THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE 18 KING ST. 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 NONPAREIL)

Ordinary commercial advertisements 6 cents
Financial statements as reading matter 12½ cents
Monetary, Amusements, etc. 10 cents
Condensed advertisement a cent a word.
Deaths, marriages and births 25 cents.
Special rates for contract advertisements
Reading notices and for preferred positions.
Address all communications: THE WORLD, Toronto.

The World's Telephone Call is 535.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14 1885.

To Correspondents.

Once more The World would remind correspondents that it will not print communications unless the bona-fide signature of the writer accompanies the same. The name need not necessarily be inserted. Rejected letters will not be returned.

The British Workman and the Trade Question.

Extraordinary efforts are being made, by both parties respectively, to capture the vote of the British workman in the approaching general election. He counts at the polls now, if he chooses to go to them, some two million votes more than before; and his vote is therefore a matter of consequence. Were he to vote "solid," or nearly so, for either party, he could elect that party to power, and send the other to the "cold shades." But whether he will vote that way, or divide himself pretty evenly between both parties, is something that still remains to be seen.

The determination of the government to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the present depression of trade brings out an interesting phase of the situation. Mr. Goschen and some others who are counted authorities on matters commercial, and who are also liberals in politics, have refused to serve on the commission. The tories say it is unprecedented and unpatriotic for members to decline to serve on a royal commission. The liberals reply that to put only two or three free traders on a commission of twenty persons, when free trade is the orthodox and irrevocable policy of England is ridiculous. The radicals say the tories might as well ask men to join the commission to determine whether a man is better with or without fetters on his legs. And here the Globe's cable correspondent comes in with a significant sentence. "The truth is," he says, "the plan is a party dodge, a sop to be thrown from the conservative platform to mislead the working men." And thereby hangs a tale.

What would be the object of throwing out this inquiry as a sop to mislead the working men, unless it were believed that the workingmen aforesaid were really favorable to protection? The statement implies a belief that the working men lean that way; and we fancy that this belief is founded on facts, too. The workingmen of England never were as a body enthusiastic in favor of free trade; no, not even in the palmy days of the league's great triumph. In order to induce them to fall into the ranks, and to swell the bulk of free trade processions, the employers had in many instances to allow them their time, the same as if they had remained at work in the shops. And recent experiences of less work and less wages at home, while the products of foreign labor were coming in free, and taking the market which the products of home labor should have had, has not been calculated to make them look upon free trade as a blessing to themselves. But between them and their employers there are differences which go deeper than any of the common, every day arguments on the trade question.

A principal reason why English manufacturers and merchants favor free trade is because it helps them to keep down the wages of labor. The plan of importing cheap foreign labor is one that cannot be adopted to any very great extent in England. But under free trade it is easy to import cheap foreign labor in the shape of commodities, either finished or partly manufactured. In Sheffield, for instance, the custom obtains among the manufacturers of sending scythes, knives, etc., over to Germany, to be ground and finished, the work being done abroad much cheaper than at home. The masters would much prefer to bring German workmen into their shops, and do the whole work there, but this they dare not do, and they know it. Were a lot of Sheffield workmen discharged, and Germans or other foreigners put in their places at lower wages, there would be bloodshed immediately, and the lives of the interlopers would not be worth forty-eight hours' purchase, unless they could quickly make their escape. The Chinese come in and take work from white men in the United States and in Canada; but the penalty would be death were they to try the same game in Sheffield, or Birmingham, or among the potteries. Now for a somewhat different instance, but going to prove the same point. Mr. Mundella, one of the members for Birmingham, is a large woollen manufacturer. Wishing to extend his business, and to manufacture as cheaply as possible, he established factories in Saxony, where labor is much cheaper than in England. The goods made there, or the greater part of them, are brought to his English warehouses, and thence distributed to customers all over the world. Observe, now, that he does not adopt this plan because wool is cheap and abundant in Saxony, and of the kind that he specially requires. For both the raw material and the goods made from it come free into England, and the difference in cost of transportation is practically nothing at all. But, had it been the case that the raw material had been free, while the finished article had to pay duty when landed in England, Mr. Mundella's German factories would never have been heard of; and the work done in them would have been done in England, and by English hands.

It is free trade which renders it possible for English employers, when their men ask for more pay or resist a deduction, to tell the men that the alternative is to close the works and supply their regular customers with foreign made goods. If any one fancies that the workingmen do not know all this, he is very much mistaken. They know, just as well as Mr. Bright or Mr. Mundella does, that free trade is a powerful aid to the masters in keeping down wages. Between the two classes there is a wide divergence of view on the trade question, and for this divergence or difference there are reasons of the most practical kind. And it need not much surprise us should this conflict of view take a very practical shape ere the election contest now just begun be over and finished.

Saving at the Wrong End.

Railway companies go to vast expense in securing the best road bed, the best locomotives, the most gorgeously finished passenger cars, and the freight cars best adapted for their purpose, too. Then, having done all this, they put many thousands' worth of this valuable property, and human lives besides, at tremendous risk, in order merely to save a trifle in their monthly bills for wages. Three-fourths and more of the costly and sometimes fatal accidents that happen are caused through making two men do the work that would be quite enough for three—as telegraphers, train men, station men, etc. From what has since transpired it appears that the terrible accident at the Merritton canal bridge a few days ago was due chiefly to the neglect of the safe old rule that on approaching crossings and swing bridges the hand brakes only should be depended upon, for fear that air brakes might not work at the critical moment. Still further to increase the danger, the Pacific express was run as a "double-header"—a long train drawn by two engines. Had the train been divided, the danger from accidents would have been very much reduced. But the "double-header" plan saves the employment of a few hands, and hence the temptation to adopt it.

This system of lavish expenditure on road and rolling stock, along with the most niggardly economy in the employment of men to run it all, is surely saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung-hole. A mere fractional portion of the money loss caused by a great accident would pay and pay over again for enough efficient service by competent *men* to have prevented the accident altogether. It is astonishing that this very practical consideration does not occur to railway managers with more force than it appears to possess in their eyes.

It was reported in yesterday's issue that a Q. C. from Manitoba was a candidate for the deputy attorney generalship. Such is not the case, as the gentleman referred to is not, nor does he intend to be an applicant.

The Philadelphia News says that the man heavily enriched by Grant's death is Mark Twain. He is the principal in the firm of Webster & Co., the publishers of Grant's biography. He has already received orders from the army of canvassers for 300,000, and he expects to finally sell half a million here and in Europe. The retail price is $5, the share to agents and middlemen $2, the royalty to the Grant family 75 cents, the cost of manufacturing and delivery $1.50, leaving 75 cents clear to Twain and his partner. The shrewd humorist had to risk his entire fortune in the enterprise, but he pluckily refused to shirk the chances of loss by dividing the possible profits, and the net results to him and his partner will be a quarter to a third of a million dollars.

A Medical Man on Riel's Insanity.

In nulla re homines proprius ad deos accedunt quam dando salutem hominibus.—*Cicero.*

Editor World: It is to be regretted that the medical evidence in Riel's trial, especially that portion of it upon which the gentlemen who testified in the case based their opinion as to his sanity or otherwise, was not reported more at length in the newspapers of the day. Insanity, it is well known, is a disease that assumes such a variety of phases, and presents itself in such manifold forms, in some cases so open and palpable as to be seen by the most unobservant, at other times so hidden and concealed as to escape detection, that even the most eminent experts in the disease have been baffled and their judgments found to be sadly at fault. The history of insanity, as may be seen in any book on the subject, is pregnant with illustrative cases to this effect. I am not an expert in insanity, nor do I pretend to any special knowledge of the disease, but there are four or five instances that fell under my own personal cognizance which strongly corroborate my statement. One case was that of a merchant resident in the city of Belfast, Ireland. He was a muslin manufacturer, pretty extensively engaged in the business, and, I may add, was prosperous. I knew him intimately for more than ten years, and nearly up to the time of his death. During these years I paid him annually some half dozen visits, occupying usually an hour, or longer each visit. Upon ordinary subjects, especially upon what related to his business, even in its details, he was intelligent and clear, and though watching him closely to detect any rambling and incoherence in his talks, I was unable on any occasion to discover such, or to obtain the least evidence indicating an aberration or wandering of mind. And those who had dealings with him in his business, but were ignorant of his monomania, regarded him as an intelligent and clear-headed man. But when the subjects of conversation were changed, and I spoke to him of his wife, a very estimable and kind hearted woman, who had been obliged to separate from him, and towards whom he had conceived without any known cause the most implacable hatred, or when I introduced the subject of the city police, who he fancied were always on his trail, watching him when he went out of doors, and some of whom without cause he insulted in the public streets, or when I talked to him of a certain clergyman under whose ministry he at one time sat, but towards whom he had taken an intense dislike owing to some remarks in a sermon, and which he imagined were intended for him, he became a perfect maniac, talked most incoherently and as one wholly beside himself, and altogether conducted himself in so violent a manner that, acting upon the maxim of discretion being the better part of valor, I rose and left him. Not many hours after, when the exciting subjects had passed away from his mind, or when required to attend to some calls of business, his temper calmed down and no one other than those who were in the secret of his derangement could have supposed that he had been so lately a frantic madman. A case tried at the late assizes in the county Monaghan, Ireland, further illustrated the difficulty of judging correctly in maniacal subjects and how widely even experts differ in lunacy cases. The indictment was for murder, and the charge even by the admission of the prisoner's counsel was fully sustained. The plea put forward by the defence was insanity. Dr. Palmer, a physician of eminence in such cases, was called as a specialist for the crown. He testified that he had visited the prisoner frequently during the last twelve months while in jail, that he had examined him on his admission, and had not been able to discover in any of his visits the least trace of aberration of intellect, that he had invited Dr. McKinstry, another eminent physician in the same line of disease, to visit the prisoner, and that consultation with him did not cause him to change his opinion, and that opinion he still held. Dr. McKinstry gave evidence of a similar kind: "That he could not detect in any of his examinations of the prisoner the slightest trace of insanity, and was fully in accord with Dr. Palmer that the prisoner was perfectly sane and fully accountable for his actions." Rebutting testimony to prove the prisoner's insanity was given by the defence, and the result was a verdict in which the judge fully concurred—one of the most eminent criminal judges on the Irish bench—the jury finding the prisoner guilty of murder while in an unsound state of mind. The prisoner was committed to strict confinement during her majesty's pleasure. These cases are sufficient to show the difficulty which even experts experience in diagnosing correctly in many cases of insanity, and the absurdity of pronouncing dogmatically upon them. I am far from being an advocate for the abolition of capital punishment in cases where planned or malice aforethought and intentional murder has been committed and the criminal clearly proved to be sane previous to and at the time of committing the murder. Society is nowhere in a condition to admit of its abolition. Life for life is the law of God, and it is a law that commends itself as reasonable to the general intelligence of men. But to hang an insane man, even under the forms of law, is to perpetrate murder, and that Riel is insane, and has been so for years, and is consequently irresponsible for his actions, nearly the whole course of his life, at related in the public press (and further than the information obtained from this source I know nothing of him), must irrefragably establish beyond even a doubt to the conviction of every unprejudiced, intelligent and thinking mind. Upon the question now agitated, did Riel obtain a fair and impartial trial, and was the constitution of the court in accordance with the requirements of law, I am unable to speak, further than to express the opinion in which I am joined by every man, conservative and reformer, to whom I have spoken on the subject, that the government appear to have acted impartially in the case, and that in the course pursued by the crown in every step taken—the selection of the judge, empanelling of the jury, the unrestricted liberty given to the prisoner's counsel, the indulgence extended to the prisoner himself during the trial—everything, in short, that could fairly contribute to the prisoner's defence, all was done with the full knowledge that the keen eye of a critical public was watching them, and should any blunder in the judicial proceedings be committed, it would be greedily seized upon and political capital sought to be made out of it by their enemies. In such circumstances it is difficult to believe that the crown could be so far at fault as charged. But in any case, that the extreme sentence will not be inflicted on the ground of the prisoner's insanity I think may be safely assumed, and that the law will be satisfied and justice fully triumphant by a close confinement for life is, I believe, the prevailing feeling among the loyal and well disposed part of the community. The gravity of the subject of my letter is my apology for its length.

J. W. COLLINS, A.M., M.D.

Markham, Aug. 10.

Mr. Phipps on the City Health Matter.

Editor World: The thanks of the citizens are due to R. W. Phipps for the clear way in which he has brought this subject before the public, but it is singular what apathy is shown by all when every one is concerned. Surely the members of the corporation are not all—powerful, be the influence what it may, to prevent a reasonable and wise policy being adopted to guard our interests. It is a well known fact, and we have the further assurance drawn from Mr. Phipp's remarks that Toronto employs profitably to the medical profession the largest number of doctors of any city in the dominion. From this fact we are bound to deduce this in the hotbed of disease. Fancy, proud owners of property in the Queen City of the West, you living in a cesspool of filth endangering the lives of yourselves and families. Look at the sudden deaths you find recorded in almost every day's papers, and ask yourselves the question: "How long shall this state of things last before you move to apply a remedy?" It is not my intention to enlarge upon Mr. Phipp's remarks, for they should not only speak for themselves but carry conviction to each and every mind. But the only remedy believed to exist by those who have given thought to the subject, is the substitution of a small well paid commission for our present miserable form of city government and appoint men sans peur et sans reproche. Give them power to select their own officials and the rascally practice of greasing palms to have duties performed will be prevented and Toronto may be made a city fit to live in.

A. J. TAYLOR.

Toronto, Aug. 12.

The Press of Canada.

Editor World: I was glad to see the quotation in your columns the other day from pen of John Swinton, the most honest and fearless journalist in America, as to the duty of the press to lead rather than follow public opinion. Reading it I could not help reflecting on the baseness and servility of the greater portion of the Ontario press in swelling the popular clamor for the blood of Riel. Journalists frequently protest against the low status occupied by the profession in public estimation, but in view of the mean-spiritedness of the average editor—never to my mind so strongly brought out as by the way which the press of all shades of political opinion are dealing with this question—they are rated just as highly as they deserve to be.

There have been oceans of twaddle expended on the question of whether the court which tried him was properly constituted. Those papers which are disposed to lean towards mercy do so in a miserable, sneaking, half-hearted fashion by advancing doubts on these points and suggesting the expediency of giving him the benefit. But hardly one has ventured to come out boldly on the ground of principle and demand a commutation of the iniquitous sentence for the straightforward simple reason that the spirit of the age and humanity are opposed to putting any man to death for a mere political offence. One would think we were living in Russia or Austria from the tone of our time-serving and degenerate journalism—or at least that the bloodthirsty spirit of Family Compactism was still rampant.

But if the ordinary editor is afraid to say that his soul is his own and to stand up for humanity and justice, what shall be said of our pretenders to literary culture—our little cliques and coteries who claim to represent a nascent Canadian literature? They assume to be men of liberal and progressive ideas, to be independent of partyism, to be altogether superior to popular clamor. Where do they stand? Has one of them from Prof. Goldwin Smith down dared to say a word against the contemplated judicial murder—to point to the enlightened precedent of the United States in their treatment of Jefferson Davis, to urge that clemency towards political offenders in England is now the rule? Not one. With such a spirit of cowardly recreancy—such a dread of saying anything that might render them unpopular, in the ascendant—what folly it is to expect a Canadian literature! Truckers and popularity-hunters, men anxious about their "social position" and afraid to stand up single handed if necessary for the right, never produced a literature and never will.

Toronto, Aug. 12. PHILIPS THOMSON.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Aug. 13.

There was little or nothing doing on the local stock exchange to-day. In bank stocks 25 Montreal sold at 200¾, 30 Commerce at 127½, 20 Imperial at 126, 2 Federal 3 Imperial S. and Investment at 109½, 300 Lon. & Can. L. & A. 114.

The dealings on the Montreal stock exchange were: 10 Bank of Montreal at 201, 25 at 201½; 10 Toronto at 185; 50 Merchants at 115; 28 Commerce at 127½, 25 at 127¼, 25 at 127¾; 80 Montreal Telegraph at 126½, 40 at 126¼; 25 Passenger at 121½, 25 at 121¼, 50 at 121¾, 75 at 122; 50 Gas at 187¾, 255 at 188, 100 at 188¼.

Local Street Prices: Wheat 83c to 84c, for fall and spring; 70c to 71c for goose. Barley 50c to 57c. Oats 35c to 37c, peas 64c, rye 67½c. Hay—Timothy, per ton, $15 to $16; new hay, $9 to $13; clover, $8 to $12. Straw, $12 to $14. St. Lawrence market: Beef, roast, 11c to 15c, surloin steak 12½c to 15c, round steak 12c to 13c, mutton, legs and chops, 12½c to 15c, inferior cuts 8c to 10c, lamb, per pound, 12½c to 15c, lamb chops 12½c to 16c, veal, best joints, 12c to 15c, cutlets 15c to 16c, inferior cuts 8c to 10c, pork, chops and roasts, 9c to 10c butter, pound rolls, 21c to 23c, cooking 8c to 12c, lard 9c to 10c, cheese 8c to 12c, bacon 10c to 12c, eggs, fresh, 18c to 14c, cooking 12c to 14c, turkeys $1 to $2, spring chickens 45c to 70c per pair, ducks 80c to $1; hogs are selling at $6 to $6.75, forequarters of beef bring from $3.50 to $5, hindquarters from $9 to $10. Mutton sells at $6.50 to $7.50 per cwt. Spring lambs per carcase, $2 50 to $4.

Canadian Pacific shares in London closed ¼ higher at 46½, in New York ⅛ higher at 45½ on sales of 3600.

Posted asking rates of sterling exchange in New York ½ higher at $4.86½ for long bills and $4.88½ for demand.

Oil City—Petroleum opened and closed ¼ lower at 98¼, touched ¼ higher and ¼ lower.

Hudson Bay shares in London 2½ higher at £18¾; Northwest Land jumped 5s to 45s.—Cox & Co.'s Tape.

Consols opened 1-16 higher at 99 13-16, closed 99¾.

The amount of wheat on passage is: To the United Kingdom 1,825,000 qrs., a decrease of 325,000 qrs. from last week's statement. To the continent, 130,000 qrs., a decrease of 20,000 qrs. Net decrease in bushels 2,760,000.

The United States government crop for August, yesterday published, says the condition of the spring wheat has deteriorated since the last report, necessitating a reduction in the estimated yield of six million bushels. Corn has improved since the last report.

Chicago closed: Wheat—Aug. nominal at 86½c, Sept. 75c bid, Oct. 90⅜c, Nov. nominal at 92½c. Corn—Aug. 46½c, Sept. 46½c, Oct. 44½c asked, Nov. 40¾c. Pork—Aug. nominal at $9.15, Sept. $9.15, Oct. $9.20, Nov. nominal at $9.05, year $8.85. Lard—Aug. and Sept. $6.22½, Oct. $6.27½ to $6.30.

The New York stock market opened irregular, followed by a strong tone until the afternoon, when it slumped off and closing generally lower than last night. New York Central opened ⅜ higher at 98, declined to 97½, closed 97⅝, on sales of 15,700. Nashville and Chattanooga opened ½ higher at 45, touched 44½ and 45¼, closed 45⅛. Lackawanna opened ½ higher at 99¾, touched 100 and 98¾, closed 99⅞, on sales of 28,600. Jersey Central opened ½ lower at 50⅝, touched 49¾ and 52, closed 50½; sales 9000. Louisville and Nashville opened ¼ higher at 44, advanced to 45⅜, closed 44¾; on sales of 19,000. Lake Shore opened ⅜ higher at 71⅛, touched 71¾, closed 70¾; sales 13,100. Northwest opened unchanged at 102⅞, touched 103½ and 102, closed 102½; sales 17,100. St. Paul opened ¼ lower at 80½, touched 80⅝ and 79, closed 79⅝; sales 36,000. Union Pacific opened ⅜ higher at 49½, declined to 47⅞, closed 48½; sales 8200. Western Union opened unchanged at 69⅜, touched 70 and 68⅝, closed 68⅝; sales 20,700. Canadian Pacific opened ⅜ higher at 45⅝, touched 45⅞ and 45, closed 45¼, on sales of 300.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

Montreal, buyers, 200¾; Ontario 108½, 108; Toronto 185¼, 184½; Merchants' 115¼, 114½; Commerce 127½, 127; Imperial, buyers 125½; Federal 96½, 95; Dominion buyers 198; Standard 115¾, 115¼; Hamilton 125, 124; British America sellers 75; Western Assurance 99, 98; Confed. Life association buyers 230; Consumers' Gas 163½, 162¾; Dominion Telegraph, buyers 88; Northwest Land Co. 43, 41; Canada Permanent 202, 200; Freehold, buyers 166½; Western Canada buyers 190; Union 131, 129½; Canada Landed Credit buyers 122; B. and Loan association buyers 104½; Imperial S. and Invest. buyers 109; Farmers' L. and Savings buyers 113; Lon. and Can. L. and A. 144½, 144¾; National Investment, sellers 103; Dom. Savings and Loan buyers 113½; Ontario Loan and Deb. buyers 123; Hamilton Provident 125.

Montreal Stock Exchange—Closing Prices.

Bank of Montreal 201½, 201; Ontario 109, 108; Molsons 128, 120½; Toronto 185¾, 184½; Merchants 115, 114¾; Commerce 128, 127½; Northwest Land 43s, 40s; C. P. R. 46, 45; Federal 97; Montreal Tel. Co. 126½, 126; Richelieu 58½, 58; Passenger 122½, 121½; Gas 188½, 188; Canada Cotton, 57, 55.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—Flour—Receipts 400 brls., sales 400 brls. Market quiet and steady. Grain and provisions unchanged. Superior extra $4.20 to $4.25, extra superfine $4 to $4.10; spring extra $3 80 to $3 85; superfine, $3.65 to $3.60; strong bakers, $4 to $4.65; fine $3.40 to $3.45; middlings, $3.20 to $3.30; pollards, $3.00 to $3.05; Ontario bags, $1.85 to $2.00; city bags, $2.25 for strong bakers'. Sales—400 barrels patent superior at $4.35. Grain—Wheat—Red winter, 91c to 92c; white, 90c; to 91c; spring 91c to 92c. Corn 60c to 64c. Peas, 78c to 79c. Oats, 34c to 35c. Barley, 50c to 55c. Rye, 67c to 69c. Oatmeal, $4.30 to $4.40. Cornmeal, $2.90 to $3. Provisions—Pork, $13.25 to $13.50. Lard, 9c to 10c. Bacon, 11c to 12c. Hams, 11c to 12c. Cheese—8½c to 7½c. Butter—Townships, 14c to 16c; Morrisburg, 13c to 15c; western, 12c to 14c. Eggs, 10c to 12c

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10 7-16. New Orleans 10 9-16. Flour—Receipts 6000 bbls., sales 17,500 bbls. Rye, flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 47,400 bush., sales 3,528,000 bush. future. Rye dull and nominal. Barley and malt quiet, steady. Corn—Receipts 75,900 bush., sales 976,000 bush. future. Oats—Receipts 107,300 bush. Hay steady, shipping at 75c. Hops dull and nominal. Coffee—Spot fair, rio quiet at 8½c. Sugar firm and quiet, fair to good; refining quoted at 5 9-16 to 5 5-16. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum united closed 98½c, crude 7½c to 7¾c, refined 8½c. Tallow steady at 5c. Potatoes quiet and unchanged. Eggs firm; state 15c to 15½c, Canadian 14c to 14½c, western 13½c to 14c. Pork dull, mess spot $11. Beef dull. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 6½c to 6¾c, smoking do. 8½c, pickled hams 11½c do. shoulders 5c, middles dull, long clear 5¾c. Lard lower at $6.07. Butter firmer; state 11c to 21c, western 9c to 20c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Flour slightly more active and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales ranged: August 83c to 83½c, closed 83½c; September 81½c to 83½c, closed 81½c; October 90c to 90½c, closed 90½c bid; No. 2 spring 80½c to 80¾c; No. 2 red 92½c to 92¾c. Corn firmer; sales ranged: August 46½c to 46¾c, closed 46½c; September 46c to 46½c; closed 46¾c, October 44½c to 45¾c, closed 44½c to 44¾c. Oats quiet and weak: August 25½c to 25¾c, closed 25½c; September 24¾c to 24¾c, closed 24¾c; October 25c to 25½c, closed 25c. Rye quiet; No. 2 58c. Pork active, and prices fluctuated considerably; market opened stronger, but soon began to decline, reaching loss of 12½c to 15c, later there was a reaction of 10c to 15c, and market closed at outside figures; cash $9.20 to $9.35, September $9.10 to $9.27½, closed $9.22½ to $9.25; October $9.15 to $9.30, closed $9.27½ to $9.30. Lard fairly active and easier at 5c to 7½c lower; cash $6.20 to $6.35, September $6.20 to $6.27½, closed $6.25 to $6.27½; October $6.25 to $6.32½. Boxed meats—Dry salsed shoulders $4.15 to $4.30; short rib sides $5.40 to $5.42½, short clear sides $5.85 to $5.90. Whisky firm at $1.15. Receipts—Flour 5,000 brls., wheat 31,000 bush., corn 170,000 bush., oats 68,000 bush., rye 7000 bush., barley 1000 bush. Shipments—Flour 9000 brls., wheat 8000 bush., corn 196,000 bush., oats 16,000 bush., rye 1000 bush.

SHERBORN'S DESPATCHES:—London, Aug. 13.—Floating cargoes—Wheat, firm; maize, nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize firmly held. No. 1 California wheat, off the coast, 35s, was 34s 6d; red winter, off the coast, 34s, was 33s 6d to 34s. Good cargoes of red winter, for shipment for the present and following month, 32s, was 32s 6d. London—Good shipping No. 1 California, just shipped, etc., 36s, was 36s; ditto nearly due, 35s, was 34s 6d. Arrivals off the coast—Wheat, large; maize, nil. Liverpool—Spot wheat, firmly held; maize, inactive.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13.—Spring wheat 6s 10d to 7s; red winter 7s to 7s 2d; No. 1 California 7s 2d to 7s 4d; No. 2 California 6s 9d to 7s 1d. Corn, 4s 7½d. Peas, 5s 3d. Pork, 55s. Lard 33s 6d. Bacon, long clear, 30s; short clear, 31s. Tallow, 27s 3d. Cheese 39s. Wheat firm, poor demand, offerings moderate; corn firm, in fair demand.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

AVENUE HOUSE.

HANDSOMELY REFITTED.

The best appointed bar in northern part of city. Choicest liquors and cigars. Billiard and pool rooms. 246

WM. J. HOWELL, 445 Yonge street.

DRINK THE CRITERION CUP.

Only to be had at the

CRITERION VAULTS RESTAURANT,

Corner Leader Lane and King street.

FOR A GOOD SQUARE MEAL

Meat of first quality, nicely cooked, served clean; charge, moderate.

GIVE BIRT, THE ENGLISHMAN, A CALL

16 Adelaide east, 2 doors west of Victoria street. Open on Sundays. 246

LOOK OUT.

ROYAL GRENADIER'S AND QUEEN'S OWN RUSH TO

WILSON'S, 45 COLBORNE STREET,

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

O'CONNOR HOUSE,

24 FRONT STREET EAST,

OPPOSITE THE HAY MARKET,

R. H. REID, PROPRIETOR.

Best Brands of Irish and Scotch Whisky, Bass Ale and Guinness' Stout on Draft. Everything first-class. 246

REVERE HOUSE,

Corner King and York streets, Toronto.

Now open for day boarders, $4.00 per week. Six meal tickets for $1.50. Give it a trial. 246

J. J. JAMESON, Proprietor.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

WIMAN BATHS, ISLAND.

Mrs. Marshall begs to inform her friends and the public that her Lunch Rooms are now opened and she is also prepared to accommodate a limited number with board, with or without lodgings. Cold lunches with the best tea and coffee always ready.

ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO,

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. American plan. Graduated prices. Leading hotel in Ontario. MARK H. IRISH, proprietor. HARRY J. NOLAN, clerk.

TRY THE

"MERCHANTS' RESTAURANT,"

10 JORDAN STREET.

First-class Meals on European plan. Choicest Liquors and Cigars. Fresh Lager always on tap. 246

The Canadian Pacific

STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR

Port Arthur, Manitoba and the North-West.

One of the magnificent Clyde-built steamships

ATHABASCA, ALBERTA AND ALCOMA

Is intended to leave Owen Sound at 4 p.m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

On arrival of the Canadian Pacific Fast Express Train from the East, leaving Toronto at 10.45 a.m., and will run

DIRECT TO PORT ARTHUR,

where they make close connections with the Through Solid Trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway for Winnipeg and all points in the

Canadian North-West.

Sleeping berths for Winnipeg can be secured on board the steamers.

Shortest Route. Lowest Rates. Quickest Time. Through Bills of Lading. No Customs Troubles. No Overcharges by this line. These magnificent steamships were built expressly for this route and trade, and are the staunchest, fastest and best equipped and furnished on the lakes, and are lighted by electricity. Tickets, rates and all information can be had from any agent of the Canada Pacific. See that Tickets read via Owen Sound.

W. C. VAN HORNE,
Vice-President C. P. R., Montreal.
HENRY BEATTY,
Manager Steamship Lines and Lake Traffic, C. P. Ry, Toronto. 135

DOWN WITH MONOPOLY.

Street Car Tickets Four Cents Each at the

METROPOLITAN ROLLER RINK,

CIGAR AND NOVELTY DEPOT,

804 QUEEN STREET WEST.

Buy your tickets here, any number you want, also your Tobaccos, Cigars, Stationery, etc.

ROBERT CLARKE

The Workingman's Friend. 5135

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

R. J. LIGENCE,

PICTURE FRAMES.

The Cheapest Picture Framing Establishment in Toronto.

Frames for Oil Paintings, Water Colors, Engravings, etc.

Molding for hang in Pictures and Decorating, furnished and put up.

Note—No charge for putting up in the city.

All sizes and description of Mats made on the premises.

Old frames regilt and made equal to new.

Oil Paintings cleaned and renovated.

A CALL SOLICITED.

Manufactory and Warerooms— 14

31 ADELAIDE STREET WEST,

Between Bay and Yonge sts., south side.

The Inland Revenue Department having recently adopted regulations permitting distillers to bottle "in bond," under the supervision of an officer, the product of their own distilleries, we are now enabled to offer the public our

FINE OLD WHISKIES

bottled in accordance with these regulations, and each bottle bearing Excise Officer's certificate as to age of contents. This gives the consumer a perfect and indisputable guarantee as to age, which cannot be obtained in any other way. We are now bottling our celebrated

CLUB WHISKEY OF 1879

And our Old Rye Whiskey of 1879, 1880, and 1883, which can be had of all dealers. See that every bottle has our name on capsule and cork, and has Excise Certificate over capsule.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS

DISTILLERS, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

J. T. DALE

101 Jarvis St., from London, Eng.

CUSTOM BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Perfect fit guaranteed. Work and material warranted. N.B.—Bring your repairing, and have it done right away, while you wait, if required. Invisible patches. 1-6

Simpson Bros'

PHOTOGRAPHERS

357 YONGE STREET. 462

PERKINS' PHOTOS

Stand Unrivalled for Beauty of Finish and Artistic Pose. All Cabinets Mounted on Chocolate-tinted Gilt Edge Cards.

STUDIO, 293 YONGE STREET

135

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

R. HAY & CO.,

(Late Jacques & Hay),

19 & 21 King st. west, Toronto,

after having carried on the manufacturing of furniture for fifty-one years have decided to retire from business and dispose of their large and varied stock of

Furniture & Upholstery Coverings,

ETC., AMOUNTING TO OVER

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($175,000).

TERMS: 15 per cent. off our regular prices for three months' credit, on approved notes, and five per cent. additional for cash. 136

The Sale will commence on and after the 26th inst.

THE GREAT RUSH

STILL CONTINUES

FOR OUR BEAUTIFUL

Langtry & Parisian Bangs,

WATER WAVES, ETC.

OUR BANGS

Cannot be equalled.

Our Bangs & Waves are ahead of anything in the Hair Goods line ever placed before the public.

Thousands are being worn throughout the Dominion and give the greatest satisfaction.

OUR BANGS

Are made of the very best curled hair and never require re-dressing.

OUR LANGTRY AND PARISIAN BANGS AND WATER WAVES

Are the most complete and perfect Headdress ever got up. Ladies, you should not be without one. CALL AND SEE THEM.

A. DORENWEND'S

PARIS HAIR WORKS.

105 YONGE ST.

BAGGAGE EXPRESS.

T. FISHER'S EXPRESS COLLECTS AND delivers baggage, parcels, removes furniture, pianos, etc., in town and country at lowest rates. Address 539 Yonge street. Telephone 3001.

JOHN SIM,

PLUMBER,

No. 21 Richmond Street East,

Corner Victoria Street. 135

J. MOORE,

FINE

COMMERCIAL PRINTING,

39 COLBORNE STREET,

Orders by mail promptly executed. 135

BARTON GUESTIER'S

OLIVE OIL.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

LUCCA OIL.

JOHN BURGESS & SONS

SALAD OIL.

FLORENCE SALAD CREAM

Durkee's Salad Dressing.

Agents for Messrs. Ross & Co.'s

SPARKLING HYDROZON,

The most refreshing nerve and brain tonic known.

FULTON, MICHIE & CO.,

7 King Street West. 25tf

Messrs. O'Keefe & Co.,

BREWERS AND MALSTERS,

TORONTO, ONT.

SPECIALTIES:

ENGLISH HOPPED ALE

in wood and bottle, warranted equal to best BURTON brands.

XXXX PORTER

Warranted equal to Guinness' Dublin Stout, and superior to any brewed in this country, Canadian, American and Bavarian Hopped Ales and Porter. Our

"PILSENER" LAGER

has been before the public for several years, and we feel confident that it is quite up to the best produced in the United States, where Lager is fast becoming the *true* temperance beverage; a fact, however, which some cranks in Canada have up to the present failed to discover. 563

O'KEEFE & CO.

ADAMS WANTS MONEY.

DOWN GO PRICES.

Ten dollar suits for six. Fourteen dollar suits for eight. Six dollar suits for two. Eight dollar suits for four. Boys' suits one dollar. Suits for big boys, bigger than men, only four dollars.

Clothing Factory,

327 Queen West. 513

VOLUNTEERS' RETURN!

Prepare for their coming and order some of the

OAKLAND'S JERSEY ICE CREAM

Made out of celebrated cream supplied by the

OAKLAND'S JERSEY DAIRY,

131 YONGE STREET.

For sale in boxes at the dairy and delivered in freezers from 1 quart upwards. 135

PENNOCK'S

ROAD MACHINE

CAN BE SEEN AT

P. Paterson & Son,

77 KING STREET EAST,

AGENTS.

HOLLY FOOT POWER

SCROLL SAWS.

Demas' Scroll Saws and Lathe combined, Patterns, Saws, etc.

Rice Lewis & Son,

52 and 54 King street east,

TORONTO.

BABY CARRIAGES

BABY CARRIAGES.

THE FINEST LOT OF

BABY CARRIAGES

IN THE CITY.

PRICES LOW.

HARRY A. COLLINS

90 YONGE STREET.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

The largest assortment in the City to select from. All the Leading Styles in Fancy and Staple Carriages at prices that will astonish all who may call to see them at

WM. DIXON'S

53 and 55 Adelaide street west,

next door to Grand's. 246

JURY &