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MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 18 1886.

A Positive Irish Policy at Hand.

If the London Times speaks for Salisbury's government at present, and the chances are that it does—then the government aforesaid is even now trying to screw its courage to the sticking point of adopting a positive Irish policy. There are other indications to the same effect. It is in the air that the government will stake its fate on resistance to home rule, and very many of Gladstone's supporters shrink from following him in such a line of action as would make Parnell more master of the situation than he has ever been before. Whig dukes, and whig leaders who are not dukes, give [warning himself. that they will take no such course, even for the "grand old man" himself. He is not sure of either Chamberlain, John Morley, or several other men of weight that might be named. On the other hand, Salisbury may count on the support of his whole "crowd" for whatever he may have the nerve to propose. Add the Queen's approval, and the thing is done as far as they are able to do it. Then, should Gladstone risk a square stand-up fight on the Irish question, he calling for home rule and the government opposing it, the whig lords and their followers would almost to a man go into the lobby against him. And, after such a vote as that indicated, Parnell would not feel himself quite as strong as he now appears to be from the outside.

We say, from the outside—for it is rumored that Parnell, as well as Gladstone and Salisbury, has to face grave difficulties of leadership and policy. The government may any day alm a mortal blow at the National league; indeed, the bolt is probably even now ready to fall. Whether it is to come in the shape of coercion re-enacted more or less, or whether in that of what the Times calls the "enforcement of the ordinary law," remains to be seen; with present probabilities in favor of the latter conjecture. But "something is coming," and let the Canadian public be wide-awake for the earliest news of it.

Bismarck and the Pope.

The Pope and Bismarck continue their official flirtation. Bismarck sent the Pope the order of the Black Eagle, whereupon the Pope returned the compliment with the order of Christ. This flirtation has set all Europe agog. Perhaps a Canadian paper which has a knack of forecasting things might surmise that the Pope and the Chancellor understand one another, or have come to an understanding. Like all imperialists, Bismarck fears the rising tide of liberalism, which is a comprehensive name for several schools of thought. He—none better—knows that the See of Rome's interests are bound up in the prevalence of conservative opinion.

Bismarck is a Lutheran, "but not a bigoted Lutheran," as the saying goes.

Bismarck probably proposes that the Pope shall help him out against the socialists, and those who are worse than socialists, the assassins. We venture to predict that shortly Herr Windthorst will be found supporting the Bismarckian administration.

Herr Windthorst's fight against Bismarck has been based upon the latter's deportations of the bishops, who will now probably be allowed to come back. Bismarck does not please the Pope for nothing. Neither does the Pope become suddenly gracious to the German chancellor for nothing. The German Catholics are too numerous and too influential to be always ignored.

Britain has her Parnell. Germany has her Windthorst.

President and Senate.

The political situation at Washington is a peculiar one. For, while the house of representatives has a fair working majority in accord with the President, the senate shows a small majority the other way. The republicans have not much the advantage in the senate, to be sure, but they have still enough to "block" things if every man be in his place. And senators generally are in their places, be it observed; for the exercise of executive as well as legislative functions has a charm for them. The republican majority *might* throw out every appointment sent in by the President, but nobody ever expects things to go to such extreme as that. However, difficulties do arise between the two powers, sometimes, and something of this kind is going on just now.

Of late some appointments to which republican senators are opposed have been determinedly held back from final action. It has been a habit with senators to apply to members of the cabinet for information respecting appointees, and in some cases the information asked for has been given. But President Cleveland now takes new ground, and draws the line. As recently as Thursday last he expressed to members of the cabinet his wish that they should return to the senate committees any further such applications, with the statement that the president had not authorized them to explain what his reasons were for making the removals and appointments in question. Then let them apply to himself direct, if they choose; when he will shortly give them *his* views of his own prerogatives and responsibilities, and of what he understands the functions of the senate to be. In other words, he is standing on his dignity.

He will take this ground, so it is understood, that while senators have a right to reject his nominations, they have no right to ask what his reasons are for making the same. It is believed that the president is sustained in this view by his entire cabinet, and that senators will not be eager to push the contest much further. Just now, or within a day or two back, they were holding consultations and trying to decide what they are going to do about it. At which is fitted to give us an idea of the large powers vested in the president of the United States during his brief reign of four years; and which are much greater than those exercised by the Queen of England.

Mr. Giffen's Land Scheme.

An explanation from competent authority regarding Mr. Giffen's land scheme is badly wanted. On Monday week the fact that the scheme had been proposed in the columns of the London Statist was among the cable news in the morning papers. Had this been all, we might have expected it to receive just such attention as is done to anything of the kind coming from so high an authority on matters financial. But something more than this was cabled, to one American paper, at all events. It was added that Mr. Giffen's project had not only been given to the public through the Statist, but had actually been adopted by Salisbury's government. We made prominent mention of all this on Wednesday last, but neither the Globe nor the Mail appears yet to have found out that such a statement had been made. Except, indeed, what we may see in these few words, which we take from the special cable in yesterday's Globe, dated Saturday in London: "I hear, too, that the government have had a land bill for Ireland prepared under the guidance of Mr. Giffen, the statistician to the board of trade, whose letter in the Statist I sent you last Saturday (the 9th)." This looks like confirmation; but why cannot the Globe's correspondent give us something more definite? As for the alleged special cable correspondent of the Mail, he does not seem to have heard of the thing at all.

Michigan is becoming alarmed at the manner in which her northern territory is being denuded of its forests. The recent sale of 36,000 acres of her pine timber for ten dollars per acre is the immediate cause of her alarm. Michigan resembles Ontario geographically more than any other state in the union, and in nothing more than in the wealth of her pine lands. Michigan is now asking herself what she shall do about it. It is high time for Ontario to begin to ask herself the same question.

We cannot go on in the old way, for which neither party is responsible per se. The system is bad, always has been bad, and will continue to grow worse so long as it is tolerated. Let Messrs. Mowat and Meredith put their heads together and change the system by a unanimous vote of their followers. Such a vote would be something better than any mere party triumph could be. Under both parties the lumber sharks have battened on the timber wealth of the province. Keep out the sharks!

Archbishop Croke, Parnell's biggest and best friend in the days when Errington was working at Rome against him, says: "Separation would be the destruction of Ireland—it is and must ever be impossible—but home rule we must have." There is no bishop of the Roman Catholic church in Ireland who is more careful to say what he means or to mean what he says than Croke, nor will he go back upon the thing he has said, as the Pope found out a few years ago. Croke gave his holiness distinctly to understand that Parnell's Presbyterianism was no bar to his leadership of the Irish Catholics. The assertion of such an ecclesiastic, that "separation would be the destruction of Ireland," shows that the best minds in Ireland are alive to the fact that the empire is a unit, one and indivisible in grandeur and glory, but that the right of self-government is inseparable from that unity.

Gen. Sherman has detracted from the dime novel glory of the cowboy by stating that he cannot be induced to fight unless he is drunk. Almost any man will fight when he is drunk, at which time the sober man smites the drunkard until he seeks the back door. Thence he seeketh the street car. It is to be remembered that Gen. Sherman is of the regulars, and from West Point, with the usual "regular" contempt for militia, but the moral of his opinion is that sobriety is as requisite in war as in peace. Peaceful purposes are promoted by sobriety.

The Ottawa Journal gives currency to the statement that when Messrs. Blake and Laurier met at Ottawa a difference of opinion arose between them as to the proper policy to be pursued on the Riel question. It is quite natural that such a difference of opinion should have arisen. Mr. Blake could never have approached the ideas of a man who would have carried a rebel gun on the banks of the Saskatchewan had he been there. Mr. Blake is not that kind of a man.

The Temperance Colonization Co.

Editor World: In regard to your third article about us in to-day's paper, I will merely notice as briefly as possible a few of the more prominent errors it contains.

1. First, then, the present management has stricken no shares off the books of the company but has stricken out the so-called "bogus credits" from the original promoters' stocks, for which the company received nothing (see printed "interim report" on this).

2. In mercy to the ex-employes, I wish to say nothing here in regard to them.

3. The dispute between the "cash contributors" and the "land credit" shareholders being in the courts pending investigation is not proper subject for newspaper discussion and it might be said it only concerns the parties to the dispute and not the scripholders.

4. As to profit on land the company pays $2.05 per acre. It gets a rebate of $1 per acre for placing settlers on the land. To earn this rebate has cost the *shareholders* of the company, so far, much more than the rebate has amounted to though the rebate itself is large. Hence I do not see where your 90 cents per acre profit comes in.

5. Your statement that the original promoters helped themselves to large amounts of stock on which they never paid a cent I do not deny, for that is the present management's contention.

6. The printed "interim report" above mentioned, and which you quote from to-day, is the report of the present management. It outlines their contention, and I accept my full share of the responsibility for it. *Give it in full.*

7. In regard to the ten per cent. call made on the shareholders last month, that is a mere matter of management. The directors have the right to make calls. They required the money to carry on the affairs of the company. They assessed themselves as well as others. They have paid the call as well as others.

8. Your query, "why are the defaulting shareholders not being brought to time?" is answered above. The matter is in the courts.

9. In regard to the $400,000 and what has become of it I remark in the first place that no such amount has been received by the company and that much more than $34,000 has been paid to the government besides the rebate earned as noted above.

In regard to your item of *$10,000* as salaries and expenses up to January 1 this year those items amount to more than *$80,000* for salaries and *expenses in the colony* and in the Toronto office and the present management are accountable for less than $4000 of this sum. Whether this immense amount has been wisely expended or not I discuss not here, but whether wisely or unwisely expended the loss falls on the *shareholders* and *not* on the scripholders. The amount you credit as having been received by Livingston I notice now only to say that you are much within the mark.

10. And now, Mr. Editor, "the company," by which I mean the *cash paying shareholders*, invite the fullest investigation into all their affairs. Conscious of having done no wrong, and having risked only their own funds, they have nothing to lose and much to gain by the closest scrutiny and widest publicity.

11. The few whimpering, disappointed speculators, known as defaulting scrippers, are a mere handful, and a very sorry representation of the whole body, but even these run no risk of loss except by their own default.

I hope you will insert this letter as prominently as you have the article calling it forth.

C. POWELL, Manager.

Saturday, Jan. 16, 1886.

[The World had no intention to question the solvency of the Temperance Colonization company, or to reflect on its standing. It is glad to know from Manager Powell that it is financially sound.—ED. WORLD.]

Editor World: I do not think it fair that statements concerning matters now in court, which matters are to be tried at the present assizes, should at this time appear in any public journal to prejudice my case. I have sued the T. C. S. for certain sums which I claim are due me.

I certainly should not spend my money in litigation if I did not think I had a case. And I do not know who is in a better condition to know than myself whether I owe the society or they me. At least your readers must see I am not cognizant of any wrong doing, or I would not now be courting a full investigation of the whole matters in the high court of the Queen's bench.

I rarely trouble myself about articles in the sensational columns of any newspaper, but these concern business transaction of considerable amounts, and I leave, therefore, the questions to be settled by sworn testimony instead of hearsay gossip. I have thus avoided going into the matters which are at issue in court, and am only surprised that the defendant Powell should encourage such discussion in the press and make the assertions he does, unless he thinks his case will stand better on irresponsible newspaper statements, than on such evidence as a court will receive.

J. A. LIVINGSTON.

The License Law.

Editor World: In The World of the 6th I think you get somewhat mixed about licenses, inspectors and commissioners. You say, why hold the city council responsible for a power that Mowat has taken from it, and put the responsibility upon the license inspectors (commissioners, you mean). Well, the act does not hold the mayor or council responsible, but it does require the police to see that the law is not broken, either by licensed or unlicensed houses, and the mayor as police commissioner can use a powerful influence in seeing that the police do their duty, although he has no power either to grant or refuse licenses. You also say Mr. Mowat took the power of licensing from the municipalities, as they were corrupt, and under the influence of the liquor men. Well, such arguments may have been used when the bill was under discussion, but the reason was the Mowat government thought the licensing power much safer in the hands of respectable commissioners who would not be influenced by liquor men, as said commissioners were not dependent on the ratepayers for election. You then offer a suggestion: that Mr. Mowat's appointees feel themselves overweighted with the business of granting licenses, and that the temperance people are troubled with the same complaint. But I don't know what the temperance men are overweighted with, unless it is they feel that the parties who ought to see the law carried out don't do so—because the police commissioners don't instruct the chief of police to see that the law is respected. As regards the license commissioners, I know the Toronto board of commissioners are not overweighted with the license business, although they feel it a great responsibility, and although the temperance advocates de clamor that the unlicensed places have been left free to do as they please under Mayor Manning, they do expect better things from Mr. Howland's administration.

WOODCOCK.

—Malaria is the action of disease germs in bad air, poor drainage, swampy regions, etc., upon the system, producing chills, fever, neuralgia and many dangerous diseases. Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the bowels, liver and blood, and wards off and cures malaria. 246

A Volunteer's Complaint.

Editor World: It is now six months since I returned from the Northwest where I was sent on active service. Before going up I had good employment, but since my return I have done my utmost to get something to do and have failed. I would like to ask through your journal if I could not put in a claim to the government for my loss. It is as reasonable and just as those claims where settlers' property was taken or destroyed, and for which the government appointed a commission to enquire into for the purpose of settling them. I would be thankful for any information on this head.

A PRIVATE.

[Instances of compensation of this kind are indeed few, as much by reason of the fact that the practices of war have never sanctioned them, as by the fact that there would be no end to the number of claims that would thus be put in, were the government to undertake to find work for its soldiers. Your country expects such sacrifices from her noble sons, and you being of this class must make the sacrifice. But you must remember that a glowing vote of thanks was passed you by parliament, and that you were given a fine ovation on your return to Ontario. Glory has been showered on you and a farm of 320 acres of arable land has been given you which only awaits the plow. And you must still further remember that you went as a volunteer—you offered to go, you knew what risks you incurred when you enlisted. Still if anyone can suggest how the government can come to your aid we shall be glad to offer our columns as a vehicle for its publicity.]

Kidney Complaint.

—Much is blamed upon the kidneys when people are ill and suffer from weak and painful back, etc. If you regulate the liver and blood with Burdock Blood Bitters the kidneys will soon resume a right action. Burdock Blood Bitters cleanses the whole system, kidneys included. 246

Hat Improvement.

—The great drawback to the silk and pullover hat is their weight and hardness to the head, giving the hatter trouble to sell besides being uncomfortable to the wearer. The trouble has been to make a light hat and have it stand and keep its shape. This has been accomplished by Smith, the hatter. By carefully selecting his materials and by use of the patent steel wire for the brims he has built a silk hat fitting as easy as a soft hat, and after a trial of six months there is not a man having worn one but that gives it the preference and praises the maker for introducing what has long been wanting. ed-x

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

The sales on the stock exchange this forenoon comprised 10 Merchants' at 117; 10-4 British America at 46; 50 Northwest Land at 72, 100, 100, 100, 50 Northwest at 72½; 50 London and Canadian at 150; 50 Dominion Savings and Loan at 113¾. In the afternoon 8 Ontario sold at 108½; 11 Commerce at 121½; 5 Federal at 162 and ½ share at 161½; 16 Standard at 121½; 11 Western Canada, new stock, at 176½; 7 Imperial S. and L. at 114.

On the Montreal board the day's transactions were: Morning—Merchants' 52 at 117; Commerce 150 at 122; Canadian Pacific 60 at 62; Montreal Telegraph 225 at 116½, 50 at 116¾, 15 at 117; Northwest 45 at 71½, 25 at 71¾. Afternoon—Commerce 2 at 122½; Canadian Pacific 325 at 67; Montreal Telegraph 25 at 117, 75 at 116¾, 100 at 116, 75 at 115½; Northwest Land 100 at 72½, 300 at 72¼.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Closing Prices.

Montreal 204½, 203¾; Ontario 109½, 109; Toronto 158, 156; Merchants' 117½, 116½; Commerce 122½, 121; Imperial 134, 131; Federal 162½, 162; Dominion, buyers 204½; Standard, buyers 120½; Hamilton, buyers 138; British America, 96½, 95½; Western Assurance, 121, 120½; Consumers' Gas, sellers 170; Dominion Telegraph, sellers 95; Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land Co., sellers 50; Northwest Land Company, 73½, 72½; Can. Pacific Rail. Grant Bonds 101, 99½; Canada Permanent, 206, 205; Freehold, sellers 167½; Western Canada, buyers 185; Union 131, 129; Can. Landed Credit 125½, 124½; B. & Loan Association, buyers 105; Imperial S. & Invest., 114, 113; Farmers' L. & Savings, buyers 111½; Lon. and Can. L. & A., 151, 149½; National Investment 100½, 94; Peoples' Loan, buyers 105; Real Estate, Loan & Deb. Co., sellers 60; London and Ontario, buyers 110; The Land Security Co., buyers 165; Huron and Erie, buyers 158; Dominion Savings and Loan, 114, 113; Ontario Loan and Debenture, 126, 125; Hamilton Provident, buyers 125.

Montreal Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal, 204¾, 204; Ontario, 110, 109; Du Peuple, 80, 78; Molsons, 124, 120; Toronto, 157½, 156½; Merchants', 117½, 116½; Union, 51 asked; Commerce, 122, 121½; Federal, offered 160; Canada Pacific railway 67, 66¾; Montreal Telegraph 116½, 116; Richelieu 60, 61 Passenger, 121½, 120; Gas, 191, 190½; Canada Cotton, 80 asked; Dundas Cotton, 65, 55; Northwest Land, 72½, 72½.

The Farmers' Market.

The farmers were so busy attending to municipal affairs that they postponed bringing in grain and produce for a few days. The following prices continue to rule.

Wheat, fall, 75c to 81c; wheat, spring, 70c to 82c; wild goose wheat, 67c to 70c; oats, new, 34c to 36c; peas 60c to 61c; barley, No. 1, 90c to 95c; barley, No. 2, 80c to 82c; barley, No. 3 extra, 70c to 75c; barley, No. 3, 60c to 62c; rye 60c. Produce—Butter, pound rolls, 22c to 40c; eggs, per doz., 20c to 30c; cheese, per lb., 10c to 12c; lard per lb., 10c to 12c. Hay and Straw—Timothy, $12 to $15; clover, $11 to $13; oat straw, $9 to $11.

Bradstreet's Summary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet's report a check in the distribution of merchandise throughout the country during the earlier portion of the past week, caused by the severe storm of snow and wind which has been general. This appears to have been universally recognized as a temporary obstruction, and the feeling among leading bankers and merchants at almost all points continues one of confidence in the prospects of business for an improvement early in the current year. As an outgrowth of the conditions noted it is added that country collections in many cases are reported slow, though this is said to be due to some extent to holding back of produce on the part of farmers on to low prices received therefor when sold. The demand for funds at many of the larger interior cities is smaller than in recent weeks. Cotton is firmer, spots being ¼c and futures about 10 points higher. This is based apparently on the renewed short-crop talk, backed by decreased port and interior town receipts, and by stronger Liverpool and Manchester cables. Wheat has had to suffer another season of shrinkage in prices, due in great part to a fuller comprehension of the enormous supplies in sight at leading markets on both sides of the Atlantic. The slight gain in exports based on the decline did not serve to stiffen prices, as English quotations went off in the fear, apparently, that America was about to unload its surplus wheat. The decreased deliveries at western primary markets on account of snow and storm, and the decline of about 700,000 bushels in the weekly visible supply, failed to sustain the market, which has been more active at the decline. There appears to be less confidence in permanently higher prices for wheat than before. Other grains have sympathized with the depression in wheat. Hog products, too, went off in price, but subsequently rallied on increased speculative buying. The movement of grocery staples is restricted, and there is no change respecting dairy products. Iron continues quiet. The advance in bar prices agreed on at Philadelphia is warranted "owing to the increased cost of raw material." Pig shows no new features, and it is not improbable that it will be lower in May or June than it is now. The advance of 30c per ton in railway freight rates northward for southern pig iron is likely to partially check free shipments in this direction. The total number of business failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week was 334, against 269 in the first week of 1885, 445 in the second week of 1884, 321 in 1884 and 317 in 1883. The total reported thus far during 1886 is 633, against 533 in a like portion of 1885, a decline of 260 as against fourteen days of last year, a decrease on the average of about 19 failures daily. The total for the first fortnight of 1884 was 686, or 53 more than in 1886, and in 1883 it was 659, or 26 more.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9 5-16c, New Orleans 9½c. Flour—Receipts 18,700 bbls.; dull and weak; sales 12,000 bbls.; No. 2 $2.10 to $3, superfine $2.90 to $3.35, common to good $3.15 to $3.60, good to choice $3.60 to $5.50, western extra $5 to $5.25, fancy do $5.30 to $5.50, extra Ohio $3.15 to $5.40, extra St. Louis $3.15 to $5.50, Minn. $4.75 to $5.10, choice to double extra $5.15 to $5.50. Rye flour steady; superfine $3.25 to $3.50. Buckwheat flour $1.90 to $2.05, mainly $2 to $2.05. Cornmeal dull; yellow western $2.80 to $3.15. Wheat—Receipts 7100 bush.; exports 32,000 bush.; spot shade lower; options declined 1c to 1⅜c, closing heavy; sales 4,550,000 bush. future; 120,000 bush. spot; No. 2 spring 83c, ungraded red 84½c to 96c, No. 2 red 88½c, store 90½c afloat, 91½c rail delivered, No. 1 white 85c. No. 2 red, Feb. 88⅜c to 89⅜c, closing 88⅜c, March 90⅜c to 90½c, closing 90½c. Rye dull, nominal. Barley steady. Barley malt dull. Corn—Receipts 70,800 bush., spot dull, options heavy, exports 2700 bush., sales 312,000 bush. future, 75,000 bush. spot, No. 2 nominal, No. 2 Jan. 49½c to 50c, closing 49⅞c, Feb. 48⅞c to 49c, closing 48⅞c. Oats—Receipts 88,500 bush; shade lower, dull; sales 75,000 bush future, 68,000 bush spot; No. 2 36½c, mixed western 36½c to 39c, white do. 39c to 43c, No. 2 Jan. 36½c to 36⅞c, Feb. 36½c to 36⅞c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened ⅛c lower, broke off ⅛c additional, declined 1⅛c from outside figures and closed 1⅜c under Saturday's; sales range: January, 73c to 79½c, closed 75c; February 78⅞ to 79⅞c, closed 78⅞c; May 83⅞c to 84⅞c, closed 84c; No. 2 spring 78c. Corn dull and featureless; cash 38½c, Jan. 36½c, Feb. 36½c to 36⅞c, May 39½c to 39⅞c, closed 39⅞c. Oats quiet but firm; cash 28½c, Jan. 28⅞c, May 31½c. Pork opened 5c higher, advanced 20c to 25c additional, receded 10c to 12½c, and steady; cash $10.90 to $10.95, Feb. $10.85 to $10.95, closed $10.90 to $10.92½; May $11.10 to $11.20, closed $11.20 to $11.22½. Lard firm at ⅛c to 5c higher; cash, Jan. and Feb. $6.15 to $6.17½, May $6.32½ to $6.37½. Boxed meats steady and a shade higher; dry salted shoulders $4 to $4.05, short rib sides $6.37½ to $6.45, short clear sides $6.50 to $6.60. Receipts—Flour 10,000 bbls, wheat 15,000 bush, corn 114,000 bush, oats 82,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 63,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 8000 bbls, wheat 7000 bush, corn 34,000 bush, oats 30,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 20,000 bush.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCH—London, Jan. 18.—Floating cargoes—Wheat dull, corn nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat slow, corn steady. Mark Lane—Wheat slow, corn quiet. London—Good shipping No. 1 California, 35s was 32s 6d; do nearly due, 35s was 35s 6d; goods cargoes mixed American corn at 22s was 22s 3d and 22s 6d; steamer cargoes, 20s 9d was 21s 6d. English market quiet; French do. steady. Farmers' deliveries for week—Wheat 55,000 to 60 000 qrs. Liverpool—Spot wheat very dull, corn rather easier. Paris—Wheat and flour steady.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—Spring wheat 7s to 7s 2d, red winter 7s to 7s 2d, No. 1 Cal. 6s 10d to 7s, No. 2 Cal. 6s 7d to 6s 9d. Corn 4s 2½d. Peas 5s 5d. Pork 50s. Lard 32s 6d. Bacon 29s. Tallow 26s 6d. Cheese 50s.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Jan. 18.—Barley unchanged; No. 2 Canada 78c, No. 2 extra Canada 88c.

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NOTICE.

TUESDAY, the ninth day of February next, will be the last day for receiving Petitions for Private Bills.

Tuesday, the sixteenth day of February next, will be the last day for introducing Private Bills to the House.

Tuesday, the second day of March next, will be the last day for presenting Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills.

CHARLES T. GILLMOR,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
December 24, 1885. 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made to the legislature of the province of Ontario at its next session for an act authorizing the construction of an elevated railway on Yonge and Queen streets and other streets in the city of Toronto.
JOHN LEYS, solicitor for applicant.

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And about to begin housekeeping, by all means go to
WM. BROWN
For anything and everything you want in the FURNITURE Line.
You will be more liberally dealt with and have a finer stock to select from there than any other place in the city.
Note—The address is 246
287 QUEEN STREET WEST.

E. MOODY,
Manufacturer of
WILLOW FURNITURE
Of a new design. Chairs, Tables, Setters Footstools, in any color and gilded. For durability and excellence of design nothing in the city can equal it.
4 GERRARD STREET EAST. 246

JAS. H. SAMO,
189 YONGE ST.,
Has now in Stock 100 Bedroom Sets, from $20 upwards, of our own manufacture, and warranted of the very best workmanship. Particular attention given to Upholstered Goods. All goods manufactured on the premises under my own supervision.
Bank and hotel fittings a specialty.
JAMES H. SAMO,
189 YONGE STREET 246

ARCHITECTS.
R. J. EDWARDS, ARCHITECT, ROOM "J," Arcade, Yonge street.

EDUCATIONAL.
BENGOUGH'S SHORTHAND AND Business Institute, Toronto; thorough tuition, Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Business Correspondence, etc. by experienced and practical teachers. Write for particulars. THOMAS BENGOUGH, President; C. H. BROOKS, Secretary.

MEN'S FANCY SLIPPERS
FOR
XMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS
In Pale Blue, Cardinal, Seal Brown, Peacock Blue, Plush, with quilted silk insoles, the finest goods imported into Canada. If you want a large assortment to select from go to
HEADQUARTERS!
246
TORONTO SHOE COMPANY
144, 146, 148 King Street East,
The lowest and and only one-price Cash Boot and Shoe Establishment in Toronto.

Second Grand Gift Distribution
A PRESENT FOR EVERYBODY.
Canada Pacific Trading and Importing Company, 120 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont., will continue to offer purchasers of each 5 lb. caddie of their famous Pure Teas and Coffees at 40c. per lb. and upwards a right to participate in their Second Grand Gift Distribution, APRIL 15th, 1886.

With every 5 pounds of Teas or Coffees (any kinds) the purchaser gets a numbered voucher, which numbered voucher is used by us for identification, and which entitles the holder to participate in our Grand Gift Distribution, that will be conducted in a legal, proper, and impartial manner. Full particulars of making awards accompany each caddie. Remember, you not only get extra value in pure unadulterated Tea or Coffee, but likely some one of our handsome gifts. Let it be distinctly understood we make no charge for the voucher, that you could not buy from us at $1000 each. The only condition on which you are entitled to same is as a purchaser of a 5 pound caddie of our Teas and Coffees. We want every consumer in Canada to use our Teas and Coffees, and we take this means of securing them. Persons ordering, say, 10 caddies at a time or getting up club orders will receive a numbered receipt or voucher with each caddie, and can retain 10 per cent off amount of order, which commission is allowed so as to compensate them for their trouble in getting club orders. Get your friends, neighbors, and acquaintances to join you, and send in your orders and we will enter your names on our books and send each a numbered receipt which entitles holder to participate in the following prizes:

One Cash Prize, $100	50 Cash Prizes $1 each
One Cash Prize, $100	One Upright Piano
One Cash Prize, $ 50	10 Ladies' Gold Watches
One Cash Prize, $ 25	10 Gents' Gold Watches

Remember the enterprise is safe, legal, reliable and secure. It is no game of chance, but a Genuine Gift Enterprise.

This is the grandest venture ever offered the public, and every lover of good, pure Teas or Coffees should avail themselves of as many five lb. caddies and vouchers as circumstances will permit. All purchasers participate in Prize Distribution on the day of award, APRIL 15th, 1886. Don't be slow in placing your orders. You will not regret it. Our teas are selected from the most noted and elevated districts of India, China and Japan, the greatest care being used in the manipulating, and also the blending, and to the drinker it forms a wholesome beverage, being free from poisonous compounds and at the same time a pleasant exhilarant. Our Teas and Coffees by their purity and excellence have in a short time gained their present wide reputation.

We caution drinkers against spuriously made up teas and coffees offered by dealers who have no regard for the Consumers, but think only of their own pockets. Drinkers of low-priced Tea find themselves cruelly deceived, and although the tea or coffee may have appeared cheap, it does not compensate them for their impaired health through using an inferior article.

Fine Indian Teas and Choice Coffees a Specialty.

Notwithstanding the superiority of our goods, yet we profess to say that fully 20 per cent. is saved by buying from us. Beware of scandalous imitations and unscrupulous agents. See that every caddie has stencilled on the face of it in plain letters, The Canada Pacific Trading and Importing Company, 120 Bay street, Toronto, which now has become a household word all over Canada for purity, sweetness and health.

AGENTS! AGENTS!
We want live men all over Canada to handle our goods. We offer big inducements. Any respectable man not employed could not do better than take an agency with us. If you prefer, you will sell on the goods at trader prices, putting your order up in 5 or 10 pound tin caddies. Many prefer this way. It is immaterial to us. Depend upon it, there is money to be made selling our goods, and we would say, come on with us. We will do our best to use you like a white man. Send for circular matter with full particulars.

CANADA PACIFIC TRADING & IMPORTING COMPANY,
120 BAY STREET, TORONTO, a few doors north of Mail office.
Toronto, January, 1886. Telephone 923.

STOCK TAKING SALE---25 PER CENT.
Allowed off all purchases until February 1st. Mantles, Mourning Goods, Furs, Tobogganing Blankets, Etc.
J. Pittman & Co
MANTLE AND MOURNING HOUSE,
218 YONGE STREET, (COR. ALBERT). 246

INDIA RUBBER GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
The Largest and Only Complete Stock in the Dominion.
JUST ARRIVED:
300 Cases American Rubber Shoes.
100 Cases American Rubber Boots.
50 Cases American Rubber Sportsmen's Hip Boots.
LATEST PATTERNS.
INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING for Ladies and Gentlemen.
GOSSAMER CIRCULARS, from the Very Cheapest to the Very Best.
MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER BELTING, PACKING HOSE, Etc.
WAREHOUSE, 10 AND 12 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
Factory, West Lodge Avenue.
The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co.
T. McILROY, JR., MANAGER.
Works also at New York and San Francisco. 246

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS
We are the sole manufacturers of BLACKHALL'S Liquid and Elastic PAD GUM, for office, stationery and printed forms. No bindery is complete without our Gum, which is the cheapest and best manufactured in Canada. Put up in 2lb. and 5lb. tins, and in bulk. Send $1 for a 2lb. trial tin. 246
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JOHN B. HALL, M.D., HOMŒOPATHIST 247 and 249 Jarvis street; specialties—children's and nervous diseases; hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 4 to 5 p. m., Saturday afternoons excepted.

CHICAGO STOCK YARD VACCINE COMPANY.
J. E. MEACHAM, of the Arcade Pharmacy, has been appointed sole agent of the city. Physicians and Druggists supplied at reduced rates. All points guaranteed.
J. E. MEACHAM, 133 Yonge street, Toronto.

CHINA HALL,
49 King street east, Toronto.
The Undersigned begs to inform his Customers he has now on hand a beautiful assortment of
Breakfast Sets in China and Stone Ware,
Ranging from $10 to $50; Also in Tea Sets and Tea and Coffee Sets. A great variety of China Tea Sets from $4.50 to $75 per Set.
In Dinner Sets a large assortment, ranging from $10.50 to $350. Dessert Sets with Canadian, English, Irish and Scotch views and flower centres in every shade of colour from $10 to $125; White Stone Ware of every description. Kitchen Crockery of every kind, Lamps of all kinds.
GLOVER HARRISON, Proprietor.