THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE 18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$3.00	Four Months	$1.00
Six Months	1.50	One Month	25

No charge for city delivery or postage. Subscriptions payable in advance.

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The World's Telephone Call is 523.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25 1885

The Mail pooh poohs the rumors concerning the representation of East Toronto and treats the subject generally as of little importance. We also think it a small affair.

It is to the credit of the telegraph pole that it is more useful than ornamental. It is certainly not a thing of beauty, but it holds up wires in a manner that has not yet been improved upon. In recognition of this service Ald. Verrall proposes that the telegraph poles shall each have a coat of paint, not for its intrinsic value, but as a slight token of esteem. The worthy alderman has not yet nominated the old masters whom he proposes engage in this work of art, but we feel confident that they will not be of the school who believe in painting the town red. We would suggest mauve as a tint which could not offend either rouge or bleu.

This talk about Spain going to war with Germany over the occupation of the Caroline Islands is talk only. The once powerful Don is still proud though poor and all the more sensitive perhaps because he is no longer what he once was. But he would hardly protest so loudly were his grievance not genuine, and the chances are that Bismarck will rectify whatever wrong may have been done. He is the more likely to do so because the disputed territory is of no considerable importance to him. He is an imperial plunderer and not likely to soil his hands with petty larceny.

The cable announces that several of Parnell's parliamentary supporters will decline nomination. Serving the country in the British house of commons is not a profitable pursuit, particularly when a man's constituents demand that he shall remain in chronic opposition. Most of the Irish nationalists are poor men, and the marvel is how they contrive to live while discharging their parliamentary duties. Hence the proposition to raise a fund for their payment. A British parliamentarian cannot vote himself an allowance at the end of the session, which is where the Canadian legislator has the advantage of him by a large majority.

Yesterday's weather bulletin from the Northwest was of a disquieting character. The enemies of our prairie country have always made much of the possibility of summer frosts in that region, and it would be most unfortunate should the present decline in temperature afford them any justification for their assertions. We conceive, however, that at this late hour in the harvesting season no great damage need be anticipated, as the grain must be pretty well beyond the formation stage. When the Northwest becomes tolerably well settled up the danger of summer frosts will no longer exist. Drainage, cultivation and plantation are potent to conspire against the frost fiend. Experience upon the low lying lands of Ontario has taught our farmers that much. Year by year summer frosts have grown small by degrees and beautifully less in this province, and a similar result will follow similar causes upon the prairies of the Canadian Northwest, as they have upon the prairies of Illinois.

The Globe has done Mr. Blake a mistaken kindness by calling renewed attention, in an apologetic tone, to the length of his speeches. Only the most rabid of tories will question Mr. Blake's ability to construct and deliver an able speech, but it is possible to have too much of a good thing. The taste of the age demands condensation from the pulpit, the press and the parliamentarian. Long sermons, editorials and speeches had their day when the stage coach and the sailing vessel were the gauges of human movements, but men who keep time to steam and electricity have neither the leisure nor the patience to endure them. In journalism the pithy paragraph has displaced the ornate article and every reader of The World knows that the change is a welcome one. The orators are more than rare who can exhaust a subject without exhausting their hearers also. This, as we understand it, is the line upon which criticism of Mr. Blake's speeches has proceeded. His ability to handle public questions is not the issue at all. The question is one of the endurance of his audiences.

Toronto Water Front.

BY R. W. PHIPPS.

Some two or three years ago, when our Island was going to pieces, I wrote an article for The World showing how great would be the loss, and how well the harbor could be protected by setting the forces of nature to gather sand there, how this could be kept, be fertilized, and finally thousands of acres of good land be available as island lots, and a good harbor secured forever. Well, the agitation of which this was a part prevailed, meetings were held, government induced to act, and it acted. It got a plan from a foreign river repairer, spent half a million in doing the wrong thing, and secured a sort of breakwater which, by all accounts, instead of keeping our harbor, is going to be remarkably lucky if it stays there, or at all thereabouts, itself. But as to the main scheme—that was not carried out. It would have done the job, and paid for itself, so was too practical and useful. Never do to think of that. People might expect it always, you know.

Now, let me sketch out a plan for settling the vexed question of the Esplanade, over which our railway and council cherubs year after year, continually do cry, and never get any farther. Of course they will spoil it; but we must throw it before them betore they turn and rend it.

A line should be drawn outside of the present wharves, or if not so far south, as far as convenient. The first would be best. The filling in with earth should be completed to this line, and the front faced with wood or stone. In doing this, the great trunk sewer should be made right along the edge, and inside the facing. Building the facing will almost build the sewer, a great covered river which will carry all down to the eastern end of the harbor. Lines of piling will thence carry it where you will across the shallows, and out beyond Ashbridge's bay. The Don current or part of it, might be diverted to run in this direction, and scour the channel perpetually clear. From the western end of the sewer eastward, if the bottom were paved in egg or hollow shape, the force of the great returning mass of city water from the sewers, with the addition of the many small creeks now diverted into our drains, ought to scour it clear. But all sewers should be kept clear. Their natural scouring force should be assisted when necessary—when clogged. There are easy ways, but they have never been used here. Then, if we must still know no better than throw valuable manure into the lake, all the distillery refuse which now poisons Ashbridge's bay could be diverted into the eastern channel. I could do something better with it. The calculation of how many million dollars' worth are thrown away there would be rather surprising.

You will see that this plan so far will give two things. First, a great space of valuable land on which to erect warehouses or workshops—not, I hope, this time, of touchwood. Next, your trunk sewer, built much more cheaply than if you had to excavate it, and built too where it will always drain the front.

Next is the question of the railways and the Esplanade. The railways never should have been allowed to cut off a great part of the city from the wharves, which now they virtually do. I have no doubt there would be much more traffic by and across the lake, but for this, for these little obstacles are, where possible commerce is concerned, very prejudicial. But, with our Esplanade, and the height of Front street, there was no need whatever of it. There we had (and have) a magnificent subway miles in length, ready excavated, needing nothing but the crossing bridges for traffic between the shore and the city. I notice some wiseacre of a railway manager reported as saying these bridges could not be built. The more fool he; a back woodsman could build them with the aid of his axe and oxen; and when there is iron to be had, it is easier still. Of course we would get them made in the States—that is the present way of running the national policy; it would not be mine. Now, as to where these bridges should go.

There are more than a dozen leading streets going south to the Esplanade. From each of these ultimately, though a few would answer at first, iron bridges should pass across the Esplanade, high enough to allow the railway traffic underneath right to the edge of the Esplanade—keeping their full height so far. There from each a square turning to right or left, should descend to the level of the Esplanade. These inclined planes would, it will be seen, all be on the new street which should face the edge.

This method would give the city the full use of the water front and allow the railways the full use of all portions of the Esplanade needed for the passage of trains. There would be no clashing of traffic—the railway work could be done below, and that connected with the lake would pass back and forward above it. It would be found that this simplification of matters would largely increase the facilities of both. There would, and it is a very important feature of the plan, be a large amount of space secured by the filling in, which would be very valuable when supplied with the clear streets this plan would give. This should largely aid in paying the cost. Then, if regulations were enforced as to the class of buildings to be erected, the water front of Toronto would present an appearance very different to that which, for many years, it has shown. "Looks," said a Yankee coming in on a steamer, "as if the natives mostly went into the shanty line. Seems to me you want a big fire here, and when you are at it, get some water. This here isn't water exactly, taking the smell into account."

We have had the big fire, and now is the time to decide what is to be done. By the method I have suggested an immense Esplanade would be secured for business; it could be crossed in all directions by foot passengers and teams without touching the railways; it would restore to half of Toronto its connection with the bay, and it would give us a harbor free from foul water, and a security of unpoisoned waterworks. It is sixteen years since I suggested the trunk sewer; some engineer since coolly stated it was his plan. Now, if any one else wrote the poem, where was the second verse all this while? Did they ever publish that the real site of the trunk sewer is in the water in front of us? I can tell them there is a third verse yet. As for the Esplanade bridges, it has been said they could not be built. This article has shown how they could.

How long, in national or in civic management, will Canadians be content to take all second hand? These ready-tongued individuals who grasp the ideas of others, trumpet them, and induce people to allow them to put them in practice, cannot possibly succeed, for the originator cannot sometimes, will not sometimes, explain the whole plan. This one fact gives the key note to our numerous Canadian failures. And I would say to others: "Get your own plans, work on them, if you like. But if you wish to follow out in the line of those I have sketched above, it were better to obtain the full details from me, for they are not given here."

Why should we not here have one broad street, say 100 feet wide, along the city front, so that on this, as in other cities, the people might enjoy the lake breeze, which ought to be the most healthy here obtainable? Now, to get any pure air the citizen must travel three miles to the outskirts. Yet, by a little yielding to health and comfort, instead of all thought being devoted to money-making, this could be secured. It will be, if this plan be followed, and not spoiled.

As I before said, I sketched out a plan for the island, which would have given, at half the present expense, a great addition to south Toronto, yielding much money yearly. What has been done, and how little, you all know. I have now given one for the Esplanade. It is time to act in the matter, and it rests with the citizens now here to say whether this shall be a clean, well drained, healthy city, with free communication with the lake, and a handsome water-front, affording opportunity to enjoy the lake breezes, and observe at the same time the busy operations of commercial industry, the loading of ships, the departure of steamers, in a clear and healthy air, the same plan affording them at their homes pure water instead of diluted sewage, and giving them sewers which shall carry refuse down the lake instead of turning it into miasma, sending it up gratings or back by cellar pipes to kill them—or whether, in point of fact, they shall stay pretty much as they are, till the next epidemic finally takes away their chance of choice and gives it into the hands of their heirs.

The Earl of Carnarvon, the lord-lieutenant, arrived at Sligo yesterday. He was received with enthusiasm by the citizens and presented with addresses of welcome by various organizations.

READY FOR THE SEASON.

MANAGER SHEPPARD'S LIST OF ATTRACTIONS.

A More than Usually Brilliant Program Promised—The Theatre Gorgeously Redecorated and Refitted.

"Come over and see me," said Manager Sheppard to The World yesterday, "and if I don't show you one of the best and prettiest theatres in America, I will give you the receipts of the season." The World went over to Adelaide street accordingly and saw, what—a veritable palace of dramatic art! During the recess Mr. Sheppard has had almost the whole interior pulled to pieces and repainted throughout. New and elegant scenery has been painted by special artists, some of the pieces being extremely beautiful, especially a gothic and a palatial set which could hardly be beaten in any theatre in America. All the stage drapery has also been remodelled and repainted and a new drop curtain from one of the best landscapes extant is to follow. The handsome boxes have all been gilded and painted until they present pictures of great artistic merit. The pillars are resplendent in blue, white and gold, the seats and chairs have all been taken out, repainted and for the greater part upholstered, the railings round the dress circle and the gallery have been redecorated, the elegant ceiling has been gone over and the massive chandelier has been furbished up until it dazzles one to look upward. The vestibule has been painted and frescoed so elegantly that old habitues will hardly know it. The box office, one of the most convenient to be seen in any theatre, has not escaped attention, having been painted inside with chaste colors and tastily decorated outside. Inside the first doors to the entrance of the auditorium on the right hand side a convenient and well-fitted dressing room has been set apart for ladies. Even the stairs leading to the circle and the gallery have received their share of notice. In fact nothing has escaped the eagle eye of the manager. The stage dressing rooms and the green room have been cleaned and refixed in a manner that cannot fail to secure the admiration of their intended occupants. To cut matters short, the interior of the building is now so attractive that visitors will be well repaid by a journey of many miles to see it alone.

Having duly admired everything about the house The World retired into the private office of the manager and said, "Now, Mr. Sheppard, our readers would doubtless like to know what kind of entertainment you have provided for the fall and winter evenings."

"Well, I think you will allow that my bill of fare exceeds anything the Grand opera house has ever presented, although I think I can say without presumption that during my management, no attraction worth having has ever escaped attention."

The World having heartily acquiesced in Mr. Sheppard's assertion, that gentleman opened his date book and gave all the necessary details.

On Monday next, Aug. 31, the season commences with those old-time favorites Baker & Farron in their bran new piece Soap Bubbles, which will hold the fort for three nights. The ever sprightly and vivacious Lotta finishes up the week. Then follow among other attractions: McCaul's opera company in The Beggar Student; Tompkins & Hill's funny sensation The Rag Baby, straight from Boston; The Prisoner for Life, from Snook & Collier's famous 14th street theatre, New York; Dan Sulley's extravagantly humorous Corner Grocery; Mlle. Aimee, who opens her American season here as a soubrette in English light comedy; Michael Strogoff, a play that is a joy for ever; Jim Hardy and Sara von Lear in a new drama entitled A Brave Woman, which was first produced and ran for three months at Brooklyn, until, in fact, imperative engagements compelled its withdrawal; the versatile and constant favorite Joe Murphy; Rose Coghlan, late of Wallack's, the peerless queen of comedy, who is traveling for the first time this season; Manbury & Overton's great melodrama The Wages of Sin; the latest and greatest English success, founded on the late Hugh Conway's story, Dark Days, with which there are only three companies out, all from that theatre celebrated for a hundred years, the Haymarket, London, Eng., one of the companies going to Australia, the second coming to America and the third staying at home—of the second company Hy. Loveday and J. H. Palser, respectively stage and business manager for Henry Irving, are the managers; Alone in London, McConnell's original company from Brooklyn; the Carlton opera company; Rhea, the great and only; G. C. Boniface, in the thrilling melodrama Streets of London; Mr. and Mrs. Florence; E. E. Kidder's great play Niagara; W. J. Scanlan, the clever Irishman; Sol Smith Russell; The Devil's Auction; Edwin Thorne of Black Flag fame, in a new piece; E. A. McDowell's company in burlesque; Shadows of a Great City with the Jeffersons; and such world-wide celebrities as Mary Anderson, Clara Morris, Genevieve Ward and dear old Joe Jefferson, the famous and original Rip. If the public can say, after reading this list, that Mr. Sheppard is not doing his duty both to the public and the proprietor of the theatre then, indeed, must he be hard to gratify. There is something to please all people. You can laugh, you can cry, or, according to your nature, you can sit entranced and mum. There is sufficient to please all senses and all manner of men and women—sufficient, in fact, to make one long for a larger salary so that he might miss nothing.

There is one more attraction worth special mention, and that is Augustin Daly's refined comedy, A Night Off, which played at Daly's own theatre in New York with crowded houses for over a hundred nights and then was withdrawn to make way for other engagements, but on a definite promise of an early revival. It is one of the same school of comedies as 7 20-8 and Love on Crutches but is greater and more enchanting than all. It will be played during the second week of the exhibition by a company of which the beautiful and clever Helen Leigh will be the bright particular star. Miss Leigh is an old favorite in Toronto, having supported both Modjeska and Boucicault here. She is of English birth, and was formerly one of the leading ladies with Wilson Barrett at the Princess's, London.

The World has spoken strongly in the foregoing, but it feels the occasion warrants it, and that the people of Toronto will endorse at the end of the season what it now says before the commencement.

Desired to Look Miserable.

A gentleman entered Sarony's the other day for the purpose of obtaining a cabinet picture of himself. The artist placed him in position and screwed up his machine to the proper focus. "Now, look pleasant and cheerful, please," he said, "and keep your eye fastened on that picture." Instead of looking cheerful, however, the gentleman leaned forward and assumed a look of infinite weariness. "Pardon me," exclaimed the photographer, "that will scarcely do; your expression is far too sombre to make an agreeable picture. You must try to coax up a slight smile." "If my present position and expression cost anything extra," was the answer, "I am willing to pay it. My wife is at the Pequot, by the seaside, and the picture goes to her. I know what I am about; draw the cover and begin counting."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Aug. 24.

There was very little doing on the local stock exchange to-day. In bank stocks Imperial sold once at 127, 3 Standard at 115½. In the miscellaneous stocks there were only two transactions, 6 Western Canada at 190½ and 20 Lon. & Can. L. & A. at 144½.

The transactions on the Montreal stock exchange to-day were: 15 Bank of Montreal at 201½; 100 City Passenger at 116½, 300 at 116.

Sterling exchange closed in New York unchanged at $4 87 and $4 85.

Hudson Bay shares in London £18⅝; Northwest Land 42s. 6d.—Cox & Co.'s Tape.

English consols opened unchanged at 100 1-16, closed 100⅛.

Oil City—Petroleum opened at 102½, closed 102⅝, highest 103⅝.

C. P. R. shares in London closed 46⅝; in New York there was one sale at 45½.

The New York stock market was very slow to-day with a downward tendency. New York Central opened ⅛ lower at 100⅝, touched 100⅝ and 99⅞, where it closed, on sales of 7200. Lackawanna opened ½ lower at 104, declined to 102¾, where it closed; sales 20,700. Erie seconds opened ¼ lower at 68⅝, declined to 66¾, closed 67⅛. Lake Shore opened unchanged at 37⅛, declined to 72¼, closed 72⅜; sales 6,200. Northern Pacific pfd., opened ⅛ higher at 49½, declined to 48, closed 48¼; sales 12,200. Northwest opened ¼ lower at 102¼, declined to 101¼, closed 101½; sales 13,100. Omaha opened unchanged at 37⅞, touched 38¼, which is ⅛ higher than any time last year, having sold at 38⅛ before the May panic of last year, closed 37⅝; sales 4000. St. Paul opened ¼ higher at 80¼, declined to 79¾, closed 79¾; sales 16,700. Union Pacific opened ⅜ higher at 52, declined to 51⅛, at which it closed; sales 6500. Western Union opened ⅛ higher at 70⅜, declined to 69½, closed 69⅝; sales 8100.

The close at Chicago to day was as follows: Wheat—September 79½c, October 81⅝c to 81¾c, November 83⅝c bid. Corn—September 44½c, October 43⅝c, November 40½c. Oats—September 24½c, October 24⅝c. Pork—September $8 82½, October $8 87½. Lard—September $6.20, October $6.27½.

Cox & Co. received the following message from Chicago to-day at the close of business: "4.20 p.m.—Wheat demoralized again; Wall street holders not so heavy sellers as on Saturday, but longs generally letting go; no export business here whatever; none of large operators except Hutchinson inclined to long side yet. Corn pretty steady under considerable short covering, but further decline probable; shipping business lighter. Provisions dull and steady; no estimates on to-morrow's receipts; railroads suppressing them. F. & B."

The New York bank statement of Saturday showed a further healthy decrease in the surplus reserve of $1,214,400; which leaves it now at $58,341,475, against $31,649,550 for the corresponding week in 1884, $5,821,825 in 1883, and $1,131,025 in 1882.

J. Cope, secretary of the American Iron and Steel association, whose facilities for getting accurate information on the iron trade are unsurpassed, said to a New York Times reporter Saturday: "Perhaps the report which comes from Pittsburg of the revival in trade there is a little rosy, but we all feel that the bottom was touched more than a month ago, since which time the trade has had an upward tendency. The cause of the revival is easily enough explained. The iron in hands of consumers is entirely exhausted and they are at last compelled to buy; and then there is a general revival of confidence. Business is getting better in nearly every department."

There is now in store at the Northern elevator 2375 barrels of flour, 41,093 bushels of fall wheat, 40,255 bushels of spring wheat, 6379 bushels of barley and 576 bushels of mixed wheat; 10,000 bushels of fall wheat were shipped last week.

There were 180 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 160 the preceding week, and with 176, 179 and 132 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 80 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5000. Canada had 19, an increase of two.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

Bank of Montreal, 201¾, 200½; Ontario 108½, 108½; Toronto 186, 185; Merchants' 115½, 114½; Commerce 127, 126; Imperial 127, 125½; Federal 96, 94½; Dominion 202, 200½; Standard 115⅝, 115; Hamilton, buyers 124; British America 75, 72; Western Assurance 98, 97; Consumers' Gas 164, 162¾; Dominion Telegraph, 90, 88½; Northwest Land Co. 43, 40½; Canada Permanent, buyers 201; Freehold, buyers 166½; Western Canada, buyers 190; Canada Landed Credit, buyers 122; B. and L. Assoc., 104½; Imperial S. and Invest., buyers 109½; Farmers L. and Savings, buyers 113; Lon. and Can. L. and A., 146, 144½; National Invest., sellers 102½; Peoples' Loan, buyers 106; Lon. and Ont., buyers 110; The Land Security Co., buyers 141; Huron and Erie, buyers 158; Dom. Savings and Loan, buyers 113½; Ont. Loan and Deb., buyers 123; Hamilton Provident, buyers 125½.

Montreal Stock Exchange—Closing Prices.

Bank of Montreal 202, 201½; Ontario 109, 108; Du Peuple, offered, 76; Molsons 123, 119; Toronto 186½, 185; Jacques Cartier 65, 57½; Merchants 115, 114½; Union 75, 50; Commerce 127½, 126½; Federal 97, 94½ Canada Pacific 45½; Montreal Telegraph Co. 127½, 127; Richelieu 59½, 58¾; Passenger 116½, 116; Gas 187½, 187¼; Northwest Land 43s, 40s.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—Flour—Receipts 2500 brls., no sales reported. Market quiet at unchanged rates. Patents $4.25 to $5.25, superior extra $4.20 to $4.25, extra superfine $4.05 to $4.10; spring extra $3 80 to $3.90; superfine, $3.55 to $3.65; strong bakers, $4 to $4.75; fine $3.35 to $3.40; middlings, $3.15 to $3.20; pollards, $2.90 to $3.00; Ontario bags, $1.75 to $2.00; city bags, $2.20 to $2.25 for strong bakers'. Grain—Wheat—nominal. Red winter, 91c to 92c; white, 90c to 91c; spring 90c to 92c. Corn 60c to 61c. Peas 73c to 75c. Oats, 34c to 34½c. Barley, 70c to 75c. Rye, 67c to 69c. Oatmeal, $4.25 to $4.50. Cornmeal, $2 90 to $3.00. Provisions—Pork, $13.25 to $13.50. Lard, 9c to 10c. Bacon, 11c to 13c. Hams, 11c to 12c. Cheese—Fine to finest, 6¾c to 7¾c. Butter—Townships, 14c to 16½c; Morrisburg, 13c to 15c; western, 12c to 14c. Eggs firm 12c to 13½c, according to quality. Sales nil. Stocks here on Aug. 24: Wheat, 472,533 bushels; corn, 5000 bushels; peas, 70,301 bushels; oats, 25,866 do.; barley, 5722 do.; rye, 5050 do.; flour 38,050 brls.; oatmeal 380 do.; cornmeal, 223 do.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Cotton steady, middling uplands 10 5-16c, Orleans 10 7-16. Flour—Receipts 19,500 bbls., dull and heavy, 10c to 15c per bbl. lower; sales 11,500. No. 2 $2.30 to $2.35, superfine $3.20 to $3.60, common to good $3.50 to $3.90, good to choice $4.00 to $5.25, western extra $4.75 to $5.00, fancy do. $5.10 to $5.20, extra Ohio $3.50 to $5.25, extra St. Louis $3.50 to $5.52, Minnesota extra $5 to $5.25, double extra $5.30 to $5.50. Rye flour easier; superfine $3.30 to $3.55. Cornmeal steady, yellow western $3 to $3.20. Wheat—Receipts 328,500 bush., exports 121,000 bush. spot lots declined 1c to ⅞c, and options 1½c to 2½c, closing with inside rates, ruling weak; sales 8,128,000 bush. future, 320,000 bush. spot and to arrive. No. 2 Northwest 87c, ungraded red 75c to 94c. No. 2 red 90½c to 91c elevator; No. 1 white 91c to 91½c. No. 2 red Aug. 90½c; Sept. 90½c to 91½c. Rye nominal. Barley malt dull. Corn—Receipts 81,900 bush.; spot firm quiet; options weak; exports 54,000 bush.; sales 680,000 bush. future, 56,000 bush. spot; ungraded 53c to 54½c. No. 2 53½c to 54c elevator, 54c to 54½c, afloat; No. 2 Aug. 53c, Sept. 53c to 52½c. Oats—Receipts 354,000 bush., lower; sales 370,000 bush. future, 116,000 bush. spot; No. 2 31c to 31½, mixed western 27c to 34c, white do. 37c to 42c. No. 2 August 31c to 31½c; September 30c to 30½c. Hay firm, shipping 75c. Hops quiet and nominal. Coffee—Spot fair, rio firm at 8½c. Sugar quiet and steady, fair to good refining quoted 5½c to 6⅛c, standard A 6⅝c, cut loaf and crushed 6½c to 7c, powdered 6½c to 6⅞c, granulated 6⅜c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum—Crude 7½c, refined 8½c. Tallow steady at 5c. Potatoes steady. Rose $2 to $2.50, Norfolk $2.25 to $2.50. Eggs firm: state 15½c to 16c, western fresh 14c to 14½, Canadian fine 14c to 14½. Pork steady, mess spot $10.25 to $10.50. Beef dull. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies 6c to 6½c, pickled hams 11½c to 11¾c, shoulders 4½c middles dull, long clear 8⅝c. Lard higher at $6.30. Butter firm; state 16c to 23c, western 14c to 22c. Cheese quiet; state 5c to 7c, western flat 4c to 6½c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active, but very nervous and unsettled; market opened 1c to 1½c lower, rallied 1½c, but sold off rapidly again, and closed 1½c under Saturday; sales ranged: August 77⅞c to 79½c, closed 78c; September 78½c to 79½c, closed 78½c; October 80½c to 82c, closed 80½c; No. 2 spring 78c, No. 2 red 84½c to 85c. Corn opened weak, but reports of frost imparted great strength to the market. September advancing 1½c and October 1½c; the market reacted somewhat and closed 1c to ⅞c higher than Saturday for near futures; cash 44½c to 44¼c, August 44⅝c to 45c, closed 44½c, September closed 44½c. Oats generally stronger; cash 26½c, Aug. closed 26½c Sept. closed 24½c. Rye steady No. 2, 52½c. Pork active, early advanced 20c to 22½c, receded 12½c to 15c rallied 7½c to 10c and closed steady; cash $8.62½ to $8.75, September closed $8.72½ to $8.75, October closed $8.80 to $8.82½. Lard steady; cash $6.17½ to $6.20, September closed $6.17½ to $6.20, October closed $6.22½ to $6.25. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders $4.00 to $4.25, short rib sides $5 45 to $5.50, short clear sides $5.80 to $5.85. Receipts—Flour 7000 brls., wheat 29,000 bush., corn 314,000 bush., oats 149,000 bush., rye 15,000 bush., barley 6000 bush. Shipments—Flour 12,000 brls., wheat 185,000 bush., corn 533,000 bush., oats 99,000 bush., rye 1000 bush., barley 1000. On afternoon board wheat was stronger and 1c higher, corn ⅛c lower, oats ⅛c to ¼c higher; pork 7½c to 17½c, and lard 2½c to 5c higher.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCHES:—London, Aug. 24.—Floating cargoes—Wheat dull; maize nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize slow. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize rather easier. English and French country markets quiet. English weather fine. Liverpool—Spot wheat very flat; maize quiet, but steady. Paris—Wheat rather easier.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—Spring wheat 6s 10d to 7s; red winter 6s 11d to 7s 1d; No. 1 California 7s to 7s 2d; No. 2 California 6s 3d to 6s 10d. Corn, 4s 7d. Peas, 5s 7d. Pork, 54s. Lard 33s 3d. Bacon, long clear, 30s; short clear, 31s. Tallow, 27s. Cheese 37s. Breadstuffs quiet, poor demand. Cotton—Market dull; Uplands, 5 7-16; Orleans 5½.

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These Pianos have now been before the public for 23 years, and have always ranked among the very best, and are celebrated for quality of tone, great power and durability of action, prompt elastic touch, fine finish and elegant style of case, combined with every known improvement. The most complete and unbroken list on record, embracing a period of 30 years, and made up of 28 first prizes, medals and diplomas, received at the principal exhibitions in Canada—Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London. At the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, we secured a medal and diploma for our piano. The great favor with which the cross-scale pianos have been received for so long a period, and the reputation they bear, has induced others to imitate them. We therefore caution intending purchasers and dealers wishing to obtain the original cross-scale piano to see that the name of "Rainer & Co." is on each instrument. We make the Upright and Square Grand Pianos.

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