THE TORONTO WORLD

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SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1887.

High License or Prohibition.

What is called the Crosby High License Bill is now before the Legislature of the State of New York. It puts the liquor license up to $1000, and the beer license up to $100, which is now $30 only, and applies to the cities of New York and Brooklyn only. A numerous and influential body of men, including its chief promoter, Rev. Howard Crosby, are doing what they can to get it passed, and it is receiving a large share of public approval. A feature in the case—perhaps we need not call it any strange or unusual one—is that the liquor men and the prohibitionists are banded together to oppose the Crosby Bill. The chairman of the Prohibitory State Committee and the President of the State Liquor Dealers' Association were at Albany working together before a committee against the high license bill, and it is said did not seem the least disturbed by their strange alliance, though everyone else appeared amazed. The prohibition chairman had the assistance of Rev. Stephen Merritt, New York; Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, President of the Women's Christian Union, of Ohio; John W. Stearns, of Brooklyn, a leading officer of the Good Templars' Society, and John O'Donnell, of Lowville, all leading lights on the prohibition side. The president of the liquor-dealers, again, had by his side seven prominent and influential men, representing, some of them, the city hotel-keepers, and others the State Brewers' and Maltsters' Associations. The Excise Committee of the Legislature resolved to hear further argument for and against the bill on Tuesday next.

Katkoff to the Front.

A Moscow despatch of yesterday's date informs us that M. Katkoff is organizing a monster petition to the Czar to subjugate Bulgaria, Servia, and all the Christian provinces in Eastern Europe. If he is doing this it is undoubtedly with permission, if not by the Czar's express command. M. Katkoff is editor of the Moscow Gazette, the leading Pan-Slavist journal of Russia, and is generally believed to be more influential with the Czar than is any of the Czar's ministers. Quite recently he published in his paper, and telegraphed abroad, which he could not have done without permission from St. Petersburg, a certain view of Russian and German relations, which may be briefly stated somewhat as follows. In case of war between France and Germany, the latter offers to give Russia her own way in Bulgaria and thereabouts, provided that Russia will not interfere to help France. All very well, says M. Katkoff, but Russia has had trial of Bismarck's promises before, and her next transaction with him will have to be on the basis of "cash on the nail." Or, to be more precise, he insists that for her concession of non-interference between France and Germany Russia is to have her pay *beforehand*, in the shape of Germany's immediate acquiescence in those schemes of conquest in Eastern Europe, which Russia is determined to push without delay.

But if Katkoff be disinclined to take any risks with regard to Germany's fulfilment of conditions agreed to, perhaps just as little inclined is Bismarck to take risks on the good faith of Russia. The truth appears to be that each distrusts the other, and that neither cares about delivering the goods contracted for until the instant when delivery is made from the other side too. After such fashion as this have two boys been known to exchange marbles hand over hand.

If the situation be pretty nearly as above outlined, one view of it that has been gaining ground lately will have to be revised. It has been held that as the war cloud became heavier over the eastern side of the Rhine, it would tend to clear up over the lower Danube. But if Russia is not to have the free hand she wants in Bulgaria, until France and Germany are committed to immediate war, then war in the east and war in the west are destined to come together, or very nearly so. What M. Katkoff demands is in fact that Russia is to have her way in the east first, after which let the fight between France and Germany proceed. But does Russia after all expect that even then she can march into and seize possession of Bulgaria and the other semi-independent states, without a gun fired in resistance? Perhaps she does, and perhaps also she has her bargain already made with the Porte to help her in effecting the transfer. If Bulgaria and the other provinces can no longer belong to Turkey, then Russia may take them at any time, for all the Turks care. And, with regard to war breaking out in the East and in the West of Europe respectively, we are to expect that war in either quarter means war in the other quarter, too.

The Canadian Mutual.

We call attention to the annual report of "The Canadian Mutual Aid Association." This is a registered life insurance company under the Dominion Insurance Act, working on the assessment system. It is also a home company. The prosperity of the company, as shown by the report, must be gratifying to the directors and to those insured. It is truly a people's company, having special regard for the insured, offering not only cheap insurance, but insurance made reliable by the large reserve on hand. Intending insurers should investigate the plan of insuring offered by this company. Their offices are at No. 10 King-street east, Toronto.

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

A New University Book.

University of Toronto. Fasti from 1859 to 1887. Compiled and edited by W. J. Loudon, B.A., and W. F. Maclean, B.A. Toronto: Williamson & Co., 1887.

Our University is beginning to have a small literature of its own. The *White and Blue*, *'Varsity*, *The Song Book* that is now being compiled, the book of selections from *'Varsity*, the various editions of the Constitution of the Literary and Scientific Society, together with the calendar of University College and the Class Lists of the University, all these possess more or less value from a historical and statistical point of view, and from their pages more is to be gathered of the provincial University's past than from all other sources. But the little book, whose title page is above transcribed, is, we venture to say, the most valuable historical record yet compiled in regard to this institution.

A word or two as to its inception: For years the idea of a University year book was talked of among graduates and undergraduates, and Convocation some years ago appointed a committee to consider the matter and report a scheme. One or two desultory meetings were held and then the thing lapsed as far as Convocation was concerned. But we believe a number of graduates and undergraduates recently took the matter up and are now at work on a Year Book which we shortly hope to see in circulation. But in the meantime Fasti is out and so far as it goes we hail its advent with pleasure, and are ready to forget its errors and omissions, as it is found to be improved and enlarged in subsequent editions. It is the joint work of Mr. Loudon and Mr. Maclean, who, hopeless of getting a committee to assume the task, undertook it themselves, and the result is a hand-book of one hundred pages packed full of interesting statistics, lists and information.

The name Fasti, as the compilers tell us, is taken from a little book called "Fasti Academici Annalis of King's College up to 1850," published in that year. It was a book of thirty or so pages, excellently printed, bound in silk, gilt-edged, and evidently a rare volume in those days. In searching through the library the book was found among others that the venerable Dr. McCaul presented to the University on his retirement. Its style, aim and get up is very much like the new Fasti; indeed, the compilers of the latter were so struck with the similarity that they adopted both the name and motto of the first Fasti, the editor of which is unnamed on the title page. Perhaps some of the graduates of King's College can reveal him.

The contents of Fasti include the names of the graduating classes by years, graduates *ad eundem*, women graduates, all the medallists arranged by years, the prizemen arranged by years, graduates who are head masters in high schools, teachers or professors in colleges, in the civil service, a list of the Senate and officers of the University of Convocation, a complete list of graduates and their postoffices, and a list of graduates and undergraduates who were in active service in 1866 and 1885. These various lists form most interesting reading and information to university men. One can see in a moment who were his classmates, and by looking over a few pages he may learn whose they are who reside, if alive.

The extracts from Fasti Academici are quite interesting. Though chartered in 1827 King's College did not begin operations until 1843 and continued until 1850, when the University of Toronto came into existence as its successor. Of the staff connected with King's only the venerable and respected lecturer on Hebrew remains in active service. In those early days there seems to have been more officials than students and more attention paid to rank than now. Not only were there professors and tutors but we read of chaplains, markers, curators of all kinds, registrars and bursars, solicitors, architects, superintendents of grounds, esquire bedels, yeomen bedels, etc. One at least of the graduates of King's had a son who is a graduate of Toronto, namely, the late Rev. Wm. Craigie of Port Dover. He graduated at King's in 1847, and his son, Rev. James Craigie of Muskoka, who graduated at Toronto, 1877, is the first grandson to speak of his father's *alma mater*. The graduates of Toronto are now numerous. We have two generations of Aikins, Armours, Baldwins, Blakes, Boultons, Crooks, Mulkers, Loudons, Maclaren, Macdonalds, Gemmons, Oslers, and in a few years many others will be added. Of those names that of the Chancellor, Hon. Edward Blake, is connected with the University by three generations. William Hume Blake, M.A., was Professor of Law and Jurisprudence in King's College in 1843, his sons, Edward and Samuel, graduated in arts in 1854 and 1856, and their sons in 1884 and 1883, with others to follow. And speaking of names, the list of graduates shows that over 200 of them, or one-eighth of the whole, are of good Highland stock. There are 137 names beginning with the suggestive Mc. or Mac., while the clan of Campbells enrolls 16, the Camerons 13, the Rosses 12, not to speak of Clarks, Fraters, Grants, Sinclairs, Sutherlands and Stewarts. On a rough estimate probably one-half of the names are Presbyterian Scotch! Hereafter we hope to see a better distribution and the action of Victoria, of McMaster Hall, St. Michael's would indicate that much was likely to be. Knox College has been the oldest and warmest ally of the University so far. The Smith family claims the largest number of graduates, viz.: 30.

From the lists of Fasti the following statistics are taken:

NUMBER OF GRADUATES BY YEARS.

Year.	Arts.	Law.	Medicine.	Total.	Year.
1850	7	1	0	8	1850
1851	7	3	2	11	1851
1852	1	1	0	2	1852
1853	9	5	0	14	1853
1854	15	1	0	16	1854
1855	13	0	1	14	1855
1856	11	0	1	12	1856
1857	10	11	3	24	1857
1858	10	2	5	17	1858
1859	11	15	6	32	1859
1860	13	11	5	29	1860
1861	11	11	5	27	1861
1862	13	11	8	32	1862
1863	14	5	13	32	1863
1864	24	7	9	41	1864
1865	23	3	20	46	1865
1866	29	3	27	59	1866
1867	21	1	15	37	1867
1868	22	4	15	41	1868
1869	26	0	20	46	1869
1870	26	0	19	45	1870
1871	23	0	17	40	1871
1872	23	4	15	42	1872
1873	32	6	17	55	1873
1874	25	2	16	43	1874
1875	29	0	16	45	1875
1876	27	2	14	43	1876
1877	42	3	29	74	1877
1878	26	2	37	65	1878
1879	42	4	32	78	1879
1880	52	2	27	81	1880
1881	51	9	30	90	1881
1882	64	6	25	95	1882
1883	75	4	10	89	1883
1884	59	1	11	71	1884
1885	73	6	14	93	1885
1886	63	5	15	83	1886
	1069	138	367	1554	

We have the total number of students graduated by the University of Toronto 1554. In the first decade from 1850 to 1860 the yearly average of graduates was 14; in the second decade 41; in the third 65; and for the years between 1880 and 1887 the average is 85. These figures show how strong the University is becoming and how *much more there is to show for the outlay* than when the institution was younger and not fairly on its way. To the 1554 graduates of Toronto must be added the 65 graduates of King's; 36 admitted to Toronto and King's *ad eundem*, and 8 honorary degrees (issued by King's), making the total 1758.

Of the graduates of Toronto 48 are teachers and professors in our leading colleges, 60 are head masters of high schools, while nearly as many more are masters in high schools. The women graduates number 6.

Railway Accidents.

Editor World: Your editorial in to-day's World in reference to the disastrous results arising from the use of stoves and unprotected lamps in railway cars, is a most reasonable one. But you make the great mistake that nearly every one does, who has not thoroughly looked into the subject, and see the only remedy in steam heating and safety lamps. Reflection will convince you that the locomotive is taxed to its greatest extremity, and particularly in cold weather, in keeping up steam enough to haul the train and make time. What is wanted, and what the railways must look to to obviate the present danger is a thoroughly reliable fire-proof car. This is within easy reach, such a car being one of the recent inventions of a talented Canadian who has had many years' experience as a master car builder. I have carefully inspected the plans and specifications of this new and timely invention, and I am convinced that as its merits become known it will be adopted by every railway in this country. The frame of the car is made of channel steel and the floor, sides, roof, etc., of compressed paper put through a chemical process which makes it absolutely fire-proof, and by substituting its furnishings, curtains, seats, etc., to the same process there is nothing in the car to burn. The patent car is stronger, lighter, equally cheap, and can be made more attractive than those at present in use. Had such cars been in use on the Central Vermont the other day the accident and loss of life would certainly have been less terrible.

Another invention which has been thoroughly tested and found to work efficiently is a safety appliance which can be attached to any kind of car or locomotive at present in use, and which, as soon as a car jumps the track, brings an irresistible pressure to bear on the brakes, and the car is brought to a standstill within fifty feet, even when running at a high rate of speed. The safety appliance prevents the wheels from swerving, and keeps them close to and on a line with the rails, so that the danger of overturning or ditching is avoided. Had the Central Vermont cars been furnished with this appliance the accident would not have occurred. It will be remembered a broken rail was found 200 feet from the bridge, so that this appliance would have stopped the train before reaching the structure, and in our opinion would not have permitted the cars to strike the abutments, which wrecked the bridge over.

The railways have the means of protecting the lives and property of the traveling public within their reach, if they will but idour the expense, and if they will not avail themselves of these safeguards the Government should compel them to do so.

I have carefully examined both the above inventions, and I am thoroughly convinced of their practical value. J. B. TRAVES.

Port Hope, Feb. 8, 1887.

Dr. Blain vs. Dr. Potts.

Editor World: The situation between Mr. David Blain and the Rev. Dr. Potts is more serious than it appears at first sight.

Mr. Blain openly charges the Rev. Dr. with falsehood, and the latter instead of denying the truth of Mr. Blain's statement, contents himself with declining to be "lectured" as he terms it, and says he is prepared "to bear the responsibility" of what he said on the occasion referred to.

It may not have occurred to him that a charge of deliberate falsehood and unfairness against a man occupying a high position as a Christian teacher and the secretary-treasurership of a great religious educational fund is anything out of the way, but to a layman it looks very much as if the publication by Mr. Blain of his letter to Dr. Potts in which the charge of falsehood is so distinctly made, is libelous if untrue.

On the other hand it seems quite clear that if Dr. Potts made the statements about Mr. Blain attributed to him by the latter, a case for slander would lie against him. I do not see how either of the gentlemen can afford to let the question drop. Dr. Potts will surely not have the public believe that he admits his statements against Mr. Blain to be false, and yet that is very much what his letter looks like. His avowed willingness to "bear the responsibility" reads as if he thought the alleged falsehoods justifiable, and as if it was a trifling matter at any rate. Is often happens in families that when a son outrages parental restraint and betakes himself to disreputable practices and questionable company, he sets aside all admonition by "declining to be lectured" and assuming the responsibility himself, just as Dr. Potts does, but it is not usually considered good argument. Dr. Potts' statement in his reply to Mr. Blain to the effect that "every disreputable person in the city" was on Mr. Blain's side, is strange, in view of the fact that the Rev. Dr. must have known that the most notorious gamblers and betting men in Toronto contributed to Mr. Blain's defence, and worked early and late for his opponent just as they would work in the interests of their favorite in a dog fight or a horse race, in order that they might win money on his success. Dr. Potts, if he has read the facts aright, must know also that about 75 per cent. of the entire capital of the city went on the side of Mr. Blain, and Dr. Potts' own daily sections suggest that he does not usually consider that wickedness is the handmaid of capital, or vice versa.

It has never been urged against him that he has gone among the poor and lowly, because of their superior holiness. Has he not rather sought out the well furnished parlors and abundantly supplied tables? But then it may have been that in his desire to do good he has often "gone to be guest with a man who is a sinner"—for the good of the man. So far Mr. Blain seems to have scored first knock down.

VICTORIA.

Premier Mowat and the Widow.

Editor World: It is part of the confession at church on Sunday to say "we have left undone the things we ought to have done and there is no help in us," and I take this to be about the size of it in regard to Mr. Mowat and the widow, who is unable promptly to meet her landlord's demands. Why not bring into Ontario the state law of New York, which forbids seizure for rent, leaving the landlord the power of claiming rent in advance. This knocks out the bailiff and his changes and relieves from law costs those who are least able to pay them. Wealth in a Christian country ought to be counted of less importance than human lives; but is it so when the sewing machine, by which a poor widow gets her daily bread, is taken from her to pay not only rent, but heavy bailiff charges as well?

Premier Mowat may be deserving of all the eulogums you pass upon his program speech, but I submit he is open to blame in not using his now large power, on behalf of the oppressed. G. S.

Remarking Grittism in Temperance Dress.

Editor World: Ever since you hoisted the flag of independent journalism over The World office many who had sought space in vain in the party papers for candid expression of thought, have with thankfulness turned to your columns for a just estimate of parties, principles and facts. While the Globe and the Mail (until recently) have been handling temperance as "a live coal" your readers have always known where to find you if you did widely differ in your opinions with many temperance men.

Knowing the value of your space, I wish to place before your readers a few facts, closely interwoven with the issues of the present election campaign, as briefly as possible. While they are of a circumscribed local occurence the indications are that other counties besides North Grey will ere long have an opportunity of estimating their importance. The facts are: Some time last Thursday R. B. Keefer, the repeated agent of the Dominion Alliance, arrived in Owen Sound in company with the member for Algoma, by whom his expenses were paid, was met at the depot by Mr. Allan, M.P., and it is said that Mr. Keefer, Mr. Allan and some of the latter gentleman's political lieutenants, spent some time together that afternoon, and in the evening Mr. Keefer appeared at Mr. Masson's (the Conservative candidate) meeting. When Mr. Masson's chairman extended an invitation to Mr. Allan or any of his local friends to address the audience, Mr. M. Kennedy, one of Mr. Allan's committee, stated ("a brand new" precedent for North Grey) that none of their party intended to reply to Mr. Masson and that they intended to apply the same rule at Sir Richard Cartwright's meeting on the following night. Immediately, like a "jumping Jack," up jumped Mr. Keefer, and said that he understood that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had formally put questions to Mr. Masson as to his political attitude on temperance issues, and that he believed Mr. Masson had answered them in writing, and that he wished to make a few remarks which would be of great interest to the electors and the candidates as well.

Mr. Kennedy's statement, followed by Mr. Keefer's sudden "popping up," caused much surprise and convinced many that there was a political wolf in sheep's clothing in the camp. Mr. Masson's chairman very properly decided that Mr. Keefer (who at that time had neither given his subject nor his name) had no right to sneak himself before the audience, but Mr. Keefer took a front seat (note book in hand) and a few minutes after Mr. Masson began to speak proceeded to interrupt the speaker with the stock Grit questions and objections.

Now, as a man who is trying to do temperance work in the line of Christian principle (not Grittism), I ask the Dominion Alliance if they have authorized Mr. Keefer to proceed in disguise from riding to riding and convert the noble cause of temperance into a political "swab cloth" for Mr. Blake, who has gathered together such rubbish as Riellism, secession, etc., etc., to raise himself into power? For many long months have sensible men in both parties waited to see Mr. Blake take an open, manly stand on the temperance question, but he has not done so, decidedly the contrary at Aylmer, and even if he did, is any elector simple enough to believe that he could do anything with the elements upon which he mainly depends to place him in power? His biggest electoral net has been spread for a French following; next in size is a net for French ex-legionnaires in Ontario and other provinces, and without finding fault with the teachings of any church, we know that the Catholic Church teaches both these classes to oppose temperance legislation.

The truth of the matter is neither Sir John nor Mr. Blake have manfully declared themselves in favor of temperance legislation and there is just about as much to expect from one as the other. As to our local candidates, if Mr. Allan's private convictions are stronger (?) on the subject than Mr. Masson's, it would make little difference in the House for he would only simply place his feet in Mr. Blake's tracks in voting on the N. P. or any other vital issue.

Mr. Keefer called a meeting in the Town Hall Saturday night of VERY MODERATE dimensions, and denied certain financial charges which had been made against him, and then gave just and strong arguments against the Dominion Scheme as it now exists. It did not, however, take him three hours to prove to the audience that he was in Owen Sound smuggling Scott goods in temperance boxes, for a great part of his speech consisted of a lamentation of Mr. Allan's record in the House, and an attempt to prove that Mr. Masson's reply to the W.C.T.U. was insincere hypocritical. Had not, however, reference to Mr. Allan's noble patriotic vote on the Riel amendment, that even moderate reformers intend to proclaim in the Ontario elections that Conservative temperance men will need to exercise a sharp centre spur in the approaching Federal elections.

I do not know the political constituents of the Dominion Alliance, but I do know that a few more attempts, through their agents, at booming Grit candidates will deprive them of much influence that they ought to possess.

SOUND TEMPERANCE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Gzowski & Buchan, stock and exchange brokers, 24 King-street east, Toronto. Buy and sell all stocks and debentures, and deal in American, Sterling and foreign money and exchange. Exchange bought and sold for banks, loan companies, etc. 846

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11.

The local stock market this morning was dull, and prices as a rule steady. Municipal and Canada unchanged at 2[illegible] and 115 bid, respectively, but no transactions. Toronto wanted at 212. Commerce ½ firmer, with buyers at 122½, and one share of Imperial sold at 136, the stock closing at that price bid. Federal, 165 bid, and Dominion sold at 270 for 3 shares. Standard sold at 136 for 3 shares, and Hamilton was 136 bid. Loan and miscellaneous shares quiet. Western Assurance lower at 146 bid, and Consumers' Gas sold at 134½ for 150 shares. Dominion Telegraph easier at 80 bid, and Northwest Land offered at 60 without bids. Canada Permanent Loan ¼ easier at 206 bid, and Freehold was reported as having sold at 170 for 10 shares. Union Loan strong at 134½ bid, and Farmers' 1 higher, with buyers at 112. Land Security was wanted at 214, and Manitoba Loan at 92, without sellers. Hamilton Provident 1 higher at 131 bid, and other stocks unchanged. In the afternoon the market was dull and featureless. Montreal was ¼ easier in bid at 214, and Ontario ½ lower at 134½ bid. Toronto steady with buyers at 212, and Merchants' strong with buyers at 136. Commerce sold at 122½ for 25 shares, and closed at that price bid. Federal sold at 165 for 14 shares, and Dominion is ½ lower in bid at 269. Western Assurance is higher at 146 bid, and Consumers' Gas is higher at 134½ bid, without sellers. Northwest Land was wanted at 60, and Manitoba Loan at 92, without sales. 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	$4.85½ to $4.86
Sterling demand.	4 89	$4.88 to $4.88½

TORONTO.	Between Banks. Bid.	Asked.	Counter.
New York Funds	¼	⅛	¼ to ⅜
Sixty days' sight	9	10	9½ to 10
Demand	10	11	10½ to 11
Cables			11 to 11½

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Closing prices on the Montreal Stock Exchange: Montreal, 214, 213; Ontario, 117, 114½; Molsons, closed 130; Toronto, 217, 212½; Merchants', 138, 136; Union, asked, 52; Commerce, 122, 122; Northwest Land, asked, 62; Bell Telephone, 138, 137; Montreal Telegraph, 80, 79½; Richelieu, 58, 57; Passenger, 170, 169; Gas, 223½, 223; Canada Cotton, 80, 80; Dundas Cotton, 75.

British consols were 100 1-16 in London to-day. Northwest Land, 60 asked.

Closing cash prices at Chicago to-day: Wheat 74c, corn 37c, oats 24½c, pork $13.70, lard 36.77½, short ribs 36.37½.

Off City off market: Opened 69½, closed 69⅜ highest 69½, lowest 68.

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were small, and prices steady. About 200 bushels of wheat sold at 78c for fall, 80c to 82c for spring, and 72c for goose. Barley dull, with sales of 160 bushels at 46c to 48c. Oats sold at 27c to 28c for 200 bushels, and peas are nominal at 55c to 57c. Rye steady, with sales of twenty loads at 52c to 54c. Hay steady, with sales of 40 loads at $10 to $11.50 for timothy, and at $9 to $11.50 for clover. Straw nominal at $9 to $11 a ton. Hogs firm, with sales at $6.30 to $6.40. Beef $5 to $4.50 for forequarters, and $6.50 to $7 for hindquarters. Mutton, $6 to $6.50. Lamb $7 to $8.

St. Lawrence Market was quiet to-day, and prices are unchanged. We quote:—Beef, 12c to 16c; sirloin steak, 18c to 16c; round steak, 10c to 12c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 16c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c. Lamb, 6c to 8c, for fronts, and 12c to 16c for hindquarters. Veal, best joints, 12c to 16c; inferior cuts, 5c to 8c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c. Butter, in rolls 22c to 25c; large rolls, 17c to 20c; inferior, 10c to 12c. Lard, tubs, 10c, pails of new, 11c. Cheese, 12c to 13c. Bacon, 10c to 12c. Eggs, 22c to 24c. Turkeys, 70c to $1.50. Chickens, per pair, 50c to 60c. Geese, 60c to 70c. Ducks, 40c to 60c. Potatoes, per bag, 30c to $1. Cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 50c. Apples, per barrel, $1.50 to $2.00. Turnips, per bush., 30c to 40c. Carrots, 30c to 35c. Beets, 30c.

JAMES & FURNESS,

Produce and Commission Merchants, dealers in mess pork, bacon, hams, lard, butter, cheese, eggs, potatoes, hops, and all kinds of produce. 72 Colborne-street, Toronto. Storage and warehouse receipts given. Hops always on hand. Game and poultry handled in season. Advances made on consignments. Consignments of all kinds of produce solicited. 246

Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—Flour—Receipts nil; sales, none reported. The market is quiet at unchanged rates. The quotations are as follows: Patents, $4.30 to $4.40; strong bakers', $3.90 to $4.10; extra superfine, $3.70 to $3.75; spring extra, $3.45 to $3.50; superfine, $3.10 to $3.20; strong bakers', $3.60 to $3.80; fine, $2.70 to $2.80; middlings, $2.60 to $2.65; pollards, $2.70 to $2.75; Ontario bags, $1.80 to $1.90; city bags, $4.30 to $4.40 per 100 lbs. in bbl. Grain—Wheat—Market nominal. Red winter, 80c to 80c; white, 80c to 80c; spring, 80c to 80c. Corn 60c to 62c. Barley, 50c to 55c. Oats, 30c to 32c. Buckwheat, 50c to 52c. Rye, 45c to 50c. Oatmeal $4 to $4.25. Cornmeal, $2.90 to $3. Provisions—Pork, 11½c to 12c. Lard, 8c to 8½c. Bacon, 10c to 12c. Hams, 11c to 12c. Cheese, 11½c to 12c. Butter—Creamery, 22c to 23c; Townships, 18c to 20c; Morrisburg, 17c to 21c; Western, 16c to 18c. Wool—Fleece, 16c to 18c. Hogs—Dressed, $6.25 to $6.50. Eggs, quiet, 18c to 20c for fresh laid, 16c to 17c.

New York, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10c; do New Orleans 10 1-16. Flour—Receipts 8,600 bbls; market ruled weak; sales 11,600 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 29,000 bush; exports 101,000 bush; cash lots firm, options steady; sales 2,368,000 bush, future 512,000 bush spot lots, No. 2 spring 90c, No. 2 red 80½c to 80½c, elevator. No. 1 red 81c, No. 1 white 81c, No. 2 red Feb. 80½c, March 79½c to 81c, closing 81c, May 82½c to 83½c, closing 83½c, new No. 1 Hard Duluth, 78c. Barley heavy. Corn—Receipts 32,000 bush; spot lots firm, options ruled better; exports 67,000 bush; sales 734,000 bush futures 145,000 bush spot; No. 2 for February, 2 March 48½c to 48 13-16c, closing 48½c, April 48½c, closing 48½c, May 49½c to 49½c, closing 49½c. Oats—Receipts 31,000 bush; spot lots firm; options steady; sales 175,000 bush futures, 62,000 bush spot. No. 2 May 33c, mixed western 32½c to 33c, white do. 36c to 40c, white state 40c, No. 2 Feb. March and May 33½c. Sugar steady; refining grades 3 to 3 1-16c, standard "A" 5c, cut loaf and crushed 6½c to 6¾c, powdered 5¾ to 6¼c, granulated 5¼c.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Wheat dull but firmer. Corn and oats steady. Provisions broke off rather sharply. Pork started $14.27½, but fell to $13.90, closed $13.95, or 40c a barrel under yesterday. Lard steady and unchanged. Short ribs were 10c to 12½c lower. Leading futures closed. Wheat—Feb. 74c, March 76½c, May 81c. Corn—Feb. 36c, March 37½c, May 40½c. Oats—Feb. 24½c, March 26½c, May 29½c. Pork—Feb. $13.70, March $13.90, May $14.35. Lard—Feb. $8.17½, March $8.30, May $8.45. Cash quotations: Flour quiet and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat 76½c, to 76½c, No. 3 red 71½c. No. 2 barley 46c to 46½c, No. 3 do 38c. No. 2 rye 52½c to 53½c. Pork $13.90. Lard $8.17½. Short rib sides $6.87½. Dry salted shoulders 5½ to 5¾. Short clear sides $7.12½. Receipts—Flour 10,000 bbls, wheat 27,000 bush, corn 43,000 bush, oats 43,000 bush, rye 2,000 bush, barley 22,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 8,000 bbls, wheat 22,000 bush, corn 103,000 bush, oats 81,000 bush, rye 3,000 bush, barley 23,000 bush.

BENNOCH'S DISPATCH: London, Feb. 11.—Floating cargoes. Wheat and maize quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize inactive. Mark Lane—English and foreign wheat steady. American 100. and Danube maize quiet. English and American flour steady. French country markets very heavy. Liverpool—Spot wheat rather more inquiry; maize, unchanged. Flour, 6s 3d, penny cheaper. Paris—Wheat steady; flour unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—Cotton—Market steady. Uplands 5¾d. Orleans 5¾d. Spring

The Oldest & Most Reliable BRANDS OF CIGARS IN THE MARKET.

Madre e' Hijo, El Padre, Cable, and Mungo.

1346 It is to the interest of smokers to have only the above mentioned brands. Manufactured by

S. DAVIS & SONS, MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Edw. McKeown
182 Yonge-street, 2 doors north of Queen west.
JUST RECEIVED, 20 CASES
Swiss Embroideries!
Of the Choicest, Newest and Most Artistic Designs. Imported by us directly from ST. GAUL, SWITZERLAND.
Embroideries from 3c to 75c per yard.
Flouncings, Insertions and Choice Pattern Novelties, designed specially for our trade, and at prices lower than the lowest.

Corsets, Corsets, Corsets.
Don't fail to examine our Celebrated
Old Gold Corset 45c.
All other makes, including French Wove, Balle', Gromptons', Dr. Warner's, Abdominal, Yatesi, etc., etc., from 87½c per pair up.
The Popular Dry Goods House

FREE SHOW
SEED GRAIN GIVEN AWAY.
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
EXHIBITION CAR
Containing Samples of the Products and Soils of
MANITOBA AND THE Canadian Northwest Territories,
Will be on exhibition at the Stations and hours below mentioned.

Places.	Days.	Arrive.	Leave.	Date.
Ellenburg	Th.	8.30 a.m.	4.10 p.m.	Feb. 11
Brightons	"	10.30 "	2.45 "	" 12
Paris	"	1.30 "	8.00 "	" 14
Stratford	"	6.45 "	3.40 "	" 15
Seaforth	"	10.00 "	1.00 "	" 16
Goderich	"	1.30 "	7.30 a.m.	" 17
Clinton	"	4.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	" 18
Wingham	"	8.00 p.m.	12.00 noon	" 18
Lucknow	"	1.30 "	4.45 a.m.	" 19
Brussels	"	6.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	" 19
Listowel	"	11.45 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	" 21
Palmerston	"	6.15 "	9.00 "	" 22
Fergus	"	8.45 "	10.30 a.m.	" 23
Galt	"	1.30 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	" 23
Hamilton	"	4.15 "	2.30 p.m.	" 23
Toronto	"	6.00 "	6.40 "	" 24
Campbellford	"	8.30 a.m.	12.30 "	" 25

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.
DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND.

NOTICE
Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of
"BYRNE & MURRAY,"
as Merchant Tailors, 279 Yonge-street, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will be continued by the said W. C. Murray at 279 Yonge-street, Toronto, and all liabilities of the firm will be paid by him.
Dated this 11th day of February, 1887.
Witness: R. A. BULL. JAMES BYRNE. W. C. MURRAY.

DISSOLUTION SALE.
Genuine Bargains in all kinds of
Winter Goods!
For the next THIRTY DAYS in Flannel Shirts, Wool Underwear, Wool Socks, also Buck, Kid, Wool and Cloth Mitts and Gloves, the whole must be sold to make room for our Spring Stock.
A. BALL & CO., 277 YONGE-STREET.
4 doors north of Wilton-avenue. 4646

BABY CARRIAGES.
BABY CARRIAGES.
THE FINEST LOT OF
BABY CARRIAGES
IN THE CITY.
PRICES LOW.
135
HARRY A. COLLINS
90 YONGE STREET

COWLING'S ENGLISH PILLS
Strengthening and Blood Purifying Pills. Cure Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Liver Complaints, etc., etc. LIFE RESTORING PILLS for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints. Testimonials of the wonderful effects produced by these pills have come in from all parts. Established over 50 years. Read the following:
Sir, That I have examined the Cowling's Vegetive Pills manufactured by the Company presenting them, and find they are composed of the most innocuous ingredients. They cannot fail to have a good effect.
W. M. MOORHOUSE, M.D., Spadina-avenue, Toronto, Feb. 11, 1885.
LYMAN BROS. CO., Agents.

NOTICE.
Tuesday, the Twenty-Second of February next, will be the last day for receiving Petitions for Private Bills.
Tuesday, the First of March next, will be the last day for introducing Private Bills to the House.
Tuesday, the Fifteenth 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.
15th January, 1887. 291

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.
During the month of February mails close and are due as follows:

	Close.		Due.	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. T. R., East	6.00	6.45	8.20	10.45
G. T. R., West	7.00	6.45	8.50	10.00
C. V. R.	6.30	3.00	12.50	7.20
N. & N. W.	6.30	4.30	10.30	8.10
G. & B.	6.00	3.45	11.00	8.30
Midland	7.00	3.15	12.40	5.30
C. V. R.