurance granted him by several companies, whose losses through the sudden weakness of that limb had led them to be wary in the matter. Hence clauses in his policy provide that he cannot recover unless proof is made that his injuries shall not have been caused by the faulty member.

A Great Mistake.

—It is a great mistake to suppose that dyspepsia can't be cured, but must be endured, and life made gloomy and miserable thereby. Alexander Burns of Cobourg was cured after suffering fifteen years. Burdock Blood Bitters cured him. 246

FINANCE AND TRADE

TORONTO, March 4.

Flour receipts at Montreal to-day 800 bbls.; market quiet at unchanged rates; 125 bbls. of superfine sold at $4.05.

Breadstuffs in Liverpool were quiet but steady with fair demand; holders offering reely.

New York stocks were characterized by sharp breaks to-day. Lackawanna rose to 103½ and within an hour it was down to 99⅞, closing at 101. New York Central opened at 92⅜, broke to 89⅞ and closed at 90½. The strong feature was Pacific mail which closed at 58¼, the highest it has been for years.

Transactions on local stock exchange—Morning: Commerce 6 at 118⅞. Imperial 1 at 124½. Federal 4 at 46½; 10, 15 at 46¾. Western assurance 25 at 79½. Northwest 20, 50, 100 at 36; 30, 100 at 35½, 25 at 35¼. Afternoon—Commerce 50 at 118½ reported; 50 at 118½, 3 at 119 after board. Western assurance 7 at 80. Northwest 100 at 35, 50 at 35¼.

Cox & Co. were cabled to-day that Hudson bay was £19¼ and Northwest land 37s 6d. Yesterday Hudson bay was £19½.

Toronto Stocks.

Morning board — Montreal 191, 190; Ontario sellers 109; Toronto 179½, 178¼; Merchants' 111½, 110½; Commerce, 119½, 118½; Imperial 124½, 123; Federal 47, 46½; Dominion buyers 187⅞; Standard 112, 111½; Hamilton 120, 118½; British America 81, 79; Western assurance 83, 79½; Northwest land buyers 36½; Canada Permanent 211, 210 Canada landed 124, 122; B. & L. 108, 106¾; Farmers' loan 112, 111½; London and Canada xd 140½, 138; National investment 108, 106; Peoples 106, 104.

Afternoon board—Montreal 190½, 190; Toronto 179½, 178½; Commerce 119, 118½; Federal 46¾, 46½; Standard 112, 111; Hamilton 120, 118½; British America 81, 78; Western assurance, 79½, 77; Consumers buyers, 150½; Northwest land, 36, 35.

Montreal Stocks.

Closing quotations—Montreal 190½, 190, sales 2 at 190½; Ontario offered 107; Molsons offered 113; Toronto 180, 178½; Merchants 111½, 110¾; Commerce 119½, 113½; Northwest land 36½, sales 100 at 35½s; Federal offered 45; Montreal telegraph 118⅞, 118; Richelieu 54½, 54½; Passenger 119½; Gas 183½, 183.

Local Produce Markets.

FARMERS' MARKET.—The farmers' market was very quiet to-day, with but little change in quotations. Wheat steady, with sales of 500 bushels at 78c to 80c for fall and spring, and at 64c to 65c for goose. Barley unchanged, with sales of 200 bushels at 64c to 72c. Oats are firmer, 200 bushels selling at 39c to 40c. Peas steady; one load sold at 57c, but choice would bring 60c. Rye nominal at 59c. Hay in limited supply, twenty-five loads sold at $7 to $10 for clover, and at $12 to $15 for timothy. Straw sold at $7 25 to $9 a ton for three loads. Hogs steady at $5 75 to$6. Beef $4 50 to $5 for forequarters, and $6.50 to $8 for hindquarters. Mutton, carcase, $6 to $7.25. Lamb, $7 to $8 50.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—This market was quiet to-day and prices unchanged. We quote: Beef, roast, 11c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 11c to 12c; mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c; lamb, per pound, 12c to 13c; forequarters, 7c to 8c; veal, best joints, 10c to 13c; cutlets, 15c to 16c; inferior cuts 7c to 8c; pork, chops and roasts, 9c to 10c; butter, pound rolls, 20c to 23c; large rolls, 15c to 17c; cooking, 14c to 15c; lard, 11c to 12c; cheese, 14c to 15c; bacon 10c to 12c; eggs, 20c to 25c; turkeys, $1 to $2; chickens, per pair, 60c to 75c; geese, 85c to $1; ducks, 80c to $1; potatoes, per bag, 40c to 45c; cabbages, per doz., 40c to 50c; onions, per bushel, 75c to 80c; apples, per barrel $1.50 to $2 25; beets, per bag, 50c to 55c; carrots, per bag 30c to 35c; turnips, per bag, 25c to 30c.

Foreign Markets.

Beerbohm—Floating cargoes: wheat and corn firm. Cargoes on passage, wheat firmly held, corn steady. English country markets quiet; French steady. Imports into United Kingdom past week: wheat 150,000 qrs., corn 195,000 qrs., flour 140,000 bbls. Liverpool, spot wheat quiet and steady; corn very dull. Paris, wheat and flour steady.

Liverpool—Flour, 10s to 11s 6d; spring wheat, 6s 8d to 6s 11d; red winter, 6s 8d to 6s 10d; No. 1 California, 6s 11d to 7s 1d; No. 2 California, 6s 5d to 6s 9d; corn 4s to 4½s; barley, 5s 6d; oats, 5s 5d; peas, 5s 11d; pork, 63s; cheese, 57s.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton weak and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 18,000 bbls.; sales 15,000 bbls.; unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal firm and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 53,000 bush.; spot 1c to ½c; options 1½c to ⅞c higher, closing firm; sales 4,728,000 bush. future, 161,000 bush. spot; exports 79,000 bush.; No 2. spring 89c, No. 2 red 90c for cash, 88⅞c March, 91⅛c May, No. 1 red state 97c, No. 1 white 88½c. Rye firmer; Canada 72c. Barley steady; No. 2 Canada 83c. Malt dull. Corn—Receipts 144,000 bush.; spot ⅞c to 1c; options ⅞c to ⅞c better, closing firm; sales 1,440,000 bush. future, 210,000 bush. spot; exports 144,000 bush.; No. 2 51⅞c to 52½c for cash, 51⅞c March, 49⅞c May. Oats—Receipts 74,000 bush.; higher; sales 535,000 bush. future, 174,000 bush. spot, No. 2 38⅛c to 38½c for cash, 36⅞c May, mixed western 38c to 39c, white state 39c to 41c. Hay, hops, coffee, sugar, molasses, rice, petroleum, tallow and potatoes unchanged. Eggs stronger; state 26c. Pork beef, cut meats and middles unchanged. Lard quiet at $7 22½. Butter and cheese dull and unchanged.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat excited and unsettled; strong bull feeling developed through European complications; March closed at 75½c to 75¾c, April 75⅞c to 75⅞c, May 83½c, No. 2 spring 75½c to 76¼c. Corn stronger; cash 37⅞c to 39½c, March closed at 37⅞c to 37⅞c, May 41⅞c to 41½c. Oats firm; cash March 26¾c, April 26¾c to 27c, May 30⅞c. Rye firm; No. 2 62½c. Barley, no trading. Pork steady; cash $12.40 to $12 45, March closed at $12 37½ to $12 40, May $12.52½ to $12 55. Lard higher; cash $6 87½, March $6 87½ to $6.90, May $7 to $7.02½. Boxed meats steady. Whisky firm Receipts—Flour 29,000 bbls, wheat 115,000 bush, corn 288,000 bush, oats 151,000 bush, rye 14,000 bush., barley 53,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 24,000 bbls, wheat 15,000 bush., corn 163,000 bush., oats 103,000 bush, rye 3000 bush, barley 24,000 bush.

A Good Test.

—For over sixteen years G. M. Everest of Forest has sold Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and its sales are steadily increasing. It cures coughs, colds and all lung complaints; is pleasant to take and always reliable. 246

Dakota has no society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, but her code contains provisions like this: "When animals are left hitched in the open air during cold weather or in the night time they shall be taken care of by an officer, and the charges therefore shall be a lien upon the animal, and upon conviction any person so leaving them shall pay a fine not to exceed $25.

THE COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM!

Is undoubtedly the most valuable and reliable Veterinary Remedy ever discovered. It has superseded the Actual Cautery or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of a blister; takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or blemish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price $1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, 21 Front Street, West Toronto, Ont. ☞None genuine without it has our signature on the label.

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For ten years with $1000 policies issued 1875.

Age at Ent'y	Annual Prem'ms Paid.	P'd-up Polic's	Value of Paid up Policies.	Av'r'ge Annu'l Cost.	Present Age.
20	$11 00	$115 00	$35 21	$7 57	30
25	12 64	135 00	45 86	8 05	35
30	14 67	157 00	59 85	8 69	40
35	17 36	184 00	77 86	9 47	45
40	21 02	210 00	101 36	10 88	50
45	26 19	231 00	124 29	13 71	55
50	33 17	247 00	148 20	18 35	60

Annual cost average of all ages, $10 96.

On this plan there are no Entrance Fees, Expense Charges, Monthly Dues, Night Meetings, Traveling Expenses, Relief Assessments, Funeral Calls or Annual Increases. All Policies are Nonforfeitable and Indisputable after three years, and can at any time be exchanged for Endowments, and the money which has accumulated be applied toward paying the endowment premium. Or they may be cancelled for cash after three years. A new medical examination is not needed at the end of any ten years, or in changing to any other plan while the original is in force.

Premiums may be taken annually or semi-annually. No greater risk than $10,000 taken on this plan on a single life.

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Business of all Companies in Canada Last Year:

Premiums received.....$3,337,295
New insurances issued.....$21,572,960
Total business in force.....$124,196,875

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

Premiums received.....$10,943,486
New insurances issued.....$52,735,564
Total business in force.....$197,746,043

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TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.

Mails close and are due as

	CLOSE. a.m.	CLOSE. p.m.	DUE. a.m.	DUE. p.m.
G. T. R., East	6.00	6.30	9.30	10.45
O. & Q. Ry	6.00	6.30	9.45	10.45
G. W. R.	11.30	9.30	10.30	7.20
G. T. R. West	7.00	3.00	11.45	7.20
N. & N.W.	6.30	4.00	10.30	8.30
G. T. & B.	6.00	4.00	11.00	8.50
Midland	6.00	3.00	12.00	9.15
C. V. R.	6.00	3.45	9.50	5.50
U. S. N. Y.	6.00	2.45	9.00	1.10
U. S. Chicago	11.30	9.30	8.30	7.20
British Mails—Monday		2.30		
" " Wednesday		9.30		
" " Thursday		2.30		

TORONTO SHOE COMPANY.

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For a Few Days.

WOMEN'S FELT LINED SKATING BALS.
$1.25 WORTH $1.75.

BOYS' BUFF FOXED BALS.
$1.00 WORTH $1.50.

CORNER KING AND JARVIS STREETS.

THE GUTTA PERCHA AND RUBBER MFG. CO.,
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