LATEST LONDON FAD.

IT IS THE FASHION TO BE TATTOOED IN MANY COLORS.

Description of the Process—It is Done by an Ingenious Electrical Apparatus—Women as Well as Men Are Ornamented With Red, Blue and Green Birds, Beasts and Fishes—Many Queer Devices.

When one swell meets another in Piccadilly to-day a brief dialogue of this kind often occurs:

"How do? Going anywhere?"

"Not especially."

"Come and be tattooed."

It has taken only three years to instruct and cultivate the vitiated tastes of a blase English aristocrat to respond almost gleefully to this invitation. Everywhere among men about town, says a London correspondent of The New York World, one hears the offer promiscuously extended, "Come and have a tattoo?" It will be difficult to make a "tattoo" as popular as a "drink," because there is a wide difference in their relative prices. The tattooing process costs about $5 an hour.

So far it has been only the wealthy and titled who could afford a "tattoo." It is useless to commence with the firm resolution that $5 worth of tattooing will do you, because it won't. An hour's work may trace a rosebud, a butterfly, a dragon or a crest in one small portion of your arm, but the craving for more will come upon you as it has upon hundreds of other men and women, and you will not be satisfied until you have spent a fortune on yourself and had every portion of your body glaring with varied designs and brilliant colors.

I spent an afternoon with the tattooer in his office or "den" in the Hamman Turkish baths on Jermyn street in London, and what I heard, saw and learned will be sufficient evidence that tattooing is the height of fashion in England to-day. I question if I should ever have been able to penetrate the mysterious secrets of this strange locality without the introduction and assistance of

AN OFFICER'S CHEST PROTECTOR.

Charles Sugden, actor and man-about-town in London. It was growing dusk when I found my way through dark passageways to Mr. Sutherland MacDonald's "den." A large square table, littered with colored inks, needles, small vials of opiates, books and one or two empty champagne bottles stood in the center of the room. In a corner was a massive sideboard bearing decanters of brandy, sherry and port, while a freshly opened box of Egyptian cigarettes lay invitingly amid the bacchanalian display. One or two short legged, broad armed chairs stretched their wide cushioned depths temptingly, while several cases of books and a small electrical accumulator completed the outward bearings of the furniture. As I entered a bright, good-looking, gentlemanly little fellow, whom I afterward learned was a dashing young officer in a foot regiment, was idly puffing a cigarette and waiting for the huge Japanese design of a dragon that had just been tattooed in six colors from the arm-pit to the waist to drp. It was then six in the evening and the tattooer had been busy with him on this operation since noontime. It was a horrible beast which he had designed on the skin, and every line, no matter how minute, constituted an infinitesimal quantity of punctured holes, into which the needle had pressed the indelible colored inks.

This victim was indeed one to be proud of. He was literally covered with all sorts of artistic fancies, from a copy of some famous nude study exhibited in the Paris salon to comic sketches, miniature landscapes, dream faces taken from women's photographs, likenesses of well-known actresses, and flowers, birds, bees and insects innumerable. A complete pair of navy blue socks had been tattooed from above the ankle to the tips of the toes, which defied detection. He was quite proud of all this and showed the designs with evident pleasure.

"How do you explain such a craze?" I asked Mr. McDonald, when the officer had gone.

"Ah, I give it up! I shall have every fraction of an inch of his skin covered. He won't be happy until he looks like a human art gallery."

"Have you many more like him?"

"Not many done to quite such an extent.

A FAVORITE DECORATION.

He is the most perfect specimen of the kind I have on my books. There is some fine work on him, though, I can tell you—some fine work!" he repeated proudly, as he wiped the ink off the needles he had been using. He was a man rather under medium height, with the pale, thin face and careless dress that characterize inventors and geniuses.

"I am an electrician by profession," he said, "and it was while serving in the English army that I learned tattooing. I used to do odd jobs among the soldiers. Then when I left the army some gentlemen came to me to have certain designs tattooed on them, and I consented. My work developed into a business, and I have been here these years just as busy as I can be."

"You have ladies also who come to you for this purpose?"

"Yes. Their designs are simple, however. Usually flowers, insects or birds. I have in mind at present a lady much famed at court, a friend of the Prince of Wales, who has been tattooed on her shoulder to represent the initial of her christian name.

"When she wears evening dress it is distinctly visible. Of course I am not at liberty to give you the names, because the majority of them are done secretly. One of the cleverest things I have done lately was to tattoo a little red imp on the ankle of a most celebrated society woman."

"Can you use any color with safety to the health of the victim," I asked.

"Yes, almost any color but yellow. The inks never wash or rub out, and by my process never fade. The manner of doing the work is my own invention, which I will show you presently."

"Then you have never had a case of blood poisoning?"

"Out of about three hundred cases I can remember four that resulted badly. The cases are really neglect, however, and need never, occur if due caution is observed. They usually happen through the carelessness of the sufferer, who, in a hurry to go, puts on his shirt when the inks are still wet. Of course the flannel adheres to

ON A WOMAN'S ARM.

the skin, and when he drags it off the dye enters the blood and then there is danger."

"Is the process attended with any pain?"

"Not anything to speak of. Nothing compared to the Japanese custom. For instance Lord de Clifford, who underwent an exhaustive tattooing experiment in Japan, was seven weeks under care of operators, and it took him seven more weeks to recover his normal health. I know that no one living has the system of tattooing by electricity that I have here."

We were interrupted by the arrival of Mr. Sugden, who was to have a design completed on the arm for my benefit. He was seated in a high chair near the table, where a strong light was thrown upon the bare arm, held rigid for operating purposes. Two large-sized grasshoppers, one flying with open wings above one lower down, which had apparently settled, were already traced in black India ink.

The tattooist suggested and sketched the design of a barley stalk with leaves and silken beard, upon which the two grasshoppers should meet. He drew the lines roughly on a sheet of note paper, and the victim approved. A liquid preparation was then smeared over the skin so that the outlines could be traced with a lead pencil on the arm. This being done, the patient expressed his desire to have cocaine injected so as to make the action of the needle painless.

This proved to be the most painful part of the operation, as every minute line in the drawing had to be separately injected with the drug on the same principle that

ON A MAN'S ARM.

doctors inject morphine. The entire quantity of cocaine used was not over two grains. But it was visibly enough to produce that dazed and pleasant sensation which accompanies the after effects of all strong opiates. Of course, the action of the needle after this was painless. In fact, Mr. McDonald implied that after all it was not really necessary to use cocaine, because the pricking was almost as slight as the sensations of an electric shock. As a modern invention this particular needle apparatus, which is the only one in the world, is a unique piece of mechanism. This needle or needles, for sometimes two or three are used with their points bent towards a single apex, are attached in a closed leather tube about the breadth of the arm. Within this tube is a diminutive rod that is set in motion on the principle of a piston rod by electrical connections to which the needles are attached. The point of the needle is gauged to shoot from within the tube just far enough outward minutely to pierce the skin, and so delicately is this calculation made that there are different apparatus extending the depth at which the needle punctures the body, regulated and utilized according to the thickness or tenderness of the skin. The motion of the needle up and down, in and out is so rapid that when in action it is invisible. By this means the points are dipped in the colors required as a paint brush. The operator merely draws it as a pencil along the lines of his original tracing and the ink saturates and sinks into the skin, leaving the indelible marks. The design was completed in less than an hour's time.—London correspondent of Chicago Herald.

Change of Time in Germany.

On April 1 a general revolution in the reckoning of time took place in Germany. So far, wrote a Berlin correspondent just before the change, every place has had its own time of day, which depended on the position of the sun. From Sunday all Germany will adopt the so-called middle European time—that is, the time at the 15th degree east longitude from Greenwich. This meridian goes through Stargard in Pomerania and Goerlitz in Silesia. These places will, therefore, not need to alter their clocks. The new German time will be exactly an hour ahead of the Greenwich time. The change will, of course, be felt everywhere. The school children in some places will have to go to school half an hour earlier, and are likely to grumble, especially in winter, unless the schools open later than 8 in the towns and 7 in the country, as at present.

Ignorance is Poverty.

Tattered Tom—Well, I'm dummed! Ragged Robert—Wot's ther matter? Ain't them soup tickets good?

Tattered Tom—I wisht I'd paid more attention to me studies when I was young. Here I've tramped forty blocks to a soup-house an' th' woman inside says them tickets calls for soap.

Aggravating.

It is the general custom of a certain public school at Portland, Me., for the teacher to write on the blackboard any instructions they desire the janitor to receive. The other morning the janitor saw written on the blackboard this sentence: "Find the greatest common divisor." "Hullo," he said, "is that confounded thing lost again?"

Too Much Lawn.

He—My dear, I believe I shall sell a piece off our frontage.

She—Why, Charlie? You said when you bought the place you would never sell an inch of that lovely lawn, even if we were starving.

He—My love, at that time I had never had any experience in running a lawn mower.

MILK FOR CHEESE FACTORIES.

How to Secure First-Class Milk—A Bulletin on This Important Point.

The last bulletin of the Ontario Agricultural College (No. 88), which relates to cheese-making, contains also some valuable instructions concerning the care of milk for cheese factories, which are as follows:

"In order to malutain the proud distinction that Canadian cheese has already won in the British markets it is absolutely necessary that the dairymen shall put forth greater efforts than they have in the past to produce a better quality of milk. Progress must be the watchword.

"The maximum of profit can be obtained only by the clear-thinking, intelligent dairyman, who breeds and feeds to produce the greatest amount of milk of a good quality at the least possible cost.

"The faithful and constant observance of the following points will result in a marked improvement in the condition of the milk supplied to the cheese factories, an improvement which is much needed, and the bringing about of which will enable the cheese-makes to produce an article much superior to anything that has been made in the past, and by so doing we can maintain our supremacy in the English market, realize a better price for our goods, and add very materially to the profits of the dairyman.

"Nothing but pure milk from healthy cows should be sent to the factory. To secure this, cows should have abundance of wholesome, nutritious food and pure water, with access to salt at all times.

"The greatest possible care should be taken to prevent cows drinking stagnant water. Milk from such cows is invariably tainted, and no amount of skill on the part of the cheese-maker can produce from it a really fine cheese.

"Immediately after the milk is drawn it should be strained, then aerated by dipping or pouring, which can be done very effectively while the milk is yet in the pails. Be sure that this work is done in a pure atmosphere, with clean surroundings, away from the stables or anything else of an impure nature, for unless this be attended to properly aeration will be a detriment instead of a benefit.

"It is not necessary to cool milk at night, unless the weather be extremely hot, in order to have it in the best condition for delivery at the factory in the morning (provided all pails, utensils, strainers etc., have been thoroughly washed, then scalded with boiling hot water and well aired before using).

"It is just as important that the morning's milk should be well aired before sending it to the factory; not only in the summer should milk be aerated, but also in the spring and autumn.

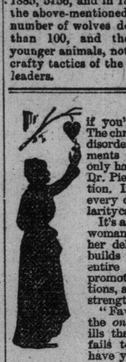
"The milk stands should be built in such a way as to exclude the sun and rain, and yet allow a free circulation of air around the can.

"The organisms that produce bitter or tainted milk, or any abnormal change, are to be found only where there is filth and carelessness in handling, so that in all cases when complaint is made of impure milk the remedy must be extra cleanliness."

The bulletin from which the above is taken was prepared by committees of the Special Dairy School, composed of A. T. Bell, Tavistock; W. W. Grant, Lakefield; L. A. Zufelt, Morrisburg; L. Patton, Oxford Mills; J. S. Clark, Warwick; T. B. Millar, Burgoyne; W. Bothwell, Woodstock; C. Stewart, Fisherton.

Russia's Wolf Season.

What is known in Russia as the wolf season commences with the early autumn and continues until late in the spring. The last year for which statistics of the depredations committed by the wolves are given are sufficiently remarkable. In one year alone, according to the data carefully collected by provincial governors, the total loss of domestic animals by wolves amounted to 800,000 head, valued at 8,000,000 rubles, which is about equal to one year's wolf-tax revenue. As an evidence that the number of wolves does not appreciably decrease, the Government of Olonetz is cited as where wolves and bears destroyed in 1875, 6785 head; in 1880, 5322 head; in 1885, 5156, and in 1889, 5600. In none of the above-mentioned governments does the number of wolves destroyed average more than 100, and these are generally the younger animals, not yet trained to the wary tactics of the elder wolves and pack-leaders.



TAKE HEART,

if you're a suffering woman. The chronic weaknesses, painful disorders, and delicate derangements that come to woman only have a positive remedy in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If you'll faithfully use it, every disturbance and irregularity can be permanently cured.

It's a legitimate medicine for woman, carefully adapted to her delicate organization. It builds up and invigorates the entire system, regulates and promotes all the proper functions, and restores health and strength.

"Favorite Prescription" is the *only* remedy for woman's ills that's *guaranteed*. If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Which is the best to try, if you have Catarrh—a medicine that claims to have cured others, or a medicine that is backed by money to cure *you*? The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy agree to cure your Catarrh, *perfectly* and *permanently*, or they'll pay you $500 in cash.

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Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

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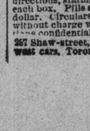
To Mothers, Wives and Daughters.



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IF YOU ARE NOT STRONG IT WILL DO YOU A WORLD OF GOOD.

ALE AND PORTER (FOR INVALIDS) $1.50 A KEG.

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A CRASH IN INDUSTRIALS.

THE "TRUST" STOCKS IN WALL-STREET GO BY THE BOARD.

Brokers Go Down With the Wreck—Money Up To 20 Per Cent.—Wheat Firms Up—Provisions Higher—Local Stocks Lower—Bank Clearings—Business Embarrassments.

The heavy decline in "trust" stocks on the New York Stock Exchange which took place on Wednesday was followed yesterday by another tremendous break. Cordage, which was selling around 70 only a few days ago, sold down yesterday to 18¼. Sugar broke to 82. A month ago it was selling at 124. National Lead, which a month ago sold at 55, is down to 33. All of more speculative stocks are affected, but the most conspicuous, excepting Cordage, is Manhattan Elevated. It dropped another clear 10 points yesterday, selling down to 125, while about three weeks ago it was quoted at 170. The reason of this exceedingly rapid bear movement lies in the fact that the banks refuse to make loans on "trust" stocks. The prevailing uncertainty regarding the United States currency is also having a potent influence on the market.

Several brokers early in the day went down with the wreck. The first to go under was Henry Allen & Co., a well-known house. Their failure was followed by that of Smyth & Co. and Shuyler, Walden & Co. All of them suffered by the remarkable drop in Cordage, though Allen is said to have been heavily short of wheat and provisions. The advance of pork in the face of lower prices for hogs is attributed to the closing out of Allen's short lines. Messrs. J. J. Dixon & Co., who have been doing business with Allen & Co., will not be affected by the failure. "Our clients," said Mr. Dixon yesterday, "will receive 100 cents on the dollar."

Consols are quoted at 99 15-16 for money and 99 1-16 for account.

Call money in New York fluctuated between 6 and 20 per cent. yesterday.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago yesterday were 19,000. Estimated for to-day, 19,000. Prices 20c lower.

Local call money is firm at 6 to 6½ per cent.

C.P.R. is lower in London, at 88⅝; in Montreal at 81¼ bid and in Toronto at 81 bid.

Yesterday's New York sugar quotations were: Sugar firm; standard "A" 5 3-16c to 5⅜c, confectioners' "A" 5 1-16c to 5¼c, cut loaf and crush ed 5⅝c to 5 13-16c, powdered 5 7-16c to 5⅝c, granulated 5 3-16c to 5¼c.

Alexander Boyd & Sons.

STORAGE, BOND AND FREE,

Make immediate cash advances on goods.

FRONT-STREET WEST,

Adjoining the Custom House. Telephone 1058.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 4.

Trading in local stocks to-day was almost nil and the crash in Wall-street had the effect of weakening values to some extent here. The close to-day shows a few advances, but most of the stocks receded, Montreal was weak at 3 points down on the bidding as compared with yesterday's close. Toronto was ½ lower, Commerce ⅛ lower, Dominion ½ lower, Standard ¼ lower, Hamilton 1 lower, Northwest Land and C.P.R. each ½ lower, Commercial Cable 1 lower and Bell Telephone 1½ lower. The latter closed weak at 139 bid, the lowest point for the year. Quotations are:

STOCKS.	1 P. M. Asked	1 P. M. Bid	4 P. M. Asked	4 P. M. Bid
Montreal	232	226	231½	226
Ontario	120	....	120	119
Molsons	174	....	....	....
Toronto	260	....	255½	250
Merchants'	164	160	164	160
Commerce	146	145	147	145¼
Imperial	190	185	190	185
Dominion	275	272	273	272½
Standard	170	167½	170	167
Hamilton	164½	162½	164½	162
British America	135	130	135	131½
Western Assurance	151¾	151½	152	151¼
Consumers' Gas	196	194	198	194
Dominion Telegraph	110	107	110	107
Can. Northwest L. Co.	80	77½	80	77
Can. Pacific Ry. Stock	82½	81½	82	81
Toronto Electric Light Co.	190	180	190	185
Incandescent Light	127½	125	127	125
Can. Gen. Electric	....	....	115	....
Commercial Cable	145¼	144¼	144¾	144
Bell Tel. Co.	141½	139½	141	139
Montreal Street R.	189½	185	....	....
British Canadian L. & I.	....	118	....	....
B. & L. Loan Association	....	108	....	....
Can. L. & N. In. Co.	138	136	....	....
Canada Permanent	....	200	....	....
" 25p.c.	195	....	....	....
Central Canada Loan	....	120¾	....	....
Dom. Savings & Loan	97	96	....	....
Farmers' L. & S.	....	128	....	....
Freehold L. & Savings	....	143	....	....
Hamilton Provident	140	137	....	....
Huron & Erie L. & S.	....	168	....	....
" 20 per cent.	....	158	....	....
Imperial L. & Invest	....	120	....	....
Landed Banking & Loan	....	119	....	....
Lon. & Can. L. & A.	133	130	....	....
London Loan	109	107	....	....
London & Ontario	....	118	....	....
Manitoba Loan	116½	....	....	....
N. of Scot. Can. Mort. Co.	....	165	....	....
Ontario Industrial Loan	102	100	....	....
Ontario Loan & Deb.	....	140	....	....
People's Loan	105	101	....	....
Real Estate, L. & D. Co.	82¼	....	....	....
Toronto Sav. & Loan Co.	....	121	....	....
Union Loan & Savings	140	....	....	....
Western Canada	176	....	....	....
" 25 p.c.	166	....	....	....

Transactions: In the morning—2 of Duluth at 27½, 20 and 30 at 27¾; 25 of Bell Telephone at 140. In the afternoon—34 of Commercial at 145¾ and 10 at 145¾; 20 of Dominion at 272 1-2; 10 of Dominion Telegraph at 108; 25 of C.P.R. at 81.

$100,000 TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

APPLY AT ONCE.

JOHN STARK & CO

26 TORONTO-STREET

MONTREAL STOCKS.

MONTREAL, May 4, 2 45 p.m.—Can. Pac. R.R., 83¼ and 83¾; Duluth Common, asked 9¼; Duluth Pref., asked 25; Commercial Cable, 145 and 144; Montreal Telegraph, 145 and 143; Richelieu & Ont., 70 and 69¾; Montreal Street Railway, 189 and 185; Montreal Gas Company, 200 and 199¾; Bell Telephone, asked 145; Bank of Montreal, 232½ and 227¼; Ontario Bank, asked 121; Banque du Peuple, 120 and 115; Bank of Toronto, offered 252½; Banque Jacques Cartier, 140 and 139½; Merchants' Bank, 166 and 158; Merchants' Bank of Halifax, offered 138; Union Bank, offered 103½; Bank of Commerce, asked 147; Montreal Cotton Company, 130 and 120; Canada Col'red Cotton, 90 and 85; Dominion Cotton, 130 and 120.

ROBERT COCHRAN

Member of Toronto Stock Exchange.)

PRIVATE WIRES

Direct to Chicago Board of Trade and New York Stock Exchange.

23 Colborne-st. and Rotunda Board of Trade.

TIPS FROM WALL-STREET.

Monroe, Miller & Co. of New York send the following despatch over their private wire to their Toronto office:

NEW YORK, May 4.—The stock market opened feverish and excited at about last night's closing prices, but a violent break occurred shortly after the opening, and great excitement was caused by the pressure to sell. At 10 15 it was reported that London was buying some of its specialties. The Gould properties are said to be receiving inside support. Philadelphia has been a large buyer of Reading. Cordage is extremely feverish.

The announcement of the failure of Henry Allen & Co. has not affected values. Large sums are buying liberally, and the purchases in odd lots for investment account have reached very large proportions. The leading railroads and Industrials were well supported.

E. Schapin bought 4000 sugar, A. H. Combs was a prominent buyer of St. Paul, C. Stokes bought 3000 G.E. Missouri Pacific declined on sales by Lamontagne, Clark & Co. London bought St. Paul, Atcheson and Erie.

There does not appear to be any inside support to N.C.O. The railway list held steady to firm, although there is some selling of C.B. and Q. by Boston. Inside interests save sugar strong support. The same can be said of General Electric. At the close of business approached and no more failures were announced there was a somewhat more confident feeling.

MONEY TO LOAN

-AT-

5%

RENTS COLLECTED.

ESTATES MANAGED.

SIDNEY SMALL

Tel. 1154. 20 Adelaide-st. East.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Following are to-day's quotations: Bank of England rate, 6½ per cent.; open market rate, 3 per cent.; call money, Toronto, 6 to 6½ per cent.; call money, New York, 6 to 20 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of exchange are reported by Wyatt & Jarvis, stock brokers, as follows:

BETWEEN BANKS.	Counter.	Buyers.	Sellers.
New York Funds	¼ to ¼	1-32 pr	1-16 pr
Sterling 60 days	9⅝ to 9¾	9¼	9⅝
do. demand	10¼ to 10¼	9⅞	9 15-16

RATES IN NEW YORK.	Posted.	Actual.
Sterling, 60 days	4.85½	4.85¼ to 4.85½
do demand	4.89½	4.88¾ to 4.88¾

Bank of England rate—3 per cent.

MONEY TO LEND

CURRENT RATES

ALEXANDER & FERGUSSON,

23 TORONTO-ST.

TELEPHONE 1352.

LOCAL BANK CLEARINGS.

The clearings of local banks (exclusive of the Bank of Toronto) for the week are as follows:

	Clearings.	Balances.
April 28	$ 777,877	$ 38,286
April 29	1,052,654	229,698
May 1	848,011	141,948
May 2	1,386,227	257,153
May 3	1,003,696	107,794
May 4	1,049,893	124,886
Totals	$6,187,358	$ 905,869
Last week	5,507,021	880,339
Corresponding week, 1892	5,998,453	658,253

Grain and Produce.

Wheat—Demand is light and holders are inclined to take lower figures. A considerable quantity of red and white wheat, north and west, offered to-day at 86½c. Spring nominal at 63c and goose at 60c. No. 2 hard, Fort William, offered at 78c and No. 3 hard at 72c.

Rye—Nominal at 51c to 52c outside.

Peas—Rather easier to-day, holders offering freely at 57c.

Oats—Continue firm. Western markets, which are very strong, give a good tone to the market. White and mixed will bring 34½c to 35c on track here. White oats, June, delivered on track, are wanted at 35c.

Barley—Quiet and easier. Feed barley was offered to-day at 33c and No. 2 at 38c. No. 3 extra is quoted nominally at 36c and No. 1 at 42c.

Buckwheat—Quiet at 47c west and 48c to 49c east.

Mill Feed—Bran easy at $10 at the mills, west. Shorts were bought to-day at equal to $12 west.

Flour—Very quiet; demand light and bidding low. Holders are asking $3.05 to $3.10 for straight roller, Toronto freights.

THE STREET MARKET.

Receipts on the street to-day were: Wheat, 100 bush; barley, 100 bush; peas, — bush; oats, 100 bush. Quotations are: White wheat, 68c to 70c; red wheat, 66c; spring wheat, 63c; goose wheat, 60½c; barley, 41c to 45c; oats, 37c; peas, 62c to 63c; rye, 53c; hay at $10 for timothy and $8 to $9 for clover; straw, per ton, $8 to $9 for bundled, $5 to $6 for loose; eggs, 11c to 12c per doz.; butter, 15c to 19c for tub, 20c to 24c for choice dairy rolls; chickens, 75c to 90c; turkeys, per lb, 13c to 14c; ducks, 90c to $1.20; dressed hogs, $8 to $8.25; potatoes, 90c; beef, fore, $3 to $5.50; hind, $5 to $8.50; mutton, $6 to $7; lamb, 7c to 8c per lb; veal, $6 to $8.

PROVISIONS.

Quotations are: Eggs, new laid, case lots, 12c. Butter—Choice pound rolls 19c to 20c, choice dairy in tubs, 19c to 19½c; medium in tubs, 16c to 18c; creamery, 22c to 23c. Cheese, 11c to 11½c. Long clear bacon, 10½c for ton lots and 11c for case lots; spiced rolls, 10½c; breakfast bacon 13½c to 14c; backs, 12½c to 13c; hams smoked, 13c; Canadian mess pork, $21 per bbl; short cuts, $22; lard, 13c tubs and 13½c in pails, 12½c for tierces; evaporated apples new 3c and old 7 1-2c; dried apples new 5c to 5½c.

DRESSED HOGS.

Receipts continue light and prices firm. Packers were paying $8 to $8.25 for good hogs to-day.

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CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Fluctuations in the Chicago grain and produce markets, as received by John J. Dixon & Co., were as follows:

	Open'g	High'st	L'w't	Close.
Wheat—May	77⅝	72	71⅝	71⅞
" —July	74½	75⅝	74½	74⅞
" —Sept	76¼	77	76⅝	77
Corn—May	42⅞	43⅛	42⅝	43
" —July	44½	44⅞	44⅛	44¼
Oats—May	30⅝	31⅛	30⅛	31
" —July	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	30⅝
Pork—May	19 10	....	....	....
" —July	19 15	19 50	19 15	19 40
" —Sept	19 30	19 75	19 30	19 70
Lard—May	10 25	....	....	....
" —July	10 37	10 50	10 37	10 50
" —Sept	10 52	10 72	10 52	10 70
Short Ribs—May	9 85	....	....	....
" —July	9 80	10 00	9 80	10 00
" —Sept	9 90	10 07	9 85	10 07

GOSSIP FROM CHICAGO.

R. Cochran received the following from Kennett, Hopkins & Co.:

CHICAGO, May 4.—Wheat—For a market that has had to take 2,000,000 bushels bankrupt wheat and the efforts sales of the big bears like Partridge, who have confidently counted on help from tight money and general distrust, wheat has done very well. The demand for cash wheat has been active at an advance of about 1 cent. Seaboard and foreign advices are encouraging to holders. Weather conditions in Northwest more favorable, accompanied by reports of general seeding and prospects of increased acreage. The trade don't credit these statements. Another spell of cold weather is predicted for West and Northwest.

Corn and Oats—Big receiving houses have generally been good buyers of both corn and oats on the unfavorable outlook. A strong bullish sentiment is going up, and if the weather does not soon change for the better a bull market is certain.

Provisions—It is said Henry Allen, whose failure was announced to-day, was short of provisions, and the covering of a moderate line for him accounts for the strength in spite of a materially lower hog market.

SPECIAL

YACHT TACKLE

RICE LEWIS & SON

(Limited) TORONTO.

OTHER AMERICAN MARKETS.

	Thurs. Opening.	Thurs. Close.	Wed. Close.
New York—May	76	75⅞	75⅞
" —July	73¼	73	73¾
St. Louis —May	67	66⅞	66¾
" —July	70⅝	70⅝	70⅛
Milwaukee—May	67	66⅞	67
" —July	69⅝	70	69⅛
Toledo —May	71¼	71¼	71
" —July	74⅝	74⅝	73⅛
Duluth —May	66⅝	67	66⅛
" —July	70⅛	70⅝	70⅛
Detroit —May	71	70	71
" —July	74⅛	73¾	74¼

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Cotton spots steady, uplands, 7 15-16c, gulf 8 1-16c, futures firm, sales 92,700 bales. May 7.46c, June 7.53c, July 7.63c, Aug. 7.71c, Sept. 7.76c, Oct. 7.83c. Flour higher. Rye nominal, western 58c to 62c. Peas quiet, Canada 70c. Wheat—Receipts 53,000 bush, exports 369,000 bush, sales 2,560,000 bush futures, 128,000 bush spot; spots firmer, No. 2 red, store and elevator, 75½c to 77c; No. 1 Northern, 81¼c. Options firm; No. 2 red May 72⅞c, June 77¼c, July 79c, Aug. 80⅛c. Corn—Receipts 68,000 bushels, exports 137,000 bushels, sales 1,030,000 bushels futures, 60,000 bushels spot; spots quiet; No. 2 51c to 51¼c, elevator steamer mixed, 50½c to 52½c. No. 2 white 53c. Options higher; May and June 50⅝c, July 51¼c, August 51¾c. Oats—Receipts 103,000 bushels, sales 415,000 bushels futures, 137,000 bushels spot; spots firm; No. 2 37½c to 37¾c, No. 2 white 40¾c, No. 2 Chicago 38¼c, No. 3 37c, No. 3 white 41¾c to 42c, mixed western 37½c to 39c; white do., and white state 40c to 49c; options firmer; May 36¼c, June 36½c, July 36c. Eggs firm, state and Pennsylvania 15c to 16½c, southern 12c to 15½c, western fresh 15½c to 16c. Coffee—Options steady, sales 11,000 bags, including May $14.40, June $14.20, July $14.05 to $14.15, Aug. $14.10; spot Rio dull, 15½c.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Wheat steady, demand poor, holders offer moderately; corn firm, fair demand. Spring wheat 6s 5d, No. 2 red winter 6s 3½d, No. 1 Cal. 6s 0½d; corn 4s 3½d, peas 5s 4d, pork 92s 9d, lard 51s 0d, bacon, heavy, 52s 0d, bacon, light, 54s 0d; cheese, both, 54s 6d.

BEERBOHM'S REPORT.

LONDON, May 4.—Floating cargoes—Wheat firmer, corn nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat higher, held higher, corn strong. Mark Lane—Spot Calcutta wheat unchanged, present and following month 3d lower. Danubian corn unchanged, prompt sail 6d higher. No. 1 Cal. wheat, off coast, 3d higher. Australian unchanged, present and following month 3d higher. Chilian, off coast, 29s, was 30s; present and following month, 9d lower. Walla, off coast, 28s, was 27s 9d; present and following month 6d higher. London—No. 1 Cal., prompt sail, unchanged; nearly due 3d higher; red winter, prompt sail, 3d higher; present and following month 3d higher. Liverpool—Spot wheat firm, probably dearer; corn firm, but not active; corn 6 5½d, 3d dearer.

Manchester Drygoods Market.

MANCHESTER, May 4.—The Guardian, in its commercial article, says: The numerous Eastern enquiries for quotations attending the recovery of 1-16d in American cotton at Liverpool have imparted a more cheerful tone to the market, and it is hoped that this is the prelude to larger sales. The India business is small, especially in staples. There are enquiries for shirtings for Japan and prices are stiffening. There have been a few sales of medium shirtings and bleached cloths for China. Dhooties are dull and prices are in buyers' favor. There have been fair sales of Burnley printing cloths. Cheaper yarns have benefited producers materially.

Business Embarrassments.

E. D. Brook, the Belleville clothier, is offering to compromise at 70c on the dollar.

R. C. Brook, general dealer, Green Bank, has assigned.

The Standard Foundry Company of Toronto has assigned. The company is composed of Horatio Goodall and Thomas Allcock.

A demand of assignment has been made on A. Sassaville, hatter, Montreal.

AUCTION SALES.

DICKSON & TOWNSEND

TELEPHONE 2072

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSES, 468 Brooke-avenue and 460 and 462 Logan-avenue.

There will be offered for sale by public auction at the sale rooms of Messrs. Dickson & Townsend, King-street west, Toronto, on Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1893, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon,

Firstly—Part of lot No. 57 on the south side of Brooke-avenue, as shown on registered plan 591, having a frontage on Brooke-avenue of 16 feet, more or less, by a depth of 100 feet, more or less, to a lane. On said premises is said to be erected a brick-fronted house with side entrance, with cellar all the way under, containing six rooms, bath and all modern improvements. The house is said to be in good order.

Secondly—Parts of lots Nos. 21 and 22 on the south side of Lefroy-street, as shown on plan 508, said parcels having a frontage on Logan-avenue of 17 feet, more or less, by a depth of 81 feet, more or less, to a private lane. On each of said parcels is said to be erected a brick-fronted house, with cellar all the way under, containing 9 rooms, bath, furnace and all modern improvements.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to

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