THE TORONTO WORLD

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SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1888.

Time is of the Essence of the Contract.

Mr. Wiman and his partners, who have undertaken to hand Canada over to the United States, are likely to find that time is of the essence of the contract, and in a way they have not expected. For in this case time is on our side; that is to say, on the side of those who want to see Canada remain a country by itself, and independent. Every year that passes sees Canada better able to stand alone, more qualified to get along in business for herself, and less in need of seeking for a partnership, either commercial or of any other kind, with the United States. No, Messrs. Wiman & Co., we can truthfully tell you that your time is past, and that you have missed your opportunity. The thing which you profess to be still looking for has really gone by; it has gone where the day before yesterday has gone. You scarcely need much of the philosophy of history to see this: a fair modicum of common sense ought to suffice. Your great opportunity was in 1866, just after the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 came to an end; and when the howl was got up that with the Americans to buy from him the Canadian farmer could not live. The howl aforesaid was kept up for a while; but somehow or other it never "took" greatly with the country. For one thing the Reform party, under its leaders of that time, did not commit itself to an annexationist policy, as the Reform party of the present time has done, under a leadership sadly degenerate. Canada East and West (Quebec and Ontario) were then in the throes of a political deadlock and party crisis, relief from which was sought in the scheme of Confederation. Then, perhaps, there *might* have been a chance for commercial union with the States, and for political union too—who knows?—had the thing been vigorously pushed, and had there then been strong hands at both bellows and anvil. Some reputed wise men think that *time was*—then: but now the time has certainly passed away. And in favor of this view we can cite American opinion from high quarters.

In 1865 our Canadian statesmen were, metaphorically speaking, trying to move Heaven and earth to obtain a renewal of reciprocity in some shape, notice to terminate the old arrangement having been given in March, 1864. A Canadian deputation went to Washington and did their best, but could effect nothing. No merely commercial arrangement would do for the American Government of that day; nothing short of Annexation would they listen to. A year ago, or a little over, there appeared in The New York Times a remarkable reminiscence of that critical period, which we copied in full in The World. Our New York contemporary had it from its Washington correspondent, who avowedly had it all from the State Department. We cannot do better than repeat now a part of this very remarkable utterance. After reciting circumstances connected with the failure in 1865 to agree about a renewal of Reciprocity, the account thus proceeds:

The Canadians went home convinced that nothing could be obtained from this country (the United States) unless they abandoned England. The result of our demand that the provinces should join us was that in the following year the distant and discordant provinces united themselves into the Dominion of Canada. Instead of being driven into the Union they were driven into a greater measure of independence. Immediately after this British capital poured into Canada, bought out the old Hudson's Bay Company, and laid the foundation of what is now the Canadian Pacific Railroad, a trans-continental route that is creating some alarm among other trans-continental lines, and that has added vastly to the coherency of the British North American possessions, and the value of them to England, which now finds her shortest route to India, looming up threateningly as a wheat producer, across the American continent. The Pacific coast is 900 miles nearer to England by way of Vancouver and Halifax than it is by San Francisco and New York. The union of the provinces that our statesmen drove them into has enabled them to intertere with our trade by the adoption of our own device of a protective tariff. This is the result of our effort to get the coveted fruit by violently shaking the tree.

We call this an expression of opinion from a high quarter—the American State Department, no less. And note how remarkably this American opinion agrees with what The World has been harping upon for years back, with regard to Canada and its destiny, and what time and progress are really making for. Confederation is pronounced "a greater measure of Independence." We should think so. Another measure tending the same way was the acquisition of the Northwest and the building of the Pacific Railway. Again, the union of the Provinces enabled them to adopt the American device of a protective tariff. Mark this, and the inference which it implies, ye who shout for *free* trade, as if this huge fraud upon a people who seek their own material progress were in some way or other necessarily linked to *political* freedom.

Yes, you may safely say it—that Canada's transcontinental railway has added vastly to the *coherency* of the British North American possessions, and the value of them to England. And if you are of a logical turn of mind, you will perceive that this implies a diminished probability that these provinces are going to slip away "like a knotless thread"—as the old proverb has it—to the United States. The provinces are now more firmly knotted together than ever before; mark that! Confederation was the big knot, to begin with; then came the acquisition of the Northwest, British Columbia included, and next Protection and National Policy. Read the above quotation over again, and try to get it into your head what the authorities of the American State Department really think of these several steps in the process of making Canada a nation, and coherent. But the more coherent Canada is, and the more she feels herself to be a nation, the less likely are her people to surrender their independence, and to consent that their nationality be blotted out from the map. Most emphatically we affirm it—that time is not working in favor of annexation, but exactly the other way. Mr. Wiman has linked himself, not to a gaining cause, as he imagined, but to a losing one.

The Globe on Mr. Wiman.

The Globe discourses on "Mr. Wiman's inconsistencies," and says that while he is no doubt sincere in wishing to promote unrestricted continental trade, his speeches are usually very serviceable to its opponents. It appears as if this last speech of his at Huntsville is likely to prove particularly so. On points now in dispute he takes the American side altogether too eagerly ito be pleasing to Canadians. To make a long story short, he is "letting the cat out of the bag" to an alarming degree. He is spoiling the Unrestricted Reciprocity game by telling too much truth about it: that's what's the matter. Heretofore reported a man of prudence, he threatens now to become another Burchard or another Sackville-West in politics.

Let us say that The Globe is certainly rough on 'Ras, if you will pardon us a slight transgression for the sake of the alliteration. But then the New York apostle of annexation in the Wiman way deserves it all. He has brought it on himself, and his crime is too great to be forgiven. For, just consider now what it is that he has done, or tried to do. First he brought up a scheme which he called Commercial Union; which he and his friends thought would "pass in the crowd if it were well kicked through." But Mr. J. D. Edgar and other leaders of the Liberal party, after grave deliberation, decided that it could not pass, and would not be a safe thing for the party to take up. They would have to draw the line somewhere, that was flat; and so Mr. Edgar announced in The Globe that the party would sign for Unrestricted Reciprocity, but would not go as far as Commercial Union. He explained that the former was all right, but that the latter was a horse of another color. It is Dr. Goldwin Smith's most philosophical opinion that the two are very much alike; wherein, by the way, we very much agree with him. But, however this may be, it is a fact of history that last session of Parliament Sir Richard Cartwright brought the matter up, a declaration in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity was signed and sealed, and the party became committed, in its corporate capacity, to what had before that been no more than the utterances of individuals, each for himself. During his Ontario tour last summer Mr. Laurier reaffirmed it, and at Ingersoll, quite recently, Sir Richard Cartwright made the most pressing demand for Reciprocity with the States yet made, affirming that positively Canadians could not live without it.

But now what has Mr. Wiman "been and gone and done"? He has made it evident that the difference between Unrestricted Reciprocity and Commercial Union amounts to just nothing at all, and practically either of them would be Annexation only a little postponed to suit convenience. And this exposure, coming from a well-informed and therefore most dangerous quarter, is what "riles" The Globe. For how are Canadians ever to be got to accept Unrestricted Reciprocity if once they get it into their heads that it is practically Annexation in disguise—"only this and nothing more"?

No wonder The Globe is "down" on the Staten Island statesman. But while the "Liberal" organ is on the subject of "inconsistencies," it had better explain one of its own. It boasts of loyalty to Canada, of its national spirit, and such like. Now, how reconcile this with its support of a scheme which is really Annexation only very thinly disguised? We pause.

The Hoodlum Student Must Go.

Public opinion seems to be very much with Dr. McCully in the shooting "scrape" in front of his house the other night. Everyone appreciates students' freaks and likes to see bubbling spirits displayed by the boys when they are having a good time, even if it is at the expense of their old friends the police. But when the students organize themselves into a howling mob, surround a man's house, and at midnight strike terror into the hearts of the female occupants, it is time that some effective measures should be taken for the suppression of what is not only a nuisance, but a public danger. The citizens of Toronto are quite prepared to tolerate, nay, even to enjoy, the students' singing and marching on the streets, but they do not want any hoodlums or hoodlum conduct in this city. When fun descends to ruffianly behaviour, those who are guilty of such breaches must take the consequences, no matter how serious.

The hoodlum student must go.

The Fresh Reporter and the Inspector.

A little juvenile reporter on a big morning paper got into a midnight altercation with an inspector of police up in St. John's Ward the other night. The reporter was a new-comer to the city, and when asked by the inspector to give his name and address he refused. He was then locked up. His Managing Editor and City Editor went to the Chief of Police in a rage and demanded satisfaction. They got very little.

The inspector did not exceed his duties in any particular and they were so informed.

Moral: Juvenile reporters should not fool with the police buzz saw.

A trained reporter *never* does.

Without an Organ.

If it be true that Mr. Riordon and The Mail have gone back on Mr. Wiman, the apostle of C. U. is left without a single newspaper at his call in Toronto. When The World started out two years ago to "skulp" 'Ras it went into the hunt single-handed; now The Globe, Empire, Telegram, News and The Mail are all howling on his track.

If The Mail has dropped 'Ras and 'Ras thinks it has, what was the reason for the drop?

In the States.

The way the New York papers and the party election committees make up their respective estimates of the result in the Empire State is as follows: They all give Cleveland a majority in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and in King's, Queen's and Richmond, the three southern counties. They also agree in giving Harrison a majority in all the rest of the state, that is north of the Haarlem river. The ticklish part of the operation is when they come to balance one majority against the other. As to what Harrison's majority will be in the State (outside the metropolitan district) the estimates do not differ very greatly. But the conflicting accounts as to the great city and its suburbs are what "fetches" them. The Democratic State Committee's estimate on the whole result is—17,210 majority for Cleveland; the Republican committee says 10,950 for Harrison; The World figures out 11,450 in favor of Cleveland. The World says that each and every one of these expectant majorities looks very small beside the large number of votes to be polled for the entire State—1,200,000. Also, that the only certain thing is that New York, always a doubtful State, is this year more doubtful than ever. Coming from a leading organ of their own party, we should say that this is not a very cheering opinion for the Democrats. In 1884 Cleveland's majority in New York State was less than 1100, with over 1,100,000 votes polled.

The fact that The New York Herald, a strong supporter of President Cleveland, has demanded that Secretary of State Bayard be bounced is something to remembered.

We mentioned the other day that Congressman Mills of Texas, who has been stumping in the east for Cleveland, had had a fainting fit last Saturday night at Jersey City. On Tuesday last he again broke down in Morristown, directly after which he cancelled all remaining engagements and started for home. Blaine was expected to fill the present week out in Connecticut.

"Lord Sackville as a Sacrifice" is the latest triumph of the alliterative art; but not a very striking one, we should say. The thing still goes on, for "smart" scribblers everywhere are bound to try what they can do.

On Thursday Lord Sackville was at the Ivy City races, near Washington, and seemed to enjoy himself just as though nothing had happened.

For a specimen of what is going, take the following. Near the steps of the sub-treasury, New York, the other night, a Harrison glee club yelled out: "Grover! Grover! Your time is over!" and followed it breathlessly with, "Grover! Grover! Take a rest; your mutton's cooked by Sackville-West!"

THE PULSE OF COMMERCE.

PROGRESS OF TRADE DURING THE WEEK AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Barley Higher—Wheat Easier—A Brighter Day on Local Stock Exchange—Bright Anticipations for November in Dry Goods and Groceries.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

Business to-day on the local stock exchange has been greater than for many days, the transactions totaling 975—a very fair total—as compared with yesterday's 345 shares. Prices opened strong and remained firm; Ontario opened at 128¼ offered, and 10 shares sold in the afternoon for 130¼ and 50 for 129½; Montreal and xd opened two points higher than yesterday's closing, but declined a point during the day. In the forenoon British America was quoted at 100 asked; Western Assurance, 139½ and 138; Consumers' Gas, 183 and 182½; Dom. Tel., 82 and 79½ asked; Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land Co., 63 and 60½; Canada Permanent, 204 asked; Freehold, 170 asked; Western Canada, 188; Union, 154½ and 153; B. & Loan Assn., 103 and 101; Imperial S. & L., 115½ and 114½; Farmers' L. & Savings, xd., 117 asked; Lon. & Can. L. & A., 143½ and 142½; National Investment, 100 asked; People's Loan, 112 and 110; Real Estate Loan & Debenture Co., 35; Manitoba Loan, 100 asked; Ontario Loan & Deb., 121 and 120; British Can. L. & Invest., 105. In the afternoon British America was quoted at 100 asked; Western Assurance, 139½ and 138½; Consumers' Gas, 183 and 182; Dom. Tel., 82 and 79½; N. W. Land Co., 62½ and 60; B. & Loan Assn., 103 and 102; Lon. & Can. L. & A., 143½ and 143.

RICE LEWIS & SON,
TORONTO, ONT. 246

To-day's bank stock quotations are as follows:

STOCKS.	12 M. Ask'd.	12 M. Bid.	4 P. M. Asked.	4 P. M. Bid.
Montreal	228¼	227	228	226
" xd	224	223	223¾	223
Ontario	129	128¼	130¼	130
Molsons	....	....	....	....
Toronto	....	240	242	240
Merchants'	140	138	140	138
Commerce	139¾	139	139¾	139
" xd	117¾	117	117¾	117
Imperial	139¾	139¼	....	139¼
Dominion	217¾	218	217¾	218
Standard	....	158	158	158
Hamilton	....	138	....	138

Transactions: In the forenoon—20 Commerce at 139¼; 35 Commerce, xd, at 117¼; 5 Imperial S. & Invest. at 115½; 50 Lon. & Can. at 142½; 400 and 100 and 100 at 143; 85 British Canadian L. & Invest. at 106. In the afternoon—50 Ontario at 129¾ and 10 at 130¼; 50 Western Assurance at 139; 100 Western Assurance, new, at 123; 14 B. & Loan Assn. at 103¾.

GEO. T. ALEXANDER. G. TOWER FERGUSSON.
ALEXANDER & FERGUSSON,
Members Toronto Stock Exchange,
ESTATE AND INVESTMENT AGENTS,
38 King-street East, Toronto.
REFERENCES.—Hon. John Macdonald, Senator, Toronto; John L. Blaikie, Esq., President Canada Landed Credit Co.; Wm. Alexander Esq., late of Messrs. Blaikie & Alexander, and of Alexander & Stark. 136

The local money market is steady and firm. Commercial paper is quoted at 5 and 7 per cent.; call loans on bonds and debentures at 4½ per cent.; call loans on stocks at 5 to 6 per cent.; loans on real estate at 6½ and 7 per cent.

Rates in Montreal are: Commercial paper, 6 to 8 per cent., and call loans 4 and 4½ per cent.

The Bank of England rate continues at 5 per cent.

Call money in New York was quoted at 2 per cent. to-day.

Wepay highest cash prices for SCRAP,
Rubber, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Iron, Waste Paper, Rags, Horse Hair, etc., etc.
Toronto Mill Stock & Metal Co.
Telephone 1319. Esplanade near Bay-St. 135

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was quoted to-day by Gzowski & Buchan as follows:

BANK COUNTER RATES IN TORONTO.

New York Exchange	¼ to ¼
Sixty days' sterling	⅝ to ¾
Demand do	10 to 10¼

POSTED RATES FOR STERLING IN NEW YORK.

Sixty days	$4.85
Demand	4.88¼

W. H. STOREY & SON,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA
PAT. NAPA BUCK GLOVES
BEST IN THE WORLD
SEE THAT THEY BEAR OUR NAME. ALL OTHERS ARE FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.
ACTON ONT.
28

MONTREAL STOCKS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—11.00 a.m.—Montreal, 225 and 227½; xd, 224 and 223½; Ontario, 128½ and 127; People's, 105 and 103; Molson's, 169 and 162½; Merchants', 140 and 138; xd, 135½; Union, 92; Commerce, 139½ and 139; xd, 118 and 117 1-2; Mon. Tel., 95 and 94½; N. W. Land Co., 63 and 50; Richelieu, 55½ and 54½; Gas Co., 210 and 209½; C.P.R., 56½ and 56.

2.38 p.m.—Montreal, 227½ and 226½; xd, 223½ and 222½; People's, 105 and 103; Molsons, 165 and 152½; Toronto, 210; Jacques, 95 and 90; Merchants', 139 asked; xd, 136 and 135; Commerce, 139½ and 119½; xd, 117¾ and 117½; Mon. Tel., 94½ and 94; Richelieu, 55½ and 54½; City Passenger, xd, 195; Gas, 210 and 209; C. P. R., 55½ and 55.

J. McARTHUR GRIFFITH. J. R. SAWLE.
J. M'ARTHUR GRIFFITH & CO.
Chartered Public Accountants,
Financial Brokers.
MANNING ARCADE, TORONTO.
Auditing a specialty. Loans at lowest rates. Debentures bought. Business transfers effected. Business Agents in London and Manchester, England. 63

NEW YORK STOCKS.

To-day's fluctuations in leading stocks on the New York stock market are as follows:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Total Sales.
Can. Pacific	....	....	....	....	....
Can. Southern	55	55	54¾	54¾	....
Del. & Hudson	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	100
Del. & Lack	139½	139¾	138¾	139	5400
Erie	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	2900
Jer. Central	30¼	30¼	29¼	30¼	2900
Kansas & Texas	13⅛	13⅛	12¾	12¾	500
Lake Shore	103¾	103¾	103½	103½	2200
Lou. & Nash	57½	60	59¾	59¾	800
Mich. Central	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	100
Missouri Pacific	77	79½	76¾	78¾	2100
N. Y. & N. E.	46⅝	46⅝	45¾	45¾	10400
N. Y. Central	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	100
Northwest	111⅝	111⅝	111¼	111¼	400
Oregon Trans.	30¾	30¾	30	30¼	21000
Reading	30	30¼	29¾	29¾	10200
St. Paul	67	67¾	65¾	66	14900
Union Pacific	65¼	65¼	64¾	64¾	2800
Western Union	85½	85½	84¾	84¾	840

PRIESTMAN & CO., 71 YONGE-STREET
Brokers and Commission Merchants—Loans and Investments negotiated.
Grain and provisions bought and sold on Chicago and Toronto Boards of Trade and New York Produce Exchange. We have arrangements with responsible houses in New York and Chicago, members of the regular Stock and Produce Exchanges—affording the most liberal facilities for the purchase or sale of all commodities dealt in. Our patrons are kept promptly advised of all changes likely to affect values of stock, grain or other investments.

LONDON BONDS AND STOCKS.

London quotations are cabled to-day as follows: 12.30 p.m.—Consols 97 9-16 money and 97 13-16 account; U. S. 4's, 130½; U. S. 4½'s, 111; Erie, 29½; Erie 2nds, 103¾; Can. Pacific, 56¾; N. Y. C., 112½; Ill. Cen., 119½. 4 p.m.—Consols, 97⅞ money and 97 11-16 account; Erie, 29½.

Grain and Produce.

On call at the Board of Trade to-day, there was nothing done; no bids or offers.

There is little or no change to report on the street markets.

BEERBOHM'S REPORT.

Beerbohm reports to-day as follows: Floating cargoes—wheat quieter; corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quieter; corn firm. M. Lane—Wheat quieter; American corn steady. Danube corn firm; flour quieter. French country markets steady. Liverpool—Spot wheat dull; corn dull; No. 1 Cal., 5s 5d; No. 2 Cal., 5s 2½, both 1 cheaper; corn, 4s 6½d, a half pence cheaper.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool reports: S. wheat, 8s 2½d; red winter, 8s 2½d; No. 1 Cal., 8s 4½d to 8s 5½d; corn, 4s 6½d; peas, 6s 1d; pork, 53s; lard, 43s 3d; bacon, shors cleared, 46s 6d; long cleared, 45s; tallow, market bare; cheese, 51s; wheat dull, demand poor, holders offer freely; corn quiet and steady, demand fair. The stock of corn in Liverpool should be 130,000 to 140,000 quarters, showing an increase since Oct. 1 of 50,000 quarters.

OSWEGO BARLEY MARKET.

Oswego reports: 11 a.m.—Barley higher and quiet; No. 1 Canada held at 90c and 88c; small sales offered at 90. 1 p.m.—Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada nominally quoted at 88; No. 2 extra Canada, 86; holders are asking 90 for No. 1.

The Ontario Bolt Company,
(Limited), of TORONTO.
Contractors' Ironwork a Specialty.
TELEPHONE NO. 1122. 36

CHICAGO MARKETS.

To-day's fluctuations in the Chicago grain and produce market are as follows:

		Opened.	Closed.	Highest.	Lowest.
Wheat	Nov	113	114⅛	114⅛	112
"	Dec	114	116¼	116⅛	113¾
"	Jan	114⅝	118⅝	118⅝	115¾
"	May	119⅝	117¾	117¾	115¾
Corn	Nov	35¼	35¾	36	35¼
"	Dec	35¾	35¼	35¾	35
"	Jan	37⅛	37⅝	37⅝	37¼
"	May	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39¼
Oats	Nov	24¾	24⅝	24¾	24¼
"	Dec	24¾	25	25	24¾
"	Jan	....	....	....	....
"	May	29	29	29	28¾
Pork	Nov	14.70	14.55	14.70	14.50
"	Dec	14.65	14.55	14.55	14.55
"	Jan	14.72½	14.75½	14.77½	14.62
"	May	14.95	15.02½	15.05	14.92½
Lard	Nov	8.15	8.17½	8.17½	8.15
"	Dec	8.10	8.10	8.12½	8.10
"	Jan	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½	8.07½
"	May	8.30	8.27½	8.30	8.27½

ROBERT COCHRAN,
Member Toronto Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS,
OIL GRAIN AND PROVISIONS,
6 York Chambers, Toronto-street, Toronto.
TELEPHONE 318.
Orders for grain, etc., direct on the Chicago Board of Trade. ed

Business Troubles.

The following business embarrassments are reported: A. J. Cook, blacksmith, Almonte, assigned in trust; Geo. Easton wagonmaker, Belleville, compromised; J. Avery & Son, wagonmakers, Caledonia, compromised; Samuel Leggett, general store, Carthage, assigned; Robert Parkinson, general store, Clavering, assigned; John Hill, general store, North Bay, assigned in trust; Mrs. D. J. Gurley, merchant tailor, Oshawa, assigned; Hogan Bros., fruits and cigars, Elmsburg, assigned; G. W. Tickell & Co., furniture, Toronto, offering to compromise.

Dry Goods.

During the last few days of October both trade and payments usually slacken off. Merchants throughout the country will not make purchases to be dated November 1st, when by waiting until that date they get 1st December dating, or even longer. This accounts for the slackening of trade. Payments are slack, because a great deal of paper comes due on the 4th November, for which the merchants are saving their cash receipts. Still, during the week there has been a fair spring up trade and the prospects are very good for payments on the 4th. Woolens are in better shape than they have been for a few years; stocks are getting lower and prices are steady in consequence. There is nothing new in the cotton market. Prices are a little unsteady on account of the break in the combination. There has been the usual fancy goods trade, but of course the heaviest demand for this line is slong towards Christmas.

W. P. HOWLAND & CO.,
TORONTO.
MANITOBA AND ONTARIO
Wheat, Flour, Hay, Oats and Feed.

Groceries.

The market is steady; trade is quiet but healthy and the whole country seems in a healthy state. Payments are satisfactory. Granulated sugar remains unchanged at 6c and 5¾c according to quality; yellows are from 6c to 7c: coffees are the firmest thing in the trade. Tomatoes are weak, but all other lines are strong, less being offered, so. Payments are improving and are fairly satisfactory. There have been no failures during the month and the prospects are brighter at present than they have been for several years. Trade is improving and there was much need for it for last month was the dullest October for several years, but indications are that November will be one of the brightest.

Engineers' & Steam Fitters' SUPPLIES.
PLUMBERS' TOOLS,
SOLID DIES FOR PIPE.
ADJUSTABLE DIES FOR PIPE.
Hart's Duplex Adjustable Stock.
PIPE TONGS. PRICES LOW.
RICE LEWIS & SON.
54 and 56 King-Street East, Toronto.

Provisions.

Business is fairly good. Butter is unchanged; the presence of rolls is lessening the demand for dairies; fine grades are always wanted and especially at this season. Eggs are also unchanged; all that are coming in are required and taken up; quotations are 20c. and for limed eggs 18c. Hogs are weaker and in more abundant supply; trade in bacon and mess pork is steady. Lard is unchanged and inclined to be weaker.

Flour.

Flour has been quiet, with a tendency in prices downwards; there is very little business, the excitement of a week or two ago having entirely died out. The eastern markets are pretty well stocked, a considerable quantity of American flour having found its way there. Quotations are nominally: Extras $3.20 to $3.25; straight rollers, $3.40 to $3.50; patents, $5.60 to $5.75. American flours are taking the place of the lower grades of Canadian.

JOHN STARK & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
(Members Toronto Stock Exchange.)
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
ESTATES MANAGED. RENTS COLLECTED.
26 Toronto-street. Telephone 880.

Leather.

There is a fair business doing: there are no changes and prices are firm. Stocks in sole leather are light; good, plump, heavy sole leather is in good demand. There is a fair demand from the country for black leathers; manufacturers are buying very sparingly and payments are decidedly better.

Hides and Skins and Wool.

5¾, 4¾ and 3¾ is being paid for Nos. 1, 2, and 3 inspected grades respectively; selected weights are selling for 7c. For sheepskins 75 to 80, and 80 to 85 for present take off is being paid. The demand for hides has rather slackened off; hides at this season are at their best and a good call is anticipated up to Christmas. The receipts of hides is greater, but they are being taken up as fast as they come in. The wool trade has slackened until there is practically nothing doing, there are no changes in prices. From 19 to 20 cents is being paid for selected fleece wool, and in pulled wools 21 for super and 26 and 27 for extra.

THE NEW PLAID
Window Shadings for Store and Office Fronts are manufactured by
Macfarlane, McKinlay & Co.
84 and 38 St. Albans-st., Toronto. 246

Live Stock.

There were 26 loads at the western cattle market this morning; with a fair demand most of the offerings were sold. There was a fair run of butchers of medium quality; choice sold at 3¼ to 3¾, but 2¾ to 3¼ was the general price. There was little demand for export cattle; a fine lot of heavy stockers and oxen were taken at 3¾ to 4. A better feeling prevailed in the feeders and stockers trade. There was a good local demand as well as export and shipping. Milkers were steady and in fair demand. Receipts of calves were light. The trade in sheep and lambs was dull and the offerings light. Lambs sold from $3 to $4.25 per head, and sheep at $3 to $4.50 per head. The demand for hogs was good: choice fat sold at $5.50 per cwt., and mediums at $4.75 to $5.25; stores were nominal at $5.50 to $4, but were not wanted.

Horses.

Grand's list yesterday was twenty horses, mostly general purpose, with nothing special in driving or heavy draught. The prices ranged from $60 to $180. There was little improvement in the demand, although all the horses offered were sold. People selling off their surplus horses without reserve at this time of the year forces prices down. The demand yesterday was local; there is no foreign demand at all just now.

BOECKH'S STANDARD BRUSHES ARE THE BEST
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The Coal Trade.

The coal trade which during the summer months was particularly active has begun to slow down. Instead of buyers seeking the market, the market now seeks buyers. The Coal Trade Journal reports the production of anthracite coal for the week ending Oct. 27 at 886,469 tons, as against 747,545 tons same week in 1887. From January 1 to date the output amounted to 31,206,650 tons, comparing with 28,237,542 same time last year, an increase of 2,919,108 tons.

AN INCIDENT OF TWEED.

Why it is Believed that Bishop Cleary Will Succeed the Late Archbishop.

The priests of the Archdiocese of Toronto are greatly exercised as to the question of the successorship to the vacant Archbishopric. The reason for the speculation is a recent utterance of Bishop Cleary of Kingston, which the speculative ones take to mean that His Lordship will be the next Archbishop of Toronto. The utterance took the form of a letter sent by him to Rev. John P. Fleming, rector of Tweed, on the understanding that it was to be read to his congregation.

It was written with a view of urging on the people of the parish the necessity of making an effort to lift the debt from the church, and concluded with the following sentence, which those priests who have been following the course of events in this connection believe to be fraught with import: "I feel sure," writes the Bishop, "that your people will do all in their power to lift this debt, more particularly when they know that *this will be my last request to them.*"

It is this sentence and several rumors to the effect that His Lordship of Kingston is the probable nominee that has made the priesthood of the archdiocese come to the conclusion that he is the coming man. It is also understood that there is to be a meeting of the bishops of the province in Toronto in the near future, and as they never foregather unless there is something in the wind, they are credited with coming to town to settle the preliminaries of the appointment before arrangements are completed.

Bishop Cleary is a comparatively young man, and is a Canadian Irishman of some eight years standing. The Napanee incident may tell against his popularity in Toronto, but on the other hand it is thought that it may have given him an insight into the spirit of Canadians, which will have a beneficial effect upon his future conduct. Among the priests of his diocese he is fairly popular.

authority on canon law, and visits with condign punishment any transgression of it. Those priests who do their duty he respects, and seldom interferes with, but should there be one who is liable to offend he is always watching him.

In politics, more particularly in local issues, his Lordship is even more outspoken than the late Archbishop, and during the last provincial campaign he went much farther in his utterances and was bolder in his expressions of his views than any other prelate in Canada.

The World talked with several priests last night who were in the city attending the funeral of the late Father Shea, and they all seemed to be under the impression that Bishop Cleary would secure the nomination.

That there is something very interesting going on was made apparent by still later developments last night. Three bishops were in town yesterday, and it is understood they had a lengthy conference at the Palace. Bishop Dowling of Peterboro, Bishop Cleary of Kingston, and Bishop Walsh of London are the gentlemen referred to. Bishop Dowling went home at 5.30 p.m. The other two are still in town.

If the sheep which supplied the wool from which those ten dollar nap overcoats at the Army & Navy are made could speak and give an opinion—they would urge all who are looking for a genuine good overcoat at an absurdly low price to go direct to the Army & Navy—such a stock of clothing at the Army & Navy stores—low prices and genuine goods, is the motto of the Army & Navy.

Blew His Sister's Brains Out.

Mr. J. E. Scott, of East Oxford, received a letter from his son in Carlyle, N. W. T., in which it is stated that a little boy named Lee, about 9 years of age, residing near Carlyle, blew his little sister's brains out with a gun loaded with buck shot. He dragged the body into the river and was in the act of washing off the blood when his parents found him.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Miss Nancy has a Champion.

From The Brantford Telegram.

The Hamilton Spectator, The London Advertiser and other papers in this boundless west have taken upon themselves to say that the editor of The Kingston News is a giddy seminary girl. Some day there will be a cheap excursion from Kingston westward and then perhaps the vision that floats through these offices may not be just as pleasant as was supposed.

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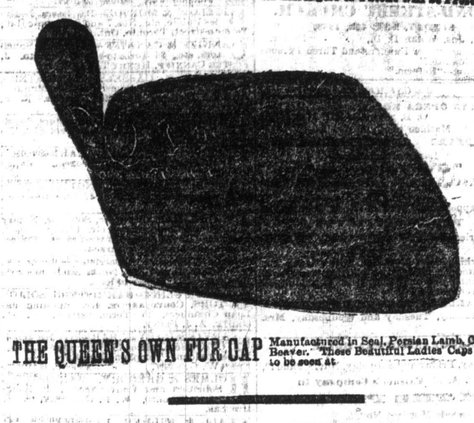

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FATHER SHEA'S FUNERAL.

Many Prominent Citizens Escort the Body to the Grave.

Hundreds of friends of the late Rev. Father John J. Shea, who died suddenly of heart disease at Dixie on Tuesday morning, gathered at his late city residence, No. 189 Seaton-street, yesterday morning, to accompany the remains to the grave. The remains of the deceased priest lay in the drawing room, enclosed in a casket and wearing the priestly robes, the hands clasping a chalice. At 10.45 the body was carried to the hearse by Rev. Fathers Sheehan, Morris, Rohleder, Jeffcott, Lynch and McIntee, who were the pallbearers, and the cortege moved to St. Michael's Cathedral. The chief mourners were the deceased's nephews, Messrs. Edward and Wm. Stock and Mr. James Cochrane of Stratford. Rev. Father McIntee, and Messrs. Walls and Leonard represented Oshawa, where the deceased was once parish priest. Among the many who attended the funeral were:

Chas. Robert, John Wilton, Peter Ryan, Dr. Casey, John Hewitt, John Bennie, Dr. Cotton (Lambton), Launcelot Biggar, Formley (G. T. R.), J. Nelson, T. Flynn, A. McConnell, F. O'Connor, Thos. Dudley, Thos. Meredith, E. O'Keefe, Ald. Piper, C. Rossin, Matthew O'Connor, M. Merrick, Columbus H. Greene, Patrick Boyle, J. Ross Robertson, Jos. O'Hara, F. Doyle, J. Egan, E. Hines, Jas. O'Connor, John Mondelet, J. Hughes, R. B. Hughes, C. P. Archbold, Thos. Flynn, Jas. H. Rogers, E. McKeown, Rose, T. Russell, Martin Murray, Jno. Elliott, Jno. Simpson, S. J. O'Reilly, P. Higgins, D. A. O'Sullivan, T. McDonell, Wm. Henderson, M. Gerour, James Dudley, Chas. Brown, detector O'Donohoe, J. A. Donaldson, ex-Ald. Deton, J. Dixon, J. Mulholland, N. O'Connor, Fred. Hirschfelder, G. Arno, Ignatius I. Korman, John McGee, John Small, Jas. Collins, Wesman, E. Fowler, John Mallon, Peter Small, Hugh S. Grewe, M. O'Sullivan, J. Mitchell, Richard Ardagh, Arthur Ardagh, A. McFarlane, J