THE TORONTO WORLD.

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W. F. MACLEAN.

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TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1885.

The Party Responsible.

The played out wreck which we call the Ontario parliament buildings is a disgrace to the province, so says the Globe; and everybody smiles assent. Grip voices public opinion when it represents Mr. Mowat offering the thin excuse that he dare not begin the work for fear of giving Mr. Meredith a chance to do him mischief. In despair of getting the Ontario authorities to do anything, the Trades' and Labor delegates turn to the city council, and ask that the city hall and court house be proceeded with. It is shown that materials are cheap just now, while unemployed labor abounds. There is a big surplus in the provincial treasury; but, even if there were not, the sale of the asylum grounds would soon provide money enough. So far this pressing necessity of the day gets plenty of "serious consideration," but apparently very little else.

So well is the situation understood by the public generally that the Globe yesterday felt it necessary to make special effort in Mr. Mowat's defence. And our contemporary does what it can do to show that Mr. Meredith is really the party responsible for the delay. But this is the merest trifling, and the Globe knows it. It is not Mr. Meredith, but Mr. Mowat, who is in power, and he has at least a good working majority at his back. The more parade the Globe makes of the number of unemployed mechanics in Toronto, the stronger does it make the case against Mr. Mowat for not going on with the work. Common sense as well as constitutional practice says the premier and his government are the party responsible, and no sophistry can get over the fact.

Executive Power.

Parliament makes the laws, but it is left to the executive to administer them. And it may be doubted whether people generally have any adequate idea of the extent to which important interests are sometimes affected by *administration* merely, aside from changes in the statute book. Just now a remarkable illustration of this turns up over the border.

Ever since Cleveland's election business circles have been agitated over the question whether any important interference with the present protective system was likely to take place. Of late the apprehensions as to reductions in the tariff have been considerably allayed, it being certain that the protectionists will be strong enough in the next congress to "block" any very decided movement in the direction of free trade. But something more than what congress may do has to be considered.

Under any tariff embracing so many articles as that of the United States does, and going so much into minute details, difficult questions of interpretation will constantly be arising, let the statutes be framed as carefully as can be done by mortal men. In the States all debated points are decided by the secretary of the treasury, sometimes under legal advice from the attorney-general. If the head of the department be a protectionist, he may be expected to favor that side in his decisions, while if he be a free trader, he will favor the importer rather than the manufacturer; and this through influences which may be imagined without supposing any dereliction of official duty. Now, it is a remarkable fact that, during the last twenty years, the decisions of treasury and customs officials, themselves appointed by various high tariff governments, have *invariably* leaned to the free trade side, notwithstanding. And some of the most important of these free trade decisions have been appealed from, and have been reversed by the courts. As a rule, importers are very pressing in their demands for the most favorable interpretation that the statute will admit of, and perhaps this may partly account for the frequency with which they have been able to carry their points.

With both importers and manufacturers the most important present question is not what is congress likely to do?—but who is to be Cleveland's secretary of the treasury. On the selection of this important member of the cabinet much depends. Three names are prominently mentioned—those of the protectionist Randall, and the free traders Hewitt and Carlisle. American despatches touching on this point will be of special interest these days.

A Point in the Egyptian Question.

It is contended by both France and Germany that the Egyptian debt should be guaranteed by "the powers," and not by England alone. The object of the contention is, of course, to prevent England from getting full control, in return for assuming the whole responsibility. A guarantee by the powers would make it possible to raise money at low interest, and thus materially lighten the burden under which Egypt labors.

But the reply of the English press to all this is conclusive. It is proposed that the new loan be obtained at 3½ per cent., and at that rate the money can be obtained on England's credit solely. Meantime the very lowest rates at which some other powers can borrow are thus stated:

Austrian 4 per cents, gold	£4.13 0	per cent.
Hungarian fours "	3. 2 6	"
French threes (quoted 79)	3.16 0	"
Prussian four "	3.19 3	"
Russian fives "	3. 4 6	"

Not one of these governments can borrow at 3½ per cent. on its own credit, the French threes yielding 3£ 16s. 0d. to the investor at their present price of 79. Russia, it will be seen, has the poorest credit of the lot, having to pay nearly 5½ per cent. Now, if an Egyptian loan is to be raised at three and a half, it will have to be on England's credit. In fact it would go better on the maket if England took the sole responsibility, and if investors were relieved of the trouble of looking to any other power whatever.

England is and must be the party responsible for payment, therefore she should have the control to correspond. This is the present contention, and it is likely to be adhered to.

The Waste of Water.

This is a most important matter to Toronto at present, but it seems scarcely possible to do much during what remains of the winter to remedy the evil. The necessity of being better prepared for another winter might, however, be taken into the "serious consideration" of our civic authorities. Some plumber or other recently had a letter in the Globe, in which he said that for four dollars expense almost any house might be made safe against the bursting of water pipes. Perhaps his plan is a good one, if not, some better may surely be found. Why should not the waterworks committee be authorized to get the testimony of experts as to the best and cheapest way of preventing pipes from bursting, either by allowing the water to run from a small pin-hole, or otherwise? Practical men should be invited to give the council the benefit of their suggestions; and they should be paid for their trouble, too. It would pay all round to do so.

George William Allan.

The unseemly squabble in the senate, the result of Senator Alexander's motions, has not been fairly stated in the Globe. In the senator's attack on Sir David Macpherson there is really nothing but what is ridiculous and farcical. The burly knight is a fair target for such fun as may be got out of the extraordinary length of his person and his picture. It is far otherwise with the attack on Hon. G. W. Allan. Before George Alexander had made himself notorious by the assumption of a role, half malicious, half maniacal, George Allan was known and loved by thousands of people in Toronto and out of it. For a life time, now extending over three score years, he has been known wherever active benevolence and self-denial were called into play. Our city charities have found in him no mere fair-weather supporter. His business integrity has been recognised by various institutions of which he is the presiding chief. In all capacities, private, public, municipal and national, he has served with credit and distinction. A wanton attack upon such a man as this can only be excused on the ground that the assailant is irresponsible for his doings. No man likes to have his name mixed up with matters that are not understood by a generation who knew nothing of the transactions when they occurred; but Mr. Allan may, if anybody can, be content in the belief that no amount of vindictive calumny reflecting on his dealings with the bank of Upper Canada will affect his standing amongst his fellow-citizens.

The Globe's correspondent at Ottawa had better be warned not to abuse John Henry Pope on the ground that he is a mere farmer unversed in the rules of Lindley Murray. The larger proportion of the Globe's readers and admirers are of exactly the same class, and we always understood that it was to the farming class in the community that both parties were especially anxious to make themselves acceptable. Mr. Pope is a typical Eastern Townships' farmer, a man of great shrewdness and sagacity. His long experience in public affairs must have made the details of official work quite natural to him, while his powers of secretiveness and suggestion are said to endear him to the heart of the conservative chieftain. It has been said that he purposely imitates Abe Lincoln the rail-splitter, but whether that be the case or not there are many points of similarity between the two men, and there are few honester, warm-hearted men than John Henry Pope of Cookshire.

The prospect of an early settlement of the troubles in Egypt and elsewhere in the east does not improve as days and weeks roll on. Rather may we say that some of the latest despatches are almost alarmingly suggestive of the contingency that the present little wars may grow to be big wars "ere long."

It seems time to remonstrate with those able editors who every day give Wolseley the benefit of their advice as to the conduct of his campaign. The British commander has plenty of advisers, but the maidi is a poor orphan, without a solitary editor at his back. It would be only fair to divide the journalistic chunks of wisdom between the two.

It is difficult to decide whether the Globe is making the bigger fool of itself or of Senator Alexander by the encouragement which it extends to the poor old gentleman's eccentricities. Such a course can do the Globe's party no good, and may do the senator harm.

Out of the superabundant population in Simcoe county Mr. Moberley is offering to raise a colored regiment for active service in Egypt. Here, however, a physiological question arises. Has a negro born in Canada any better chance of resisting the malaria of the desert and jungle than a white man born in the Canadian climate.

"How big was Alexander, pa, that people called him Great?" asks the boy in the ballad. Whatever his inches may have been, he never had a portrait painted that would by its size have aroused the wrath of the Alexander of the Canadian senate. In this respect, Sir David Macpherson is a bigger man than was Alexander the Great. Senator Alexander thought that Sir David spread too much canvas, but this attempt to take the wind out of the tall knight's sail was a flat failure. Sir David throws a long shadow and needs a big picture, to publicly quarrel with which was a rather small business.

The report that Milan of Servia is looking for a divorce and negotiating for the hand of an Austrian princess ignores the fact that the house of Hapsburg adheres to Rome in spiritual matters, and that the pronounced hostility of the vatican to the divorce system would likely prevent an Austrian princess from saying "yes" to such a suit. Of course there is a marital looseness tolerated in royalty that is not permitted to people who work by the day, but Rome cannot afford any relaxation in this direction in an age like the present. She has taken high and dry ground upon the divorce question, and must stay there. But the Servian wooer can be accommodated in northern Germany, or among his friends of the Greek church. Or in Chicago.

We remember that several years ago a newspaper man now on the civil service shelf argued that Sir John Macdonald's efforts to beat Mr. Mowat in Ontario were ill-advised. He pointed out that the dominion government was periodically assailed by the opposition press for sins of omission and commission which were in their way being duplicated every day by the Mowat government at Toronto. The present fashion of having both houses sit at the same time, brings before the public the edifying spectacle of the Globe one day censuring the dominion government for the very extravagancies and corruptions which are the next day hurled by the Mail man at the head of Mr. Mowat. If either party had to bear the brunt of the double list of iniquities, we are of opinion that it could not stand for a twelve month.

A Suggestion for Mr. Hardy.

Editor World: If clergymen, doctors and householders are respectively bound to report marriages, births and deaths what is to protect these parties from fine in case that registration is done by mail and the letter is lost? Now that the legislature is in session could not a clause be added to the registration act that clerks of towns and townships send an acknowledgement of receipt of such a registration?

A CLERGYMAN.

The Prophet of Bond Street.

Editor World: In looking over one of your evening contemporaries I happened to glance at Dr. Wild's sermon, and found some of the language very objectionable, and have thought fit to reply. You will, of course, know if the language is appropriate or not.

During the course of his sermon last Sunday the Bond street gasometer found it necessary to speak very insultingly of people with national ideas "as those independence fellows." One would naturally construe from its tone that any person opposed to royalty was an enemy to England; but if this renowned juggler were to inquire into independence and the causes that give rise to it, which it is feared he has not done, it would be found that these same fellows are the most loyal, as they are loyal to themselves. How could a people with an atom of common sense be loyal to principles of royalty when a monarch is considered to be nothing but a national burglar and his satellites so many minor thieves?

C. H. MACDONALD.

Talk to O. B. Sheppard.

Editor World: Under this heading I wish to ask is there no love for old English comedies? Society, sensational and extravagant comicalities have held the boards for some time past. Dan's Tribulations, Bunch of Keys, etc., etc. are well enough in their way, but it seems to me that a company well chosen to play sterling old comedies and even some of Shakespeare's lighter plays might be assumed with pleasure and profit. Why not Henry IV. part 1st. Merry Wives of Windsor, Taming the Shrew, etc.? There is lots of wit and drollery in them, besides their intellectual and historic claim. We should still laugh heartily at the follies and mishaps of old Jack Falstaff. While on this subject I venture to suggest, Mr. Editor, that theatre prices might be so arranged so that a mechanic with his wife could have a respectable seat in the house for fifty cents instead of having to pay a dollar or a dollar and a half.

I believe that a sterling company, making choice comedies a specialty, would be a success financially and otherwise.

Toronto, Feb. 16, 1885. HISTRIONIC.

A Lesson For Doctors.

Editor World: The "grinding" machine seems to be turning out some, let us hope, unique specimens in the way of medical aspirants for public patronage. The other day a gentleman troubled with a congestive chill sent for a physician to see if he could suggest any means of relief. A young gentleman visited the patient, hemmed and hawed, pulled up his shirt collar, and with the airs and graces of a gentlemanly salesman accustomed to wait on ladies, proceeded to investigate the patient. He enquired if he had ever had lumbago, typhoid fever and various other apparently irrelevant questions. The patient happened to state incidentally in reply to a query about some kidney trouble that twenty years ago he drank pretty freely, and what did our honorable sawbones at once do but acquaint the relatives of the 50 year old patient with pretended commiseration with a fact of which they were already well aware, saying that he "was sorry to learn that the sufferer from a chill up stairs should have been in the habit a score of years since of imbibing freely." Now the fact seems to be this, that a good many of those young gentlemen are recruited from families with whom the word "honor" has no practical significance; it is regarded as a pure quixotism, and the fact that there are people whose lives are in the main regulated by an honorable reticence relative to the affairs of others is laughed to scorn as devoid of truth, for they are morally incapable of comprehending that such a principle really exists. Those who thus inflict themselves on a long-suffering community are, as yet, happily in a minority, and form a sad blight, with a capital B, on an honorable and liberal profession.

HONOR PROPTER SE.

The Question of the Day.

"What is good for a cold?" is a question often asked, but seldom satisfactorily answered. We can answer to the satisfaction of all, if they will follow our advice and try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, a safe, pleasant and certain throat and lung healer. Sold by all druggists. 246

Why Lord Garmoyle Has Nine Tors.

New York Correspondence Washington Post.

Lord Garmoyle, in spite of anything that has been said, can appreciate a good story—when he tells it himself. His adventure with a cobra when in India shows him to be a man of nerve. "I was awakened one night," I heard him telling a party of friends, "by a severe pain in one of my toes. Looking down in the dim light cast by the moon I was horrified to discover that I was being bitten by a cobra, the most poisonous of reptiles. To stop to kill the snake would be to let the insidious poison do its dreadful work. I did not hesitate, however, but, swiftly snatching my revolver from beneath my pillow, with hasty aim I shot off the wounded toe, while another empty chamber instantly told of a dead cobra. I have only four toes on my left foot now, you know."

A SENSITIVE SCOTCHMAN.

MR. LAIDLAW, M.P.P., DOES NOT INDULGE IN "SPLORES."

Laughable Scene in the Legislature—The Grant to the Provincial Exhibition—Injuries to Employes.

Among the first readings of bills in the legislature yesterday was one introduced by Mr. Meredith, to render employers liable for injuries sustained by persons in their service. Just before the "questions by members" were reached Mr. Laidlaw, of South Wellington, rose to a question of privilege, and amid roars of laughter proceeded to read from a letter, written in broad Scotch, which was published in the Scottish American, concerning legislative affairs. The writer described Speaker Clarke, Messrs. Laidlaw and Ballantine and "twa or three moreo' less consequence" indulging in a "splore" at the Walker house, though he was careful to explain that they "were na fou." Amid hilarious laughter and questions of "what is a splore?" which he did not answer. Laidlaw went on to say that he desired to give the paragraph a flat denial and to say that it was "untrue and false as the baseless fabric of a vision."

G. W. Ross—"But what is a splore?" The reply of the matter-of-fact Mr. Laidlaw was inaudible in the gallery.

This little episode over the question of the grant to the provincial exhibition came up on a resolution by Mr. Dryden declaring that in the opinion of the house the time has arrived when it was undesirable to continue the expenditure out of the public funds for the holding of a provincial exhibition. The mover strongly urged that the usefulness of the provincial exhibition was gone owing to the fact that the rival exhibitions offered greater inducements. There was a time when the provincial was an important means of educating the public and benefiting the agricultural community, but that time had gone by. He thought that the money should be devoted to encouraging farmers' institutes. Mr. Waters spoke in favor of the resolution. Mr. Carnegie opposed it, but was of the opinion that the provincial exhibition should be made an agricultural show pure and simple. Mr. Gibson of Hamilton was in favor of abolishing the grant. Mr. Broder thought the experimental farm had failed in its objects still more signally than the provincial exhibition. Mr. Laidlaw pleaded the claims of Guelph, where he said the provincial exhibition had been a success. Mr. Merrick opposed the abolition of the grant, and urged that the eastern portion of the province did not receive justice in the matter. Mr. Phelps said that the practical farmers of Ontario did not take any interest in the provincial exhibition or wish the grant to be continued. He thought the grant should be spent in encouraging farmers' institutes. The tendency was to build up central shows in each county. Messrs. Wilmot and Balfour favored the continuance of the grant. Mr. Rayside spoke of the deterioration of the provincial show, and urged that the grant could be distributed in some manner more to the interest of the farmers. After some farther debate the resolution was withdrawn at the suggestion of Hon. Treasurer Ross, who said the government had not as yet determined its policy on the question.

A number of bills were advanced a stage and referred to committees, including Mr. French's bill to confer on notaries the powers of commissioners for taking affidavits, and the house rose at 5 45.

A Decided Hit.

—Hagyard's Yellow Oil touches the right spot every time when applied for rheumatism, neuralgia, pain, soreness or lameness, and internally for colds, sore throat, etc., it is equally infallible. 246

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TORONTO, Feb. 16.

Cable from London to Cox & Co.: Hudson Bay 21½s.; Northwest Land 40½s.

Western Assurance was active on the local exchange to-day, selling up to 78.

The Montreal flour market to-day was quiet at unchanged rates; receipts 500 bbls.

Chicago wheat was a little firmer, although European advices were not encouraging; May closed at 84¾.

Corn, pork and lard were a shade firmer in Chicago to-day.

There was much activity in New York stocks to-day. Lackawanna closed at 96 Saturday and sold down to 94½ early to-day, then up to 98⅜ on squeezing of the shorts, closing at 98. Western Union further declined to 57½ and closed at 58; last week it was 66⅞. Other stocks were weak early but closed at a small advance from lowest prices in sympathy with Lackawanna.

Toronto Stocks.

Morning board—Montreal 190½, 190¼; Ontario 109½, 108; Molsons buyers 113; Toronto 179½, 179; Merchants buyers 110½; Commerce 119⅞, 119; Imperial 125, 123; Federal 47½, 47; Dominion buyers 186; Standard 114, 113; Hamilton 120, 118¾; British America sellers 82; Western Assurance 76, 75½; Consumers' Gas 151½, 150⅞; Dominion Telegraph 85, 82; Northwest Land 41½, 40½; Canada Permanent 210½, 210; Freehold buyers 162; Western Canada buyers 184⅞; Canada L. C. buyers 119; B. & L. buyers 106; Imperial S. & I. 110, 109; Farmers' L. & S. 112, 109; L. & C. L. & A. buyers 138; National Investment 109, 106; People's loan buyers 102½; Manitoba loan 110; Huron & Erie buyers 157; Dominion S. & L. buyers 110; Ontario L. & D. buyers 103; Hamilton provident sellers 119.

Afternoon board—Montreal, 191, 190½; Ontario 109½, 108½; Molsons, buyers 113; Toronto, 179⅞, 179½; Merchants, buyers 110½; Commerce 119½, 119; Imperial 125, 123; Federal 47½, 47; Dominion, buyers 186½; Standard 114, 113; Hamilton, buyers 118½; British America 82, 81; Western Assurance 77, 76½; Consumers' Gas 152½, 150½; Dominion Telegraph, buyers 83; Northwest Land 41½, 40½; Canada Per. buyers 209; Western Canada, buyers 185; Can. L. C., buyers 122; B. & L., buyers 106; Imperial S. & I. 110, 109½ Farmers' L. & S., buyers 103; Lon. Can. L. & A., buyers 139.

Transactions Toronto Stock Exchange.

Morning—Toronto, 20 at 179½, 10, 10; 10 at 179¼. Commerce, 20 at 119¼. Federal, 10 at 47. British America, 10 at 82. Western Assurance, 3, 100, 3 at 78, 20 at 77½, 40 at 74½, 20 at 76; after board 10, 2 at 76, 50 at 75½, 20 at 75. Canada Permanent, 45, 5 at 210½, 20 at 210¾ Western Canada, 57 at 185.

Afternoon—Montreal, 5 at 190½. Toronto, 15, 35 at 179½. Federal, 10, 30 at 47, 50 at 46¾. Western Assurance, 100 at 75½, 20, 20 10 at 76, 20, 20, 50 at 76¼, 25, 20 at 76½; 25 at 76⅞, 30, 20, 30 at 77; 55, 20 at 77½, 50 at 78. Northwest Land, 50 at 41¼. Imperial S. and I, 10 at 103.

Montreal Stocks.

Closing quotations—Montreal 191½, 190½; Ontario offered 108½; Du Peuple 52½, 45; Toronto offered 179; Merchants 111½, 110½; Commerce 119½, 119; Federal offered 46½; Montreal Telegraph 116½, 116¼; Richelieu 56½, 56; Jacques Cartier 64, 55; City Passenger 120½, 118½; Gas 183, 182½; Northwest Land company 41s 6d, 40s; Canadian Pacific 39, 37½.

Foreign Grain Markets.

Beerbohm—Floating cargoes, [illegible] and maize very inactive. Cargoes [illegible] wheat and maize, very few bids in market. Mark lane, wheat and maize rather easier. English and French country markets, corn easier. Farmers' deliveries past week, wheat 55,000 to 60,000 quarters. Liverpool spot wheat and maize quiet. Weather in England wet. Paris, wheat and flour quiet.

Local Produce Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET—The market was very dull to-day, and prices in most cases are nominal. Wheat offered to the extent of four loads, and sold at 80c. to 82c. for fall and spring, and 66c. to 68c. for goose. Barley nominal at 60c. to 72c Oats nominal at 36c. to 37c., and peas at 57c. to 60c., the latter for choice. Hay also in limited supply; three loads sold at $8 for clover, and $13 to $15 for timothy. Straw nominal, at $8 to $9. Hogs firm $6 for heavy, and $6.25 for light. Beef, $4.50 to $6 for forequarters, and $6 50 to $8 for hindquarters. Mutton, carcase, $6 $7 25. Lamb, $7 to $8 50.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—The receipts were very limited to-day, and prices nominal. We quote: Beef, roast, 11c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 11c to 12c; mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c; lamb, per pound 12c to 13c; forequarters, 7c to 8c; veal, best joints, 10c to 13c; inferior cuts 7c to 8c; pork, chops and roast, 9c to 10c; butter, pound rolls, 20c to 23c; large rolls, 15c to 17c; cooking, 14c to 16c; lard, 11c to 12c; cheese, 14c to 15c; bacon 10c to 12c; eggs, 20c to 25c; turkeys, $1 to $2; chickens, per pair, 60c to 75c; geese, 85c to $1; ducks 80c to $1; potatoes, per bag, 40c to 45c; cabbages, per doz., 40c to 50c; onions, per bush., 75c to 80c; apples, per brl., $1.50 to $2.25; beets, per bag, 50c to 55c; carrots, per bag, 30c to 35c; turnips, per bag, 25c to 30c.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 30,000 bbls., heavy; sales 11,000 bbls.; unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 29,000 bush.; spot quiet, trifle better; options opened shade lower, advanced ⅞c to ⅞c, closing steady; sales 191,000 bush. futures, 59,000 bush. spot; No. 2 spring 91c, No. 2 red 92⅞c cash, 90⅞c March, 94c May, No. 1 red state 95c, No. 1 white 91c. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn—Receipts 219,000 bush.; spot 2c to 1c, options ½c to 1½ better; sales 1,008,000 bush. future, 164,000 bush. spot, exports 134,000 bush.; No. 2 51⅞c to 52½c cash, 52c Feb., 49c May. Oats—Receipts 130,000 bush., higher; sales 90,000 bush. future, 150,000 bush. spot; No. 2 37c to 37⅞c cash, 36½c, March 36⅞c. Hay, hops, coffee, sugar, molasses, rice, petroleum, tallow and potatoes unchanged. Eggs firm; state 23c to 28½c. Pork and beef firm and unchanged. Cut meats strong; pickled bellies 6½c, middles unchanged. Lard active at $7.30. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat stronger; February closed at 78½c, March 78⅞c, May 84½c. Corn stronger; February closed at 37½c to 37⅝c, March 38⅝c, May 40⅞c. Oats firm; February 27c to 27⅛c, March 27½c, May 30⅝c. Rye firm; No. 2 63½c. Barley quiet; No. 3 51c to 66c. Whisky unchanged. Pork active and unsettled; cash $13 to $13 05, February $13 05, March $13.05 to $13 07½, May $13.25 to $13 27½. Lard higher; cash and February $7 to $7.02½, May $7.17½ to $7 20. Bulk meats steady. Receipts—Flour 7000 bbls., wheat 18,000 bush., corn 83,000 bush., oats 37,000 bush., rye 1000 bush., barley 8000 bush. Shipments—Flour 10,000 bbls., wheat 15,000 bush., corn 120,000 bush., oats 61,000 bush., rye 1000 bush., barley 6000 bush.

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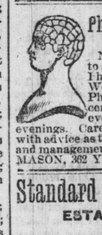

Phrenological Challenge.

No one having had the courage to accept my challenge to debate, I have published a reply to The World and Grip's attack on Phrenology. Sent by mail for 1 cent. Phrenological classes every Monday and Thursday evenings. Careful examinations given daily with advice as to business adaptation, training and management of children, etc. WALLACE MASON, 382 Yonge street, Toronto. 36

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Rents and debts collected. Money advanced on goods. Money to loan. Notes discounted. 135

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WOMEN'S FELT LINED SKATING BALS.
$1.25 WORTH $1.75.

BOYS' BUFF FOXED BALS.
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THE GENUINE PIANO,

Manufactured by Rainer & Co., Guelph, Ont.

The undersigned respectfully announce that on the 9th day of April, 1884, Joseph F. Rainer dissolved partnership with Frank Sweetnam and John Hazelton, as piano manufacturers, and that said Joseph F. Rainer, with his son, will continue to manufacture the original cross-scale Pianos, of which the said Joseph F. Rainer is the sole inventor.

Since the above dissolution, Mr. Rainer, sr., has greatly improved the small Cross-scale Piano by adding one string more to each note throughout the middle, making three strings to each note instead of two, thus giving the Piano a third more power of tone throughout the middle. There will be fifty-three notes from the treble down that will have three strings instead of twenty-four notes from the treble down as formerly. The undersigned will give to wholesale and retail customers the benefit of this improvement by letting them have these Pianos for the same price as the ones formerly made with two strings.

These Pianos have now been before the public for 23 years, and have always ranked among the very best, and are celebrated for quality of tone, great power and durability of action, prompt elastic touch, fine finish and elegant style of case, combined with every known improvement. The most complete and unbroken list of testimonials, embracing a period of 20 years, and made up of 28 first prizes, medals and diplomas received at the principal exhibitions in Canada—Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London. At the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, we secured a medal and diploma for our piano. The great favor with which the cross-scale pianos have been received for so long a period, and the reputation they bear, has induced others to imitate them. We therefore caution intending purchasers and dealers wishing to obtain the original cross-scale piano to see that the name of "Rainer & Co." is on each instrument. We make the Upright and Square Grand Pianos. For further particulars, Price List, &c., address RAINER & CO., Guelph, Ont.
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Life Insurance.

Business of all Companies in Canada Last Year:

Premiums received	$3,837,295
New insurances issued	$21,572,960
Total business in force	$124,196,875

Business of the New York Life Insurance Co. Last Year:

Premiums received	$10,918,436
New insurances issued	352,783,564
Total business in force	$197,746,043.

Toronto Branch Office, Mail Build'g.
DAVID BURKE,
General Manager.

TOTAL
LIFE INSURANCE
In Force in Canada,
$124,000,000,
Equal to $25 on every man, woman and child. Amount held by
CANADA LIFE
$32,252,126.
ASSURERS JOINING NOW will share in THE PROFITS to be divided this year.
246
J. D. HENDERSON, Agent,

CHEAP
LIFE INSURANCE.
The Old Ætna's Time-tested Renewable Plan.

The following table shows the results of Renewable Term Policies for $1000 issued by the Ætna in 1875, and now being renewed at the same very low premiums for another ten years from 1885:

ACTUAL RESULTS

For ten years with $1000 policies issued 1875.

Age at Ent'y	Annual Prem'ms Paid.	P'd-up Polic's	Value of Paid up Policies.	Av'r'ge Annu'l Cost.	Present Age.
20	$11 00	$115 00	$35 21	$7 57	30
25	12 64	135 00	45 86	8 05	35
30	14 67	157 00	59 85	8 69	40
35	17 36	184 00	77 86	9 47	45
40	21 02	210 00	101 36	10 88	50
45	26 19	231 00	124 29	13 71	55
50	33 17	247 00	148 20	18 35	60

Annual cost average of all ages, $10 96.

On this plan there are no Entrance Fees, Expense Charges, Monthly Dues, Night Meetings, Travelling Expenses, Relief Assessments, Funeral Calls or Annual Increases. All Policies are Nonforfeitable and Indisputable after three years, and can at any time be exchanged for Endowments, and the money which has accumulated be applied toward paying the endowment premium. Or they may be cancelled for cash after three years. A new medical examination is not needed at the end of any ten years, or in changing to any other plan while the original is in force.

Premiums may be taken annually or semi annually. No greater risk than $10,000 taken on this plan on a single life.

For further particulars respecting this plan of life insurance call upon or write the undersigned,

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.
Office No. 9 York Chambers, Toronto.

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Has made greater progress than any Canadian Company in similar time.
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