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SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1887.

Where Ontario Reformers Are Against Their Own Province.

Mr. Mowat is now on his way to England, and there will be no Inter-Provincial Conference until after his return. What can be done, however, in the meantime is that the press should by discussion of the subject familiarize the public with it, and in a general way "spread the light" regarding it. This we are pleased to note that The Globe has begun to do, and we hope to see the example largely followed up by our contemporaries. For we may depend upon it that the people of Ontario will find this a very interesting subject indeed ere they are much older.

So far, however, The Globe does not strike out on the line that promises best for the interests of its own province. Instead of that, it gives strong indications of leaning to the side that must prove *against* Ontario in the controversy. Thus The Globe seems to view the situation: In the Dominion a Tory Government is in power, with a set policy of cutting down provincial rights and exaggerating Dominion rights at every opportunity. On the contrary it is *Liberal* policy to keep Dominion powers within bounds, while expanding those of the provinces to the utmost verge. This general view—That it is Toryism to be on the side of the Dominion, while it is and must be Liberalism to be on the side of the provinces, is adopted at once by the unthinking, to whom it appears as true as gospel, that when contending for provincial as opposed to Dominion rights they must surely be pulling away at the Reform end of the string. And so, perhaps, they would be, but still from accident merely, and not upon any *principle*—were every province such a one as Ontario. But this is emphatically not the case; and our Ontario Reformers, because they forget the fact, are likely to go blundering about the business, and to commit themselves to principles of government which, when applied, must work straight against the interests of their own province. They are surely heaping up a store of repentance for themselves in time to come.

It is plain that Ontario, to begin with, has the least need to press the Dominion for "better terms," or call for "more." For this reason, also for the mathematical reason, that she is the largest of all the provinces in wealth and population, her interests must always run nearer than the interests of any of the other provinces do to those of the whole Dominion. So true is this, that certain easy exercises in the simple rules of arithmetic will at any time "prove to us that, when any other province gains "better terms" from the Dominion, the gain is made mostly at the expense of Ontario. That Ontario Reformers, who boast of their devotion to justice, economy, and the interests of their own province, should have lefs this conspicuous fact out of their reckoning, is most astounding. But this Inter-Provincial Conference will remind them of it we fancy. Soon they will get new light on the subject, and it will begin to dawn upon them that, in trying to weaken Dominion rights, they have really been weakening the defences of their own province against robbery and spoliation. Truly, had the people of Ontario had the wit to see what was for their own good, they would have been the last in Canada to raise the cry for "provincial rights!" For, as we get down to the bottom of the matter, we shall find that "provincial rights" mean this mainly—the right of the other provinces to bleed the treasury of Ontario. And Ontario Reformers have constituted themselves chief promoters of this kind of business.

Doubtless Mr. Mowat will make a brave pull for Ontario when the tug of war comes. But after ten years' constant hauling on in favor of provincial rights he will find himself under this disadvantage—that his "Reform" theories of the Confederation compact are all too eagerly seized upon by the other provinces, as reasons to justify them in squeezing more out of Ontario. Himself and other Ontario Reformers will get a rude awakening when it is shown to them that, according to what they have for a dozen years and more upheld to be sound principles of "Reform" and "Libe alism," the smaller provinces are justified in getting all they can possibly "sweat" out of the Dominion, that is, out of Ontario. And then, we suppose, that consummate old Tory, Sir John, will be hearty enough to laugh at the new "Liberal" trouble. Which suggests to us this inquiry—whether it may not be necessary yet to have Dominion representation in some shape at the Inter-Provincial Conference? Mr. Mowat has now a big contract on hand, as by this time he doubtless realizes.

Beware of the Hayfork Men.

The Mail urges the farmers of Ontario to put their names to a document ostensibly pledging them to vote for commercial union without further consideration, without hearing the other side of the question, and without any other assurance of the bona fides of the hawkers of the document than is afforded by the unsupported assertions of Butterworth and Wiman.

Both of these men are at present on trial before the bar of public opinion in their own country as the promoters of grab games. Butterworth's South American scheme collapsed because it was discovered that his principal partner had served several terms in the penitentiary. The Government of Venezuela thereupon cancelled the charter at once, and the subscribers demanded their money back. We have not heard that they got it. Wiman is charged by The Wall Street News with bad faith and extortion, and with having bribed with a bribe of $15,000 an ex-alderman who is now an inmate of Sing Sing Prison. The extortion and bad faith have been proven up to the hilt, and the bribery remains to be disproved. This is the same Wiman who gobbled up the telegraph lines of Canada, increased the cost of telegraphing, and then pocketed the dividends promised the confiding Canadian shareholders, many of them poor widows and orphans whose little all had been invested in the enterprise upon which he laid covetous eyes and itching palms. These are the men whose organ intimates that paid canvassers are to be sent out to secure the names of farmers to a document signing away their franchise, their manhood, their right to think, discuss and vote as circumstances may ultimately dictate. When it is added that the organ is a prohibition paper which tried to have millions of gallons of Yankee whisky brought into Canada duty free, it will be seen that the organ is worthy of its masters.

Will not the canvassers also prove worthy? Assuredly. The farmer who thoughtlessly writes himself down Ras Wiman's slave, to think as the latter thinks and to vote as he dictates, may shortly find that he has actually signed an order and given a note for $200 worth of newly-named seed wheat or a car load of hayforks. The organ's suggestion will speedily be "caught on to" by the ever-watchful confidence men whom we have always with us. The farmers have a thousand times been warned against signing documents outside of their legitimate business. That warning will bear emphatic repetition in this instance. Beware of the hayfork, men! Whether they come to you as plain business thieves, or in the guise of Wimanite philanthropists and egg merchants, beware of them. Sign away nothing, neither your money nor your vote.

"No Others Need Apply."

For many years Canadian Governments, Whig and Tory, Provincial and Federal, have been spending much money and energy in sending specimens of Canadian wares to British and other European exhibitions, whereat they have been much admired and freely purchased. The Mail of yesterday said:

> The Dominion Government is considering the advisability of sending a commissioner to Japan and China to report on the best method of promoting Canadian trade in those countries.

If the United States is our natural and only profitable market, if we are to open wide our doors to Americans and hermetically seal them against all other comers, if our manufactures are of no account as compared with the barley interest, why should we consider such projects at all?

Away with them. The Canadian manufacturer must go. From the city founder to the village blacksmith, let them go to the States and manufacture for us there such cheap things as we shall be able to purchase from them and their newly-made fellow-citizens. The rest of us can take to the woods and cut timber for the American lumberlords, who as Butterworth has pointed out, will feed us on cheap western corn. Johnnycake is good enough for Canucks. Butter and "broilers" are only for the American millionaires, who fare sumptuously every day, by grinding the faces of such poor devils as once occupied the now "abandoned and deserted farms of New England." After we shall have been similarly disciplined, after we shall have been reduced to hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Honorable Ben and the still more Honorable Rastus, "all honorable men," we may get Yankee leave to live in peace in this country as an annex of Staten Island.

Let Us Come to Water Meters at Once.

Numbers of citizens have called on The World and have intimated their agreement with our remarks on the reckless extravagance of the lawn-sprinkler. Something must be done to stop it, everybody says. Well, we know but one way, and that is to put a meter upon it. That will quickly bring the extravagant thing to reason, we feel sure. The application of meters to stopping the waste of winter as well as of summer is something to be considered, too.

A perfectly reliable water meter may be had at a cheap rate, especially if bought by so good a customer as the city, in large quantity. To secure the city a fair rent would have to be charged, enough to pay for the meter within a reasonable time, after which it would become the property of the party using it. This, however, would be among matters of detail. The main thing is to get it determined that water meters we are to have, as the readiest means of stopping the tremendous waste of water and of the citizens' money, which is now going on. To this complexion it must come at last, and we may as well so make up our minds.

The Globe gabbles of "a spontaneous farmers' movement" and meetings "at which no politicians appeared." Just so. Congressman Butterworth, Speculator Wiman, Uncle William Macdougall, Lawyer Fuller, Lawyer McMillan, Editor Shaw, Organizer Preston, Deacon Cameron and Boss Bunting, are "spontaneous farmers" now and forever more. But when it comes to politics they don't "spontane" a bit. As Ben B. said: 'Sentiment has nothing to do with us. This is a matter of dollars and cents."

"The Gang" have not heard of those "shiftless and deserted New England farmers" right in the heart of "a market of 50,000,000," most of whom produce so much that they are constrained to ship their surplus to other countries for consumption. "The gang" have adopted the policy of ignoring facts that tell against them, but the facts will reach our farmers at proper times and in proper ways all the same.

It will not be "the Byron Club," but "the Wigwam Club," which latter recalls reminiscences of Longfellow. It is American, you know.

It has been officially announced that the American Knights of Labor are the instigators of the boycott against Canadian workmen on the frontier. This is a rich sample of the world-wide brotherly love for fellow wage-earners of which the horny-handed walking delegate loves to prate.

The Hamilton Spectator's most original argument against the removal of the duty upon fruit is that the Americans are sorry they did not hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree in 1865. But that was not a case of duty removed. It was a case of duty neglected.

The Professor Repudiates the Gang.

Prof. Goldwin Smith writes to the press to deny that he is a member of "the gang." After the exposures that have overtaken Butterworth's South American telephone gouge, Wiman's Montreal telegraph confidence game, and likewise his Staten Island ferry boat extortions and corruptions, even a less high-minded man than the Professor might well hasten to repudiate "the gang."

The Whitby Chronicle, Liberal, observes that when fluent politicians are stumping a constituency they claim to be working for the country, but when there is a sheriff to be appointed they claim to have been working for the party. Perhaps if they told the whole truth they would say that they had been working for themselves.

In a letter to The Mail Farmer Shaw, who cultivates a printing office up in Hamilton, revamps the exploded falsehood that the N.P. discriminates against Britain in favor of some other country or countries. No man who is not either ignorant or disingenuous would venture to indulge in so palpable a misrepresentation. We challenge Mr. Shaw's attention upon this point, and invite him to either make good his position or accept the reputation attached to every man who says the thing that is not so.

Annexationist organ No. 3 thinks that the commercial union agitation will have the effect of breaking up the old parties. It will certainly break up any political party that undertakes to hand over Canada's fiscal affairs to foreign control.

The Montreal Witness objects to nominating Mr. Anglin for Renfrew, upon the ground that he has opposed prohibition. That makes no difference to a Globe editor. What he opposes one day he can champion the next.

The Cardwell Sentinel states that during the last past six months there have been received at the Tottenham, Beeton and Alliston railway stations 1193 barrels of whisky and other intoxicants. This is all presumably for medicinal purposes, chiefly snake bites.

Brantford Telegram: "In point of fact The World is a far superior paper to The Globe. As a compact, newsy paper The World takes the cake."

The Shelburne Economist complains that although the hotels in that Scott Act district sell plenty of whisky it was deemed necessary on the 12th of July to erect booths for the vending of grog. It adds: "As we write a dray load of five hogsheads of beer is being hauled from the station. This is not an uncommon occurrence by any means." In spite of which the Scott Act is nevertheless "a great success," according to its interested advocates.

The Montreal Witness admits that "commercial union would increase the customs taxation of Canada ten per cent." It also thinks that our present customs taxation is high enough. Yet The Witness is such a good Grit that it favors the scheme, as a free trader's way of making this "a cheap country to live in," we suppose.

A San Jose, Cal., court has fined a man one dollar for winking at a woman. In that climate you can wink at a drug store clerk for two bits.

The London Advertiser avers that there is nothing the matter with that city's water supply. The supply is all right, only the population has increased so rapidly that there is not enough water to go around. This is most ingenious, but we thought the N.P. was designed to lessen the population. How is this?

The World delivered to any address in the city for twenty-five cents a month.

NO LONGER THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

How the Heroes of Isandhlwana Came to be Called South Wales Borderers.

In The London Graphic there have appeared lately several good articles headed "Types of the British Army," with excellent full-sheet colored cuts, by eminent artists, of men, in marching order or otherwise, belonging to the corps on which the article is written. The last one is in The Graphic of April 30, being the fourth to appear, and the picture represents a soldier of the gallant 24th Regiment. Much has been said by old officers and soldiers in the press relative to the abolition of the time-honored numbers of the old corps, and now this splendid old regiment is no longer the 24th, but since 1881 is called the "South Wales Borderers." And not only did the historical old number disappear from the army list, according to the new system, but they lost their green facings and now wear the white, which all regiments, English and Welsh, according to the territorial system, have to wear. The Irish wear green, the Scotch yellow and all Royal regiments wear blue. The Artillery and 60th Rifles have red facings, and the Rifle Brigade black. Corps on the line now go by territorial titles. First and second battalions and many old regiments are joined to other old corps which formerly had nothing whatever to do with the county or province from which they now derive their title. In connection with this a former captain in the 46th writes to The Witness as follows:

"It may be interesting to many to know the reason why regiments now bear their new titles; and, as the writer was intimately acquainted with the 24th before the fearful calamity at Isandhlwana—where they were annihilated in 1879 by the Zulus—and was stationed with them in Brecon, South Wales, he can give the rather curious origin of their present title.

"Some time before the Zulu campaign, there were many sweeping changes made in the army, amongst them being the abolition of numbers, and an order was issued that all members of militia, yeomanry and volunteers at home should have their adjutants appointed from officers serving on full pay with the regiments of cavalry or infantry, and that the artillery, militia and volunteers, should have their adjutants from the Royal Artillery or Marine Artillery; the appointment to last for five years, and at the expiration of that time the officer to return to his corps, and another one to succeed him. The writer was at that time adjutant of the 46th Regiment, and the first to be thus appointed to the Royal Brecon Rifles, South Wales—a small corps of only four companies. There was another smaller corps of only two companies in the adjoining county, Radnorshire, and, perhaps for economy's sake, it was ordered that both of these corps should be made one regiment. Each wanted to retain its old militia designation, but it was decided by the officers to give them a totally new one, and they were christened the 'South Wales Borderers.'

"Brecon was made a depot centre, and the 24th Regiment were to recruit and have their depôts there. Being then without a title they took that of the local militia, and are, therefore, now the 1st and 2nd Battalions 'South Wales Borderers.' But they will always be known as the time honored 24th, who lost one colonel, one major, four captains, fourteen lieutenants and seven entire companies, including band, buglers and drummer boys, at Isandhlwana. Lieutenants Melville and Coghill, on that occasion, seeing that all was lost, attempted to save the colors. Melville was first hit, and Coghill turned back to share his fate. The colors were afterwards found in the bed of the Buffalo River, and when brought home Her Majesty laid a small wreath of immortelles on the staffhead at Osborne. They are still in the possession of the regiment, and the wreath presented by Her Majesty is preserved in a handsome, hermetically sealed oak box, mounted in silver."

The Pauper Eggs of Canada.

From an English Book on America.

"I saw not long since placarded in a Boston window 'Fresh Coup Eggs,' and in passing the sign kept wondering 'what in time' it all meant. Finally I asked the egg-seller for an explanation, and he explained the mystery by saying he had a hen-coop in the back yard and raised his own eggs. I was satisfied with the explanation and so waived the matter of spelling. The hen product was certainly more attractive than the raft of limed eggs from foreign countries that have of late been poured into the New York market and sold at such prices as to load the Central Ohio Butter [Butterworth] and Egg Packers' Association to loudly denounce the 'infernal activity of the pauper hens of Europe and Canada.'"

All About a Baby.

From The New York Herald.

The King of Portugal's daughter-in-law has come into possession of a baby, and he announces that interesting fact to King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands in the following communication:

"I, Dom Luiz, by the grace of God, King of Portugal and Algarves, this side and the other side of the seas, in Africa, lord of Guinea and of the conquest, navigation and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and of India, etc., send heartfelt greeting to His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands as one whom I prize and love the most. It is with the utmost satisfaction that I inform your Majesty of the happy and successful confinement of my dearly beloved daughter-in-law, Her Royal Highness Dona Maria Amelia d'Orleans, Duchess of Braganza, wife of my dearly beloved son, His Royal Highness Prince Dom Carlos, Duke of Braganza, who brought forth into the light of the world on March 21 last, the Prince of Beira, who received at the baptismal font the name of Louiz Philippe. The great and lively interest your Majesty always seems to take in everything that concerns me makes me conceive the well-founded hope that your Majesty will joyfully participate in the great joy that fills my heart at this felicitous moment and happy occurrence, and will accept this communication with as much alacrity and interest as that I partake and feel for the happiness of your Majesty and all your royal family. Praying that God may guard, protect and defend the gracious person of your Majesty forever.

"Written at the Palace of Ajuda, on April 14, 1887. THE KING.

"Henrique de Barcos Gomez."

Kapiolani Insulted in England.

From Vanity Fair.

The Queen of Hawaii undoubtedly intended to pay our Queen and our nation a great national compliment by coming to be present at the jubilee, and we should be obliged to her accordingly, but undoubtedly, alas, the court officials find Her Majesty somewhat of a white elephant—if I may be pardoned for such a misstatement of color—on their hands. For instance, at Buckingham Palace, the King of Saxony was blandly informed by a court official that he was requested to take the Queen of Hawaii to supper. "The devil I am!" brusquely replied His Majesty, "I'll see everybody damned first before I take a black woman in to supper!" The King was accordingly assigned to the Queen of the Belgians, and the Duke of Edinburgh had to sacrifice himself on the altar of patriotism.

Fancy vs. Fact.

"Oh, had I but wings!" sighed Fancy, one day,
"How high I could go!"
"When you put on your clothes, though, they'd be in the way,"
Said Fact. And that's so.

—*Tid Bits.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

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FRIDAY EVENING, July 15.

The stock market this morning was dull but firm. The only transaction in bank stock was 5 shares of Federal at 164. Montreal is ¼ firmer in bid at 230, while Toronto is ¼ easier at 204. Ontario rose 1 in bid, there being buyers at 120, and Merchants' and Commerce are each ½ firmer at 130 and 119 bid respectively. Dominion rose 1½ to 214½ bid, and Hamilton declined ½ to 139 bid. Standard steady with buyers at 127½. Loan and miscellaneous share quiet. Assurance stocks ¼ easier in bids, without transaction, and Consumers' Gas higher with a sale of 20 shares at 185. Northwest Land 53 bid. Canada Permanent Loan sold at 209½ for 36 shares, and Freehold at 164½ for 6. Union ½ firmer at 132½ bid, and Canada Landed Credit Company sold at 133½ for 45 shares. Farmers' 115 bid. Landed Security offered at 220 without bids, and British Canadian easier at 102 bid. The afternoon sales were 10 shares of Consumers Gas at 185.

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Montreal Stock Exchange closed: Bank of Montreal 231 and 230; Ontario 121 and 119, sales 25 at 120; Molsons 145 and 135; Toronto 204 offered; Merchants' 132 and 130; Union 95 and 60; Commerce 119½ and 119¼; Canadian Pacific Railway 60½ and 60; Montreal Telegraph Company 97 and 95½, sales 50 at 97; Richelieu 55 and 54, sales 50 at 55; Passenger 230 and 223; Gas 217½ and 217½; Northwest Land 55s.

Foreign exchange was quoted by Growski & Buchan as follows:

IN NEW YORK.	Posted.	Actual.
Sixty days' sterling	$4.83½	$4.82 to $4.82½
Sterling demand.	$4.85	$4.83½ to $4.84

TORONTO.	Between Banks. Bid.	Asked.	Counter.
New York Funds	par	1-16	¼ to ⅜
Sixty days' sg.	8½	8¾	8¾ to 9
Demand do.	9½	9	9¼ to 9⅜
Cables do.			

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The Oswego barley market is quiet; no quotations to-day.

Final cash prices in New York: Wheat 82c; corn 44c; oats 34c.

Final cash prices in Chicago: Wheat, 69½c; corn, 36½c; oats, 26½c; lard, $6.62½.

Wheat in passage July 13: To Great Britain 2,053,000 qrs; to continent 782,000 qrs.

Hudsons Bay is unchanged.

Business troubles reported: J. L. Auffman, grocaries, Cottam, assigned; J. W. Kennedy, plasterer, Toronto, offering to compromise at 75c on the $; John Wilkinson, hotel, Toronto, failed; William Harvey & Co., dry-goods, Montreal, assigned.

There was another dull street market to-day and prices are nominal in most cases. A load of spring wheat sold at 80c, and one of goose at 72c. Barley purely nominal, no receipts for some time. Oats are quoted steady at 35c. Peas at 53c to 55c. Hay in fair supply, with sales of 30 loads at $14 to $15.50 for old, and at $11 to $14 for new. Straw sold at $9 for bundled, and $6.50 to $8 for loose. Hogs are nominal at $7.20. Beef, $3.50 to $5 for forequarters, and $5.50 to $8 for hindquarters. Mutton, $7 to $8. Lamb, 11c to 12½c per lb, and veal $7 to $9 per 100 lbs.

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Orders received for Purchase or Sale of Grain, Flour and Provisions on Board of Trade, Chicago, or same carried on margin by ed
IRWIN, GREEN & Co., Chicago

St. Lawrence Market was quiet to-day, and prices unchanged. We quote: Beef, 12c to 16c, sirloin steak at 18c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 13c to 15c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Lamb, 11c to 12½c, for front, and 14c to 16c for hindquarters. Veal, best joints, 12c to 14c; inferior cuts, 6c to 8c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c to 12c. Butter, in rolls 18c to 22c; large rolls, 15c to 16c; inferior, 10c to 12c. Lard, tubs 10c to 14c. Cheese, 11c to 12c. Bacon, 10c to 12c. Eggs, 17c to 18c. Turkeys, 12½c per lb. Chickens, per pair, 50c to 80c. Geese, 8c to 10c per lb. Ducks, 70c to 80c. Potatoes, new per bush, 75c to $1. Apples, per barrel, $3 to $3.75. Turnips, per bush, ... to ... Carrots, per bag, ... to ... Beets, per bunch, 3c. Onions, doz, 20c to 15c.

The following prices prevailed at the fruit market today: Strawberries, 2 cases sold at 7c per box; red raspberries, 9c to 11c per box; black, 7c; common cherries, $1 to $1.10; red currants, 75c to $1; white, 65c to 75c; black, $1.25 to $1.50; gooseberries, 65c to $1; watermelons, 30c to 35c, blueberries, $2 to $2.25 per box. A car load of apples arrived on Wednesday and sold at from $4 to $4.50 per barrel.

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Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cotton steady at 1-16c decline, Uplands 10½c, New Orleans 10 9-16c. Flour—Receipts 15,800 packages, heavy and trifle lower; sales 13,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 60,000 bush; exports 174,700; spot ¼c to ¾c and options ⅛c to ¼c lower; sales 5,296,000 bush futures, 544,000 bush spot; No. 2 Chicago 81c to 81½c, No. 2 red July 82c, Aug. 82 5-16c to 82½c, Sept. 83½c to 84½c. Corn—Receipts 54,400 bush; spot ¼c to ½c and options ⅛c to ¼c higher; exports 17,400 bush, sales 220,000 bush future, 110,000 bush spot; No. 2 July nominal, Aug. closing 45½c, Sept. closing 46½c. Oats—Receipts 36,000 bush, ¼c to ½c higher, sales 125,000 futures, 120,000 spot; No. 2 35¼c to 35½c, mixed western 35c to 37c, white do. 39c to 43c, No. 2 July 34c, Aug. 31¾, Sept. 31½c. Coffee fair, Rio firm 19½c. Sugar firm; standard "A" 5¼c, cut loaf and crushed 6 1-16c to 6¼c, powdered 6 1-16c to 6¼c, granulated 6c. Eggs 15c to 16c.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The market to-day was rather dull. Aug. opened at 71c, but soon fell to 70½c, afterwards recovering a fraction, and closing at 70¾c. Corn was firm, but not quite so bullish. Oats quiet. Provisions steady. The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—July 69½c, Aug. 70¼c, Sept. 72½c. Corn—July 36½c, Aug. 36½c, Sept. 37½c. Oats—July 22½c, Aug. 23c, Sept. 26½c. Pork—Year $11.30. Lard—July $6.67½, Aug. $6.60½, Sept. $6.77½. Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat 69½c to 70c, No. 2 red 72c. No. 2 corn 36½c bid. No. 2 oats 23½c. Pork $16.50 to $17. Lard $6.62½ to $6.65. Short ribs sides $8.20. Dry salted shoulders $5.90 to $6. Short clear sides $8.45 to $8.55. Receipts—Flour, 20,000 bbls; wheat, 9,000 bush.; corn, 46,000 bush.; oats, 195,000 bush.; rye, 2000 bush.; barley, 1000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bbls; wheat, 402,000 bush.; corn, 109,000 bush.; oats, 56,000 bush; rye, 4000 bush.

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Send your Table Linen to the Household Laundry Co.
If you want them to look like New Goods.
Office No. 17 Jordan-street.
Collections and deliveries daily. 153

Ontario Investment Assoc'n.
(Limited) LONDON, ONTARIO.

Capital Subscribed	$2,065,600.00
Capital Paid-up	700,000.00
Reserve Fund	500,000.00
Investments	2,500,000.00

DIRECTORS.
Chas. Murray, President; Samuel Crawford, Vice-President; H. Brown, Daniel Macfie, John Labatt, J. Elliott, I. Danks, W. R. Meredith, Q.C., C. P. Goodhue, Hy. Taylor, Hugh Brodie, F. A. Fitzgerald.
This Association is authorized by Act of Parliament to Loan Money on Real Estate secured by Mortgages; buying and advancing Money upon School, Municipal and other Debentures, and Public Securities, and the Debentures of the various Building and Loan Societies, Investment Companies, and other Societies and Companies of this Province, and has the largest Reserve Fund of any Company in Western Ontario.
HENRY TAYLOR, Manager.
Richmond-st., London, Ont

BABY CARRIAGES
BABY CARRIAGES.
THE FINEST LOT OF
BABY CARRIAGES
IN THE CITY.
PRICES LOW.
135
HARRY A. COLLINS,
90 YONGE STREET

TO ISLANDERS.
The Oaklands Jersey Dairy will make delivery of their
JERSEY MILK
In bottles twice daily throughout the season to West Point and Centre Island customers.
Jersey Ark now open at Hanlan's Point.

SATURDAY CASH SALE.
Choice of Five Hundred Men's All-wool Tweed, Sergeand Worsted Suits, regular prices $10 to $15, selling to-day at
SEVEN-FIFTY.
PETLEY & PETLEY
KING-STREET EAST, TORONTO.

OAK HALL
SPECIAL SALE OF
Boys' Suits!
TO-DAY.
Great Bargains will be given. Parents Should Call.
WM. RUTHERFORD, Manager.

REAL ESTATE.
BOWDEN & CO.'S
SPECIAL LIST:
A NEW HOUSE in a good situation—well built; every convenience; good value at $3000; will be sold at a bargain if closed at once.
HURRY UP—$16,000 very lowest—that splendid lot, about 100 feet, corner College and Huron; no restrictions, but it would be a pity indeed to build stores there; make haste and close.
YONGE-ST.:
FIRST—Two stores near Queen—leasehold; capital position.
SECOND—Corner Broadalbane—two fine stores, standing on 30 feet and 60 feet of land south of stores.
THIRDLY—No. 535—A very fine lofty store; also an excellent dwelling house suitable for almost any business.
FOURTHLY—33 feet on west side—a little above, with house and stores; rental $600; well worth the money.
OTHER PROPERTIES in this Regent-street of Toronto, all worth the attention of bona fide investors.
HOUSES FROM $1000 to $40,000, in all parts of the city and Parkdale.
LOTS—
$55—HURON-ST. and Sussex-ave.—Splendid corner. This ought to sell at once.
HAVELOCK-ST.—400 feet—very cheap.
$40—CRAW FORD-ST.—Near Bellwoods Park.
$35—CRAWFORD-ST.—East side.
$30—CRAWFORD-ST.—Above the bridge.
$23—CONCORD-AVE.—Cheap.
$28—CRAWFORD-ST.
OAK-ST.—Three brick-fronted houses—six roughcast. All rented to good tenants. Rent $1260 per annum. Price $12,500 if closed at once.
TWO SPECIFIC sums of $6000 and $15,000 to loan at 5½ per cent. on first-class security. Telephone 1394.
FIRE, LIFE and Accident Insurance.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to loans.
BOWDEN & CO.,
59 ADELAIDE-ST EAST.
TELEPHONE 1394.

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.
Sec.—Strait of Canso to Grand Narrrows.
TENDER FOR THE WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.
SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Cape Breton Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1887, for certain works of construction.
Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer and General Manager of Government Railways at Ottawa, and at the Office of the Cape Breton Railway, at Port Hawkesbury, C.B., on and after the 6th day of June, 1887, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application.
No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.
By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 27th May, 1887. 111

Timber and Land Sale.
Certain lots and the timber thereon situate in the Townships of Allan, Assiginack Bidwell, Billings, Carnarvon, Campbell, Howland, Shequiandah, Tehkummah and Mills on the Manitoulin Island, in the District of Algoma, in the Province of Ontario, will be offered for Sale at Public Auction in blocks of 200 acres, more or less, on the first day of September next, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Indian Land Office in the Village of Manitowaning.
Terms of Sale: Bonus for timber payable in cash, price of land payable in cash, a license fee also payable in cash, and dues to be paid according to Tariff upon the Timber when cut.
The land on which the timber grows to be sold with the timber without conditions of settlement.
At the same time and place the Merchantable Timber of not less than nine inches in diameter at the butt, on the Spanish River Reserve and French River lower Reserve will be offered for sale for a cash bonus and annual ground rent of $1.00 per square mile, and dues to be paid on the timber as cut, according to Tariff of this Department.
For full particulars please apply to Jas. C. Phipps, Esq., Indian Supt., Manitowaning, or to the undersigned.
No other paper to insert this advertisement without authority through the Queen's Printer.
I. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Supt. Gen't of Indian Affairs,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 23 June, 1887. 21f

Howie's Detective Agency,
86 BAY-STREET, TORONTO, ONT.
TELEPHONE 1263. 246
Established 1887.

"JUNE OF LIFE"
ASTHMA CURE.
TESTIMONIALS.
The proprietor of "JUNE OF LIFE" was cured of Asthma 18 years ago, after suffering over 20 years from it.
MR. JOHN SENNOTT, of Toronto, writes: "I suffered from Asthma when a child, and for nine years, taking many medicines without relief, till I got two bottles 'June of Life,' which cured me completely, and I can recommend it to other sufferers from Asthma. (Signed) JOHN SENNOTT."
MR. ROBINSON, of 21 Arthur-street, Toronto, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending your 'June of Life' to parties suffering from Asthma. I was a great sufferer from it for eight years, and tried every kind of Remedy I heard of, as well as a great many doctors, without relief. I was unable to lie in bed for a week at a time, and was seldom free from suffering till I took your 'June of Life,' about six years ago. Since then I have been a different man, never taking any rest or sufficing any inconvenience from it since, and I think any one giving it a fair trial cannot fail to receive benefit by its use. Truly yours,
(Signed) THOMAS ROBINSON,
46 21 Arthur-street, Toronto.
Price 50c and $1 per bottle.

THE CREDITORS of the Rev. John McCaul, late of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and formerly President of University College, who died on or about the 16th April, 1887, are to send by post, prepaid, to Jones Bros. & Mackenzie, Toronto-street, Toronto, the solicitors for the administratrix of the estate, on or before the 9th day of August, 1887, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims and a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, and in default thereof the administratrix will proceed to wind up the estate without reference to any claims not presented. JONES BROS. & MACKENZIE, Solicitors for Administratrix.
Dated 7th July, 1887.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF Charles Deitrich, Toronto, an insolvent. The insolvent has assigned to me for the benefit of his creditors under 48 Victoria, Chapter 26, Ontario. Creditors must file their claims with me, on or before the first day of October next, after which date I shall proceed to distribute the estate, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice.
SHERMAN E. TOWNSEND, Assignee, 27 Wellington-street East, Toronto. Dated at Toronto, 21st June, 1887. 117

MUSKOKA
Captain Rogers' Chart
OF
LAKE ROSSEAU,
JOSEPH & MUSKOKA
The Smaller Lakes—Islands—Steamboat Routes—Mills—Telegraph Offices, Etc., Etc.
Neatly folded for pocket, 50c.
NEW MAP OF MUSKOKA,
Nipissing and Parry Sound Districts.
Showing Free Grant Lands, Railways, Roads, Timber Limits,