THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year..... $3.00 | Four Months..... $1.00
Six Months..... 1.50 | One Month..... 25
No charge for city delivery or postage. Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL

Ordinary commercial advertisements..... 6 cents.
Monetary advertisements..... 10 cents.
Financial statements as reading matter..... 12½ cents.
Amusements..... 10 cents.

Condensed advertisements a cent a word. Deaths, marriages and births 25 cents. Special rates for contract advertisements or reading notices, and for preferred positions.

Address all Communications: THE WORLD, Toronto.

W. F. MACLEAN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1884.

Steamship Monopoly.

The amalgamation of the Cunard and Guion steamship companies is likely to lead to more serious consequences than were at first apparent. They now own the fastest steamers plying between New York and Liverpool; they are able to make two trips weekly between these ports; and they will in all likelihood put on a new line between New York and London. By means of all these advantages the new company are in a fair way to control the mail service across the northern portion of the Atlantic, to say nothing of the passenger and light merchandize traffic. Like railways, steamship companies seem prone to fall into monopolies. It is to be hoped the Cunard-Guion union scheme is not one that will spread further.

Take Your Time.

Some people are in a great hurry to have the duty knocked off American lumber, on the ground that cheap lumber is a necessity in the Northwest. The Pilot Mound (Manitoba) Signal puts in the following plea:

In order to make the grain business of Manitoba what it should be, there is wanted good, strong dry granaries of sufficient size, with close floors, tight roofs, and walls that will keep out drifting snow. Such buildings cannot be made without plenty of lumber. A heavy duty on an article which this country does not produce and which the country can by no means do without, is at once placing the people between the devil and the deep sea. Not only should the government at once abolish the iniquitous duty on lumber, but the railways should reduce the freight on all description of boards to the lowest possible figure. By such a course they would largely increase the value of the products of this country, they would increase the traffic on their roads by increasing the prosperity of farmers and would advance the general business of the whole Northwest.

In reply we beg to say that whatever market for lumber the prairie regions afford is wanted, not for the border states, but for northern Ontario and British Columbia. We of this province have done the most to create the new market of the Northwest for lumber, and we want the good of it for ourselves, not for foreigners. Northern Ontario, including the region captured by Mr. Mowat, has a very large interest in keeping foreign competitors out of the lumber market of the prairies.

To the people of the Northwest themselves we would say—take your time, it will be all right shortly. Do wait just a little longer, till the railway be finished across the Rocky mountains, which will be before the close of next year. Then you will get from the Pacific slope all the lumber you can shake a stick at, and cheap, too. That will do for the region farthest west, while the eastern section will draw cheap and abundant supplies from northern Ontario. Patriotic Canadians should desire to see the lumber business of the prairies done by the vast new country of northern Ontario, rather than by Wisconsin and Minnesota. That is the way to build up the provinces together, and to build up a nation.

The Elections and the Stock Market.

The Pall Mall Gazette has called attention to what it considers the marvellous steadiness of the money market during a political crisis which in any other country but the States would, it says, have convulsed prices. It is interesting to notice the character of the various quotations during the election week.

As a matter of course, Gould's stocks most severely suffered. But, apart from this and the dearth of business in the grain exchange, the state of the market was not seriously affected. Jay Gould's stock, to which we have referred, fell gradually till Thursday. On this day the quotation for Union Pacific was 6¾ per cent.; Missouri Pacific, 2¾ per cent.; Wabash, not quoted at all; Texas Pacific, ¾ per cent.; Lackawanna, 3½ per cent.; Northern Pacific, ¾ per cent., and Central Pacific, 2⅜ per cent.; and on the previous Monday Union Pacific closed weak at 5⅞. Missouri Pacific at 92¾, Wabash at 4⅞, Texas Pacific at 10⅝, Lackawanna at 104½, Northern Pacific at 18½, and Central Pacific at 38½. On Friday and Saturday the market was considerably firmer, the change for the better being traced to Gould's turn-coat action in telegraphing his congratulations to Cleveland, and, as "Hermes" in the Chicago News says, "he was now a good democrat, and Gould's stocks were no longer republican securities, but democratic securities."

On the whole, then, the stock market gave no evidence of very serious fluctuations, and its generally normal condition warranted the Pall Mall Gazette's eulogistic surprise.

The Cholera.

A New Orleans paper had most unfortunately chosen the cessation of the cholera plague as a theme for congratulation worthy a place in the editorial columns, when within some forty-eight hours came the news of a fresh outbreak. On the whole the people in general have shown a remarkable freedom from excitement or panic, both during the period of the first invasion of the disease and at the present time, at the news of its reappearance. The secret of this is that they place implicit confidence in the scientific, medical and official persons whose duty it is to supervise the care of the sick and the measures for the prevention of contagion. And these persons have shown themselves worthy of such confidence. The epidemic of 1884 compares most favorably with the previous visitation of cholera in the European continent. These spread over vast areas of country; continued for longer periods of time; destroyed twice and sometimes three times the number that have succumbed to the plague of 1884; and were attended by none of the preventive and ameliorating conditions which have in this outbreak been so successfully employed. The present epidemic lasted but five months, and less than 20,000 persons were carried off by it. The statistics of the number of deaths have something to teach: the cities suffered close upon ten times as severely as the rural districts; Italy lost twice as many as France, the beautiful Naples, with its ill-omened "see Naples and die," contributing almost half the total number of deaths. The towns seem to have suffered in proportion to their unsanitary condition; the country to have escaped almost entirely.

Jamaica Refuses.

The legislative council of Jamaica, by a vote of eight to one, has rejected a resolution in favor of annexation to Canada. Mr. Solomon brought the matter up, and found himself the only "yea" for his own resolution, with eight "nays" against him. This puts the question away down at the foot of the docket; and nobody knows when it may next be reached in the order of business.

In the course of his speech Mr. Solomon read a letter which he had received from Sir John Macdonald as follows:

OTTAWA, Sept. 25, 1884.—Dear Mr. Solomon,—Since we had the pleasure of seeing you here the subject of your unofficial mission has been discussed in council. We are of opinion that the question of a political union is one surrounded with difficulties, which may, however, prove not to be insuperable. Our information is exceedingly limited, and we are therefore not in a position to express any decided opinion on the subject. If her majesty's government give their consent, the government of Canada will be in go ready to enter upon the consideration of the two important questions; first, of a political union, and, failing that, of a commercial arrangement. The discussion of the subject can be had either by letter or with a delegation from your government. Meanwhile we shall be very much obliged if you will send us such publications relating to Jamaica in the way of blue books, etc., as are available. We should also like to get copies of your tariff and of your customs and excise laws. I remain, dear Mr. Solomon, yours faithfully.

The question of a political union is one surrounded with difficulties, says Sir John. We should think so, very much surrounded indeed. He adds that two plans may be considered—first, of a political union, and failing that, of a commercial arrangement. In the interest of Canada the latter is by far the better of the two. The present difficulties of Jamaica are more of a commercial than a political character. What the island suffers from are evils commercial and industrial, and to cure them a remedy of corresponding character must be applied. The Globe will surely feel that an interesting part of its occupation is gone, now that the Jamaica question has been shelved, at all events for a time.

The report that a scheme is on foot for establishing a steamship line to Japan, in connection with the Canadian Pacific railway, is pretty well confirmed. Mr. Henry W. Denison, English secretary of the Japanese legation at Washington, has been at Ottawa, and has had an interview with Sir Leonard Tilley, who refers him to the Canadian railway company. It looks as if something were really going to be done in this important matter.

We feel quite sure that if necessary the ratepayers would cheerfully stand the trifle of extra expense that might be incurred were a few more girls added to the public library staff. Those now employed appear to be doing all that could be expected, but there are too few of them for the work. Frequently people whose time is valuable have to wait a long while before getting what they want. Mr. Bain should have the courage to ask for a little more money, and the directors should have the courage to allow it. Just a very little money would save the public from a great deal of vexation and loss of time.

"This is the last of Butler," so the American papers are very generally saying. The Massachusetts agitator comes out of the fight with his comb pretty badly cut, we should say.

English free traders may find a proof of the astonishing success of their system in the following despatch from Dominica, West Indies, dated yesterday: The legislative assembly has adopted a resolution declaring that the only solution of the present difficulties in the way of admitting the produce of the colony free into the United States will be to cede the island to America, and memorializing the British government to follow that course.

Just now the flow of gold from Europe to America is phenomenal. Two steamers that arrived at New York yesterday brought more than a million sterling of the precious stuff. This is a remarkable turn of the tide, for not very long ago it was running the other way.

The Shareholder says that the extraordinary shrinkage in stock exchange business in Montreal has caused some brokers to seek in New York what they cannot find at home—something to speculate on. But over the border the election excitement has so engaged the attention of the public that stock business is comparatively neglected, for the time being. However, once it is settled who is to be president the bulls and bears of Wall street will be at it again full tilt. The total transactions on the Toronto stock exchange for the last week of October amounted to 1223 shares (of which 348 were bank shares), as compared with a total of 5704 shares during the corresponding week of last year. Perhaps some of our Toronto brokers also are trying to make up in New York and Chicago for the lack of business at home.

The plumber is the same the world over. A congress of plumbers has been held at South Kensington, London. The London Sportsman suggests a report for them to make to the effect that no plumber shall be allowed to leave his work and go home for tools more than seven times a day; that no charge of more than $5000 shall be made for a job, and that in the event, during the coming winter, of a plumber being called in to stop a burst water pipe, he shall not be allowed more than a month in which to fetch such assistance as he may require from the uttermost part of London, Siberia, New York, Van Dieman's land, Laputa, Tom Tidler's Ground or other place; but that at the expiration of four calendar weeks from the date of his being called in he may be considered as having forfeited his claim to charge more than $500 for his time in so searching for assistance.

It Hasn't a High Opinion of Them.

From the Toronto Globe.

As nearly as we can make out from the local papers.

A Sensible Question.

From the Hamilton Times.

Why don't they adopt The Toronto World's plan, and raise the tariff on agricultural products?

Night Street Cars.

MR. EDITOR: You hit it right in suggesting street cars at 1 a.m. and 2 a.m. up Yonge and out Queen at ten cent fares. They would be a great convenience and would not be run at a loss to the company. I think Frank Smith now that the matter has been brought before him, should at least try the experiment for a month.

AVENUE ROAD.

The suggestion that the street car company should try the experiment is a good one—even if they only begin with a 1 o'clock car. We hope the senator and his colleagues will see their way to granting this convenience. In other cities they have been appreciated by the public.

"Archbishop of Toronto."

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In The World of to-day in your remarks on English Catholic's letter you make use of the term "archbishop of Toronto." Are you correct in using that term? Is Dr. Lynch the "archbishop of Toronto," or merely an "archbishop in Toronto."

Hanover, Nov. 1. READER.

In the opinion of The World Dr. Lynch is as much the archbishop of Toronto as Dr. Sweatman is bishop of Toronto. All these titles are in Canada mere assumptions on the part of those religious denominations giving and those individuals taking them. There is no state church in Canada. In England it is different. There it has been maintained that the Romnn catholic bishops in taking the title "bishop of such and such a place" were acting illegally. The queen and her advisers create the sees, the titles, and make the appointments thereto, and any one assuming them without the royal authority clearly violates the law. Here government has nothing to do with it, and it would be just as plausible for the writer to call himself Editor of Toronto—with the orthodox mark of the cross (†).

The Big Dailies and the Volunteers.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: It is refreshing to read the accurate notices which appear in your paper on volunteer matters. This fact is noticeable, as the "military gentlemen" who report for the blanket dailies, grind out the same old commonplaces of "stalwart Grenadiers," "boys in bottle green," "admiring citizens," "bugles made the windows rattle," "crack corps," etc., etc. Their military reportorial staffs seem to be in ignorance of two facts, first that our volunteers give time and money to the service, besides voting all drill pay to company funds, which are required to buy equipment not supplied by the militia department; second, that their notices are the just of all because of inaccuracy.

"THE BUGLER."

Don's Sell Federal Shares.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I cannot comprehend why the shares of the Federal bank are being sold at such an extremely low figure, since the bank has come under such discreet management. If the capital was reduced to half the amount, the net value would be $50 per share. I would advise all cash shareholders to hold their stock as I myself am doing and the present general manager will bring us out all right. SHAREHOLDER.

Toronto, Nov. 11, 1884.

Literary Little Bits.

Mr. Reid's Life of Sydney Smith is one of the events of the present London literary season.

Two original manuscripts of Lord Byron have recently come into the possession of a London firm of booksellers.

A new story by Julian Sturgis, My Friends and I, has just been published in London and has met with marked success.

Edmund Yates is about to give his literary recollections to the world in two volumes. They will be wildly interesting.

Will Carleton, the author of the celebrated Farm Ballads, had great success in London with recitals of his poems. His verses are as popular in England as in America.

A new novel by Jessie Fothergill is announced in London. It is called Peril. Miss Fothergill has recently been in America, but she had sense enough to keep out of New York literary society.

Exit Shakespeare.

From the New York Truth.

We are informed by cable that the English press has "copiously criticised" Mary Anderson's Juliet, which, we are told, is condemned as utterly wanting in passion, as melodramatic, as often vulgar and violent where she should be tragic, and her delivery of the verse ignorant. This means that Miss Anderson cannot act Juliet. It may be true, in a measure, but the same things may be said of Mr. Irving's acting in Shakespearean roles. Even his Shylock with his best among the Shakespearean plays of his repertoire, can be fairly described in the words in which Miss Anderson is condemned in London. But this does not prove that Irving is not a great actor. It simply emphasizes the fact that Shakespeare has practically left the stage—that modern taste rejects the traditions of the Kemble and the Kean schools alike, and that modern actors have lost the art of declamation of which the Shakespearean drama almost wholly consisted.

Origin of the Shropshires.

The original of the Shropshire Downs is an old English breed, which were kept on what was known as Marfee common, a tract of 600,000 agress. They were horned, black or brown-faced, hardy and constitutionally excellent, yielding a medium fine fleece of about two pounds weight, and about fifty pounds of excellent mutton when mature. Crossed with the Cotswold in the latter part of the last century, and later with the Leicesters and Southdowns, careful selection has produced a sheep without horns; face and legs of a peculiar spotted gray or darker color; small, fine head; handsome ears; thick but handsome neck; broad, deep breast—a round-barreled, broad-backed, fine-boned sheep, that at 2 years old will dress 100 pounds, and under extra feed, 120 pounds of good mutton. The fleece is long and glossy, and will yield about seven pounds of washed wool. The ewes are prolific and good mothers, and wherever known in the United States and Canada are highly prized.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WORLD OFFICE,
TORONTO, Nov. 11.

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

The following list of insolvencies were issued by Bradstreet's to-day: Ontario—Mrs. M. E. Cowan, fancy goods, Chatham, failed; W. T. Watson, fancy goods, Harriston, assigned; B. R. Poulin, general store, L'Orignal, assigned; W. Line & Co., wholesale hats and furs, London, stock sold to W. H. Storey for 58c on the dollar; T. W. Coleman, drugs, Stayner, offers [illegible]c on the dollar; Bligh & Co., paint manufacturers, St. Catharines, sheriff in possession; M. Allin, confectioner, Toronto, sold out by bailiff. Manitoba—J. G. McDonald, contractor, Winnipeg, sold out by sheriff.

Morning Sales—Commerce, 60 shares at 116¼. Federal, 10 at 45, 10 at 43¾, 10 at 42. Northwest Land, 100 at 38 seller 60 days. Canada Permanent, 2 at 210.

Afternoon Sales—Federal, 10 at 42, 10 at 43¾. London and Canada L. and A., 100 at 136.

MONTREAL.—Closing Prices—Montreal 190 asked, 189 offered; xd. 184¾ asked, 184 offered. Ontario 107¼ offered. Banque du Peuple 44 asked, 43 offered. Molsons 108¾ asked, 107 offered. Toronto 173 asked, 171 offered. Merchants 110¼ asked, 109¾ offered; xd. 107¼ asked, 106¾ offered. Northwest Land 38c. asked, 37c. offered. Canadian Pacific railway 43¼ 57a. offered. Commerce 116¾ asked, 116 offered; offered. Federal 41 asked, xd. 113 asked, 112½ offered. Federal Telegraph 110¼ asked, 36 offered. Richelieu and Ontario Navigation company 58¾ asked, 56 offered. City Passenger 114 asked, 112½ offered. Montreal Gas 174¾ asked, 174¼ offered.

Cable advices from London to-day quote Northwest Land shares at 40s. and Hudson Bay company at £2¼.

Sterling bills were quoted in New York to-day as follows: Three days $4.84½; sixty days at $4.80

LONDON, 11.30 a.m.—4½ per cents are quoted at 117¾. American securities are as follows: Erie 13¾; Illinois Central 117¾; Canadian Pacific 45¼, New York Central 88¾.

Federal was again weak to-day, selling down to 42 on thirty shares. In the afternoon it rallied to 43¾.

The following table gives the value of bank shares on the Toronto exchange for Aug., 1883, compared with those of June 24, 1884, and those quoted at yesterday's board:

	Aug. 31.	June 24.	Nov. 11, '84.
Federal	164	102	42
Ontario	117	105	107
Commerce	134¼	115¾	116¾
Toronto	187¾	175¼	172
Montreal	190	180¼	190
Merchants	123¾	109¾	109¾
Imperial	142¾	128	127¼
Dominion	204	186	185

New York, Nov. 11.—The majority of stocks showed considerable strength to day, especially Union Pacific and Western Union, the former advancing 1¼ and the latter ¾. New York Central gained ¾ and Lackawanna 1 point. The Granger were sluggish, and Central Pacific was weak during the greater part of the day, but rallied in the afternoon.

Closing prices: B. & O. 117¼, C. H. 85¾, D. L. 103, E. R. 12¼, J. C. 42¾, K. T. 14¼, L. N. 24¼, L. S. 95¼, N. Q. 42¾, N. W. 83¼, P. M. 50, P. U. 22¾, R. I. 99¾, S. F. 32¾, T. Z. 9, U. P. 49¾, W. U. 39¾, P. C. 82¾, X. K. 12¾, X. N. 91¾, W. S. B. 40¼, Y. Q. 91.

The opening, closing, highest and lowest prices in the leading stocks were:

	Open.	Close.	Highest.	Lowest.
Canada Southern	—	—	—	—
Canadian Pacific	—	—	—	—
Delaware & Lackawanna	102	103	103	102¾
Jersey Central	42	42¼	42¾	41¼
Louisville & Nashville	23¾	24¾	24¾	23¾
Lake Shore	65¾	66	66	65
Northwest	83¾	83¾	83¾	82¾
Northern Pacific	—	—	—	—
do do preferred	41¾	42¾	42¾	41¾
Pacific Mail	49¾	50	50	49¾
St. Paul	74¼	73¾	74¼	73¾
Union Pacific	48¾	49¾	49¾	48¾
Western Union	57¾	58¾	58¾	57¾

OIL CITY, Nov. 11.—Oil opened at 73½, closed 72¾, highest 74¼, low 8 7-8.

The failures last week are reported by Dun Wiman & Co. were 216. The previous week they numbered 257.

Bradstreet's reports the movement of merchandise last week smaller than for any week yet this year. The movement of produce eastward from Chicago is so restricted that currency has had to be shipped for the purposes of domestic exchanges.

The annual report of the Chicago and Atlantic railroad shows a deficiency of $91,992.

Produce Markets.

Wheat in Toronto rules firm at yesterday's prices. Five hundred bushels were sold at 74c to 75c for fall, 72c to 73c for spring, and 58c to 61c for goose. Barley was in fair demand, and sold at the usual prices ranging from 43c to 70c, the bulk of it bringing 57c to 60c. Oats are somewhat higher; three hundred loads were sold at 34c to 35c. Two loads of peas sold at 53c. Rye nominal at from 58c to 59c; none offering. Fifty loads of hay were marketed, bringing the following prices: $12 to $16.50 for timothy, $8 to $11 for clover. Straw sells for $9 to $11. Hogs firm at $5 to $6.25. Beef $4.50 to $5.50 for quarters and $6 to $7 for hindquarters. Mutton, carcass, $5 to $6. Lamb $6 to $5.50.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—Beef, roast 11 to 16c; sirloin steak, 13 to 15c; round steak, 10 to 13c; 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 12c; cheese, 12c to 15c; bacon, 10c to 14c; eggs, 21c to 25c; turkeys, 75c to $1.50; chickens, 35c to 45c, geese 60 to 70c; ducks 50 to 70c, partridge, 65c per brace; potatoes, per bag, 45c to 60c; apples, per barrel, 75c to $1.50; cabbages, 15c to 25c; 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.

Local Cattle Market.

Twenty car loads of cattle were disposed of at the Western market to-day. There was a brisk demand for good butchers' cattle, prices being strong at 3 to 4c per lb. The export demand was steady, but the supply of suitable grades was small, no good ones coming in. The price for export stands at 4½c. Six loads of feeders went at from 3½ to 4½c. Live pork is coming in slowly. Store hogs sold at 3½ to 3¾c, and fat at 4½ to 4½c. The supply of sheep is also very limited, being only half the quantity that was marketed on the previous Tuesday. Butchers' sheep sold at 3½c and export at 4c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—A quantity of long wheat thrown on the market to-day for New York account caused weakness. Prices for the first two hours showed a decline, but subsequently rallied and again dropped off closing fractionally below the opening. The visible supply of wheat has increased 2,250,000 bushels. Corn closed weak. Provisions dull. The fluctuations of the day were:—

	Open.	Close.	Highest.	Lowest.
Wheat—Nov.	$0.71¼	$0.71¼	$0.72¼	$0.71¼
Dec.	0.73¾	0.72¾	0.73¾	0.72¾
Jan.	0.74	0.73¾	0.74¾	0.73¾
Corn—Nov.	0.43¾	0.42¾	0.44¼	0.42¾
Dec.	0.39	0.38¼	0.39¼	0.38¾
Year	0.39¾	0.38¾	0.39¾	0.38¾
Oats—Nov.	0.25¾	0.25¾	0.25¾	0.25¼
Dec.	0.25¾	0.26	0.26	0.25¾
Pork—Nov.	12.75	—	—	—
Jan.	11.55	11.35	11.55	11.35
Lard—Nov.	6.95	6.95	6.97½	6.92½
Dec.	6.85	6.82½	6.85	6.82½

The visible supply of grain in America at present is the largest since 1859, and prices now rule lower than they have ever done since that date. The present visible supply is as follows: Wheat 38,343,187 bushels, corn 4,418,378 bushels, oats 3,261,944 bushels, rye 577,605, barley 2,228,445.

Beerbohm London cable says: Floating cargoes—Wheat dull; maize none offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected, no big business doing; maize quiet and steady. Arrivals off coast for orders—wheat small, maize nil. Liverpool—Spot wheat and maize dull. No. 1 California 6s 8d, No. 2 6s 5d, Arkansas red winter 6s 4d, white Michigan 6s 8d, spring 6s 5d, all a penny cheaper; maize 5s 5d, unchanged. Paris flour and wheat quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—Flour 10s to 11s 6d, spring wheat 6s 6d to 6s 7d, red winter 6s 1d to 6s 4d, No. 1 California 6s 8d to 6s 10d, No. 2 California 6s 4d to 6s 6d. Corn 5s 5½d. Peas 6s 11d. Barley 5s 6d. Oats 5s 5d. Pork 75s per bbl. Lard 38s 6d. Bacon 48s to 49s. Tallow 35s. Cheese 56s 6d. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Weather cold and clear. Receipts of wheat in three days 111,000 centals, of which 86,000 were American. Corn none.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—Flour—Receipts 1000 bbls.; sales, 100 superior extra at $4. Market quiet and steady. Grain and provisions unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Wheat lower; sales 2000 bush. white state at 82c; 1000 red state at 81c. Corn unchanged; sales 1000 bush. of high mixed at 58c. Oats scarce; white state 35c. Barley unchanged; sales 10,000 bush. No. 2 Canada at 70c, 10,000 bush. of Canada by sample at 73½c, 10,000 bush. by sample at 72c. Rye nominally 60c in bond. Canal freights—Wheat and peas 4½c, corn and rye 4c, barley 3½c to New York, 2½c to Albany. Lumber freights—$1.60 to Albany, $2.35 to New York. Lake receipts—Barley 52,000, lumber 401,000 ft.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10 1-16c, Orleans 10 5-16c. Flour—Receipts 34,000 bush., depressed, sales 12,000 bush., common $3.05 to $3.60, good $3.60 to $5.40, western extra $5.10 to $5.20, extra Ohio $3.10 to $5.40, Minnesota extra $5.25 to $5.40, double extra $5.30 to $5.50, others unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal firm and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 178,000 bush., weak, sales 6,170,000 bush. future 230,000 bush. spot; exports 28,000 bush.; No 2 red 82½c to 82¾c, No 1 red state 90c to 91c, No. 1 white state 83c, No. 2 red November 79½c to 80¼c, December 81½c to 82¼c. Rye steady. Barley firm, No. 2 Canada 75c. Malt quiet; 2-rowed state 75c. Corn—Receipts 63,000, bush., heavy; sales 912,000 bush. future, 89,000 bush. spot; exports 48,000 bush. No. 2 52¾c, to 53¼c, No. 2 November 52¾c to 53¼c, December 49c to 49½c, May 47½ to 48¼c. Oats—Receipts 79,000 bush., lower; sales 270,000 bush. future, 105,000 bush. spot; No. 2 32½c, mixed western 32c to 33c, No. 2 November 32½c to 32¾c, December 31½c to 32¼c. Hay, hops, and coffee unchanged, Sugar dull, standard A 5¾c to 5 15-16c, cut loaf and crushed 8¾c to 8¾c. Molasses quiet, New Orleans 40c to 55c. Rio steady. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow weak at ½c to 5 5-16c. Potatoes unchanged. Eggs firmer at 25c to 27c. Pork lower at 15c. Beef unchanged. Cut meats weak, pickled bellies 8c, shoulders 6¼c to 6¾, middles nominal. Lard lower at $7.50 to $7.55. Butter firm at 21c to 31c. Cheese firm at 9c to 12½c.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Flour weak. Wheat lower; November 71½c to 72½, December 72¾ to 73½c, January 73¾c to 74½c, No. 2 spring 71½c to 72½c. Corn irregular; cash 42½c to 43c, November 42½c to 44½c, year 38½c to 39½c, May 38½c. Oats strong; cash and November 25¾c, December 26¼c to 26½. Rye easier at 50c. Barley dull at 58c to 58½c. Pork irregular; tame $12.75 to $13, cash and year $11.30 to $11.45, Jan. $11.35 to $11.40. Lard lower, cash $7.07½ to $7.12½, November $6.92½ to $6.97, December $6.82½ to $6.85. Bulk meats easier; shoulders $5 to $5.25, short rib $6.50 to $7.50, short clear $7.10 to $7.15. Whisky steady and unchanged. Freight—Corn 2c. Receipts—Flour 21,000 bbls, wheat 237,000 bush., corn 116,000 bush., oats 45,000 bush., rye 9000 bush., barley 36,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 15,000 bbls., wheat 36,000 bush., corn 168,000 bush., oats 80,000 bush., rye 5000 bush., barley 20,000 bush.

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 29th of November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.

October, 23rd, 1884. 53-8ins

FREEHOLD LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 50.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company has been declared for the current half-year, payable on and after Monday, the first day of December next, at the office of the Company, Church street.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November inclusive. 1 3-1-3

S. C. WOOD,
Manager.

INSURE IN THE
Canada Life Assurance Company!
And you share in the
DIVISION OF PROFITS NEXT YEAR.
J. D. HENDERSON, Agent.
Office—46 King st. west, Toronto. 135

P. M. GOFF & CO.,
Brokers, 33 King Street East.

We receive over telegraphic ticker every fluctuation on the Chicago board of trade, the New York stock and petroleum exchanges, and cables giving course of the Liverpool and Paris markets.

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 services 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. E. AMES & CO.
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.

COX & CO.
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
Chicago Board of Trade
in grain and Provisions.
Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash or on margin
Daily cable quotations received.
26 TORONTO STREET.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS' COCOA
BREAKFAST.
"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.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in packages and tins only (½lb. and 1lb.) by Grocers labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

WHAT NEXT?
Chambers' Journal, from 1869 to 1883, unbound, clean, a few parts wanting, 13 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
W. R. COOKE, 170½ Yonge St.

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. Yonge street wharf.
BRANCH OFFICES, - - 51 King street east. 534 Queen street west. 390 Yonge street.
P. BURNS.
Telephone Communication between all offices. 135

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.

$6.00 PER TON
COAL AND WOOD
S. Crane & Co.
OFFICE—113 Queen St. West. Docks Foot of Church St. Telephone

C-O-A-L
ALL SIZES.
$6.00 PER TON. $6.00
VERY BEST QUALITY.
J. R. BAILEY & CO.,
32 KING STREET EAST. 34

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
Edwd. McKeown's.
New Mantles and Dolmans,
New Silks and Satins,
New Sealettes and Mantle Plushes,
New Broche Satins,
New Satin Merveilleux,
New Hosiery and Gloves,
New Underwear
New Laces and Lace Neckwear,
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.
Dress and Mantle Making a Specialty.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THE BEST BOOT
In the City
FOR $3, AT
W. WINDELER'S,
285 Queen Street West. 36

J. W. CHEESEWORTH.
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
A SPECIALTY.
Tourists' and Visitors' Orders Executed at the Shortest Possible Notice. 36
J. W. CHEESEWORTH,
106 KING STREET WEST.