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W. F. MACLEAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1884.

A Commercial Arrangement Sufficient.

The London Times appears to take substantially the same view of the West Indian difficulty and the best cure for it that we have already suggested in these columns. We said that the troubles of Jamaica were far more of a commercial and industrial than of a political character, and that a commercial remedy was the thing wanted. The Times now urges Canada to reduce the duty on sugar imports from the West Indies. Canada would thus open the West Indian market to her own products, such as corn, fish and timber, which she is able to export as cheaply and in as large quantities as the United States. It would also enable Canada to compete with America in sugar refining and other manufactures, by obtaining a cheap and plentiful supply of raw material. It rests with the Canadians themselves whether they will allow America to keep the monopoly of the West Indian trade.

Here let us take occasion to say most distinctly that Canadian protection, for one thing, does not stand in the way of admitting free of duty all West India sugar of the grades used for refining. Canada cannot produce cane sugar, and therefore wants no duty on the raw article, except when it would interfere with her own refineries. It has been thought that we might do wonders in Canada in the protection of beet sugar; and had this industry been found suitable for the country there would have been sound protectionist reasons, independent of revenue reasons, for retaining duties on cane sugar of all grades. But all the motive for protecting the industry disappears when we realize that it is not one suitable for this country. As sound protectionists we give it up at once. The thing has had a fair enough trial, and neither in Ontario or Quebec can business men be found to risk any more in it. Our soil and climate answer well for producing the sugar beet, of high saccharine quality and large yield per acre. But we have not the open or half-open winter season which is necessary for handling the beets and going on with the various processes. True, we *might* make beet sugars notwithstanding; but it would be at a heavy expense for store room and fuel. In France and Germany all the heaviest part of the work is done in the open air, and at a comparatively light expense. A Montreal business man, who knows whereof he speaks, tells this story: Down in that district there was a man who gave beet sugar making a fair trial, and lost heavily by the experiment. Having removed to Southern California, it occurred to him that the mild winter climate of that region was just what was wanted for the business by which he had lost money in Canada. He tried it, made a perfect success of it, and is now a large producer of beet sugar in the golden state.

Canada will make no attempt to produce sugar from her own soil, except what her own native maple tree may afford, with perhaps a little sorghum syrup thrown in. She will continue to supply herself with cane sugar from hot countries, but she will at the same time make no bargain with anybody that would put her sugar-refining industry in peril. Thanks to the N. P. that industry has now become a very important one, giving large employment to Canadian capital, labor, railways and shipping, all which employment would disappear were we to let the sugar-refining trade go down. No such suicidal counsels would now be listened to, from any quarter; and it is not worth anybody's while to tender them. But, carrying out the principles of protection thoroughly, all grades of sugar fit only for refining should be admitted free, just as we do with raw cotton, tea and coffee. The sound protectionist doctrine is that on tropical and semi-tropical produce—articles which cannot be grown in this country—no duties whatever should be levied.

It should still be practicable, however, to favor the West Indies above all other sugar producing countries, while retaining our own protective system intact. The details of an arrangement of this character need not frighten us, should the principle be accepted.

The Fishery Question.

The near approach of the first of July, 1885, the date when the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington will expire, is now receiving the attention of the press in the New England states; and will probably receive more after the great election dispute has been settled. These clauses took effect July 1, 1873, to continue in force ten years certain, with power to either party after to give two years notice of termination. In accordance with a resolution of congress, approved March 3, 1883, the United States gave notice to Great Britain; and so much of the treaty as relates to the fisheries will cease to operate on the first day of July next. In a communication on the subject a special Boston correspondent of Bradstreets says:

The "Halifax award" to Great Britain in 1877 of $5,500,000 covered only this period of twelve years' enjoyment by Americans of privileges which two members of the commission determined to be worth that amount more than the reciprocal privileges granted by the United States to inhabitants of the dominion. If the treaty were to continue in operation beyond next July our government would be liable for further payments. But it was the opinion of the American commissioner at Halifax, the late Ensign H. Kellogg of Pittsfield, Mass., that the privileges accorded by the United States to British subjects were greater than those accorded by Great Britain to American citizens, and most Americans who have given the subject attention hold the same view. Hence the decision to permit this particular agreement to lapse was perhaps wise, apart from the current claims of New England fishermen that it is oppressive to them, and notwithstanding the counter-declaration of those who hold that its abrogation will make fish dearer, or of others who fear, with good reason, that international complications such as prevailed in 1866-71 will follow.

It will be seen that there is not much time to lose if any new arrangement is to be made before the old one comes to an end. We may conjecture that this matter has engaged a good deal of Sir John's attention while in London, and that, when the labors of the approaching parliamentary session are concluded, it will be the principal piece of business before the dominion government.

The Multiplication Table.

The sentence with which the Buffalo Republic calmly commences its editorial notes that "it is a comforting fact that the multiplication table is not as yet threatened with revision and correction" will bear not only a humorous interpretation. Sir William Hamilton believed that in another world twice two might make five. This would be an interesting investigation for the republicans. The Globe and Mail might discuss it in their leading articles on every alternate day, for the Jamaica question has fallen flat, and we have shown them up in regard to the church versus infidelity with its inevitable religious instruction in schools addendum. But seriously it is a comfort, as the Buffalo Republic says, that something remains fixed, even if it be only the multiplication table, for what with the revision of the franchise, the redistribution of seats, the abolition of the house of lords, the progress of democracy, the necessity of prohibition, the co-education of women, the confederation of the empire, the annexation of colonies, and such like political problems there seems to be no ground for the sole of one's foot. If we could only be satisfied with certainty there would be no complaints. But certainty means inaction and stationariness; and like Milton's satan, the evil genius of man treads into some sort of consistency the chaotic mass over which he travels towards what he thinks is to be his Eden. Certainty is only a stepping stone to uncertainty, which in turn we turn as soon as possible into another stepping stone. Some of these stepping stones wear away by the friction of the surrounding flood; so again perhaps it really is a comfort that the multiplication table is at present intact.

The True Nature of Alcohol.

The Fish Culture Journal tells a story of how two carp were restored by brandy and water from almost complete suffocation. The Philadelphia Record hangs on this peg a nice little moral to the following effect:

The truth is that alcohol is no food, but is sometimes very good physic, and that the attempt to use it as a food destroys its value as physic, a confirmed alcoholic being as insensitive to an ordinary dose as a confirmed morphia taker is to an ordinary dose of laudanum. If the system, chilled through and through, falls within sight of a refuge, a drop of brandy will give the power to reach that refuge; an incipient bronchitis has been staved off by the stimulating effect of a dose of hot toddy, and a glass of good beer or wine has in thousands of cases enabled an invalid to eat a good dinner, and thus has saved his life. When life is on one side of a barrier and death on the other, the hand which enables a man to leap the barrier is his savior. But in this case the hand must be promptly loosed, or it will fasten upon and destroy the man it saved.

The Presidential Election System.

We remarked the other day on that provision of the American constitution which compels each state to send its quota of electors, all of one party, to the electoral college of the nation. New York state, for instance, has now to decide that all her 36 electors shall vote for Cleveland, or all for Blaine, one of the two. Why not, we asked, let each district chose one elector for itself? In such case, then, with a close run as at present, we might have seen 19 for Cleveland and 17 for Blaine, or *vice versa*. The Buffalo Express, we observe, argues in favor of the same plan—that of single district electors—and claims to have supported it in 1877. Had Blaine had 19 of New York's 36 electors, says our contemporary, he would have been elected by a majority of one in the national college; had he and Cleveland had 18 each Cleveland would have been the man. Then, how easily the trouble would have been settled; there would in fact have been no trouble at all.

The Express points out what is important, if true, that to make the change suggested no amendment to the constitution of the United States is necessary. It can be done in a much easier way, so says our contemporary. After this year's experience our neighbors should surely see the wisdom of making a change accordingly.

The New York Times advocates fixing thanksgiving day on the 12th of October, the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. In this case, we presume, the North American Indian will take the place of the thanksgiving turkey, morally speaking.

The English press of Montreal sustains Lieut.-Governor Masson in his refusal to take the oath of his office in its present form.

Just one thing is wanted now to send the fair trade agitation in England booming. And that is the coming into effect of Mr. Gladstone's franchise bill, by which a million or two of voters will be added to the electorate. Somebody will see stars if this large body of new voters come in at the next general election.

In connection with the item in Wednesday's World giving an account of the first experiments in Toronto with the new local anæsthetic it should be stated that the facts were given to the public without the knowledge or consent of Dr. Ryerson. It is considered by the profession to be unprofessional—for what reason The World does not know—but this being the case it is only fair to free the doctor from any complicity in the publication.

Something to Be Thankful For.

From the Rochester Post-Express.

The Canadians are now celebrating thanksgiving day. Well, the Americans have something to be thankful for, too. The campaign is over.

The Wrong Man Flogged.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

When a prisoner escapes the flogging, and pickling should be administered to the officer through whose stupidity or carelessness the escape became possible. The attorney-general gave the medicine to the wrong man.

SOCIAL LIFE IN FRANCE.

A Parisian Matrimonial Agency—How Matches Are Made.

Paris Correspondence Detroit Free Press.

Frenchmen, as a rule, have a certain lofty disinterestedness in many matters, and possess a certain desire to prefer the spiritual to the material side of things, but they are sad sou-grabbers when bantering over a marriage dowry. Marriage in France has become a compound of mutual revenues and prosperity—an L. S. D., or almighty dollar business, instead of being the union of two souls for weal or for woe. Take the average French youth who has just been "spliced" after having sown his wild oats from the age of 20 to that of 30, when he reposes his shattered frame in the company of benedicts. On his return from the honeymoon he meets an old chum as he strolls along the boulevards. "Ah, bon jour, Ernest," cries the chum, shaking his hand with much feeling.

"Bon jour, Alphonse," quoths the ex-bachelor.

"Eh bien?" asks his comrade, "mon cher ami, how much have you espoused?"

"A bagatelle of 500,000 francs," replies the other phlegmatically, without being in any way discountenanced by the singularity of the question posed him. Thus it is on the boulevards as it is on the streets of the faubourgs. Woman must hide her diminished head or vanish into thin air before the eclat of the omnipotent gold. "Ah! ah!" I heard more than one bridegroom exclaim, "if I could have got my wife's fortune without the wife, what a Fortunatus I would be!" Is it any wonder that there should be Mesdames Fenaynon so plenty on French soil to-day? It the question was minutely examined, and the sources of conjugal infelicity laid bare before the reader's eyes, he would assuredly come to the conclusion that there is no room for stupefaction over the matter.

Marriage in France, then, being a financial compound, let us see how unions of this kind are arranged in certain quarters of this city. Parisian matrimonial agencies may be generally regarded in a two fold character: those that are bona fide and those that are not. The bona fide agencies number a score in all, or thereabouts. They are situated in various portions of the city, and do business in the different grades of society. There are agencies for the pure-blooded and financial aristocracy, for the burgeoise, both high or low, and even for the working classes. A well-managed agency employs over thirty commissionaires whose duty it is to have, by their private means, a place in the beau monde and who will be able to report progress on cases of all but hopeless old maidenhood in families that despoit of being able to provide suitable husbands for one or two of its female members. Our commissionaire whispers into the mother's ears a suggestion she is slow to take up at first, but which after much mature thought she feels herself compelled to accept, and her beloved Adeline's name is duly enrolled in the books of the benedictine establishment.

The manner in which the matrimonial agencies make matches is as prosaic as could well be imagined. The aspirant to a "better half" is ushered into a bureau where he is bound to give full details of his position. Once he has written down the substance of his deliberations on this matter, he hands the manager a few hundred francs, not alone to "meet preliminary expenses," as the phrase goes, but as a guarantee of his good faith—such deposit being essentially necessary to ward off malicious wags from the establishment. Having made this first step, he is politely bowed out of the office and told to call the day after. He is, of course, punctual to the appointment, and if his choice, as duly consigned to papers, be a widow, young, slender, blonde and medium statured, he meets such a being in the flesh, and if he likes her fortune and—herself, and she likes his title or his position, a lawyer comes the way and institutes inquiries into the accuracy of the statements made on both sides, and if he be satisfied on that head, the bans are published and the couple united.

On the whole I think that one-tenth of all the marriages that take place in Paris are due to these agencies, directly or indirectly. There is, of course, prejudice against the institutions in question; and, owing to this prejudice, the commissionaires I referred to further up often see the impossibility of their inducing a mother to have her daughter's name be registered in the books. The agent, whose knowledge is highly esteemed, makes an arrangement that the daughter of Mr. X. and the son of Mr. Y., escorted each by a relative or two, should meet by accident, as it were, in the salon of a mutual friend, Mr. Z. This being the usual orthodox way of bringing about matrimonial alliances, such a one takes place in the natural order of things. The percentage varies in the different establishments. Some charge only four per cent., while others will not undertake to do anything save on a promise of ten.

The Norman Wife.

From Harper's for November.

The Norman wife has also her housewifery ambitions. Poverty, as we understand it, has here no meaning. Her home is the abode of decency and cleanliness. Of such, Mere Gradot is a type. In front of the dingy gray hut, with its little windows haphazard breaking through the stone, her fish market stands, newly built of brick, with pots of geranium brightening the air. The narrow, crazy stairs pierce the gloom of the interior. Below, half buried in the ground, is the kitchen, with its wide mouthed fireplace and petit four, on which the pot *au feu* fills the air with its savery smell.

The brick floor shines with frequent scouring. Old Rouen faience, such as the bric-a-brac dealers on the Rue Alphonse Karr tempt the summer loiterers with, makes bands of colors ranged endwise on the buffet shelves, and two silver tankards are conspicuously displayed. The buffet of shining yellow wood is brilliantly polished, and with the great armoire, curiously wrought as to hinges and fastenings, is here as elsewhere the joy of every Norman fishwife's heart. Above the fireplace hang a few kitchen utensils of copper, as resplendent as decorative plaques. The light from the window, half above ground, falls through blue curtains, and thus softly subdued the room is full of deep rich color—yellow, red, blue—in harmonies that artistic resources with definite purpose cannot always compel.

Women Bull-Fighters.

A bull fight of a novel kind took place at Taragona on Sunday, the performers being women clothed in the male toreros suit. The bulls were all young and full of fire. The first one let into the arena made straight for one of the toreras, and sent her spinning in the sand several yards off. A second torera rushed to her rescue with her caps, which she waved before the bull to draw off its attention from her discomfited colleague. The bull accepted the challenge at once, and with a rapid twist of the neck caught the banderilla and sent her flying. She fell on her face and followed the previous torera in her retirement, bleeding from several scratches. The third torera then advanced, but no sooner had the bull caught sight of her than he bounded toward her and tossed her. After this the bull took a quiet walk around the arena, waiting for fresh sport. No further competitor entering the list, the crowd began to show signs of impatience, which grew at every moment, until they finally began breaking up the seats and throwing brickbats into the arena, yelling anathemas at the cowardice of the torera company. The stewards then announced that the money would be returned. This was done partially; but the cashier's office suddenly closed, that official having bolted with the rest of the takings.

Economy.

—The secret of economy lies in the buying of upholstering, such a parlor or drawing-room suites, in the purchaser going to an establishment where they make it a specialty of manufacturing first-class goods. T. F. Cummings, 349 Yonge street, has the reputation of being an experienced workman, who thoroughly understands his business. You can rest fully assured of getting what you want, and at reasonable figures.

Frank & Sons, jewelers at St. Louis, have assigned.

John Moon was killed at Athens, Ga., for cheering for Blaine.

Impure water is causing the death of many persons and animals in West Virginia.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Nov. 13.

The following transactions took place on the local stock exchange to-day:

Morning Sales—Ontario, 2 five-share lots at 131½ xd. Molson's, 2 shares at 107; 20 at 108. Federal, 1 at 44.

Afternoon Sales—Montreal, 2 at 189½; 50, 10 and 5 at 184½ xd. Commerce, 50 and 50 at 115½; sellers sixty days, 20 and 30 at 116; 20 and 30 at 112 xd; 10 at 112½ xd. Federal, 10 and 40 at 44½; 10 at 45½, after board. British America, 20 and 20 at 95. Western Assurance, 20 at 104. People's Loan, 20 at 101.

MONTREAL.—Closing Prices—Montreal xd, 183¾ asked, 183½ offered. Ontario 109 asked, 107 offered. Banque du Peuple 44 asked, 43 offered. Molsons 110 asked, 107 offered. Toronto 173 asked, 171½ offered. Northwest land 38s asked, 35s offered. Merchants xd, 107 asked, 106½ offered; Commerce 116¼ asked, 116 offered; xd, 112¼ asked, 112½ offered. Federal 44½ asked, 44½ offered. Montreal Telegraph 116⅝ asked, 116½ offered. j. C. H. 56½ asked, 56 offered. City Passenger 113½ asked, 113 offered. Montreal Gas 174½ asked, 174½ offered.

Hudson Bay company's shares were quoted in London to-day at £21½, and Northwest land at 40s.

Sterling bills were quoted in New York to-day as follows: Sixty day bills, $4.80; three days, $4.84½.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—There was another advance in stocks to-day. It seems as if the bulls for the time being at least have got the market in hand. The whole list, with very few exceptions, closed strong, the advance being greatest in Lackawanna, Lake Shore, Northwest, St. Paul and Western Union.

Closing prices were: B. & O. 119¼, C. H. 87¼, C. & A. 20½, D. H. 85, D. L. 104½, E. H. 13, J. C. 109, K. T. 15½, L. N. 94½, L. S. 66¾, P. U. 50½, N. Q. 42½, N. W. 48½, P. M. 31½, S. P. 74¼, T. Z. 9⅞, N. Y. C. 122½, U. P. 51⅞, W. U. 60, M. N. C. 71½, A. & T. 34½, X. K. 12⅞, X. N. 92½, W. S. B. 10⅞, W. U. 9½.

The following were the opening, closing, highest and lowest prices in the leading stocks to-day:

	Open.	Close.	Highest.	Lowest.
Canada Southern	30½	30½	30½	30½
Canadian Pacific	103	104½	104½	103
Delaware & Lackawanna	40	40½	40½	40
Jersey Central	24½	24½	24½	24½
Louisville & Nashville	65½	66½	66½	65½
Lake Shore	—	—	—	—
Northern Pacific	42½	42½	42½	42½
do do preferred	83½	85½	85½	83½
Northwest	73½	74½	74½	73½
Pacific Mail	50½	51½	51½	50½
St. Paul	73½	74½	74½	73½
Union Pacific	50½	51½	51½	50½
Western Union	59	60	60	59

Since Oct. 4 the receipts and orders of gold from Europe aggregate nearly $7,300,000.

Produce Markets.

The wheat market to-day was moderately active. Over 300 bushels were sold at the usual prices, from 74c to 75c for fall, 72c to 73c for spring, and 68c to 69c for goose. Between 5000 and 6000 bushels of barley were sold at yesterday's prices, the bulk bringing 57c to 60c. Oats, 300 bushels went for 33c to 34c. Peas none offering; price steady at 58c. Rye one load sold at 59c. Timothy hay sold at $12 to $15.50, clover at $9 to $12, and straw at $8 to $11. Seventy loads were marketed.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—Beef, roast 11 to 16c; sirloin steak, 13 to 15c; round steak, 10 to 13½c; mutton, legs and chops, 10 to 12c; inferior cuts 6 to 8c; lamb per pound 9c to 13c; lamb chops, 13 to 16c; veal, best joints 12c to 14c; cutlets, 17c; inferior cuts, 8c to 9c; venison, carcass $4.50 to $5.50; haunches $7 to $8. pork, chops and roasts, 10c to 11c; butter, pound rolls, 22c to 25c; cooking, 14c to 17c; lard, 11c to 12½c; cheese, 12c to 15c; bacon, 10c to 14c; eggs, 21c to 25c; turkeys, 75c to $1.50; chickens, 35c to 45c, geese, 60c to 70c; ducks, 50 to 70c, partridge, 65c per brace; potatoes, per bag, 15c to 50c; apples, per barrel, 75c to $1.50; cabbages, 15c to 20c; onions, 60c to 70c per bushel; beets, 50c to 75c per bag; carrots, 40c to 60c per bag; turnips, 35c to 40c per bag; parsnips, 60c to 75c per bag.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13—Dull market to-day. Fluctuations slight and no features of consequence. The fluctuations were:

	Open.	Close.	Highest.	Lowest.
Wheat—Nov..	$0.72	$0.72½	$0.72½	$0.72
Dec..	0.73¾	0.73¾	0.73⅞	0.73¾
Jan....	0.74½	0.74½	0.74½	0.74
Corn—Nov....	0.43⅞	0.45 B	0.45¼	0.43⅞
Dec....	0.39¼	0.39¼	0 40	0.39¼
Jan....	0.36¾	0.36¾	0.37¼	0.36¾
Oats—Nov....	0.26⅞	0.26⅞	0.26⅞	0.26⅞
Dec....	0.26¼	0.26¼	0.26¼	0.26¼
Pork—Nov....	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Jan....	11.25	11.37½	11.40	11.25
Feb....	11.37½	11.45	11.45	11.27½
Lard—Nov....	6.85	6.95	6.97½	6.95
Dec....	6.80	6.80	6.85	6.80
Jan....	6.82½	6.87½	6.87½	6.82½

OIL CITY, Nov. 13.—Oil opened 71½, closed 69c, highest 72½c, lowest 69c.

Beerbohm's London cable says: Floating cargoes—Wheat very little demand; maize none offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat no inquiry; maize unaltered. Liverpool—Spot wheat depressed; maize quiet and steady. On passage to the continent—Wheat 450,000 qrs.; maize 25,000 qrs; do. to United Kingdom ports—Wheat 1,700,000 qrs.; maize 130,000 qrs. Paris—Wheat and flour steady.

Local Cattle Market.

There is a heavy demand for good butchers' cattle at last week's prices. The supply, however, is small, farmers and country buyers being chary about sending their cattle in after last week's over supply. This week it is the reverse and butchers' beef for city consumption is asked for at the best prices.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 10¾, Orleans 10¾. Flour—Receipts 26,000 bush., market heavy; sales, good to choice $3.60 to $5.50, western extra $5 to $5.10, St. Louis $3 to $3.25, Minnesota extra $5.30 to $5.25, double extra $5.25 to $5.30. Rye flour firm; superfine $3.40 to $3.90. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 167,000 bush., firm, sales 3,336,000 bush. future 279,000 bush., spot; exports 202,000 bush.; No 2 red 81⅞c to 82c, No 1 red state 89c, No. 1 white state 82½c. No. 2 red November 79½c, December 81c to 81⅞c. Rye steady, western 58c. Barley steady. Malt nominal. Corn—Receipts 100,000, bush., steady; sales 633,000 bush. future, 90,000 bush. spot; exports 65,000 bush.; No. 2 52c, to 52½c, No. 2 November 52c to 52⅝c, December 49½c to 50⅛c, May 47½c to 48c. Oats—Receipts 124,000 bush., quiet; sales 195,000 bush. future, 57,000 bush. spot; No. 2 32½c, mixed western 32c to 33c, No. 2 November and December 32½c to 32¾c. Hay, hops, coffee unchanged. Sugar lower; standard A 5½c to 5c, cut loaf and crushed 6¾c to 6½c. Molasses, rice and petroleum unchanged. Tallow steady at 6½c to 6 5-16c. Potatoes and eggs unchanged. Pork dull; mess $15. Beef—Cut meats unchanged. Lard dull at $7.50. Butter and cheese steady and unchanged.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady, November 71½c to 72½c, December 72½c to 73½c, January 73½c to 74½c. No. 2 spring 72c to 72½c. Corn higher; cash 44c to 44½, November 44⅝c to 45¼c, December 39½c to 40, May 38½c to 38¾c. Oats higher; cash, November 26½c, year 26½c, May 29c to 29½c. Rye dull at 56c. Barley dull at 58c to 58½c. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard steady; cash $7.10 to $7.12½, November $6.90 to $6.97½, December $6.82½. Bulk meats fair demand shoulders $5 to $5.25, short rib $6.00 to $6.25, shortclear $7.70 to $6.75. Whisky and freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour 23,000 bbls, wheat 148,000 bush., corn 93,000 bush., oats 71,000 bush., rye 9,000 bush., barley 49,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 27,000 bbls., wheat 19,000 bush., corn 197,000 bush., oats 35,000 bush., rye 1,000 bush., barley 21,000 bush.

TORONTO RAILWAY TIME TABLE

Departure and Arrival of Trains from and at Union Station.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Departures, Main Line East.

7.15 a.m.—Local for Belleville.
8.30 a.m.—Fast express for Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, etc.
11 p.m.—Mixed for Kingston and intermediate stations.
5.30 p.m.—Local for Cobourg and intermediate stations.
8.00 p.m.—Express for main points, Ottawa Montreal, etc., runs daily.

Arrivals, Main Line East.

1 p.m.—Local from Cobourg.
9.15 a.m.—Express from Montreal, Ottawa and main local points.
11.30 a.m.—Fast express from Montreal, etc.
6.55 p.m.—Mixed from Kingston and intermediate stations.
10.30 p.m.—Express from Boston, Quebec, Portland, Montreal, Ottawa, etc.

Departures, Main Line West.

7.55 a.m.—Local for all points west to Detroit.
1 p.m.—Express for Port Huron, Detroit, Chicago and all western points.
4.00 p.m.—For Goderich, Stratford and local points north of Guelph.
6.25 p.m.—Mixed for Stratford and intermediate points.
11.15 p.m.—Express for Sarnia and western points; sleeping car for Detroit.

Arrivals, Main Line West.

7.55 a.m.—Mixed from Stratford and intermediate points.
8.10 a.m.—Express from Chicago, Detroit, Port Huron, and all western points.
11.30 a.m.—Local from London, Goderich, etc.
7.10 p.m.—Express from all points west, Chicago, Detroit, etc.
11.15 p.m.—Local from London, Stratford, etc.

Departures, Great Western Division.

7.15 a.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo and local stations between Niagara Falls and Windsor.
9.25 a.m.—For Detroit, St. Louis and points in the south west.
12.20 p.m.—For Detroit, Chicago and the west and all points east from Hamilton; runs daily.
3.55 p.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Boston and local stations between Hamilton and London, and Brantford, St. Thomas, etc.
6.30 p.m.—Local stations between Toronto and Niagara Falls.
10.45 p.m.—For Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Boston and all points east and west of Hamilton.

Arrivals, Great Western Division.

8.25 a.m.—Express from Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, etc.
10.15 a.m.—Express from London, St. Catharines, Hamilton, etc.
12.55 p.m.—Express from New York, Boston Buffalo and all points east.
4.30 p.m.—Express from New York, Boston Chicago, Detroit, London, etc., runs daily.
7.05 p.m.—Mail from Buffalo, Detroit, London, Hamilton and intermediate stations.
7.45 p.m.—Express from Detroit, St. Louis, etc.
10.55. p.m.—Local from London and intermediate stations.

Suburban Trains, Great Western Division.

Leave Toronto at 7.40, 10.55 a.m., and 2.25 and 4.20 and 6.05 p.m.

Returning leave Mimico 8.35 and 11.35 a.m., and 3.20, 4.55 and 7.25, calling at Queen's wharf, Parkdale, High park and the Humber, both coin and returning.

Sunday Trains, G. W. Division.

Trains leaving Toronto for Hamilton at 12.20 and arriving from Hamilton at 4.30 p.m., run on Sundays, but do not stop at intermediate stations.

Departures, Midland Division.

7.35 a.m.—Mixed—Blackwater and intermediate stations.
7 a.m.—Mail—Sutton, Midland, Orillia, Coboconk, Haliburton, Lindsay, Port Perry, Whitby, Peterboro, Lakefield, Port Hope, Madoc, Belleville, Hastings, Campbellford and intermediate stations.
4.10 p.m.—Mail—Sutton, Midland, Orillia, Coboconk, Lindsay, Port Perry, Whitby, Peterboro, Port Hope and intermediate stations.
4.55 p.m.—Mixed—Uxbridge and intermediate stations.

Arrivals, Midland Division.

11.45 a.m.—Mail 9.45 a.m.—Mixed from Uxbridge and intermediate stations. 9 p.m.—Mail. 6.10 p.m.—Mixed.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Departures Credit Valley Section.

7.10 a.m.—St. Louis express, for all stations on main line and branches, and for Detroit, Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas city.
1.05 p.m.—Pacific express, for Galt, Woodstock, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Detroit, Chicago, and all points west and north-west.
4.10 p.m.—Local express for all points on main line, Orangeville and Elora branches.

Arrivals, Credit Valley Section.

9.20 a.m.—Express from all stations on main line and branches.
5.35 p.m.—Atlantic express from Chicago and all points west and stations on main line.
8.10 p.m.—Montreal express—All stations on main line and branches.

Departures, Toronto, Grey and Bruce Section.

7.20 a.m.—Mail for Orangeville, Owen Sound, Teeswater and all intermediate stations.
10.45 a.m.—S. S. express for Orangeville and Owen Sound direct.
8 a.m.—Mixed from West Toronto.
4.40 p.m.—Express for Orangeville, Owen Sound and Teeswater.

Arrivals, Toronto, Grey and Bruce Section.

10.45 a.m.—Express from Owen Sound and intermediate stations.
5.35 p.m.—Mail from Owen Sound and intermediate stations.
5.35 p.m.—Mixed, arrives at West Toronto.

Departures, Ontario and Quebec Section.

9.00 a.m.—Limited express for Peterboro, Norwood, Perth, Smith's Falls, Ottawa, Montreal, and intermediate points.
3.35 p.m.—Express for Peterboro, Norwood and all intermediate stations.
7.55 p.m.—Montreal express for Peterboro, Norwood, Perth, Smith's Falls, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and all points east.

Arrivals, Ontario and Quebec Section.

9.05 a.m.—Express from Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Brockville, Peterboro, and intermediate points.
12.20 p.m.—From Peterboro, Norwood and intermediate points.
10.25 p.m.—Toronto express from (same as 9.15 and intermediate points).

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Trains depart from and arrive at City hall station, stopping at Union and Brock street stations.

Departures.

7.45 a.m.—Mail for Muskoka wharf, Orillia, Meaford, Penetang and intermediate stations, making direct connections at Muskoka wharf with Muskoka boats.
12.00 noon—Steamboat express for Muskoka wharf, Collingwood and Meaford, making direct connections at Collingwood with steamers for Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur.
5.05 p.m.—Express for Collingwood, Penetang, Orillia and Barrie.
11.30 p.m.—Muskoka special express each Saturday during July and August for Muskoka wharf, connecting with steamers for Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph.

Arrivals.

10.15 a.m.—Express from Collingwood, Orillia, Barrie and intermediate points.
1.45 p.m.—Accommodation from Meaford, Collingwood, Penetang, Muskoka wharf, Orillia, Barrie and intermediate points.
8.15 p.m.—Mail from Penetang, Muskoka, Orillia, Barrie and intermediate stations.
1.55 p.m.—Muskoka special express, Mondays only, July and August.

Great Reduction in Price Hard Coal

P. BURNS

will sell the celebrated Scranton Coal at Special Rates for Prompt Delivery.

All our Coal is guaranteed to weigh 2000 pounds to the ton. It will be to the advantage of consumers of coal to call on us before ordering.

OFFICES AND YARDS, Cor. Bathurst and Front streets.
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THE COAL RING BUSTED!

And I Have Busted it,

DOWN TO $6 A TON, ALL SIZES!

Leave or telephone your orders to my offices, 25 Queen street west and Corner of Jarvis and Queen streets.

C. J. SMITH,
THE COAL DEALER.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND NO. 57.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the current half-year, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 24th day of November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

D. COULSON, Cashier.

5555 Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 29th October, 1884.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO 1.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of THREE PER CENT. Upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been this day declared for the period from 1st of March to 30th November, 1884 (computed from the dates of the several payments thereon), and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after Monday, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.

October, 23rd, 1884. 53-81ts

INSURE IN THE Canada Life Assurance Company

And you will share in the DIVISION OF PROFITS NEXT YEAR.

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Brokers, 53 King Street East.

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Our arrangements are complete for placing orders either for cash or on margin, for grain and provisions Chicago, and stocks in New York. We are enabled to receive quick service and are kept constantly posted as to all the principal causes that may influence prices.

Any business entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to, and we will be happy to furnish at all times any information we have about the markets.

We do a strictly commission business and will handle none other. 135

A. T. KIRK,
Member of Toronto Stock Exchange,
British America Assurance Buildings,

Buys and sells on commission Stocks, Bonds and Debentures. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

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STOCK BROKERS.

(Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in on the

Toronto, Montreal, New York STOCK EXCHANGES,

Also execute orders on the

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in grain and Provisions.

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26 TORONTO STREET.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency of disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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WHAT NEXT!!

Chambers' Journal, from 1869 to 1883, unbound, clean, a few parts wanting, 15 vols.; 60c. per year. Blackwood's Magazine, from 1867 to 1878 inclusive, wants only July, 1872; 60c. per year London Graphic, 7 years, from 1872 to 1878 inclusive, a few numbers wanting; 5c. per number. Second-hand books bought in large or small quantities by

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