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FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1887.

Where Is it Going to End?

Queen's University of Kingston asks the Ontario Government to present it with a School of Science. True, the request of Principal Grant is endorsed by the eastern end of the province, but at bottom it is Queen's that instigates the petition and asks the Government to relieve her of the cost of teaching science. And London is only holding back in making a similar demand until it sees how Kingston fares. Where then will it end?

All this province can afford to do is to maintain one university and one school of science. Indeed she has not yet been able to do that well. Until the principal one is properly set going it is idle to talk of others. It may be all well enough for Kingston, but it is hard on the province. University education is coming to be a frightfully expensive luxury, and therefore one over which no more money ought to be recklessly spent. Any money spent in that direction ought to be spent efficiently. To talk of erecting a school for $20,000 to $30,000 and maintaining it for $7000 a year is mere rot. No decent school can be got for that money. A sham may be set going, but we've had enough of shams. It would be much cheaper, more efficient, and of more real benefit, to spend $5000 a year in paying the fares of students to and from Toronto (were a good school started here) than in building two cheap and weak schools at the ends of the province.

The Legislature.

Mr. Mowat has presented a creditable program in the speech of the Governor, delivered yesterday. He displays his old-time determination to defend the land boundaries of the province against the encroachments of the Dominion. The statutes of the province are about consolidated, and the new volumes will be ready for use in a short time. The most ticklish question referred to is that of university federation. Principal Grant and Mr. Meredith may be expected to join forces and allow the confederation scheme to go through on the condition that Queen's gets a subsidy in the shape of a school of science and London a similar grant. The provincial buildings are to be pushed ahead. So is the public park at Niagara Falls. The license law is to be amended. What with his big majority and his record, Mr. Mowat will have no difficulty in managing the affairs of Ontario for the coming four years.

The New Railway Law.

In the neighboring States the subject of most interest to railway men just now is—the probable working of the Interstate Commerce Bill. At the Philadelphia office of the Pennsylvania Railway Company a conference was held the other morning by the heads of all the departments and the different branches of the freight service upon the Interstate Commerce Bill. A prominent official of the company stated that the enforcement of the bill would change a system of freight service that had been in vogue with the railroads for a quarter of a century and until the new methods were understood would do an incalculable injury to both shipper and carrier. The new bill will create a new department for the Government that will involve the employment of 500 clerks. The return to the commissioners of all contracts made by the railroads will necessitate the sending by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington of 500 contracts a day. And from Philadelphia, also, it is reported that the commercial travelers of the country, being primarily interested in the Interstate Commerce Bill, are preparing to request the Administration to appoint one of their number, W. J. Pickering of Philadelphia, Chairman of the National Railroad Committee, Travelers' Protective Association, as a candidate for Commissioner under the law. It is believed that the line taken by the railways to defeat the purpose of the bill will be, in a general way, to prove that it is impracticable, and cannot be worked.

Has the Czar Interposed.

The other day we ventured the rather hazardous-looking guess that the Czar was perhaps the most likely party to step in and prevent immediate war between France and Germany. And now we notice that the New York Sun (Tuesday) suggests the same thing, and says that if the fear of war, by which Europe was profoundly agitated during the last week, now seems in some degree allayed, this is due to the report first published in the Paris Debats and since confirmed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that declarations of a reassuring tenor have been made to the Czar by the German Kaiser. A request for definite information regarding Germany's intentions elicited the answer that Germany had no thought of attacking France. The reply was given in the double form of a letter from Emperor William to the Czar, and of a despatch from Prince Bismarck to M. de Giers, and the whole correspondence is said to have been shown to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The inference generally drawn is that the original enquiry was made at the instance of France and in her interest.

On the face of things, says the Sun, this incident recalls the interposition of Russia under analogous circumstances twelve years ago. Germany was then upon the point of summoning the French republic to choose between partial disarmament or war, whereupon Gortchakoff, yielding to the earnest entreaties of the English and French ambassadors, induced Alexander II to play the peacemaker. It was last week believed that Bismarck had again determined to formally demand that France should curtail her expenditure for military purposes, and an intimation of his purpose is said to have been given to the French Ambassador at Berlin. If, after all, such a requirement is not officially pressed, we shall have to assume that something has happened to change Bismarck's intentions, and the only conceivable *deus ex machina* is the Czar.

Agricultural Protection Sustained.

At the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London on Tuesday the chairman congratulated the meeting on the revival of trade throughout the country, chiefly with India, Canada, the United States and South Africa. He deprecated the importation of the immense amount of food which Great Britain at present buys abroad, and which, he said, the country was perfectly able to produce herself. This is surely no time for Canada to weaken on the principle of agricultural protection, when even English free traders are coming round to it. For we may rest assured that without such protection England's proportion of her people's food produced at home will continue to diminish rather than to increase. If ever the English people be able to produce themselves all the food they require, then only through the expansion of home agriculture through protection can this result be achieved. By-the-by, was it not the Mark Lane Express, or some such authority, that said a few days ago that it might be cheaper for the English people to pay sixpence for a loaf of entirely home production, than to get the same article made from foreign wheat at fourpence?

If we want to hear good, sound National Policy doctrine these days we can hear it from American farmers. On Tuesday the annual convention of the American National Agricultural and Dairy Association opened in New York. Concerning this gathering of farmers the Herald says that the delegates did not bring any hay seed with them, and that the United Senate could not furnish a more dignified body of gentlemen or better looking ones. It was the eighth national convention of the agricultural interest, and almost every State in the Union was represented. There were ex-Governors, ex-legislators generally, ex-editors, ex-soldiers, both North and South. There may have been some ex-capitalists, but they were not designated. They were all farmers and believed heart and soul in the great agricultural interests of their country. The address of Mr. Joseph R. Reale, the re-elected President, it is added, may be considered as representing the feeling of the Association. He congratulated the farmers on victories recently gained for their interests—the law against bogus butter, the creation of a Department of Agriculture, with a seat in the Cabinet for its head, etc., etc. He said that all over the world agricultural competition was getting stronger and more pressing, and to hold its own markets each nation must protect itself. He hailed the Knights of Labor as brothers in arms along with the farmers against swindles and monopolies of every kind. This is what he said about war talk and the fishery question:

The country has been much excited for some time over the fishery question. It is time that matter was settled. The whole difficulty could easily be adjusted by the appointment of an intelligent commission to investigate the facts and remove the causes of disagreement between this Government and Canada. There is no sufficient cause for any trouble between the British Government and ours over this matter.

The question concerns but comparatively few people, and the right and wrong are not all on our side. Let the politicians stop their nonsense and let us be spared from any more opinions from the Secretary of the Treasury, such as that published yesterday, disagreeing in the question of free trade. The farmers have enough free trade now in their products without more with Canada, who produces only what we produce. Stop the war cry, we have not time or inclinations for war. We want peace and prosperity. We carried on one war for the politicians and will not be dragged into another. Canada might be annexed to this country profitably. If that is desirable let us negotiate a purchase of the Dominion. This would cost less than a war and probably less than to fortify and guard our lake ports.

On the subjects of tariff and revenue he said:

Two factions in Congress have been giving themselves much trouble about the surplus, and measures are proposed for lessening it. Neither the tariff nor revenue laws should be disturbed now. Business should not be constantly menaced with changes of these laws. There are plenty of ways in which the excess can be utilized. Pay off the debts. Promote expenditure. Improve the rivers and harbors. Encourage American shipping. Develop agriculture. Establish schools of art and science. All these will be useful and take all the excess.

The address was applauded frequently during its delivery, and when concluded was referred to a committee to draft a series of resolutions from its suggestions.

That was surely a sound, sensible National Policy address, looking at protection from the right farmers' point of view. We might ask how it would be received at a Grit election meeting in Canada, composed of men determined to sustain Blake and Cartwright at all hazards in their opposition to protection? As regards agricultural protection, farmers over the border are as one man on it; they know it to be the right thing for them, and they say so every time.

New York Tribune: The cause of the frightful accident at Woodstock bridge is said by experts to have been a broken axle under a Pullman sleeper, the fracture being in the journal. Why it broke will probably never be known. There is no reason to believe that the axle was not tested and watched as carefully as possible. The fact remains that the horror of the disaster was chiefly due to the stoves full of fire. The experts yesterday also declared that some other method of heating the cars would probably be devised some day. It must be, and soon, too.

Every now and then instances are turning up of colored people who have actually been kept in slavery all these twenty years and more since the Emancipation Proclamation and the close of the American civil war. A Charleston special says that information of a reliable character has just been received of the discovery of a negro man in one of the narrow valleys near Hogback Mountain, not far from Greenville, who has just learned of his emancipation. He is a great broad negro, of heavy physique and somewhat striped appearance. His story is that since the war he has been working for Mr. Holly and that he was not allowed to come back to his kinsfolk, that he was flogged by his master, who gave him no money and few clothes. The man's name is Calvin Garmany. He ran off to the mountains just after the war and was only recently heard of by his brother, who lives near Greenville, and who rescued him from servitude last week.

These cable war despatches begin to remind us of the challenges of the man who wanted to fight John L. Sullivan until John L. got there. The challenger then crawled under the barn, and neither the fight nor the barn ever came off.

The Dominion Churchman protests against the Sunday political meetings held lately in Toronto under guise of temperance and in stentorian voices calls on "the screaming sisters who have gone on the political stump to keep the Sabbath day holy." The D. C. goes on to say: "The American orators who for money seek to set our people at variance, are Sabbath breakers of a far more wicked type than the storekeepers, or barbers, or cabmen, who follow *their* calling on Sunday."

The Dominion Churchman has a leading article charging Mr. Mayor Howland, "of anti-Church of England fame," with instituting the Burns coal trial in order if possible to injure Mr. Bethune, of the Dominion Bank, "one of the leading churchmen in Toronto." This the Dominion Churchman vigorously resents and says besides a lot of hard things about His Worship.

The Week says: "A correspondent of The World, indignant at the imputation of atheism to political candidates, asks how theology can have anything to do with politics. He will find an answer to his question in the demands of the Secularists, to which we referred the other day, and which collectively amount to a project for stripping Christian civilization, so far as public life is concerned, of its Christian character. Every item of this program requires legislative action.

Important.

—When visiting New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 Handsomely Furnished Rooms at $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevators, and all Modern Conveniences.

Restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. You can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than any other first-class hotel in the city. ed

An Obstinate Case.

—"In the spring of '83 I was nearly dead, as everybody around my neighborhood knows. My trouble was caused by obstinate constipation. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me entirely." This statement is made by Walter Stinson of Gorrie, Ont. 246

A Strong Combination.

Medland & Jones, 37 Adelaide-street east, and Equity Chambers, 20 Adelaide-street east, represent the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England, the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, and the Accident Insurance Company of North America. The assets represented by this firm aggregate over $40,000,000. Telephone number 597. x246

THE WITCH'S HATE.

A Cruel Prejudice of 614 Times More Than Exhausted Now.

Not many decades ago in this country the people were excited over witchcraft. Persons suspected were thrown into the water; if not witches, they would drown; if they were witches, they would swim ashore, and would be put to death! In any event they were doomed!

Not many years ago if a person were taken sick with advanced disorder of the kidneys, the physician would pronounce the disease Bright's disease, and when so declared he regarded his responsibility as an end, for medical authority admitted that the disease was incurable.

When the physician found a patient thus afflicted, he would say, "Oh, a slight attack of the kidneys; will be all right in a little while." He knew to the contrary. But if he could keep his patient on his hands for a few months, he knew he would derive a great revenue from his case, and then when the disease had progressed to a certain stage, he would state the facts and retire, exonerated from all blame.

But the error of supposing the disease incurable, has swayed the public mind long after the fact has ceased to be. But public opinion has been educated to the true status of the case by those who have discounted the incurability theory, and the public recognizes and believes in the fact that Warner's safe cure is a specific for this disease. This has been shown with thousands of testimonials.

Upon referring to them in our files we find that $5000 reward will be given to anyone who can prove that so far as the manufacturers know they are not genuine, and that hundreds of thousands similar in character could be published, if it were necessary.

This condition of things is very amusing to the journalist, who looks upon all sides of every question. Proof should be accepted by all, but prejudice fights proof for many years. It seems strange that when a proprietary medicine is doing the good that Warner's safe cure is that the physicians do not publicly endorse it. Many of them, we are told, privately prescribe it.

A few years ago, as stated, when a man had Bright's disease, the doctor boldly announced it, because he thought it relieved him of responsibility.

To-day when prominent people are dying (and hundreds of thousands of common people die of the same disease), we are told that doctors disguise the fact that it is Bright's disease of the kidneys and say that they die of paralysis, of apoplexy, of pneumonia, of consumption, of general debility, of rheumatism, of heart disease, of blood poisoning, or some other of the names of the direct effects of kidney disease. They are not the real disease itself!

We sometimes wonder if they avoid stating the real cause of disease for fear they will drive the public into patronage of the only scientific proprietary specific for kidney diseases and the thousand and one diseases that originate in inactive kidneys.

We do not believe every advertisement we read. Some people perhaps may regard this article as an advertisement and will not believe it, but we are candid enough to say that we believe the parties above mentioned have stated their case and proved it, and under such circumstances the public is unwise if it is longer influenced by adverse prejudice.

A K. of L.'s Reply to "W. B." and "Honor."

Editor World: I ask your indulgence to allow me to reply to two communications that appeared in your columns last Monday regarding your report of the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council. If "W. B." and "Honor" are political partisans, or their dupes, I bow to the inevitable, for modern invention has not yet discovered a partisan exterminator. If they are clerks, feeling angry at the action of the Knights of Labor toward them in their agitation for shorter hours, let me tell them, as a sympathising K. of L., that these occasional choleric outbursts are not the best means they could adopt to secure our co-operation.

Regarding the statement that the K. of L. gave the clerks no assistance last season, they are mistaken. We assisted them both by resolutions and counsel, and by refraining to purchase during the hours they sought to obtain. Of course there are Knights of Labor and Knights of Labor, and any member not assisting the clerks in their efforts for shorter hours would be unfaithful to the principles of his order, although he might be ignorant of the fact. We have not heckled members concerning their votes (pardon the comparison), "W. B." and "Honor," and their outbursts derive their force from being transferred to print.

"Honor" will not join the Knights of Labor and hints at a reason. To me the reason is obscure, but the cause is plain. It is ignorance of the principles of the order. For instance he believes in paying according to merit, falsely assuming that the K. of L. do not; whereas one of their cardinal principles is "to secure equal pay for equal work irrespective of color, creed or sex." For his other errors I refer him to our declaration of principles. We often pray deliver us from our friends but we have little to fear from our enemies and we wish "W.B." and "Honor" would continue to criticise our principles until they know what the principles are, and then I feel confident that I will have the pleasure of welcoming them to the order, for I detect in them the ring of the true metal, though badly coined in a poor mint, and I have yet to meet the man who did not approve of our principles after understanding them.

I am amused to hear bickering among those who should go hand in hand. A general election is not an event calculated to send "peace on earth." This may appear to be the work of a politician seeking a reconciliation, but it is the opinion of a private member of the order who thinks the Labor party is as yet in the embryo state and not free from the toils of political partisans. K. OF L.

Toronto, Feb. 10, 1887.

He Shook It.

—"I was subject to ague for two or three seasons, which nothing would eradicate until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, since which time, four years, I have had no return of the disease." W. J. Jordan, Strange, Ont. 246

Good Cottages Wanted.

Editor World: I heartily endorse in every particular the letter by "Salesman" in Tuesday's World. There is much need of houses of the description mentioned in his letter, providing the rental does not exceed $10 per month, and this would well pay any speculator who would venture on this business. There is considerable difficulty in getting a house of this description within a reasonable distance of the city, and then only to be annoyed by parties applying to look over the house and submitting to a board being stuck on the front "for sale," for be it understood nine out of ten houses are for sale. Now, I contend that a tenant who pays his rent should not be subject to this annoyance; he should have quiet possession while he is a paying tenant, and landlords as a rule do not care a cent for the tenant, their whole object being to sell the house. I think it is time that something was done in the way mentioned by "Salesman" to modify this evil. ANOTHER SALESMAN.

Editor World: This letter was sent to the Globe and refused insertion. E. O'KEEFE.

Editor Globe: In your editorial headed "Farmers' Prices," in this day's Globe, referring to price of barley in 1878 and at present, you attribute the cause to the Ottawa Government of Sir John Macdonald.

The real causes arise from the fact that the Scott Act has almost paralyzed the ale and lager trade of Ontario, while whisky has held more than its own, particularly in the counties where the act has been passed. This is fully borne out by the various town and county councils that have spoken on the matter recently, and that have refused to expend any money in furthering its operations, believing that it has worked most injuriously against the interest of temperance and morality.

Our American brewers and maltsters, up to last year, were our largest customers for barley. The fact of their having to pay ten cents duty, besides freight and commission, fully established that ours was pre-eminently superior to theirs. This last and present season the Western States farmers claim to have succeeded in raising a barley nearly, if not quite, equal to ours, and this fact is further borne out by Henry W. Darling, Esq., late President of the Board of Trade, in his annual address before that body January 2 last. I quote his exact words:

The exceptionally good quality of the crop of barley harvested in the United States, and particularly in the West this year, has enabled the Americans to successfully compete with Canada in supplying her own markets with the better grades, and is the cause of the low prices which have ruled this season. With a duty of ten cents per bushel, and freight charges against our Canadian farmers before our barley can be delivered to the American consumers, and the increased attention given in the Western States to the growth of this grain, etc., etc.

These are facts beyond dispute, and whatever Government may be in power must without delay find a remedy for this state of affairs.

I may mention another class that has suffered through the action of the Scott Act, viz., the hop growers, of which there are nearly 500 in the Dominion. It is well known that our hops cannot be sent to the United States, owing to the high duty, and England don't want them.

To sum up, I would simply suggest to the Temperance party of this country, which, according to their view, are doing so much to elevate the race, to drop their present line of action and follow the example of older places, such as New York City, etc., which has quite recently classified licenses, discriminating with a vengeance against ardent spirits, and in favor of ale and lager. Could we carry out the above suggestions, by materially increasing the use of these mild fermented beverages, and relatively diminish the use of whisky and other distilled liquors, we would secure to the Canadian farmers and hop growers a home market, while American corn, from which whisky is almost exclusively produced, would very soon have to go by the board, and true temperance would be established.

In conclusion I beg to call attention to the fact that barley has been the surest and best paying crop in Canada for years. Our soil is admirably adapted to its production. The figure for choice No. 1 this season is about 58 cents per bushel, while last year it was up to 94 cents. Should prices not improve in the future, what, I ask, will our farmers raise to take the place of this valuable cereal, which, according to the official returns just published, show 19,695,880 bushels for 1886?

Toronto, Feb. 8. TRUE TEMPERANCE.

—A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

The Stock Market this morning was dull and steady, the changes in quotations being slight. Bank shares quiet, the only transactions being in Commerce, which sold at 122½ for 72 shares and closed at 122¼ bid, as compared with 122¼ yesterday. Montreal is firmer, with buyers at 214½, and Ontario and Toronto unchanged at 115 and 212 bid respectively. Merchants' is firmer at 128½ bid, and Federal steady with buyers at 165½. Dominion was 229½ bid, and Standard ½ lower at 126 bid. Loan and miscellaneous shares quiet. Western Assurance was 158½ bid, and Consumers' Gas ½ lower at 192 bid. Canada Permanent Loan sold at 207 for 20 shares and closed at 206½ bid. Building and Loan sold at 112½ for 20 shares, and Imperial Savings firm with buyers at 117½. People's was wanted at 113, and Land Security at 211, without sellers. Ontario Loan sold at 130 bid, and Real Estate unchanged. There was a slight increase in business in the afternoon, with but little change in the quotations. Montreal is ½ better at 214½ bid, and Commerce ½ lower at 122. Imperial strong with a sale of 22 shares at 138, and the stock closing at that price bid. Federal weak; it sold at 165½ for 10 shares and closed at 165 bid. Standard sold at 129 for 20 shares, and closed at 128½ bid, as compared with 126 in the morning. Hamilton easier, the best bid being 135. Western Assurance sold at 158 for 20 shares, and Dominion Telegraph at 82 for 10. Northwest Land lower at 32½ bid. Canada Permanent Loan, new, sold at 202, and Western Canada at 170. Manitoba Loan higher, with buyers at 091, and the balance of the list is unchanged.

Foreign exchange was quoted by Gzowski & Buchan to-day as follows:

IN NEW YORK.	Posted.	Actual.
Sixty days' sterling	$4 85½	$4 85 to $4 85½
Sterling demand.	4 89	$4 88 to

TORONTO.	Between Banks. Bid.	Asked.	Counter.
New York F'nds	par	¼	¼ to ⅜
Sixty days' sig.	9⅛	9⅜	9¼ to 9½
Demand do.	9¾	10	10¼ to 10½
Cables do.			10½ to 10¾

NOW—THE TIME TO SPECULATE

Active fluctuations in the Market offer opportunities to speculators to make money in Grain, Stocks, Bonds and Petroleum. Prompt personal attention given to orders received by wire or mail. Correspondence solicited. Full information about the markets in our Book, which will be forwarded free on application. ed

H. D. KYLE,
Banker and Broker,
33 Broad and 34 New Streets, New York City

British consols were 100 15-16 to-day, Hudson Bay 222½ and Northwest Land 66s.

Closing cash prices at Chicago: Wheat 75½c, corn 34½c, oats 24¾c, pork $14, lard $6.75, short ribs $7.10.

Oil City oil market: Opened 64, closed 64; highest 64, lowest 63.

The street market was fairly active to-day, and prices generally weaker. About 2000 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 79c to 81c for fall, 81c to 83c for spring, and 72c to 73c for goose. Barley active and steady, about 600 bushels selling at 45c to 50½c. Oats easier, 1000 bushels selling at 32c to 33½c. Peas sold at 52c for 200 bushels. Hay in fair supply and prices steady; sixty loads sold at $12 to $15 a ton for timothy, and at $8 to $12 a ton for ten loads. Straw sold at $9 to $12 a ton for ten loads. Hogs firm, with sales at $6.20 to $6.50. Beef, $3 to $4.50 for forequarters, and $5.50 to $7 for hind quarters. Mutton $5 to $6.50. Lamb $7 to $8.

St. Lawrence Market was fairly active to day, and prices are unchanged. We quote:—Beef, 12c to 14c; sirloin steak, 13c to 16c; round steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c. Lamb, 5c to 9c, for front, and 12c to 13c for hindquarters. Veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 5c to 8c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c. Butter, lb rolls 22c to 25c; large rolls, 17c to 20c; inferior, 10c to 12c. Lard, tubs, 10c, pails of new, 11c. Cheese, 10c to 11c. Bacon, 10c to 12c. Eggs, 25c to 28c. Turkeys, 75c to $1.50. Chickens, per pair, 35c to 40c. Geese, 60c to 75c. Ducks, 45c to 60c. Potatoes, per bag, 90c to $1. Cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 35c. Apples, per barrel, $1.50 to $2.50. Turnips, per bush., 35c to 40c. Carrots, 30c to 35c. Beets, 50c.

The Toronto cattle trade is dull, with prices easy. The demand is inactive and offerings too large for requirements. Butchers seem to be pretty well supplied, and the outlook is not encouraging for shipments to Britain. The best steers, fit for export, are quoted at 4c per lb. The offerings to-day were of fair quality, but no first-class stock is coming in. The best loads sold at 3½c to 3¾c per lb, and picked lots at 3¾c. Bulls sell at 3c to 3½c a pound, and milch cows are nominal, at $30 to $50 a head. The demand for butchers' cattle is slow, and prices easy; first-class rule at 3½c to 3¾c, medium to good at 2¾c to 3c, and inferior at 2½c to 2¾c. Sheep and lambs in moderate supply; the demand was fair, and prices ruled steady at $4 to $6 a head, the latter for the best sheep. Calves are wanted; choice bringing $8 to $10 a head, and medium $5 to $7. Hogs unchanged; choice light ones rule at 4½c to 4¾c per lb, heavy at 4c to 4¼c; and stags at 2½c to 3c.

Markets by Telegraph.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCH: London, Feb. 10.—Floating cargoes—Wheat and maize inactive. Cargoes sold—Wheat 1. Waiting orders—Wheat 1, maize 2. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize slow. French country markets slow. Weather in England—Frost continues. Liverpool—Spot wheat very dull; maize inactive. Paris—Wheat and flour steady.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—Spring wheat 7s 5d; red winter, 7s 3d to 7s 3d; No. 1 California, 7s 5d to 7s 7d. No. 2 California, no stock. Cornnew, 4s 4d. Pork, 58s 6d. Bacon, 33s 3d. Tallow, 24s 6d. Cheese, 61s 6d. Wheat quiet; poor demand; supply good. Corn quiet; demand poor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9½c; do New Orleans 9 11-16. Flour—Receipts 23,800 bbls; sales 14,500 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 22,000 bush; exports 164,000 bush; cash ½c to ¼c lower, options opened weak and soon declined ¼c to ¾c, afterwards ruled strong and closed with recovery of ½c to ¾c, sales 6,856,000 bush, future 249,000 bush spot; No. 2 spring 92c, No. 1 hard 93½c to 94½c, No. 2 red 90½c to 90¾c, elevator, No. 1 red 93½c, No. 1 white 91½c, No. 2 red Feb. 90c to 90½c, closing 90½c, March 90 1-16c to 91c, closing 91c, May 92½c to 93 1-16c, closing 92c. Rye dull, nominal. Barley steady. Corn—Receipts 2700 bush; exports 21,000 bush; sales 312,000 bush, future, 127,000 bush spot; No. 2 Feb. 47½c to 48c, March 43½c to 43¾c, May 49 7-16c to 49¾c, closing 49½c. Oats—Receipts 60,000 bush, stronger; sales 420,000 bush future, 102,000 bush spot; No. 2 Feb 35½c to 35¾c, mixed western 37c to 38c, white do. 38c to 42c, white state 40c, No. 2 Feb. 35¼c to 35½c, closing 35½c, March 35½c to 35¾c, closing 35½c, May 35¾c to 36¼c, closing 35½c. Sugar steady; refining 4 9-16c to 4 11-16c, standard "A" 5 5-16c, cut loaf and crushed 6½c to 6¾c, powdered 6⅛ to 6¼c, granulated 5 11-16c to 5½c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Trading in wheat was attended with more or less excitement to-day. There were very free offerings of "long" wheat and "shorts" purchased freely, covering outstanding sales. The market opened ¼c lower at 80½c for May delivery and closed at 81½c to 81¾c. Corn closed ⅛c higher. Oats closed ⅛c higher. Provisions were active and excited and pork closed 15c to 50c and 5 cents higher than yesterday. "Shorts" were anxious bidders for pork, causing May delivery to advance to $14.30. Lard ruled 2½c to 5c higher. Short ribs were 15c higher. The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—Feb. 76½c, March 79½c, May 81½c. Corn—Feb. 34½c, March 35½c, May 36½c. Oats—Feb. 24½c, May 29½c. Pork—Feb. $14, March $14, May $14.22½. Lard—Feb. $6.75, March $6.67½, May $6.90. Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat 75c to 76c, No. 3 red 77½c, No. 2 corn 35½c to 36½c, No. 2 oats 24½c, No. 2 rye 54c, No. 2 barley 50c to 51c. Pork $14. Lard $6.75. Short rib sides $7.12½. Dry salted shoulders $6 to $6.10. Short clear sides $7.20 to $7.25. Receipts—Flour 24,000 brls, wheat 13,000 bush, corn 86,000 bush, oats 78,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 20,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 29,000 bbls, wheat 22,000 bush, corn 33,000 bush, oats 59,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 38,000 bush.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

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

SATURDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1887,

At half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, by Messrs. WALTON & OSLER, Auctioneers, at their Auction Rooms, No. 36 King-street east, in the City of Toronto, the following properties:

1.—The northerly 5 feet 8 inches of Lot number 15, and the southerly 11 feet 12 inches of Lot number 17, on the west side of Jamieson-avenue north, in the Village of Parkdale, in the County of York, according to Plan number 424, and admirably adapted to its production. The figure for choice No. 1 this season is about 58 cents per bushel, while last year it was up to 94 cents. Should prices not improve in the future, what, I ask, will our farmers raise to take the place of this valuable cereal, which, according to the official returns just published, show 19,695,880 bushels for 1886?

Toronto, Feb. 8. TRUE TEMPERANCE.

—A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

The Stock Market this morning was dull and steady, the changes in quotations being slight. Bank shares quiet, the only transactions being in Commerce, which sold at 122½ for 72 shares and closed at 122¼ bid, as compared with 122¼ yesterday. Montreal is firmer, with buyers at 214½, and Ontario and Toronto unchanged at 115 and 212 bid respectively. Merchants' ½ firmer at 128½ bid, and Federal steady with buyers at 165½. Dominion was 229½ bid, and Standard ½ lower at 126 bid. Loan and miscellaneous shares quiet. Western Assurance was 158½ bid, and Consumers' Gas ½ lower at 192 bid. Canada Permanent Loan sold at 207 for 20 shares and closed at 206½ bid. Building and Loan sold at 112½ for 20 shares, and Imperial Savings firm with buyers at 117½. People's was wanted at 113, and Land Security at 211, without sellers. Ontario Loan sold at 130 bid, and Real Estate unchanged. There was a slight increase in business in the afternoon, with but little change in the quotations. Montreal is ½ better at 214½ bid, and Commerce ½ lower at 122. Imperial strong with a sale of 22 shares at 138, and the stock closing at that price bid. Federal weak; it sold at 165½ for 10 shares and closed at 165 bid. Standard sold at 129 for 20 shares, and closed at 128½ bid, as compared with 126 in the morning. Hamilton easier, the best bid being 135. Western Assurance sold at 158 for 20 shares, and Dominion Telegraph at 82 for 10. Northwest Land lower at 32½ bid. Canada Permanent Loan, new, sold at 202, and Western Canada at 170. Manitoba Loan higher, with buyers at 091, and the balance of the list is unchanged.

Foreign exchange was quoted by Gzowski & Buchan to-day as follows:

IN NEW YORK.	Posted.	Actual.
Sixty days' sterling	$4 85½	$4 85 to $4 85½
Sterling demand.	4 89	$4 88 to

TORONTO.	Between Banks. Bid.	Asked.	Counter.
New York F'nds	par	¼	¼ to ⅜
Sixty days' sig.	9⅛	9⅜	9¼ to 9½
Demand do.	9¾	10	10¼ to 10½
Cables do.			10½ to 10¾

NOW—THE TIME TO SPECULATE

Active fluctuations in the Market offer opportunities to speculators to make money in Grain, Stocks, Bonds and Petroleum. Prompt personal attention given to orders received by wire or mail. Correspondence solicited. Full information about the markets in our Book, which will be forwarded free on application. ed

H. D. KYLE,
Banker and Broker,
33 Broad and 34 New Streets, New York City

British consols were 100 15-16 to-day, Hudson Bay 222½ and Northwest Land 66s.

Closing cash prices at Chicago: Wheat 75½c, corn 34½c, oats 24¾c, pork $14, lard $6.75, short ribs $7.10.

Oil City oil market: Opened 64, closed 64; highest 64, lowest 63.

The street market was fairly active to-day, and prices generally weaker. About 2000 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 79c to 81c for fall, 81c to 83c for spring, and 72c to 73c for goose. Barley active and steady, about 600 bushels selling at 45c to 50½c. Oats easier, 1000 bushels selling at 32c to 33½c. Peas sold at 52c for 200 bushels. Hay in fair supply and prices steady; sixty loads sold at $12 to $15 a ton for timothy, and at $8 to $12 a ton for ten loads. Straw sold at $9 to $12 a ton for ten loads. Hogs firm, with sales at $6.20 to $6.50. Beef, $3 to $4.50 for forequarters, and $5.50 to $7 for hind quarters. Mutton $5 to $6.50. Lamb $7 to $8.

St. Lawrence Market was fairly active to day, and prices are unchanged. We quote:—Beef, 12c to 14c; sirloin steak, 13c to 16c; round steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c. Lamb, 5c to 9c, for front, and 12c to 13c for hindquarters. Veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 5c to 8c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c. Butter, lb rolls 22c to 25c; large rolls, 17c to 20c; inferior, 10c to 12c. Lard, tubs, 10c, pails of new, 11c. Cheese, 10c to 11c. Bacon, 10c to 12c. Eggs, 25c to 28c. Turkeys, 75c to $1.50. Chickens, per pair, 35c to 40c. Geese, 60c to 75c. Ducks, 45c to 60c. Potatoes, per bag, 90c to $1. Cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 35c. Apples, per barrel, $1.50 to $2.50. Turnips, per bush., 35c to 40c. Carrots, 30c to 35c. Beets, 50c.

The Toronto cattle trade is dull, with prices easy. The demand is inactive and offerings too large for requirements. Butchers seem to be pretty well supplied, and the outlook is not encouraging for shipments to Britain. The best steers, fit for export, are quoted at 4c per lb. The offerings to-day were of fair quality, but no first-class stock is coming in. The best loads sold at 3½c to 3¾c per lb, and picked lots at 3¾c. Bulls sell at 3c to 3½c a pound, and milch cows are nominal, at $30 to $50 a head. The demand for butchers' cattle is slow, and prices easy; first-class rule at 3½c to 3¾c, medium to good at 2¾c to 3c, and inferior at 2½c to 2¾c. Sheep and lambs in moderate supply; the demand was fair, and prices ruled steady at $4 to $6 a head, the latter for the best sheep. Calves are wanted; choice bringing $8 to $10 a head, and medium $5 to $7. Hogs unchanged; choice light ones rule at 4½c to 4¾c per lb, heavy at 4c to 4¼c; and stags at 2½c to 3c.

Markets by Telegraph.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCH: London, Feb. 10.—Floating cargoes—Wheat and maize inactive. Cargoes sold—Wheat 1. Waiting orders—Wheat 1, maize 2. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize slow. French country markets slow. Weather in England—Frost continues. Liverpool—Spot wheat very dull; maize inactive. Paris—Wheat and flour steady.

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