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FRIDAY MORNNG, FEB. 5, 1886.

Inter-Provincial Trade.

The enemies of Canada's National Policy still keep up the howl that as a means of developing trade between the provinces it is a dead failure. In connection with which there are two points to be made—First, that the wish is father to the thought; and, second, that the allegation rests upon a state of things which once was, rather than on facts of the present day. For instance, the Province of Manitoba, quite recently supplied with butter from Ontario, has now a large surplus to sell, and is going to send it to British Columbia, where it is sure to find a quick and profitable market. In time past the Pacific province has had to draw its supplies of butter from California, Oregon, and Washington territory. But the Canadian Pacific has changed all that, and it is going to stay changed, too. Again, contrary to what is generally believed by commercial union men here, the exclusion of American flour, so far as the ridiculously low duty of 50 cents per barrel could exclude it—has positively benefitted the people of the maritime provinces in no small degree. They used to be supplied mostly with the very sweepings of American mills and warehouses, paying for this miserable stuff fifty per cent. more than it was worth. Now Ontario and Montreal millers are competing eagerly for their custom, and emulate each other in sending to St. John and Halifax the very pick and choice of the market, and all at very low prices. The real truth of the matter is that the world is moving, especially that part of it called Canada, and that inter-provincial trade is rapidly growing, while old fogies are grumbling because it does not grow. The old fogies aforesaid continue to dream of the past, with their eyes so closed to the present that they fail to see what is going on right under their noses. And a year hence they will be in a worse box even than they are now.

Vulgarity Snubbed.

Once more the Globe has put its foot into it. The universal disapprobation with which his treatment of the Laurence case has been received ought to be a lesson to Deacon Cameron. Captain Streatfield, presumably with the authority of his excellency, and certainly with crushing politeness, has refuted the Globe's loose and inaccurate charges of favoritism to English "bloods." Mr. Laurence has been some years in the country and had passed the civil service examination. He had done all he could to assimilate himself with the native citizens of a country that invites emigrants to its shores and values them at $60 a head! Out of the very flimsiest material and with cruel kindness to the lad Stewart, displaced for proved incompetence, the hired assassin of the Globe manufactures a grievance. Thinking to tickle the know-nothing element it cries, "Canada to the Canadians," ignoring the fact that those who had taken exception to the appointment of Englishmen to high posts in the Canadian public service, had only objected to the importation of Englishmen expressly to fill situations, which could be equally well filled by Canadians, whether by nativity or adoption, already among us. First, therefore, the Globe writer was stupid, and then he was rude refusing with the obstinacy of ignorance to acknowledge a mistake, that it might then have been supposed he had fallen into by accident. The way of the transgressor is hard: but it is among the old unmanly traditions of the Globe never to retract. Tell a lie and stick to it has been the eleventh commandment emblazoned on the walls of our contemporary's tabernacle, and the deacon is not the man to break a commandment. It is by these means, however, that the influence of a once powerful paper is slipping from it, and big or little a mistake to its discredit is becoming a matter of every day occurrence.

The Right Kind of "Municipal Socialism."

The Philadelphia Record is "sound on the goose question." It says that a municipal corporation need not make a dollar of money out of its monopoly of gas and water. A private gas or water company, on the other hand, must make profits on its investment or become bankrupt. The cheaper and more abundant the gas and water of a city the better for the security and health of its inhabitants. When the dark places of a city are lighted up with plentiful supplies of gas the dangers of robberies, burglaries and other crimes against persons and property are lessened. A city can then well afford to supply its inhabitants with gas below cost, if necessary, and make up the deficit from other sources of revenue. But a private corporation owning the monopoly of the city's gas is governed only by the consideration of profit. The interests of the city in cheap gas must always yield to the interests of the owners and stockholders of the private monopoly. For these reasons no city government that consults the welfare of its inhabitants can ever be persuaded to surrender control over its supplies of gas, no matter with what specious pretexts cunning and greed may seek to cover the scheme.

All this is "true as preaching," and by sheer force of truth it must tell on public opinion. An incident of the day in England is Mr. Goschen's defence of his vote against the Collings' amendment on the ground that he was elected to oppose the "municipal socialism" of Mr. Chamberlain. However this may be, the ownership and control, by every city, of gas works and other means of producing light, is certainly the right kind of municipal socialism. The arguments in favor of it are simply unanswerable—overwhelming. Nor is it regarded in England as at all socialistic in the sense of being dangerous to the British constitution. The prosperous and steady-going city of Bradford, in Yorkshire, makes its own gas, supplies it to the citizens at a price phenomenally cheap, and does not lose money by the operation, either. More of this kind of municipal socialism is wanted in Toronto, and in Canadian cities and towns generally.

A Magnificent Description.

The London Free Press fairly excels itself in the following description of the magnificent pile which is now the headquarters of legislation and administration for Ontario:

The assembly meets in a most excellent and well appointed chamber. It is only used for six weeks in the year, and all the rest of the time silence reigns within its walls. So far from being "a stable," it is a magnificent apartment, well carpeted, well cushioned, has suitable desks and chairs for the members, and a table on which the royal insignia reclines in the form of a golden mace. Mr. Speaker sits there in cocked hat and official robes, and ushers and pages attend as at a regal court. The little premier does not object to the place, but rather likes it. As he sits there behind his desk, with stovepipe hat well drawn down and tipped forward upon his head, his feet resting upon the familiar warming pan; as he sits there looking out from the shadow of that hat-rim, through a pair of large shining spectacles, the mouth parted and elongated by a grin, what a picture he presents, so self-satisfied, striking and eminently suggestive! He does not grumble and find fault with the room, or call it "a stable." It is only those who smell fat jobs and contracts that are crying out and forcing him into this uncalled-for expenditure. Mr. Mowat does not want it; Mr. Meredith does not seek for it; the farmers of the country are not asking for it. The most of people are well enough pleased with the chamber as it is, a well carpeted, well ventilated, and in every way a desirable room to meet in. It is simply absurd to call it "a stable," though no doubt there have been at times some mulish people in it. So much for the chamber. The refreshment rooms adjoining are furnished with a large number of excellent and highly polished tables, the chairs in which the members sit, to eat, lounge, or smoke, to say nothing of any other recourses by which the tedium of debate is relieved by the members from Scott act counties, are all elegant and comfortable. The viands supplied there come in smoking hot, often redolent of onions, and in all respects the members are well stabled there.

Thanks to the Free Press for letting us know how stylish and splendid everything is down there. We had no idea the old place was half so grand.

Lessons From the Bench.

Mr. Justice Rose dealt out law and justice yesterday to a considerable number of criminals, with a heavy hand in some cases, but with a lenient regard for circumstances in others. Duffy, who was sent down for fifteen years, was shown to have a bad record. The judge gave him to understand that he had had a narrow escape from a life sentence, which he intended to make the portion of every burglar caught with deadly weapons in his possession. The number of convictions for forgery at the present assize is quite remarkable, and would indicate that while ability to use the pen is general in this community it is frequently used not wisely but too freely. Some of the autograph artists got off more lightly than might have been anticipated, but such was not the luck of Geo. M. Bingham, who had been in the jail since last autumn, and who was sentenced to twenty-three months in the central prison. The cash proceeds of Bingham's forgery were comparatively trifling, but as "it is a sin to steal a pin" that availed him nothing. The prisoner's excuse for his crime was not logical, and so the judge pronounced it, but it was suggestive. Here was a man employed in the responsible dual position of ticket agent and telegraph operator at the beggarly salary of six dollars per week. As was pointed out to him from the bench, he ought to have lived within his income, paying no more than two dollars per week for his board, if necessary; but we doubt if a man who is compelled to live in a two dollar per week boarding house is much better off than a man who boards gratuitously in prison. If a man with sufficient intelligence and training to sell tickets and manage a telegraph office for a railway company cannot command the comforts of life, it will pay the rising generation and their friends to be cautious about the choice of callings for the future wage-earners of this country.

With an amusingly innocent air the Guelph Mercury notes that notwithstanding the adoption of the Scott act the liquor dealers and brewers of the royal city are as energetically engaged in getting their annual stock of ice as they ever were during any previous season, and adds that the Guelphites are thus assured of a good supply of iced temperance drinks for the coming summer. The man who looks to a brewery for his temperance drinks is more cunning than he pretends to be. What is needed in Guelph is an amendment to the Scott act prohibiting the storage of ice.

Down in Arkansas the civil service law don't run, although the civil servants sometimes do. The citizens of Quincy in that state, having made up their minds that they needed a change of postmasters, took down their guns and chased the incumbent of the office into the woods. If such methods of reform were possible in Canada our gun clubs would be much more popular in many districts than they now are.

The Waterloo Chronicle congratulates the Globe upon having again changed its alleged mind concerning the enforcement of the Scott act when it discovered that it had misapprehended Mr. Mowat's intentions thereanent. It is no trouble to the Deacon to change his mind, which is in a constant state of transition. We wish a change of heart came as easily to him.

The Prince of Wales appears to be a man of conciliation, probably with an eye to future eventualities. Not very long ago he caused it to be made known, through the columns of that widely circulated workingman's paper, Lloyd's Weekly—that he looked for further important developments of popular power in the near future, and would be prepared to accept "anything in reason," as we may say. And the other day himself and the Princess were conspicuous at the marriage of Mr. Gladstone's daughter, which will undoubtedly help to make him popular with the radical majority.

While the other governments of this much indebted earth are perplexed by deficits, the Washington authorities are asking what they shall do to be saved from their surplus. The committee on ways and means is discussing a proposition to limit the accumulations of the national treasury to $100,000,000, by providing that when the surplus outgrows that amount to apply the excess to the payment of the interest bearing debt of the country. This scheme for getting rid of too much of a good thing will be opposed by the "gold bugs," as the heavy financiers are called, who think it not to their purpose that interest bearing bonds should be rapidly redeemed, land by the revenue reformers or free traders, who make of the plethoric purse of the nation an argument against the maintenance of high duties. The protectionists some years ago proposed to reduce the embarrassment of riches by throwing off the internal revenue upon whisky, but this did not suit the temperance men, nor many others who think that so long as whisky is made it ought to be taxed heavily. This is why a surplus has become a bone of contention in the United States, while deficits are bones of contention everywhere else.

We cannot admire too much the facility with which both grit and tory editors extract sunbeams from the Lotbiniere cucumber. The able grit organist assures us that the election of his party's candidate by a majority of 63 was little short of a miracle, in view of the powerful monetary and governmental influences arrayed against him. Such a triumph is the death-knell of an effete and corrupt toryism, against which a free people have arisen in their might to hurl from power the worst government, etc., etc. The sagacious tory journalist perceives in a rouge majority of 63, polled in a county where the rouge majority used to run up into the hundreds and thousands, the final blow to an unpatriotic faction, which forfeited long ago the confidence of every doubtful constituency, and is now on its last legs in its former strongholds, because it has no policy, etc., etc. When the pot and the kettle come into collision, this is the sort of music they invariably make. The truth is that the result in Lotbiniere is of little or no importance one way or the other.

The wisdom and morality of making a jury agree, either by the locking up or the starving process, or by both, are questionable. It is impossible to understand how jurors who find themselves at variance after several hours' consultation and discussion, can honestly come to an agreement because some of them are anxious to regain their freedom or to gratify their appetites. Under such compulsion the issue becomes a question of physical endurance and not one of conscientious conviction. There is little more reliance to be placed in the finding of a jury so constrained than there would be in the faith of a convert to christianity who professed the faith because he was promised a dinner for doing so. If jurors must be coerced let the judge order the officers of his court to beat them with their staves until the desired verdict is found. If compulsion be proper the more violent the compulsion the quicker and the better.

We are glad to be able to infer from the tone of several government organs that the people of the Northwest territory will shortly be enabled to send representatives to the federal parliament. This will be a good thing for themselves, for the government and for the country. It will place them in a position to make their grievances known without resort to the doubtful friendship of Dewdney and his underlings, it will prevent the government from being misled by the misrepresentations of dishonest officials and will go far to prevent a repetition of those mistakes which have heretofore cost the country dearly. Let it be added to all this that the change may also enable Lord Boyle and Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin to swell the ranks of the saw log city's aristocracy.

W. H. Jackson, Riel's so-called "private secretary," appears to be making an easy living in the United states in the role of a patriotic philanthropist. The latest report places him at Chicago, whither he has gone to secure the release of the Indian and half-breed prisoners. All this is gravely telegraphed by the young men of the associated press, whose sense of the absurd is dull, and who see nothing absurd in a pilgrimage to Chicago to demand forgiveness for prisoners over whom the United States has no control. When the prisoners shall have been released, as they shortly will be, Jackson will insist that he was the cause of it. He is undoubtedly a crooked crank, but it does not require much intelligence to impose upon the Anglophobes across the border. All that is necessary is a pretence of twisting the British lion's tail.

The American papers are making a great blow just now over what they call "a new feature in telegraphy" — an invention whereby messages can be both received and sent by a railway train while in motion. It was tried on Staten island, and worked well, so it is said. It only remains to add that a number of years ago an invention for the same purpose was brought out and we believe patented by Mr. Black of Hamilton, for a long time manager of the Montreal Telegraph office there, and an accomplished electrician.

Mr. Gladstone enters office with considerable prestige of victory over Salisbury, but still with a heavy shadow of doubt in the public mind whether he will be able to do very much better than his conservative rival. It is given out that he will settle the land question first, and that of home rule afterwards; but this is the very thing to which Parnell and the nationalists are bitterly opposed. But he may have made terms with them before undertaking the task; and that is *the* thing that the country now waits to see confirmed or disproved.

A National Currency.

Editor World: I've traveled over Canada a good deal for a Toronto house, going east to Halifax. I always start out with U. S. bills and have no trouble. Some time ago, whenever I came back with maritime bills, I had to undergo a shaving process of 4 to 10 per cent. The Yankees must have several millions of their money circulated in Canada, of which they get the full benefit. If we had national notes like their greenbacks there is no reason why we should not float a large amount of them among our neighbors and thus get even. We ought to have currency universal at least in Canada and passable all over the continent for that matter.

DRUMMER BOY.

Running Down Our Own Town.

Editor World: Our attention was directed this morning to a two-column article that appeared in the Evening News of the 2nd inst., under the head "In the Station Cells," in which the supposed writer describes some of the arrests made by the police. The whole was clipped from a New York World of recent date, and even the hideous cuts which spaced out their columns were miserable reproductions of the ones that appeared in the same paper. Still this elastic-minded pirate endeavors to lay the scene of another's labors at his own doorstep, and in doing so cast a slur upon the people of Toronto. What must the non-resident readers of this paper think of Toronto when one of its daily papers dresses up its scissored booty as original and serves it out to them in this way? We do not think that any paper is doing the town that supports it justice by publishing any such articles if false, and this one is false, that is so far as Toronto is concerned.

W.H.G.

SCIENTIFIC TRUTH!

Regarding the Functions of an Important Organ, of Which the Public Knows But Little, Worthy Careful Consideration.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:
Will you kindly permit us to make known to the public the facts we have learned during the past eight years, concerning disorders of the human Kidneys and the organs which diseased Kidneys so easily break down? You are conducting a scientific paper, and are unprejudiced except in favor of TRUTH. It is needless to say no medical journal of "Code" standing would admit these *facts*, for very obvious reasons.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Proprietors of "Warner's Safe Cure."

That we may emphasize and clearly explain the relation the kidneys sustain to the general health, and how much is dependent upon them, we propose, metaphorically speaking, to take one from the human body, place in the wash-bowl before us, and examine it for the public benefit.

You will imagine that we have before us a body shaped like a bean, smooth and glistening, about four inches in length, two in width, and one in thickness. It ordinarily weighs in the adult male, about five ounces, but is somewhat lighter in the female. A small organ? you say. But understand, the body of the average size man contains about *ten quarts of blood, of which every drop passes through these filters or sewers*, as they may be called, *many times a day*, as often as through the heart, making a complete revolution in *three minutes*. From the blood they separate the waste material, working away steadily, night and day, sleeping or waking, tireless as the heart itself, and fully of as much vital importance; removing impurities from 65 *gallons of blood each hour*, or about 49 barrels each day, or 9125 hogsheads a year! What a wonder that the kidneys can last any length of time under this prodigious strain, treated and neglected as they are! We slice this delicate organ open lengthwise with our knife, and will roughly describe its interior.

We find it to be of a reddish-brown color, soft and easily torn; filled with hundreds of little tubes, short and thread-like, starting from the arteries, ending in a little tuft about midway from the outside opening into a cavity of considerable size, which is called the pelvis or, roughly speaking, a sac, which is for the purpose of holding the water to further undergo purification before it passes down from here into the ureters, and so on to the outside of the body. These little tubes are the filters which do their work automatically, and *right here is where the disease of the kidney first begins.*

Doing the vast amount of work which they are obliged to, from the slightest irregularity in our habits, from cold, from high living, from stimulants or a thousand and one other causes which occur every day, they become somewhat weakened in their nerve force.

What is the result? Congestion or stoppage of the current of blood in the small blood vessels surrounding them, which becomes blocked; these delicate membranes are irritated; inflammation is set up, then pus is formed, which collects in the pelvis or sac; the tubes are at first partially, and soon are totally, unable to do their work. The pelvic sac goes on distending with this corruption, pressing upon the blood vessels. All this time, remember, the blood, which is entering the kidneys to be filtered, is *passing through this terrible, disgusting pus*, for it cannot take any other route!

Stop and think of it for a moment. Do you realize the importance, nay the vital necessity, of having the kidneys in order? Can you expect when they are diseased or obstructed, no matter how little, that you can have *pure blood and escape disease?* It would be just as reasonable to expect, if a pest house were set across Broadway and countless thousands were compelled to go through its pestilential doors, an escape from contagion and disease, as for one to expect the blood to escape pollution when constantly running through a diseased kidney.

Now, what is the result? Why, that the blood takes up and deposits this poison as it sweeps along into every organ, into every inch of muscle, tissue, flesh and bone, from your head to your feet. And whenever, from hereditary influence or otherwise, some part of the body is weaker than another, a countless train of diseases is established, such as consumption, in weak lungs; dyspepsia, where there is a delicate stomach; nervousness, insanity, paralysis or heart disease in those who have weak nerves.

The heart must soon feel the effects of the poison, as it requires pure blood to keep it in right action. It increases its stroke in number and force to compensate for the natural stimulus wanting, in its endeavor to crowd the impure blood through this obstruction, causing pain, palpitation, or an out-of-breath feeling. Unnatural as this forced labor is, the heart must soon falter, becoming weaker and weaker until one day it *suddenly stops*, and death from apparent "heart disease" is the verdict!

But the medical profession, learned and dignified, call these diseases by high-sounding names, treat them alone, and patients die, *for the arteries are carrying slow death to the affected part*, constantly adding fuel brought from these suppurating, pus-laden kidneys which here in our wash-bowl are very putrefaction itself, and which should have been cured first.

But this is not all the kidneys have to do; for you must remember that each adult takes about seven pounds of nourishment every twenty-four hours to supply the waste of the body which is constantly going on, a waste equal to the quantity taken. This, too, the kidneys have to separate from the blood with all other decomposing matter.

But you say, "my kidneys are all right. I have no pain in the back." Mistaken man! People die of kidney disease of so bad a character that the organs are rotten, and yet they have *never there had a pain nor an ache.*

Why? Because the disease begins, as we have shown, in the interior of the kidney, where *there are few nerves of feeling* to convey the sensation of pain. Why this is so we may never know.

When you consider their great work, the delicacy of their structure, the ease with which they are deranged, can you wonder at the ill health of our men and women? Health and long life cannot be expected when so vital an organ is impaired. No wonder some writers say we are degenerating. Don't you see the great, the extreme importance of keeping this machinery in working order? Could the finest engine do even a fractional part of this work, without attention from the engineer? Don't you see how dangerous this hidden disease is? It is lurking about us constantly, without giving any indication of its presence.

The most skillful physicians cannot detect it at times, *for the kidneys themselves cannot be examined* by any means which we have at our command. Even an analysis of the water, chemically and microscopically, reveals nothing definite in many cases, even when the kidneys are fairly broken down.

Then look out for them, as disease, no matter where situated, to 93 per cent., as shown by after-death examinations, has its origin in the breaking down of these secreting tubes in the interior of the kidney.

As you value health, as you desire long life free from sickness and suffering, give these organs some attention. Keep them in good condition and thus prevent (as is easily done) all disease.

Warner's Safe Cure, as it becomes year after year better known for its wonderful cures and its power over the kidneys, has done and is doing more to increase the average duration of life than all the physicians and medicines known. Warner's Safe Cure is a true specific, mild but certain, harmless but energetic and agreeable to the taste.

Take it when sick as a cure, and never let a month go by if you need it, without taking a few bottles as a preventive, that the kidneys may be kept in proper order, the blood pure, that health and long life may be your blessing.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4.

The local produce and breadstuffs markets remain unchanged.

The paper maturing to-day was fairly well met, and both the banks and the merchants seem satisfied.

A sale to Cox & Co. quotes Northwest Land at 80c, and Hudson Bay at 203.

Consols are quoted 109 9-16.

Sales on Toronto Stock Exchange this forenoon: Ontario 2 at 109, Merchants' 25 at 118, Commerce 20 at 121½, Federal 13 at 163, Northwest Land 50, 50 at 79½, 50 at 79¾, 20, 80, 20, 30 at 80½, 7 at 79½. Afternoon sales: Ontario 10 at 109½, Commerce 20 at 121½, Imperial 20 at 133, Dominion 10 at 205, Northwest Land 90, 190 at 80½, 20 at 80½.

Sales on Montreal Stock Exchange this forenoon: Montreal Tel. Co. 75 at 114, 25, 100 at 114, Northwest 200, 200 at 80, Commerce 25 at 121½, C. P. R. 100 at 65. Afternoon sales: Montreal 25 at 205½.

Direct cables to John Stark & Co. quote Northwest Land at 81s in Edinburgh and 80s in London in the morning. In the afternoon market weak; sellers at 80s in Edinburgh.

The city furriers report the present season to have been the most successful for many years.

The prices of green hides have declined a ½ cent.

In Montreal there has been more activity in molasses, which have received more attention from buyers, who have paid an advance from last prices, having taken over 100 puncheons of Barbadoes at over 30c. The stock is said to be now well concentrated and firmly held at 32c., which is expected to be made when the Lenten demand arises.

The Winnipeg Commercial says: In most lines the prospects for a large spring trade continue favorable and merchants are hopeful and confident. Collections have not been as free as during December, but the amount falling due this month is very light, and taking all in all there is little room for complaint.

Little actual change has taken place in the Montreal butter market, which continues quiet but steady to firm under a fair local demand and moderate stocks.

Toronto Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal, 206¾, 206¼; Ontario 110, 109; Toronto, buyers, 188½; Merchants', 118½, 117¾; Commerce, 121¾, 121½; Imperial, 134, 133; Federal 164, 163; Dominion, 206, 204¾; Standard 122¾, 121½; Hamilton, buyers, 120½; British America, sellers 96; Western Assurance, buyers, 122; Consumers' Gas, buyers 153; Dominion Telegraph, sellers, 95; Montreal Telegraph, sellers 115½; Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land Co., 80, 50½; Northwest Land Co., 80½, 79½; Real Estate Loan and Debenture Co., buyers, 46½.

Montreal Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal, 206¾, 206½; Ontario, 111, 109½; Molsons, 125, 122½; Toronto, 189, 188½; Merchants', 118¾, 117¾; Commerce, 121¾, 121½; C. P. R., xd., 65, 64½; Montreal Telegraph Co., 115, 113; Richelieu, xd., 59½, 58½; Passenger, 125, 124; Gas, 193½, 193; Northwest Land, 81s, 80s, 3d.

Trade Topics.

There is little change to note in the drug trade. Essential oils are a shade firmer, and gum arabic continues to advance.

Kerr, the Paisley thread manufacturer, is likely to open a factory in this city.

There is no improvement in the Chicago horse market. In Boston the supply has increased, and in Montreal the demand is good, and prices steady.

In provisions a firmer feeling is prevalent in meats, but butter continues inactive and cheese steady but firm.

In groceries trade is fair, and the past few weeks has been on the whole satisfactory. There is no feature of interest to note. Teas are active, with low grades scarce. There is a light demand for sugars and no improvement is expected for some weeks.

The Farmers' Market.

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were fair and prices steady. About 1800 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 80c to 81½c for fall, 70c to 81c for spring, and at 68c to 69c for goose. Barley unchanged, with sales of 1500 bushels at 52c to 56c. Oats steady, selling at 35½c to 36½c for about 200 bushels. Peas sold at 57c to 58½c a bush for 200 bushels. Rye nominal at 50c. Hay in fair supply and prices steady: thirty loads sold at $10 to $12 for clover, and at $13 to $14.75 for timothy. Straw easy, selling at $8 to $10 a ton. Hogs are firm at $5.75 to $6.25. Beef $3 to $4.50 for forequarters, and at $6 to $7.50 for hindquarters. Lamb, $7 to $8.50; and mutton, $6 to $7.50 per 100 lbs.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—Flour—Receipts 650 brls. Sales none reported. The market is quiet at generally unchanged rates. Demand limited to pressing local wants. Grain and provisions unchanged.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9 3-16c, New Orleans 9½c. Flour—Receipts 8000 bbls., dull and in some cases slightly lower; sales 11,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 16,000 bush., exports 42,000 bush., ½c to ¾c higher; sales 2,930,000 bush. future, 85,000 bush. spot: No. 2 spring 92c, No. 2 red 86½c f.o.b., No. 1 white 91½c, No. 2 red Feb. 85½c to 90c, March 90c to 90½c, May 92½c to 93½c. Corn—Receipts 82,000 bush.; spot ½c to 1c. options ½c to ¾c higher, closing firm; exports 40,000 bush.; sales 1,176,000 bush. future, 237,000 bush. spot, ungraded 48½c to 50c; No. 2 Feb. 50c to 50½c, March 48½c to 49½c, May 48½c to 48¾c. Oats—Receipts 19,000 bush., very dull; sales 5,000 bush. future; 18,000 bush. spot; No. 2 32c, mixed western 27c to 28c, white do. 40c to 43½c. Rye—No. 2 March 37½c, Feb. 37½c, May 37½c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat advanced in opening, fluctuated and closed at yesterday's figures. Sales ranged: February 79½c to 79c, March 78½c to 79½c, May 82½c to 84½c. No. 2 spring 79½c to 81½c. Corn firm; cash, February and March closed 36 3-16c, May closed 40c. Oats quiet; cash 25½c, to 25¾c, March 23½c, May 24 13-16c. Pork opened easy, declined 20c, closing at inside figures; cash $11.10 to $11.12½, Feb. $11.10 to $11.30, May $11.35 to $11.55. Lard steady; cash and February $6.12½, March $6.17½, May $6.27½. Boxed meats—dry salted shoulders $5.25 to $5½; short rib sides $5.52½ to $5.55, short clear sides $5.85 to $5.90. Receipts—Flour 13,000 bbls, wheat 15,000 bush, corn 110,000 bush, oats 95,000 bush, rye 3000 bush, barley 36,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 11,000 bbls, wheat 10,000 bush, corn 86,000 bush, oats 102,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 28,000 bush.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—Spring wheat 6s 11d to 7s 1d; red winter 6s 11d to 7s 1d; No. 1 Cal. 6s 9d to 6s 11d; No. 2 Cal. 6s 6d to 6s 8d. Corn, 4s 2d. Peas 5s 3d. Pork 51s. Lard 32s 3d. Bacon, 29s. Tallow 28s 6d. Cheese 48s 6d.

OSWEGO, Feb. 4.—Barley unchanged No. 2 Canada 78c. No. 3 extra Canada 68c. No. 3 extra Canada 74c. Rye held at 60c in bond.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCHES—London, Feb. 4.—Floating cargoes—Wheat quiet and steady; corn nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat dull; corn steady and very little Russian offering. Liverpool—Spot wheat slow; corn firm. On passage to continent—Wheat 270,000 quarters; corn 210,000. Paris—Wheat and flour unchanged.

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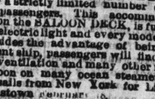
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