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TUESDAY MORNING MARCH 18, 1884.

Where Shall Victoria College Go?

In view of a probable removal of Victoria college from Cobourg quite a number of places have begun to bid for the new location. Hamilton, Toronto, Peterboro, have made offers, and now Kingston is to the fore with a proposal.

Kingston's bid is made through the columns of the News, and in perfervid eloquence:

> The interests of the methodist church are that Victoria university should be here, the interests of the educational system of Ontario lie in the same direction, and the welfare of Kingston imperatively demands such an arrangement. It is more than probable that if the institution is allowed to go elsewhere Toronto will be the place selected, and the consequences that must inevitably flow from such a selection are easily to be seen. To the methodist church the result will be unfortunate in the extreme. The system of education historically parcel of its policy in this province, until prized by all classes of its people, that which ensures the training of youth under the auspices and with the safeguards of religion, will be seized with a fatal decline when the methodist university is brought into contact with the influences prevalent in Toronto. Notwithstanding the excellence of its teaching, Victoria can scarcely help being seriously and even fatally handicapped in many ways when its students are constantly confronted with the palatial buildings of Toronto university, when they are impressed with the immense prestige of that institution in Toronto society, when they find themselves drawn by strong forces in the direction of its halls. Such are likely to be the dear results of a step into which Victoria may be driven by her pecuniary necessities.

We are afraid that Kingston's bid is made in the interest of Kingston, rather than through innate desire to advance methodism. The proof of this is in the paragraph following:

> The possible effects upon our prosperity and prospects are not less striking. Let the political influence of the methodist church be neutralized in educational matters, and Toronto ambition will have a comparatively easy task in striking deadly blows at Queen's. There will then be little to hinder the selfish politicians and intolerant university men of that city from heaping such legislative disabilities upon outside colleges, and discriminating against their graduates in such a manner, that their position will become unbearable, and that Queen's will be compelled to seek relief in removing to the west. The extent of such a misfortune can scarcely be estimated. The large amount of money annually expended in the city by the college staff and students would be as nothing compared with the loss of the advantages which citizens now enjoy of being able to educate their families in a manner which few could afford to do if compelled to send them away from home. On the other hand, the establishment of Victoria college in Kingston would lead to the formation of one magnificent university in this city, the two colleges would really be amalgamated into one, we should have the most complete staff to be found in Canada, the efficiency of Victoria as well as the efficiency of Queen's would simply be doubled, and Kingston would rival Toronto as a great educational centre.

So then the real reason urged by Kingston is jealousy of Toronto, and a desire to build up the "Limestone city" and to give its citizens cheap education for their families.

Toronto can hold out no such inducements. Her selfish interests are not in the consideration. Toronto happens to be the political, the commercial, the intellectual, and the university centre of the province, and as such she offers invaluable advantages not possessed by other places. She does not ask Victoria to come here because she (Toronto) will benefit thereby, but solely because we think that Victoria will be the gainer. A money consideration is something, but a more valuable consideration is that by coming to Toronto the endless cost of maintaining an expensive arts department may be almost entirely avoided, and all the energy and resources of the church devoted to theological training. More and more is a rigid audit of denominational accounts demanded by contributors thereto, and the trustees of these funds are learning that unnecessary expense for mere denominational or sectional pride will not be tolerated. All money must be efficiently spent.

The professors of Victoria favor location in Toronto, so do the students, so do the true interests of the denomination. As for contributions from the denomination there happens to be more wealthy methodists in this city than in any other place, and they, so far as we have learned, are prepared to give handsomely. But Toronto does not ask Victoria to come here for Toronto's sake, nor for the benefit of any institution of ours that may be in danger, but simply because we think Victoria will reap the greatest benefit.

If there is one class of criminals above another for whom the whipping post is most adapted it is undoubtedly the wife beating. This is a fact the recognition of which is becoming more widespread every day. Massachusetts refuses women the franchise, but it is willing that brutal husbands shall be whipped. In Canada fortunately wife beaters are very scarce, but the whipping post is well caculated to make them scarcer. The imposition of a fine on a man for an assault upon his wife reacts in many cases upon the woman, making her suffer doubly by turning into the public treasury the money that her husband has to pay and which otherwise might have gone to provide for the necessities of herself and children. The imprisonment of the man works in the same way, for it removes him from the opportunities of supporting his family during the term of his incarceration. This argument applies, it is true, to all forms of misdemeanor and is not a new one. Its familiarity, however, does not lessen its strength. The punishment of malefactors is a serious question, in view of the fact that such punishment frequently, under present systems, punishes the innocent fully as much as the guilty.

The two-cent postage was adopted in the United States somewhat in the form of an experiment. Grave doubts were expressed as to its feasibility. A few months' trial has convinced the country that this rate of postage has passed beyond the bounds of experiment; that it is a success. In no way is this more plainly shown than in the decreased sale of postal cards, whose receipts have perceptibly fallen off. An appreciable number of persons, who would prefer not writing a letter to paying three cents in order to mail it, will write one when the postage is reduced to two cents. The two-cent stamp, therefore, appears to be the golden mean between the one-cent postal card and the three-cent stamp.

The Detroit Journal deserves credit for its sagacity when it says, speaking of the dominion senate, that "The senate's whole duty seems to be to pass whatever laws the lower house originates." About the only original work that "our lords" do is to decide on applications for divorce, which, in Canada's praise be it said, only average about one a session. Here let it be remarked that, taking into consideration the fact that a single court in certain states of the union will sometimes issue ten or a dozen decrees of separation in a few hours, our divorce record is one of which we may be justly proud.

Two alleged centenarians died yesterday. Both had certain peculiarities. One, who succumbed in Indiana at 115, quenched his thirst with cayenne pepper and used the same material as snuff. The other, who died at 121 in Napanee, while a slave in Baltimore drove the father of his country to the capital of the same. It is impossible for any of the present generation to come in contact with General George, except through the aid of a spirit medium, but they can take cayenne pepper to their heart's delight. It is a new elixir, and appears at least in one case to have proved efficacious, but we would rather that our enemy should use it than our friend.

Complaint is made that the county councils are too large and unwieldy. This is undoubtedly true, but need we go to the county to find cause for such complaint? Our own city council is becoming very large, and threatens in time, if the suburbs continue to annex and to be formed into new wards, to become as numerously membered almost as the local legislature. That is a consummation certainly not to be desired. Wouldn't it, therefore, be advisable either to think about rearranging the wards so as to lessen their number, or to take steps with a view to providing that instead of three representatives each at the council board they shall have but two?

All scientists are agreed that the possibilities of electricity are but just beginning to be developed, but whether the next half century will witness the revolutions by its aid that Edison prophecies is somewhat doubtful. The sage of Menlo park predicts that by 1934 the street and elevated railroad cars in New York will be propelled by electricity, that the city within and without its buildings will be lighted by it, that it will furnish power for all purposes, work telephones and burglar alarms, deliver the opera, convey parcels, detect and signal fires, operate fire engines and possibly displace animal locomotion for vehicles.

The English soldiers at Suakim, the cable says, cannot understand what they are killing the inhabitants of the Soudan for. It is not customary for the British warrior to question the why or the wherefore of his being led forth to slay or to be slain, and probably this murmur is but an echo of the opinion of some recently recruited youngsters who too late have discovered that they have mistaken their avocation, that they are unsuited for a martial life, and that the Arabs and their spears are more to be dreaded than the spade or the plough.

The scab correspondents are still at work. One telegraphs from Toronto to the New York Sun of Sunday that:

> The Ontario government last night passed strong resolutions condemning the action of Sir John Macdonald's government in seizing and assuming control of the Ontario railways. Ontario is the most wealthy province in the confederation, and, should it secede from the dominion, there is no telling what the subsequent action of the province would be.

Similar despatches are being sent to all the leading papers in the United States from Toronto and Ottawa. We who live here know their worthlessness, but Americans, if not warned, will accept them as gospel.

Mr. Gladstone has his hands full. Not only is he so much worried by dissensions in the cabinet that his early resignation is confidently predicted, but General Ed-Din, an Afghan chief, whose sympathies are with the Irish nationalists, has started a paper in Paris with the avowed object of overthrowing British domination in India and elsewhere. Under these terrible circumstances, Mr. Gladstone has but one consolation—that other journals besides Ed-Din's have been started with intent to kill, but have failed in their object.

The woman suffragists, at their recent convention in Washington, suggested that all men not endorsing their views should be Boycotted. If you cannot be loved make yourself feared, may be a good doctrine in some cases, but the franchise ladies will scarcely improve the prospects of their cause by threats, terrible as is supposed to be the wrath of a woman scorned.

We wonder if it has ever struck anybody that a single doctor in good practice could, if he wished, and it were not unprofessional, publish a list of cures wrought by him in one week as long and imposing as that published by the quacks as having been brought about by them in years.

The ministerial association of Montreal has taken up the subject of funeral reform. The association recommends that the pomp and ceremony of the last sad rites shall be simplified and the expense consequently reduced to a minimum. That the advice is sound everybody will allow, but human vanity will seek an outlet even at the grave. The Montreal ministerial association is merely repeating efforts that have been fruitlessly made time and again by every similar organization.

The opinion expressed by many that England is but on the threshold of a war in Egypt and the Soudan that will prove harassing, costly and long would seem to be fairly well grounded. El Mahdi's adherents are fighting in a religious war, and all conflicts of that sort are waged by fanatics. Such men fight to the death, and oftentimes make a victory for their foes more expensive than a defeat. They fight desperately and with a courage that commands admiration, howevei much we may condemn their cause. Egypt may yet prove a terrible curse to England.

The Progres Medical, referring to the enormously increased consumption of drugs used in nervous affections, says: "In the central hospital pharmacy of Paris the amount of bromide of potassium sold in 1855 was but three kilos; in 1875 it had increased to 389 kilos, and for the past ten years had increased all over Paris in like proportions. Quinine, morphine and bromide are said to be the three great popular 'drugs of civilization.'"

It will be welcome news not only to the building trade, but to the public generally, to learn that the plasterers' strike which commenced in this city last October is at an end, a basis of agreement between masters and men having been arrived at last night. The effect of strikes is far-reaching, and their termination is always a matter for congratulation. In this case, as far as we have seen, both sides on the whole deserve credit for their moderation.

St. Patrick's day was quietly observed throughout Canada. In Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal and other towns there were the usual St. Patrick's day parades, but in many places, as in Toronto, the festival was observed simply by church services in the morning and public meetings, orations, and concerts in the evening. A better evidence of the advance of the spirit of moderation could not be adduced than the quietness with which this great anniversary is now generally celebrated.

Oleomargarine has been proved fatally poisonous for the makers. It must, therefore, perforce be deleterious as an article of food. As soon as several thousand people have been proved to have died from its consumption there will be a living chance for honest butter and honest dairymen.

The mouth disease is troubling cattle. It is also prevalent in our legislatures.

Persecuting a Minister.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: As a constant reader of your much prized paper, no small feature of which is the publication of free and independent thought, I am constrained to ask you to insert the following, believing it may have a beneficial effect upon the public mind in ventilating a subject (similar cases of which are of almost daily occurrence) whereby the innocent suffer more or less with the guilty through the common channel of misrepresentation. A case of this kind is now engaging the attention of the people of Bracebridge, and has been for a length of time past.

The Rev. S. E. Knight of St. Thomas' episcopal church, Bracebridge, has (since his arrival here) preached both by lips and life, so effectually that the hitherto dormant feelings and affections of the people have been aroused, and from the deep interest manifested by those (in the humbler walks of life principally) who attend his ministry, it can be truly said "the common people hear him gladly," and well they might, for those who hear him not only admit that his preaching is plain, practical and searching but such as they have seldom heard in this place before.

As a lecturer he ranks high, having more than once entertained good audiences here, and is now giving three lectures, the proceeds of which he nobly gives to the following objects: 1st, Purchase of an organ for Stoneleigh; 2d, toward building a church at Bardsville (the places are poor out stations); 3d, divide between the Sabbath school here and the British Foreign Bible society. As a visiting pastor it is enough to say that in all weathers he is to be seen walking abroad, not only to visit men in their workshops, to converse with persons in the market place, to visit the homes of rich and poor alike, but also to visit the skeptic and non church-goers, urging their attendance at God's house; not forgetting either to see to the wants of the sick and dying. As a churchman he has a broad catholistic spirit, in love and charity with all men; he cheerfully stands on the temperance and missionary platform urging the people to support the same by all just means.

Now the wonder is that a man of such rare qualities should meet with opposition in many disagreeable forms and that men are found who persecute him unrelentingly, and by cruel misrepresentations are doing their utmost to poison the minds of others against him. As the Pharisee and Sadducees opposed Christ and truth, so the upper ten of St. Thomas' church here are doing their worst to hampec and hinder the spread of truth and to stay, if possible, the onward march of practical christianity, but as in Christ's time there were noble exceptions to the Pharisees (as Joseph of A. and Nicodemus) so now a few of the well-to-do class are staunch friends of their minister and attendants upon his ministry.

But some will ask what do the elite object to in the man?

1. His color. Mr. K. came from Burmah, and as a natural consequence, is of dark complexion; many things not fit to be said here have grown out of this but if God himself never rejects a man on account of color surely neither ought we.

2. He is too much methodist. By this I understand because he is a zealous, fearless extemporaneous preacher, upholding right and denouncing wrong by whomsoever practised, and when throwing his whole soul into the subject of discourse in order to reach the hearts of the people, it becomes so searching that the sinner must either forsake sin and live right, or show his spite by persecuting the preacher.

One of the means employed by Mr. K.'s enemies has been to send a petition to the bishop of Algoma asking his removal from Bracebridge, and notwithstanding a second and more numerously signed petition for him to remain has been placed in the hands of the bishop, if rumors be true, Mr. Knight is to leave in a few weeks; which removal simply means "that a number who attended no church previous to Mr. Knight coming here stated to me personally that when he left they would stay at home so," that if this should meet the eye of the bishop I do hope he will weigh the matter justly lest haply (in removing this man) he be found fighting against God.

In conclusion, sir, I trust that the facts herein stated may prove an avenue to the quiet settlement of this question and lead us all to learn the lesson well, "Cast out first the beam that is in thine own eye and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye."

CHARITY.

Shoot His Owner.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Would you kindly advise me on the following: Persons living as I do in the vicinity of the fourth or fifth house from Carlton street, on West side of Berkeley, are nightly annoyed by the howlings of a dog kept on these premises. He emits a terrible moaning yell every few minutes during the night. I suppose the beast objects to be fastened up (for I need scarcely say he is out in the yard). Now, sir, what I want to know is, will the law allow me to shoot that dog, for by jingo, if it will, that dog is a stiff 'un before long. The proprietor ought to have sense enough to know that such yelping and moaning is an annoyance to neighbors.

D. W. R.

Bring a Libel Suit.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: Would it not be reasonable to suppose that after the exposure of Kant & Kill by your paper of yesterday that the so-called monster institution bring The World to time for calling them swindlers, etc., and have it ventilated in Court? A. B.

Horticultural Matters in Toronto, C. W.

From the Genesee Farmer, March, 1848.

We are glad to find horticulture going forward with a sure and steady progress in the city and vicinity of Toronto. Among private establishments that of the Hon. Mr. Bolton, late mayor, takes the lead. His ranges of green houses, forcing houses, grapery, &c., are complete. The fruit and ornamental department out of doors is receiving every attention. The whole is under the management of John Gray, a gardener of well-known enterprize and talent, who has superintended the building of the houses and laid out and planted the grounds of several of the finest places around Toronto. He has recently erected a grapery for the Hon. Mr. Cayley, adjoining the residence of Mr. Boulton. It is 100 feet long, rafter for the vine 19 feet. The border is thoroughly prepared and is to be planted with the best varieties.

James Fleming has recently enlarged his houses on Yonge street, and has added to his collection most of the new and popular plants, and has a fine, healthy stock on hand.

Mr. Logan has built a small, neat house on Yonge street, and has it filled with plants in good order for market.

Wm. Gordon, a very clever and well known jobbing gardener, who has charge of Mr. Williamson's green houses, and many other fine places around the city, has recently purchased the seed business for a long time conducted by Geo. Leslie.

Geo. Leslie & Co., proprietors of the Toronto nursery, are extending their establishment vigorously. They have now some fourteen or fifteen acres planted. The stock is fine and managed in the best order. They erected last season another green house, seventy feet long, which is now filled with plants coming forward for spring sales.

Mr. Turner, a very clever gardener, had a fine, promising young grapery destroyed by fire last November. He is about rebuilding it.

The culture of vegetables, as we have before remarked in the Farmer, is managed in the best manner by the Toronto gardeners. Their articles are of the first quality.

How a Corpse was Thawed into Life.

From the St. Thomas News.

While removing a portion of a manure heap with a fork the other morning, one of the attaches of the Penwarden hotel saw the ice-encrusted body of a man stretched at full length. He examined the fellow and concluded that he was dead. He then got another one of the attaches and carried the body into the hostelrie on a stretcher. The ice-mask was broken from the man's face and he was recognized as a well-known bum named Jim Smith. His friends were notified that he was dead, and were requested to make a partial payment towards his funeral expenses. Meanwhile the body lay near the stove in the sitting-room surrounded by a crowd. The ice on the body began to melt by the heat of the stove. The body suddenly opened its eyes, sat up, and became volubly abusive. It was kicked out, and by the time it reached the middle of the road had become very animated. It is supposed the man had lain down on the pile while drunk the previous night, and the falling snow had completely buried him.

Worthy of a Dukedom.

From the New York Sun.

If Gen. Wolseley earned his barony by the sham fight at Tel-el-Kebir, Gen. Graham apparently deserves to be made a duke.

Six Months' Trial Free.

During the past week the parlors of the International throat and lung institute were crowded with patients desirous of embracing the opportunity of procuring the Spirometer on six months' trial free. Many, however, were unable to consult the surgeons, and I have therefore determined to extend the privilege another week. Any one suffering from bronchitis, catarrh, catarrhal deafness, asthma, or consumption who will call at 173 Church street, Toronto, this week and consult the surgeons can have a Spirometer on trial, to be paid for at the end of six months, or sooner, if satisfied with the results. Consultation, advice, and Spirometer free, the medicine alone to be paid for. I do this to show the confidence I have in the treatment, and to convince the medical profession and others who are still sceptical (notwithstanding the thousands of testimonials I have published) that the Spirometer I have invented and the medicines and treatment prescribed by the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute are curing and will cure a larger percentage of these diseases than any other treatment in the world. This offer holds good for this week only. Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-aide surgeon of the French army.

Palmistry Parties.

From the New York Sun.

Palmistry has again become quite a craze and young ladies are studying up the subject and testing their knowledge by frequent examinations of their neighbors' palms. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger had a fortune-telling party at her house the other night, and the tracing of life lines, heart lines, and head lines went on briskly for several hours. To have their whole future laid bare before their eyes is the ardent desire of very young people—to throw an impenetrable veil over their past is the equally strong desire of the old. As palmistry deals principally with the future and reveals nothing of the damaging past, it is likely to become as popular as it is already very interesting.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

TORONTO, Monday, March 17.

The butter market is steady for fine grades, which are scarce.

The export trade in cheese has almost ceased.

There is a perceptible change in builders' hardware, and if the fine weather continues a boom is expected.

Chicago is lower and weak all around, May wheat touching 95¼c., the lowest point yet reached in this crop. Should the fine weather continue a further decline may be expected, as there are no signs of an increased export.

The New York stock market was irregular, and closed lower with the exception of Pacific Mail which closed 1⅛ lower than top price of the day, yet it is 2 per cent. higher than Saturday.

There is an active demand for good railway bonds in the New York market.

A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Bay at £25⅞, and Northwest Land at 60s.

The local stock market is flat and featureless.

There were 38 failures in Canada reported to Bradstreets last week, against 43 the preceding week, and 42, 5 and 17 the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882, 1881, respectively. There were 186 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreets during the past week, as compared with 233, 140 and 133 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882, 1881. About 84 per cent were those of trades whose capital was less than $5000.

As regards stocks, there was no new feature developed to-day. The business on 'change was of the smallest proportions, and prices varied but little as compared with those of Saturday.

The law suits among the brokers and speculating fraternity are likely to have a bad effect as far as brokers' commissions are concerned. They will tend to make operators more wary, and keep the public from buying stocks.

The rates of sterling exchange are firm at 109½ between banks for 60-day bills. In New York the posted rates to-day were $4.87½ and $4.90, the latter demand bills.

St. Patrick's day was partly observed by Montreal brokers, there being no session of the board in the afternoon.

Canadian Pacific stock was stronger to-day at 54⅞ in New York and at 55¾ in London, Eng.

There is a moderately active demand for the higher grades of barley. No. 1 has sold at 71½c., No. 2 at 67c. and No. 3 extra at 62c.

The coal market has been very steady this winter. The consumption has been large, and lower prices are not expected until warm weather.

Hides are rather easier than they were. Dealers are now paying butchers 7c. for cows and 8c. for steers. Cured are held at 8c.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

MORNING SALES.—Federal 10 at 139, 10 at 139; Dominion 20 at 197, 20-20 at 197½; Northwest Land 50 at 61½.

CLOSING BOARD.—Ontario 104 to 104; sales 50 at 104. Toronto 184½ to 184¼; sales 30 at 184½, 5 at 181. Federal 139½ to 139, sales 5 at 139.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD — Montreal 192¾-192½; sales 1 at 197, 115 at 192¼, 25 at 192½. Peuple 63½-63; sales 25 at 63½. Richelieu 61-63½; sales 100 at 64. City Passenger railway 124½-123½; sales 100 at 123, 150 at 123½, 100 at 124. Montreal Gas company 194½-193½; sales 50 at 194½, 25 at 194¼, 175 at 194.

New York Stocks.

CLOSING PRICES. — Canada Southern 54½, Canadian Pacific 54½, Denver & Rio Grande 17½, Jackawanna 128½, Lake Shore 102½, Louisville & Nashville 48½, New York Central 115½, Michigan Central 92½, Missouri Pacific 91½, Northwest common 118½, Northern Pacific 21½, Northern Pacific preferred 46½, St. Paul common 92, St. Paul & Manitoba 95. Union Pacific 76½, Western Union 75½, Wabash Pacific 15½, Wabash Pacific preferred 26½.

Local Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain on the street to-day were smaller than usual owing to the rain storm. There were three loads of wheat, which sold at $1.05 and $1.07 for fall, and 81c for goose; spring, nominal at $1.06 to $1.12. Barley nominal at 56c to 68c, and oats at 38c. A jag of peas sold at 74c, and rye is nominal at 60c. Hay in small supply; about twenty loads sold at $7 to $9 for clover, and at $10 to $13 for timothy. One load of straw sold at $8. Hogs unchanged at $8.70 to $8.75. Beef firm, at $6 to $7 for forequarters, and $7.50 to $9 for hindquarters. Carcases of mutton at 7c to 8c; and lamb at 9c to 10c. Poultry scarce; turkeys 16c to 17c per lb; geese 10c to 12c; chickens 75c to $1; ducks 90c to $1.10.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET. — This market was very quiet, and prices in most cases are nominally unchanged. Beef—roast, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak 12c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 12c. Mutton—Legs and chops, 12c to 14c; inferior cuts, 9c to 11c; lamb per lb., 14c to 16c; veal, best joints, 12c to 14c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast, 12c to 15c. Butter—Pound rolls, 23c to 25c; large rolls, 18c to 19c; cooking, 15c to 16c. Lard, 14c to 15c; cheese, 15c to 17c; bacon, 11c to 14c; eggs, 20c to 22c; turkeys, $2 to $3.00; chickens per pair, 80c to $1; geese, each, $1 to $1.50; ducks, 90c to $1.10; potatoes per bag, 80c to 85c; cabbages per doz., 60c to $1; onions, peck, 25c to 30c; parsnips, peck, 20c to 25c; beets, peck, 25c to 30; carrots, peck, 15c to 20c; beans, bush, $1.45 to $1.80; turnips, bag, 45c to 50c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 18,000 brls, dull; sales 11,000 brls.; No. 2 $2.35 to $3.00, superfine $2.80 to $3.35, common $3.40 to $3.75, good $3.80 to $6.50, western extra $6.25 to $6.50, extra Ohio $3.40 to $6, St. Louis $3.40 to $6.25, Minnesota extra $5.75 to $6.75, double extra $6.80 to $6.90. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal steady. Wheat—Receipts 31,000 bush, irregular; sales 6,400,000 bush. future, 18,000 bush spot, exports 57,000 bush; No. 2 spring nominal, No. 2 red $1.06⅞ to $1.07, No. 1 red state $1.19, No. 1 white state $1.20. No. 2 red March $1.06⅛ to $1.06¼, April $1.06¾ to $1.09⅞, May $1.10½ to $1.11⅝. Rye steady at 78c. Barley firm at 68c. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 171,000 bush, weak; sales 1,008,000 bush. future, 95,000 bush spot; No. 2 March 61c to 61⅛c, April 61⅝c to 62c, May 62⅝c to 63⅛c. Oats—Receipts 31,000 bush, weak, sales 285,000 bush. future, 69,000 bush. spot; mixed 38c to 41c, white 45c to 47c, No. 2 March 40½c, April 40⅞c, May 40½c to 41c. Hay firm and unchanged. Hops steady. Coffee dull, Rio 11⅝c. Sugar dull and nominal. Molasses steady. Rice firm. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow firm at 7⅝c to 7 7-16c. Potatoes steady. Eggs higher at 21½c to 21¾c. Pork dull and nominal. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm, pickled bellies 8⅝c, pickled shoulders 8⅛c, pickled hams 12c, middles nominal, long clear 9⅝c. Lard weak at $9.75 to $9.80. Butter firm at 18c to 34c. Cheese firm at 12c to 15½c.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Flour dull unchanged. Wheat weaker; March 90½c April 90⅝c to 91⅛c, May 95⅝c to 96⅛c, No. 2 spring 90⅝c to 92⅛c, No. 2 red 98c to $1.00. Corn weaker 51⅝c to 51⅞c, March 51⅝c to 51⅞c, April 51⅞c to 52⅛c, May 56½c to 57⅛c. Oats steady at 32½c, March 31c to 31⅛c, April 31c to 31⅛c, May 35⅛c to 35⅝c. Rye quiet at 60 to 60½c. Pork quiet at $17.90 to $17.95; May $18.10 to $18.25. Lard easier at $9.45 to $9.55, March $9.45, May $9.60 to $9.75. Bulk meats easier, shoulders $7.45, short rib $9.50, short clear $10.05. Receipts—Flour 13,000 brls., wheat 28,000 bush., corn 163,000 bush, oats 72,000 bush, rye 5,000 bush, barley 21,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 11,000 bbls, wheat 8,000 bush, corn 151,000 bush, oats 78,000 bush, rye 24,000 bush, barley 11,000 bush.

TORONTO SHOE COMPANY

King & Jarvis. 1884 King & Jarvis.

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OVERSHOES, FELTS AND RUBBERS.

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Years.	Assets.	Years.	Assets.
1866	$ 2,036,823.05	1875	$20,657,663.56
1867	4,401,833.86	1876	22,092,734.32
1868	7,538,612.35	1877	23,357,648.95
1869	10,350,512.22	1878	24,141,125.70
1870	13,089,837.80	1879	25,120,804.24
1871	15,061,529.12	1880	25,636,195 41
1872	16,640,786.24	1881	26,403,140.68
1873	18,577,541.66	1882	27,055.884.76
1874	19,204,787.02	1883	28,102,886.79
		1884	$29,080,555.99.

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7.45 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
9.15 "	10.00 "
12.00 noon.	1.00 p.m.
2.05 p.m.	2.50 "
5.00 "	5.45 "
6.30 "	7.15 "
9.00 " { On Saturday night only.	9.45 " { On Saturday night only.
SUNDAY SERVICE.	
10.00 a.m.	10.45 a.m.
2.00 p.m.	2.45 p.m.
4.45 "	5.30 "

The Company reserve the right to cancel or alter the above without notice.

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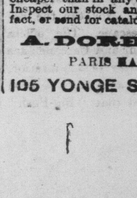

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