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WEDNESDAY MORNING MARCH 26, 1884

Poor Bunting.

ervatives are disgusted at hav ing to pay \$7 a year for a newspaper, which, it seems, is chiefly devoted at one time to the glorification, at another to the with regard to the proper inspection of exculpation, of Mr. C. W. Bunting. If their fish, they give us hints of some value the man bore his present misfortune with any sort of dignity he might have earned some sympathy. As it is he is stated to the Montreal Gazette writes that he has be in a condition of emasculated funk, disabled bodily and mentally from tending to business. His hired man, however, keeps on piling up excuses and apologies, But he omits to state what Mr. Bunting had to do with Mr. Stimson, in whose staved in Toronto. Can it be asserted that he was bent on imitating a greater person than himself in his tollowing the great Senator Brown's example and going into shorthorns, or what had he to do with Mr. Stimson? Whatever Mr. Stimson's mission to Toronto was it is abundantly clear that Mr. Bunting must have known all about it. Perhaps he will be good enough to rise and explain-or tell the hired man man to do so. If he does not do so all will come out in good time, that is to say when Mr. Bunting is called as a witness in the case of any one of his fellow conspirators and comes under the tomahawk of the cross-examining counsel.

Drunken Ministers of the Crown.

The conduct of Mr. Costigan in the house of commons is certainly extraordinary. Much wonder is expressed that Sir John Macdonald, though in the midst of all the perils now surrounding him, should continue even for the remainder of the session, to allow Mr. Costigan to sit in the house as his colleague. The exhibition he made disgraceful. Whatever the premier's own failings may have been in that line we know that he has before now dismissed an inebriate from his cabinet, to wit the late Mr. Foley. The present is one more grievous illustration of the absurdity of representative ministers, that is to say, men supposed to represent any particular denomination or section of the country. Let us have the best men apart from religion o

Imported Bishops.

The good catholics of Hamilton are ge ting ready to receive their new bishop. Mgr. Carberry, who comes direct to then from Rome. On a previous occasion Th World voiced the opinion of a promine section of the catholic church in Canada when it said that there were lots of priests in Canada competent for the office of bishop, and that it was merely because we were colonists that the pope rewarded his faithful priests in Ireland with bishoprics in Canada. He does not send Irish priests to dioceses in the United States, or German ones into France. Nor should he any more send Irish priests to Canadian sees. Priests who have been born, bred and trained in Canada will make better bishops understand their high office better, than the imported article, and that for obvious

No Children or Dogs.

A good many Toronto landlords are practical disciples of Malthus. The number of children in the family of a would-be tenant is frequently made a pretext to demand an exorbitant rent, or to frowningly reject the applicant's proposal. If the in fant industry of rearing children were abandoned it would be a bad thing for the landlords themselves, whose property would soon depreciate in value. The Master suffered little children to come to Him, but His mansions are in the skies, where it is possible that our owners of tenements never expect to hold title deeds. One of these gentlemen exceeded all his fellows the other day by advertising in the Telegram that "neither dogs nor children would be permitted his tenants. A man capable of placing children and dogs in such conjunction does not deserve to be honored by the affection of either animal,

Retaliation.

Commercial circles in Montreal are somewhat excited over a private despatch received by a firm there from the secretary of the chamber of commerce of St. Johns, Newfoundland, requesting them to inform the trade that a bill had been passed by the legislature imposing a duty of 100 per cent on the value of all packages containing merchandise imported-to apply to importations from countries to be menoned therein which shall levy a tax on packages from this colony or in which inspection of merchandise from this colony is amade compulsory. On this the Witness

This is, it appears, a retaliatory measure directed against Canada. The Newfoundlanders are greatly grieved over the law passed during the last session making the inspection of Newfoundland fish, especially herrings, subject to the same inspection which Canadian fish have to pass. Another grievance is that

that the tax complained of amounts to only half a cent per gallon.

Some Montreal dealers think that this

tax had better be repealed, as it is merely n annoyance, and does no good to anybody, or to the revenue, worth speaking of. A meeting of the Montreal corn exchange has been called to consider the mat-

The Hudson's Bay Route-Important Tes-While our kindred in Newfoundland are showing themselves extremely "touchy" with regard to the navigation of Hudson's

bay. The Newfoundland correspondent of conversed with some of the most intelligent and experienced of our sailing captains on this subject, especially with Captain Adams, who has spent twenty-five years in Arctic navigation, and who has been often in Hudson's straits. Captain company he was seen half-a-dozen separate Adams' opinion is that the route is quite times during the few days that the latter practicable for steamers properly equipped to encounter ice, during three or four months each year. In an exceptional till a late date, but such is not the case generally. He says, further:

generally. He says, further:

It is a matter of importance to those who are in favor of this route to know that here in Newfoundland there is a splendid fleet of steamers built expressly for ice navigation whose services are available for carrying freight and passengers by this route. As a rule, when the seal fishery ends they are laid up in port till the following year, as no employment can be found for them. Their owners, therefore, would only be too glad to charter them for such a service. I have no doubt the Dundee steamers would also take part in it. Ample facilities would thus he secured. Dundes steamers would also take part in Ample facilities would thus be secured the initiation of such a project. As a rule, dson's straits are navigable by the 1st of y, often considerably earlier. Our ice capse generally consider the project feasible. There are probably no better "ice captains" in the world, or with better men in their command, than those of the Dundee

and Newfoundland whaling and sealing ought to carry weight when the question through with their work some the in with it at once. pril, and have little or nothing to do at the time of year, say from July to October, when they might be employed on the Hudson's bay route. We must agree with the Gazette that this is a very valuable suggestion, perhaps the most practical yet

Training Home Labor. Just now we may learn a valuable lesson

made on the subject, we may add,

rom California, if we choose to avail ourselves of it. Two or three weeks ago we had the news by telegraph that some three thousand five hundred Chinese cigarmakers in San Francisco had been locked-out by their employers, and that it was propose to bring workmen from New York and other places in the east to supply their places. We learn from Bradstreets' that since then the cigarmakers' association of the Pacific coast has taken a new and im portant departure, this action being the result, as it candidly admits, of the operation of the law restricting Chinese labor immigration. The executive committee reported to the association, at a meeting held in San Francisco on March 8, a plan whereby a supply of skilled white labor might be provided, independent of Chinese or imported workmen from the eastern states, these sources being deemed insatisfactory and unreliable. It is believed to be quite possible to provide a superior class of home labor by training youn people in San Francisco, who are no growing up in enforced idleness, owing to the monopoly by Chinamen of all the lighter branches of industry, productive or It is the same of everything. Talk to any-This plan, says our New York contem

porary, is ingenious, and has in it all the for the times "before the war." elements of success. It is proposed to establish a technical school in San Francisco for the education and training of white youths in the trade of cigar making. Suitable rooms are to be chosen, and furn ished with the necessary tools, machinery and appliances of an ordinary eigar factory, a stock of leaf tobacco purchased, and superintendents and instructors appointed. The product of the labor of these appren tices is to be applied to defray the expenses of the establishment. Lectures on the technicalities of the trade are to be delivered, whereby students would acquire in a short time greater familiarity with the calling than they could ever do as ordinary apprentices. The object is to train a mor intelligent class of workmen than has here tofore been available in the cigar trade and ultimately to displace Chinese labor entirely. Habits of neatness, order and conomy in the use of stock, judgment in its selection, and other knowledge neces sary to a thorough understanding of the trade, would thus be acquired, which could

not be the case under ordinary circumstances. For all this, money is required, and already \$70,000 has been subscribed and a separate association formed for carrying out the object above indicated. Bradstreet's further remarks are worthy of serious consideration in Canada as well as in the United States:

This experiment to train home labor in one of the many branches of manufacturing industry. Instead of relying upon imported labor, will be watched with great interest. It is, perhaps, the first really practical effort in

of the Newfoundland agents, are agreed that the inspection of Newfoundland harrings is absolutely necessary. One dealer pointed out a lot of 150 half-barrels of Newfoundland herrings, branded No. 1, which only passed No. 3 by Montreal inspectors. Mr. Morin, the inspector, points out that of 35,000 barrels of herrings inspected last year, only 500 barrels furned out No. 1, although all were so branded. In lot after lot inspected, without exception, the fish branded No. 1 turned out to be largely No. 2 and No. 3, with a percentage of rusted in every case, and of tainted in most. Newfoundland dealers think the fish should be left unbranded and sold on their merits.

By the Canadian act of 1879 a duty of 20 per cent was imposed on packages capable of holding liquids, but a discretionary power was left with the government, and this provision was not enforced until last year. It is stated that the duty on a barrel containing 60 gallons of seal oil is 30 cents, so that the tax complained of amounts to

while at our own doors we have an army of native street arabs growing up at home and comparatively uncared for. Suppose that we did more in the way of training home labor; and less in the way of importing labor from abroad, would it not be for the good of the country? The cigar nanufacturers of San Francisco are setting us a good example, and it would be greatly to our advantage to follow it.

A greater danger threatens our working classes than even the system of assisted passages to Englishmen, Irishmen cotchmen. This is the bringing out by contractors and large employers of labor of gangs of men from Italy, Hungary, Southyear the straits might be packed with ice ern Germany and other congested districts in Europe. These people are nearly, if not quite, as objectionable as the Chinese They live in gangs and will work for little more than half the wages paid to Americans or English or Irish. The result of their coming must be disastrous to the wage earning class. After a bit they may make good citizens, but in the meantime they will have done the injury. Besides the system once in vogue can, unless legislation interferes, be continued for all time When one district in the old world thinned out another can be levied on, the supply being almost exhaustless. The principle of the thing is really little better | the action of the Ottawa government in than slavery, the men being bought and fleets. And an opinion from such quarters from this matter are likely in time to come imported almost as slaves. The evils to be almost incalculable. The trades and

> What extraordinary sage things are eing said anent this bribery business! People are talking, and alleged journalists are writing, as if the iniquity of corruption were never realized before, as if nobody previously understood that it was dishonorable and immoral either to bribe or he bribed. One wise-acre, who apparently thinks he was born after the manner of El Mahdi, to set the world right, remarks :-"If bribery is a crime in individuals, it should be made a crime in governments.' As if bribery were not a crime in governments and did not carry its penalty when brought home. Before our friend goes further in his task of universal enlighten ment, it might be as well if he would dabble a little into history and post himself on the constitution of his country.

Oscar Wilde has been lecturing in England on his impressions of America. His views are original, but in some instances not far from wrong. For instance, when he says that in the south the people date from before the war, he hits the nail exactly on the head. A traveler of our acquaintance going down the Mississippi made the remark to a native, "How beautiful this part of the country appears." "Yes," was the reply, "but you should have seen it before the war." As a matter of fact there was not in view one sign of shining brightly and the shores of the mighty river were marked by cultivation. body more than twenty years old and he or she will almost immediately begin to sigh

Wilkinson stated yesterday that he had attempted a big game in trying to upset the government by bribing members, but that he was working purely for himself and by himself. Mr. Bunting was entirely innocent. Wilkinson is willing to offer up himself as the scapegoat. But the evidence is too strong against Mr. Bunting. His relations with Stimson are known and these have yet to be unfolded. They will show that Bunting, Wilkinson and Stimson were hand and glove in the conspiracy.

Election vs. Appointment

To the Editor of the World. SIR: If experience teaches us anything it is thatour system of government is exceedingly weak and consequently dangerous, and it behooves all good men, lawmakers or otherwise, of either party, or no party, to point out a remedy.

There are two causes of danger should be avoided and remedied. First, the system of electing member of parliament is very faulty and most dangerous, and has led up to the present trouble. secondly, the abominable system of appointment so universal in this country of all kinds of officers, both great and small. The remedy for the first evil is simple and easy, and just in the estimation of nineteen people out of twenty, viz., let all members of parliament be elected and members of parliament be elected and elected alone by their own constituencies. Let there be no one pedling himself from

politicians and wire pullers. Witness John A. Macdonald defeated in his own con stituency going off to British Columbia to be returned by a handful of electors in order that he may drive the coun one suppose if he home, as he should

been, after his own constituency so decided, that any leader of the tory party would have arisen who would have disgraced that party as he has or so nearly ruined the country? The great mistake our politicians labor under is that the country would necessarily go to the dogs if our Sir Johns, and Blakes, and Hardies, Pardees and Tuppers should be left at home. It would be a great boon to the people if when we elect them to stay at home they would be use to first least one term. It It is high time that the question of train-

would have to for at least one term. Let there be be no making room by resigna-tion or otherwise for our great politicians so that they may sit always in parliament. the highest judges, many of them and their practices are a stench in the nostrils It is high time that the question of training home labor received more attention in Canada than has yet been bestowed upon it. We are importing, or allowing others to import for us, shiploads of paupers, who know nothing of farm work, and most of whom are too old to learn, while many more are too feeble to be of any use. Every year witnesses the arrival here of the people to be dealt with at their elections. My word, and the experience of other people for it, we would have much more efficient, civil and painstaking officials. How many of our offices which are filled by appointment are held by weak, old, inefficient and inexperienced and too often uneducated men. A poorer lot the people sould not possibly elect if they tried. Every year witnesses the arrival here of hundreds of young waifs and strays, picked out of the gutters of old country cities, Besides there is no getting rid of the brood except by the expensive method of pen-sioning. By electing them every so many years there would be an end to their mis-rule or usefulness, If useful the people would be apt to return them at their elecwould be apt to return them at their elec-tions. If inefficient they would he apt to be elected to stay at home, which would be far cheaper and better than pensioning, Let us elect all our officials, from constables up to the highest, just as we do our government. If we are to be trusted in the one why not in all the others? More elections of officers means more public spirit, or patriotism, and an elevation of coolers with a politically and intellect.

people morally, politically and intellectually.

A READER.

Mt. Vernon, Brant Co., March 24, 1884. A Grange Senator.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: To the farmers it was very pleas ing the words of appreciation spoken by his Excellency the governor-general on the occasion of the dominion grangers presenting him with an address at Ottawa. In his reply he said that:

You came here as the representatives of an industry which from times of the remotest antiquity has held an honorable place amongst the industries of the world—an industry the pursuit of which has conferred upon the human race many of its most sterling and admirable qualities. Here in Canada probably more than in any other country it is the duly of the community to recognize its obligation to those who have followed the art of husbandry.

of the address of the worthy master of the ninion grange, Jabel Robinson, when he ought it necessary to refer with regret to the matter of senate appointments. He said, "last year this body (that is, the dominion grange) with the Ontario provin-cial grange and a number of other granges throughout the dominion petitioned the of navigating Hudson's Bay is under consideration. The Newfoundland sealers get take the bull by the horns and grapple government to appoint senate W. C. Beaty, one of our members, and a live and practical agriculturist, but is it that while his excellency properly comprehends the importance of the hus-bandman to the community, and "here in Canada, the duty of the community to recognize its obligations to those who have followed the art of husbandry," the govern-ment of Sir John Macdonald (who owe their osition largely to the votes of the farm should refuse the moderate demand of the grangers for only one seat in the senate? In the language of the worthy master the dominion grange, "Our wishes were entirely ignored." We, who are seven-tenths of the people of this dominion, have a remedy, and that remedy is very well expressed in the address of the worthy ster of the Ontario provincial grange

when he says:

I would like to keep before the agricul-turalist the fact that, if united, no earthly power can come between us and the justice GRANGER. Ontario, March 25, 1884.

The Factory Act.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: In the summary of proceedings of our local legislature published in the Mail, I am surprised and alarmed to learn that a factory act modelled after that in force in England has been passed. Will you kindly state if this is correct, and if possible pubwar's desolation, and the fall sun was shining brightly and the shows of the said act? I cannot credit that a piece of legislation so unfriendly to both the manufacturer and employe could be hurried through an Ontario legislature without challenge and without the opportunity of discussion by those most interested.

The English act applied to Canada mean disaster all round, and its enforcement must inevitably sap all our pretensions to

becoming a manufacturing people. I await your report with anxiety. A MANUFACTURER.

[We shall look into it.—ED.]

Catarrh-A New Treatment. Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarrh. Out of 2000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised chres never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished, the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure Catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent most ravorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.—Montreal Star.

Another coroner's verdict. It was ren Another coroner's verdict. It was rendered at Pekin, Ill., on the body of a man tound in the river, and declared "that the late deceased had come to his death by a blow on the head inflicted either before or of the head inflicted either before or later he was drawned."

BUY A COPY. one constituency to another until elected, thereby defeating the will of the people; let the will of the people be supreme in the land and be protected more fully by after he was drowned."

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Tenewre, Tuesday, March 25.
Wholesale grocers are very dull.
The posted rates of sterling exchange i
New York to-day were at 490 to 488. A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hud at £25, and Northwest Land at 60s. New York stocks displayed very narro fluctuations to-day. Pacific Mail closed 1 per cent higher than last night.

ago advices report that the exciten in wheat was continued this morning, May ing down to 901, the lowest on this crop and closed at 911, which is 11 lower than last night. Corn, pork, lard and oats closed a Local stocks are flat and featureless

The Grand Trunk has contracted with the Pennsylvania and Ohio miners for 500,000 tons of coal, and has saved a quarter of a million dollars by a reduction in the price.

The Chicago markets were excited but steadier yesterday afternoon, wheat closing higher than the opening figures, but unde the close of yesterday.

The Wheat Market. From the New York Sun. The grain market is steadily sagging, with out even a vestige of recovery. The Chicago

firm of Schawrtz & Dupee telegraphed yester day: "The arrest of the decline is simply a question of what price will create export de and and materially reduce our stocks. The time is not far off when we shall be speculating about the probable price of wheat in the even of our producing the largest crop ever yet seen which present prospects seem to indicate." The crop prospects in Europe are reported as admirable. The spring came very early all over Europe, and trees were budding three veeks ago as far north as Berlin. Upon the influence of Australian, Indian and Russi ompetition in the European wheat markets re is no need to dwell any more. The Sur has repeatedly discussed this question at a time when the Solomons of the produce exchanges of New York and Chicago laughed at the idea of the United States being undersold by any country. The condition of the wheat market is such that bets were offered on Saturday that July wheat, which was selling then at 97 cents a bushel, would see the figures reversed and sell at 79 cents before July is over.

New York Stocks.

CLOSING PRICES.— Canada Southern 52½ Canadian Pacific 54½, Denver & Rio Grandel 18½, Jackawanna 125½, Lake Shore 100½, Louis ville & Nashville 47½, New York Central 113½ Michigan Central 19½, Missouri Pacific 8½ Northwest common 113½, Northern Pacific 21½ St. Paul common 87½, St. Paul & Manitobe 95½, Union Pacific 75½, Western Union 72½ Wabash Pacific 15½, preferred 24½. Toronto Stock Exchange

MORNING SALES.—Commerce 2 at 126. Federal 30-100 at 138½. Dominion, 11 at 128. Consumers' Gas Company 50 at 153½. Manitoba Land 50 at 60½. Farmers' Loan and Savings (new stock) 10 at 115, 40 at 116 reported.

CLOSING BOARD.—Ontario 10½ to 10½; sales 10 at 10½. Federal 138¾ to 138½; sales 10 at 138¾. 25-10-10 at 138½. Standard 115 to 114; sales 4 at 141

CLOSING BOARD—Montreal 194 to 193]; sales 80 at 194, xd. 192½ to 1904; sales 75 at 1904, 25 at 1904, 25 at 1904 at 1904. Molson's 118½ to 115; sales 25 at 118. Toronto 184 to 183; sales 25 at 1834. Montreal Telegraph Company 115 to 117; sales 169 at 118, 25 at 1174, 150 at 184.

THE FARMERS MARKET. The receipts of grain to-day were moderate, and prices ruled steady. About 500 bushels of wheat offered and sold at \$1 to \$1.07 for fall, \$1.07 to \$1.13½ for spring and 80c to 84c for goose. Barley steady with sales of 200 bushels at 55c to 69c. Oats firm with sales 200 bushels at 40c to 42c. Two loads of peas sold at 74c to 77c per bush and ryonominal at 62c. Hay offered more freely and timothy. Straw sold at \$8 per ton for couple of loads. Hogs brought \$8 ts,25. Beef unchanged, at \$6 to \$7 for fore quarters, and \$7.50 to \$9 for hindquarters Carcases of mutton at 8c to 9tc, and lamb a 9c to 10tc. Spring lambs \$3.50 to \$5.

St. Lawrence Market.—This market was quiet today and to the strain of ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—This market was quiet to-day, and prices unchanged. Beef — Roast, 10c to 14c, sirioin steak lac to 14c, round steak 10c to 12c. Mutton—Legs and chops 12c to 14c, inferior cuts 9c to 11c, lamb. per lb., 14c to 16c, veal, best joints, 12c to 14c, inferior cuts 9c to 11c, lamb. per lb., 14c to 16c, veal, best joints, 12c to 14c, inferior cuts 8c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast 12c to 13c. Butter—Pound rolls 24c to 26c, large rolls 18c to 19c, cooking 15c to 16c. Lard 14c to 15c. Cheese 15c to 17. Bacon 11c to 14c. Eggs 20c to 22c. Turkeys \$2 to \$3. Chickens, per per pair, 65c to 36c. Geese, each, 75c to \$1.10. Ducks 80c to 90c. Potatoes, per bag, 80c to 35c. Cabbages, per doz, 60c to \$1. Onions, per peck, 25c to 30c. Parsnips, per peck, 20c to 25c. Beets, per peck, 25c to 30c. Carrots, per peck, 25c to 30c. Carrots, per peck, 25c to 30c. Carrots, per peck, 25c to 30c. Beans, per bush, \$1.45 to \$1.80. Turnips, per bag, 45c to 50c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 21,000 bbls., dull; sales 12,000 bbls., No. 2 at \$2.20 to \$2.80, superfine \$2.70 to \$3.25, common \$3.25 to \$3.60, good \$3.65 to \$6.50, western extra \$6.25 to \$6.50, extra Ohio \$3.30 to \$6.00, St. Louis \$3.30 to \$6.25, Minnesota extra \$5.75 to \$6.50, double extra \$6.60 to \$6.75. Rye flour steady at \$3.85 to \$3.60. Cornmeal dull and nominal. Wheat —Receipts 35.000 bush. lower; sales 7.408,000 bush. future and 169,000 bush. spot; exports 63.000 bush. No. 2 red \$1.05\frac{1}{2}, No. 1 red state \$1.17, No. 1 white state \$1.17\frac{1}{2}, No. 2 red March nominal. April \$1.05\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1.05\frac{1}{2}\$, May \$1.07\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1.85\frac{1}{2}\$ April 50\frac{1}{2}\$ bush. Spot; exports \$4.800 bush. future and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 7.000 bush. spot; exports 48,000 bush. fiver 145,000 bush. spot; exports 48,000 bush. No. 2 60\frac{1}{2}\$ to 60\frac{1}{2}\$ c. April 50\frac{1}{2}\$ to 60\frac{1}{2}\$ c. March 50\frac{1}{2}\$ c. Molasses dull unchanged. Hops dull. Coffee dull, Rio 10\frac{1}{2}\$ c. Sugar steady, standard A 6 13-16c to 7c, c. to 10\frac{1}{2}\$ to 7\frac{1}{2}\$ c. Pork stronger. mess \$17.50\$ to \$17.75\$. Beef quict and unchanged. Eggs higher at 24\frac{1}{2}\$ c. Pork stronger. mess \$17.50\$ to \$17.75\$. Beef quict and unchanged. \$2, \text{ pickled hams 12c, pickled bellies \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ c. Pickled hams 12c, pickled bellies \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ c. Pickled hams 12c, pickled bellies \$4\frac{1}{2}\$ c. Pickled hams 12c, pickled bellies \$4\frac{1}{2}\$ c. Pickled hams 12c, pickled bellies \$4\frac{1}{2}\$ c. Pickled hams 12c, pickled bellies \$4\f Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, March 25.-Flour dull, nomi CHICAGO, March 25.—Flour dull, nominal. Wheat unsettled at 85½ to 86½c, April 85½c to 86½c, May 89½c to 90½c, No. 2 spring 86½c to 89c, No. 2 red 96c to 98c. Corn unsettled at 50c to 52½c, March 49c to 50c, April 49½c to 50½c, May 53½c to 54½c. Oats higher, March 25½c to 29½c, May 32½c to 33½c. Rye dull at 57½c to 60c. Pork firm at \$17.65 to \$17.75, May \$17.60 to \$17.87½. Lard unsettled at \$9.17½ to \$9.25, April \$9.20, May \$9.27½ to \$9.45. Bulk meats: shoulders \$7.45, short rib \$9.30, short clear \$9.35. Whisky steady, unchanged. Receipts—Flour 19.000 bls., wheat 34,000 bush, corn 151,000 bush, oats 171,000 bush, rye 4000 bush, oats 162,000 bush, corn 151,000 bush, oats 162,000 bush, corn 155,000 bush, oats 162,000 bush, corn 155,000 bush, oats 162,000 bush, rye 34,000 bush barley 31,000 bush, rye 34,000 bush, oats 162,000 bush, rye 34,000 bush barley 21,000 bush.

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fully selected are its Lives, that the Inte Receipts more than defray the Death Lor as the following figures for the past ten y Gain in 4 Years . . . \$1,070,344.87

ain in 4 Years - - -Gain in 2 Years - - -SOLID PROGRESS DUING THE LAST 19

Years. Assets. | Vears. | 1866 ... \$ 2,036,823,05 | 1875 ... | 1867 ... 4,401,838.86 | 1876 ... 1869 ... 19,05,612.25 | 1877 ... 1869 ... 10,350,612.22 | 1878 ... 1870 ... 13,089,837.80 | 1879 ... 1871 ... 15,061,529,12 | 1880 ... 1872 ... 16,640,785.24 | 1881 ... 1873 ... 18,077,541.66 | 1882 ... 1874 ... 19,294,787.02 | 1883 ... 1874 ... 19,294,787.02 | 1883 ... 1884 ... 1884 ... 1884 ... 1884 ... 1884 ... 1884 ... 1885 ... 1888 .....\$29,080,555,99

WESTERN CANADA BRANCH: ork Chambers, Cor. of Toronto and Court Streets. WM. H. ORR - - Manager

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

ASSETS - \$4,500,000.

Canadian Investments over \$400,000. All Profits belong to Policy Holders, Claims and Bonuses paid \$8,000,000.

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Urnamental Confectioner!

Special attention given to supplying Weddings. Evening Parties, etc. A full supply of all requisites, including Cosagnes. Silver Dishes, Centres, Cutlery, Table Linen, Table Napkins, etc., constantly on hand.

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ations OUR SPECIALTIES. BOND & FREE

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ESTABLISHED 1857.

C. H. DUNNING her and Provision Dealer, 359 Yonge St. A choice selection of FRESH MEATS, noted for the best CORNED BEEF, sugar cured hams and bacon, spiced beef, pickled tongues, etc. Poultry and vegetables of the season. Special attention is directed to our sausages, pure, clean, and fresh, our own make, and pronounced by those who have used them to be the best in the city.

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A. G. HODGE 505 Queen street west,

Late of St. James' Hotel). Dealer in Game and Poultry of all kinds in season. Fresh and Salt Fish, Fresh Pork, Bacon, Hams, Butter, Eggs Etc. Canned Goods of all kinds, Relishes, Etc.

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Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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Have always on hand a large assortment of the very best of Meats to be had in the city, comprising Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal and Pork, Rounds, Rumps and Briskets of Corn Becf, Salt Tongues, Pickled Pork.

Smoked Hams & Bacon. Extras Sweet Breads, Calf's Head, Feet and Livers. Private families watted on daily. Special rates to hotels, restaurants and pubTHE PEOP

WHAT IS GOT

CIRCLES 1 Whistler and Horse's Rate

an Hour. Manitowaning Hamilton is the in Canada. This is expecte for running and to Mayor Boswe

sportsmen's convenight. John Teemer, der the guidance not Eph. Jem Goode has of Wm. Sheriff, throunds for \$1000. James R. Keer his thoroughbred grown too large. Duncan C. Ro over-fist with the Mervine Thomp Mr. J. R. Kee magnificent two-y King Alfonso out A large sale of owned by Commo place at St. Paul

The English ra yesterday, To-da colnshire handica A race track is Louis to cost \$2 what similar to t It is said Fred 5 yrs., by Xenoph Liverpool grand r The St. Mary's a new rink twice which will accon The annual me at the college, co The Hop Bitte gamated at a mee Much regret w by death last week filly Vic. Taw, by

The Sportsman Thaner, the rider suspended by the It is proposed to in Michigan to em Port Huron, Gran Battle Creek clubs Mr. C. W. Bath to look after Jam terest there. Blu for the City and S the string. George Walker for the Central ton, has been o

month. One of latest fo junior single sc States national re a professional p Capt. Cottrill turfman of Pitts half interest in f by Great Tom, or by Rebel and ten A number of Belleville endeav Canadian circuit

club in Altoona,

National trottin Brantford Caled making preparati sociation and intheld there July 1 Jay-Eye-See is view to the com specting some trot day, Mr. Case said Jay-Eye-See will this year. The \$25 El Pad

been presented by special prize at rived, so the firm substituted a \$50 ing of a tray, pit L. E. Myers, undertook to run at the spring game club, New York, T. M. Buckley wa beat Buckley by t Manager Harry players of his P teams, to be know Reds. One club the championship will be on the teams will play to

The death is an Corrigan's b. c. Tout of Full Cry, t

This colt was pure as a yearling for \$ all the prominent of 1884. Mr. Cor heavily on Ten Derby. Malcomb W. For pion amateur all-r vault at the New nasium on Saturda bar easily at 5 fee the record 13 inch record at five ever three standing j jump, one-hand st ing hop, step and A horse race t Prince Albert, S bay horse and Appurse of \$50. Th The race was wor afterwards two Newett and J. Mai hundred yards for Newett won easil

The London V called the Natio pionship was duly on Saturday last, riers, with the assa distance, for the in winning their h formers are satisfi with which they he of paper chasing to lowest degree of pr In 1834 Mr. Johr in the New York C a man "white, bla diate color who wil foot ten miles an should accomplish was made. Henry

eut, competed for with twelve seeen 1868, L. Bennett kundred and seve fourteen minutes What Mr. Steve