#### THE TORONTO WORLD.

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TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1886

Bismarck was born on the 1st of April, but he is nobody's fool for all that. And it must surely have been a scene worthy the effort of some great historical painter to preserve on canvas—that of his birthday celebration on Wednesday last. The emperor, empress and members of the imperial house offered a beautiful copy of the rarge painting by Werner, "Kaiser William Proclaimed Emperor at Versailles," The emperor in presenting it said: "I did not know what to give you. You already have all I could give you, Take this as a new proof of gratitude to building up of this empire." The emperor, picture, which had just been unveiled by the crown prince. After the emperor had predid not allow it. Both great men had desert west of Tamai, the heat is intolertears in their eyes. Every one in the room able, so it is now said; but this is some peror Prince Bismarck said: "I have understood in London half a century or a never known greater fortune than serving your majesty and the country, which I trust to do for the balance of my life. What I have done was only possible through your majesty's confidence." The emperor then in the most winning manner congratulated all the members of Prince Bismarck's family, the ladies and gentlemen kissing his hands. It was a charming sight when the venerable emperor bowed to three of Prince Bismarck's grandsons, ranging from 5 to 3 years old, who tendered their kisses on his lips. Even Bismarck's famous dog received some caressing by the emperer. After twenty min-

To see two grey-bearded veterans kissing each other would look odd to people of gift, amounting to three millions and a for the slave trade—the greater one by the half of marks, for repurchasing Prince Nile, and the lesser one by the Red Sea. Bismarck's old family seat of Schoenhausen. The slave trade stopped, the mahdi and The duke, handing the documents, remarked: "Bismarck gave back Alsace and back the chancellor's mother soil." Prince Bismarck answered; "Now I can call myself justly Bismarck of Schoenhausen!" Altogether a great day for Bismarek, we should say.

utes the emperor left.

Still Preparing for War. During the past week there has been much talk of continued peace between Great Britain and Russia; and doubtless many people have jumped to the conclusion that all danger of war was over. But let it be noted that preparations for war are still going on on both sides. The English embassy at Teteran, Persia, near the locality of the threatened conflict, reports that large masses of Russian troops continue to pass through Tiflis southward. The English consul at Batoum makes a similar report. The reports from both sources are to the effect that these large bodies of troops are on their way to Merv or Meshed. The British government have also received reliable information to the effect that there has been recently an immense increase in the number of Russian troops in Turkestan, These latter advices estimate that the number of Russian soldiers already stationed in a line between Baku and Sarakhs is at least 65,000. Meantime the Russian army organ, the Svet, published at St. Petersburg, renews its menace against England. It declares broadly that if the English advise that Herat be fortified and the fortification follow as a result of English counsel and

with English assistance, it will constitute

Nor are the British authorities at all slack in preparing for what may come. From Victoria, B. C., we hear that Her Majesty's snips Swiftsure, Heroine, and two others, have been ordered to proceed there from the Chinese sta ion, as an increased naval defence for that province, in view of the possibility of war between Russia and England. Lord Dufferin again reports that on the part of Great Bri ain it has been agreed with the Ameer of Afghanistan that the English shall construct a railway through the Bolan pass to Candahar, and a military road from Candahar to Herat, and in addition to all this, link the line of fortresses between Bulkh. Herat and Candahar together by a telegraph system. It is feared by careful observers that Russia may at least continue to juggle with the Afghan question under the assumption that the Rawul Pirdi Council is really arranging a compact with England as the controlling spirit of a firm of which the Ameer is but a dummy. Now let us balance against each other two opposing opinions, given in a London cable of Saturday's date :

The Pall Mall Gazette states that Russias The Pall Mall Gazette states that Rus ias epy to England's proposals is most conciliatory. The Russians e raestly with the joint ommission would commence settling the other as soon as possible. The difference etween the English and the Russian proposals is that a zone proposed by he Russians rould include a triangular piece of steppe 20 of 50 miles wide which would be excluded from the zone of survey within which the coandary commission. andary commission.

For Vambery, the distinguished traveler, of opinion that war between England and issta is inevitable. He says the Rawul ni meeting will perhaps delay the outcark, but if the ameer consents to the England and process of men—abstainers and moderate drinkers—entirely separate. During the last seventeen years the expected deaths among the abstaining section of the insurers were 2644, but the

Latest of all, a Calcutta despatch dated

Monday, says that orders have been received from London to actively continue the war preparations, notwithstanding Russia's pacific assurances, This action, it is added, creates a good impression in India; which confirms previous reports to the effect that the queen's Indian subjects and allies are just about "spoiling for a fight" with Russia. And it may be a grave effection for British statesmen that, if our fellow subjects and allies of the Indian empire do not get a chance of fighting the Russians, they may at an early day seek to fight the British as the most suitalternative, From Brindisi comes the news that eighty-five British officers there have received to rejoin their regiments in India immediately. Another cable says that the London morning papers of yesterday declare the Russian answer regarding the frontier elusive and unsatisfactory. Further, Lord. Dufferin's agreement with the ameer has been approved of in cabinet council. It certainly looks more like war now than it

How to "smash the Mahdi."

did a week ago.

A public meeting in London, engineered by Radical leaders, has demanded the the man who helped so powerfully in the withdrawal of British troops from the Soudan. And the demand will very prosurrounded by the crown prince, all the bably be complied with, judging by the other princes and the grand duke of Baden, latest news from that scene of trouble, stood in the chancellor's room before the General Woiseley has sent home a medical report, which says that if the troops stay where they are now, in the Nile country, sented the painting, Prince Bismarck fully half of them will die or be disablkissed him three times on the mouth and ed ere summer be over. Equally discouragcheeks, and then in deepest emotion bowed ing are the reports from the Red Sea to kiss the emperor's hand, who, however, side of the terrible Soudan. In the was deeply touched. Thanking the em thing which ought to have been well century ago. It is reported that General Graham has been instructed to open negotiations with Osman Digns, in order to get out of the country as quickly as possible. Should war with Russia turn up next, that would be the crowning reason for "bolting" out of the Soudan on the double quick march. Perhaps another and surer way of deal-

ing with the Mahdi may be tried at a future time, not while the present emergency lasts. Say that a strong intrenched camp were constructed at a suitable spot somewhere up the Nile, well provided with artillery, and garrisoned in the summer by acclimated troops, who could stand it. Such troops, who would fight well, at all events behind their defences, might be obour own kindred, whether of English, Irish tained from Turkey, India. or Abyssinia. or Scotch extraction. But this is what No force that the Mahdi could bring would way measures has gone by, the time for redical and effective legislation has come. they do in France and Germany, and in be able to storm such a camp. Suppose, If the n t of Europe. | further, that one or more An important after event of the day was were held in the same manner, with a few the entrance of the deputation headed by | fast sailing gunboars cruising around. The the Duke of Ratibor, bringing the national result would be to stop these two outlets his gang of men stealers would be

left to fry in their own grease. Lorraine. Now grateful Germany gives With their main source of profit cut off the Soudan chiefs would not long obey the false prophet as they are now doing, and he would have to face rebellion on every side. Going into the desert to beard him in his own den was surely not a wise plan: but by closing the outlets to the slave trade he might be brought to his senses, and that without much risk to the forces sent to "hold the fort."

> We have been frequently asked to give the number of ships in the representative navies of the great European powers. At the end of 1884 they were as nearly as can be got as follows:

Great Britain.... Fra ce.....

Peter X of the Berlin News, calls Globe the half-breed organ.

can companies carrying Manitoba mortgages. The farmers are making so much money in the transport service that they will have plenty to pay their interest with, The rebellion will check the tendency toward scattered settlements : the farmers will "bunch up" hereafter.

Here is a warning to water works com mittees. In Albany, the other day, a izard sixteen inches long was taken from the water-motor of an elevator. The obstruction having been removed the ma chinery worked all right again. That lizard acted a good deal like anchor ice choking up a water wheel.

The New York Herald of Saturday reports the arrival of "Sir Leonard Tilley and Lady Tilley, of Canada," at the St. James hotel there.

The Liberat Temperance Movement. Editor World: I have been noticing in The World your references to the new "liberal temperance" movement, of which you approve, and which you say is being

well received by the general public. The movement is, of course, based on the pinion that wine and beer as beverages Sunday papers, but champions "living are not injurious to the human frame, or what, perhaps, is practically the same thing, that the moderate use of intoxicating drink is not injurious to health. In opposition to your views, I desire the privilege of presenting to your readers the

opinions of two officers of two life insur-The first is that of the Hon. B. Whit worth given in the British house of com-mons April 27, 1883. It is as follows:

"I have a few figures here which were embodied in the annual report of the life report was considered this very day. The general opinion of the public is, that a moderate use of intoxicating drink is not injurious to health or life. Now what are injurious to health or life. Now what are the facts? In this office we keep the

hs were 1861. Among the actual deaths were 1861. Among the moderate drinkers—we take no immoderate drinkers—we take no immoderate drinkers—the expected deaths during the same period were 4408, while the actual deaths were 4339—scarcely any difference at all. These figures, therefore, show that among the temperate or total abstainers, the actual deaths are only seventy per cent. of the expected deaths; whereas in the moderate drinking section the actual deaths come within the merest fraction of the expected deaths.

'Now as to the working classes, let us turn to benefit societies composed exclusively of workingmen. There are two large societies in Bradford, and it is found that among the Rechabites, who are total

among the Rechabites, who are total abstainers, the average sickness is not more than one third the amount it is among the Oddfellows. These-facts show beyond question that it is altogether a mistake to believe that even a moderate use of intoxicating drink is at all useful to col. Jacob L. Green, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company, gives the following testimony in regard to the use of beer as a beverage:

"I protest against the notion so preval ent and so industriously urged that beer is harmless, and a desirable substitute for the more concentrated liquors. What beer may be, and what it may do in other countries and climates, I do not know from observation. That in this country and climate its use is an evil only less than the use of whisky, if less on the whole, and that its of whisky, it less on the whole, and that is effect is only longer delayed, not so imme-diately and obviously bad, its incidents not so repulsive, but destructive in the end, I have seen abundant proof. In one of our largest cities, containing a great popula-tion of beer drinkers, I had occasion to note the deaths among a large group of persons whose habits, in their own eyes and in those of their friends and physicians, were temperate; but they were habitual users of beer. When the observation begun, they were, upon the average, something under middle age, and they were of course selected lives. For two or three years there was nothing very remarkable to be noted among this group. Presently death become group. Presently death began to strike it, and until it had dwindled to a fraction of its original proportions, the mortality in it was astounding in its extent, and still more remarkable in the manifest identity of cause and mode. There was no mistaking it; the history was almost invariable; robust, apparent health, full muscles, a fair outside, increasing weight, florid faces; then a touch of cold, or a sniff of malaria, and instantly some acute disease, with almost invariable typhoid symptoms, was n violent action, and ten days or less ended it. It was as if the system had been kept fair outside, while within it was eaten to a shell, and at the first touch of disease there was utter collapse; every fibre was poisoned and weak. And this, in its main

features, varying of course in degree, has been my observation of beer-drinking everywhere. It is peculiarly deceptive at first; it is thoroughly destructive at the These are the views, not of temperance agitators, but of shrewd business men, and worthy of the most careful attentio If they are sound, then the 'liberal tem perance" movement would be, if carried out, a needless and injudicious experiment. when the effects are already well known and established? It would only be a waste of time, and hinder the carrying out speedily of what the country has evidently set its heart upon. The day for trying half themselves to keep the various drinks pure, and otherwise to make their business as respectable as possible, this agitation might never have arisen. But now the people are horoughly wearled out with the whole oneiness, and entirely satisfied that the business, and entirely satisfied that the liquor trade cannot be regulated, but must be abolished; and therefore the "liberal temperance" movement is about fifty years behind he times, and so unworthy of the serious consideration of the people of Canada.

BEUCE.

A. Chard of Sterling, in a recent letter. states that he met with an accident some time ago, by which one of his knees wa severely injured. A few applications of Hagyard's Yellow Oil afforded immediate

and complete relief. The ape Has No Tatt. Editor World: In this morning's World you give a short notice of lecture of the Ex Rev. J. H. Burn ham of Saginaw, Mich, on Evolution as delivered by him yesterday evening at Albert half. I have read the account with Albert hall. I have read the account with a greatideal of amusement and I have no doubt other lovers of the humorous will enjoy it equally well. Look at the following extract: "He declared that he would reach back through the centuries and claim kinship with the worm and the reptile and say to the ape swinging on his tail in the jungles of Africa 'thou art my brother.' Isn't it funny? Here is a clergyman—I beg pardon of the cloth—an ex-clergyman who pardon of the cloth—an ex-clergyman who with his ruchless hands would overturn the faith of generations, the faith that a Newton, a Herschell, a Hugh Miller, a Newton, a Herschell, a Hugh Miller, a Farady, and many other eminent scientists humbly believed, claiming kinship with "an ape swinging by its tail," and seems to be totally ignorant of the fact that an ape has no tail. He then speaks of the juncles of Africa when juncles are only to jungles of Africa when jungles are only to be found in India. The utter nonsense of the whole sentence and the ignorant presumption of the speaker becomes yet more apparent when I inform the ex-reverent gentleman of the fact no doubt before unknown to him that monkeys with prehensite tails are confined to South America. Mr. Burnham, you made a mistake, it was not an ape(though that is not unappropriate) to whom you should say "thou art my brother,"—but an ass. Yes, undoubtedly,

KEEWAYDIN. Editor World: Irving may be a great actor and genius, but he was not the genius the man was who gave the world the sentiment, "Trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle." That man was Michael Angeleo. Please make a correc-[The foregoing refers to the following which recently appeared in The World:

Two Sentiments by Henry Irving. From his Lecture on the Actor and his Acts in fact, to do and not to dream, is the

nainspring of success in life. Wnile trifles make perfection, perfection is no trifle. Paster Johnston's Peculiar Position. Editor World: The pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church denounces thing immoral in Sunday papers, there is certainly something very suggestive about "living statuary." All that was wanted

was Alice Oates and Pastor Johnston in a double horopipe to give the "church concert" a dime museum flavor. METHODIST. Editor World: Do what you can to waken our city fathers to the fact that we need Sunday street cars. I would suggest if they have not the courage of their convictions to order the railway company to run cars on Sunday, that they put it to a vote of the citizens and they will find the decis-

ion in the affirmative. PROGRESS. -On account of its purity and concen trated strength and great power over disease, Burdock Blood Bitters is the

THE DUCK LAKE AFFAIR. Mounted Police Messenger's Account— Bravery of the Men. From The Mail.

FORT QU'APPELLE, N. W. T., April 5 .-John Gordon, a Mounted Police messenge direct from Col, Irvine, has just arrived' naving left Prince Albert on the 27th ult. Crozier and Captain Moore's forces, S0 strong, met 200 rebels and Indians on an open plain three miles north of Duck ake, on a rolling prairie, from which the snow had not yet disappeared. The rebels were drawn up in line of battle, with infantry in the centre and cavalry on each side. They made a demand for the surrender of arms, which Crozier refused. Crozier, with interpreter Joseph McKay, loyal half-breed, then advanced, and a parley was held. While this was going on the rebels suddenly and treacherously opened fire, Crozier and McKay being lefs between the two opposing forces. The troops immediately returned the fire, Mc-Kay and Crozier using their sixteen shooters Kayand Crozier using their sixteen shooters till the last cartridge had been exhausted. There was not much loss to the troops, and the rebels, who were well armed and supplied with ammunition, which they had taken from different stores, retreated a short distance hastily. Crozier, finding his ammunition giving out, began picking up the wounded. The rebels returned and opened fire again. Then great bloodshed ensued. The police, having exhausted their sixty rounds of ammunition, were compelled to retreat, which

ing exhausted their sixty rounds of ammunition, were compelled to retreat, which they did in good order, leaving the dead on the field. There were twelve killed and wounded, two of whom, A. Markley and Chas. Page, have since died. The encounter probably lasted only fifteen minutes altogether, but was sharn and hot utes altogether, but was sharp and hot. The number of the enemy killed was not ascertained. The police and volunteers fought gallantly and bravely, while the enemy showed a determined resistance, The rebels did not follow and Crozier made his way to Carlton, where, on entering, he met Irvine's forces coming in. They destroyed the fort, as previously related, and retired to Prince Albert, which was reached

They are now strongly entrenched in the Hudson's Bay mills, in which they have one gun. Provisions and ammunition are plentiful, and if attacked the place can hold out till relief comes from the advancing Canadian forces. All was quiet when Gordon left, and he met none of the enemy. The exact whereabouts of Riel is

unknown.

J. O. Davis, a messenger from Humboldt, corroborates Gordon's account, but gives a few additional particulars. He says: "The command had reached Kelly's farm, a mile and a half from Duck lake, when the rebels appeared. Tom McKay went forward to parley, accompanied by Joe McKay. The latter was the interpreter. Bardy, the noted Cree chief, seized Joe's rifls and tried to wrest it from him, shouting out a command in Cree. Joe understood the mandate and emptied hi-revolver into the chief, who was killed. The fight then became general. Joe McKay and Crozier fought like devils, and declined to lie down with the rest.
Two of the mounted police were
shot while in sleighs. The first man to fail was Capt. Martin. The next was Baker. A volunteer named Nevill pinned Little Chief, Beardy's chief counsellor, to the ground with his bayonet, and while trying to extricate the wespon was shot. Elliott was shot while lifeting Mark. shot. Elliott was shot while lifting Mark-ley into a sleigh. Middleton, Napier and others were killed while hitching their horses to a sleigh for their retreat. When the rebels returned the second time they found the troops cheering as over a victory won. The half-breeds killed or wounded whose names are known were Monteur, alias Lagillas, Isidore Dumont and one Gervais. Many more were killed or wounded whose names are not known."

Owen Sound's Great man. Editor World: I have had the geniu and moral courage to point out to the world the landmarks of civil liberty, and the true form and principles of free government, and also the highroad to national prosperity, by producing a work on uni versal brotherhood, universal time, and natural law. This work is demonstrated by facts in geometry, astronomy, phrenology, theology, physiology, anatomy, trigonometry, philosophy and physics. It is is a property on standard universal time and brother hood; also prophecies of the recent plague, Egyptian war, the Java and Asia minor arthunakes and the rescue of the Grand-Egyptian war, the Java and Asia minor earthquakes, and the rescue of the Greely North-pole expedition. In 1882 I took into my confidence a young man, who gave me away to my enemies. They, fearing certain things would be brought to light, which would get them into trouble it I away he for the world because if I came before the world, began a com-plete system of trickery on me, such as paying thieves to drug me, so I would act paying this ves to drug me, so I would act as though I was insane, and people would say I was a crank. In 1883 I wrote a letter to Mr. Samuels, of Toronto, explaining what I had in such a strain, as I thought would compel him to inquire as to the truthfulness of my professions, but he did not answer me. In professions, but he did not answer me. In April, 1884, I wrote to Rev. Dr. Wild. April, 1884, I wrote to Rev. Dr. Wild. He answered in a very few words, what I want to do, is to bring what I have before a first-class detective, physician and lawyer, knowing if I do so that all nations will live together in harmony and establish a society which will study those laws which will help them to be happy, healthy, wealthy and wise. I will guarantee that I will settle the Northwest rebellion and the Soudan war if you send a short hand reporter to interview me. reporter to interview me.

SAMUEL BUTCHART. Author of the science of the seven lights of life, standard universal time, law of brotherhood and religion, discoverer of the hilosopher's stone, the elixir of life and perpetual motion, the greatest healing and notive powers in the universe. S. B.

Owen Sound, April 5.

The Revised Old Testament. London, April 5 .- The revised edition of the Old Testament will be issued to the nublic on May 1 next. Several American publishers have made efforts to forestall the issue in England by attempting to secure advance proofs. American book publishers have offered as high as \$5000 for single advance prints. It is not believed that any of these "enterprising yankees" have succeeded in getting what they sought. Their efforts becoming known have caused those having the work under control to adopt the strictest precaution to prevent advance publication. Investigation shows that the recent reports to the effect that the committee of revisers have found reason to believe that the work will prove popular failure have been without foun n. The orders for the revised Oid Testament already exceed those secured before publication for the revised edition

of the New Testament. Good Doctrino. Winnipeg Times: The idea which pre rails that the dominion is to stand in the relation of milch cow to the provinces, from which they are to draw all their sustenance, is a perpetual menage to the integrity of the union. That idea cannot too soon or too effectually be dispelled. It would have been better if the provinces had been left to themselves from the beginning. Direct taxation is evil only in name. We have taxation is evil only in name. taught ourselves to believe that there is something appalling in the sound, and we cheapest and best blood cleaning tonic dread it as we do a plague. But it is the known for all disordered conditions of the cheapest tax in the end, and a marvellous FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL COSSIP. TORONTO

This being Easter Monday, the London, Montreal, Toronto and Petrolia (Ont.) exchanges were closed. Trade among the retail merchants was brisk. The nice sunny weather brought out shoppers in large numbers. There is a grave apprehension among

city merchants generally, both wholesale city merchants generally, both wholesale and retail, that the present ruction in the Northwest will seriously interfere with business. They think that uncertainty in the situation, and the abscence of so many bread-winners from their homes, will lead to depression. This lookout is made doubly worse, coming as it does after a dull, severe winter.

A certain loan company put this sign in their window: 'This office will be open on Friday, April 3, as it is a statuary holiday." Those who read the legend are wondering what kind of statuary was

Cox & Co.'s dandy new quotation board,

presented the firm by Miller, Francis & Co. of New York, is much admired by the frequenters of that bourse.

Oil opened at New York at 75½, closed at 77½ bid—highest 75½, lowest 77½.

The New York stock exchange to-day was dull and somewhat inventor. was dull and somewhat irregular. North was dull and somewhat irregular. Northern Pacific preferred opened 39½, touched 40, broke to 35½, closed 38½. Oregon Navigation closed Saturday 6S; the first sale to-day was at 65, then down to 63½, closed 63½. St. Paul closed Saturday 70½, sold to day up to 71½, then down to 698 (ex dividend of 1½ per cent payable April 27) losed 693.

There will be no session in Chicago to

orrow - municipal elections. morrow - municipal elections.

In Chicago wheat at the opening sold down to \$03, then up to \$23 on reports of damage to crops, and closed \$12. Corn, pork and lard were slightly in sympathy. In store at the Northern elevator: 4000 barls. flour, 119,661 bush. fall wheat, 45,937 bush. spring wheat, 30,599 bush. barley, 6852 bush. peas, 550 bush. rice wheat. Total, 203,559 bush. Shipments during the past week were \$780 bush. during the past week were \$780 bush

Cox & Co- to-day received the following messages over their private wires from Chicago: "11.15 a.m.—Wheat firm; no new features; California advices say no rain for 80 days; one half the wheat crop only So days; one haif the wheat crop only just sprouting, and a few say hot winds will kill it; too late to reseed. 12 noon—Crop reports—Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and South, variously estimated damage at third to half crop wheat. Close.—Holiday in London and Liverpool; no consul quotations. Whole list shows improvement, closing firm \$12 May wheat, 42½ corn, \$11.82½ pork. Active buying wheat on bad crop reports. St. Louisbeing most prominent bulls. Large houses bought corn steadily, we think for long account, causing considerable comment. account, causing considerable comment Shorts in provisions covered. On whole bulls have scored victory and are quite jubi ant. No session to-morrow, municipal elections."

The Local Markets. PRICES ON THE STREET.-The receipts o grain to-day were limited and prices unto 12c, inferior cuts 7c to 8c. Lamb per pound, 12c to 13c, forequarters 7c to 8c. Veal—Best joints 10c to 13c, inferior cuts 7c to 8c. Pork—Chops and roast 9c to 10c. Butter—Pound rolls 18c to 22c. large rolls 15c to 16c, inferior 13c to 14c. Lard 11c to 12c. Cheese 14c to 15c. Bacon 10c to 12c. Eggs 16c to 18c. Turkeys \$1 to \$2. Chickens per pair, 65c to 80c. Geese 85c to \$1. Ducks 80c to \$1. Potato a, per bag, 40c to 45c. Cabbages, per dozen, 40c to 60c. Onions, per bushel, 80c to \$1. Apples, per barrel, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Beets, per bag, 50c to 55c. Carrots, per bag, 30c to 35c. Turnips, per bag, 30c to 35c.

Grain and Provision Markets by Telegra No. 2 Canada held at 77c; No. 2 extra Canada at 82 kg. Rye—Nominally 68c in bond.

New York, April 6.—Cotton unchanged. Flour—Receipts 31,000 brls., unchanged; sales 14,000 brls. Property of the sales of the sales

#### CO STOCK BROKERS. TORONTO

Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in on the Toronto, Montreal. New York

STOUR EXCHANGES. Also execute orders on the Chicago Board of Trade in Grain and Provisions.

Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash Daily cable quotations.
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LOWNSBROUGH & CO. Exchange & Stock Brokers. 22 KING STREET EAST. Deal in Exchange on New York and London, American Currency, Gold and Silver, etc. Buy and Sell on Commission Ca-nadian and American Stocks. 246

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C. E. LLOYD, Proprietor.

### COMPANY SHOE

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

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.

# To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash. heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the

# Aver's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure. AVER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and parely vegetable - a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are the best of all purgatives for family use. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

NOTE THE DIFFERENCE

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Name. Address. 1874. 1878. 1888. 187 Average of the 5, per \$1000. 6.72 14.23 25.75 Adding \$3 for expenses..... 9.72 17.23 28.18 The Ætna's premium, age 35, is \$17.36, but the return value at the end of 10 years has reduced the net cost to......

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As compared with having been in the five societies. Drop a postal card to the undersigned for able of rates and other information respect

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\$124,000,000, Equal to \$25 on every man, woman a.d child. Amount held by

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The most popular and most liberal Company in Canada.

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PLUMBING JOHN SIM, LATE OF QUICLEY & SIM,

Practical and Sanitary Plumber, Steam and Hot Water Heating 29 Adelaide street east. Re-modeling and Ventiating a specialty. All work intrusted to me will have personal at-tention at reasonable charges. 135 Edward Gegg & Co.,

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#### OFFICIAL WAR MAP OF THE SEAT OF THE RESELLION

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tender. Blace she was ignor perhaps the Margaret had one. A won
ly a hard won
by birth a lac
the woods, wi
had asked her
since had, nor
in some lonely no one else ev name once, ar me Martha." "Martha with e hild; "st her. Then an moved. "Oh she said. At again, and tweyes:

That was ye seventeen; ye woman, with

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"Why ?"

"They qu

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"Hush!

Once, too.

roman, with way, and once self. That w away. And s of this lady. any friends. Your grand Your quiet life

Of late, hor Some one els Some one else had said, that some one else i kiss that thrill She had a love save that he w

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told her so.

"A strange of father," he had doubtless dese sympathy-for o house and ask though he knotation, he would work though he knotation, he would work the refuses it, And Margare her Ralph for hwithout all else father ever beer friend Martha n "Have you asked that poor a red flush rose "The woman unborn," she so "And was no of your life!"

though it is par you ceem very lappiness to rei The woman o "Margaret," life; it is somet oftener her ete
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And Margare
had of confi

ove. They can That day sh when she left he her lover to I Successful and successful and fro like an silent adieu of some remorse wi about leaving Bustood first; She ing back. She sag oack. She clast, lingering ov been happest, it comfert, it had when the door bettered in, and cast herself upor "Oh! child, c

this night," she mercy on me. to deserve this?
"What has Margaret, kneel Speak to me." "I've seen a Jane "A spirit seen your mothe wretched, stand from the orena coming; some The girl grew

"No, I don't, her plain as I de poor Miss Marti the white moon dow. I darsen' great trouble co Margaret, wit