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WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 29, 1885.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

In order to secure a more efficient delivery of The Morning World subscribers North of Gloucester street and in the Queen's Park are notified that hereafter their papers will be delivered to them by W. J. Randall of 690 Yonge street. Complaints or new names left at that address or at The World Office will be promptly attended to.

The World would recommend subscribers who get this paper from Mr. Randall to also order any other city paper they may take in from him, as we are convinced it is the best system, namely, to order all papers from responsible newsmen who will undertake delivery.

A Glorious Victory.

The more we hear of the details of the battle of Fish Creek on Friday last the more we regard it as a great victory for the Canadian soldiers in the Northwest. General Middleton made no great blow about his success and the American papers did their best to make it out as an inglorious defeat wherein our troops had been caught napping and had been "licked all around," to use one of their choice phrases. The facts as they now come out, however, are altogether of another color, and show that our men acted gallantly; that they fought bravely; that they worsted the enemy, and that the baptism of fire that they there passed through was such as will nerve them to sweep the rebel forces off the field the next time they meet them. The country at large ought to take off their hats and give three cheers for Middleton and his men.

A Duel Between Two—Or a General War.

Up to the close of last week public anxiety with regard to war had reference only to the probability of war between England and Russia, other European powers holding themselves strictly neutral and merely looking on. But within a day or two the scene has changed—at all events to the public, who have only the outside view. If England and Russia fight, they are not to be left to fight it out by themselves. According to what we hear now, France is burning to take a hand in, and eagerly offers herself to Russia as an ally. That looks bad for England, just at first, but then there are some other things to be looked at too. Does any mortal suppose that Bismarck would allow England to be conquered by France and Russia together, supposing that they were able to do it? He might anticipate that the next thing would be to crush Germany between the same two powers. Were that combination to be formed, and to succeed, Italy, too, would be in peril. For France, as her government, at all events, resents the existence of Italy as a Mediterranean power as an insult, and would fain reduce Italy to an inferior position, if she could.

The cable despatches now report France and Russia fraternizing at all points of contact. At all the European capitals the French and Russian embassies form little circles of chosen friends together. At Alexandria and other foreign ports French and Russian sailors grasp hands and drink together as brothers. These things do not happen by accident; they happen according to order from headquarters.

St. Petersburg despatches say that the break in the diplomatic relations between France and Egypt causes the greatest satisfaction there, and is being utilized as a basis for a Franco-Russian alliance, which is now warmly favored by the czar. Active negotiations are being interchanged by St. Petersburg and Paris, with the object of vigorous common action against England. We can guess that this comes through the St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York Herald, a paper which has openly espoused the Russian side. If the Herald is to be believed, Russia is all in the right, and England all in the wrong. Moreover, the czar and his ministers are models of statesmanlike and military capacity, while England has sunk down into such a condition of weakness as to stand ready to be whipped by a bear cub six months old. We don't take in all this, exactly, but it shows the Herald's animus.

The New York press, however, is not limited to the Herald. Otherwise, thanks to New York's control of the cable business, the control aforesaid might almost as well be in Russian hands. Speaking of the surprise to the public, caused by the coming out of facts indicating an alliance of France and Russia against England, the cable correspondent of the New York Times says:

Nobody seems to have been prepared in the least for such an eventuality here, although the politicians in Berlin were talking of it three months ago. Furthermore, nobody here seems able to make up his mind what it all really means, except that it makes the crisis much graver than it was before. But while the English are both surprised and bewildered by this sudden appearance of a second Richmond in the field where they looked for only the one already there, it must be said that the effect of the apparition has been immensely to increase their warlike zeal. If there ever was a time when concessions to Russia were palatable to the British public, that time has now gone by.

Apart from this natural operation of British truculency, which rises in proportion as the odds opposed to it increase, I think that to those Englishmen who look most clearly into the future this gratuitous advent of France into the Anglo-Russian quarrel is most welcome. It in effect dissipates a continental concert which, under the circumstances, could not but embarrass English action. So long as this concert was maintained the Bosphorus was the lock on Russia's only vulnerable door, and Bismarck held the key, which meant that England could only fight Russia at Herat if the giddy Parisian head has really yielded to the temptation to extort a little cheap glory from England's present difficulties. The whole situation changes in a twinkling. It liberates the action of Central Europe as nothing else could liberate it. Already the altered tone of the Berlin official papers, which have thrown off the mask of disinterested neutrality and deny that Turkey has been ordered to close the Dardanelles, shows how swiftly the chancellor will seize the opportunity to profit by the changed conditions. On Jan. 24 I cabled from Berlin that the one grand and absorbing dream of Prince Bismarck's closing life was to secure the imperial German edifice he had reared against being crushed between France and Russia, just as it was the sole idea of the French that the Cossacks in Berlin would some day avenge Sedan and Paris. View the situation of to-day by the light of this statement, and the whole vast political expanse becomes distinct to the vision. Let the anarchic despotism of the east and the scarcely less chaotic democracy of the west once join hands and make common cause and the engravers may begin their work on a new map of Europe. They have a very fair idea in Berlin what this man would be like. The Moselle would be a German frontier, Savoy and the Alps would be Italian again, and France would become a second-rate power. Finland would become Swedish. Warsaw would become either German or the capital of a restored Poland to serve as a buffer state. Austria would go to Salonica, and the Turks would be recompensed from the spoliation of Asiatic Russia. So the dreams of Berlin run at the thought that the chance has come at last to cripple the two great natural foes of Germany at a single blow. Who knows that we are not to-day on the threshold of a realization of these dreams?"

We prefer to give this to our readers just as it comes from the cable correspondent of the New York Times, rather than to pass it all off as our own, as is the fashion with the Globe and the Mail. For confirmatory or the reverse of the views above stated, let the cables of the next few days be carefully considered.

Plucky, if True.

From Vienna comes the news that England has notified the powers who signed the Paris convention that her war ships will enter the Black sea in case of war, and will bombard Russian ports, since Russia has fortified Batoum, which is in defiance of the treaty. This is plucky on England's part, if true, and it appears to be confirmed by information from other quarters. That it may be fully confirmed is most devoutly to be wished. For what England's enemies all wish is to see her timid and hesitating; and what her friends should wish is thereby made "as plain as a pikestaff."

The Delivery: Daily Papers in the City.

In the large cities of England and United States the city papers are all delivered to subscribers by newsdealers or newsmen, and not direct from the offices of publishers. This has been found to be the most satisfactory to all parties concerned. The World has advocated the adoption of such a plan in Toronto, and it is now introducing it wherever possible. Our circulation in Parkdale and the west end of the city is in the hands of the newsdealers in those parts, and to-morrow we begin to send all north of Gloucester street in the same way.

There is no reason why the city should not be divided up into districts and one or two good newsdealers in those districts given the circulation of all the city papers; in which case all the newspapers would then deliver bundles of papers to the newsdealers early in the morning, and the latter would then deliver to their clients whatever paper or papers they may have ordered. As it is now a boy from each newspaper office passes along each street—as it would be there would only be one boy for all the papers, and one trip would serve all on the street. His territory would be smaller and a better boy would be employed—in fact under this system men are generally employed as either the newsdealer himself or a responsible young man whom he can trust does the work. The ordinary carrier is often very careless and difficult to make attentive.

We trust the other papers will assist The World in this endeavor to secure more regular, more prompt and more efficient delivery generally.

About Marking Canned Goods.

Yesterday The World referred to the fact that the present demand for canned goods all over the world was such that stocks now lying unsold—principally in the United States—would be used up, and that the people of that country would have a chance hereafter of getting fresh goods until another glut occurred. It would seem to us that those who put up these goods make a great mistake in not marking the dates on all their cans. In the long run it would protect the manufacturers. It would increase their reputation, and it would make their goods sought after, for the consumer would then know what the age of the cans were, and they would take care to buy only those brands that were so marked.

A well known Toronto manufacturer who puts up goods in tin boxes, has followed this practice for years, notwithstanding he began it against the wishes of the trade, the advice of his travelers, and the prejudice even of some of the consumers; he has now the satisfaction of knowing that the public buy more and more of his goods, that they accept his brand for what it is said to be, and that other manufacturers are beginning to see in his example a good one to follow.

But besides branding canned goods with the date, there is another point that many manufacturers of this kind of goods neglect. They do not exercise sufficient care in regard to the quality of their goods. All canned edibles ought to be made from the best stock, wholly sound and put up with the greatest care. For instance the firm of Crosse & Blackwell of England are known all over the world for the reliability of their goods. If American and Canadian canners were equally as careful as they are, they would have an equally good reputation, and they would be able to even excel them, for they have a greater variety of articles to can, and in better condition than is to be had in Europe.

This slovenliness, if we may use the term, is not only confined to canned goods, but many other food products of this country. Take that of butter. A gentleman in the trade who is competent to give an opinion, said the other day that the farmers of Ontario alone lost from three to five millions a year by their careless, often dirty way of making butter. Not only were the farmers careless in making butter, but the country storekeepers who pack it were equally negligent, and as a consequence, firkins by the thousand were annually ruined or sold for a price 50 per cent. less than what the country storekeepers paid for it.

It is by attention to details of this nature that our manufacturers must hope for ultimate success and our farmers for good profit in the matter of their produce.

The brief mention made in the cable despatches to the effect that Port Hamilton has been seized by England leaves most of us but very poorly informed as to what it all means. The New York Herald enlightens us on the subject, and what it has to say about it we copy in another column.

A significant bit of news comes from France. A Paris despatch, dated Sunday, says: "In the senatorial elections at Bordeaux, Niort and Pau to-day the republican candidates were successful. The Duc Decazes, the monarchical candidate, was defeated." The significance of the event lies in the fact that the duke went in as the candidate of *all* the monarchical interests together, to try what could be done against the republic. The Bordeaux district is republican, it is the Gironde of revolutionary fame; but still the defeat of a candidate representing all the monarchical elements means something.

The French Wedge.

Editor World: The leading article in today's World headed "The French Wedge" exactly expresses the situation. When we look to the history of this country we can not but realize the great mistake made by Great Britain when she gave to Quebec—though a conquered province—the French laws, religion and rights. No one, however, can read the imperial act of 14 Geo. III., cap. 3, A.D. 1774, by which those rights are regulated, without coming to the conclusion that the concessions there made were exclusively confined (as expressed in sec. 5) to "the inhabitants of the said province professing the religion of the church of Rome." As to dues and rights, the section declares also "that the clergy of the said church may hold, receive and enjoy their accustomed dues and right, with respect to such persons only as shall "profess the said religion." There can be no doubt that the accustomed dues and rights referred to in this section referred to the tithes the French priesthood exacted from their people. There is not a word in this statute or any where else that gives the Quebecers the right to exclude other people who do not think as they do from having their rights, and yet this matter of French law, religion and right are continually dinned into our ears by a certain party in the province of Quebec in a manner that indicates their desire to usurp the privileges of other people. The French in Quebec have had great concessions and surely they can afford to give to others what they claim as a concession, but a right under the principles of English liberty. But it was "ever thus since childhood's hour!" When James II. sought to deprive the people of England of their liberty he was aided and abetted by the French king, Louis XIV. By the revoking of the edict of Nantes people were driven from France to seek a home in other lands, because of the unreasonableness of the French monarch. In this Canada the descendants of the old *regime* since, the days of Papineau to the present time, have originated all the rebellions that have ever been had. It seems marvelous to an onlooker that, acting in their own interest, our fellow subjects of French extraction should act as unreasonably as they do! Surely they must see that it will end in disruption! And then where will they be? Will they prefer American institutions to our own constitution, properly worked out? In these days everything must depend on the reasonableness of men or our constitution, already much blurred, will be shattered to atoms. We wish our friends in Quebec well, but it is very manifest that unless wiser counsels prevail than appears at present to guide public affairs, the dominion of Canada will not be able to stand the strain she has endured so long; but in the near future will be utterly wrecked, a thing of the past: a something for the readers of history to contemplate and exclaim: How could these things be! JUSTICE.

April 26, 1885.

Editor World: Your editorial yesterday under the above heading has touched the central weak point in the Canadian body politic, the alien element whose elimination alone can render possible a healthy national life. But it may be asked would either political party support any statesman outside its own ranks who should adopt a policy of opposition to French Canadian domination? We have not. As long as under the party system, party comes before patriotism.

The French Canadian race (according to an acute political economist, Mr. Grey in "Enigmas of Life") increase faster than any other in the world, partly from being naturally prolific, partly because the priesthood urge on early marriages and put all check to increase of population under the ban of the confessional.

But we may yet hope in the prevalence of mightier forces than mere increase of population, the powerful solvent of English speech and free thought. Nowhere else in the world has the religion of the middle ages withstood these.

The perpetuation of the French language, law and church establishment in 1764 was a disaster to English Canada before its birth: but the England of those days could not do otherwise in favor of the approaching revolt of the thirteen colonies. What our brave volunteers are fighting for now is not merely to put down a revolt against law, but to save us from a half-breed New France in the Northwest.

C. P. M.

The Broommakers' Grievances.

Editor World: In yesterday's issue of your valuable paper you denounce in an article headed "good workmen converted into tramps by convict labor." Myself, as well as my fellow workmen, feel glad to see the press taking a stand against the injustice of convict labor in competition with the work of honest men. I would wish to say that if it was not for the disastrous effect of prison labor coming in contact with the work of honest men, broommakers would not be compelled to seek shelter in police stations. If it was not for the disastrous cutting of prices, which forces free labor to the same down grade, we would not care so much about it, as our work is considered far superior and more durable than that of prison labor. If contractors were not allowed to undersell free labor, the quality of the goods would be able to speak in our favor. Our bosses could pay us better prices, and could easily triple and quadruple the number of their present employes. I would also remark that in other countries all prison work has to be stamped with initials of the institution, the same as the prisoners have stamped on their backs, the mark of their incarceration; and once stamped, not to be permitted to cover the stamps by pasting a fancy label over it. By publishing this you will confer a great favor on the broommakers of Toronto.

Toronto, April 27. A BROOMMAKER.

Looking for a Lost Fleet.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The archæological societies of Vienna have put their brains to work on a curious whim, that of raising the Persian fleet lost in the narrow Strait of Salamis 480 years before the christian era, 2,364 years ago. The Viennese evidently have confidence in the preserving qualities of the briny deep. On the sublime faith of an idea Columbus discovered America; why should not the same faith lead to the resurrection of a broad trirement of Æglua, or a bronzed beaked galley of Greece, or one of the hugely high-sterned, lofty-decked Persian ships, whose size and number threw them into confusion before the desperate valor of the Greeks?

AN ENGLISH SEIZURE.

Important Significance of the Occupation of Port Hamilton.

From the New York Herald.

While discussing the strained relations existing between England and Russia the just action of England should not be overlooked. By the seizure of Port Hamilton England has secured the control of the Korean strait and possesses a Gibraltar which guards the southern entrance to the Japan sea. The Nan How group of islands consists of the two large islands Sodo and Sunhodo, with a smaller island called Observatory island. The larger islands are deeply indented their northern ends almost meeting, while Observatory island is situated between their southeastern points, forming the spacious and well sheltered harbor known as port Hamilton, the main entrance to which is in the southeastern part of the group. This entrance will admit vessels of the greatest draught, while the northern entrance, 250 yards wide, may be used by small vessels in fine weather. The holding ground is excellent, and there is room in the harbor for a large fleet. Port Hamilton is so well protected that it affords shelter in the worst weather.

Sodo, the larger of these islands, is 650 feet high, and Sunhodo is 783 feet. They both present rugged, bold sides on either side of the entrance, and, if fortified, in connection with Observatory island could be defended against any force. There are several Korean villages on these islands containing about 2,000 people. Every available spot is cultivated, the principle crop being millet. Port Hamilton is over thirty miles off the main Korean coast and forty miles north of the large island of Quelpart.

By occupying these islands England has removed her base of supplies, in the event of war, over one thousand miles nearer to Vladivostok, the principal Russian fort in Siberia, as Port Hamilton is only 140 miles from Nagasaki, where the inexhaustible coal mines are being worked, she can, within two weeks, make a depot of coal, which will last her fleet for months. Sufficient supplies can also be gathered in a short time from Hong Kong and the Chinese and Japanese ports to make her quite independent of neutrals after war is declared. Port Hamilton is only 600 miles from Vladivostok. The English fleet will not only guard the Korean strait, but can gather at Port Hamilton for any descent upon the Russian possessions in Siberia. With the Korean strait thus guarded and one or two ironclads in the straits of La Perouse and Tsugar, the Russian fleet will be practically confined to the sea of Japan, and no vessel can escape to prey upon English commerce.

The reasons which influenced the English government to seize upon Port Hamilton are thus made plain. The Russian cruisers in the sea of Japan must remain there, and those out in the North Pacific will be kept from reaching their base of supplies. What Corea thinks of England's action is quite an unimportant matter, without the treaty powers interpose some objections. Japan will certainly be disgusted to find that she has such a powerful neighbor, and China will be equally indignant when she realizes that England is almost 1000 miles nearer Pekin. Hong Kong has been a thorn in her side for many years, and Port Hamilton will be even a sharper one.

Col. O'Brien's Alleged Cruelty.

Relative to the alleged ill-treatment of Bugle Major Harry White, of the Simcoe Foresters, by Col. O'Brien, a Winnipeg Free Press reporter ascertained the following information from John H. Ingo, of that city, with whom White stayed after he left the battalion: "I am well acquainted with White," said Mr. Ingo, "and know him to be a quiet, inoffensive young man. I was in the same battalion with him under Col. O'Brien, who was major at the time. Col. O'Brien is not the most gentle-hearted officer in the world, and treated White in a shameful manner. As you are aware, the battalion arrived here on Saturday morning and immediately went into camp. When I visited the camp on Sunday evening I found White lying on the ground in a half nude condition. All he had on was a pair of pants, which he wore under those of his uniform, an old shirt and coat and a slouched hat. He was very weak and could hardly walk. His illness was from the effects of a rupture which happened to him about five years ago. He told Col. O'Brien that he was unable to proceed to the front, and requested that officer to send him home. The colonel would not do this, but sent White to the general hospital, but the latter was afraid to enter that institution in consequence of being afraid that an operation would be performed upon him. When White returned to the camp Col. O'Brien ordered him to take off his uniform. That evening the battalion left for the front, and White went to Mr. Carney's house, on William street. He remained there that night, and the next day I went after him and brought him to my house. I called at the commissariat department several times, but they refused to assist White in getting a pass. White also called at the office, when they gave him a blank sheet of paper and told him to go and get subscriptions. Of course the citizens took no stock in what White said and he failed to collect a nickel. On Thursday, however, J. W. H. Wilson called at my house, and said that arrangements had been made for White's passage south, and for him to go to the commissariat and get a pass. White did so and left for home the same evening.

J. H. Wilson tells a different story from Mr. Ingo. He told the reporter that Col. O'Brien did all he possibly could for the young man. Mr. Wilson, being an old member of the battalion, took an interest in White's case. He was told by the latter that Col. O'Brien told him on the way up that was very sorry for him. On arriving in Winnipeg the colonel hired a cab and sent White to the hospital, but the latter returned to camp and said he would not stay there. Mr. Wilson has since learned that the reason White would not enter the hospital was in consequence of the cabman telling him that those who went there seldom came out alive. This was all the colonel could do, said Mr. Wilson, and when the young man returned he was obliged to strip him of his regimentals.

Blankets as Bullet Proofs.

The Yaqui Indians long since used tactics of war that were unknown to civilized troops. In a former uprising they were attacked by General Pesquerias, who was much amused to see the savage use blankets as a shield against the soldiers' bullets. Holding up a blanket at both ends, so that the edge just touched the ground, the Indian riflemen marched boldly towards him behind this apparently flimsy protection. The Mexican general was soon alarmed however to find that his bullets did not stop the strange advance, and the moving fort of blankets soon came so close to him, and poured in such a deadly fire that he was fain to fly the field in confusion and with great loss. The Yaquis had become acquainted with the simple fact that while a bullet will pass through twenty blankets strained over a frame or laid against a firm surface, it will not penetrate a single one if moistened and hung up so as to swing clear of the ground. The bullets which General Pesquerias imagined were passing through the Indian blankets and thinning the ranks of the savages, were all falling harmlessly on the outside of the woollen bulwarks.

To the cotton-growers of the south war between England and Russia does not mean prosperous times. Anything that lowers the price of cotton and raises the price of food is disastrous to them.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, April 27.

Wharin Bros., jewelers, have assigned in trust. W. F. Cowan, Oshawa, holds a chattel mortgage for $7000. The liabilities amount to about $23,000. The following assignments in trust are also announced: Elmvale and Orr lake, A Cooper & Son general store. Flora, D. M. Porter & Son, foundry, etc. Sunbridge, John Paget, general store. Montreal, Michel Roy, upholsterers, etc. St. Michel deNapierville, Isaie Bourdon, grocer. Guysboro', N.S., A. J. O. McGuire, general store and fishing.

Toronto Stocks.

Montreal, 200¼ and 199; xd., 195 and 194¼. Ontario, sellers 110¼; Toronto, 183¾ and 182¾; Merchants, 113 and 112¾; Commerce, 122 and 121⅞, trans. 3, 20 at 122; Imperial, 124 and 122; Federal, 46 and 45; Dominion, 187 and 185½; Standard, 112¼ and 112; Hamilton, 122¾ and 121; British America, sellers 83; Western Assurance, 88¼ and 87, trans. 4 at 88; Consumers' Gas, buyers 152; Northwest Land company, 35½ and 35¼; Canada Permanent, sellers 209¾; Freehold, buyers 163¾; Western Canada, sellers 190; Canada Landed Credit, sellers 123; B. & Loan association, sellers 107¾; Imperial S. & Invest., sellers 111; Farmers' L. & Savings, buyers 112; Lon. & Can. L. & A., sellers 138¼; National Investment, sellers, 107; Peoples' Loan, buyers 105¼; The Land Security Co., buyers 142; Manitoba Loan, sellers 110; Dominion Savings and Loan, buyers 113½; Ontario Loan & Deb., buyers 124½; Royal Loan & Savings Co., buyers 116¼.

Montreal Stocks at the Close.

Montreal 200, 199¾; xd. 194¾, 194; Ontario 111½, 109; Molsons 114, 112; Toronto asked 183½; Merchants 113, 112; Commerce 122, 121½; Federal bank 46, 45; Montreal Tel. Co., 119¾, 119, sales 15 at 199½; Richelieu and Ont Nav. Co. 57½, 56½; City Passenger R. R. asked 115; Montreal Gas Co. 177¾, 177½, sales 225 at 178, 175 at 177¾; Northwest Land Co. 37, 36; C. P. R. Co., 36, 35.

The Local Markets.

PRICES ON THE STREET.—Wheat, 95c to 96c for fall and spring; 81½c to 82c for goose. Barley sold at 60c to 65c. Oats brought 42 to 43c. Peas 60c to 63c. Rye 67½c. Timothy sold at $16 to $19; clover at $11 to $15. Straw, $9 to $11. Potatoes are selling by the load at 40c, single bags 50c. Apples may be had at $1.50 to $2 per barrel.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—Beef, roast, 11c to 15c; sirloin steak, 12½c to 15c; round steak, 12c to 13c; mutton, leg and chops, 12½c to 15c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c; lamb, per lb., 12½c to 15c; lamb chops 12½c to 16c; veal, best joints, 12c to 15c; cutlets, 15c to 16c; inferior cuts 8c to 10c; pork, chops and roasts, 9c to 10c; butter, pound rolls 15c to 16c; cooking, 10c to 12c; lard, 11c to 12c; cheese, 12c to 14c; bacon, 10c to 12c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 12½c; cooking 8c to 10c. turkeys, $1 to $2; spring chickens, 50c to 60c per pair; ducks, 50c to $1; heavy hogs are selling at $5.70 to $5.75, and light hogs from $5.90 to $6.00; forequarters of beef bring from $4 to $5.25; hind quarters, from $5.50 to $7. Mutton sells at $6 to $7.50 per cwt., and lamb at $7.50 to $8. Spring lambs, per carcase, $2 to $3.25.

Grain and Provision Markets by Telegraph

Montreal — Flour receipts none, none reported; sales 250 brls., market quiet, buyers holding off; prices without decided change; transactions 250 brls., mixed bakers $4 75, grain and provisions unchanged.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Cotton weak; middling uplands 10½c. Orleans 11c. Flour—Receipts 22,000 brls., firm; sales 14,000 brls.; good $4.30 to $6.00, extra Ohio and St. Louis $3.75 to $6.20. Minnesota extra $3.25 to $5.75. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat —Receipts 130,000 bush.; spot quiet, shade better; options trifle lower; speculation quiet; sales 2,144,000 bush. future; 149,000 spot; exports 56,000 bush.; No. 2 spring 99½c, No. 2 red $1.01½ cash, $1.00¾ May, $1.02¾ June. No. 1 red state $1.07, No. 1 white $1.01½, rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn—Receipts 144,000 bush.; spot shade lower; options trifle higher; sales 1,048,000 bush. future; 260,000 bush. spot; exports 44,000 bush.; No. 2 37c cash, 57½c May, 56½c June. Oats—Receipts 42,000 bush; stronger; sales 376,000 bush. future, 92,000 bush. spot: No. 2 41½c to 41¾c cash, 41½c May, mixed western 41c to 44c, white state 46½c to 50c. Hay, hops, coffee, sugar, molasses, rice, petroleum, tallow, potatoes, eggs, pork, beef, cut meats and middles unchanged. Lard lower at $7.12½. Butter weak at 14c to 22c. Cheese unchanged, quiet and irregular.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; opened shade higher on rumors more fighting in Afghanistan, but as cousals remained steady, fell back and closed ⅛c over yesterday; April closed 88½c, May 89½c, June 91½c. No. 2 spring 88½c to 88¾c. Corn steady, cash 42c to 47½c. April 47½c, May 47½c June 47½c. Oats firm, higher; cash 36c, May 35½c, June 36½c. Rye firm; No. 2 67½c. Barley nominal. Pork steady; cash $11.75 to $11.80. May closed $11.72½ to $11.75, June $11.82½ to $11.85. Lard quiet unchanged. Boxed meats steady; shoulders $4.35 to $4.40, short ribs $5.90 to $5.92½, sides $6.30 to $6.33. Whisky firm. Receipts—Flour 34,000 brls., wheat 62,000 bush., corn 125,000 bush., oats 93,000 bush., rye 3,000 bush., barley 13,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 29,000 brls., wheat 118 000 bush., corn 98,000 bush., oats 65,000 bush., barley 13,000 bush. Board adjourned until Thursday, exchange being transferred to new building.

BEERBOHM—Floating cargoes—Wheat strong, maize firm; cargoes on passage—Wheat enhanced pretensions on the part of sellers prevent business; maize firmer, held higher. Arrivals of cargoes off coast for orders—Wheat and maize very small, less than five. Weather in England brilliant. Liverpool spot —Wheat dearer, maize the turn dearer; No. 1 California 7s 8d; No. 2, 7s 5d; A.K.W., 7s 10d; W.M., 7s 9d; spring, 7s 9d; all 1d dearer; maize 5c, unchanged. Paris—Wheat and flour unchanged.

EDWARD McKEOWN,
182 YONGE STREET,
IS NOW SHOWING EXTRA BARGAINS
In New Dress Goods, Black Gros Grain Silks, Black Satin Merveilleux Brocades, Ottomans, Mourning Goods, Mantles, Dolmans, Jersey Jackets, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Goods, Corsets, New Prints, Sateens, Zephyrs, Ginghams, Linen, Table Damasks, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Table Napkins, Towels, Lace Curtains, White Quilts, etc.
SAMPLES SENT BY MAIL.
Fine Dress and Mantle-Making, Good Fit Guaranteed. 36
INSPECTION INVITED.

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If you want a good-fitting, well-made, nobby
SPRING SUIT
JUST CALL ON
A. MACDONALD,
355 YONGE ST., OPPOSITE FLM,
And examine his stock and enquire his prices. No trouble to show goods. 246

Cheapest and Best.
In the literature of assessment life insurance societies will generally be found a comparison showing the difference between their cost for the first few years and the highest with profit rates of some old line company. But the comparison ought always to be with the lowest short-term rate.
THE ÆTNA LIFE'S
RENEWABLE TERM PLAN
Furnishes very cheap life insurance for a ten-year term, and the policy can be renewed each year thereafter without medical re-examination, and has always been so renewed for seven years past, at the same low rate originally paid. No assessment, or mutual benefit, or society insurance can be had of so reliable and durable a character at so low a cost.
The following shows the cost per $1000 of the more death calls in five of the most carefully conducted benefit societies of the United States and Canada, ten years in existence:

Name.	Address.	1874.	1878.	1883.
Temp. Mut Ben. Easton, Pa..		$4.27	$13.08	$20.40
Oddfel's Mut. Montrose, Pa..		6.51	15.27	46.09
Uni. Bro. M.A. Lebanon, Pa..		8.24	18.51	28.15
Sou'ner Mason. Elmira, N.Y..		6.50	11.90	16.70
Mason. Mut. B., London, Ont.		8.04	12.40	17.40
Average of the 5, per $1000...		6.72	14.23	25.75
Adding $3 for expenses.....		9.72	17.23	28.75
The Ætna's premium, age 35, is $17.36, but the return value at the end of 10 years has reduced the net cost to.....		9.47	9.42	9.47
Ætna policy holder saving..		0.25	7.76	19.28

As compared with having been in the five societies.
Drop a postal card to the undersigned for table of rates and other information respecting life insurance—
WM. H. ORR, Manager,
TORONTO.

INSURE IN THE
Confederation Life Associa'n
Has made greater progress than any Canadian Company in similar time.
R. S. BAIRD, City Agent. J. K. MACDONALD, Man'g. Director. 26

FARMERS'
Loan and Savings Company
DIVIDEND NO. 26.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this Company has this day been declared for the half-year ending 30th inst., and that the same will be payable at the Company's office, 17 Toronto street, on and after Friday, the 15th day of May next.
The transfer books will be closed from 1st to 14th May, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
GEO. S. C. BETHUNE, Sec. and Treas.
Toronto, 18th April, 1885.

THE
ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS
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NOW READY.
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Wholesale Agents,
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Bunting, Flags, Rope,
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J. F. A. McKEOWN,
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE BROKER,
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(Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange.) Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in on the
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British America Assurance Buildings,
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Every child, every woman and every man should get a phrenological examination from Wallace. Mason. It will benefit them for life. Books on phrenology and hygiene for sale.
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THE LATEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STYLES
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Direct Importers, 101 Yonge street,
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IN GREAT VARIETY AT
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A good White Chemise for 30c. Night Dresses and Wrappers at Rock Bottom Prices. 26

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The largest assortment in the City to select from. At the Leading Styles in Fancy and Staple Carriages at prices that will astonish all who may call to see them at
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