THE TORONTO WORLD.

A Morning Newspaper.

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J. J. MACLEAN, Publisher.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 27 1886.

Indirect Publicity.

Some discussion has taken place in our correspondence columns as to the authenticity of a letter recently given to some of the city papers by the Mayor. That letter purported to come from a fallen woman, who confided neither her own name nor the name of her alleged betrayer to His Worship. "Scrutator" branded the letter as bogus, and "Converted" insinuated that "Scrutator" spoke from the fulness of a guilty conscience. The World is not the arbiter of its correspondents' opinions, but it is free to say that while "Scrutator" was unnecessarily sweeping in his criticism, "Converted" was uncharitable in rejoinder. The conversion which fails to inspire the charity that shrinks no evil without evidence of modesty. Some knowledge of the ... and wickedness of human nature ... The World that the anonymous ... the Mayor has given publicity ... a foundation in fact, but that ... why it should have been spread ... reading public. The public has ... with the Chief Magistrate's prerogative upon any subject. He ... a fairy prince nor a knight errant, ... not called upon—in his official ... to avenge every wrong that may ... thetic ear. Much less is he ... anonymously or otherwise, to ... the city stories of ... which ought to be private investigated, when ... A person having such a ... furnish some guarantee ... fides, and his or her ... take every man, woman ... community into his confidence, ... reasons, we trust that ... of such literature, and ... in a bank.

... the Dominion Bank ... were greeted by Presi... Cashier Bethune ... statement. ... two five ... each, and ... and $40,000. ... year after deducting all ... $201,287.14, and the ... is now $1,020,000. The ... paid up is $1,500,000. ... stands on the top round of ... result of careful management ... and freedom from ... manipulations that so ... upon financial insti...

... is: in fact we ... it. By an over... authority—parliament ... authority together—it ... to be a fact that Ontario ... of the Dominion, that ... worth talking about, ... the Nova Scotia theory ... the effect that that Province ... *capita* than we do. ... don't believe a word of it; and might ... remind our Bluenose friends that their ... government taxation would look smaller if ... only did as we do—pay township and ... county demands out of municipal taxation. ... when we touch that we have our finger ... on the sore spot.

... portylum promises to do Canada a ... The Opposition organs are so ... to discredit Mr. Gladstone that ... as him of an intention to "throw ... over." If anything prevents him ... so it will be this accusation.

... Dian Diet has voted 71,000,000 ... ual purposes. It is not stated ... this diet is intended for the ...

... that fishery interview, Blaine ... that he didn't. The New ... ts that he did. When it ... n of veracity between the ... the New York organ of ... people will adapt one of ... phrases and say: "Burn ...

... wants to secede from Canada ... ton wants to secede from Nova ... Bluenoses must think ... nce lunch, from which every... y to take a piece. Still we ... Breton for feeling ashamed ... its Legislature.

... ge to move that the whale ... St. Lawrence, just below ... onday, he sent to Senator ... his month on fish ...

... Philadelphia Record makes some ... remarks with regard to overgrown ... The majority of readers want ... news. They do not like to ... through a page of padding to find a ... graph of fact. This applies especially ... men, who must almost literally ... they run. Condensed news and ... ments thereupon can be taken in ... with the morning coffee and toast, ... reader rises from his breakfast in ... of all the news of the day. Hand ... full of long articles, and he ... times to read more than one of ... that. This is what makes ... papers like The World ...

... from the Guelph Herald that ... birthday celebration in that ... lar lagerfest, the which was ... enjoyable because it was "agin" ... Visitors from Toronto to ... hilarious occasion confirm ... ments. It only remains ... Mercury to say that those ... prove the facts up to ...

... it every ... falling ... water, ... discov... emission ...

of articulate speech. This will render water an object of interest to those who at present have no use for it.

The St. John, N. B., Sun says that the output of the Nova Scotia coal mines has doubled since 1878. Will Mr. Secessionist please paste this in his mind.

We learn from the editor of the Mercury's pen that Mr. John Hogg has returned to Guelph from Australia.

The Chicago News moves a vote of thanks to the army for its industry in following Geronimo around and burying the dead with which he has a habit of strewing his trail. Miles' Sentens would be a good name for the force engaged in that grave business, we should say.

Ray, the Stratford defaulting bank teller, could not hide his light under a bushel in San Francisco. He makes confession, and will come home. If the many United States bank defaulters who are at present engaged in holding up the saloon bars of this country would go home the circle would be complete. But our neighbors are just as pig-headed about extradition as about everything else.

The Montreal Witness calls upon its allies to once more "pluck up courage and attack the N.P." It might as well counsel Jumbo's stuffed hide to take another whack at a railway train.

Concerning the seizure of the Canadian schooner Sisters the New York Sun remarks that it is only a case of goose and gander. We believe it was intended as an answer.

After all we should not be surprised at the Yankees seizing our Sisters. They often run away with one another's wives.

The London Advertiser is informed that a second edition of the Winnipeg boom is agitating Vancouver City. The amiable gentleman who is anxious to let you in on the ground floor may soon be expected in Toronto. Men with money had better stay in the cellar.

The Globe says that the fishery trouble is one of "the results of flying in the face of Providence." We might regard this as profanity were it not for the position that Providence, Rhode Island, occupies on the map of the United States. Canada is not afraid of Providence, R.I.

That dashing guerilla, Don Carlos, notifies the baby King of Spain that the latter is an interloper who will be turned out of house and cradle at the earliest opportunity. As much good must make his babyship wish for an increased allowance of paregoric. Don Carlos had better ... somebody of his size, which he probably will if baby's grandpa of Vienna and grandma's big friend of Berlin catch him foolingaround that cradle.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

Five Thousand Dollars to Any Charitable Institution, if it Cannot be Done as it is Stated.

Rochester, N. Y., Union and Advertiser.

Friends of Ex-President Arthur are very much disquieted.

Of course he is not going to die! He is in the hands of a very particular physician.

His doctor does not call it Bright's disease! No, it is stomach disorder that he is suffering from now, and every few hours he takes a cold, and from time to time many other symptoms are developed. These symptoms the public should know are really secondary to Bright's Disease.

His physicians say that everything that medical skill can do for him is being done. This is not so!

This case is a prominent one because the General is an ex-President; and yet there are thousands of farmers quietly dying, in their farm houses, of secondary symptoms of Bright's Disease, called by every other conceivable name; thousands of workmen, likewise dying, leaving helpless families; hundreds of thousands in all walks of life who have sickened, and are likewise dying, helpless victims of powerless physicians.

Eight years ago a very well known gentleman was about to enter upon large commercial transactions. His medical adviser quietly dropped into his office one day and told his confidential clerk that he would be dead in three months, and that he ought to settle up his business affairs at once!

That man is alive and well to-day, yet he was given up as incurable with the same disease that is killing General Arthur!

Our reporter met this gentleman yesterday and in conversation about this General's case, he said:

"I will give $5000 to any charitable institution in the State of New York, to be designated by the editor of the New York World, the editor of the Buffalo News and W. E. Disselburgh of the Troy Times, if Warner's safe cure (taken according to my directions) which cured me eight years ago, cannot cure General Chester A. Arthur of Bright's disease from which he is suffering."

"Now I want you to understand," he said, "that we do not profess to make new kidneys, but we do know from personal experience and from the experience of many thousands of similar cases, that we can stop the consumption of the kidneys. Many a man has gone through life with one kidney without inconvenience. Thousands of people have lived a majority of their life with one lung. They did not have a new lung made. We do not make new kidneys, but if the kidney is not consumed too much we can stop disease and prolong life if taken in time."

This offer comes from H. H. Warner, proprietor of Warner's safe cure, of this city.

Mr. Warner also said: "My dear sir, there are Governors, Senators, Presidential candidates, members of Congress, prominent men and women all over the country whom I personally know have been cured of disease, such as General Arthur suffers from, by our Warner's safe cure, but owing to the circles in which they move they do not care to give public testimonial to the fact."

Mr. Warner is interested in General Arthur's case because he is personally acquainted with him, and he says that it is a shame that any man should be allowed to die under the operation of old-fashioned powerful cathartics, which have no curative effects, rather than that a modern, conceded specific for kidney disease whose worth is acknowledged world-wide, should save him.

"If you doubt the efficacy of Warner's safe cure," say the proprietors, "ask your friends and neighbors about it. This is asking but little. They can tell you all you want to know."

"We have kept a standing offer before the public for four years," says Mr. Warner, "that we will give $5000 to any person who can successfully dispute the genuineness, so far as we know, of the testimonials we publish, and none have done it."

Were General Arthur a poor man, unable to be left "in the hands of his physician," he would use that great remedy, as many thousands of others have done, and get well. How absurd then for people to say that everything that can be done is being done for the ex-President, when the one successful remedy in the world that has cured, or that can cure, a case like his, has not been used by them.

A Midnight Alarm.

—There is scarcely any fright more alarming to a mother than the ominous sound of croup—so liable at the hour of night. When Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam (for the throat and lungs) is at hand, croup and distressing coughs lose half their terrors. It cures coughs, asthma and bronchitis. 246

THE IRISH QUESTION.

BY R. W. PHIPPS.

The Irish people, by a large majority—many of them Protestants—by the voice of a large majority of their elected members of Parliament—many of them Protestants—demand, it appears, a local parliament, and certain powers of self-government. It is surely, under these circumstances, illogical to argue that the granting their requests would inaugurate any system in Ireland injurious to the Protestant religion, or to the free exercise of his rights in Ireland. If any persons are more peculiarly sensitive of their position on such matters than others, they are Irish Protestants. They would not agitate for their own injury, and it is impossible to imagine that they are not as well aware as any persons can be of the probable results of the measure they so earnestly demand.

The Irish Parliament concurred in its own final dissolution, and in the transference of Irish Parliamentary proceedings to England, by a vote influenced by bribery so gross, so open, and so general as to have rendered impossible to the historian either its denial or its defence. Without any suspicion of bribery, the Irish representatives now demand that it be re-transferred. If it were in any degree excusable to allow the transfer on the authority of the first, surely it would be utterly inexcusable to deny it when demanded by the second.

Some declare that the proposed change would weaken the British Empire. But surely every fact goes to show that the effect would be exactly opposite, and that it would greatly strengthen that Empire. A very large majority of the Irish people declare, speaking on matters of which none can be better informed than they, that the present state of affairs is most injurious to their prosperity, and that the proposed change will greatly benefit them in every respect. The discontent of Ireland, constantly exciting hostility to England, has been most justly considered a source of danger to the Empire. That it is so considered, its garrison of many thousand soldiers proves. What is more likely to continue this dangerous hostility than a continued refusal of that which they consider their chief political necessity, and the enforced permanence of that which they count the principal obstacle to their progress? What better way can there be to strengthen the Empire than to render a large and unprosperous portion prosperous, to render the same portion contented instead of discontented—in one word, loyal instead of disloyal, and in circumstances rendering them capable of effectively proving their loyalty?

The demands they make are not in themselves unusual or strange—such have been granted with no ill effect to other subordinate nationalities; they are simply that a local government shall manage local affairs.

It is said that the condition of Irish Protestants would be injured. This might certainly be answered sufficiently by the fact that many well-informed Irish Protestants have joined the movement, and that they would not move for their own injury. It is also answered by the well known fact that, in all countries, Protestants find it perfectly possible and easy to reside, that they do so reside, live there long periods or for life, do business or accumulate fortunes there, without any obstacle to either from the much superior number of Roman Catholics around; and that it is utterly absurd to suppose they could not do so in Ireland, being there in large numbers, and in connection with and under ultimate protection of, as they must be in any scheme of home government—the powerful central government close at hand. Even if the Catholic population possessed power of injury, which they would not, they would not possess the will; their will would be directly opposite, for no country desires to drive away wealthy residents, but to retain them.

The case of Jews, disliked as usurers, who deal in nothing but money, is an exception. So with an absentee landlord, who spends his money elsewhere. But what rather suggests itself is that when the feeling of foreign domination and foreign partizanship is removed, which there is every chance under Home Rule would take place, the question of religion being no longer embittered by its connection with that of separate nationality, would fade from view, and that both parties, looking on Ireland as their home, would strive to advance its prosperity. Each party would view the other as fellow-citizens. Now, there is a very different feeling. It should be remembered that in nearly all countries these creeds have violently clashed while political reasons underlaid the strife, and that when these are removed, no occasion of discord is found to remain.

An objection to investing the Irish with powers of home government has been that they are said to be priest-ridden. Undoubtedly, their clergymen have possessed much influence in their temporal affairs. This was, during the execution of the severe laws of former days, almost an inevitable occurrence. Oppressed on many sides, the peasant looked for guidance to him who was, possibly, his only educated friend. But this decreases exactly as its necessity is removed. It is not so in the United States. It would not be so in Ireland were self-government in local hands. It would not be so, because it is not in nature that it should. When the layman benefits by priestly assistance in temporal affairs, he seeks it. It gives him a strength he had not without. When, in a condition of greater independence, that clerical assistance and advice would be an injury—when it tends to deprive him of a strength he has, he does not seek it. Political independence and clerical interference cannot flourish together in a country like Ireland, which, owing to its school system, is no longer an ignorant one. What the National Schools have done cannot be undone.

The French of the last century might have been called priest-ridden; so might within the last half century the Italians. So, while in Ireland, might the Roman Catholics at present resident in the United States. So, before the time of Henry the Eighth, might our own English ancestors. To none of these four can the term be now applied, and for this reason: They have gained political freedom, and just in proportion as the citizen obtains this, so much more is he independent of the political aid of his spiritual adviser. It clings long in Quebec; but that is an island of tradition fearing a deluge of innovation. The case is different and unique.

The Irish are what centuries of repression have made them—banded together, as far as their means allow, against their repressors, but to make them friends a different course is necessary; and, though various suggestions have been made concerning their possible hostile usage of the powers they demand, all reason points the other way. Much has been said of the danger to England of a hostile and powerful Ireland. Of the two, Ireland, it should not be forgotten, would be in ten times the greater danger, and so much the more interested in being friendly.

They would, it is said, be the allies of America, or of France, or of some European country. How could they prosper as either? The North have their linens, but the whole discontented portion of Ireland have little or nothing to sell to either. France and America are nations producing the same agricultural products as Ireland, and as cheaply or more cheaply. Ireland's future depends on her friendship with England, in two most important ways—two ways and no more—two ways which there is neither avoiding or ignoring. England is her market, so far as she remains agricultural—a market she cannot replace elsewhere. England must supply her coal, if she is to be to any important extent manufacturing—a supply she could by no means profitably obtain elsewhere. What prospect would Ireland have as the ally of a foreign nation against England? It could only exist with one purpose—to aid such a nation to attack England, and could only result in one way, she making Ireland the theatre of a war in which friend and foe would in succession devastate her territory—a war in which she must lose much, and could only gain, if successful, an independence complete in but one thing—the opportunity of decaying unmolested. In five years after such success her every street would be grass-grown.

Ireland, under Home Rule, is likely to be an Ireland freed of religious feuds. These have been perpetuated by the fact that for hundreds of years a minority of Protestants ruled the country by the force of English influence, and that this minority and their backers in England were responsible for the oppression which all admit. Naturally the numerous Catholics leagued against the few Protestants, superior to themselves ... foreign force. Naturally, they poured their tale of wrongs into the ear of the priest, their nearest, often their only friend, and friend above the ranks of those whose sympathy could avail them nothing. But what need will there be for all this now? The Protestants will no longer be a garrison holding the land for a foreign race. They will be part and parcel of the Irish people, and their prosperity will be dependent on the prosperity of the rest of their fellow-citizens.

Suppose the States, in sympathy with a minority here, largely landlords, had long governed us in Canada by an armed force, guided by the American Congress. What has occurred in Ireland would, modified perhaps somewhat in action, have occurred here. All political hopes would have merged in that of removing the oppression. The same deadlock in legislation would exist here. Our members would have acted as turbulently in Washington as theirs in London. Agrarian outrages would have occurred. The law would have been defied. Well, remove the trouble; sever the link. Give us our own Parliament again in Ottawa. All would have changed again, and there would be as little disaffection as now.

What reason could the Catholics have, these troubles removed, to annoy their Protestant neighbors? None whatever; but the strongest reasons for living in unity with them. Some of these reasons are as follows:

They would frequently need Protestants to represent them in the Irish Parliament, as they now send them to the English. In their ranks are many of the wealthy, the intelligent, the mentally active of the land. To lose them—to exercise any pressure which could induce them to emigrate—would be utterly suicidal. It is by them that Ireland must prosper, if she prosper, in commerce, arts or agriculture. On equal terms, the consciousness of foreign supremacy removed, there would be no occasion for any of the too-long existing mutual jealousies and heartburnings. Religion, ceasing to be a mark of national distinction, would cease to be a cause of quarrel. Priests would cease to be political confidants—ministers cease to be political preachers. No Irish Catholic would move in the direction of annoying those whose residence in the country would give them capital, erect factories, build shipping, improve harbors, furnish employment, which otherwise would not exist. They would not, for their interest. They could not, for the proximity of England. In every way, the minority would be secure.

Home Rule would not increase Catholic numerical superiority, but tend strongly to decrease it. In a short time, whatever powers an Irish Parliament may start with, it will obtain some means of encouraging Irish manufactures, and making at home much which they import from England now. This may be done by a tariff, or by bounties; but, however secured, it could have but one effect, namely, the English capital, now employed in England in manufacturing for Ireland, will be employed in Ireland for the same purpose. Many Englishmen will accompany it, and, from their influx, while becoming more energetic, business-like and independent, Ireland, partly Protestant, would become, probably, more Protestant.

What is wanted in Ireland is not so much division of land in the country as greater abundance of employment in the towns. It is very doubtful whether it is best that Irish small farmers should be encouraged to cultivate patches of stony mountain or barren heath, wasting, in obtaining a scanty existence, efforts which elsewhere would render them independently rich. They do not stay there of choice, but for want of choice. In America, where cities furnish work, the Irish occupy no such fields. An Irish Parliament could remedy this without incurring the obloquy of foreign oppression. It could do much more. It could carry out the ideas long ago given to the world by Irish thinkers from Swift till now. It could greatly aid Ireland in every way, that is, with the concurrence of England, with whose future the whole future of Ireland is bound up. Outside of it, she has none. As to her being in any sense whatever the ally of Catholic nations to the prejudice of Britain it is impossible, for such an attempt, as I before stated, and as any one can see, would instantly deprive her of her market and of her source of capital, and give her none in return. If she bring English capital to her aid, encourage commerce, manufacture, and such agriculture as is profitable, great possibilities are before her. All this can be well done by an Irish—can only be ill done, or not done at all, by an English—parliament.

One—perhaps it may be called the chief—cause of Ireland's troubles is that her resources are largely unused. Her seas swarm with fish, yet the men employed in fishing decreased from 100,000 in 1846 to 24,000 in 1880, while her markets are largely supplied with cured fish from Scotland and the Isle of Man. Her industry, chiefly in Ulster, is large, many million dollars' worth of linen manufactures having been sent thence to Britain in a year. Her agriculture is still very poor, but capable of immense extension. It suffers by small farms, little capital and fear of rent raising, if improvements are made. The new Land Act ('81) should improve this, but old theories is often beyond the poor farmer's reach. There are other factories—cotton, woollen, jute, silk and the worked muslin trade, but the number of hands is much inferior to those employed in the linen making. But the conclusion is—Ireland could, by proper management, greatly increase her employment in and income from the field, the workshop and the sea. But no distant hand can do this.

Ireland is capable of development, of supporting comfortably a much larger population, of becoming a source of strength to Britain instead of a weakness, a firm ally instead of a possible foe, a contented nation instead of a discontented one. My nation, my race, was ever rebellious when well treated by their central government. The favored class is always the patriotic, the oppressed race the rebellious. It is of vital importance to the British Empire that Ireland be loyal; that loyalty there is no means of securing but by yielding their demand for home government. He who opposes it may imagine himself a friend to Britain, but his idea would do her great injury. The concession may be retarded; it cannot be prevented. When it is granted, Britain will be freed from the greatest danger which has ever threatened her existence, and will have gained the most powerful ally she has ever known.

A Golden Opinion.

—Mrs. Wm. Allan of Acton declares that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy in the world for colds, croup, sore throat, burns, scalds and other painful complaints. Her opinion is well founded. 246

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26.

Consols are unchanged at 101 11-16.

A cable to Cox & Co. quotes Hudson Bay at 62¾, and Northwest Land at 72s 6d.

Oil opened at 64½, and closed at 65 1-16.

Chicago despatches to Cox & Co. read: "Market firm on good buying."

"New York reports wheat firmer in tone with two loads bought for export."

The local Stock Market this morning was more active, and prices generally firm. Montreal rose ¾ to 206¾ bid, and Ontario was 116½ bid. Toronto easier at 126 bid, and Merchants' rose ½ to 121½ bid. Commerce steady, with sales of 50 shares at 121, 40 at 120¾, and 25 at 120½. Imperial declined ¼ in bid, and Federal was steady, with buyers at 159. Dominion sold at 238½ for 40 shares, and Standard was 125 bid. Hamilton 1 lower, at 132 bid, without sellers. Loan and miscellaneous shares quiet and firm. British American Assurance was 113 bid, and Western 134½. Gas firm at 183½ bid, and Montreal Telegraph was wanted at 127½. Northwest Land firmer at 74½ bid. Canada Permanent Loan was firm at 203½ bid, and 32 shares of Imperial Savings sold at 116. London and Canadian sold at 152 for 50 shares, and National Investment at 105¾ for 20 and at 105 for 80 shares. Land Security was 165½ bid, and Huron and Erie 163. Dominion Savings rose ¼ to 111 bid. The afternoon sales were: Merchants', 5 at 121¼; Commerce, 60 at 120¾, 20 at 120¾; Imperial, 15 at 134½; Federal, 10, 30, 10 at 159½, 50, 20 at 159½; Dominion, 20 at 238½; Standard, 1 at 125; British America, 10 at 113¾, 20 at 114, 20, 6 at 113¾; Gas, 7 at 183¾, 30 at 184; Northwest Land, 25 at 74, 50 at 74.

Sales on the Montreal Stock Exchange: Montreal xd., 25 at 206¾; Commerce, 50 at 120¾; Montreal Telegraph, 25 at 127, 25 at 126¾, 50 at 126¾, 50 at 126¾, 150 at 126; Richelieu, 25 at 74¾; 50 at 74¼; Passenger, 125 at 153¾, 50 at 153¾; Passenger, 125 at 153¼, 50 at 153¾, 50 at 154¼, 25 at 154¾, 21 at 154.

Toronto Stock—Closing Prices.

Montreal, 209¼, 208; Ontario, 116¼, 115¾; Toronto, 127, 126; Merchants', 121¾, 121; Commerce, 121, 120¾; Imperial, 136, 134¾; Federal, 159¾, 159; Dominion, 238¾, 238¼; Standard, 126¼, 125; Hamilton, buyers 132; British America, 114¼, 113¾; Western Assurance, 136¾ 134¾; Consumers' Gas, 184¾, 184; Dominion Telegraph, buyers 83; Montreal Telegraph, 127¼, 126¾; Northwest Land Company, 76, 74¾; Toronto Debenture (last issue), 104¼, 103; Canada Permanent, 203, 203½; Freehold, buyers 103; Western Canada, buyers 137; Union, 136¼, 133; Canada Landed Credit, 128¼, 128¾; R. & L. Loan Association, buyers 110; Imperial S. and Investment, 116, 115¾; Farmers' Loan and Savings, 120, 115; London and Canada L. & A., 153, 152; National Investment, 106¾, 105¾; Peoples' Loan, buyers 110; The Land Security Co., buyers 165¼; Manitoba Loan, sellers 100; Huron & Erie, buyers 163; Dominion Savings & Loan, 117½, 117.

Street Market.

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were fair and prices easy. About 500 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 78c for spring and fall, and at 68c for goose. Barley is purely nominal in price. Oats steady, with sales of 200 bushels at 32c to 36c. Peas sold at 56c a bushel for two loads, and rye is nominal at 52c to 55c. Hay dull, and prices steady; 20 loads sold at $12 to $12.25 a ton for timothy, and at $9 to $11 for clover. Straw steady, two loads selling at $9 to $10.50 a ton. Hogs steady, at $6.50 to $6.75 for light ones for butchers' use. Beef, $4.50 to $6 for forequarters, and $6.50 to $10 for hindquarters. Mutton, $5 to $6.50.

St. Lawrence Market.

The market was moderately active and prices unchanged. We quote: Beef, 12c to 15c; sirloin steak, 14c to 16c; round roast steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 7c to 9c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c. Butter, lb. rolls, 14c to 16c; large rolls, 12c to 13c; inferior, 10c to 11c. Lard, 10c; cheese, 9c to 11c; bacon, 9c to 11c; eggs, 12c to 13c; turkeys, 75c to $1.50; chickens, per pair, 65c to 85c; geese, ... to ... c; ducks, ... to ... c; potatoes, per bag, 60c to 65c; cabbages, per dozen, 50c to $1; onions per bag, $1.00 to $1.25; apples, per barrel, $1 to $1.75; beets, per peck, 15c; carrots, per bag, 40c to 45c; turnips, per bag, 30c to 40c; Rhubarb, per dozen, 20c to 25c.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9¼c, New Orleans 9 7-16c. Flour—Receipts 15,000 bbls, dull and weak; sales 12,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 356,000 bush, exports 130,000 bush; spot firm; options weak, declined ½c to ¾c, later rallied stronger and advanced ½c to 1c, closing weak, with a reaction of ½c to ¾c; sales 11,813,000 bush future, 240,000 bush spot; No. 2 Chicago 88½c to 89c, No 2 red 89½c afloat, No. 1 red 92c; No 1 white 91c, No. 2 red May 84½c to 84¾c, June 84½c to 85 11-16c. Corn—Receipts 196,000 bush, spot ½c to 2c and options ½c to 1½c higher, closing weaker; exports 44,800 bush; sales 968,000 bush future, 130,000 bush spot; No 2 47c to 47½c in store, No. 2 May 47½c to 48c, June 45½c to 46½c. Oats—Receipts 38,300 bush; ¼ to 1c lower; sales 140,000 bush future, 112,000 bush spot; No. 2 36½c to 36¾c, mixed western 37c to 39c, No. 2 May 36½c to 36¾c, June 35½c to 35¾c. Sugar quiet; refining 4½c to 5c, standard "A" 5c, cut loaf and crushed 6¾c, powdered 6½c to 6¾c, granulated 6 5-16c.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened weak and lower, rallied and closed unsteady at ½c net higher than yesterday; sales ranged: May 73½c to 74c, June 73½c to 74¼c, July 75½c to 76½c, No. 2 spring 76c. Corn steady; cash 33¾c, May 33½c to 33¾c, June 35½c to 36¼c. Oats steady; cash 27½c, May 27½c to 27¾c, June 27½c to 28¼c. Pork quiet and easy; cash and June $8.40 to $8.45, July $8.55 to $8.62½. Lard steady; cash and June $5.87½ to $5.90; July $5.95 to $5.97½. Short rib sides easier. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders $4.25 to $4.38. Receipts—Flour 12,000 bbls, wheat 7000 bush, corn 181,000 bush, oats 272,000 bush, rye 1000 barley 19,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 13,000 bbls, wheat 101,000 bush, corn 86,000 bush, oats 60,000 bush, rye 3000 bush, barley none.

TOLEDO, May 26.—Wheat, 78½c to 81½c for cash, 79½c for May, 79½c for June, 79½c for July, 80½c for August, 81c for September. Corn unchanged. Oats nominal.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 26.—Wheat—Market dull. Sales 2000 bushels white State at 85c to 86c. Corn—Market unchanged; No. 2 yellow at 47½c. Oats—Unchanged; white state at 42c. Barley—Market quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 75c, No. 2 extra Canada at 80c. Rye—Held at 88c in bond. Canal freights are—Wheat and peas, 5½c; corn and rye, 5c; barley, 4½c to New York; lumber, $1.60 to Albany; $2.75 to New York. Lake receipts—Corn 16,000 bushels, lumber, 803,000 feet.

BEERSOHM'S DESPATCHES—London, May 26.—Floating cargoes—Wheat slow; maize nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat slow; maize quiet. American—Nothing doing. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize dull. Good cargoes No. 1 California wheat off coast 35s, was 33s 6d. London—Good shipping No. 1 California wheat, just shipped, etc., 35s, was 35s 6d; ditto, nearly due, 33s, was 33s 6d. Arrivals off coast—Wheat, large; maize, nil. English and French country markets a turn easier. Imports to the United Kingdom for the past week—Wheat 250,000 cs 255,000 qrs, maize 130,000 cs 135,000 qrs, flour 105,000 cs 116,000 bbls. The weather in England is showery. Liverpool—Spot wheat weak, maize quiet and steady. No. 1 California 7s 3d, No. 2 7s, both 1d cheaper. American red winter 7s 4d, white Michigan 7s 2d, both unchanged; spring 7s 1d, 1d cheaper; maize 4s 3½d, flour 8s 7d, both unchanged. Paris—Wheat rather easier, flour firm.

STOCKS, SHARES AND DEBENTURES.

ROBERT COCHRAN,

Member of the Toronto Stock Exchange, 6 York Chambers, Toronto. Correspondent of Norton and Worthington, Chicago. Grain and Provisions bought and sold. 246

J. I. EVANS,

(Over 7 years with A. & S. Nordheimer). Tuner, Repairer and Regulator of Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, Etc. 26 and 27 UNION LOAN BUILDINGS. Toronto street, Toronto. ADVICE TO PURCHASERS.

THE MOST POPULAR AND Reliable Brands OF 1886 CIGARS IN CANADA.

Smokers will further their own interests by insisting upon having either of the following brands, manufactured only by S. DAVIS & SONS:

"MADRE E' HIJO," 10c., 3 for 25c. and 15c. Straight.

"El Padre," 10c.

"Modern," 10c.

"Cable," 5c.

NAVIGATION.

EUROPE! STATE LINE, For Glasgow and Belfast. Reduced fares to Liverpool and London. STATE OF ALABAMA, THURSDAY June 3rd, 7.00 A.M.

GUION LINE, For Queenstown and Liverpool. S.S. ARIZONA 8 a.m. June 1st, 4 p.m. Early application for berths is desirable to secure the best locations. BARLOW CUMBERLAND, 25 YONGE STREET.

WHITE STAR LINE Royal Mail Steamers New York to Liverpool, via Queenstown. May 29th, Germanic, 4 p.m. May 27th, Republic, 12.30 p.m. June 3rd, Britannic, 4 p.m. These steamers are fitted throughout with the Sienien's Swan electric light, and are celebrated for the speed and regularity of their passages. From their great sail power they are unusually steady in rough weather, and this, with their perfect ventilation, renders sea-sickness comparatively rare. An extreme southerly course is followed, and no attempt is made at competitive passages, comfort and safety being considered paramount to all other considerations. For rates, etc., apply to the local agents of the line, or to T. W. JONES, General Canadian Agent, 28 York st., Toronto. 246

COLONIAL EXHIBITION

SERIES OF SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO GLASGOW, Liverpool, London, Belfast and Londonderry. VERY LOWEST RATES, SINGLE & RETURN. Early application for Staterooms very necessary. For further information apply to GEO. N. MORRISON, General Steamship and Real Estate Agent, *Room 15, Millichamp's Buildings, 31 Adelaide street east, Toronto.* 246

ENGLAND Single and Excursion Tickets by NATIONAL, ANCHOR AND State Steamship Lines. CHEAPEST LINES CROSSING ATLANTIC. For tickets, berths and all information apply to A. F. WEBSTER, *56 YONGE STREET.* 246

Niagara Navigation Co. PALACE STEAMER 'CHICORA' IN CONNECTION WITH New York Central and Michigan Central Railways. Until further notice steamer "CHICORA" will leave Yonge street wharf daily (Sundays excepted) 7 a.m. for Niagara and Lewiston. Tickets &c. at A. F. WEBSTER, & Co., 56 Yonge street. 40 Yonge street. 110 King street west. 24 York street. BARLOW CUMBERLAND, 25 Yonge.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, The Old and Popular Rail Route to MONTREAL, DETROIT, CHICAGO, And all Principal Points in CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. It is Positively the Only Line from Toronto Running the Celebrated *Pullman Palace Sleeping and Parlor Cars.* SPEED, SAFETY, CIVILITY. Toronto to Chicago in 14 Hours. Best and Quickest Route to Manitoba, British Columbia and the Pacific Coast. FOR FARES, Time Tables, Tickets and General Information, apply at the City Ticket Offices, Cor. King and Yonge, and 20 York street, Toronto. Telephone Nos. 434 and 435. 246 P. J. SLATTER, City Pass. Agt.

PETER McINTYRE, 27 ADELAIDE ST. EAST. Steamboat & Excursion Agent. Arrangements made for Picnics and Excursions to any of the Parks in the vicinity of Toronto, Hamilton, or Newburgh.

BLACK WALNUT! TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 1ST JUNE NEXT, for the purchase of the following articles of Black Walnut now in the building on the northeast corner of Bay and Front streets, the former residence of the late Hon. Robert Baldwin:

6 Mantel Pieces, 9 Windows and Fittings, Shutters to 9 Windows, 6 Doors, 1 Set Folding Doors, Skirting Board to 4 rooms in hall. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. MORRIS & McNAB, Solicitors, 15 Toronto Street.

Felice Paris. THE BEST KID GLOVE in Canada for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. SOLE AGENTS: Paris Kid Glove Store. TORONTO, 23 King St. West. MONTREAL, 522 St. James St.

TORONTO SHOE COMPANY HEADQUARTERS 144 146 148 KING ST. E. TORONTO. ECONOMY - CONVENIENCE - COMFORT. THE GREAT ONE PRICE CASH ESTABLISHMENT.

MEN'S Department. Very large and complete assortment of HAND AND MACHINE MADE GOODS Canadian and American. Our $2 Laced Boot, best value in the Dominion. Our $2.50 Laced Boot, hand made, sizes B. F. and M. widths. Our stock of Men's Low Shoes cheaper than ever, from 75c to $4.50. 246 ALL NEW GOODS

We Have a Few Pairs OF THOSE LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE German Felt Slippers Left, which we are Closing Out at COST PRICE. 46

Perfect Fitting BOOTS & SHOES. ELEGANT, COMFORTABLE, DURABLE. W. PICKLES, 328 YONGE STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES. LADIES' FRENCH KID BOOTS, TURNED SOLES, FOR $3, WORTH $4. LADIES' CALF KID BOOTS, TURNED SOLES, FOR $2, WORTH $3. These are Extra Value. See them Before Purchas. J. W. M'ADAM, 68 QUEEN STREET WEST. COR. TERAULEY STREET.

BETTS', BETTS', BETTS'. You bet there will be no flies in Betts' Restaurant this Summer for he has got REVOLVING FANS worked by hydraulic power, which keeps the Restaurant free from flies and nice and cool, so that you can enjoy a good hot dinner in a flyless, cool room for 25 cents. The only Restaurant where the fans are in operation in Canada and the best dinner for 25 cents in the country. Go.

BOARD, $3 Per Week (Sunday included). *Furnished Rooms to Rent on the Premises. Imported and Domestic Cigars kept.* 246 TED BETTS, PROPRIETOR, *51 KING STREET EAST.*

AUSTEN, Late of Queen street east, has remove to 2 RICHMOND EAST, corner of Yonge, where will be found a full line of English and Canadian Tweeds, Suitings, Overcoatings etc.

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ADAMS' CLOTHING FACTORY *327 Queen Street West.* Five thousand pairs pants strong, durable, well made, $1.25, $1.50, $2. English Silk and Worsted Tweed, $3 and $3.50, made to measure, same price. Fifteen hundred Boys' Suits from one dollar. Youth's and Men's Suits $3, $3.50. Strong Tuft Wool Tweed Suits, $7 all made, $6, usual price ten. Single coats. Odd vests at just what they will fetch. Suits to measure in every variety and made best, twelve and thirteen dollars, cheaper in Canada: come and see them. Seventeen hundred hats, new styles and shapes, $1 and $1.50, just half Yonge street prices. Sweats cut to measure, any length, less than wholesale prices; cut free. 456

MACDONALD'S FOR SPRING CLOTHING, LATEST STYLES. QUALITY AND FIT GUARANTEED. 246 A. MACDONALD 355 YONGE ST. Opp. Elm.

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