THE TORONTO WORLD.

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W. F. MACLEAN.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1884.

The Cornwall Case.

The daily mention, without explanation, in the cable despatches of what is called "the Cornwall case," has naturally aroused great curiosity as to what the pother is all about. The case is a most extraordinary one—so extraordinary that it defies detail—and none the less remarkable that the parties accused of making Dublin a sort of Gomorrah are mostly government officials, and all members of what is termed "society."

William O'Brien is the youngest member of the Irish national parliamentary party, and one of the most aggressive of that pugnacious band. Because of this he became the object of a good deal of official attention from detectives in particular and the servants of Dublin castle in general. He revenged himself upon the official classes, from the lord lieutenant down, by raking them in his paper, United Ireland. During the progress of this vendetta he accused a superintendent of police named French, and one Cornwall, secretary of the Dublin postoffice, of certain Turkish practices from which, as a distinguished writer has said, "history averts her eyes." The accused brought actions for libel and the defendant pleaded justification. Presuming that a number of witnesses did not perjure themselves, the evidence reveals a state of affairs in what has hitherto been considered respectable Dublin circles that would not be tolerated among heathen savages. The jury believed the evidence and O'Brien was acquitted in the Cornwall case. Such was the effect of the exposure that French's counsel withdrew his case upon the plea that he is suffering from softening of the brain, and the authorities felt constrained to arrest Cornwall. Dr. Fernandez of the Coldstream Guards, and others implicated by the evidence in the libel suit.

The accused all possess powerful friends, and will hardly be committed except upon the clearest evidence. Whatever the outcome of their trials may be, the undoubted effect so far has been to intensify the popular dislike for the official classes, and to give aid and comfort to those who have always claimed that the Dublin government buildings are sinks of iniquity as well as centres of tyranny.

Such is the present status of "the Cornwall case." It is not an edifying matter to discuss, but as one that is daily mentioned it demands outlining, so that future mere mention of its phases may suffice to indicate all that is necessary or proper for the news-loving public to know about it.

Cattle Monopolists in the Far West.

Over a vast region in the far west, stretching along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains from Mexico all the way to the Canadian border, there is serious trouble brewing between the ranchmen and the settlers. Of late years both these classes have been vigorously crowding and pushing their way into the region indicated; the crowding increases every year, and every year brings us nearer to the time when the inevitable collision must come. The ranchmen were the first in the field and their custom has been to use as grazing grounds just as many square miles of territory as they required, without leave or license asked from anybody. In some cases they have gone so far as to seize upon very large limits, putting a wire fence all the way around, and giving it out that any one poking his nose inside would be in danger of being made to stop a bullet. Frequently settlers already in possession have had their humble homes destroyed and have themselves been driven off by gangs of "cowboys" armed to the teeth. According to the most recent accounts gleaned from American papers, however, the settlers from their increasing numbers are beginning to feel more of their own importance; and soon, in all probability, it will be the other party's ox that is gored. In many portions of these disputed hunting grounds the settlers have been meeting together and preparing for concerted action; and ominous suggestions have been dropped of how easy it would be to fire the grass at a hundred points at once, and so drive out the cattle, cowboys and all. It looks as if Uncle Sam would soon have to stand the expense of a pretty strong mounted force in order to keep the peace in the far west.

Two things there are which have recently caused the feeling of opposition among the settlers to be greatly intensified: One is the many purchases of enormous tracts of land by English noblemen, capitalists and syndicates, whose aim appears to be to establish in free America as much as possible of the land monopoly which is breeding so much trouble in the British islands. Within a comparatively short time more than twenty-five million acres in the far west have been sold, out-and-out, by the American government to enterprising Britishers, who look upon these large tracts of dirt cheap land as the best investment they can make of their "British gold." That the land should be thus gobbled up is resented by the settlers as an injury; and it will add a strong element of bitterness to the approaching contest.

Another circumstance is the extraordinary efforts now being made to get the British government to permit the importation of cattle from the American far west, provided they are sent by the northern or Canadian route, thus avoiding the eastern states altogether. The remarkable fact is coming out that already wealthy Englishmen who have invested in American cattle grounds are numerous enough and influential enough to obtain a hearing in the highest quarters in London, and to put the import cattle trade in a new aspect there, one which it never had before.

The time must come when in Canada, too, the question between ranchemen and settlers will have to be met and faced by the powers that be. We may make up our minds that this particular difficulty, though on a smaller scale, is coming for ourselves as well as for our neighbors.

The Globe improves what is proverbially the dull and silly season to write down our manufacturing centres, which are described as being generally in a very bad way. We fail to see that if such were the fact it should call for gratuitous advertisement, or should furnish a Canadian editor with food for satisfactory reflection; but the chances are that these statements are grossly exaggerated. A prominent citizen of Dundas assures us that such is the case as regards that town. Other towns will probably be heard from to the same effect.

New York city is experiencing a warm wave just now, and the Herald says that the hot spell will probably last a week or more, as there are no cold waves in sight in the quarter whence these refrigerators come. The allusion is to Manitoba, we suppose.

Yesterday, in the British house of commons, the colonial under secretary made an important statement. He said that the government was ready to confirm the Queensland scheme for the confederation of the Australian colonies and the annexation of New Guinea and other Pacific islands, as soon as the colonists have finally determined upon the necessary steps to accomplish this. This is another recognition in Downing street of the rights of the colonies to have a national policy of their own, in more ways than one. Evidently the cause progresses, but our old fogies in Canada "can't see it."

Now that the contract for the repairing of the fire alarm boxes has been awarded to a reliable firm competent to carry out the full terms of their tender, it is to be hoped that Chairman Farley and the fire and gas committee will lose no time in having the work completed. Immediate action ought to be taken.

It has been proposed to hold the demonstration in favor of Mr. Mowat and the unveiling of the George Brown monument on the same day. We do not think the suggestion a good one. It would be pleasing to neither side. Moreover, conservatives who were contributors to the Brown memorial would not care to see the unveiling of the statue connected with any other demonstration.

The story is revived of a quarrel between Davitt and Parnell upon the question of land nationalization, in which the latter places no present confidence. There has as yet been no open rupture, but should it come to that there can be but little doubt that the conservative instincts of the bulk of the Irish clergy and people would sustain the leader of the parliamentary party. It is indicative of the man's cool character that he has not been moved by the agitation against the house of lords, which is to him simply an interesting family quarrel, with which he has no personal concern.

It is a stubborn fact that no matter how lofty may be the pretensions of any political party, it cannot get along without the sinews of war, or in the vernacular dollars. The prohibitionists of the United States have discovered this much, and as they have no offices to promise, they have had recourse to the issue of certificates of stock in shares of ten dollars each, "dividends payable in heaven." The security is good, but the trouble is that some of the investors may never be able to reach the bank.

The reformers of Lennox having placed Mr. Hawley, ex-M. P. P., in the field, the conservatives will meet on Saturday next to select his opponent. It is doubtful if they can find a man as strong as the late Mr. Roe proved himself to be.

The Public Library.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I have just read the note of Observer in this morning's issue of The World making a most uncalled for attack upon Mr. Davey, the secretary of the public library, and must certainly say as a constant visitor to the central library that the vast majority of those who avail themselves of the privileges of the library will consider the motive of such attack malignant. A more efficient and genial man than the present secretary does not exist. As for the attempt to bolster up the qualifications of some of these raw, inexperienced girls, who have neither the manners or attainments of gentlewomen, at Mr. Davey's expense, the intelligent reading public will speedily form its own opinion.

Toronto, July 28. EX-LIBRARIAN.

The Bible in Schools

From the Ottawa Sun.

The introduction of the bible into our public school system would be to utterly destroy its efficiency. In a country like this, where there is no state church, what has the state to do with religious instruction?

Our public schools are open and free to all; and why should the children of a Jew, or a Mohammedan, or an infidel be instructed in a religion in which he does not believe?

What is the use of our bible classes and Sunday schools if our children are to receive religious instruction in the public schools at the expense of the state?

As it is at present, the mere opening of the exercises with prayer in our public schools does not a little to impair their efficiency. Were this done away with the excuse for separate schools would be swept away, and the Roman catholics and protestants would mingle together at the public schools, the result being that both would receive a better education than is possible under the present system.

In the maratime provinces they are far ahead of us in this respect. In Prince Edward island, for instance, the schools have been entirely secular for the last ten years. There are no separate schools there, and the public schools are attended by catholics and protestants alike. All work together harmoniously and in consequence the very best educational results possible are obtained.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the bigoted fanatics who seek to introduce religious instruction into our public schools will not succeed in their scheme, which can only result in the most disastrous manner to the educational interests of the province.

The Predominant Province.

From the Montreal Witness.

Ontario's advantages as to climate, fertility of soil, latitude and neighborhood with wealthy states south, are such as to make it certain that her population will be much more dense in proportion to her area than that of any other province. It is probable, therefore, that she will always be far the most powerful province in the dominion. The great danger will be that her predominant political power will be fatal to the good will which should unite and can only unite the provinces, and, therefore, to the unity of the dominion. It will be difficult for this confederation long to exist. The majority of the provinces are actuated by feelings of jealousy or resentment. Where one province becomes predominant these feelings are sure to arise. Jealousy of Prussia would split up the German empire if the different kingdoms were not forced together by outside pressure instead of being cemented by goodwill. In the case of the dominion the outside influences are all the other way. They are such as to attract the provinces to make other alliances. These influences are at work both in the maritime provinces and in the north-western provinces and should any mutually repellant influences which exist among the provinces be strengthened, the dominion will not hold together.

G. T. R. Stock.

From the London World.

We entirely share the opinion of some very shrewd people in the city, that the Grand Trunk railway has at last turned the corner of dark depression, and is entering the sunshine of more prosperous days. This may now seem a bold and somewhat extravagant assertion to make, but we make it not merely for the purpose of gratifying stockholders, but in the firm conviction that it will be shown to be well warranted by the future progressive earnings of the line.

For Old or Young.

—Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy for Cholera, Colic, Diarrhœa and Dysentery. No person is safe without it. 246

Hibernation of Reptiles.

Charles C. Abbott, writing in Science, asserts that the hibernation of reptiles varies much according to the severity of the winter. Many turtles take refuge in the deep holes of ponds, and Dr. Abbott asserts that, in the severest cold weather, he has caught snapping turtles, the musk turtle and the box mud turtle in deep holes and about large springs that discharge their waters on level ground. As fish have been found partly eaten when taken in nets in mid-water, Dr. Abbott concludes that the snapper takes an occasional meal. At the same time he does not deny that the species found active in winter hibernate under certain conditions, and that the other species of turtle hibernate. Snakes which live in water do not sleep so deep a winter sleep as do the black snake and others which frequent the uplands. The true water snake (Tropidonotus sipedon) may often be found in winter a foot or two beneath the sand of any spring-hole, and is not slow to swim off when thus disturbed. This species and the common garter-snake are the first to appear in the spring. The upland snakes may be liberally broken into pieces without giving evidence of life, so thoroughly torpid are they. Toads and tree-frogs, terrestrial and arboreal animals, are more sensitive to cold than the water-living frogs and salamanders. Frogs at the commencement of winter retreat to the bottoms of ponds and deep ditches; salamanders to the mud at the bottom of springs. All the kinds of frogs and three species of salamanders have been found in a hogshead sunk in the ground to collect the waters of a spring. They were sluggish, but not actually hibernating.

—D. Sullivan of Malcolm, Ont., writes: "I have been selling Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine I have ever sold. I consider it the only patent medicine that cures more than it is recommended to cure." Unprincipled persons are selling imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Do not be deceived.

Early Life of the Queen of Roumania.

Rushing down the stairs one day with her habitual impetuosity she slipped and would have fallen to the bottom had not a gentleman, who was ascending at the same moment, caught her in his arms. It was a fall laden with unexpected consequences, for she had fallen into the arms of her future husband. But as yet she was not to rest in them for good. The young princess evinced an almost savage dislike to matrimony, and in response to all proposals of marriage made to her replied: "I do not want to marry unless I can be queen of Roumania." The reply seemed a very safe one in those days, when Roumania had but just been founded, and only as a principality, under the boyard rule of the worthless Prince Couza. She little realized that later she would be taken at her word. Meantime she went home again to Wied, and resumed her offices in the sick-room and her studies; for until she was twenty-five, indeed until she married, Princess Elizabeth never ceased to take lessons. Meanwhile European public events were changing, a change destined to affect the "wild rose-bud of Wied," as her friends loved to call her. In 1868 Prince Charles of Hohenzollern had been chosen ruler of Roumania, and in the autumn of the next year he came to the Rhine to remind the Princess Elizabeth of her desire to rule over that kingdom. Even so it was a little while before she could consent to resign her fiercely cherished independence, but she yielded, and in November of the same year he took her to his home amid the Carpathians, after she had been united to him four times over, namely; According to the German civil code, according to the Lutheran, her own religion, according to the Roman catholic, which is his, and according to the rites of the Greek church, which is the creed of their kingdom. — From an article by Helen Zimmern, in the August Century.

ORIGIN OF THE CORSET.

A Sort of a Classical Institution—What They Used in Olden Times.

As long ago as the days of Greeks and Romans a slight elancee figure was admired and stoutness looked upon as a deformity, says the New York Star. Martial ridiculed fat women and Ovid put large waists in the first ranks of his remedies against love. Several means were tried then as now, not only to restrain an expanding figure, but to enhance the beauties of a very slight one. But they were a different kind from those with which we are familiar. Bandages were worn with the generic name of fasiæ mamillares. These consisted of the strophium, the cloth worn around the bosom; the tenia, a simple band below, and the zona, or waist belt. When the bandages failed, those who valued the beauty of their figure had recourse to a remedy prescribed by Serenus Sammonicus. They enveloped their busts with garlands of ivy, which were thrown on the fire as soon as withdrawn, and afterward rubbed all the upper part of their figures either with goose fat mixed with warm milk or with the egg of partridge.

Men were as vain as the women, if we are to believe Aristophanes and other writers. The great comic dramatist mocked his contemporary Cinesias for wearing busts of lindenwood; and Capitolinus, in his biography of the Emperor Anthony, mentions that he also had recourse to them to compress his swelling figure. Testimony is conflicting, however. Some contend that the ancients wore veritable corsets, arguing that when Homer, in describing Juno's toilet, when she wishes to captivate Jupiter, speaks of the two girdles worn around her waist—the one bordered with gold fringe, the other borrowed from Venus—he was really describing a Greek corset; and that the egide or cuirass of Minerva which Virgil describes is to be interpreted in the same manner. But this view is surely mistaken, for no monument of antiquity, nor artistic work, no evidence gleaned from other sources, point to the use of stiff, unyielding whalebone corsets.

A Search Warrant.

—If there is any lurking taint of scrofula in the system, Burdock Blood Bitters are warranted to search it out. 246

Talk of the Day.

The house in Quebec which Eno is said to have rented is owned by the chief of the river police.

Hood's Song of the Shirt is supplemented by an English seamstress with a table of figures showing the number of stitches in a shirt. The total is said to be 20,649.

The price of gas in London is only 65 cents per 1,000 feet. Inspired by this fact it was, perhaps, that Tennyson wrote: "Honor the light brigade, honor the charge they made."

A Philadelphia merchant advertises: "Funeral outfits furnished." He explains this "new departure" by saying that grief is only temporary, and expensive, if the mourners are compelled to buy their outfits. For years he has been in the habit of furnishing swallow-tail coats and white dresses for weddings. He saw no reason, therefore, why he shouldn't also furnish black goods for funerals. By next year he expects to have the business established on a solid paying basis.

The Chilian government has declared a war of extermination against the condor. It offers a reward of $5 for every condor killed. The hunting of this bird of prey has, under the circumstances, become a lucrative business, though it seems doubtful, if one considers the astounding powers of the bird and its wonderful habits, that the government can or will ever succeed in destroying the species at any price. A southern paper, in speaking of the matter, says: "Shooting the condor on the wing is almost out of the question; for it sails at altitudes far beyond the reach of the human eye, and roosts on peaks immeasurably above the clouds. It has been seen at altitudes of 20,000 feet. It haunts the whole western slope of the Andes—not only Chili, but Peru, Bolivia and Patagonia. Latterly the birds have so increased as to form a veritable scourge—notwithstanding the fact that the female lays but two eggs at a time, and that condor-hunting has been a regular and lucrative calling for more than a century."

Rescued at Last.

—W. H. Crocker, druggist of Waterdown, says, when all other remedies fail for Bowel Complaints, then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue. 246

—The people of this country have spoken. They declare by their patronage of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that they believe it to be an article of genuine merit, adapted to the cure of rheumatism, as well as relieves the pains of fractures and dislocations, external injuries, corns, bunions, piles and other maladies.

A Chicago widow—charming, of course—accepted an invitation to ride in a buggy from a strange man. Result: She was robbed of all her money and jewelry. In future she promises to use more discretion in choosing her acquaintances.

Plasterers and hod-hoisting engineers at New York have decided to strike on every building where the nine-hour rule is not in force.

—There are cheap panaceas for various human ailments continually cropping up. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has no affinity with any of these. Unlike them the article is derived from the purest sources, is prepared with the utmost chemical skill, and is a genuine remedy and not a palliative for Biliousness, Constipation, Kidney troubles, impurity of the blood and female complaints.

Patience.

From All The Year Round.

Hold thou mine hand, beloved, as we sit
Within the radiance of our winter fire,
Watching the dainty shadows as they flit
On wall and ceiling as the flames leap higher.
Hold thou mine hand, beloved, with the calm
Close clasp of love assured and at rest,
And let the peace of home, a blessed balm,
Fall on us, folding faithful breast to breast.
Hold thou mine hand, beloved, while I speak
Of all thy love hath done and borne for me,
The stronger soul supporting still the weak,
The good hand giving royally and free,
The tender heart that put man's roughness by,
To wipe weak tears from eyes too seldom dry.
I touch this thing and that, the pretty gifts,
The silver zone, the jeweled finger-ring,
The outward symbols of a love that lifts
My fate and me beyond life's buffeting;
Yet, oh, thrice generous giver! there remains
A thing for which I have not thanked thee yet,
Thy patience—through the long years with their pains—
Thy patience with my weakness and regret.
Ah, let me thank thee now with falling tears,
Tears of great joy, and deep serene content,
And God be thanked that through the weary years
We saw together are our lives were blent,
Although the years were desolate and long;
Thy patience matched thy love, and both were strong!

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WORLD OFFICE, July 28, 6 p. m.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

MORNING SALES: Montreal 5 at 189. Ontario 10-10 at 105½, 10 at 105¾, 10 at 106, 10 at 106½, 50 at 108. Toronto 10 at 163½. Commerce 40-25 at 117, 20-30-20 at 117¼. Federal 10 at 41½, 27 at 42. Western Assurance 50 at 107. Northwest Land Co. 50 at 30½, 150 at 40, 100 at 39½. London and Canada L. & A. 150-200-17 at 129.

AFTERNOON BOARD — Montreal, 189-188. Ontario 106-105¾. Toronto 169-168. Merchants' 107¾-107½. Commerce 115¾-115½; sales 20-10-50-40-30 at 115¾, 10 at 115½. Imperial buyers 120. Federal 39-38½; sales 1-5-3-10-5 at 41½, 10-5 at 40½, 10 at 40. Dominion 189-187½. Standard 109½-108½. British America 91¾-90. Western Assurance 111½-107; sales 40 at 111½, 88 at 111¼, 50-35 at 111½, 20 at 110, 10 at 109½. Northwest sellers 40. London and Canada L. and A. 129½-129.

Chicago Grain Market.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Markets averaged stronger to-day. Local bull element quite bold, advance induced realizing sales. Closing easy at 55½ September corn, 85¾ for wheat. Our advices promise more liberal movement of new wheat this week. We believe in buying on breaks, but would recommend accepting reasonable profits. On any further advance it might do to sell for scalp. Long futures corn good sale on strong points.

MILMINE, BODMAN & Co.

Monday's Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—There was no grain on the street to-day. Prices are quoted merely nominal. The farmers will not come in now during harvest. There were some dozen loads of hay selling at $7 to $10. There was very little produce of any sort on the market.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—The market was almost deserted to-day. Good butter is scarce, and prices are firm for choice tubs and rolls. Other produce was scarce, and prices were not changed. Beef—Roast, 11c to 14c, sirloin steak 14c to 15c, round steak 11c to 13c, Mutton—Legs and chops 12c to 14c, inferior cuts 7c to 9c, lamb, per lb., 13c to 15c, forequarters, 9c to 10c, veal, best joints, 13c to 14c, inferior cuts 8c to 10c, Pork—Chops and roast 11c to 12c. Butter—Pound rolls 16c to 18c, large rolls 13c to 15c, cooking 10c to 11c. Lard 12c to 13c. Cheese new 10c to 12c. Bacon 12c to 15c. Eggs 18c to 18c. Turkeys $2 to $3. Chickens, per pair, 45c to 70c. Potatoes, per bag, 75c, to 90c. Cabbages, per doz., 45c to 80c. Onions, per doz., 15c to 20c. Parsnips, per peck, 20c to 25c. Beets, per doz., 15c to 20c. Carrots, per doz., 15c to 20c. Beans, per bush, $1.20 to $1.50. Turnips, per bag, 45c to 50c. Asparagus, doz., 30c to 35c. Rhubarb, doz., 15c to 20c. Radishes doz., 15c to 20c. Green peas, bag, 50c to 55c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 28,000 bush., barely steady; no material change; sales 16,000 bush. Rye flour and cornmeal firm and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 32,000 bush., firm; sales 2,528,000 bush. future, 280,000 bush. spot, export 176,000 bush.; No. 2 Chicago 92½c to 93c, No. 2 red 97½c to 98c, No. 2 red state $1 04, No. 2 white nominal, No. 2 red August 97½c to 97¾c, September 98½c to 99c, October 99½c to $1.00¾. Rye weak and nominal. Barley nominal. Malt dull. Corn—Receipts 101,000 bush., firm; sales 704,000 bush. future, 148,000 bush. spot, exports 3000 bush; No. 2 63c to 63½c, August 63c to 63¼c, September 63½c to 64¼c, October 64c to 64½c. Oats—Receipts 84,000 bush, higher; sales 185,000 bush. future, 112,000 bush. spot, mixed 37c to 38c, white 40c to 46c, No. 2 July 35½c to 36½c. Grain in store—Wheat 905,000 bush., corn 412,000 bush, oats 776,000 bush, rye 20,000 bush, peas 11,000 bush., malt 198,000 bush. Hay firm at 75c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee easier at 9½c. Sugar quiet; standard A 6½c to 6¾c, cut loaf and crushed 7½c. Molasses nominal. Rice quiet. Petroleum—crude 6½c to 7c, refined 7¼c to 8c. Tallow firm. Potatoes easy at $2 to $2.75. Eggs easier at 18c. Pork dull; old mess $15.75 to $15.87½, new $16.50 to $16.75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies 8c, hams 12c, shoulders 7½c, middles firm, long clear 8½c. Lard firm at $7.37½. Butter firm at 16c to 20c. Cheese very firm at 5½c to 9½c.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Flour quiet. Wheat active; July 83c to 84½c, August 83½c to 84½c, No. 2 Chicago spring 81c to 81½c. Corn Sept. 85c to 86½c. Oct. 86½c to 87½c, firmer at 55c to 56c, July and August 54½c to 55½c, Sept. 54½c to 55½c. Oats firm at 29c to 30½, July 29½c to 30½c, August 27½c to 28c, September 26½c to 27½c, year 26½c to 26¾c, May 30c to 30½c. Rye quiet at 60½c. Barley firm at 96c. Pork dull at $15.50 to $16.50, July and August $24, September $18, year $11.55 to $14.95. Lard stronger at $7.15 to $7.20, August $7.19½ to $7.20, September $7.22½ to $7.35, Oct. $7.37½ to $7.45. Bulk meats—Shoulders $6.00, short rib and short clear $8.45. Whisky steady at $1. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 1½c. Receipts—Flour 8,000 brls., wheat 40,000 bush., corn 100,000 bush., oats 81,000 bush., rye 13,000 bush., barley 1000 bush. Shipments—Flour 16,000 bbls., wheat 77,000 bush., corn 311,000 bush., oats 57,000 bush., rye 2000 bush, barley 1000 bush.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized,	$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed,	500,000
Capital Paid-up,	160,000

HEAD OFFICE, 51 Yonge street, Toronto.

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SAVINGS' DEPARTMENT

in connection with the Toronto office is now open.

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Daily cable quotations received.
26 TORONTO STREET.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mr. J. Mason wishes to inform the public generally that he has opened the gallery recently occupied by Mr. Dufresne, 31 King west, where he intends turning out work unequalled in the city for high tone and low price. Cabinets $2.50 per dozen. Ambrotypes four for 50c.
N. B.—Mr. Mason wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has no connections in any way with the late proprietor.

THE CLUB HOTEL,
416 Yonge Street.
V. T. BERO, Proprietor,
Late Chief Steward G. T. R. Refreshment rooms and Dining Cars. Choicest brands of liquors and cigars, latest combination billiard and pool tables. 3-6

SPECIAL NOTICE.
To the Inhabitants of the West End and Parkdale.
Wall & Taylor, 22 Adelaide St. E
have opened a branch store at 1020 Queen st. west, near railway crossings, for the repairing of all kinds of watches, clocks and jewelry. All work entrusted to them is warranted to give satisfaction. 30

THE GENUINE PIANO,
MANUFACTURED BY
RAINER & SON,
Guelph, Ontario.
The undersigned respectfully announce that on the 9th day of April, 1884, Joseph F. Rainer dissolved partnership with Frank Sweetnam and John Hazelton, as piano manufacturers, and that said Joseph E. Rainer, in connection with his son, will continue to manufacture the original cross-scale Pianos, of which the said Joseph F. Rainer is the sole inventor.
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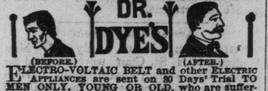

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