ADVERTISING RATES FOR BACH LINE OF NONPAREILI sed advertisements a cent a word narriages and births 25 cents. rates for contract advertisements g notices and for preferred positions

W. F. MACLEAN. The World's telephone call is No. 523.

FRIDAY MORNING, FER. 13, 1886.

In his proposed act in reference to the election of school trustees the minister of education has no doubt acted in deference to the desire of those high in authority in the church when he provides that election by ballot shall not apply to the separate schools. Those who have even cursorily observed the management of separate schools must have noticed the growing and irrepressible desire on the part of lay trustees to run the separate schools on a somewhat different method from that pursued by the high handed clerical element. Catholic citizens at large do desire that the same provisions in regard to the ballot shall apply to separate and public schools alike. Many leading catholics who have been interviewed aver that Mr. Ross has made an unnecessary and invidious distinction and the Irish Canadian thinks he has put an affront

tion. Seeing that our fellow-citizens, who are catholics, want the same law in school trustee elections the legislature ought to give it to them. If Mr. Meredith is sharp he will make an amendment to that effect and corner up the government. The Et'queste of Telephony.

upon catholics for which there is no pallia-

Dear World: You are about the best authority I know upon financial mates, so would you telm each of the best authority. I know upon financial mates, so would you telm each of the control importance to the best of the office of his office?

He keeps a telephone in his room, and if you ask to see one of the officers of the bank on business he telly out that he has semething else to do than call them. What is the telephone for? What is he for if he has assumed the position of the ophone boy for the bank than he should attend this duties. A CUSTOMER.

Toront, Feb. 12.

Our correspondent raises a pertinen grestion which time and experience ar teginning to settle. This little instrumen is the invention of this generation-of tha there is no gainsaying-but it is consider able of a nu sance. For instance he is wi e man who will not have a telephone in his house if it is to subject him to constant questioning by every Tom, Dick and Harry

But in matters of business it is different every business house, every office, ever public institution ought to have a tele phone, and answer freely. But the thie ought not to be expected to answer the calls. And that is, just where the friction arises. What is coming to be the practice is 'o have a small telephone room or vault. which can be closed tight and be free of noise, and, if there is much telephoning to do, in charge of a boy or girl, who can answer questions, call to the instrumen anyone wanted, and arrange interviews with other subscribers, so that the chief will no loose time waiting for the connection. Onprominent efficial in this city has a tele phone; but he never allows "Central" to riog him up or connect him with anyon else; he only uses it to ask questions him self. He says, naturally enough, that he would be pestered to death with question if he threw his instrument open, Bu there is no reason why there should not h a general telephone in his department in charge of a clerk to answer question which would waste the valuable time c the chief. And so ought it to be with the bank manager referred to: he ought to have an instrument for general business in charge of a boy or girl, and if he wants on in his private office, then so much the het ter for himself and the telephone company

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Once that we are on the question of the etiquette of telephony we could, from ou experience, go into a rangy article on the question, but space is limited. For instance the telephone has been found of great use in "calling" a man for a check; for a ban manager to "" call" a customer's atten tion to the fact that his account is over drawn or that a note has to be provided for; to ask a favor or refuse one withou putting your hand to paper; most of all to call the p'umber, and here the etiquette to be observed in approaching that individue is of a very delicate character; and in thousand and one ways the telephone can be used to say things that we would not care to say face to face-some of there pleasant, some not so. In all these matters, however, a certain etiquette has to be ob served which time and practice must settle: but we all ought to be just as courteous over a wire as we are in the office or parlo or on the street.

Bard on the Irish.

From the New York Puck. Some day, in the far distant future, the American people will get tired of the Irishman. It will be a bad day for the Irishman; but a blessed day for the country There are some of us already who are weary of this vulgar and decasing thrai. dom. We know that the influence of the Lish element upon our political system is namke the influence of any other national ly represented in cur population, in that to a tuoroughly and invariably bad. I is tule in our cities means, and always has means, meruic. The Irish vote at large is a mply a mob vote, generally controlled by the londest, smartest and most ven-demisgogue in the field. These are plain, mple, undeniable truths, which every on-

What has the "frish vote" brought to this city? Any citisen may answer that question for humself, if he will stop to

think. I weed, for one thing, and all Tweed's scoundred train; a heavy sity dent; John Kally, our corrup; aldermen; Owney Groghegan; Billy McGrory; our bad police foro; the riots of 63 and 74; adirty and turbulent tenement house population; a complete and highly organiz; daystem of blackguard gangs; ill paved streets and O'Donovan Rossa. And every American town that has ever fallen into the hands of the Irish has pretty much the same atory to the Irish has pretty much the same story t

MUTILITED LEGAL-TENDER NOTES. A Clever Racket That a Canadian Tried

From the New York Sun, Feb. 10. More than a year ago the United State reasury department made a rule for the edemption at face value of mutilated egal-tender notes when not less than twothirds of any note was p esented. Yesterday afternoon there came to the sub treasury a medium sized young man, who produced a roll of music ted notes that he said he wanted exchanged for new money. Hs wore a gold chain and a silver waten. His clothes were ordinary and worn. His hat and shoes were poor, and he wore no overcoat. His roll of notes was counted. and found to contain, as parently, \$800, but all in fraudulently mutilated bills.

The denominations were all higher than \$10.

Captain Tom Sampson, the government detective, was called, and took the young man into contact. man into custody. The prisoner said he was William Mitchell, a broker, and that had bought the money at a discount. urchased it. Subsequently he said that e came from Canada and had arrived in he city yesterday, after traveling through Massachusetts and New Hampshire buying nutilated money. In his pockets were ound \$3300 in good money. He was asked for a reference and fiamed E iward James, who, he said, was a private detective at b tawa, Canada. He afterwards said that ne Rev. Dr. Hull, an episcopal bishop, and the Hon. William Hull, a member of

uld vouch for his integrity, as could Mr. chier on a merchant.

Chief Dounmond of the secret service examined Mitchell, but could get no satisfied. actory explanation of how he got the nutilated notes. He consulted the district ttorney, but no statute could be found'o which the prisoner could be detained.
Mitchell was let go, after promising to reurn to day, by which time the filters expeet to know more about him. The \$3300 ound on him was deposited in bank pend

he Canadian parliament, knew him and

ong his return.
Chief Drummond says that the \$800 in were undoubtedly mutilated by some one with intent to defraud. They were all orn exactly in the same way. In mutilatorn exactly in the same way. In mutilating money the awindlers take four notes, isually of high denomination, and tear them in such a way that they can, by past hem in such a way that they can, by past ng, make five notes of them. With four cood \$100 notes they construct five that will pass a casual in pection.

From Chambers' Journal. The bank of England originated in the rain of William Paterson, a Scotchmansetter known, perhaps, as the organizer nd leader of the ill-fated Darien expediharter—which was in the first instance then rose.

The estimates for the current year are the content year. ion. It commenced business in 1691, its h a sing e room in Mercers' hall, with a caff of hity four clerks. From so small a egining has grown the present gigantic stablishment, which covers nearly three cres, and employs in town and country early 900 officials. All bank of E gland 10 es are printed in the bank itseit. S.x printing presses are in constant peration, the same machine print-ng first the particulars of value, agnature, etc., and then the number of the otes in consecutive order. The printing presses are so constructed as to registerach note printed, so that the machine tself indicates automatically how man roduction of notes is 50 000 a day, and nout the same number are presented in he same time for payment. The "Library vitn the bank library proper—is situated a the bank vaults, and we are ind bied to ne courtery of the back note librarian fo he following curious and interesting staaid notes for five years—the period during which, as before stated, the hotes are reserved for reference—is about 77,745 (00° a number. They fill 13,400 box s about 18 inches long, 10 wide and the deep. At each day adds about fifty lousand notes to the number, is is neces ary to find some means of destroying hose which have passed their allotted terms is preservation. This is done by fire, bout four hundred thousand notes being urnt at one time in a furnace specially com some peculiarity in the ink with which the notes were printed the cremated notes burnt into a solid blue clinker; but has composition of the tak has been alered, and the paper burns to a fine gray xtremely dense and pungent; and to prevent any nuisance arising from this cause, he process of cremation is carried out ively deserted. Further, in order to ate the density of the fumes, they are made o ascend through a shower of failing water, the chimney shaft bring fitted with a special shower bath arrangement for this purpose. The stock of gold in the bullion auit varies from one to three milion pounds sterling. The bars are laid side by ide on small flat trucks or barrows carry-

and 100 bars each. In a glass case in this valit is seen a portion of the war indem aty paid by King Coffee of Ashantee, conting of gold ornaments, a little short of tandard fineness. The safeguards against obbery, either by force or fraud, are many the dead walls were lately covered and elaborate. At night the bank is quarded at all accessive points by an imple military force. In the event of atack from without, there are sliding galeries which can be thrust out from the oof, and which would enable a body of sharp shooters to rake the streets n all directions. Few people are aware that the back of England contains within ts walls a graveyard, but such is never-heless the fact. The Gordon riots in 1780, luring which the bank was attacked by nob, called attention to the necessity for trengthening its defences. Competent hurch, rejoicing in the appropriate nam f St. Christopher-le-Stocks, was in a mil-tary sense a source of danger, and accordngly an act of parliament was passed to table the cirectors to pulchase the church and its appurtenances. Ine old church-yard, tastefully laid out, now forms what

ome 'Court room' or 'Bank parior'

abutting on one of its sides. There is a magnific at lime tree, one of the largest in

THE ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR SUBMITTED.

Separate Schools to Be Represented on High School Boards—School Histories -Uther Bustness.

The sitting of the local legislature only of any consequence is one securing repre-

be able to make his financial statement until to morrow.

The "ere long" gag which has latterly been worked for all it is worth was got off again when Mr. Meredith's query respecting the intentions of the government with regard to the formation of new counties was reached. "No," was Premier Mowat's answer to Mr. Gibson's (Hamilton) question as to the government's intention. terrib'e condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustion as to the government's intention to amend the game law.

The remainder of the time was utilized

in a debate on Canadian histories as school text books. Mr. Badgerow moved for a return showing the text books an thorized in geography, grammer and English history. Mr. Harcourt, who had thorized in geography, grammer and English history. Mr. Harcourt, who had given notice of a question as to whether it was intended to provide a suitable school history, took occasion to introduce that subject. He said that the Canadian history at present is use which merely comprised dry details of facts was of the nature of an index I: was of little use and calculated to create in the aind of the student a marked disrelish for the study of history. What was wanted was a work fully, clearly and in a read able way presenting the facts of Canadian

Mr. Ross in replying admitted the de fects of the present work but said that behind any school history there should be a live teacher who had read Canadian his tory and was competent to enlarge upon and illustrate its details. Unfortunately there was no book on Canadian history which presented a similar view of our country's annals to that presented of English history by Freeman or Macaulay. The difficulty, he said, was to secure a work presenting the facts in brief compass. The requent changes in school text books had been criticized, but he had made none ex cept in school readers and proposed no more immediate changes, though in educa-tional as in other matters it was necessary to keep up with the times. He hope i English history than that now in use * The motion was amended in accordance with a suggestion of Mr. Meredith that samples of the text books in use should be brought down, and adopted. Messrs. Maredith and Morris emphatic

ally protested against the delay of the goveroment in bringing on their measures.

Mr. Fraser in reply urged the inadvis ability of "galloping" with legislation and that they were only following the example.

tate July 27 of that year. The charter as follows, omitting the odd cents: Civil as been from time to time renewed, the ast renewal having taken place in 1844. Che original capital of the bank was but stitutions \$608,180, immigration \$19 900, 21 200,000, and it carried on its business hasing room in Mercera hall, with a taff of fifty four clerks. From so small a capital of given ment building \$45,365, repairs of givernment buildings \$43,365, public buildings—repairs \$22,845, capital account \$151,457, public works—repairs \$17,400, capital account \$30,723, colonization roads \$97,400, charges on crown lande \$91,400, refund accounts \$22,802, miscellaneous expenditure \$66,822, unforeseen and unprovided \$50,000; total estimates \$2,616,613. The total estimated expenditure for 1884 was \$2,647,073. This is not case exclusive of the supplementary both cases exclusive of the supplementary estimates usually presented near the close f the session

The pub ic accounts for 1884 show ortal expenditure of \$3,207 889 as compared with a total of \$2,887.037 n 1883 and \$2,920,161 in 1882 wing to the rearrangement is he manner of keeping the account ander different heads it is difficult to inst u e a comparison which would not be m leading. The principal increases as compared with '83 are public buildings, increased from \$129.559 to \$235.517, colonization roads from \$123.497 to \$185.75 \$103,006, ducation from \$519,638 to \$531 51, adminis ration of justice from \$279 436 ty \$331,026, and repairs and man ormerly included under other heads \$70, On the other hand, as the Telegran would say, the all-inclusive frem of miscellaneous is reduced from \$103,717 to \$34.754, public works from \$41,062 to \$27,717, and immigration shows a small reduction from \$47,764 to \$43,369. The excess of the outlay for 1854 over the ordinary estimates of that year is \$437,833.

A Voice from the United States.

I have suffered for the last 20 years with dyspepsia and general debility, and tried many remedies, but with little sucwhen relief was quick and permanent. A Lough, Alpens, Mich., U.S. 246

Religion and Lotteries in Mexico. Lotteries are sanctioned by the church and the government in Mexico. A lottery office is on nearly every block, and there are at every corner men, women and children peddling tickets like newspapers Many of the hospitals and other charitable institutions are sustained by this sort of ambling, and the only railroad in Mexico that is owned at home was constructed upon the profits of a lottery. The principal institution in the city of Mexico is "The Lottery of Divine Providence," and placards announcing that on the antiver to the shepherd at Guadaloupe woul celebrated by great religious coremories, with cock fights, bull fights, games of chance and other attractions.

According to the Araptior Chronicle a German living on the banks of the Ottawa farm of one hundred acres, and on the bank of a creek has dug tiers of small tunnels, each of which serves as a nest for a goose. Here two or three hundred geese are kept sitting though the season, the owner buying eggs, and as soon as a brood of goslings are hatched they are removed and replaced by fresh eggs. The nests are kept in darkness which causes the geese to continue sitting as long as required.

vice, th y will always keep a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand for use in

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER. read Commotton Caused by the Re-

The story published in these columns recently from the E chester, N.Y., Democrat created a deal of comment here as it did elsewhere. Ap, crently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:
Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known no

The sitting of the local legislature only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago, which was duly published, detailing his remarkbale experience and rescue from what what seemed certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have of any consequence is one securing repre-merate the personal enquiries which have been made at our (fii.e as to the validity of the article, but they have been so nucle of yours, doctor, has created quite a whichwind. Are the statements about the

> "Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was revenous the next; felt dull pains and my stomach was out of order; but I did not think it meant anything serious.

"This, then, is what you meant when \$7.25. Lumb, \$7 to \$8.50 ou said that more than

which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart discase, poeum nia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

'And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?'

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner was also visited at his stablishment on North St. Paul atreet. As

stablishment on North St. Paul street. A dirst he was inclined to be reticent, but tearning that the information desired was bout Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from '70 to '80 its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven, Folger, Colfax and others. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man. from this soourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked, and I attribute this to the general use of my

"Do you tkink many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr.

Warner?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before
his class on the subject of Bright's disease.
He had various fluids under microscopic Warner?" he had various fluids under microscopic malysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible mal ady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, as we have seen the unnealthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state f perfect health,' and he submitted him. wo fluid to the usual test. As he watched he results his countrnance suddenly hanged—his color and command both let nim and in a trembling voice he said: Gentlemen. I have made a painful discov ry; I nave Bright's disease of the kidneys. And in less than a year he was dead. The lightest indications of any kidney diffi u ty should be enough to strike terror, to

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?" "Yes, I have both read and heard of it."
It is very wonderful; is it not?" "No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having oeen cured by the same means,"
"You believe then that Bright's disease

can be cured " "I know it can, I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends " "You speak of your own experience what was it!?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I shought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city resisted we f the physicians of this city pointed m out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be lead within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I had not provi lentially used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

Dr. S. A. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected wit one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him; "Did you make a cheminal analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three "Yes, sir."

What did this analysis show you?" The presence of albumen and tube cast great abundance" "And what did the symptoms indicate"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."
"Lilyou think Mr. Warner could re "No, sir. I did not think it possible."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"
"Yes. I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."
We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity f Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The doctor was cured four years ago and is well and attending to his professional duties to day. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common and that it can be cured.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand for use in emergencies, such as burns, scales, wounds, iameness, croup, chilbiains, rheumatism and all varieties of aches, pains and including the control of the person guessing its authorship. If it makes century rhyme with gridiren it is probably Walt Whitman.

FINANCE AND TRADE. Toronto Stocks.

Closing board — Montreal 1895 and 189; Octario, 1605 and 108; Toronto, buy ers, 1775; Merchants, 111 and 1101; Com 189; Octario, 160½ and 103; Toronto, buyers, 177½; Merchants, 111 and 110½; Commerce 119½ and 119½; transactions, 18 at 118½, 20 at 118½, 20 at 110½; Imperial, 125 and 124; Federal 47½ and 47; Dominion, buyers, 186; Standard, 113 and 112½; Hamilton, 120 and 118; Western Assurance, sellers, 82 transactions of ance, sellers, 82, transactions 50 at 81 after board; Consumers' Gas. 1524 and 1504; Dominion Telegraph, 84 and 834, transactions 9 at 83; Northwest Land Go., 112 and 404.

been made at our tags have been so numbered the public accounts for 1884 Hon. A. M. Ross tated that in consequence on Andrews street, when the following holding down the public accounts for 1884 hon. A. M. Ross tated that in consequence on Andrews street, when the following holding down the public lowing interview occurred: "That articles of the sent to sent the public lowing interview occurred: "That articles of the sent to sent the public lowing interview occurred: "That articles of the sent to subject was deemed an editorial necessity. With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrews street, when the following interview occurred: "That articles of the subject was desired and 110½; Quebec Bank 100 and 90; Union, offered 60; Bank of Commerce 116 and 1181 sales 1 at 119½; Federal 49 and 46½; 1182, saies 1 at 1191; Federal 49 and 461; Montreal Telegraph Co. 1161 and 116; Richeliea and Ont Nav Co. 541 and .54. Rilway 119 and 118; Montreal Ges Co. 1832 and 1823; sales 50 at 1824, 125 at 1824; N. W. D. Co. 42: asked.

> THE FARMERS' MARKET-The receipts grain on the streets yesterday were moderate and prices steady. About 800 bushels I did not think it meant anything serious.
>
> The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headacie, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments.
>
> The medical profession have been treating for fall and spring, and 661, to 675, for for fall and spring, and 661, to 675, for for fall and spring, and 661, to 675, for for fall and spring, and 661, to 675, for for fall and spring, and 661, to 675, for for fall and spring, and 661, to 675, for fal

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Dootor?

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydra headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike ter ror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart dismass, poeum mia, ma'arial fever and other common complaints which I see now were 12c; eggs, 22c to 23c; turkeys, \$1 to \$2 chickens, per pair, 45c to 65; geese, 85 to \$1; ducks, 80c to \$1; potatoes, pe hag, 40c to 45c; cabbages, per 40s to 50c; conions, per bush. S0c; apple, per bri., \$1.50 to \$2.25; beets per bag, 50c to 55c; carrots, per bag, 30c to 35c; turnips, per bag, 25c to 30c.

New York Markets.

New York, Feb. 12. - Cotton quiet an unchanged. Flour—Receipts 13 000 bbls. dull; sales 11,000 bbls.; unchanged. Ryo flour and cornmeal steady and un changed. Wheat Keceipts 26 000 bush spot shade lower; options opened shade lower, advanced and closed firm; sale-2,08 000 bush futures, 163 000 bush stot No. 2 red 91½c, cash 59½c. Feb. 93½c. May and No. 1 red state 95½t, No. 1 white state 90. Rye, barley and mail unchanged. Corn Receipts 125,000 bush. spot active; options opened shade lower arranged and closed firm; sales 928,000 bush future, 270,000 bush, spot, exports 200,000 bush; No. 2 501; to 502 200,000 bush; No. 2 50½; to 50¼ for cash, 50½; Feb., 49½c] May Oats—Receipts 51,000 bush; lower; sale 110,000 bush. future, 58,000 bush spot No. 2 36½; to 36½; cash. 36½c Feb., 36 May, mixed western 365 to 37½c, white state 38½c to 40c. Hay, hops, coffee and sugar unchanged. Molasses firm, New Orleans 40c, to 53. Rye, petroleum tallow and eggs unchanged. Pork firm meas \$14.26c. Beef firm, cut meats an middles strong and unchanged. Lard strong at \$7.37½ to \$7.40. Butter and cheese unchanged.

bicago narkets. CHICAGO, Feb. 12 - Flour quiet and un changed. Wheat quiet; February cleser at 7743, March 7883. May 832; to 834; No. 2 spring 77% to 78%. Core dull; oal; 36%; to 37c, bed closed at 36%; March 36%c, May 40%. Oate dul; May cheed at 30%; March 27% sample No. 2 30c, Ry steady; No. 2 63

Barley nominal. Pork active; cash \$12 95 to \$13 05, February and March closed at \$13.07\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$13 10, May \$13 30 to \$13 32\frac{1}{2}\$ Lard easier; cash \$6.95 to \$7, March closed at \$7.05 to \$7 07½. May \$7.20 to \$7.22½. Boxed meals steady. Whiskey firm. Receipts—Flour 2,000 bbls., wheat 9 000 bush. orn 11,000 bush., oats 5,000 bush., ry-1,000 bush., barley 4,000 bush. Shipments — Flour 5 000 bbls., wheat 14,000 bush., oorn 91,000 bush., oats 32,000 bush., barley 2,000 bush.

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ies of which I was comple sold large quantities of

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