THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 18 KING-STREET, EAST, TORONTO.
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

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 AGATE TYPE.)
Ordinary advertisements, 10 cents per line, first insertion; twenty cents per line.

Condensed advertisements, one cent a word. Deaths, marriages and births, 25 cents.

Special rates for contract advertisements or reading notices and for preferred position.

The World's Telephone Call is 628.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1886.

To Amusements This Day and Evening.

Grand Opera House—Henry Wallace—"The Cuckoo Maidens and Night."

Toronto Opera House—Harry Lacy—"The Planter's Wife"—Matinee and Night.

Baseball Grounds, 3.30 p.m.—Canadian Championship—Guelphs v. Torontos.

Mr. Yarker on Exhibitions.

Mr. G. W. Yarker, General Manager of the Federal Bank, has a letter in the Montreal Shareholder on the subject of exhibitions, and the good they do to the country. "Canada's Great Fair"—that held every year in Toronto, to wit,—comes in for its due need of praise; and he speaks highly of the proposal to make the Colonial Exhibition in London a permanent institution. He says that, under the shelter of the National Policy, our manufacturers can afford to work up to a high standard, and should make it their ambition to do so. Many Canadian firms that he knows of have not only sold out their London exhibit, but have received large Old Country orders for more. And he can easily imagine how "Canada's Great Fair"—here in Toronto—could be utilized as a sifter and supply for the greater exhibition in London.

The Canadian Exhibition, as well as the London one, should be permanent, and that is just what others besides Mr. Yarker have been thinking. Already private parties have made all arrangements for opening at an early day a *permanent* exhibition of Canadian manufactures (those of Ontario particularly), and a central locality has been secured. They intend to run the thing as a commercial enterprise, and hope to make money out of it, while at the same time doing something "for the good of the country." What Mr. Yarker has in his mind's eye is a permanent exhibit of home manufactures in Toronto, in connection with the annual Industrial Fair, and controlled by the management of the same. Perhaps we shall soon see both—who knows?—and then we shall surely be well off for permanent exhibitions of Canadian manufactures, located in Toronto.

A King Who Knows Not Joseph.

"Stanley Africanus must hear of the martyrdom of the Christians of Uganda with unenviable emotions. When he returned from Uganda some years ago he lit the fires of missionary zeal in England and France by his glowing descriptions of the good dispositions of King Intesa toward Christianity and the promising field for missionary labor afforded by his kingdom. Church of England missionaries were forthwith despatched to the scene, and the French Jesuits, who are seldom second in such enterprises, followed. So long as Intesa lived and reigned all went comparatively well. Of course the coppersmiths proclaimed the greatness of Diana and the medicine men threw the responsibility for every public calamity upon the new-comers, but Intesa protected them from personal molestation. When he died a king arose who knew not Joseph. Iwanga has permitted three of the whites to be murdered, and several of their converts have passed at the stake. They are said to have died in a manner worthy of the early Roman martyrs, or of the more modern victims of the Canadian red man's ferocity, with songs of triumph upon their lips. The surviving whites were at latest advices in imminent peril of sharing a similar fate. An appeal for their rescue is being made, but owing to the remoteness of the scene, and the difficulty of reaching it, help, if sent, may arrive too late. Humanly speaking, the results of these self-sacrificing men's labors have been wiped out, but the history of missionary effort in many lands proves that such labors are never ultimately fruitless. The example of the Frenchmen who died at the stake where Penetanguishene now stands is still a force in this country. So it has been in every land, and so will it prove in Uganda. Tritely true it is that the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church. Notwithstanding which the flesh shrinks from contemplating such sacrifices.

A Confession of Failure.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt is a wealthy New Yorker, and a Member of Congress besides. In the political as well as in the commercial world he bulks very been a man of position and influence. He is a leader among the Democrats, and his party is now in Executive power, with a fair majority in the House, while, however, the Republicans have a very small majority in the Senate. And yet he is not happy; nay, so dissatisfied is he with the way things are going that he has intimated to a reporter that in all probability he will not stand for re-election this fall, but will retire to private life. There may be conditions under which he would accept renomination, but he is not "hankering" after it, so to speak. He does not say anything about failing health as a reason, nor does the reporter either. He is simply disappointed because, though he has been for twelve years a prominent man in Congress, he has not been able to exercise that amount of influence in the councils of his party which he thinks he ought to have had. And therefore he contemplates retiring now, and hopes to see the commercial interests of New York represented by a man of more force, and of greater ability to secure results.

While Mr. Hewitt has had to differ from the leaders of his party on several important questions, he leaves us in no doubt as to that one question among them all on which the most serious split has occurred. And that is the great issue of protection and free trade. Mr. Hewitt is what we may call a moderate protectionist—a moderate, indeed, that some have called him a free trader. But the two controlling leaders of his party in the House—Mr. Carlisle, the Speaker, and Mr. Morrison, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—are arrant free traders, and prepared to go all lengths in that direction. Last session they were badly defeated in the attempt to get a free trade measure through the House; and it is tolerably certain that a still worse defeat is in store for them next session should they try it again. Asked whether the failure of the Democrats to frame a commercial policy, and to carry it through Congress, was due to the ignorance of members as to the real needs of the country, Mr. Hewitt replied:

"Oh! well, I do not like to call it ignorance, yet, of course, there is more or less ignorance manifest when it comes to dealing with the greater questions which pertain to business and commercial advancement. But in my opinion this condition of things is largely due to the individual jealousy of leaders. Each one appears to be afraid that the other will reap some personal advantage if certain propositions are carried forward, and hence the clashing of interests. Now, it is a wrong to continually advertise the Democratic party as absolutely in favor of free trade. It is not a free trade party, and in its platform it declared distinctly that, while it favored the reduction of taxation, it did not propose to interfere with any business which had been created by protective duties and which had not yet outgrown their necessity, but there are many branches of business in which protection is no longer needed and to which the imposition of duties upon raw material is a positive injury. I did what I could to secure a reformation in this direction, but, finding it to be impossible to secure action upon any bill which undertook to regulate duties, I finally prepared a measure dealing simply with the administration of the customs laws. This bill was unanimously approved by the Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. Morrison, the chairman, insisted upon attaching it to his bill, involving a change of duties, and Mr. Randall did precisely the same thing in his bill. The result was that it never reached the House and never had consideration as a separate measure. I was powerless to secure such action, but I think that the speaker might, if he had been so disposed, have done much to insure action."

The truth is that the Democratic party, which most Canadians imagine to be wholly in favor of free trade, is very much divided on the question. And the chances are that, after the Congressional elections this fall, the free trade section of the party in the House will be weaker, and the protectionist section stronger than ever before. Our Reform leaders on this side the border should take warning from the rather discouraging prospects of the Democrats over the way. The warning is that they had better cease fighting against the material interests of the country and the voice of the majority of the people.

A Practical Point.

In his address of yesterday afternoon Sir Charles Tupper touched upon one point of great practical importance. Heretofore Canada's effort of this year to show herself off in London has been looked upon as a big immigration agency movement, likely to make increase of our population. But Sir Charles says now that from the way the thing is working, it will certainly have the further effect of bringing much capital into the country. This is a view of probabilities which has not received much attention as yet; but if realized it will be of immense practical importance to the Dominion.

An Alaska Boom.

Canadians generally have looked askance at the proposition to plant Anticosti with British settlers as one likely to result in loss and disappointment, and consequently in damage to the fair fame of the Dominion as a home for industry and a field for capital. But the Anticosti boom must hide its diminished head in the presence of the Alaska boom which our neighbors are assiduously cultivating. The United States proper is well-nigh exhausted as a stamping ground for land speculators, who find themselves constrained to look for new Edens dangerously near the regions of perpetual frost. Doubtless Alaska has some resources in the way of fisheries, furs, minerals and certain kinds of timber, but it would require she pen of Dickens to do justice to the preposterous prospectus that has been put forward by the boomers. Their program embraces agriculture, horticulture and cattle raising. We have one noticed that they have invited the inspection of florists, but they will be found quite equal to that, for with them it is indeed no trouble to show goods. Among these goods is a solid mountain of gold quartz, and as for precious stones, there are so many of them that our only wonder is how they remain at once so plentiful and so precious. There is one class of persons, however, to whom we can confidently recommend Alaska as affording unlimited supplies of the raw material necessary to their business. The women may go thither in the safe expectation that they can never exhaust the resources of the glorious climate.

There is a pathetic tone underlining Mrs. Parnell's statement that she will probably never return to her native country. Like the old Anglo-Norman barons she has become "more Irish than the Irish." Though her Scottish blood has been filtered through American channels she has more than the ordinary feeling of Celtic clanniship, intensified by a mother's natural sympathy with a son of whom she may be proud. It is a Scottish poet, Montgomery, who says "that still the mother loves her child." Delia Parnell, nee Stewart, has certainly no cause to be ashamed of her boy, who "takes after" her rather than after his Anglo-Irish father.

The New York Times sent an expedition to Alaska to discover a river, which they named Jones River, after the proprietor of the Times; but the Sun has unearthed a map made one hundred years ago by a French explorer named La Perouse in which the same river is plainly defined. The Sun may now rechristen the stream Dana River, but it would be the fair thing all around for the two papers to compromise upon La Perouse River.

It is somewhat singular that the first platform stand in Canada against the Ulster delegates should have been made in the old Orange city of Kingston, by a gentleman who was facetiously nicknamed, when in the Legislature, "Orange Bill."

Not to be outdone by the Rev. John Macdougall and his three braves, Father Lacombe is swinging around the circle with Crowfoot the Blackfoot. Crowfoot ought to stay over for the elections. He and Brother Ormby-asika would make a great team among the Indian voters.

Lord Lonsdale and Violet Cameron's husband are doing a fine stroke of advertising at the expense of the actress' character. The "noble lord" cuts a most ignoble figure.

The silver question keeps well to the front in Britain. The London Times gives it great attention. The maintenance of the gold standard involves considerable hardships to many Anglo-Indians, whose incomes are receivable in Indian money, and the silver standard is the Indian measure of values. Every rupee transmitted from India to Britain is discounted, to the great and natural discontent of the transmitters. Ultimately the loss falls upon the native producers, and it is not Britain's policy to cultivate native discontent while Russia is engaged in the same direction. Should the pressure from those quarters force Britain into the bimetal column the United States would not long be able to resist the power of her example.

Mr. Moore Explains His Attitude.

Editor World: Allow me to correct "Brickmaker." I did not oppose Victoria University coming to Toronto. In fact, that is just what I desired, as is confirmed by my offer of a free site in Rosedale, whereon to erect independent university buildings for "Victoria." "College federation" is quite another thing. Instead of welcoming another beautiful college park, adorned by a group of handsome buildings that would add to the architectural attractions of our city, we are to witness further encroachments upon the people's playground—the already overcrowded Queen's Park—to make room for the new building and premises. To my mind this is poor economy for the citizens of Toronto. For the Methodist people it is infinitely worse, as will be evident when Victoria University is shrivelled into two subsidiary faculties. One of these, as a competitor with University College for students in arts, must shortly succumb before its stronger antagonist, leaving the theological faculty as the sole survivor of Victoria University. This and nothing more, is the logical sequence. Hence I oppose "federation."

JOHN T. MOORE.

A Plea for Workwomen.

Editor World: The paragraph anent work women's wages, quoted in your issue of to-day from the Canada Citizen, will command the approbation of all thinkers on the subject. Allow me, however, to remind those most concerned, the workwomen themselves, that it lies mostly with them whether justice shall be done in this matter. At present women as a rule have very little idea of political economy, and by this term I mean the true principles that ought to govern the relation of labor and capital. And so they go blindly, often, I fear, carelessly on, seeking a certain end—a wage which represents to them the supply of what they need, wholly oblivious of the effect of their action on other workers. For instance, I know a case of a young lady who was asked to become teacher of music in a country district; she did so, expecting to receive the usual fee for the usual work, but found that her predecessor had demoralized the district by, in some instances, lowering the fee a third, and in others increasing the usual number of lessons one-half. The explanation is that she did it to get pupils, thoughtlessly ignoring the fact that she was damaging the fair prospects of the profession, lowering the value of skill only attained at the expense of much money and labor, and assuring to herself and others an increase of exertion in the matter of getting a living both unnecessary, unfair and injurious. Not finding it pay this young lady has gone to the States, where she will probably repeat her offence by quoting Canadian prices under American conditions. But that she punishes herself is not all. She inflicts suffering upon others, her successors in teaching, and this is what all wise, right-feeling women ought carefully to avoid. One workwoman may only have to work for her pocket money, while another is thrown on her own exertions for her living, and perhaps that of a relation, too. How great, then, is the wrong inflicted on the one woman by the thoughtlessness of the other! It is true that as individuals we have personal rights, but it is no less true that as members of a community of labor we are bound to respect the rights of others, and surely fair pay for fair work, whether it be of hand or head, is one of the strongest of rights.

Toronto, Sept. 27. S. A. C.

For the Benefit of the Law Students.

Editor World: In is through your columns, knowing them to be always open to further what may be honestly designed for the deserving interests of every proper class in society, that I address to the law students now making Toronto their permanent or temporary home a word for the purpose of calling their attention to the Students' Society of Osgoode Hall, and pointing out an existing means by which they may derive lasting benefits, particularly with relation to their intended profession. The aim of the society is, as indicated by its constitution, to educate its members in what is unprovided for by the curriculum of the Law Society, namely, public speaking, chiefly in debate, both on legal as well as literary and political subjects. As a necessary consequence of its meetings one of the most important features of the society is the bringing together and association of a large number of the members of this class, and with the usual advantages attendant on such association. This is especially beneficial to the students coming from outside the city. Owing to the assistance of the Benchers in providing us with the splendid accommodation offered by Convocation Hall as well as in other ways, the expenses of the society are merely nominal.

I desire only to add that the first meeting for the coming session will be held on Saturday evening next, and the society will be most heartily glad to welcome as many as may desire to join it and thereby strengthen the brotherhood and generally advance the welfare of the student. ONE OF THEM.

Toronto, Sept. 28.

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 railroad 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. ed

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28.

There was a fair business transacted on the local Stock Exchange this morning, and prices generally were strong. The most important advance was in Northwest Land Co. shares, which sold at 68½ for 20 and 69 for 120 shares. Bank of Montreal stock sold at 224½ for 10 shares, and closed at that price bid. Ontario sold at 121 for 6 shares, and Merchants' was higher, selling at 129 for 35. Commerce is fair demand with sales of 48 shares at 127½ and 20 at 127¾, closing at the latter price bid. Toronto was wanted at 203, and Federal sold at 183½ for 1 share. Dominion steady with a sale of 2 shares at 217½. Western Assurance sold at 163 for 5 and at 163½ for 25 shares. Consumers Gas and Dominion Telegraph were each ½ firmer in bids. Loan Company shares quiet. Canada Permanent ½ higher at 207½ bid, and Canada Landed Credit Company firm with buyers at 120. Building & Loan 111½ bid, and London & Canadian 108. Imperial Savings sold at 117, and Farmers' at 131. Hamilton Provident ½ higher at 121 bid. The market in the afternoon was very quiet, with prices of bank shares fractionally higher. Montreal rose 1 to 224½ bid, and Ontario ½ to 121½. Merchants' sold at 129½ for 15 shares, and Commerce was ½ higher with buyers at 127½. Imperial ½ higher at 137 bid, and Standard strong at 129½ bid. Dominion unchanged at 217½ bid. Western Assurance was 163 bid, and British America 117½, an advance of ½ for the latter. Gas and Dominion Telegraph ½ firmer each in bids. Northwest Land ½ lower at 68½ bid, and 25 shares of Canadian Pacific sold at 67½.

The Stock Exchange closed: Montreal 223½ 225½; Ontario 122, 121½; Toronto 210, 208; Merchants' 129½, 129½; Commerce 128½, 127½; Imperial 139, 137; Federal 114, 113½; Dominion 219, 217½; Standard 129½, 129; Hamilton, buyers 138; British America, 118½, 117½; Western Assurance 163½, 153; Consumers' Gas 194½, 193½; Dominion Telegraph, 89, 88½; Northwest Land Co., 88½, 68; Canadian Pacific Railway Stock 67½, 67; Canada Permanent 208, 207; Freehold, buyers, 168½; Western Canada, buyers, 189; Union, sellers 134½; Canada Landed Credit 120, 119; B. & Loan Association, buyers 111½; Imperial S. & Invest., 118, 116; Farmers' Loan & Savings, buyers 120; Lon. & Can. L. & A. 160, 158; Real Estate Loan and Deb. Co. buyers, 90; Manitoba Loan, sellers 95; Ontario Loan and Deb., 122, 118; Hamilton Provident, buyers, 121; Central Loan, buyers, 115½.

The Montreal Stock Market closed: Bank of Montreal 225½, 225; Ontario 123, 121½; Molsons xd. 145, 135; Toronto 209½, 208; Merchants' 130, 129; Commerce 128, 127; Federal offered, 113; Northwest Land 78, 68. Montreal Telegraph xd. 125, 124½; Richelieu xd. 79, 78½; Passenger 191, 189½; Gas 217, 216; Canada Cotton 90, 89; Gas, xd. 213, 212.

Oil opened at Oil City at 63½; closed 62½; highest 63½; lowest 62½.

Hudson Bay shares in London were cabled Cox & Co. at 22½.

British consols closed 101 for money and 101 1-16 for account.

Closing cash prices in Chicago: Wheat 73½; corn 36½ and 36½, oats 25c, pork $8.65, lard $6.35 asked.

Chicago curb: November wheat, puts 75½c calls 76½c and 76½c.

Estimated receipts of hogs in Chicago to-day 16,000, official yesterday 18,087, left over 1000.

Prices at Lumbers' auction sale of fruits yesterday: Canadian peaches, $1.60 to $1.80 per basket. Grapes—Niagara, 8c to 10c per lb.; Rogers, 3½c to 4½c; Delaware, 6½c to 8c; Concords, 3½c to 3½c. Plums—Small blue, 95c to $1.05 per basket; prune, $1 to $1.05; Lombards, $1.15 to $1.25. Pears—Flemish, extra fine, $1 to $1.40 per basket; do. first class, 70c to $1; do. third class, 40c to 60c; Bartletts, second class, 75c to 90c per basket; per bbl $6.70 to $7. Apples—First-class cooking, $1.80 to $1.90 per brl.; 2d do. $1.40 to $1.60. Crab apples, 40c to 45c per bskt. Quinces, 75c to 80c per bskt.

The street market was a little more active to-day, and prices ruled steady. About 800 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 75c to 77c for fall and spring, and at 80c to 71c for goose. Barley steady, there being sales of 1000 bushels at 45c to 52c. Oats sold at 34½c to 35c a bushels for 400 bushels. Peas sold at 60c to 58c for about 100 bushels. Hay firm, with sales of 35 loads at $10.50 to $15.50 a ton. Straw sold at $10.75 to $12 a ton for three loads. Hogs steady, with sales at $6.75 to $7. 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.

St. Lawrence market was quiet to-day, 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, 22c to 25c; large rolls, 18c to 20c; inferior, 12c to 15c. Lard, tubs, 10c, pails of new 11c. Cheese, 12c to 13c. Bacon 12c to 13c. Eggs, 17c to 18c. Turkeys, 9c to $1.00. Chickens, per pair, 50c to 65c. Geese, —to—. Ducks, 40c to 70c. Potatoes, per bag, 65c to 70c. Cabbages, per dozen, 25c to 50c. Cauliflower, 50c to 80c. Onions, per doz. 15c to 20c. Apples, per barrel, $1 to $1.50. Tomatoes, 30c to 40c a bushel. Beets, doz, 20c to 25c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9 7-16c, do. New Orleans 9½c. Flour—Receipts 22,000 bbls., dull and still tending in buyers favor; sales 12,600 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 179,000 bush., exports 120,000 bush; cash shade higher, options advanced to to 1c, closing firm; sales 7,105,000 bush. futures, 379,000 bush spot; No. 2 Chicago 85½c, No. 3 do 78½c, No. 2 red Mpls elevator, No. 1 red 90c, No. 1 white 85c, No. 2 red Sept. 84½c to 85c, Oct. 84½c to 85½c. Corn—Receipts 18,000 bush, cash quiet and options 1c to ½c higher, closing firm; exports 56,000 bush, sales 1,215,000 bush future 90,000 bush spot; No. 2 46½c to 46¾c elevator, No. 2 Sept. 46½ October 46½c to 47½c. Oats—Receipts 190,000 bush, shade stronger; sales 320,000 bush future, 157,000 bush spot; No. 2 31½c to 31¾c, mixed western 31c to 33c, white do 33c to 40c, No. 2 Sept. 31½c, October 31½c to 32½c. Sugar dull; refining 4½c to 4¾c, standard "A" 5½c, cut loaf and crushed 6½c to 6 5-16c, powdered 6¼ to 6½c, granulated 5 15-16c. Eggs, prime white, 18½c to 21½c, western 20½c to 21c, Canada 19c to 20c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Wheat started in barely steady this morning at 75½c for November, broke off to 74¾c, then rallied to 75½c. In the afternoon temper came quite strong, November advancing to 76½c and closing at outside figures; No. spring 72½c to 73½c; No. 2 red, 73½c. The trade in corn was quiet with free speculative offerings and a decline of ½c occurred, but in the latest trading of the afternoon prices were well up to those of yesterday; No. 2 cash 36¼c to 36½c; No. 2 yellow, 36½c to 37c. Oats ruled dull; No. 2 cash 23½c; small grains were all quiet. Provisions active and unsettled. Pork kept within range of 17½c, and closed shade higher than yesterday. In lard there was a sudden and sharp break in September delivery. The full decline was 97½c, followed by a rally of ⅞c and 10c, closing tame, other options ruled shade easier, cash lots sold at $6.97½; short rib sides lower, cash $6.32½; dry shoulders $6 to $6.10. Flour dull and unchanged; following were the closing figures: wheat, September 73½c, October 73½c, November 76½c, May 84c. Corn—Sept. 36¼c, Oct. 36 13-16c, Nov. 38½c, May 43½c. Oats—Sept. 23c, Oct. 23½c, Nov. 24½c, May 31½c. Pork—Sept. and Oct. $6.55, Nov. $6.52½, Jan. $10.60. Lard—Sept. $6.37½ (sold up to $7.27½), Oct. $6.10, Nov. $6.05, Jan. $6.15. Receipts—Flour 18,000 bbls, wheat 73,000 bush., corn 235,000 bush, oats 160,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 37,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 7000 bbls, wheat 23,000 bush, corn 158,000 bush, oats 180,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 58,000 bush.

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—Flour—Receipts 3300 barrels; sales none reported. Market quiet at unchanged rates. Patents $4.25 to $5.00; superior extra, $4.05 to $4.15; extra superfine $3.95 to $4; spring extra, $3.55 to $3.65; superfine $3.15 to $3.25; strong bakers' $3.75 to $4.75; fine, $2.75 to $2.85; middlings, $2.50 to $2.60; pollards, $2.35 to $2.50; Ontario bags, $1.25 to $2; city bags, $2.20 to $2.25. Grain—Wheat nominal. Red winter, 82c to 83c; white, 81c to 81½c; spring, 82c to 83c. Corn, 57c to 58c. Peas, 70c. Oats, 31c to 32c. Barley, 45c to 55c. Rye 85c to 86c. Oatmeal, $4 to $4.50. Cornmeal $2.90 to $3. Provisions—Pork, $14.50 to $15.50. Lard, 6c to 10c. Bacon, 10c to 11c. Hams, 11c to 13c. Cheese, 8½c to 11½c. Butter—Townships, 12½c to 17c; Morrisburg 13c to 16c; Western 12c to 14c; low grades 9c to 11c.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCHES: "LONDON, Sept. 28.—Floating cargoes—Wheat inactive, two cargoes arrived, four cargoes in waiting; maize firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very dull; maize firmly held. English country markets dull; French dull. Weather in England, fair after the rain. Liverpool—Spot wheat, weaker; No. 1 California, 6s 10d; No. 2 California, 6s 7d; red winter 6s 7½d; W. M., 6s 8d; spring 6s 9d—all 1d cheaper. Maize, 4s 4d; flour, 7s 7d—both unchanged."

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Spring wheat 6s 7d to 6s 9d; red winter, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; No. 1 California, 6s 10d to 6s 11d. Corn, 4s 4d. Peas 5s 8d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 32s 3d. Bacon, long clear, 37s; short clear, 35s. Tallow, 25s. Cheese 58s. Oil. Wheat quiet, demand poor; offer freely. Corn, dull; demand poor. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 229,000 centals, of which 175,000 were American; corn, same time, 31,000 centals. Weather fair, but cloudy. Cotton firm; uplands 5 7-16d; Orleans 5½d.

—Mr. R. A. Harrison, chemist and druggist, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for dyspepsia, impure blood, pimples on the face, biliousness and constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation."

DENTAL CARDS.

CHAS. P. LENNOX, Dentist, Rooms A and B, Arcade, Yonge street; the best material used in all operations; skill equal to any in the Dominion; no pain in extracting; artificial sets, upper or lower, $8.

J. W. ELLIOT, Dentist, 43 and 45 King west. New mode, celluloid, gold and rubber base, separate or combined, natural teeth regulated, regardless of malformation of the mouth.

R. G. TROTTER,
DENTAL SURGEON,
HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW OFFICE
Over Molson's Bank,
CORNER OF KING AND BAY STREETS

Frank E. Crysler,
-DENTIST-
278 Queen St. W.
Consultation free. Fees moderate.
Night calls promptly attended. 135

VITALIZED AIR.
PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Painless Extraction or no Charge.
A forfeit of $500 to any Dentist who inserts teeth at my charges, their equal in material and workmanship. They are perfect in appearance and utility. See specimens. Special prize in gold filling and gold plate work.
M. F. SMITH, Dentist, corner Queen and Berkeley sts. The largest and most complete dental office in Canada. Telephone 722. 246

CHIROPODIST.

CORNS EXTRACTED in a few minutes without pain or drawing blood. Bunions, ingrowing nails and all diseases of the feet skilfully and scientifically cured by PROF. S. H. LEWIS, "from London, England." Office, No. 250 Yonge-street; hours, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. "Twenty years' experience." "Patients visited at their residences by appointment."

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Oakville Works," will be received until FRIDAY, the 22nd day of OCTOBER, next, inclusively, for the construction of a Pier at Oakville, Halton County, Ontario, in accordance with a plan and specification to be seen on application to Geo. L. Tizard, Esq., Oakville, and at the department of Public Works, Ottawa, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons desirous of tendering are requested to make personal enquiry relative to the work to be done, and to examine the locality themselves, and are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an *accepted* bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, *equal to five per cent.* of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 20th September, 1886.

JOHN CATTO & CO.
make a grand display of
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
special lines at $2, $2.50 and $3 per pair.
MADRAS MUSLIN CURTAINS
special lines at $1.25, $3 and $4 per pair.
FINE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
special lines 2½ yards and 3 yards long.
25 per cent. less than regular prices.
KING ST.,
Opposite the Rotunda. 8

THE MUNGO CIGAR
ASK FOR IT.
1346
Finest in the Market

Atlantic & Northwest RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS
addressed to the undersigned will be received until
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1,
FOR THE
Grading, etc., of the Line Between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville.

Plans, profiles and specifications can be seen at the Sherbrooke office, where forms of tender can be had.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders must be made on the printed forms and marked on the outside: "Tenders for Sherbrooke and Lennoxville work."

JAMES ROSS,
Manager of Construction.
Sherbrooke P. Q., Sept. 22, 1886.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. G. HANNING, Civil Engineer and P. L. S. Surveyor, surveying in city and country promptly attended to.

SHAS. JAMES, Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Valuator and Draughtsman, Toronto-street, Toronto. Ont. Room 20, Union Block.

T. MOFFATT, 195½ Yonge street—Fine or Second Sorts and Shoes. As I pay the highest wages in the city, customers can rely on getting first-class hand-sewn work. No team or factory work. 36

ELECTRO AND STEREOTYPERS.

F. DIVER & CO., Electro and Stereotypers, Office and Foundry, 34 King street east, Toronto. All orders executed with despatch. Quality and prices unsurpassed in Canada. Estimates solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LAUNDRY.

BEST WORK in Canada at L. X. L. Laundry, 42 Richmond street west; collars and cuffs, 25c. per dozen pieces. J. GARDINER.

25 CENTS per dozen pieces—Collars and Cuffs—Toronto Steam Laundry, 44 and 46 Wellington street west, or 69 King street west. G. P. SHARPE.

SURVEYORS.

SPEIGHT & VAN NOSTRAND, Provincial Land Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Valuators, etc. Room "J," first floor, Toronto Arcade. Telephone No. 1079.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

GEO. EAKIN, Issuer of Marriage Licenses; general agent; money to loan at 6 per cent. Court House. Residence, 133 Carlton street.

H. S. MARA, Issuer of Marriage Licenses and Marriage Certificates. Office—Ground floor, York Chambers, No. 5 Toronto street, near King street. Residence, 459 Jarvis street.

JOS. LAWSON, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Insurance, Estate and Loan Agent, 4 King street east; Residence 400 Church street.

ARCHITECTS.

E. J. EDWARDS, Architect, Room "J," Arcade, Yonge street.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. RYERSON, Surgeon for Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases, 317 Church-street. Hours—2 to 4, 7 to 8.

DR. W. J. GREIG, L.R.C.P., London, Eng., 50 Duke-street, Dr. Oldright's former residence. 246

DR. EDMUND KING, L.R.C.P., London, Corner Queen and Bond streets.

DR. J. B. GILLEN, 238 Spadina Avenue, corner High. Office hours from 8 to 1 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. Telephone 4520

JOHN B. HALL, M.D., HOMŒOPATHIST, 326 and 328 Jarvis-street. Specialty, children's diseases. Hours: 10 to 11 a.m., 4 to 6 p.m., Saturday afternoons excepted.

WOOD ENGRAVERS.

R. WEBB, Engraver on Wood, 22 Adelaide-street east, Toronto. Prompt attention to all orders, and work guaranteed satisfactory. 538y

J. R. MODERMOTT, designer and artistic wood engraver. Illustrated catalogues a specialty—81 Adelaide street east. Orders executed promptly.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

A NEW MOVE.
WALTER OVER,
OF THE WINE BARREL RESTAURANT,
COLBORNE STREET, 246
has opened a FREE REGISTER for parties requiring dogs and for those having dogs for sale.

CLUB HOTEL,
VINCENT T. BERO, PROP.
Choice Brands Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
416 Yonge street, Toronto. 46
Latest in Billiard and Pool Tables.

NEW ARUNDEL HOUSE,
85 JARVIS ST., TORONTO.
The above house has changed proprietorship, and has been thoroughly refitted and furnished throughout. The best $1.00 per day house in the city. E. A. GERMAN

POWER HOUSE,
King and Brock streets.
J. POWER Prop. Rates $1.50 per day.
Enlarged, refitted and refurnished; first class in all departments. The largest sample room and reading room in the city. Board by week, $4.00. 135

ROYAL HOTEL,
CORNER YONGE AND EDWARD STS.
The above Hotel has been refitted and improved greatly, and the bar contains the finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars in the Dominion. It is the best $1 per day house on Yonge street. 462
JOHN CUTHBERT, Proprietor.

REID'S O'CONNOR HOUSE,
AT THE HAY MARKET.
FOR BIG BEERS AND FINE CIGARS,
BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT ON DRAUGHT. 246

BUFFALO, N.Y.
The Popular Canadian Rendezvous (5 minutes from Exchange Station),
BENSLER HOUSE,
141 Seneca Street.
Between Michigan and Wells sts.
WITMECK & RALSTON, Proprietors.

CHINA HALL,
49 King-st. East, Toronto.
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services of every description of China, Painted, Enamelled and Printed from celebrated makers in England and France.
Royal Worcester Ornaments.
Doulton Ornaments.
Wedgewood & Sons' Ornaments.
Copeland & Sons' Ornaments.
Glass Patent Jam Jars.
White Jam Pots.
Stone Preserving Jars.
GLOVER HARRISON - Importer.

MANTLES. MANTLES.
WE WILL SHOW THIS MORNING
Ten cases Imported Berlin Novelties in Mantles, Dolmans, Dolmanettes, Walking Jackets, Wraps, Jersey Jackets, Ulsters, Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, and a large assortment of Children's Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Ulster Cloths, Brocade Velvets, Plushes, Sealettes, etc.
Our Importations of Silks, Dress Goods, Plushes, Velvets, Velveteens, Hosiery, Underwear, Kid Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Corsets, Dress Buttons, Trimmings, Table Linens, Sheetings, Flannels, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Comforters, White Quilts, etc., etc., are larger, more varied, and better value than we have ever shown.
INSPECTION INVITED.

Fine Dress & Mantle Making
Edw. McKeown,
182 YONGE-STREET.

STYLISH TAILOR.
P. F. CAREY,
THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
16 KING-ST. EAST.
Finest Goods. Best Quality. Lowest Prices.
P. F. CAREY, Prop.

FEED. FEED.
HORSE, COW, POULTRY & HOG
FEED.
Richest and Cheapest Feed in the Market.
TORONTO SYROP CO.,
ESPLANADE-ST. EAST, FOOT OF PRINCESS.

SMOKE
NIAGARA
CIGARS.
The finest Cigars in the Dominion. All Union made.
R. McCleary & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
71½ JARVIS ST., TORONTO.

STOVES.
The largest and best assortment of stoves in the city at
BROWN'S BARGAIN HOUSE,
COR. QUEEN AND BATHURST.

TELEPHONE NO. 3091
For T. Fisher, Express, Parcel Delivery and Furniture Moving Depot, 530 Yonge street. Double and single teams always in readiness for removal of furniture, baggage, merchandise, etc., to and from all parts of the city. Special low rates for removing furniture, etc., during winter months. French's patent truck for removing pianoes.

The Provincial Detective Agency
Detective work of all kinds promptly attended to; 17 years' experience Toronto Police force. All correspondence confidential.
JOHN REID, ex-Detective Toronto Police Manager, 45 Church street, Toronto (Room 6). ed

THE WONDER OF THE AGE
HAEBERLE'S
COMPOUND BALSAM
The Great Household Panacea and Unparalleled Healer. Infallible cure for any Chronic Disease of Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, etc. For sale by
A. DAVIDSON & CO.,
71