THE TORONTO WORLD

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MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1886.

Amusements This Day and Evening.

Grand Opera House—W. H. Power's Company, "The Ivy Leaf."

Yonge-street Opera House—Wallack's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company—afternoon and evening.

Division and Confusion.

Was there ever such division and confusion of parties as are to be seen to-day in Great Britain, in Canada and in the United States? Not very long ago our mother country was content with two parties—Tories and Reformers—and these two appeared quite able between them to furnish all the politics wanted. These old names were dropped for the designations of Liberals and Conservatives respectively, but the division of the people into two great parties remained as before. Quite recently the Irish Home Rule agitation appears to have acted as a powerful disintegrator of party framework, and a solvent of party cohesion. Upon this question the Liberal party is visibly split asunder; and who can tell whether the Conservative party will endure Churchill's democracy tempered by Toryism without splitting, too? Ireland herself is divided, and the majority is not nearly so overwhelming, in either numbers or influence, as most people suppose.

Turn we now to the United States. The Republican party, after having held possession of the White House for twenty-four years, was beaten in the presidential election of 1884. The decisive majority against it in the State of New York was only a small one—some twelve hundred in about a million votes—but it sufficed; like Mercutio's wound, it was enough. Two notable defections from the Republican ranks did the business—first, the greater, that of the "Mugwumps," who alleged that they could not stomach Blaine, but who it is to be suspected had other reasons which they were not so fond of parading before the public. And, next—the lesser, that of the Prohibitionists, who carried away many votes from Blaine, while quite well aware that they never had the ghost of a chance of electing St. John.

And now the time has come for the Democratic party to split up. As we pointed out yesterday, it is divided on at least three important issues—protection or free trade; the silver question; and that as to the division of Federal offices between Democrats north and south respectively. There is also a bitter quarrel between the friends of President Cleveland on one side, and those of Governor Hill on the other, which just now makes Democratic politics in the State of New York a perfect study of confusion. Meantime, Henry George, like another imp of mischief, or demon of perversity, pops up on the scene; and it is the received opinion now that for every vote he may take from the Republicans he will take ten from the Democrats. He is a Democratic "Mugwump" of the most dangerous kind—to the party.

In Canada it was a split in the Reform party that gave the victory to Sir John in 1878. A large and influential section of that party flatly refused to believe that there was any natural and necessary connection between liberalism in politics and the mistaken commercial policy of free trade, a policy fitted to build up the interests of other countries at the expense of our own. They looked upon the question as one of *business* mainly—a question of dollars and cents, and of markets to sell in—and not at all as one interfering with the great principles of political Liberalism and human freedom. Having the courage of their convictions, they voted as they thought, and their weight thrown into the scale caused a change of government, quickly followed by Canada's Declaration of Commercial Independence, dated March 15, 1879.

Ah! it was my turn then, perhaps it is to be *your* turn now, we think we hear somebody saying. Well, the bold and decided stand taken by the Mail on more than one great question does seem likely to make a big split in the party heretofore unitedly supporting Sir John. But, granted that the split must come, and that it will be a big one when it comes, will it *get in its work* among the constituencies in time to beat Sir John in the Dominion general election shortly ensuing? We doubt it, after all. It would be a wonder if it did not reduce his majority; but it may do this while still leaving him enough to get along with. Then there is the split among the French themselves, on the matter of Riel's punishment. How that is going to work remains to be seen, but we shall not have long to wait for such indications as the result of the Quebec provincial elections can give us.

But the Reform party also has its splits and divisions, though prodigious efforts are made to keep them underground and concealed from public view. The present is remarkably a period of party division and party confusion; what the outcome of it all is to be would require a prophet to foretell. Dr. Wild might do worse than give us a lecture on the meaning of the word "Babel," from the Book of Genesis, and of the word "Upharsin" or "Peres," from the Book of Daniel. Can it be that the wily Sir John has designedly precipitated a crisis of party confusion, with the view of springing the surprise on the country and creating a new and difficult political situation, through the intricacies of which only himself can see the way? A situation so strange, so puzzling, and so unheard of in Canada before, that it shall set all the politicians wondering and blundering about it, each particular man-jack of them "looking nine ways at once, like a dog at a fair," as they say in old Ireland. Supposing Sir John to have conceived such a diabolical plot as this, for the confusion of ever so many dunderheads and political whippersnappers, everybody would say that it was "just like Roger."

The Latest Phase of the Irish Question.

"In the days of old, when Malachi wore the collar of gold, which he won from the proud invader," as related by Tom Moore, there were any number of kings in Ireland. In fact the king business in Ireland was something like the legal profession in Canada at present—overcrowded. Had some able-bodied monopolist of the business arisen—as happened in England and elsewhere—the Irish might have been spared many of the ills which have since befallen them, but the country was ruined by over-competition in the kingly industry. And to make matters worse—as though the native crop was not more than enough and to spare—foreign kings were imported, beginning with the Danes and ending with the Anglo-Normans. Thus it came to pass that an Irish boy dare not throw a stone at a crow for fear of committing treason by hitting an intervening king or deputy-king. Kings were trumps and no mistake, and some of them were merely knaves in disguise. As has been remarked, the industry was done to death, with the natural results. For some years matters have gone to the other extreme in a land of extremes, and the Irish have had no king at all they would recognize by popular acclaim, since the day Grattan had to give up his beloved "king, lords and commons." The Grattans of to-day are not clamoring for either king or lords, but they do want a commons, to which Mr. Gladstone says amen. Lord Churchill was returned to power upon the distinct understanding that they should not get it, notwithstanding which there is a well-nigh universal impression that his lordship will end by giving Ireland not one legislature but four—one at each corner, as it were. The more this young man's character develops itself the stronger it appears. He is bright and bold, and beneath that passionate manner which first brought him into notice there has always reposed a cool calculation, free from prejudice or anything else that could obscure his view of the main chance. He began by shocking his elders and he will probably end by mastering them. He already dominates them. Therefore it may easily come to pass that the old superfluity of Irish kings will be succeeded by a plenitude of Irish legislators, and that by Tory agencies. This scheme is based upon the idea of disarming the opposition of the Ulster majority, for which reason it may fail to satisfy the Ulster minority, or the Protestant minority in the other provinces. Still it is one way out of the difficulty, and "Randy" is fond of short cuts.

Comment is made upon the fact that the Knights of Labor do not get along altogether amicably in their Richmond convention. We have yet to hear of a gathering of such proportions in which all were of one mind. The last Ecumenical Council at Rome split upon the question of infallibility, and even at that mass meeting of the angels reported by Milton harmony did not prevail until after the kickers had been kicked out. The late East York Tory convention wound up quite smoothly, but not until after the soreheads had left in disgust. A representative body entirely of one mind would be a curiosity, but it would not be of much use to those concerned.

The fact that the Anchoria was three weeks under sail, without meeting with an opportunity to transfer her passengers to some one of the many other steamers which ply on the Atlantic, conveys to us land lubbers some idea of what a large and lonesome place the ocean is.

The sum of the report of the returned Canadian observers is that Hudson's Straits are practicable though risky, from the beginning of July to the end of October. This about justifies the claims of the promoters of that route, but whether it will pay or not still remains a disputed point.

Sir Charles Tupper is not to go back to Britain without laying a few party pipes in the Maritime Provinces. His speech at the P. E. Island exhibition was a review and defence of the Conservative policy since confederation; and he is also announced to confer with his lieutenants in New Brunswick. Whenever the elections may be held the Cumberland war horse will probably be found in the thick of the fray. As a rough-and-ready campaigner he has no equal in the Dominion. But he should not campaign while he is a commissioner.

The only safe surmise with regard to the result of the Quebec elections is that whichever side wins the victory will not be the sweeping one for either which both profess to anticipate. The Government can hardly fail of being materially weakened by the fury of the Riel crusade, but they will secure a good many Protestant recruits, and these, with the cohesive power of patronage, may save them from absolute defeat. We should not be surprised to see them repeat the experience of Mr. Joly, whose Government was often saved from falling by the vote of the Speaker, and was always dependent upon the will of any two members who might cabal against it.

Henry George must be satisfied that when it rains it pours. After a youth of failures he is enjoying a middle age of success, literary, political and financial. His latest piece of luck is a windfall of $10,000 by the will of George Hutchins of New Jersey, who evidently did not share in the dislike of Mr. George's views generally credited to his class, the farmers. But the testator did not contemplate that the inheritor should privately profit by the bequest. It is provided that the money shall be devoted to the gratuitous distribution of Mr. George's works, which will at least be in the line of Mr. George's professions.

The present troubles in India recall the premonitory symptoms which preceded the terrible mutiny of 1857, and which were too long disregarded at the time. The difference is that it is the natives who are supposed to be quarreling among themselves, but there is an uneasy feeling that these quarrels are promoted by Russian agents for the purpose of weakening Britain's attitude upon the Bulgarian question. India is the home of fanaticism, and we have all seen what trouble fanaticism can work in countries where caste does not influence the public mind as extensively as it does in India. The more intelligent natives of India have no love for Russia, but she may have hopes of so exciting the lower classes as to draw off English attention from her designs in Europe.

It has heretofore been thought that no monarch on the continent of Europe had less reason to fear personal violence from his subjects than the Emperor of Austria. During late years the Austrian system of government has been greatly liberalized, and Francis Joseph is an upright man and moderate ruler. Should the startling report that a plot was laid against his life be confirmed it will do a great deal to discredit the Socialists and other revolutionists.

Mgr. Capel has denied the statements made affecting his character. These statements would have been regarded with more suspicion had not his abandonment of his English vineyard and his cool reception by some of the dignitaries of the church in the United States paved the way for their acceptance. We shall be able to get at the truth of the case in a few weeks probably. It is to be hoped that one of his abilities and opportunities will not have to be added to the long list of "good men gone wrong."

Important.

—When you visit or leave New York City save baggage expressage and $3 carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite the Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevators. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated rail road to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. cd

Knights of Labor and Prohibition.

Editor World: "Beer Barrel," your correspondent of Friday last, is, I am inclined to think from his rhodomontade style, a prohibitionist in disguise. However, that's of very little consequence. I write to correct his statement about the Knights of Labor. They exclude liquor sellers from membership because they are opposed to certain phases of liquor selling, and not because they regard liquor selling or the moderate use of liquors as wrong. The most of them value liberty and justice too much to aid in the wicked attack on individual rights. They exclude lawyers also, but do not look upon the practice of law as wrong. The Liberal Temperance Union also excludes liquor sellers from membership, though it defends the use of liquor as not morally bad.

WATER BARREL.

The Confederation Life Association.

As the Confederation Life of Toronto has met strong opposition, and been subjected to a great deal of misrepresentation, it must afford great pleasure to all interested in its well being to note its steady progress. from year to year and its constantly brightening future, as if the adverse breezes it has encountered had, as storms are said to root and strengthen the oak, helped to draw attention to its well-established claims to confidence and favor, and thus unwittingly contribute to its growth and popularity.

That the Confederation Life has, since it was organized in 1871, become well rooted in a solid financial foundation is proved by its possession of cash assets amounting to $1,676,334.68; a cash income from premiums of $380,733.15, and from interest and rents of $85,968.78, and a most ample surplus of $282,199.11 over all liabilities.

These figures show an increase in assets in 1885 over the previous year of $260,390.65, in surplus of $93,462.47, and in amount of insurance on its books, which now exceed thirteen millions, of half a million dollars.

The evidences of the Confederation Life's prosperity do not consist in a "rushing and costly" business, for we observe that its management prefer to augment the company's strength and solidity and the thrift of its policyholders rather than join in a reckless race for new business at any price. Its gains in number of policies and amount of insurance are nevertheless handsome; its working expenses reduced, and the profits or the returns of surplus awarded to its policyholders most satisfactory.

It is pursuing a wise and conservative course which enables the management to carry out their reforms in every department, including its outstanding premiums—$77,215—now half covered by short-date notes, which will result in a reduction of the item to proportions conformable to the company's general symmetry.

The Confederation Life paid $83,671 last year in settlement of death claims, an amount exceeded by its income from interest alone, and one that shows that the company's ratio of mortality, considering its age and income, is low. The evidences of careful and economical management, combined with unremitting and judicious enterprise, may be traced in the various features of its annual reports, and they and the other ripe and abundant fruits of the company's continuous success do high credit to the wisdom, care, skill and indefatigable diligence of Manager J. K. Macdonald, who—in co-operation with the company's distinguished president, the Hon. Sir Wm. P. Howland, C.B.K.C.M.G., and a board of Directors, including a number of the leading men of Canada—has raised the Confederation Life to a position in public esteem which challenges comparison with the strongest and best in the Dominion, and which constant and substantial progress promises to place soon in the front rank of the life institutions of the United States and Canada.

We have already referred to the assaults on the Confederation Life, which led the editor to consult official reports and other sources of information in order to thoroughly investigate the company's condition, and have only to add that the result has proved most satisfactory, demonstrating its soundness and excellence and the baseless nature of the abuse cast upon its management, emanating, not from an insurance journal or a writer versed in underwriting, but from a scribbler in a sporting paper who indulges in a strain of vulgarity and slang evidently inspired by some envious rival and utterly unworthy of credence or notice.—From the Insurance Times, New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.

The stock market this morning was quiet and prices generally firm. Bank of Montreal 1 higher at 226 bid, and Ontario was wanted at 121½, an advance of ½. Toronto firm at 206½ bid, and 30 shares of Merchants' sold at 129. Commerce strong at 124½ bid, and Imperial sold at 136¾ for 10 shares and at 136½ for 15 shares. Federal easier at 111 bid, and Dominion firmer, with sales of 2 shares at 218¼, and 40 at 219. Standard sold at 126 for 27 shares in three lots, and Hamilton was 136 bid. Loan and miscellaneous shares quiet. Western Assurance easier at 152½ bid, and Consumers' Gas firm with a sale of 26 shares at 192½. Montreal Telegraph was 101 bid, and Northwest Land 69s. Building and Loan was wanted at 112, and Farmers' at 120. Manitoba Loan offered at 95 without bids, and Ontario Investment was 119 bid, without sellers. The others are unchanged. In the afternoon the sales were 20 Merchants' at 129¼, 30 Dominion at 219, 18 Dominion Telegraph at 87; 10 Canada Permanent at 208.

Closing prices on the Toronto Stock Exchange: Montreal, 226½, 226¼; Ontario, 123, 121; Toronto, 208, 206¾; Merchants', 130¼, 129½; Commerce, 125½, 124½; Imperial, buyers, 136; Federal, 113, 112; Dominion, buyers 218¾; Standard, 126½, 126; xd. buyers 214. Hamilton, buyers, 136; British America, 118, 117½; Western Assurance, 154, 152½; Consumers' Gas, buyers, 192; Dominion Telegraph, sellers, 90; Montreal do., buyers, 101½; Northwest Land Co., buyers 68½, Canadian Pacific Railway Grant Bonds, 106, 105; Canada Permanent, buyers, 208½; Freehold, buyers, 169; Western Canada, buyers, 188; Union, 135, 132; B. and Loan Association, buyers, 112; Imperial S. and Invest., 117, 114; Farmers' L. and Savings, buyers, 100; Lon. and Can. L. and A., 158½, 157; National Investment, buyers, 106; Real Estate Loan and Deb. Co., buyers, 110; The Land Security Co., buyers, 185; Manitoba Loan, sellers, 95; Ontario Loan and Deb., 123, 118; Hamilton Provident, buyers, 122; Ontario Investment Association, buyers, 119; Central Loan, buyers, 113; British Canadian L. and Invest., buyers, 102.

The Montreal stock market closed: Bank of Montreal 226½, 226; Ontario 123, 121; Toronto 206 offered; Merchants' 130 129½; Commerce 125½, 124½; Northwest Land 69s 6d, 68s 6d; Canada Pacific Railway 71½, 71; Montreal Telegraph 104½, 104; Richelieu 78½, 78; Passenger 190, 188½; Gas 214½, 214¼; Canada Cotton 90, 89; Dundas Cotton 78.

Hudson Bay shares in London were cabled Cox & Co. £26½, £½ lower than Saturday.

Consols unaltered at 100 15-16.

Asking rates of sterling exchange in New York opened and closed $4.85 and $4.82.

Canadian Pacific in London 73¾. In New York the opening was 1 higher at 71¾ and the close 70¾ on sales of 4900.

Oil at Oil City opened ½ higher at 66, closed 65½; highest for day 66½, lowest 65.

Closing cash prices in Chicago: Wheat 69¾, corn 33½, oats 23, pork $8.90, lard $5.60 bid. This is the lowest price for cash wheat, with one exception, for 20 years. In December, 1884, it was down to 69¾. On the curb, after the close, November sold up to 72¾ on war news.

Chicago curb closed—November wheat, puts 71⅝c, calls 72¼c.

Visible supply: Wheat 52,787,293, against 51,220,379; corn 13,787,293, against 13,395,388; oats 4,994,989, against 4,965,365.

Estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago 8500, official yesterday 8807, left over 5300.

Fruit at Lumbers' sale to-day: Grapes—Concords, 3c to 3½c per lb; Rogers, 4c to 5c. Quinces—50c to 65c per basket, $2.50 to $2.75 per barrel. Pears—Duchess, $4.75 to $5 per brl; preserving, $2 to $2.50. Apples—Cooking, first-class, $1.30 to $1.60 per brl; do second class, $1.15 to $1.30; crab, $3 to $3.10; per basket, 40c to 50c.

Grain and flour in store at the Northern Elevator:

	Oct. 4.	Oct. 11.
Flour, bbls	750	750
Fall wheat, bush	35,683	40,896
Spring wheat	24,834	21,261
Barley	32,838	88,009
Peas	2,774	3,678
Mixed wheat	3,910	3,910
Rye	343	343
	100,332	158,097

There were 21 failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, against 14 in the preceding week, and 25, 20 and 26 in the corresponding weeks of 1885, 1884 and 1883, respectively. In the United States there were 201 failures reported during the week as compared with 205 in the preceding week, and with 179, 213 and 166, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1885, 1884 and 1883. About 83 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5,000.

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were fair and prices steady. About 400 bushels of wheat offered, and sold at 74c to 77c for spring and fall, and at 66c to 67c for goose. Barley active; there were sales of 4000 bushels at 48c to 62½c a bushel. Oats sold 33c to 34½c a bushel for 200 bushels. Peas nominal at 57c to 58c. Hay in moderate supply and prices easier; about 30 loads sold at $11 to $15 a ton. Straw sold at $10.50 to $13 a ton. Hogs are nominal at $6 to $6.50. Beef $3.50 to $4.50 for forequarters, and $7.50 to $8.50 for hindquarters. Mutton, $6 to $7.50. Lamb, $7 to $8.50.

At St. Lawrence market the receipts of produce to-day were small and prices unchanged. We quote: Beef, 12c to 14c; sirloin steak, 13c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Lamb, 9c to 10c, for front, and 12c to 13c for hindquarters. Veal, best joints, 11c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 9c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c to 12c. Butter, lb rolls, 23c to 25c; large rolls, 16c to 19c; inferior, 10c to 12c. Lard, tubs, 10c, pails of new, 11c. Cheese, 13c to 14c. Bacon, 12c to 13c. Eggs, 19c to 20c. Turkeys, 75c to $1.50. Chickens, per pair, 45c to 55c. Geese, 75 to $1. Ducks, 55c to 70c. Potatoes, per bag, 60c to 70c. Cabbages, per dozen, 25c to 30c. Cauliflower, 50c to 80c. Apples, per barrel, $1 to $2.

Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—Flour—Receipts 1800 barrels; sales none. Market quiet and weak; to effect sales of any quantity, concessions of present rates would be necessary. The following are the quotations: For patents, $4.20 to $5; superior extra, $3.90 to $4; extra superfine $3.75 to $3.85; spring extra, $3.50 to $3.55; superfine $3.10 to $3.20; strong bakers' $3.75 to $4.50; fine, $2.60 to $2.75; middlings, $2.25 to $2.35; pollards, $2 to $2.20; Ontario bags, $1.25 to $1.90; city bags $2.20. Grain — Wheat nominal. Red winter, 79c to 80c; white, 79c to 80c; spring, 79c to 80c. Corn, 54c to 55c. Peas, 68c. Oats, 28c. Barley, 45c to 55c. Rye 54c to 55c. Oatmeal, $4 to $4.50. Cornmeal $2.90 to $3. Provisions—Pork, $14.50 to $15. Lard, 9c to 10c. Bacon, 10c to 11c. Hams, 11c to 13c. Cheese, 8½c to 12¼c. Butter—Creamery, 18c to 22c; Townships, 14c to 18c; Morrisburg, 13c to 17c; Western, 12c to 14c; low grades, 9c to 11c. Eggs firm at 18c to 19c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet at 1-16 decline; middling uplands 9 5-16c; New Orleans 9½c. Flour—Receipts 22,000 bbls., heavy, in some cases shade lower; sales 13,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 240,000 bush, exports 34,000 bush; spot ½c to 1c lower and heavy; options declined ½c to 1⅛c, closing steady with slight recovery; sales 7,270,000 bush future, 226,000 bush spot range; No. 2 spring 81½c; No. 2 red 83½c to 83¾c afloat; No. 2 red October 81½c to 82½c, November 82¾c to 83½c. Corn—Receipts 99,500 bush, spot ½c to ¾c, options ½c to ⅝c lower, closing steady; exports 108,000 bush; sales 1,120,000 bush future, 264,000 bush spot; No. 2 44½c to 45c afloat, No. 2 October 43½c to 44c, November 44½c to 45½c. Oats—Receipts 160,000, ½c to ¾c lower; sales 510,000 bush future, 176,000 bush spot; No. 2 29½c to 29¾c, mixed western 30c to 32c, white 35c to 39c, No. 2 October 29½c to 29¾c, November 30⅛ to 30½c. Sugar nominal; refining 4⅝c to 4¾c, standard "A" 5⅜c, cut loaf and crushed 6½c to 6 5-16c, powdered 6⅛c, granulated 5 13-16c. Eggs easier; Canada 19c to 19½c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The steady downward movement in wheat continued to-day. The visible supply disclosed an increase of 1,568,000 bushels and the final estimates of government bureau placed the wheat yield at 100,000,000 bushels in excess of last year. Cash prices were as follows: No. 2 spring wheat 69½c to 70c; No 2 red 70¾c, No. 2 corn 33c to 33⅛c, No 2 oats 22⅞c to 23c, No. 2 rye 48c, No. 2 barley 50c, pork $8.85, lard $5.65 to $5.70, short rib sides $6.60, dry salted shoulders $5.70 to $5.75, short clear sides $6.65 to $6.70. Futures closed as follows: Wheat—October 69⅞c, November 71⅞c, December 73⅛c, May 79⅜c. Corn—October 33⅛c, November 34⅛c, December 35⅝c, May 39⅞c. Oats—October 23c, November 24⅛c, December 25¼c, May 29⅝c. Mess pork—October $8.90, November $8.92½, January $10. Lard—October $5.60, November $5.72½, January $5.92½. Receipts—Flour 18,000 bbls, wheat 112,000 bush, corn 280,000 bush, oats 243,000 bush, rye 5000 bush, barley 77,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 29,000 bbls, wheat 91,000 bush, corn 461,000 bush, oats 98,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 54,000 bush.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCH: London, Oct. 11.—Floating cargoes—Wheat, quiet; maize, quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, slow; maize, steady. Mark Lane—English wheat a turn easier; foreign, quiet. American maize, steady; Danube, quiet. English and American flour a turn easier. Good cargoes mixed American maize, ex-ship, 20s 9d, was 20s 9d; Minnesota Iron Duke flour, sacks 280 lbs., 22s 9d, was 23s. Arrivals off the coast for orders—Wheat, moderate; maize, small. English and French country markets steady. Farmers' deliveries for the past week: Wheat, 65,000 to 70,000 quarters; average price, 30s. Weather in England—Some rain. Liverpool—Spot wheat, quiet and steady; maize, rather easier. Paris—Wheat and flour firm.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—Spring wheat 6s 7d to 6s 8d; red winter, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; No. 1 California, 6s 9d to 6s 10d, No. 2 California, no stock. Corn, 4s 3½d. Peas 5s 4d. Pork, 61s 0d. Lard, 32s 9d. Bacon, long clear, 37s 0d; short clear 37s 6d, Tallow 22s 6d. Cheese 56s 6d. Wheat steady. demand improving, supply good. Corn quiet and poor demand. Cotton—Market steady. Uplands, 5¼d; Orleans, 5⅜d.

AUCTION SALES

THE MART.

BY OLIVER, COATE & CO.

Highly important and attractive sale by auction of

37 Cases Japanese Manufactures and Art Productions,

Consisting of Embroidered Silks, Porcelain Screens, Bronzes, Enamels, Lacquer and Bamboo Ware, Curios, etc., etc., direct from Hiogo, Japan, ex Flora P. Stafford, via Port Moody, thence per Pacific and Canadian Pacific Railway. The undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. De Ath & Co., Hiogo, Japan, to sell by public auction, at the Mart, ON TUESDAY, OCT. 12th, and following days, until disposed of, the whole of the above consignment.

Particular attention is directed to this Special shipment, comprising very interesting, rare and curious art objects, etc., together with numerous articles of general utility. The whole has been selected and catalogued by an expert of much experience, and forms in its *ensemble* a most valuable selection of Japanese Curiosities, and includes many articles admirably adapted for complimentary presentations.

Sale positively without reserve, and will commence punctually at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. each day. Reserved seats for ladies.

Goods will be on view the day previous.

462 OLIVER, COATE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Properties

Under and by virtue of powers of sale contained in certain mortgages which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold on

Thursday, 14th day of October, 1886

at one o'clock in the afternoon,

By Messrs. Walton & Osler,

at their auction rooms, 36 King-street East, in the City of Toronto, the following properties:

1. Part of Park Lot 7, formerly in the Township of York, now in the City of Toronto, designated and laid down on plan of survey of parts of Park Lots 7 and 8, made by Robert Lynn, D.P.L.S., as part of Lot 30 on the west side of Church-street, having a frontage of 25 feet by a depth of 116 feet, and containing 2900 square feet, and which said 2900 square feet are the southern or lower part of said lot 30, which is more fully described by metes and bounds in a conveyance of the said lot from the Hon. Peter McGill to C. B. Clancey, and registered in the County of York Registry Office on the 6th day of March, 1848, in liber 17, pages 464 and 465 as No. 31,016.

There are erected upon this property 2 two story roughcast houses, being Nos. 264 and 266 Church-street, Toronto, which rent for $10 per month each.

2. Lot 1 on the east side of Dunn-avenue, in the Town of Parkdale, in the County of York, according to registered plan No. 443.

3. Lot 3 on the north side of Lorne-avenue, in the said Town of Parkdale, according to said Plan 443.

4. Lot 4, on the north side of Lorne-avenue, in said Town of Parkdale, according to said Plan 443.

Upon each of the last above three lots there is erected a two-story red brick detached dwelling, with modern conveniences. The houses are new and in good repair.

5. There will also be offered for sale that leasehold property, being Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, on King-street, in the said City of Toronto, on the plan made of the subdivision of the Hospital Block for the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital by William Thomas, Surveyor, and butted and bounded as follows; Commencing at the northwest corner of King and John-streets at the southeast corner of the said Lot No. 1, then westerly along the northern boundary of King-street 117 feet 6 inches to the southwest corner of the said Lot No. 4, then northerly parallel with John-street 117 feet 6 inches to John-street, then southerly along the western limit of John-street 144 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning.

6. Part of a triangular block or piece of land lying between Duchess-street on the south, Queen-street (late Lot-street) on the north, and Caroline-street (now Sherbourne-street) on the west, laid out by William Allan in town lots, and numbered on a plan or survey of the said triangular piece or block of land as Lot 4, on the north side of Duchess-street, being 64 feet on Duchess-street by 174 feet in depth. Also Lot 1, on the east side of Caroline (now Sherbourne-street), according to Registered Plan 29.

On this property there are a roughcast hotel and two frame cottages.

This property, which is situate on the northwest corner of King and John-streets, is held under a lease from the Hospital Trustees for 21 years from 1st October, 1884, at a yearly rental of $425, payable half-yearly, with right of renewal. There are five brick residences erected on this property, the rents of which amount to about $1400 per year.

Terms—One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, two other tenths within thirty days thereafter, and the balance thereof to be secured by a first mortgage on the property, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the day of sale. Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to

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Just received and ready for delivery—5,000.-000 Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Crown Imperials, Lilies, Narcissus, Amaryllis, Jonquils, Cyclamen, etc., at prices which will induce every lover of flowers to make a purchase. Illustrated and descriptive Bulb catalogue free.

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No. 12 King-street East.

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Household Furniture,

Being the contents of a 14-roomed house.

Consisting of Drawing-room Suite, Bedroom Sets, Toilet Sets, Mantel Mirror, Sideboards, Kitchen Range, Kitchen Utensils, Crown Jewel Parlor Cooking Stove, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Crockery, Carpets, and a host of other things too numerous to mention.

Sale at 11 o'clock. Terms cash.

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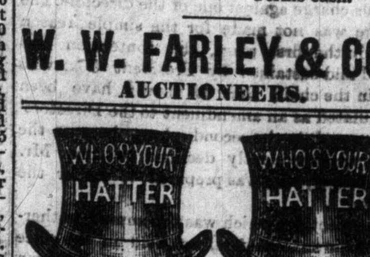

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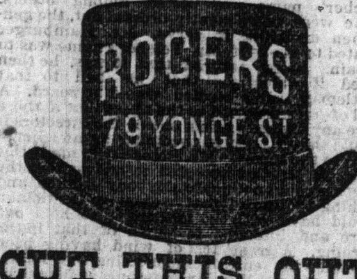

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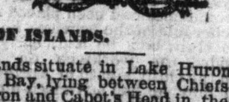

SALE OF ISLANDS.

The Islands situate in Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, lying between Chiefs Point in Lake Huron and Cabot's Head in the Georgian Bay, and known as The Fishing and Cape Hurd Islands, will be offered for sale at Public Auction on the 12th day of October next, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Indian Land Office in the Village of Wiarton.

Terms of sale to be cash, or one-fifth at time of sale, and balance in four equal annual instalments bearing interest at 6 per cent.

Many of these Islands are especially valuable for the fishing privileges surrounding them, and others being beautifully situated are well adapted for pleasure purposes.

For full particulars please apply to Wm. Simpson, Esq., Indian Land Agent, Wiarton, or to the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

No other party to insert this advertisement without authority through the Queen's Printer.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs.
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 28th September, 1886.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY CO.

The half-yearly interest due on the 1st December next, on the

FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK

of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., Bartholomew House, London, E.C.; on and after that date to holders on the London Register on the 14th inst., and to holders on the Montreal Register on the 26th inst. Interest for the same period on the

COMMON STOCK

of the Company at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on and after the same date at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at the office of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., at the option of the holder, to shareholders on the register on the 26th inst.

Warrants for these payments will be remitted to the registered holders.

The Debenture Stock Transfer Books will close in London on the 14th inst., and in Montreal on the 26th inst., and the Common Stock Transfer Book will close in Montreal on the 26th inst. The books at both places will be reopened on the 2d December next.

By order of the Board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, Oct. 5th, 1886. 2tf

Queen City Livery & Boarding Stables

159 and 161 Queen-street west,

TURNBULL SMITH, PROPRIETOR.

First-class livery rigs, double and single, always ready. First-class accommodation for gentlemen boarding horses at reasonable rates. Telephone No. 353.

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Will leave Toronto as follows for

Texas, 15th October,

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Via all Rail 19th October, via steamer from New York 26th October.

FLORIDA, 28TH OCT.

For rates, tickets and full information call on or write, enclosing stamp, to

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General Excursion Agents, 18 Queen-street, Parkdale, Ont. 26

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No municipality should be without one of our Celebrated Brands.

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144, 146, 148 KING-ST. EAST.

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Dolls from 1c. each to $15. A splendid stock of Toys, small and large, from 5c. upwards. Mechanical Toys, Footballs, Cricket Supplies, Etc.

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Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services of every description of China, Painted, Enamelled and Printed from celebrated makers in England and France.

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