THE TORONTO WORLD

AN INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS

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FOR ONE MONTH FOR

25 CENTS.

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ADDRESS

THE WORLD,

TORONTO.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

A PROMINENT FEATURE OF

THE WORLD,

is its parliamentary news.

During the sessions a reliable and important summary of the proceedings at Ottawa and of the local legislature will be found in its columns, and readers may depend on obtaining all important information, impartially given and stripped of all unnecessary verbiage.

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ADDRESS

THE WORLD,

TORONTO.

The Toronto World.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

THE MIDLAND CONSOLIDATION.

A bill for the consolidation of the Toronto and Nipissing, Whitby Port Perry and Lindsay, Victoria, Toronto and Ottawa, Grand Junction, and Midland railway companies was before the railway committee yesterday. We propose to give a few reasons why this amalgamation should not take place or if it does why it should only take place after very careful consideration, and after full provision has been made for the protection of the public interests.

In the first place we would point out that the amalgamation was inspired by, and is being pushed through by the Grand Trunk. It is only one step in the scheme of that great corporation to secure the entire control of the railway system of Ontario. What the Grand Trunk most fears is a competing line from the Detroit river to tidewater at Montreal. The construction of the Ontario and Quebec railway would secure this great competing line, as by it the Great Western and Canada Southern would have free access to Montreal via. Ottawa. The Grand Trunk therefore is bent on preventing the construction of the Ontario and Quebec, or failing in this to starve it as much as possible in the matter of local traffic. If the Midland consolidation is effected the six roads involved will become part and parcel of the Grand Trunk, and they will be so worked that none of the traffic of the country which they serve will be given to the Ontario and Quebec railroad, but it will all be brought south to the Grand Trunk, either at Whitby, Port Hope or Belleville.

As was pointed out by several gentlemen who represent various towns between Toronto and the Ottawa, the effect of the proposed amalgamation would be to do away with a certain amount of local competition that they now enjoy. These people are interested in two ways. In the first place they desire local competition among these six various lines and they also desire competition in reaching tidewater. Their best interest, therefore, would be served in maintaing the independence of the six local lines and securing the construction of the Ontario and Quebec as part of a great through system.

No legislation whatever should be granted, unless a specific clause is inserted declaring that if these six lines are consolidated they should never pass into the hands of the Grand Trunk without the sanction of the legislature of Ontario, and that they should be run as in much the interest of the Ontario and Quebec or any other through line as of the Grand Trunk.

There is another vital point at issue. The Grand Trunk desires to get to the Sault, and this Midland consolidation is to be the foundation of a northwestern extension to Lake Superior. Even if the Grand Trunk bought up the Sault charter it does not follow that they should have complete control over it. The whole of Ontario is interested in having a line built from some part of the Ontario system to the Sault, and provision should be made for fair running powers over that line and not for its passing into the control of any one company.

We hope that the members of the legislature will act with the utmost deliberation in granting remedial legislation in the matter of this consolidation or of the Sault extension.

The public interest must be protected; too long has it been neglected.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Would it not be very inconvenient to carry these up to the Queen's park? Surely, of all things, we require our parliament buildings and our departmental offices, if business is to be speedily transacted in them, within hail of business places. The members do not want to drive two miles to the large hotels; they do not wish to have to take lunch at the house. The crown lands, the prisons, the education, the other departments are business places, and need frequently to communicate with Toronto places of business They do not want an army of messengers swarming the roads between Toronto and Yorkville, or some other place out of the world. The employees want and need to live in town. Put it two miles from the centre, and you might as well put it at Richmond Hill.

There is a far better way of managing this matter. Why sell the site at all? Could not a very large park, a beautiful and public garden, an ornament to the city and a splendid architectural appearance to the lake be presented in the following way?

Suppose the three blocks—the college block, the lieutenant-governor's block and the parliament house block be thrown into one. Take down all the fences, beautify, boulevard and properly plant the grounds. Let the college buildings stand, if that institution be continued in existence, but let all their surroundings be free, open park and garden ground to the public. Then, build handsome parliament houses on the large space now occupied by the lawn and stables of the government house, which are of no use whatever. Now that no out-houses are needed, and buildings can be completely self-contained, the college, the parliament house, and the lieut-governor's house, if that functionary be still continued in his rather useless office, can all very well stand there, while north and south, east and west, could be an excellent and central public park.

The present plan is to set the parliament house where it will not be one half as convenient as at present, and where no benefit will be received by the city. The plan we suggest would be of great practical benefit both as to the location of the parliament houses, the erection of a splendid edifice, ornamenting the city to the view of every approach by water or rail, and the conferring on the citizens the priceless boom of a splendid and large park in their very midst. Which will Mr. Mowat do? Will he take it into his consideration, and let it our again sometime in the present century?

THE COUNCIL PROPOSAL.

The city council are getting rather cheeky. They are demanding two things, which, as it happens, are the very two things it is most dangerous to trust them with. They want the right virtually to compel citizens to pave their streets on the frontage tax system. Now this is one demand; let us speak to it.

The frontage tax system only received the people's approval on the direct understanding that the people of each street were to inaugurate the movement, state the kind of improvement they wanted, oversee its progress and know what they were paying for. Then, it was said, they might indeed be heavily taxed for a time, but it would be on a system under which nothing could be forced on them, and if they paid high, they could themselves say whether it should be wood or macadam—how high, in fact, they were to pay.

Now, it is proposed, with a degree of coolness quite unprecedented—which is saying much in a Toronto council—that the council shall—if half the street do not petition against it—which on many streets, especially exemption bordered ones, they will not often do—to let the council do just what they please, and mortgage the property along the roads as they like. And we are actually asked to place this confidence in a body who cannot even keep their most important contracts from being mutilated, or find out who does it when done. Once grant them this, and straightway rings will be formed between contractors and councilmen, and half the city will be mortgaged to fill their pockets. We ask any one to go to the cities in the States where such leave has been given, and find how many people will say, "Oh, I had property on the street, but the taxes swallowed it. A contractor has my lots in his pocket." We can assure them there are many such cases.

Then, as to this block pavement, where is the security for it lasting? Look at the block pavement on York street, laid down at immense expense; yet the street seems little better than its fellow street of Bay, with only the old macadam. Had we not better wait and see what our cedar block really will do! We cannot believe in promises of durability; the city has been so often deceived that it will accept nothing but ocular demonstration.

The second demand is that aldermen be elected for three years. Now this seems to us like a proposal, "I intend to pick your pocket; will you give me a good start to run after I've done it?" How does it seem to the citizens?

THE CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

The Ontario civil service employees really have some ground for the petition they have sent in for an increase of salary. They were almost universally appointed when the necessaries of life were much cheaper than at present. We are no advocates of lavish salaries; but the farmers of this province, who are the greater number of the population, do not, we are sure, desire, while they themselves are making more off their farms than they have done for years, that their employees should be compelled to exist on the same amount which was sufficient when living was not much more than half as dear. The cabinet and the members took good care to increase their own pay when there was no such excuse. Let them show that they care for others as well, if they wish to be returned in 1883, a matter not so sure as some of them imagine. They are getting at this moment from their timber lands—their chief resource—twice as much as they could expect last year. The people of Ontario do not like extravagance, but they believe in letting their employees live.

THE CHARTER MONGERS.

Before the legislature consents to the Midland amalgamation scheme they should find out who are the charter mongers that have done all the charter brokering that has taken place of late, and how much these worthies made out of it.

There has been a great deal of this business done. The Grand Trunk solicitor, Mr. Bell, Mr. Robert Jaffray and others have taken a very active part in the movement. We can understand Mr. Bell's action, but who is Mr. Jaffray, and why is he so active in promoting the consolidation?

The public would also like to know who bought the Sault charter from its original owners, and how much was paid for it? And what interest the Grand Trunk has in it?

THE CORPORATION MEN, now cleaning the streets, are using scrapers, instead of shovels, whether as the result of Mr. Whyte's letter in The World or not we cannot say. But there is no doubt of the fact urged by Mr. Whyte, namely, that if the men had proper tools they would do much more work than at present. By using better street cleaning appliances there would not be less work for those desiring it, but the same money would go further and more streets would be cleaned and oftener.

THE GLOBE comes out this week in a brand new dress of minion type, which gives to the paper a clean and clear appearance. The old organ is to be commended for its enterprise. The only thing we now have against it is its style of headings. They are simply outrageous.

AERICA is the Canaan of the Russia Jew. The exodus hither has begun.

OSGOODE HALL NOTES.

As is usual after a municipal election at Kingston Dr. Stewart, the unsuccessful candidate for the mayoralty, appeared yesterday morning to effect the unseating of the mayor, Mr. Jaskin. He alleged that the latter had made use of bribery to secure his election. He is also trying to unseat Ald. Gildersleave because he is president of the Kingston and Pembroke railway. The master granted a writ in each instance and ordered Dr. Stewart to pay $200 security into court.

A motion was made on behalf of the petitioner in re West Northumberland election to appoint a day for the trial. The motion was adjourned until the May sittings of the court.

The Queen's Bench division granted a new trial in the case of Devlin v. Queen insurance company without costs to either party.

RUFFIANLY ATTACKS.

Mary Randall, a domestic servant, was assaulted in Queen's park Monday night by a drunken man, who, after making indecent proposals, caught hold of her and was using her somewhat roughly when her screams attracted a gentleman who ran to the rescue. The scoundrel decamped.

A girl named Mary Wehle, recently arrived from Waterloo, was attacked by two men on Strachan avenue Sunday night. She struck one of the ruffians, but they managed to drag her into a vacant lot. A struggle followed and the girl was almost overcome when assistance arrived and the men escaped. The girls clothes were torn almost to shreds, and her arms and face badly scratched and bruised.

What will the chief constable do about these cases, or has he heard of them?

SPIRITUAL PROGRESS.

(From the Christian Guardian.)

There are signs of spiritual progress in the west end of this city. On a recent occasion a very interesting service was held in Dundas street church, of which Rev. W. L. Rutledge is pastor, when fifty-three persons were received into church fellowship, twenty being from other circuits. In the Spadina avenue church the work of revival already mentioned has been of a most gratifying and extensive character. At a recent meeting to gather in results between sixty and seventy were received into the church by Brother Locke.

How a Barber Develops.

"How long does it take a man to learn the barber business?" asked a reporter while undergoing a tonsorial operation at the hands of a colored professional.

"Well, dat depends on how much talent he has for de business," was the quiet reply; "generally takes 'bout a year."

"How do they begin?" asked the reporter.

"Dey generally begin by blackin' boots. Den dey stan' round an' watch an old barber strop his razah, and watch him shave. After a while dey lets 'em put the lather on. Den pretty soon he tries his han' at shavin'. Somebody comes dat's very good-natured, or mebby ain't very particular how he's shaved an' dey put dar new man on to try his han'; but some ole barber always strops his razah, an' keeps an eye on him. Maybe the new man does fust rate, and mebbe he doesn't. It all depends on his confidence. Confidence is de main thing in learning the barber business."

"Do barbers shave themselves?" queried the reporter.

"No, dey shave one another. When a barber wants a shave he asks a friend to do it, an' den he shaves de other man. Barber nevers pays nothin' for shaves unless they's away from home."

"Doesn't professional courtesy exist among barbers everywhere?"

"I reckon it does, but I never heard it called by dat name afore."

He Didn't Mind the Expense.

(San Francisco Call.)

"Fourteen dollars for a lunch for two!" exclaimed a prosperous-looking customer to the proprietor of a Kearney street restaurant the other day; "why, what the devil do you take me for?"

"I know it's a little steep," said the stake-stretcher; "but you're the only soul that's been in to-day, and my rent falls due to-morrow."

"I'm blamed if I don't really admire a man with a nerve like yours, and so I'll pay the swindle," and with an amused smile the bloated stranger tossed the harsh pirate a fifty-dollar note, flipped a dollar out of the change to the waiter, and walked out.

"What a pity we can only have one chance at a man like that," murmured the dyspepsia dispenser regretfully. But, when, the next day, the rent collector threw out the note as a counterfeit, his despair was such that it was all four waiters and the cook could do to prevent his swallowing a bottle of his own alleged wine, and thus putting an end to himself.

—Don't buy a sewing machine until you have seen the Wanzer new family "C" and "F" for dressmaking and tailoring purposes; all latest improvements, nickle-plated in all bright parts, simple, durable, noiseless, and guaranteed ten years. 84 King street west, Toronto. 246

ABOUT WINNIPEG LOTS.

SOME REASONS WHY THE FEVER CANNOT LAST.

Examples From Ontario—Whitby, Stratford, Harrisburg, Scarboro'—How People are Swindled.

Manitoba in every way is inferior to Ontario. This province is nearer the sea, has fertile land, is suited to stock raising, grows the choicest fruits, has a mild climate compared with the Northwest, and furnishes employment for its people all the year round. In all these respects Manitoba is inferior. Yet people are madly rushing into mad speculations in that country. They are crazy on town lots. The only basis given for this speculation is that the scoopers claim that the towns they offer are prospective county towns, are to have stations of prospective railways, or are at the crossing of prospective railways over almost prospective rivers. Let us now look at Ontario which as has been shown is the superior of Manitoba and the Northwest in every respect.

COUNTY TOWNS.

One scooper claims that his paper city is to be a county town. Well, what if it is. Take any of the county towns in Ontario and what do we find. Whitby is in a prosperous county, is the seat of the county offices, has two railways, is situated on a great chain of lakes, and has palace steamers calling there daily during navigation. Yet we don't hear of the farmers round Whitby turning their farms into town lots and people giving fabulous prices for sites two miles from the court house, nor do we hear of such transactions in connection with any of our other Ontario county towns.

RAILWAY JUNCTIONS.

Scooper No. 2 cracks up his town because it is to be a railway junction.

Well, Harrisburg, Weston, Scarboro, Prescott, Stratford, and forty other places in Ontario, are railway junctions, but people are not running wild to buy lots in these places.

CROSSING RIVERS.

Scooper No. 3 has a town where a railway is promised to cross one of the inferior streams that abound in the northward. Well, the Great Western crosses the Niagara, the Credit, the Grand and Thames, the Hamilton and Northwestern, the Grand, the Grand Trunk, the Ottawa, the Detroit, the Thames, the Grand, etc., but people are not paying fabulous sums for lots on the banks of these really navigable streams. The bottom of the boom is bound to fall out.

THE SWINDLING GAME

As corroborative of what The World said the other day, we clip from the London Advertiser the following extract, from a correspondent of theirs in the Northwest: "Speculation in real estate has lately been reduced to a science here, and a man has to take several degrees and dollars as well before he becomes an expert. He first begins by buying single lots very cautiously, and is satisfied to sell at a small profit. His next venture will be larger, and his 'check' will expand in proportion as a rule. If he makes a lucky hit he will probably then buy a whole block and divide it up into small lots and either auction it off or fish around the hotel for 'flats' to sell it for five times what it cost him. After that he gets tired of the retail business and goes into the wholesale trade. This is done by forming a syndicate or a combination of several capitalists to handle large blocks of land. How well these schemes have succeeded here may be judged from the fact that enough farms, swamps, mud holes, quagmires and frog ponds around Winnipeg have been bought and sold in this way, at enormous gains, to make a city of three millions of people. For six miles on all sides you cannot get a foot of land but has been run up to such fabulous prices that a poor man cannot touch it. The winter has been favorable for these transactions. The snow is light, and the ground seems all high and dry, but in the spring it will require a tug to get over some of it. I may explain the *modus operandi* of this business for the special benefit of the "innocents at home" who may be coming out here next summer, if not sooner. The first thing is to secure any piece of land near the city, say at $10,000. Five men will put in $2000 a piece, and buy it, but it is usually held in one person's name—generally the richest man in the ring, to give tone to it, for the most of fools think it is an advantage to be associated with a man of means, forgetting the old maxim about the large and small fishes. The next thing is to fix the price at a fearful figure, perhaps $75,000, and work up a "boom" on it in this way: Each of the five will take it up all over the city, and employ two or three apparently disinterested parties to refer to, and in a few days sell it to a new syndicate of ten, at $7,500 a piece, nine "greens," and the otensible vendor, who retains a share in it to show them what a good thing it is. But they get $67,500 anyhow for $10,000, and can let the other slide if necessary. Some of the hotelkeepers are in league with these respectable rascals to catch the new-comers. The best plan for a stranger is to keep his mouth and his purse closed till he is here awhile. I heard an old resident say to-day that there are more liars in a square mile of Winnipeg than in the same space anywhere else in the world—including New York and Chicago.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

—Hagyard's Yellow Oil will be found invaluable for all purposes of a family medicine. Immediate relief will follow its use. It relieves pain, cures chilblains, frost bites, scalds, burns, corns, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. For internal use it is none the less wonderful. One or two doses frequently cure sore throat. It will cure croup in a few minutes. A few bottles has often cured asthma. Colic has been cured by a teaspoonful dose. It cures with the utmost rapidity, it is really a wonderful medicine.

—WHAT TO STUDY.—Pope, the poetical philosopher said: "The proper study of mankind is man," and yet, how little is the real science of man studied. If people understood and heeded the laws of health, and if when out of sorts would resort to a common sense like Burdock Blood Bitters, many of the "ills that flesh is heir to" might be effectually remedied. It invigorates and regulates all the secretions to a healthy action.

MONEY AND TRADE.

WM. FARLEY. WM. MARA.

FARLEY & MARA,

26 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Stock Brokers, Commission & General Agents.

MEMBERS OF THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

Buy and sell on commission Canadian and American stocks; also grain and provisions on the Chicago and Toledo Board of Trade for cash or on margin.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—Banks—Montreal, 206½ and 205, transactions, 2 at 206, 5 at 205; Ontario, 61¾ and 60½; Toronto, 170½ and 169½, transactions, 5 at 169½, 25 at 169¾; Merchants, 130 and 129¾ transactions, 25, 25, 20; at 129; Commerce, 143¾ and 143½, transactions, 20 at 143¾, 20 at 143¾, Imperial, 135½ and 135¼, transactions, 15, 30, 10, 6, at 135¼; Federal 161½, and 191¼, transactions, 10 at 160¾, 25, 22 at 161; Dominion, 195 and 194½, transactions, 50 at 195; Hamilton, 114½ and 112¾; do, 50 per cent, sellers, 123; America, sellers, 137½; Western Assurance Company, 176 and 175½, trans., 20 at 175, 25 at 175½; Confederation Life Association, buyers, 240; Consumers' Gas Company, 157 and 155½; Dominion Telegraph Company, sellers, 97; Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, buyers, 224½; Freehold Loan and Savings Company, buyers, 170; Western Canada Loan and Savings Company, 187½ and 185¼; Union Loan and Savings Co., buyers, 134½; Canada Landed Credit Co., 133 and 130; Building and Loan Association, 108 and 107½; Imperial Savings and Investment Company, sellers, 142; Farmers' Loan and Savings Company, sellers, 126; London and Canada L. and A., sellers, 150; National Investment Company, sellers, 111; People's Loan Company, buyers, 112¼; Real Estate, Loan & Debenture Company, sellers, 100; London and Ontario, 116 and 114, sales, 59 at 114, 10 at 114; Toronto H. B., 14¼ and 143; Manitoba Loan, buyers, 115; Huron and Erie Company, 159 and 155½; Dominion Savings and Loan Company, sellers, 124¼; Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, sellers, 133¾; Canadian Savings and Loan, sellers, 132; London Loan, sellers, 111½; Hamilton Provident, sellers, 144½; Brant Loan and Savings Society, 104 and 101; Ontario Investment Association, buyers, 133.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—Banks—Montreal, 205½ and 205, sales 706 at 205, 10 at 205½, 25 at 205, 75 at 205½, 50 at 205¾, 15 at 205½, 10 at 205½, 5 at 205¾, 125 at 205; Ontario Bank, 64½ and 61, sales 172 at 61, 50 at 61¼; Banque du Peuple, 91 and 90; Molsons Bank, offered, 124½; Toronto, 170 and 168; Bank Jacques Cartier, 115 and 110; Merchants' Bank, 129 and 128½, sales, 65 at 129; Quebec Bank, offered, 108; Union Bank, 95 and 93; Commerce, 143¾ and 143½, sales 75 at 143¾, 99 at 143¾, 295 at 143½; Exchange Bank, 146 and 143; Federal Bank, 164 and 156; Montreal Telegraph Co., 125½ and 124½, sales, 100 at 225; Dominion Telegraph Company, asked, 96; Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., 55 and 53½, sales 19 at 54, 25 at 54½; City Passenger Railway, 136 and 130, sales 150 at 136½, 50 at 136, 56 at 136, 25 at 135½; Montreal Gas Company, 165¾ and 165½, sales 435 at 165¾; Dundas Cotton Company, 135 and 135; Ontario Investment Company, 136 and 132.

E. STRACHAN COX

STOCK BROKER.

No. 86 King St. East, Toronto,

Buys and sells Canadian and American Stocks strictly on Commission.

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

Grain and Produce.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—Call Board—No. 3 extra barley was offered at 79c.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—The street, market to-day was quiet and prices easy. About 300 bushels of wheat offered and sold at $1 17 to $1 22 for fall, and $1 07 to $1 09 for goose. Barley quiet and steady, with sales of 450 bushels at 82c and 88c. Oats sold at 43c for 100 bushels. One load of peas sold at 80c. Clover seed easier, with sales at $5 25 to $5 27. Hay steady, with sales of forty loads at $8 to $11 for clover, and $10 to $13.50 for timothy. About ten loads of straw sold at $6 to $8 25 a ton. Butter and eggs firm. Vegetables nominal. We quote:—

Wheat, fall	$1 17 to $1 22	Apples, brl	1 50 to 3 00
do spring	1 25 to 1 28	Cabbage, dz.	0 75 to 1 00
do goose	1 07 to 1 09	Turnips, bag	0 40 to 0 45
Barley	0 80 to 0 83	Beans, bu.	2 25 to 2 25
Oats	0 43 to 0 44	Onions, bag	1 15 to 1 20
Peas	0 78 to 0 82	Cauliflr, doz	0 75 to 1 00
Rye	0 83 to 0 84	Chickens, pair	0 60 to 0 80
Clover seed	5 25 to 5 27	Fowls, pair	0 60 to 0 85
Timothy, hd qrs	6 50 to 8 00	Ducks, brace	0 70 to 0 90
do fire qrs	5 00 to 6 00	Partridge "	0 00 to 0 00
Mutton	8 00 to 9 00	Geese "	0 80 to 1 10
Venison, "	00 00 to 00 00	Turkeys	1 00 to 2 00
" carc	0 00 to 0 00	Butter, lb. rlls	0 22 to 0 27
Lamb	8 50 to 9 50	do dairy	0 20 to 0 21
Hogs, 100 lbs	8 50 to 8 75	Eggs, fresh	0 22 to 0 28
Beets, bag	0 60 to 0 70	Wool, per lb	0 00 to 0 24
Carrots, bag	0 60 to 0 70	Hay	8 00 to 13 50
Parsnips, bg	0 65 to 0 75	Straw	6 00 to 8 25
Potatoes, bg	1 10 to 1 25		

OSWEGO, Feb. 14.—Barley quiet; No 1 Canada, $1 08; No 1 bright Canada, $1 10; No 2 Canada, $1 06.

DETROIT, Feb. 14.—Wheat No 1 white, $1 26 cash; $1 26½ Feb; $1 26½ March; $1 28½ April; $1 27½ May, $1 25 June; $1 23 July; $1 14 August; $1 12½ bid, $1 12 asked year. Receipts 16,000 bush. Shipments 36,000 bush.

TOLEDO, Feb. 14.—Wheat, No 2 red, $1 32½ cash; $1 32 Feb; $1 39 March; $1 29½ April; $1 30 May; $1 22½ June; $1 16 July; $1 12 Aug; corn, 62c asked cash and Feb; 59½c 61½c March; 63c May. Receipts, wheat, 19,000 bush; corn, 22,000 bush; oats 1000 bush; shipments, wheat, 484 bush; corn, 6000 bush.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 14.—Wheat, $1 28¾ March, $1 25 April. Receipts—Flour 14,940 brls; wheat 30,000 bush, corn 19,000 bush, oats, 6000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 18,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 13,684 brls, wheat, 475 bush, corn 19,000 bush., oats 3000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 15,000 bush.

MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—Flour—Receipts 900 brls; market quiet; prices nominal. Quotations:—Flour—Superior, $8 35; extra $6 10; spring extra, $6 00; superfine, $5 75, strong bakers, $7 75; fine, $4 75; mid'lings, $4 70; pollards, $3 75; Ontario bags, $2 90; city bags, $4 00; wheat nominally unchanged; red $1 45; white $1 40; spring $1 52; corn 55c; peas per 60 lbs., 76c; oats 37c barley 68c; rye 90c; oatmeal $5 10; cornmeal nominal; butter, western, 15c to 20c; eastern township 21c to 24c; Brockville and Morisburg 20c to 25c; creamery 27c to 34c; cheese 11c to 13c; pork $21 to $22; lard $14 to $15; bacon 12c to 13c; hams 13c to 14c; ashes, pots $4 95 to $5 05; pearls nominal.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14, 11:30 a.m.—Flour, 10s 6d to 13s; spring wheat, 9s 11d to 10s 8d; red winter, 10s 2d to 10s 11d; white, 10s 4d to 10s 7d; club, 10s 8d to 11s; corn, 5s 11d; oats, 6s 4d; barley, 5s 2d; peas, 6s 11d; pork, 78s 6d; lard, 56s; bacon, 46s 6d; tallow, 44s 6d; cheese, 64s.

2:30 p.m.—Bread stuffs easier; red winter, 10s 11d; white, 10s 3d to 10s 7d; club, 10s 7d to 10s; spring, 9s 10d to 10s 6d.

BEERBOHM SAYS:—"London, Feb. 14.—Floating cargoes—Wheat depressed, corn firm, cargoes on passage—wheat very heavy; corn firm: good cargoes No. 2 spring wheat, off coast, was 50s 6d, now 50s; good cargoes red winter wheat was 52s 6d, now 52s; good cargoes Californian wheat, was 50s, now 49s. 6d. London.—Fair average red winter wheat, shipment present and following month, was 50s 6d, now 50s; fair average red winter wheat, prompt shipment, was 50s 6d, now 50s; No. 2 Chicago wheat, prompt shipment, was 41s 6d, now 49s; fair average Californian wheat, just shipped, was 47s, now 49s 6d; do. nearly due, was 50s, now 49s 6d. Liverpool—Spot wheat, dull; Californian, average red winter, white Michigan and spring 1d cheaper; corn, quite, steady, unchanged. Paris—Flour and wheat quiet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Cotton weak. midland upwards at 11⅛c.—Flour—Receipts 23,000 brls, heavy, lower; sales 14,000 brls; No 2, $2 95 to $2 9[illegible], superfine etc. $4 15 to $4 50, common $4 75 to $5 50, good $5 60 to $8 75, western extra $7 to $8, extra Ohio $5 to $8 25, St. Louis $5 to $8 75, Minnesota extra $7 50 to $8, double extra $8 10 to $8 75. Rye flour weak at $4 50 to $5. Cornmeal nominally unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 134,000 bush, lower, excited; sales 4,329,000 bush, including 217,000 bush spot; exports 16,000 bush. No 2 spring $1 34 to $1 36, No 2 red $1 35 to $1 36½, No 1 white $1 32½ to $1 33; No 2 red February $1 35½ to $1 37. Rye dull, nominal. Barley firm, two rowed state, 90c. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 52,000 bush, lower, heavy; sales 1,998,000 bush, including 238,000 bush spot; exports 39,000 bush. No 2 66½c, to 66c; yellow 67c to 67½c

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active and unsettled; No. 2 spring $1 22½ to $1 22½ cash, $1 22½ Feb. Sales on call were 4,000,000 bushels. Corn weak and unsettled at 57c to 57½c cash, Feb. Oats higher at 40½c cash, 39½c to 40c Feb. Rye dull at 85c. Barley nominal. Pork unsettled at $17 95 to $18 cash Feb. Lard weak at $11 cash and Feb. Bulk meats unsettled, shoulders $6 50, short ribs $9 50, short clear $9 70. Whisky steady and unchanged. Closing call—Wheat was panicky and 1½c to 2½c lower. Receipts—Flour 17,000 brls, wheat 23,000 bush, corn 114,000 bush, oats 15,000 bush, rye 4000 bush., barley 34,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 21,000 brls, wheat 20,000 bush, corn 192,000 bush, oats 83,000 bush, rye 6000 bush, barley 12,000 bush.

—If you are desirous of patronizing a first-class restaurant, where you can enjoy a good meal, try Wilkinson's, 187 Yonge street. Dinner from full bill of fare 25 cents, including all the delicacies of the season. 246

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "TENDERS FOR PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS," will be received at this Department until twelve of the clock, noon, on THURSDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, for the erection and completion of New Parliament Building for Ontario, and certain works in connection therewith, according to

(1) The Plans and Specifications prepared by Messrs. Gordon & Helliwell, of Toronto, or

(2) The Plans and Specifications prepared by Messrs. Darling & Curry, of the same city.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained at this Department, and persons tendering are specially notified that they will not be entitled to have their Tenders considered unless the same are made on and in compliance with these printed forms, signed with the actual signature of every person tendering (including each member of a firm), followed by his post office address, and with all blanks in the forms properly filled up.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, for the sum of $6000, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines or fails to enter into a Contract based upon such Tender, when called upon to do so. Where the party's Tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. Where two tenders (*i.e.*, one based on each set of said Plans and Specifications) are made under the same cover by the same person or firm, only one such accepted bank cheque need accompany said two Tenders.

For the due fulfilment of the Contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by the deposit of money, public or municipal securities or bank stocks to the amount of five per cent. on the bulk sum, to become payable under the Contract, of which five per cent. the amount of the accepted cheque accompanying the tender will be considered a part.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of at least two responsible and solvent persons, residents of Ontario, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, and the due fulfilment and performance of the Contract in all particulars.

Printed Copies of the respective Specifications can be obtained on application at the Department by FRIDAY, the sixth instant.

This Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

WM. EDWARDS,
SECRETARY.

3535
Department of Public Work for Ontario, Toronto, Jan. 2.

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Messrs. Kennedy & Co.,

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91 KING STREET WEST,

Have on hand a full assortment of

FALL TWEED,

Worsteds, Serges, &c.,

and are turning out the finest work at the

Lowest Prices in the City.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 100 Yonge Street.

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CONSUMERS'

Wholesale Tea Co.,

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Teas and Coffees wholesale to families Fine India Teas a specialty. Coffee roasted on the premises and ground when sold.

CONSUMERS' WHOLESALE TEA CO.

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A few more Customers to

BUY BREAD

At Crumpton's Bakery,

171 KING STREET EAST.

DELIVERED DAILY.

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is fast growing in popularity and is already doing a first class business. All orders promptly attended to. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all instances. We invite the patronage of the public

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RELIABLE GOODS!

The attention of housekeepers is called to our splendid stock of Christmas Groceries.

Finest Dessert Raisins,
Shelled Almonds,
Grenoble Walnuts,
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SPECIAL.—All our Corking Fruit are sieved and cleaned for our Retail trade. Our Coffees are a treat, being all roasted on the premises. Finest Old Government Java, Mocha and Jamaica Coffee.

Parties wanting Pure Coffee can rely on getting it.

JUST TO HAND.

QUEBEC MAPLE SYRUP, TURKEY PRUNES, DRIED SWEET CORN.

EDW. LAWSON,

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Noted for Teas and Coffees. 135

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Orders left at Hill & Weir's will be promptly attended to.

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