A Talk About Toilets.

A Glance at the Fashions which a Change of Season Has Brought Forth.

Spring Shades. Designs, and Materials. New Notions in Parasols. Notes of all Sorts.

Fashion Notes.

BLACK lace bonnets are revived.

ALL shades of gray are fashionable.

There is an attempt to revive laced boots.

CHECKED wool suits never go entirely out of vogue.

HAND-PAINTED costumes appear among Parisian importations.

BLACK satin is combined with crape for demi-mourning in Paris.

NEW parasols are shown in all the new shades of ombrel satin de Lyon.

GOLD, steel, and silver rival jet and colored bead embroideries this spring.

STEEL thread embroidery on steel-gray costumes is a feature in spring fashions.

DOLMAN visites and shoulder capes, fichus, and mantles, will all be worn for street wraps.

PLAIN skirt and plain corsage dresses of dark satine have smock overdresses of figured satine.

SOFT, light fine woolen stuffs are more used for summer toilets of ceremony than silk or satin de Lyon.

ROUND waists with surplice fronts confined under a broad belt will be very fashionable for wash goods dresses.

BANDEAUX of gold, steel, jet, silver, and plain and brocaded narrow ribbons are worn on the train for full dress.

THERE is so much shirring on dresses of all kinds that it takes an immense quantity of material to make a suit.

SOFT, crushable Indian silks are much used in Paris and London in the composition of classic and artistic costumes.

DAFFODIL and buttercup patterns on maroon, black, dark blue grounds are leading styles for garden party robes.

LONG-STEMMED boquets of rosebuds for the corsageare shaded from pink to damask red, or else cream to deep yellow.

CLOTH of gold in gold-colored silk warp, with woof of gold, forms an important item in the trimming of dressy costumes.

HAND-PAINTED parasols, and printed ones in imitation of the hand-painted ones, are seen on umbrella and parasol counters.

A NEW trimming for satin de Lyon dresses is a net-work in old Florentine style of shaded batiste worked in lace patterns with silk.

STRIPES and gay Roman and Bayadere effects are combined with plain goods in all colors in forming dressy street and carriage costumes.

TOURISTS' ulsters, with elbow sleeves and pleated flounces at the bottom, will take the place of the English ulsters and driving coats.

STICKS of parasols are most fashionable of wood in the natural state, with the bark on, but the knots cut off, showing the white wood in spots.

VERY elegant garnitures are beaded laces, the design being done on plain net in bead embroidery. These will be used both for dresses and bonnets.

ALL the range of terra-cotta shades are among the newest introductions, and of these the latest is a tone called "cheese," resembling Cheddar cheese.

SOME of the new parasols are of gold, silver, and steel brocade, with cream-white linings, and both metalic fringe and Spanish lace around the edges.

BREAKFAST caps are made of light plush. The soft crowns are of blue or red plush, surrounded with white lace, and pinned on the head with long gilt pins.

THE beauty of sprays and single flowers and borders of eglantine on muslin and lawn robe dresses has been made appreciated by artists in dress material for the coming season.

AT a late fashionable wedding in high life, in London, the bride wore a dress of white stamped velvet, while the bridesmaids' dresses were of vigogne, trimmed with black lace.

PLAIN satine skirts have overdresses of figured and flowered satine with grounds of the shade and color of the skirt. The trimmings of such dresses are of figured, the pipings and cordings of plain satine.

MANY of the new cloth suits are finished plainly and depend on handsome buttons and cord and tassels for the rest of the trimmings. Nearly all of the spring dresses have overskirts.

ALL materials showing a satin finish and brocaded are to be extremely fashionable the coming season. Dark green will be a popular color in all goods for street and travelling wear.

BONNETS showing a combination of jet, gold, and silver, are among new spring novelties, and steel lace is one of the new trimmings. Both flowers and feathers are seen on them.

Sunshades.

The new features of parasols consist of the quaint shape which may be called octagon in appearance, although the sides and gores are unequal in size, and the ribs are white. Some of these are covered with rich black brocaded satin, trimmed with a black Spanish real lace flounce, and lined with crimson silk. An elegant crimson satin parasol of the usual shape is covered with a succession of cream-colored Spanish lace ruffles and corresponding lace flounce. The lining is white silk, and a red silk cordelier ornaments the handle. A black satin parasol is similarly trimmed with black Spanish lace, and is lined with red. A plain cream-colored satin is lined with delicate blue, and is trimmed with an ecru flounce of Spanish lace. Some of the new styles of black or red satin have a brilliant Roman border, the usual lace flounce and linings of peach blossom, old gold or white silk. Others are embroidered in an elaborate garland of flowers, with garnet and jet or amber and jet beads. Some black satin parasols have fine French beaded lace flouncing, and rings attached with gold satin balls. Others have brocaded borders of gold and crimson. The fabrics are also of heavy brocaded satin, glittering with threads of gold or of silver. The styles are very elaborate, and made of the costliest materials. The linings are of sunset colors—delicate cream, new and old gold, all shades of crimson, bright olive tints, opalescent shades, pearl, pale blue, water green, and other becoming colors both for blond and brunette. Larger-sized parasols for coaching and seaside are covered with plain plumb, purple, and bottle green, satin-lined with gold color or peach blossom and the last new shade of starw called gas jet. The damier designs of red and black checker-board silk are extensively used for linings. These checks are seen also in three contrasting colors. Extremely pretty seaside parasols are covered with momie cloth having floral stripe around them; others are of Madras gingham. Some of the latest importations have a cream-colored, fine cambric ground covered with delicate brown branches and foliage and flying birds; one gore is plain and decorated with a brown palette, the usual dabs of paint and a little water scene, or pond on which lilies float, some water-grasses, sedgy bank, a gay kingfisher with a fish in its bill. This is reproduced in other dainty scenes on a similar palette on other parasols. The handles of the least expensive parasols are made of such strange light woods as Fragola, Pryeneese, thistle, Tam O'Shanter ash, African bamboo, palm-fibre and ebony. They have gold and silver heads in imitation of bamboo, carved horn, oxidized silver pug-horns, eagles, and imitation of gold-hammered work in ebony, and shepherd's crooks tipped with gold and silver.

FATAL NIHILISM.

The Origin of the Society of Terrorists in Russia.

The Many Events Which Culminated in the Death of the Czar.

New York Times.

It has been generally supposed that the organization of Nihilists in Russia, whose members, during the year 1879, committed so many crimes, was composed of great numbers of the population, and extended its ramifications throughout the empire. And it has been a favored theory that the purpose of this organization was not merely to overthrow what it deemed a despotic and cruel government, but to establish in its stead one that should insure the blessings of political liberty and prosperity to oppressed and groaning millions. Assuming this, these crimes have been by many regarded not the work of assassins, but as the acts of patriots attempting governmental reform. A perusal of this article will dispel this impression and establish from the testimony of witnesses, and the confessions of some members of this organization on the trial of sixteen of their number in November last in St. Petersburg, that neither in the character nor in the number of those engaged was there any evidence of elevated purpose or of extended sympathy among any class of Russia's population of 82,000,000.

The following list of the sixteen on trial shows the social position of the leaders of the party, and establishes the fact that none of the nobility and no one high in the army belonged to it:

Kviatkovsky, 27 years old; no occupation.

Kobyliansky, 22 years old; locksmith.

Drigo, 32 years old; no occupation.

Zundelevitch, 25 years old, bourgeois Jew; no occupation.

Zorkovsky, 25 years old; son of a priest.

Buch, 26 years old; son of a privy councillor. "Son of a privy councillor" may mean that his father was eligible to that office merely, not that he had then any confidence of the government.

Martynovsky, 20 years old; clerk in an office of land surveying.

Zockeiman, 28 years old; Jew; nephew of a shopkeeper.

Bulitch, physician of the Zemstvo; age not given, but he was young; a mate of one of the students of Kief.

Tikhonof, 28 years old; peasant; locksmith.

Schiriaief, 23 years old; peasant; no occupation.

Presniakof, 24 years old; bourgeois; no occupation.

Okladsky, 22 years old; bourgeois; locksmith.

Sophie Ivanof, 23 years old; daughter of a major.

Marie Griaznof, 22 years old; peasant.

Eugenie Fiegner, 21 years old; daughter of a gentleman of Kazan.

THE FORMATION OF THE TERRORISTS.

A long series of political crimes of exceptional gravity and the clandestine publication of a paper entitled *Zemlia i Volia* (Land and Liberty) have clearly proved the existence in Russia of a criminal association seeking to overthrow the government. The members of this association, calling themselves the "socialistic democratic Russian party," have, since 1874, undertaken the active propagation of their doctrines among the people, acting sometimes singly, sometimes in little groups, though without any regular organization. At the end of 1876 there were formed in the bosom of this revolutionary agitation a party known as the "party of the people," having an organization and a definite plan of action. Still, their end was the same—the overthrow of the established order and its replacement by another order based on their socialistic theories. This new party divided itself into two groups, urban and rural. The country groups occupied themselves in disseminating their doctrines. The city groups were occupied not only in literary activity and in stirring up the young, but also in furnishing money and false passports.

In the middle of the year 1878, there arose still a new party from the midst of this party, calling themselves the "terrorists," and urging violent and sanguinary measures. This group soon signalized itself by a series of crimes of the gravest character. A division was effected, and the new party affirmed doctrines which were not adopted unreservedly by the other members of the socialistic-revolutionary association. This divergence of views led to conferences among the members. In the month of June, 1878, there were two such conferences. The first, held at Lipetsk, was composed almost exclusively of "terrorists;" the other held at Veronege, of the "party of the people." At Lipetsk the "terrorist" programme was elaborated, and the division between the two parties made known. The criminal activity of this faction, several members of which had participated in crimes anterior to this meeting at Lipetsk, manifested itself in the publication of a new sheet entitled Norodnaia Volia (Will of the People) and by a series of attempts on the lives of members of the government and on the life of his majesty the czar.

THE FIRST CRIME.

Prince Krapotkine, governor of Kharkof, was fatally shot on Feb. 9, 1879. He expired on the 16th of the same month. The crime was committed at the moment when the prince, returning home in a close carriage, was passing an open place a short distance from his hotel. The prince could give no information to lead to the discovery of the guilty person. The coachman had heard the report of a pistol and had seen a man run away toward the postoffice. Many suspicious circumstances pointed to Koyliansky, Bulitch, and Zubovsky as perpetrators of this crime.

FIRST ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE.

On the morning of April 2, 1879, as his majesty the czar was taking his usual walk in the open place between the foreign office and the Winter palace, he was approached and fired upon by Alexander Solovief. Solovief was soon after tried and executed. At that time the investigation disclosed no accomplice in the crime, and Solovief persisted in affirming that the project was all his own. Goldenberg, however, in his confession, stated that he was an accomplice, and named four others. In explaining the motives of this attempt he declared that from 1874 to 1877 the socialistic revolutionary party was not willing to entertain the idea of such a crime as regicide. At the end of 1878 events occurred which changed its attitude. Among these was the successful murder of Gen. Mezentsof, chief of the Third section, in St. Petersburg, which crime, though committed in broad daylight in the open street, was yet so carefully planned and so quickly done that the assassins escaped. This emboldened the conspirators by suggesting that a similar attempt on the life of the czar might be equally successful. And now regicide began to be spoken of as a measure that might be found necessary to promote the ends of the revolutionary party. By one of the curious freaks of revolutionary logic, the failure of the attempt, a few months later, on the life of Gen. Drenteln, successor to Gen. Mezentsof, still further inflamed their passions, and they spoke now of regicide as an obvious necessity.

CONFERENCE OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

The revolutionary meeting at Lipetsk was the third event. The depositions of Goldenberg show that the "Terrorist" faction had no regular organization until 1879, and that their organization then grew out of the failure of the attempt of the 2d of April. Toward the end of that month Goldenberg ascertained that a conference was to be held at Lipetsk for the purpose of revising the programme of the so called "Party of the people," and considering what measures of reprisal should be taken in view of the punishment of assassins by the government. It was under the influence of these opinions, put forth at the meeting at Lipetsk, and opposed by several branches of the conference at Veronege, that the plan of the terrorist faction was elaborated.

According to this plan the "Terrorists" divided themselves into two sections—a directing committee and an executive committee. The directing committee was to remain at St. Petersburg; was to be kept informed of all that took place, not only among the "Terrorists," but among all socialistic revolutionists, and was to have in hand the means for the execution of all revolutionary enterprises, which were only to take place on its initiation. The carrying out of their enterprises, and in short all the active struggle, belonged to the executive committee, whose members were to stay or go wherever they were needed. To be admitted to the membership of the executive commitee required a recommendation from at least five members of the party present. Each negative voice had to be balanced by three affirmative. Besides these committees the "Terrorists" had agents of two classes enjoying different degrees of confidence. As the conference of Lipetsk there were elected two editors of the newly projected revolutionary journal, several members of the executive committee, and three members of the directing committee, and two other members for the latter post were nominated. On considering the most effective means of warfare against the government, it was resolved to renew the attempt of Solovief, but in a more startling form and with more terrible instruments, such as explosions of dynamite. Schiriaief declares that the conference adopted the following resolutions:

First—enlargement of the party by the addition of new members of the executive committee and of agents.

Second—Inaugeration of the terror system by the destruction of all persons injurious to the party, whether public functionaries or private persons.

Third—Vengeance against high functionaries for their repressive measures.

Fourth—Assassination of all persons whose death would increase the power of the party.

DYNAMITE AS A WEAPON.

The resolutions of the conference at Lipetsk resulted in three attempts on the life of the czar by mining under the railways by which he was expected to pass, and the fourth attempt by explosion in the winter palace, Feb. 2, 1880.

THE EXPLOSION NEAR MOSCOW.

On Nov. 9, 1879, at 11 p. m., at the moment of the passage of the train containing the suite of his majesty the czar, on the railway from Moscow to Kursk, and about two miles from Moscow, the track was blown up and the train overturned. The crime was evidently directed against the czar himself, his train having passed over this way only a few moments before the explosion. Examination of the locality showed that the road had been mined by a subterranean gallery, starting from the basement of a house 740 feet from the railway, and recently bought by a person calling himself a bourgeois of Saratoi, named Sukhorokof. The house was found empty, but a stove, recently heated, a tea service for two persons, and a lighted candle showed that the inhabitants had departed immediately before the arrival of the police. The subterranean gallery was of triangular form, lined with planks, and provided with an apparatus of ventilation connected with the stove in the house. The gallery was curved, and was 133 feet long. An examination of the house proved that the explosion had been produced by means of Ruhmkorff coil, hidden in a box deposited in the upper story of the house, and of a battery placed in the shed. The Ruhmkorff coil was attached to the battery by two subterranean wires. Near the galvanic battery the wall of the shed had an opening through which the line of the railway could be watched. Experts have declared that at least twenty days and the labour of two persons, if not more, must have been required for the digging of the gallery. They decided that the explosion must have been made by some substance having dynamite at its base. It detached two locomotives from the train, turned the baggage-car bottom upward, and threw eight passenger-cars off the track, injuring them all more or less, though, fortunately, no lives were lost.

THE ATTEMPT AT THE WINTER PALACE.

On Feb. 5. 1880, there was an explosion in the Winter palace which demolished the rooms of the guard, then occupied by part of a Finland regiment, and the saloon immediately above, where the table was laid for the whole imperial family. The delay of the railroad train in bringing the prince of Hesse, nephew of the empress, delayed the dinner half an hour. At the moment of the explosion his majesty the emperor was welcoming his guest in the salon of the field marshals, instead of occupying his place at the dinner table. Of the guard and others who chanced to be in the neighborhood of their rooms eleven were killed and fifty-six wounded. Examination showed that the explosion took place in the basement, under the rooms of the guard. Experts have declared that the mine must have been of dynamite of as great quantity as eighty pounds inclosed probably in one package, possibly in several cartridges. Three carpenters and the inspector of the basement of the palace lodged in and near where the explosion was produced. These were immediately sought. Two of the carpenters were found at their accustomed occupations, the third Batyshkof, had disappeared, and has never been found. It is shown that the three carpenters returned from their work at 5 p. m. the day of the explosion, and took their tea in the absence of the inspector, Petrowsky, without lighting the petroleum lamp which was in their chamber. Directly one of them returned to his work, the two others remaining in the chamber. Immediately after the first carpenter left, the bricklayer, Averianof, passing by the door of the chamber and hearing voices, stopped to inquire if the inspector was within. Batyskhof, seated in an arm-chair, said: "No," and on the bricklayer commenting on the darkness of the room, replied that there was no need of light, as they were to return immediately to their work. Notwithstanding, the bricklayer made a move to light the lamp, when Batyshkof cried out that he would break the glass in the dark, and that there was not enough petroleum in the lamp. The bricklayer then went away, and the second carpenter followed him. As he wanted to get some hinges and a lock for a casket he was making from a closet, Batyshkof lighted for a moment an end of a candle that he had with him, and then extinguished it immediately. This carpenter going away, Batyshkof was alone. A peasant, passing the window a moment after, saw a man with a long overcoat standing with his back to the door and a light in his hand. This witness had no sooner reached his chamber than he heard the explosion.

THE INCENDIARY PRESS.

Dec. 4. 1879, a descent of the police on the lodgings of one Golubinof led to the discovery of 240 pounds of dynamite, of anti-governmental publications, of plates ready for printing, of photographs of state criminals, of notes on the habits of life of Gen. Gourkho, who was at that time governor general of St. Petersburg, and of all the apparatus necessary for making false passports.

The printing plates were identical with the numbers 1 and 2 of the Norodonia Volia. Golubinof admitted that his real name was Martynovsky, and that he belonged to a body whose purpose was to overthrow the government, and that he made false passports; but denied that he was engaged on the clandestine press, asserting that it was not in his lodgings.

The above-mentioned crimes required money to carry them out, and for the support of their perpetrators. One Dimitri Lizegab, in 1875, inherited from his parents real estate to the value of 187,240 roubles, of which he sold the greater part at different times, for 68,000, 36,000, 65,000 and 14,750 rubles. Zomdelevitch testified that Lizegab devoted his fortune to revolutionary ends, and that he himself had had financial transactions with him through Drigo. Drigo owned to having transmitted money from Lizegab to the conspirators, but denied having known for what purpose it was to be used.

MERCY MISPLACED.

On Nov. 11, 1880, the tribunal of the military arrondissement of St. Petersburg, in public session, found that by articles 241 and 249, of the Russian penal code, all of the sixteen persons on trial were liable to the pain of death, preceded by the loss of all civil and political rights. They, however, recommended to mercy all but five of them. The sentence, as confirmed by the highest power except the imperial power, stood: Kviatkovsky, Schiriaief, Tikhonof, Okladsky, and Presniakof, to be hanged; Rundelevitch, condemned to the mines for life; Kobyliansky, condemned to the mines for twenty years; Buch, Zubkobsky, and Martynovsky, for fifteen years; Tuckermann, for eight years; Sophie Ivanof, for four years; Griaznof, the peasant woman, deportation simply to East Siberia; Eugenie Fiegner, deportation to West Siberia; Bulich, and Drigo, deportation to the government of Tomsk. On Nov. 14 his majesty the czar ordered the sentence of death upon Schiriaief, Tikhonof, and Okladsky commuted to hard labor in the mines for life.

The preceding facts require no comments. They speak for themselves, and, in reading them, the dullest apprehension must be struck with the wide gulf that separates patriots from political assassins.

Russian Serfs.

The cable dispatches to the effect that Alexander III.'s policy will be to favour the agricultural interests of Russia, and that as one step he will remit annual dues from former serfs amounting to 9,000,000 rubles, may surprise those who fancied that serfdom came to an end with the ukase of 1861. The institution of serfdom was, indeed, then and thereby doomed, but it is "such an unconscionably long time a-dying" that there is still in Russia a large class of individuals, probably scarcely fewer in number than the negroes once in slavery in the Southern States, who are to-day as much serfs of the Government in fact, though not in name, as they were serfs of their proprietors 20 years ago. How that happens it is worth while to inquire, the more especially that—though it seems a long way about—the process through which the Russian peasant is passing on his way to freedom and independence bears more than a faint analogy to what has often been freely suggested of late as a remedy for the Irish troubles. To begin with, the general notion that the serfs were slaves, as the word is generally understood, needs large qualification. Serfdom arose from the grant by a Czar to a noble of huge tracts of square miles of territory, together with its inhabitants. About one-third of this estate was kept by the proprietor, who forced the peasants to cultivate it for his benefit; the remaining two-thirds the serfs cultivated for their own benefit. It will be seen how very different this is from holding the land by one title as real property and the laborer by another title as personal property, as was the case with Southern slaveholders. The negro gave all his labor, and had no claim to any return, though self-interest obliged his owner to give him sufficient, and often generous, provision of food, clothes, and shelter. And it was the law and custom that a negro might be sold as freely as a horse. The serfs and the land of an estate were, on the contrary, held by the same title, and were by law inseparable. A serf was *adscriptus glebæ*, though the serf view of it was that the land which he was entitled to cultivate for himself belonged to him rather than he to the land, although he himself admittedly belonged to the proprietor. In short, except for those who are nice as to names, there was very little to choose between the condition of a Russian serf and an Irish tenant whom circumstance might prevent from emigrating. In practice the labor one was held to by the lord was no more than an equivalent for the rent paid by the other, and serfs rich in their own right were perhaps at least as common as prosperous Irish tenants. It is, then, pertinent to inquire just now what steps the Czar took to turn serfs into land-holding freeman, and how it is that after a score of years there are still in effect some millions of serfs.

SOVEREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

The ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Sovereign Fire Insurance Company of Canada was held at the Head Office of the Company, 16 Wellington-street East, Toronto, on Thuraday, the 17th March, 1881. The President, the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie in the chair.

The following statement for the year ending 31st December, 1880, was submitted and unanimously adopted:—

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE SOVEREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1880.

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting their report to the shareholders for the year ending 31st December, 1880, together with the various statements, in detail of the company's transactions.

Notwithstanding the strong competition that has prevailed, a very large increase in the premium receipts has to be recorded. The total (net) Fire premiums have amounted to $126,162 43 as against $67,181 13 for the previous year; and the income from other sources to $13,645 28, making a total income for the year of $139,807 71, an amount far in excess of any previous year. After deducting Fire losses, including all unpaid or unadjusted losses, commissions, and all other charges upon the business, there remains the sum of $20,705 60 to be carried to the credit of Profit and Loss. This account, after writing off sundry items, amounts to $55,679 66, being equivalent to a reserve of nearly 50 per cent. over the paid up capital.

The losses for the year amounted to $74,932 74, including an appropriation of $3,613 50 to meet unadjusted claims.

Notwithstanding the large increase in the business, the actual expenses of management have been considerably reduced, the payments on this account for 1880 being less than the expenses of the previous year. The results for the year are, therefore, very satisfactory, and afford ground for congratulation, especially as appearances indicate a continuous increase in the volume and character of the business.

During the year the deposit within the Dominion Government has been further increased by $17,480, making the amount now deposited with the Government $124,711 52 (market value), being the largest fire deposit but one of any foreign or home company, and being $74,711 52 in excess of the requirements of the Insurance Act.

In view of this satisfactory condition of the Company's affairs your Directors have felt themselves justified in declaring a dividend of six per cent. for the past year.

Your Directors have to express their deep regret at the loss by death during the year of two of their number, viz., the late Hon. George Brown and Mr. Robert Wilkes, both of whom had been connected with the Company since its inception.

Mr. George R. R Cockburn was elected in the room of Mr. Brown, and the other vacancy has not been filled.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. MACKENZIE, President.
G. BANKS, Asst. Manager.

Receipts.

Fire premiums (net)	$126,162 43
Interest account	7,356 68
Income from other sources	6,288 60
	$139,807 71

Expenditure.

Fire losses, including an appropriation of $3,613 50 for unadjusted losses as at 31st December, 1880	$74,932 74	
Re-insurance	4,360 06	
General expenses, including agents' commissions and all other expenses	30,809 31	
Surplus on year's operations	20,705 60	
		$139,807 71

Assets.

Municipal debentures (market value)		$124,711 52
Mortgages on real estate		2,404 33
Bills receivable		1,606 75
Cash in bank		22,248 58
Accrued interest		409 50
Office furniture in Toronto and Montreal offices		1,391 36
Premiums in course of transmission		13,016 52
Agents' balances		8,250 80
		$174,039 36

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid up	$112,090 00	
Sundry accounts	2,656 20	
Losses under adjustment	3,613 50	
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss	55,679 66	
		$174,039 36

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

TORONTO, Feb. 18, 1881.

To the President and Directors Sovereign Fire Insurance Company, Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—We have audited the books of account of the Sovereign Fire Insurance Company for the year ending 31st December, 1880, and certify that we found the same correct. We have examined the Company's securities deposited with the Government, amounting to $119,339, which agrees with the balance-sheet, (par value.) We also certify that the balance sheet contains a correct statement of the affairs of the Company.

We are, gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
R. GILMOR, W. G. CASSELS, } Auditors.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors:—

For Province of Ontario—Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, George Greig, Esq., Hon. Wm. McMaster, Messrs. Larratt W. Smith, P. D. Conger, J. G. Scott, J. D. Irwin, Robert Jaffray, G. R. R. Cockburn, John Walker, and S. Nordheimer.

For Province of Quebec—Hon. J. H. Ballerose, Hon. Joseph Armand, Hon. W. H. Chaffers, Hon. A. Archambault; Messrs. A. De Martigny, Gilman Cheney, J. B. E Mathieu, Thos. Gauthier, J. G. Laviolette, M.D., P. Larue, M.D., L. A Seers.

At a subsequent meeting, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie was elected President and George Greig, Esq., and Hon. J. H. Ballerose, Vice-Presidents.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by emminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in the foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

For all purposes of a Family Medicine, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is at the head of the list. It is used with unprecedented success, both internally and externally. It cures Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, relieves, and often cures Asthma.

MORSE'S SOAPS have become a household word throughout the Dominion. Every housekeeper should use their "Queen City" laundry or "Eclipse" soap for washing flannels and white goods. Be sure and ask for Morse's Soaps—the best in Canada.

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousand whom his Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of Pulmonary disease. It is now over forty years since this preparation was brought before the public, and yet the demand for it is constantly increasing.

PICTURE MOULDINGS, Frames, Mirrors, Mirror Plates, Picture Glass, Pictures, &c, &c. H. J. MATTHEW & BRO., 93 Yonge Street, Toronto.

MASONIC LODGES FURNISHED WITH Working Tools and Regalia, cheap. *Aprons a specialty.* S. BEAN, Box 467, Toronto

MANITOBA LANDS WELL SITUATED, of good quality, will be exchanged for improved farms in Ontario. J. R. Bradbury, 86 King-st. E., Toronto.

GRIST MILL TO EXCHANGE FOR FARM. ARCHIBALD YOUNG, Manitoba Land Office, 13 Wellington-st. E., Toronto

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