AP ADVERTISING

— IN —

E WORLD.

nly ONE CENT Morning

paper in Canada.

TORONO WORLD,

only recently established as a paper, is already read widely, not oronto but in every town and village nportance in Ontario, as well as in aces in Quebec and Manitoba, and lation is advancing by more than lred daily.

ge and rapidly-increasing circulation WORLD on the one hand, and its ie rates on the other, must com to all classes of advertisers as a sirable medium of communicating public.

WORLD is published every morn- e o'clock. Extra editions are also l whenever there is news of suffi- nent to demand them.

vertisements are measured as solid l, twelve lines to an inch.

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dvertisements, of whatever nature, FIVE line for each insertion.

of meetings and financial statements o d railway, insurance and monetary com EN CENTS a line.

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marriage and death notices, TWENTY ch.

sed advertisements on the first page, HALF a word, each insertion.

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d at the following rates:

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TELLERS' GUIDE

ed specially for the Toronto World.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK

tion, foot of York and Simcoe Streets

	Leave.	Arrive.
y Express	7.12 a.m.	11.07 a.m.
ht Express	6.52 p.m.	10.52 p.m.
	11.12 a.m.	6.52 p.m
cal	5.07 p.m.	9.37 a.m.
Express	12.15 p.m.	6.10 p.m.
n Express	11.45 p.m.	6.15 a.m
London Mixed	7.30 a.m.	11.10 p.m.
Local	3.45 p.m.	1.05 p.m.
cal	5.25 p.m.	11.00 a.m.
Mixed	6.40 p.m.	8.25 a.m

GREAT WESTERN.

ot of Yonge and foot of Simcoe streets

	Leave.	Arrive.
fall	3.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m
al) & Erie Express	9.55 a.m.	4.30 p.m
& Detroit Express	7.10 a.m.	1.15 p.m
& Detroit Express	5.55 p.m.	10.20 a.m
icago Express	12.50 p.m.	10.35 p.m
Chicago Express	11.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m

e Simcoe street five minutes later.

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

calling at Union station, Queen's wharf High Park, and the Humber, going rning (every day except Sunday). ge street 10.30 a.m., 2.00, 4.10, and 6 20

leave Mimico 8.15 11.15 a.m., 2.00, p.m.

ERN AND NORTHWESTERN

City Hall, Union and Brock street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	4.50 p.m.	10.10 a.m
	11.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m
	7.50 a.m.	9.40 p.m

e Union Station Eight minutes and Fifteen minutes later.

CREDIT VALLEY.

Union depot.

LOUIS EXPRESS. To the rth, West, Southwest, South d Northwest ..... 7.30 a.m.

IFIC EXPRESS. To West, rth, Northwest, West and thwest ..... 12.30 a.m.

PRESS. To the West and rth ..... 4.30 p.

rough cars, Toronto to De- it, on 7.45 a.m. and 12 noon.

om Orangeville, Elora and

m St. Louis, Toledo, Chica- and Detroit ..... 10.50 a.m.

m St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago d Detroit.....

m Orangeville, Elora and rgus.....

rgus ..... 6.20 p.m

m Kansas City St. Louis d Chicago ..... 10.50 p.m.

ONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.

on, foot of York and Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Harriston, and r, Mail	7.15 a.m	11.15 a.m.
Harriston and express	4.10 p.m.	9.50 p.m

RONTO AND NIPISSING.

n, foot of Berkeley street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	7.45 a.m.	6.30 p.m
	4.00 p.m.	11.15 a.m

STAGES

EGLINGTON STAGE.

Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m m. and 6.20 p.m.

, 9.55 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m

THORNHILL STAGE.

Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 p.m. 0 a.m.

aves Clyde hotel, King street cas

COOKSVILLE STAGE.

Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m. m.

CHMOND HILL STAGE.

e hotel, king street east, 3.10 p.m. a.m.

GHLAND CREEK STAGE.

e hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m. m.

GSTON ROAD TRAMWAY,

Woodbine driving park, Victori ars, and Ben Lamond.

ion bridge, foot o King street ..... station 6.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m. 00, 2.30, 3.30 4.30, 5.40, 6.30, 7.30

aves Ben Lamond 8.00, 8.30, 9.10 m; 12.10, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40 4.40, 5.4 5.40 p.m

AROUND THE WORLD.

....Rev. P. S. Henson says: "All newspapers, except religious ones, should be suppressed."

....They have been trying in Honolulu to induce Japanese to settle on the islands, but the Japanese government prohibits their leaving.

.....A memorial to Queen Victoria has been agreed upon by certain Hindoo widows praying for relief against caste excommunication on remarriage.

.....The people of Sharonville, Ohio, were surprised when McBride, aged 40, married Mrs. Rosser, aged 76, but not when he disappeared with her $2300.

.....The emperor of Brazil intends to publish his traveling experiences. The book, which is written in French, will be called "Mes impressions de Voyage."

.....There has been a rise in the price of copper in England, which is partly due to the belief that the extensive use of electricity will greatly increase the demand for that metal.

..... Potato culture appears to be neglected in California, although it could be made to pay well. The demand for potatoes in California is always equal to if not greater than the supply.

.....In Germany sawdust is combined with glue or some other binding material, the result being a plastic mass which is pressed in moulds, into door knobs, piano keys and various other articles.

.....An Indianapolis preacher has been presented with a pair of sleeve buttons by a well-known gambler, because he said in a sermon that common gamblers were no worse than speculators in stocks.

....Portugal celebrated on May 8 the centenary of the death of its best-known statesman, the Marquis de Pombal, and the press, with few exceptions, dwelt especially on his services in ousting the Jesuits.

.....The sultan still refuses to be convinced that his is not the loftiest throne in Europe, and his shaking hands recently with the French ambassader is regarded in Constantinople as a most surprising piece of condescension.

.....In an editor's room in Fleet street, London, a skull is nailed up against one of the desks. Underneath is written in large letters: "This is Smith, who did not like an article about himself, and was rash enough to say so."

.....The German empress, who was recently on a visit to her daughter at Baden-Baden, sent one of her ladies-in-waiting the other day to Ems to greet the Empress Eugenie, and present her with a handsome bouquet of violets.

....In the abbott's house of Westminster abbey some flooring has just been taken up, and revealed a fine pavement of encaustic tiles of the fourteenth century covering the entire room. They are in red, buff and yellow, with geometrical designs.

.....Turgeneff, the exiled Russian novelist, is seriously ill in Paris, and his friends fear that he will not recover. His strength has been failing steadily since his recent visit to his native land after twenty years of enforced absence, which he regarded as the crowning event of his career.

.....The great-grandchild of the Emperor William, and future heir to the imperial throne of Germany, will be christened on June 11, the fifty-third anniversary of the wedding-day of the emperor and empress. Like his progenitors for many generations back, he will be named Frederick William.

.....Prof. Sheldon, a high authority, attributes the deterioration of Cheshire cheese to the use of large quantities of bone manure on the pastures. Unimproved land produces the best quality of cheese. Except Stilton, he rates fine Leicester as the best English cheese, and Gruyere the best of all cheese.

.....Miss Parnell writes:—"There is only one character in all fiction to whom we can look for a likeness of Mr. Forster—'Legree.'" On the other hand, Mr. Sullivan, M. P., of the Parnell party, bears the strongest testimony in his work on Ireland to the untiring benevolence of this same Mr. Forster, "the young Quaker" who distributed the "Friends'" relief fund in 1847-'49.

....It is said that the style of wearing the hair in Japan indicates the age and position of the women. There are different modes for widows who do not wish to marry a second time and those who are hopeful of again being wedded. Such a custom could possibly have no significance here, where all the women are young and all widows faithful to the memories of "the dear departed."

.....Middle-aged travellers can remember when native oysters were sold in London at sixpence per dozen; now they are thought cheap at six times the money, and it is a singular fact that they are at this moment dearer in London than they were in Rome when the Emperor Vitellius devoured them all day long, and Cicero sustained his philosophy by swallowing scores of the Rutupine luxuries brought from the coast of Kent.

.....Mr. Littre, the famous French dictionary maker, was the son of parents who were both types of the republicans of ancient Rome, and he himself shared their views. He was fond of telling how, when his mother, a little woman, old and feeble, was walking with him in Paris, she was brutally pushed down by a workingman. When Littre, deeply indignant, helped her up, she said, with a smile: "My son, one must love the people very much to remain on their side."

.....Russian newspapers announce that the holy synod is contemplating the necessity of reducing the number of religious holidays observed throughout the year by the Greek church. The number of saints' days upon which workmen have a holiday in the course of the year under the existing state of things is 160; so that instead of doing about 300 days' work in a year, as in other countries, in Russia they hardly do more than 200 days. It is calculated that the proposed change will not only help to discourage habits of drunkenness, but will have a great and salutary influence in other ways upon the future of the country.

.....Col. Brackenbury, just appointed to the important post of inspector-general of the Irish police, is a man of great ability, and has all the qualities to make the appointment efficient and popular. He won his first distinction as military correspondent to the London Times during the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, and has owed much of his professional good fortune to this position. He has since seen a good deal of service under Sir Garnet Wolseley, who has a high opinion of him. He was his military secretary in the Ashantee campaign, and also in Natal. He was private secretary to the late viceroy of India, Lord Lytton, in his last official moments from March, 1880, to June in the same year, and was recently military attache at Paris.

A Scheme That Did Not Pan Out.

Dolan P. Fox is a young man who arrived in the city broke, and undertook to raise some lucre in a method though somewhat ingenious did not pan out at all. He went to the Queen's hotel on Wednesday and registered as "Dr. D. P. Harris." Yesterday morning he rang the call-bell and informed the bell-boy that his pants containing $35 in cash and a check had been stolen during the night. If the hotel people would whack up that amount and furnish him with a new pair of pantaloons it would be all right. Mr. Winnett telephoned for an officer and Detective Reburn went down. When he heard the "Doc's" story he did not believe it, and searched the room. The garment was found stuffed up the chimney, but there was not enough to buy a red herring in them. The man was arraigned in the police court on a charge of vagrancy. He admitted that his proper name was D. Fox, and that he hailed from Picton, was hard up and wanted to raise some money in as easy a way as possible. He was fined $10 and costs or ten days.

The Town of Camborne.

Camborne, in Cornwall, where the recent religious riots took place, in which a Roman Catholic church was wrecked, stands midway between Truro and Penzance, in the very heart of the mining district: and the desolate appearance of the country is depressing in the extreme, for all the wealth lies below its surface. There are but few streets in Camborne, and they are all built on the same model—a row of low two-storied houses—where dwell above ground the wives and families of the men who pass the greater portion of their existence grubbing in the earth below. It is regarded as the great centre of Methodism, and dictates its terms to the rest of the Wesleyan world. The Wesleyan conference is held more often at Camborne than elsewhere, and its sittings are attended by all the chief preachers of the denomination. The hymn, so solemn and melodious, by Charles Wesley, "Lo, on a narrow neck of land," was written expressly for the miners of Camborne. The images are all drawn from the Land's End, which lies close at hand.

The Prince Louis Napoleon's Assassins.

The story that Prince Louis Napoleon was murdered in Zululand by emissaries of French refugees in London is, according to the St. James' Gazette, ridiculously untrue. When the empress went to Zululand, Sir Evelyn Wood, who accompanied her, succeeded in calling in to him half a dozen Zulus, who trusting to his assurances that they would take no harm by relating what they knew of the prince's death, described the part they had themselves taken in attacking and killing him. Their account of the matter was that more than one assegai was cast at him as he courageously faced his foes, and that if he had not tripped in a hole in the ground and fallen upon his knees just as he was exchanging the revolver which he had got in his left hand for an assegai (the first thrown at him) which he had picked up with his right, his assailants would have had to pay for his life. As it was he wrs despatched before he could recover from his stumble, and while he was passing his revolver from his left hand to his right for steadier aim.

How the Cable Companies Divide.

(From the London Economist, May 20.)

From the date at which the American company shall have one cable in complete working order and opened for traffic: 55 1-8 per cent to the Anglo company, 18 3-8 to the Direct company, 14 to the French Company, 12 1-2 per cent to the American company. And from the date at which the American company shall have two cables in good working order the division of traffic receipts will be 40 33-40 per cent to the Anglo company, 16 11-40 to the Direct company, 12 2-5 to the French company, 22 1-2 per cent to the American company. The above division of receipts is subject to certain modifications in the event of interruption of the cable.

The Difference.

This morn the gentle maiden will hie away
To mass;
This morn her wayward brother will angle for
The bass
And while the gentle maiden sits quietly
In church,
This wayward brother with a fly, will try to catch
A perch.
And while the gentle maiden before the altar
Kneels,
This very wayward brother will sit and bob
For eels.

.....The American woman suffrage association have sent Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell as their agent for six months to Nebraska, to aid in securing the adoption of an amendment which will give suffrage to women on the same terms as men.

....Under the head of "The Curse o Chloral," the Lancet observes: "A sad glimpse into the life of the late Dante Rossetti, over whose newly closed grave the lovers of two arts are mourning, is afforded by the brief memoir of Theodore Watts. The curse of chloral upon any life is disastrous enough, but its features are brought into terrible salience when it falls upon the gifts of genius. No man ever lived who was so generous as he in sympathizing with other men's work, save only when the cruel fumes of chloral turned him against everything. The dependence on its influence which chloral, habitually taken, inevitably causes; the nervous prostration which it gradually induces; the irritability which follows chloral sleep, and follows equally the sleepless nights of abstinence; the slowly sapping of the nervous energy—all these are only too familiar, and over and over again during the past ten years we have pointed out their moral."

—THE INTERNATIONAL THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE, 75 Yonge street, corner of King, Toronto. A body of French and English physicians are in charge. Great reformation in medical science. The spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle of Montreal, and ex-aide surgeon of the French army, which conveys medical properties direct to the seat of the disease, has been proved in the leading hospitals of Europe to be indispensable for the cure of catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma and lung disease. Dr. Souvielle and a body of English and French surgeons and physicians are in charge of this most scientific institution on this continent. We wish country practitioners who have not had sufficient practise to distinguish the different forms of lung disease to bring their patients to our institute, and we will give them free advice. This institute has been organized by this body of scientific men to place Canada in a position to compete on scientific views with any part of Europe, and to protect the people from the hands of insignificant men. Dr. Sonvielle's spirometer and its preparations were invented after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis and used in hundreds of cases to prove its effects. He has the sole right in France, England, the United States and Canada. Last year over 1000 letters of thanks were received from all parts of Europe, Canada and America for the wonderful cures performed by the Spirometer. Hundreds of the leading people of this country given as references. Write or call at the International Throat and Lung Institute, 75 Yonge street, corner of King, Toronto, and you will be received by either of the surgeons. Consultations free to physicians and sufferers. Call or write, enclosing stamp for pamphlets giving full particulars. 136

MONEY AND TRADE

WM. FARLEY. WM. MARA

HUDSON BAY STOCK

Bought and sold for Cash or on margin.

FARLEY & MARA,

MEMBERS OF THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

26 TORONTO STREET.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, June 1.—Montreal 211 and 210, Ontario 67¾ and 67, Molson's 180 and 179, Toronto sellers 131, Merchants 148 and 147¾, trans 20, 20 at 148. Commerce 138 and 136, Federal 162 and 161½, trans 15, 10 at 162½, 25, 10 at 162½, 25, 20 at 162. Dominion 214½ and 214, trans 50 at 214½, reported 100, 60 at 214¾, Standard 117 and 115½, Hamilton, sellers, 128, do 50 per cent sellers 121, British America 140 and 134, Western Assurance 183 and 181, Consumers' Gas 153¾ and 153¼, trans 50 at 153¼, Dominion Telegraph company 98 and 95¾, Montreal Telegraph, sellers, 133¾, Canada Permanent, sellers, 244, Western Canada 211 and 209, Union 136 and 132½, Canada Landed Credit Company 130 and 129, Building and Loan Association 109½ and 108¾, Imperial Savings and Investment 113 and 110, Farmers' Loan and Savings, 128 and 126, London and Canadian Loan and Assurance, 139 and 133, Real Estate Loan and Debenture company sellers 100, The Land Security Co., sellers 146, Huron and Erie buyers 161, Ontario Loan and Debenture sellers 133, London Loan buyers 115, Hamilton Provident sellers 135, Brant Loan and Savings Society 105 and 103½, Ontario Investment Association 138 and 124½, British Canadian Loan and Investment buyers 105.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, June 1.—*Closing Prices*—Banks—Montreal 210¾ and 210½, sales 35 at 210½, 100 at 210½, Ontario 68 and 67, Banque du Peuple 90 and 88½, Molson's offered 127, Bank of Toronto 180 and 177, Merchants Bank 130¾ and 130, Union Bank 100 and 98, Bank of Commerce 148 and 147, Montreal Telegraph Company 133½ and 132¾, Dominion Telegraph Company 100 and 95, Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company 70 and 69, sales 65 at 70, City Passenger Railway 144½ and 144, sales 100 at 144½, Montreal Gas Company 170¾ and 170, sales 50 at 170½, Canada Cotton Company asked 144½, sales 100 at 144, Dundas Cotton Company 124 and 122½, sales 100 at 122½, Ontario Investment 138 and 134, St Paul M. and M. 136 and 135.

E. STRACHAN COX

STOCK BROKER,

No. 86 King St. East, Toronto,

Buys and sells Canadian and American Stocks strictly on Commission.

Also represents the Grain and Provision House of Messrs. D. H. Denton & Co., Chicago, through whom orders are executed on the Board of Trade either for cash or on margin.

Receives legraph quotations of the New York, Chicago and Montreal markets, daily reports and financial papers.

Grain and Produce.

TORONTO, June 1.—CALL BOARD.—No 1 spring wheat in the Nipissing was wanted at $1 27, and a car sold at $1 36 on track. Goose wheat offered at $1 19, with $1 14 bid.

The street market to-day was quiet without change in quotations. Some 300 bushels of wheat offered and sold at $1 27 for fall, $1 34 for spring, and $1 10 to $1 11 for goose. One load of oats offered and sold at 50c. No other grain was received. Hay in moderate supply and steady, with sales of twenty loads at $11 50 to $13 for clover, and at $14 to $16 50 for timothy. Straw quiet and steady, with sales of three loads at $8 to $9 a ton. Butter and eggs unchanged. We quote:—

Wheat, fall	$1 26 to $1 28	Lettuce doz	0 20 to 0 35
do spring	1 32 to 1 35	Rhubarb dz	0 20 to 0 35
do goose	1 10 to 1 12	Radishes	0 50 to 0 60
Barley	0 83 to 0 89	Asparagus doz	35 to 0 40
Oats	0 51 to 0 52	Beans, bu	2 90 to 3 20
Peas	0 85 to 0 90	Onions, doz	0 10 to 0 15
Rye	0 82 to 0 85	Cauliflr, doz	0 00 to 0 00
Clover seed	4 90 to 5 10	Chickens, pair	0 70 to 0 80
Beef, hd qrs	10 00 to 11 00	Fowls, pair	0 55 to 0 65
do fore qrs	5 00 to 9 00	Ducks, brace	0 00 to 0 00
Mutton	10 50 to 12 00	Partridge "	0 00 to 0 00
" carc	0 00 to 0 00	Geese "	0 00 to 0 00
Lamb	15 00 to 18 00	Turkeys	1 25 to 2 5
Veal	9 50 to 10 00	Butter, lb. rlls	0 17 to 0 19
Hogs, 100 lbs	9 50 to 9 75	do dairy	0 14 to 0 15
Beets, bag	0 70 to 0 80	Eggs, fresh	0 16 to 0 17
Carrots, bag	0 60 to 0 70	Wool, per lb	0 20 to 0 21
Parsnips, bag	0 75 to 1 00	Hay	11 50 to 16 50
Potatoes, bg	1 60 to 1 75	Straw	8 50 to 9 00
Apples, brl	3 00 to 5 00		

BEERBOHM SAYS:—"London, June 1.—Floating cargoes—Wheat slow, maize none offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected, no business doing, maize quiet and steady, English and continental weather fevorable to growing crops. Liver cod Spot wheat irregular. California 1d cheaper, maize ½d cheaper. On passage to continent—Wheat 540,000 qrs, maize 35,000 qrs. On passage to United Kingdom, ports of call and dirtct ports—Wheat 2,350,000 qrs, maize 290,000 qrs. (The amount of wheat on passage to continent looks like an error.) Paris—Flour and wheat steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—Flour 10s to 12s 6d, spring wheat 9s to 10s, red winter 9s 9d to 10s 3d, white 9s 8d to 9s 11d, club 9s 10d to 10s 3d, corn, new 6s 3d, oats 6s 6d, barley 5s 2d, peas 6s 10d, pork 87s, lard 57s 9d, bacon 55s 6d to 58s 6d, tallow 44s 0d, cheese 60s.

TOLEDO, O., June 1.—Wheat—No 2 red $1 35 cash, $1 29½ for June, $1 13½ for July, $1 09½ for August, $1 09 for Sept, $1 08½ for year. Corn—high in and 73½c, No 2 72½c for cash, 71½c for June, 71c for July, 57c for year. Oats 54c cash, 37½c for Sept. Receipts—Wheat 28,000 bush, corn 17,000 bush, oats 4000 bush.

DETROIT, June 1.—Wheat No 1 white $1 31 for cash, $1 28½ for June, $1 22½ for July, $1 08½ for Aug, $1 07 for Sept, $1 07 for year. Receipts 51,000 bush, shipments 14,000 bush.

OSWEGO, June 1.—Wheat steady, white state at $1 30, red state $1 40. Corn unchanged, No 2 western 86½c, yellow 88c. Oats quiet, Canada 58c. Barley nominal. Rye quiet, Canada held at 86c in bond.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.—Wheat $1 30½ for June, $1 29½ for July, $1 13½ for Aug. Rye easier, 76½c for June, 76c for July, 76c for year. Receipts 17,000 brls, weaker and without decided change, sales 15,000 brls. Rye flour weak at $4 10 to $4 60. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts, 85,000 bush, firm, sales 2,214,000 bush, including 102,000 bush spot, exports 5000 bush, No. 2 spring, $1 33, No. 2 red $1 44½ to $1 44¾, No 1 white $1 41, No 2 red June $1 43½ to $1 45½. Rye easier at 88½c to 89½c. Barley nominal. Malt steady. Corn—Receipts 106,000 bush, firm, sales 1,522,000 bush, including 210,000 bush spot, exports 8000 bush, No 2 80c to 81c, yellow 80c. No 2 June 77c to 79c. Oats—Receipts 65,000 bush, higher, sales 506,000 bush, mixed 59c to 62½c, white 62c to 67½c. Rye steady at 65c to 70c. Hay steady at 65c to 70c. Hops firm, New Yorks 22c to 25c. Coffee weak and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum higher, crude 6½c to 7c, refined 7½c. Tallow firm. Potatoes firm, peerless $3 to $3 50, rose $4 to $4 25. Eggs firm at 21½c. Pork, unchanged and strong. Beef firm. Cut meats firm. Middles strong, long clear 11½c. Lard strong at $11 22½ to $11 60. Butter firm at 15c to 25c. Cheese steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Flour unchanged. Wheat higher, No 2 spring $1 25 to $1 26; cash $1 26 June. Corn lower, 70½c to 69½c, cash 70½ to 70¾ June. Oats higher, 45½c cash and June. Rye easier at 76c. Barley nominal. Pork unsettled, at $19 50 cash and June. Lard unsettled at $11 20 cash, $11 20 to $11 22½ June. Bulk meats steady, shoulders $9, short rib $11 15, short clear $11 75. Whisky higher, $1 17. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 3c bush. Receipts—Flour 15,000 brls, wheat 8,000 bush, corn 163,000 bush, oats 63,000 bush, rye 5000 bush, barley 4000 bush. Shipments—Flour 6000 brls, wheat 21,000 bush, corn 136,000 bush, oats 95,000 bush, rye 4,000 bush.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea," has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, and any kind of a pain or ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents bottle.

ANTI-LIQUOR POWDERS.

Make a tonic drink that removes the effect of bad liquor and over-drinking. They also check the craving for liquor, remove bilious headache and nervous depression, improve digestion and regulate the action of the liver. 8 Powders in packet, 25 cents. 2 for sample 10 cents, mailed for stamps. W. WEARN, Druggist, Toronto.

A REPLY TO Mr. ROBERT HAY'S ADDRESS.

To the Electors of Centre Toronto.

GENTLEMEN:

An address, or rather an apology, signed by Mr. Robert Hay, has been published and circulated amongst you. Since my name is before you as a candidate for your suffrages against Mr. Hay, it is not out of place for me to draw your attention to that document, which is much more remarkable for what it omits than for anything it contains.

Mr. Hay says the country is prosperous, and, with an air of patronizing providence, he gives a limited measure of credit for our prosperity to the bountiful crops, as well as to the universal revival of trade.

After so much frankness you might have expected that he would have taken you still further into his confidence, and told you what he had been doing as your representative for the past four years, during which period the government he so blindly followed has increased the annual expenditure over five and a half million dollars, as proved by their estimates of last session; and has increased the customs taxation from less than twelve million dollars in 1878 to over twenty million dollars, as estimated for this year; and has also increased the national debt by fifteen million dollars in the three years from 1878 to 1881!!

It would no doubt have been interesting if Mr. Hay had also told you why he supported the granting of the contract to build the Canada Pacific railway without calling for tenders; why he voted down an offer by other responsible men to build it for $3,000,000 and 3,000,000 acres of land, less than the Syndicate's proposal; why he voted to give the sydicate a grinding monopoly of the Northwest trade for twenty years, exemption from taxation, and privileges without number, which were not asked by the other company.

You have also missed a great deal in not hearing from Mr. Hay what reasons could have influenced him to vote against the right of the province of Ontario to legislate about her own local affairs, and how he came to insult the intelligence and belittle the patriotism of the Canadian people when he voted against the right of Canada to make her own commercial treaties.

His most glaring omission, however, was in not informing you that before he was elected, in 1878, the governments of Canada and of Ontario, had solemnly agreed to an arbitration by three distinguished men, to settle the northern and western boundaries of Ontario; and that these arbitrators had unanimously awarded to Ontario nearly a hundred thousand square miles of the disputed territory. This award gave us a seaport on James' Bay, and a hundred million dollars worth of timber, besides the land. Surely a representative of the capital city of Ontario should have urgently pressed for the prompt ratification of that award by the Dominion! Did Mr. Hay do so? On the contrary his voice was never heard demanding your simple rights, and the power of the French Bleus not only prevented the ratification, but secured the actual repudiation of that award by the Dominion government. Mr. Hay was silent then; are you going to allow him to remain silent now on this great question?

Within the last few days of the session just closed, the final stab was given to Ontario, when the government brought down their scandalous and cowardly gerrymandering bill. They had to give this province, as a result of the census, four additional members, which might have been accomplished without interfering with the bounderies of counties. Sir John Macdonald had himself laid down the principle that such interference was always most objectionable and dangerous. Yet in the redistribution of seats bill they trampled upon this sound principle, and for purely party political purposes altered more than fifty Ontario constituencies. In this they have done what no British statesman ever stooped to do. It is better to have no parliament at all, than to have only one set of opinions represented there. It was not British fair play to alter the constituencies of nearly every prominent member of the Opposition just before the elections. This wretched and unmanly conspiracy will fail, because independent men of all parties unite in condemning it, and thousands of voters, who have usually acted with the Conservative party, will by their ballots, on the 20th June, protest against the introduction here of the vilest tactics that have ever disgraced the names of the most disreputable politicians in the United States. Where was Mr. Robert Hay, you will ask, when this outrage was being perpetrated? He dare not justify it in his address to you; I challenge him to justify it on a public platform in Toronto; yet he voted for every provision of this disgraceful act, which stands to-day as the darkest blot upon the statute book of Canada!

It is expected, however, that you are to forget and forgive all these political misdeeds, and to elect Mr. Hay again, in order to prevent any change being made in the present tariff, which is claimed to be so nearly perfect that amendments to it would be ruinous both to manufacturers and mechanics. In my judgment the tariff imperatively requires amendment. I think that neither manufacturer, nor mechanic, nor any one else, can profit by the duty on coal. Yet Mr. Hay has steadily opposed the removal of that odious and oppressive tax. Is it any more defensible to keep on the bread tax, or to raise the price of sugar by another tax? Yet Mr. Hay resists their removal. Does it seem fair to impose a much heavier tax upon the stouter and cheaper cottons and woollens, which the poor man buys for himself and his family, than upon the finer fabrics which the rich man buys? Yet Mr. Hay has refused to remedy this great injustice.

Is it not an injury alike to the manufacturer, to the mechanic, and to the whole community, that heavy duties should be imposed on raw material, such as iron, which every manufacturer requires in his business? Yet Mr. Hay has steadily resisted the removal of the duty on iron, which the opposition asked to be done.

For the policy of the liberal party I look to their course in the last session upon this tariff question. They made no sweeping proposals of change to unsettle the business of the country, but offered the reasonable and necessary amendments which I have just indicated. They do not favor, nor do I favor, any policy which would bring disaster upon persons who have invested their means in manufactures, or in stocks on which high duties have been paid. Even the necessary and pressing changes must only be made with the greatest caution.

I believe that the placing of Mr. Blake in power upon the declared policy set forth in his published address to the electors of West Durham, will tend to promote the prosperity of the manufacturers as well as of all classes of Canadians.

Much more remains to be said upon the present state of affairs in the Dominion, and I shall be prepared to explain my views to the electors at various public meetings to be held in your midst before the day of polling. On any of those occasions I invite Mr. Hay to be present, and promise him the fullest opportunity to give an account of his stewardship.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. EDGAR.

Toronto, May 29th, 1882.

ELECTION NOTICES.

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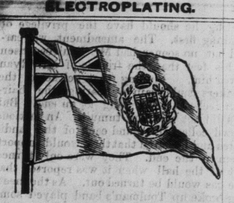

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