THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....$3 00 | Four Months....$1 00
Six Months..... 1 50 | One Month..... 25

No charge for city delivery or postage.
Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:
(FOR EACH LINE OF NONPARIEL.)

Ordinary commercial advertisements 6 cents
Financial statements as reading matter.....12½ cents
Monetary, Amusements, etc.....10 cents
Condensed advertisements a cent a word.
Deaths, marriages and births 25 cents.
Special rates for contract advertisements or reading notices and for preferred positions.
Address all Communications THE WORLD.

The World's Telephone Call is 523.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1885.

Dr. Wilson on University Federation.

Very little exception is likely to be taken, from any point of view, to the remarks made on university federation by the president of University college in his convocation address on Friday last. Dr. Wilson made no secret of his dislike to the scheme formulated in the conference of college principals a year ago. He described it correctly as a compromise, and he was quite correct also in saying that it was accepted by University college council and Toronto university senate as such. These two bodies, though the scheme was not what either of them would have preferred, adopted it without modification or stipulation of any kind, in the hope that it might remove some of the obstacles that now obstruct the progress of higher education in Ontario.

On the other hand each of the other university corporations dealt with it in a way of its own. The scheme was formally declined by the management of Queen's; it was accepted by the management of Trinity with such stipulations as make the acceptance read very like a declinature; it was accepted by the management of Victoria with such stipulations as justify the hope that some *modus vivendi* between her and the provincial university system may yet be found. This is the situation at the present moment in a nutshell. Queen's may be counted out of the discussion in future attempts to solve the problem. Trinity will probably fall in with the federation movement but need not be counted on to aid it. Victoria, or rather the Methodist church, is in a position to say whether federation will go on or not, and they will probably decide in the affirmative when the general conference meets a year hence.

On one point Dr. Wilson's position was as sound as it was unmistakeable: he protested strongly against allowing sectarian influence to dominate the reconstructed university. Better, far, in the interest of truth, culture, and higher education, leave matters as they are than fetter the limbs of the young giant and hamper his movements with the bonds of a defunct medievalism. No increase of funds or multiplication of appliances would compensate for any, even the smallest, curtailment of that intellectual freedom which is now, and ever since their secularization has been, so marked a feature of Toronto university and college. Whatever arrangement is made this feature must be left intact, if the institution is to have an influential and useful career.

Society's Surprises.

A trusted official of the town of Brampton died a few weeks since in the odor of respectability, if not of sanctity. The town papers shed the customary drops of ink that always follow the death of a prominent and well-to-do citizen, and the reverend gentleman who preached the funeral sermon did so in that ornate eloquence proper to such an occasion. Then the business gentlemen whose duty it was to wind up the late lamented's estate set about their work, and found that he had maintained his respectability by embezzlement and forgery. It was a sad revelation, but the expressions of horrified surprise with which it has been greeted betray little knowledge of poor human nature, and small powers of observation.

Observation teaches us that there is a considerable percentage of men in every community leading double lives, to a greater or less extent. The offenders in this respect very often become offenders out of deference to an artificial and veneered morality, which makes men ambitious to appear to be what they are not. Material success and outward show being made the standards of respectability, which is in its turn accepted as the test of morality, men strive after these, and too often attain them by dishonest because they cannot achieve them by honest means. A well dressed man may be a regular church-goer, influential in social and political circles, and still take his liquor on the sly, give short measure and gamble in stocks with his neighbor's money, and no questions asked, until the crash comes. If it never comes, if he can make enough to meet all legal demands and keep something for himself, he remains a good man to the end of the chapter in the estimation of this world. What may be thought about him in the next we shall not presume to guess.

Society knows one pet conventional sin that it never forgives, and that is the sin of being found out. A man caught stealing a loaf of bread, or seen drunk upon the street, is at once "given away," and society revenges herself upon him. A man who goes shabbily dressed, because of that honest poverty which we all praise so much and respect so little, betrays himself, too, and society discredits him. If he take to heart the lesson society teaches him, he practices to deceive, and some day society is surprised to find how easily it has been deceived, although long experience ought to have rendered such surprise impossible. The gist of the matter is that while our moralists generally do their whole duty in denouncing visible vices, they fail in attention to the deep-rooted, fashionable sin of hypocrisy. If men were made to feel the mean depravity of hypocrisy we would probably not have fewer sinners, but we should have fewer shams and fewer expressions of surprise from those who refuse to understand that a man may be respectable, even prosperous, without being virtuous.

Teutonic Fury.

The World yesterday said its say upon the Antigonish election, and so did the Globe. The World argued that nobody had been seriously hurt, that the result was the outcome of existing political conditions, and that until these conditions were altered for the better similar results might be expected in constituencies amenable to the influence of any set of men who happened to control the public patronage. On the other hand, the Globe lashed itself into a fury, tore a passion to tatters and said some harsh things about Judge McIsaac and ex-Judge Thomson. And to what purpose? To make its opponents understand how badly it felt over an event which ought to have been discounted from the outset. The public will contrast the philosophic calm of The World with the foolish fury of the Globe, to the disadvantage of the latter. The man who takes his defeat good humoredly is only half defeated. He is not defeated in his mind, and so long as his "mind to him a kingdom is" he necessarily retains his self-possession.

A Musical Festival.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Torrington's proposed musical festival next May or June is meeting with good encouragement. It will last three days, include four performances—two oratorios and two mixed concerts—and be held in the Mutual street rink, which will be adapted to seat 4500 people and accommodate besides a chorus of over 700. Eminent orchestras and solo singers, the best to be got on this side of the water, will be secured. Prominent citizens are coming forward liberally in supporting the scheme, and we trust that every citizen will do whatever he can to make the festival an unbounded success.

We think it is high time the authorities regulated the Salvation army processions. They are the cause of many horses running away, they block legitimate traffic, they are discordant and noisy, and neither rational nor necessary. On Sunday Mr. Bourlier, a well-known citizen, tried to drive quietly past one of these processions in Parkdale; a banner-bearer rushed out, waved a yellow flag at the horse, and then tried to seize the bridle. The horse broke away, Mr. Bourlier, his wife and child were thrown out, and the vehicle wrecked. When overtaken the man of the banner refused to give his name, and all of his friends were likewise dumb. Mr. Bourlier was going the same way as the procession, and was merely driving past. It is time the public knew who owned the streets: these howling enthusiasts or people going quietly about their business.

This is polling day in St. John, N.B. Outside of the Globe and the Mail offices, the contest has provoked little or no interest in Toronto, because it is felt that no matter which way it goes the result cannot affect the political situation, a vote more or less being of no importance in the present parliament. The late member for St. John, Mr. Burpee, was personally popular, and the tories base their present slight hope of success on the alleged personal weakness of his successor. We see no reason why the opposition should lose the constituency, and we do not believe that they will.

The local committee expect Col. Otter and his school of infantry to return to town next Sunday. The committee ought to be supported in giving them a warm home-coming.

The Philadelphia Record says that the slaughter houses have found a way of compressing pig's blood into buttons, and of utilizing the cartilages of his trotters in the manufacture of car springs, so that nothing about him goes to waste except his grunt. But there still remains to be found a use for the ornamental curl in his tail.

One of the positions of the anti-vaccinationists is that calves are subject to tubercular consumption, which is a communicable disease. Recently reported researches by Strauss go to show that the proportion of this disease in calves is less than one in one hundred thousand. There is more consumption in wet feet than in calves.

Most people have long been of the opinion that the old Dunkin act died years ago, bequeathing its mission to its legislative successor, the Scott act; but the old act still survives in a section of Welland county, known as Pelham township, the scene of the horrible Easterbee tragedy. The St. Catharines Journal says that "the record of that township for crime is worse than any other township in the county." Enlightened advocates of prohibition abandoned the Dunkin act long ago.

For some days we have been studying the despatches from Bulgaria, Roumelia, Servia, Greece and a good many other slippery centres of European diplomacy. Our labors have been rewarded by one positive statement, to wit: "The status quo ante must be maintained." We translate this to mean that somebody must ante up.

It is reported that some of Riel's misguided friends are asserting his claims to American citizenship at Washington. Let no guilty American escape proper punishment.

A rude but funny philosopher has said that the only way to get ahead of a Jew in a game of reprisals is to wait until he dies, and then go out to the cemetery and pound his grave with a ham. Certain it is that those who tackle a live Jew generally get the worst of it. Everybody remembers how the Israelites boycotted and closed up the great A. T. Stewart dry goods house in New York a few years ago, in reprisal of an insult offered their race by Judge Hilton. The Rothschilds have before now crippled Russian finances because of the persecution of the Russian Jews. Quite recently an exclusive Chicago club, deeply in debt, blackballed an Israelite. Now the Jews of that city have a splendid club of their own, and hold the bonds issued by the exclusive Gentile club, which cannot blackball the sheriff.

Apropos of the liquor question, the Swedo-Norwegian system produces some good practical results. The state has a monopoly of the traffic, which is kept under stringent control, and the profits are devoted to public purposes. In Bergen, for instance, a fine new thoroughfare has just been completed and named the Drammensvel, or Drogway, because built from the public's profits on the liquor monopoly. In Toronto there are several Drammensvels, but they are not so called, neither are they of any accommodation to the public. Here the profits go to individuals, some of whom do not even pay a license.

A recently deceased Hamburg wine merchant adopted an eccentric method of rendering baldness enviable. His will bequeaths to the baldest man in the city one thousand thalers per annum. Some of the delegates to the recent young men's convention in this city will now wish that they lived in Hamburg.

Canadian Disintegration.

From the New York Sun, Oct. 17.

For American observers there is much political significance in the events which are now exciting the Canadian dominion. Something more serious than transient disagreement and disturbance is implied in the clamorous demand of French Canadians for the commutation of the death sentence of Riel, and in the bitterness with which they resent the imputation that the ravages of smallpox at Montreal are traceable to a neglect of sanitary precautions. It may not concern us to discuss whether the rebellion instigated for a second time by the half-breed agitator is an offence deserving of capital punishment, or whether the outbreak of a destructive epidemic has been correctly charged to uncleanly habits and an irrational prejudice against vaccination. But it really interests us to learn that these phenomena are but symptoms of the inveterate antagonism between the French and English elements of the dominion's population, and proofs that the hopes of fusion built on the confederation experiment are irreparably shattered.

That these events will bear no other construction is distinctly asserted by Mr. Goldwin Smith, whose insight and foresight are now much more genreally appreciated in Canada than they were twelve years ago, as is shown by the surprising change in the attitude of the Toronto Globe toward the advocates of independence or of annexation. What Mr. Smith says in the last number of the Week cannot fail to rouse attention on both sides of the great lakes. Admitting the fugitive character of the occasions for the recent outbreak of traditional enmity, he insists that the conflict of interest and sentiment between the French and English citizens of the dominion is irrepressible. "Riel," he says, "will pass off the scene, the smallpox will be subdued, but the feeling of race will remain. New France is a separate nation from British Canada; the fact is becoming daily more evident." "Fusion is out of the question; it becomes more hopeless every hour." "For us [British Canadians] confederation means, and is likely more and more to mean, subjection to the solid vote of Quebec."

Similar convictions have been expressed with equal candor and supported by an impressive array of evidence in two remarkable letters from Ottawa which have been published in the Sun. Not only are the French Canadians a peculiar people, proud of their social isolation and determined to preserve it, but our correspondent shows how, under the working of the dominion government, they tend to become the masters of their British fellow citizens, with whom they repudiate any sympathy or common interest. He declares that by their votes in the Canadian house of commons "the French, to a large extent, hold the central power in thrall." In other words, "French ideas are not merely dominant in a single province; they are entrenched in the very centre of our whole political system, and more or less control all the movements of the governmental machine." It is for this reason that the dominion experiment (only accepted with the utmost reluctance by the maritime provinces, and to this day rejected by Newfoundland) is coming to be recognized as a failure in the Province of Ontario, which invented and imposed it.

But, admitting the miscarriage of the confederation scheme, considered as an agency of fusion, to what expedient will the Canadians recur? Suppose that the dominion is resolved into its elements, will these fall back into the status of distinct and rival colonies, whose juxtaposition would be a source of constant friction, and whose local legislatures would be so many centres of fervid jealousies and enmities? That experiment has been tried and condemned by results so mischievous that even the questionable project of confederation was at first hailed as a relief. Will a solution of the problem be sought in a declaration Canadian independence? Such a step could hardly mend matters, for French and English would be left in the old dilemma, confronted by the question whether their independence was to be collective or disjunctive. A union of components essentially unfusible under conditions of perfect independence would be clearly more impracticable than the present mechanical combination under the exterior pressure of the British crown. As for the alternative hypothesis, that a French republic of Quebec and a British republic of Ontario might coexist in peace and amity, this has never been mooted by the most optimistic student of the situation.

For the dominion's troubles there is just one remedy, namely, that each member of the Canadian confederation should apply for admission to the American union in the capacity of a sovereign state. To that conviction all intelligent Canadians must ultimately come, and they will arrive at it the sooner, because on this side of the border, while we might welcome, we would not lift a finger to accelerate the impulse toward annexation. It would have to be a love match, and the utmost to be hoped for from the people of this country would be that they would not forbid the banns.

—Uric Acid.—When the Liver and Kidneys fail in their action, this acid in excess is thrown into the blood, causing Rheumatism and other painful conditions of blood poisoning. You may cure this condition by a prompt resort to the purifying, regulating remedy Burdock Blood Bitters. 246

Possible Outcome of Riel's Appeal.

The Montreal Star prints the following special cable from London (Eng.): "The case of Riel attracts little attention here. As the lord chancellor is out of town it is difficult to get any hint of the probable outcome. He will return on Tuesday, when there may be news, and preside on Wednesday over the privy council. If Riel is respited it will be till January. In legal circles the feeling is that while the privy council fully recognize the exceptional character of the case, it is quite possible they may act in accordance with the view expressed in the Connors case in July last, when the principle was laid down that no criminal appeal could be allowed unless there were exceptional reasons for impugning the judgment previously delivered."

—If you have catarrh, use the surest remedy—Dr. Sage's.

Colonizing Tramps for Election Purposes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The district attorney's office aided by detectives has discovered in five down town assembly districts a scheme for the colonization of tramps for election purposes. A hundred and eighty-seven cases have been unearthed and the names of responsible politicians.

Riel Sentenced.

Call at the Canadian Harness Co., 104 Front street east, opposite hay market, and they will explain to you how they can save you $10 on a set of harness. Look at their prices, a $45 harness for $25, a $35 harness for $18, a $22 harness for $11.50, a $15 harness for $9. All work hand stitched and guaranteed. Harness sent to any place on approbation. Send for catalogue. 246

Pleurisy and Lung Fever.

—Inflammation of the Lungs, or the pleura covering them, is the result of sudden colds. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam relieves the sore chest, loosens and cures the cough and difficult breathing, and allays all irritation arising from colds. 246

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Oct. 19.

The transactions on the local stock exchange to-day aggregated 303 shares and 246 after board. In the morning 16-25-5 Ontario bank sold at 110; 36 Bank of Toronto at 188; 2 Commerce at 126½; 5 Federal at 97; 20 Western Assurance at 111¾, 20 at 112½; 30 Dominion Telegraph at 87½; 10 Freehold at 167½; 4 B. & Loan association at 106½; 45 People's Loan at 107. In the afternoon 25 Ontario sold at 110; 15-10 Imperial at 126; 10 Federal at 97½; 20 British America at 85; 21 Consumers' Gas at 160½. After board the following sales took place: 36 Bank of Toronto at 189; 110 London & Can. L. & A. at 143; 100 at 143½.

Prices at the farmers' market were: Wheat, 85c to 89c for fall and spring; 75c to 76c for goose. Barley 55c to 82c. New oats 34c to 36c, old oats 36c to 38c, peas 60c, rye 62c. Hay—Timothy, per ton, $14.50 to $15.50. Straw, $12 to $15, and wanted. St. Lawrence market prices: Beef, roast, 12c to 15c; sirloin steak, 13c to 16c; round steak, 10c to 12½c; mutton, legs and chops, 11c to 12½c; inferior cuts, 5c to 8c; lamb per pound, 12½c to 15c; lamp chops, 12½c to 13c; veal, best joints, 14c to 15c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c; pork, chops and roasts, 10c to 12½c; butter, pound rolls, 20c to 23c; tub, 16c to 18c; cooking, 10c to 12c; lard, 9c to 10c; cheese, 10c to 12c; bacon, 10c to 12c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 23c; pickled eggs, 17c to 18c; turkeys, 75c to $2; spring chickens, 45c to 70c per pair; ducks, 50c to 60c; hogs are selling at $6.50 to $7.25; forequarters of beef bring from $3.50 to $4.50; hindquarters from $6.50 to $7.50. Mutton sells at $6.50 to $7 per cwt. New potatoes; per bag, 45c to 50c. Apples, per bag, windfalls, 75c to $1; per bbl., hand-picked, $1.75 to $2.

Canadian Pacific shares in London opened 47¼, closed 47.

Sterling exchange in New York $4.86 and $4.84.

Oil opened 107¾, closed 108¾ bid, highest 109½, lowest 107.

Consols 100 7-16.

Hudson Bay shares unchanged at £19½.

There were 17 failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, and 25 in the preceding week, and 22, 31 and 27 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882, respectively. In the United States there were 164 failures reported to Bradstreet's during the week as compared with 179 in the preceding week, and with 209, 180 and 141, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 78 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5000.

This was one of the heaviest days of the year on the New York stock exchange, the transactions aggregating over half a million shares. The boom in prices was continued, and the bulls had things pretty much their own way. There was, however, lively fluctuations in several of the leading stocks. Canadian Pacific opened 46½, touched 46¾, closed 46; sales 600. New York Central opened ⅛ higher at 102⅜, touched 102⅝ and 104¼, closed 103¾; sales 30,600. Lackawanna opened ½ higher at 117, touched 116⅞ and 118⅝, closed 117⅞; sales 39,900. Lake Shore opened ⅛ higher at 79¾, touched 79½ and 80⅜, closed 79⅞; sales 51,000. Northwest opened unchanged at 107⅞, advanced to 109⅞, closed 108⅞; sales 36,000. St. Paul opened unchanged at 84⅞, touched 84⅞ and 86¼, closed 85; sales 30,800. Union Pacific opened ⅜ higher at 52½, touched 52⅞ and 54¼, closed 53; sales 41,900. Western Union opened ½ lower at 75⅜, advanced to 77½, closed 76½; sales 70,000.

The sales on the Montreal stock exchange to-day were: Morning board—8 Ontario bank at 108½, 50 at 109; 5 Merchants at 116⅞, 25 at 117; 200 Montreal Tel. Co. at 126½, 20 at 126¼; 25 Passenger at 115½; 890 Gas at 190½. Afternoon board—20 Bank of Montreal at 204½, 10 at 204¾, 25 at 204; 10 Toronto at 189½, 25 at 189, 25 at 188¾; 25 Merchants at 117½; 25 C. P. R. at 46; 300 Gas at 192; 85 Canada Cotton at 50.

Cox & Co. received the following advice from Chicago: "2 p.m.—Wheat, despite slight rally since opening, looks heavy, decline not producing enough buyers for material reaction. Wall street bought little and are reported buyers in New York. Cables easy, with some selling orders. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts to-day 950 cars. Consider New York largely long still and likely to engineer another bulge shortly, but without export business a rising market will be safe sale on rallies. No large short lines out. Corn easy, dull. Pork quiet, steady. 290 cars wheat, 630 corn, 190 oats, 25,000 hogs expected to-morrow. F. & B."

Toronto Stock Exchange—Closing Prices.

Montreal 205, 203; Ontario 110½, 109¾; Toronto 189½, 188¼; Merchants, buyers 116; Commerce, 127¼, 127; Imperial 126½, 125; Federal 97½, 97; Dominion, buyers 198½; Standard buyers 116; Hamilton, buyers 125½; British America, 85½, 84¾; Western Assurance, 112¼, 111; Consumers Gas, buyers 189½; Dominion Telegraph, 89, 87½; Northwest Land Co., 42½s, 41½s; Canadian Pacific Rail. Grant Bonds, 97½, 97; Canada Permanent, buyers 203½; Freehold, 168, 167½; Western Canada, buyers 191; Union, 130, 128; Can. Landed Credit, buyers 128; B. & Loan Association, buyers 106; Imperial S. & Invest., buyers 111½; Lon. & Can. L. & A., buyers 143; National Investment, buyers 102; Peoples' Loan, 107½, 106¾; Manitoba Loan, buyers 75; Huron and Erie, buyers 160; Dom. Savings and Loan, sellers 114¾; Ontario Loan and Deb., buyers 124; Hamilton Provident, buyers 127½.

Montreal Stock Exchange—Closing Prices.

Bank of Montreal, 204½, 204, xd. 201, 199½; Ontario 113, 109¾; Molsons 121, 120; Toronto, 189½, 188½; Merchants 117½, 117; Commerce 128, 127; C. P. R. 46, 45¾; Montreal Telegraph company 126½, 126¼; Richelieu 59¾ 59½; Passenger 115½, 115¼; Gas 192, 191½; Canada Cotton 65, 59; Dundas Cotton 60, 50; Northwest Land 43s, 41s 6d.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—Flour—Receipts, 1400 brls. Sales, none reported. Market dull, in absence of demand. The following are the quotations: Superior extra, $4.45 to $4.50; extra superfine, $4.35; spring extra, $4.25 to $4.30; superfine, $3.95 to $4; strong bakers', $4.40 to $4.50; fine, $3.70 to $3.80; middlings, $3.50 to $3.60; pollards, $3.35 to $3.55; Ontario bags, $1.90 to $2.10; city bags, $2.45 to $2.50 for strong bakers'. Grain—Wheat—Red winter, 95c to 97c; white, 93c to 95c; spring, 95c to 97c. Peas, 75c to 76c. Oats, 32c. Barley, 50c to 65c. Rye, 60c to 65c. Oatmeal, $4.20 to $4.30. Cornmeal, $3 to $3.10. Provisions—Pork, 12½c to 13c. Lard, 8½c to 9c. Hams, 11½c to 12½c. Cheese, 9c to 10c. Butter—Townships, 17c to 18c; Morrisburg, 15c to 17c; western, 12c to 14c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Cotton unchanged. Four—Receipts 45,300 bbls: dull, still leaning in buyers' favor, in some cases a shade lower; sales 13,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 41,500 bush, exports 32,000 bush; cash declined 1½c to 1⅞c, and options ⅛c to 1c, closing steady; sales 3,984,000 bush future, 116,000 bush spot. No. 2 spring 96c. No. 2 red 98½c to 99c in elevator. No. 2 red October 96½c to 97c. November closed 98c. Barley more active; No. 1 Canada bright 98c. No. 2 Canada 78c, ungraded Canada 75c to 84½c. Corn—Receipts 30,000 bush, steady, exports 122,700 bush, sales 496,000 bush future, 94,000 bush spot, ungraded 51c to 52¾c. No. 2 51½c to 51¾c elevator, October closed 51½c. November 50½c. Oats—Receipts 137,700 bush, ⅛c to ¼c higher; sales 365,000 bush future, 170,000 bush spot: No. 2 30½c to 30¾c, mixed western 27½c to 32c, white do. 34c to 39c. No. 2 October 30½c to 30¾c. November 30½c to 30¾c. Eggs firm Canada 19c to 19½c. Pork steady, mess $9.50 to $10 for inspected. Lard a shade lower and very dull; contract grades spot quoted $5.27½.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Flour, good demand steady. Wheat weak, opened ⅛ lower, sold off rapidly 1½c additional and fluctuated, closing 1½c under Saturday. Closing sales: October 88½c. November 88½c, December 92½c. May 98c. No. 2 spring 88c to 88½c. No. 2 red 93c. Corn steady: cash 42½c to 42¾c. October 42½c to 42½c. November 40⅞c to 40½c, year 37½c to 37½c. Oats quiet and steady: cash 26½c, November 24½c to 25½c, May 29½c to 29¾c. Pork 5c to 7½c higher, early, receded 2½c to 5c, and closed steady; cash $8.37½ to $8.40, November $8.35 to $8.42½, closed $8.35 to $8.37½, December $8.40 to $8.47½. Lard quiet; cash $5.95 to $5.97½, November $5.92½ to $5.95, December $5.95 to $5.97½. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders $5.50 to $5.55, short rib sides $5.55, short clear sides $5.65 to $5.70. Receipts—Flour 14,000 bbls, wheat 72,000 bush, corn 179,000 bush, oats 121,000 bush, rye 8000 bush, barley 60,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 16,000 bbls, wheat 26,000 bush, corn 363,000 bush, oats 108,000 bush, rye 3000 bush, barley 59,000 bush.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCHES: "London, Oct. 19.—Floating cargoes—Wheat quiet, maize nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize quiet and steady. Mark Lane—Wheat very quiet, maize steady. English country markets steady, French quiet. Liverpool—Spot wheat quite, maize rather easier.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.—Spring wheat 7s 2d to 7s 4d, red winter 7s 2d to 7s 4d, No. 1 California 7s 4d to 7s 6d, No. 2 California 7s 1d to 7s 3d. Corn 4s 7½d. Peas 5s 8d. Pork 57s. Lard 32s 3d. Bacon, long clear, 30s; short clear, 31s. Tallow 28s. Cheese (new) 50s. Breadstuffs—Wheat quiet and steady, poor demand, supply large. Corn steady, fair demand. Cotton firm; uplands 5 7 16d, Orleans 5¾d.

CHINA HALL,
49 King street east, Toronto.
SIGN OF THE BIG "JUG."
New Goods Arriving Every Day.
Breakfast Sets in China and Stoneware; Dinner Sets in Painted Landscapes, &c.; Tea and Coffee sets in great variety; Five O'Clock Tea Sets and Cups and Saucers; Ice Cream Sets and Fruit Sets; Porridge Bowls and Porridge Plates; Ornamental Goods, great variety; Silver-plated Knives, Forks and Spoons; Silverplate Cruets and Butter Coolers; Rodgers' Ivory-Handled Knives; and an endless variety of Goods; Hotel Goods of every description; Bar Fixings of every kind and shape. The store will be lighted every night during the Fair.
GLOVER HARRISON, Proprietor.

FINEST ALE IN TORONTO
IS
THE DAVIES BREWING CO'S.
Ask for it, or call and see it. And don't you forget it. 246

LOWNSBROUGH & CO.
Exchange and Stock Brokers,
22 KING STREET EAST.
Deal in Exchange on New York and London, American Currency, Gold and Silver, etc. Buy and Sell on Commission Canadian and American Stocks. 246

COX & CO.
STOCK BROKERS,
TORONTO.
(Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange). Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in on the
Toronto, Montreal, New York
Stock Exchanges. Also execute orders on the
Chicago Board of Trade
In Grain and Provisions.
Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash or on margin. Daily cable quotations.
Continuous New York Stock quotations received by direct wire.
26 TORONTO ST.

GARVIN & CO.,
REAL ESTATE,
MONEY TO LOAN.
4 KING STREET EAST. 246

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!
Volunteers wishing to sell their
Government Scrip,
SHOULD APPLY TO
COX & CO.,
26 TORONTO STREET.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Iron Roof Trusses and Girders for Armories, Drill Hall, Montreal," will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 12th day of November next, inclusive, for the construction of

IRON ROOF TRUSSES AND GIRDERS

FOR ARMORIES AT THE DRILL HALL, MONTREAL.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of A. Raza, Esq., Architect, Montreal, on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd instant.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

Each tender must be accompanied by an *accepted* bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, *equal to five per cent.* of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 14th October, 1885.

CHAMPAGNE.
POMMERY SEC.
G. H. Mumm Ex. Dry.
G. H. Mumm Dry Verzenay.
SPARKLING SAUMUR.
DELBEC EX. DRY.
In half pints, suitable for Invalids.
Allsopps' Pale Ale.
Dow & Co.'s India Pale Ale
SPARKLING HYDROZONE.
A large assortment of CLARETS at all prices.
FULTON, MICHIE & CO.,
5½ King Street West. 25tf

BILLIARDS!
Rossin House Billiard Room re-opened, after being thoroughly renovated, is now the most elaborate, handsome, and complete billiard room on the continent.
CHARLES HIGGINS,
Proprietor.
246

BEST IN THE CITY.
ARCADE BILLIARD AND POOL ROOMS, Yonge street, opposite Temperance street. Fourteen tables. Latest improvements. The hall is an exhibition of itself worth traveling miles to see. Second flat of the Arcade. Open from 8 a. m. until midnight.
TURNBULL SMITH, Proprietor
246

TO SPORTSMEN!
Received this Day a Large Consignment of
Pure Gum
HIP AND THIGH BOOTS.
We can give you all the different weights and widths.
TORONTO SHOE CO
144 to 148 King street east.
Established in the interest of prompt cash buyers and on the one-price system. 246

J. Pittman & Co
We are doing the Mantle and Cloak trade of the city. We have the Choicest Novelties culled from the Leading Manufactories of the world.
SPECIALTIES—Mantles, Mourning Goods, Dress and Mantle Goods. 246
218 YONGE ST. 218
CORNER ALBERT.

CORNICE POLES 75c.
Usual price in other stores $1.25; a fine assortment of Styles and Prices.
DECORATED WINDOW SHADES,
Finest American Patterns, Beautiful Designs, Stock just from New York.
DOOR MATS, JUST WHAT IS NOW WANTED. 246
NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., 70 King street west.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
AT THE
BIG BUREAU.
If you want to furnish cheaply the BIG BUREAU is the place. Now is the time. All goods at COST. Call and inspect, and judge for yourselves. 246
149 YONGE STREET,
T. A. LOCKINGTON, MANAGER.

BRITISH AMERICAN Business College ARCADE, TORONTO.
EVENING CLASSES
OF THE ABOVE INSTITUTION
COMMENCE ON MONDAY, OCT. 5.
Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Writing and Shorthand thoroughly and practically taught. For further information call on, or address 26 C. O. DEA, Secretary.

VERDICT OF THE INSURED.

When you wish to get correct information about any institution, place or country, it is well to inquire about it from those who have been there. What is the report of those who have been for one or more years connected with the various Life Insurance Companies doing business in Canada for some years past.

You cannot personally see all the members, but you can read their verdict in the Government Reports, sworn to by the officers as being correct. These Government Reports show, plainly enough, how well people keep up their policies in good companies, and how rapidly they get out of poor ones.

If the public desire to have good value for their money, they will select none but such Companies as show a good record in the matter of giving satisfaction to their members, and inducing them to stay.

Experience teaches that from four to six or seven per cent. of all insurance in force, at the close of any year, drops out through business failures and hard times. Pretty much all above this may be considered as a beacon light, where it is seen, to warn the public off the shoals beneath.

The following figures show the proportions which the terminated insurance by lapse, surrender and change, bear towards the whole amount of insurance in force at the beginning of the year 1884, on the books of each company:—

Name of Company.	Percentage of Lapse.	Name of Company.	Percentage of Lapse.
ÆTNA LIFE	4.29	Ontario	13.40
Canada	5.22	Sun	16.08
Travellers	8.74	Citizens	23 12
Confederation	8 83	Life Association	25 88
N. Y. Life	7 64	North American	36.32
Union Mutual	10 28	Federal	54.57
United States	12.50		

The following table gives the same information respecting the Companies named, as to that portion of their business lying within the Dominion of Canada—showing how they stand upon their merits as companies in the esteem of the people of Canada who have been insured with them:—

Name of Company.	Percentage of Lapse.	Name of Company.	Percentage of Lapse.
Æt'n Life	5.58	London & Lancashire	15.87
Standard	7 34	New York Life	18 89
Union Mutual	12.64	British Empire	30.04
Equitable	12.24	United States	43.50

The first-class position of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, in both tables is nothing new. That is its usual, every day accomplishment. It sells a first-class article every time.

If 10, 15 or 16 persons out of each 100 who go in, are seen to quickly come out again, when only 5 or 6 should come out, it is good evidence that most of them found themselves in the wrong place, and were disappointed. But when 20, 30, 40 or 50 out of each 100 rush out again what better testimony could be given to outsiders in favor of making a wise and discriminating choice of the best companies once for all. A good article is worth having. Get the best. In life insurance, the best policy costs a great deal less, in ten years' time, than the poorest and most uncertain article going.

On this latter point drop a card to the undersigned, at the Office of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, Toronto, for information.

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.
612

OAKLAND'S JERSEY ICE CREAM
Made out of celebrated cream supplied by the
OAKLAND'S JERSEY DAIRY,
131 YONGE STREET.
For sale in boxes at the dairy and delivered in freezers from 1 quart upwards. 246
PRICES FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES:
1 quart in freezer.....65
1 " in mould.....75
1 gallon in freezer.....$2 25

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
GEO. EAKIN, ISSUER MARRIAGE Licenses; general agent; money to loan at 6 per cent. Court house, Residence, 138 Carlton street.
H. S. MARA, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE licenses and marriage certificates. Office—Ground floor, York Chambers, No. 5 Toronto street, near King street. Residence 456 Jarvis street.

DAIRY.
OAKVILLE DAIRY,
651½ YONGE STREET,
Guaranteed Pure Farmers' Milk.
Supplied Retail and Wholesale at Lowest Market Rates.
FRED. SOLE PROPRIETOR. 246

J. W. McADAM,
68 QUEEN STREET WEST,
Is the place to buy your
FALL AND WINTER
BOOTS AND SHOES.
HE IS SELLING A
MEN'S LONG FELT BOOT AT $2.00,
(selling every at $2.25).
Girl's Cordovan Button at $1.50 worth $1.75
Child's " 4 to 7 " at 90 " 1.00
Youths' Calf Laced Boot at 1.25 " 1.50
A FULL LINE OF
AMERICAN AND CANADIAN RUBBERS.
Cor. Queen and Terauley.

GAS FIXTURES!
Fall Goods now on Exhibition.
Newest, Best and Cheapest guaranteed.
KEITH & FITZSIMONS,
109 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO. 24