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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1884.

Light on the Subject.

A commercial treaty has been concluded between the United States and Mexico, by which, so it is said, there will be free exchange of the chief agricultural products of the latter for the manufactured goods of the former. And it is held to be singular that our neighbors can make a reciprocity treaty so easily with Mexico, but not with Canada.

But in this there is nothing to wonder at, after all. Canada can at short notice get a treaty with the United States on the Mexican basis, if she chooses to consent to such a "give away" of her interests. Our "cute" neighbors will any day open their markets to our farm produce, if we will open ours to their manufactured goods. But to adopt such a suicidal policy would be for us to go back on the N. P. altogether, and that the country is in no humor to do. Canada is a manufacturing country, and a competitor with the United States in that respect, while Mexico has no manufactures to speak of. This is the main reason why Mexico can make a treaty while Canada can not.

There is indeed another reason: Whatever goods we admit free, coming from the States, would also have to be made free coming from England. And, as English export warehouses are supplied with goods from France, Belgium, Germany and everywhere else, all admitted free, the opening of our ports to the United States would practically be the opening of them to the whole world. But, even were this accident of our colonial condition removed, and Canada declared wholly independent, the free admission of American goods only would mean death to our rising manufactures. This, practical men well understand; and it is a pity that the dangerous dream is ever indulged in by any amongst us.

Wheat as Ballast.

No wonder that wheat is cheap in England if it be true, as reported, that it is being carried across the Atlantic as ballast, and therefore free. The Montreal Gazette has the following in its commercial columns: "Considerable interest clusters around that sale of No. 2 spring wheat in Chicago on Friday (14th inst.) for through shipment to Glasgow. One report states that the amount taken was 150,000 bushels at $1.12 c.i.f. Glasgow, to be shipped by the Allan line via Boston, whilst another Chicago report mentions the sale of 68,000 bushels of hard No. 2 spring at 95c with a 25c through freight, for account of the Allan line of steamers via Portland for ballast." To which it may be added that the big Chicago operators, when they want to relieve themselves and keep up home prices at the same time, are in the habit of shipping to Europe on v. l. p. t.—very low private terms—so low, indeed, that it is thought best to keep the figures strictly private. In this way they get money to continue operations, while still holding up the home market, upon which the success of their corner depends. The fact is that Chicago prices for these two staples—wheat and pork—are in great part "made" by the operators there; and are seldom to be depended upon as indications of the real money values of these commodities in foreign markets. As a produce market Chicago is exceptional, altogether there is not another like it in the wide world; and many a speculator has had cause to regret that he did not in time realize the fact.

Prohibition.

The Chatham Planet (conservative) says that Professor Foster, as the avowed champion of temperance in the house of commons, has made a bold step. His advocacy of total prohibition marks an era in the advance of temperance sentiment. A few years ago prohibition was declared an impossibility, but now it looks as though the sale of liquor had but a short life in Canada. Temperance cannot after this be a party question in Canada, because neither party dare come out against it; while the support of temperance men is courted by both parties. Our contemporary thus winds up:

There is another leverage which temperance people possess. Very many, and indeed, the majority of those not in sympathy with the average temperance movement object about as follows:—"What's the use of this tinkering style of doing business. This local option, checker-board, or restrictive legislation I don't believe in. What good will it do to cut off a few branches if you want to kill the tree? I'd go in for stopping the manufacture, sale and importation of liquor altogether, but not this piece-meal style." People have talked this way, many of them, not to express their real opinions, but to put off the present to some vague, indefinite future. And now when you bring prohibition itself, pure and simple, to their notice, there is nothing to fall back upon. You take them at their own word. When public opinion begins to move in a certain direction, it is the strongest force in the world. It is growing steadily in favor of temperance. We believe, in this province, that the majority of sentiment, expressed and unexpressed, is in favor of total prohibition, and those whose interests are affected must, before many years, prepare for the inevitable.

We have two facts for coffee drinkers to make a note of. First, that there has been a great "tumble" in the coffee market in New York. Prices have gone down, and several large coffee importing firms are in difficulties in consequence. And, next, that there is no duty on coffee. It might seem superfluous to print the latter statement; but every day there are people turning up who think that the N. P. imposes high duties on tea and coffee. With complete free trade in coffee, the fall in New York ought to make the article cheaper here. And yet it is extremely doubtful whether the price of a pound of it over the counter, or of a cup at the Toronto coffee houses will be a cent the less in consequence.

A bill before the Ohio legislature provides that any two persons who agree and wilfully fight or box at fisticuffs, or engage in any public sparring or boxing exhibition without gloves, or with gloves of any kind, and whoever aids, assists or attends any such boxing exhibitions or glove fight, and any owner or lessee of any hall or building of any kind permitting the same to be used for such exhibition or purpose, shall be deemed guilty of an affray, and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $250, or imprisoned not more than three months, or both.

Referring to the fact that redemption of the Exchange bank circulation is still delayed, a correspondent of the Montreal Gazette writes: How much better the system which prevails in the United States; there confidence is complete, the circulation being secured by the government bond, and in the event of failure of the issuing bank no depreciation occurs, redemption continuing uninterruptedly. It is reported that Canadian bank bills are looked upon with suspicion by our neighbors, which any one contrasting the two systems will not wonder at.

Too Much Partyism.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: Canada is rapidly progressing and asserting her position among the great nations of the world. By the adoption of the national policy, her home manufactures have been stimulated and encouraged, so that to-day we are as nearly self-sustaining as it was designed we ever should be. Railway communication is yearly extended, and now we are looking hopefully forward to the time when the deep canyons and towering boulders of the Rockies will be overcome by railway enterprise and a direct route obtained to the Pacific province. Her population is monthly increased by emigrants from all parts of Europe, eager to possess the million homes in the Northwest. Trade with foreign countries is on the increase. Her institutions in general are flourishing and inhabitants prosperous and happy.

For this encouraging state of affairs the federal government must be credited to a certain extent. Its policy has been on the whole progressive and highly acceptable to the majority of the people. Still, in reviewing its administration, though much is to be praised, how much is to be lamented. Now I don't mean here to side with one party more than another. What I want to specify is the evil of too much partyism, barbarous clannishness, that plays such a prominent part now-a-days, in thwarting the onward progress of this young nation. Not only at Ottawa but in our local legislature the evil is seen as well. Whatever be the policy of the party in power, in furthering the welfare of the people, they are sure to have one of preservation and advancement towards themselves, and when these two policies clash as they are sure to do every session, the interests of the country are sure to be sacrificed to that of party. This craze for power and antagonism of parties is the curse of the country. Every session we see time wasted in spurious legislation that is more intended for party purposes than the material advancement of the country. At every election thousands of the people's money is used for corrupt purposes. Ably abetted by reckless party journals this state of things is essentially prolonged. From city dailies down to country local journals, all have their particular party to eulogize, to whitewash and crown with glory, printing garbled facts and imaginary abuses to intensify the party feeling of their duped readers.

What is now wanted in Canada is more independent men in our legislative halls who could successively hold the balance of power between the two contending parties, and more true independent journals to counteract the misleading statements of the party press. If the future prospects of the country are so flattering under the present circumstances, think what they would be reader if there was more independence and less of this party thraldom.

RUSTIC.

Woodville, March 17, 1884.

Wanted; A New Armory.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Every volunteer in this city would like to see all members of parliament who reside in Toronto press upon the department when the militia estimates come before the house the urgent necessity of providing sufficient armory accommodation for our city volunteers. The department proposes to enlarge the present one at an outlay of $5000. Ten times better sell it, buy a central site, and build an armory suited to our wants. For proof as to the unsuitableness of the present one, one of our regiments has had to be divided into four sections to obtain room for battalion drill. The other regiment will have to be also divided for want of space. Two other corps have to parade for drill at the fort, three miles from the homes of many of the men. Ottawa's armory is twice the size of ours. London is much better off, and Montreal soon will be, thanks to the pressure the force there brought to bear on the city members.

The city will surely be willing to grant the usual sum towards a new drill hall. Since the present one was built our volunteers have spent more of their own private funds in the purchase of necessaries which are not supplied than the building cost the department.

VOLUNTEER.

How to Tame Rats.

Take the most ferocious rat, throw it into a pail of water, and leave it there until it becomes exhausted and is about to drown. Then take it out, roll it in wadding, and put it in a warm place. When the rat comes to it will evince the deepest gratitude. It will lick your hands and follow you about the house like a dog, and can be taught a number of tricks.

Church Gambling.

From the Baltimore Herald.

Among the subjects of reform which the catholic plenary council, soon to be convened in Baltimore, is announced to take up are picnics, excursions and other sports where intoxicating drinks are sold, and church fairs, where games of chance, raffling and other forms of gambling are carried on. It is believed that all these vices will be prohibited. The catholic church is to be congratulated if it can put an end to them; and all other churches would do well to follow such an excellent example. Where profoundly religious bodies set an example in vice the word is only too willing to follow, and the moderation which is observed at picnics and fairs is carried to extremes elsewhere. Many persons get their first taste of both liquor and gambling at such places. Their consciences are easily broken down against a sin if the church countenances it, and, after the first steps are taken, they rarely ask what the church thinks about it. Many learn to drink at picnics who afterward practice in the saloons. The church should be the last to provide raffles and lotteries, which are as really gambling as that carried on in any gambling hell in this city, and just as clearly against our laws. Church lotteries are no better in the eyes of our criminal code than the Havana or Louisiana lottery. They both alike develop the same passion and the same dishonesty—the hope of getting something for nothing, or of transferring another's money to your own pocket. It is marvellous that any church should ever have kept a gambling table, and it is not too late for them all to declare that to be a sin which the law has long since declared to be a crime.

Available Mediocrity.

Laclede in the Montreal Gazette.

Available mediocrity! I am asked why it is that the really great men of the United States remain in the background and the lower and middle-classes have the upper hand in all the departments of public life. It is a complex problem, and we can better accept than explain it. In the choice of presidents such giants as Webster, Clay and Calhoun were repeatedly defeated, making room for pigmies like Van Buren, Harrison and Polk. I shall say nothing of Pierce and Hayes. The presidental test lies in the magnificent phrase, "available mediocrity," containing a mine of philosophy.

We are pretty much the same in Canada, without meaning to reflect upon our public men—either federal or provincial. There is no one sitting in the gallery at Ottawa, Toronto or Quebec who will fail to recognize that the best men in the country—intellectual or other—with about thirty or forty honorable exceptions, are not on the benches beneath him. Ours is a young country, of course, and that is one reason why culture is less appreciated than breadth of cheek and force of lungs. We shall gradually improve, no doubt.

To Moderate Drinkers.

A story is current in Scotland regarding a noble lady of pronounced temperance habits, and whose name is a good deal in people's mouths. She had invited to dinner at her shooting lodge one day the young clergyman of the parish. Talking to him in the drawing room before dinner, her ladyship said: "You are a moderate drinker, I think, Mr. So-and-so." "Yes, Lady ——," said the clergyman; "I am a moderater drinker. I take a glass of wine when I feel disposed." "Ah!" said her ladyship, "Now, Mr. So-and-so, can you tell me if you ever heard of a confirmed drunkard who was not first a moderate drinker?"

A Discreet Author.

London Correspondent New York Tribune.

An irritable author went the other day to "have it out" with his publishers, Chatto & Windus. He had never seen any of them in the flesh, having only communicated by letter with the firm, and, when he found himself in the presence of one of them, felt timid and confused, so he stammered with oblique indignation: "Sir, I don't know whether you are Mr. Chatto or Mr. Windus, and I don't want to be rude. But if you are Chatto, d—n Windus; and if you are Windus, d—n Chatto."

Still They Come.

Applicant—Here is a manuscript which I would like you to look over.

Book Publisher—It would be useless. We only accept manuscript from noted authors.

Applicant—But I am a noted author. My first book ran through many editions.

Publisher—Ah, indeed! Come in, my dear sir. Take a seat.

Applicant—I am the author of the Bread-Winners.

Publisher—Great Josephus! Another one! Jim, call the dog.

E. Pluribus "Onion."

"Lucy," said one south-side girl to another last night, "somebody wants to speak to you over the telephone."

"Is it a gentleman or a lady?"

"A gentleman."

"Oh, dear! you answer him."

"Why, he wants to speak to you."

"I wouldn't dare to talk through the telephone to-night; you know I've been eating onions. I'll step into the back yard and you can tell him I'm out."

How She Gathered Him in.

Together they were looking over the paper. "O my, how funny!" said she. "What is it?" he asked. "Why, here's an advertisement that says, 'No reasonable offer refused.'" "What's so odd about that?" "Nothing, nothing," she replied, trying to blush, "only those are my sentiments."

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

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

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

There are nearly 10,000 directors of companies in Great Britain.

In 1882 the emigrants from England to the Australasian colonies were 37,000; in 1883, 71,000.

From 1334 to 1831 sumptuary edicts as to dress were issued at Berlin. The last forbade women without rank to wear silk dresses.

At the university of Zurich there matriculated this winter 459 students; 51 were women, and 38 of these entered the medical classes.

The German admiralty now thinks that it must alter its coast defences, inasmuch as Krupp's improved monster guns are found to penetrate easily the strongest armor plates.

Belgium was the first country on the continent to construct railways. State fetes are now being prepared to celebrate, on May 1, the fiftieth anniversary of the day when the construction of a Belgian railway was first decreed.

The largest bell in the world is now said to be that at Kioto, Japan. It is twenty-four feet high and sixteen inches thick at the rim. It is sounded by a suspended piece of wood, like a battering ram, which strikes it on the outside, and its booming can be heard for miles.

The bishop of Ghent having asserted in his Lenten pastoral that the enemies of the faith have made an infernal pact to destroy the christian religion, and have even fixed the year for their triumph, the Flandre Liberale expresses great anxiety to know exactly what the date referred to is.

In Sayreville, Pa., there is a horse which hauls thirty-five small cart loads of clay and one of coal dust every day. He has no driver, is as regular as clockwork, and never fails to go exactly the right number of times. If too big a load is put on his cart, he rears and plunges until part of it has been removed.

It is said that Mrs. Hester Charles, the "blue woman," who died in Worcester county, Md., recently, was closely related to James K. Polk. When a child she had a clear and beautiful complexion, but she was dosed with so much sulphate of copper during an extended illness that she turned to a dark blue color. Her skin never recovered it normal hue.

Furstenfield, in Germany, boasts of the oldest tree in the country. It is a huge linden, believed to be 1000 years old, and growing at the back of the village church, in the midst of the tombs of two centuries. Its trunk is fully fifteen feet in diameter, and its twisted branches stretch out far and wide, seemingly covering the entire enclosure. It is still growing.

Sir Joseph Fraser, who has been making extensive researches into the nature of snake poison, says in the Lancet: "The result of my experience is, that, so far, no physiological antidote to snake virus is known, and that when the full effect on the respiratory centre is produced, remedies are of little avail, albeit when the poison has entered in similar quantities, treatment may be of service on general principles."

The excitement at revival meetings goes on. Fenton Williams, a young convert at a revival in New Haven, Ind., became so much excited by the praying and speaking that he suddenly jumped upon his chair, and, drawing a pistol from his pocket, held his left hand aloft and put four bullets through it before he could be disarmed. He afterward said that he had no idea where he was or what he was doing at the time.

A Californian planted a eucalyptus tree in his yard ten years ago. For seven years he noticed no improvement nor growth. At the end of that time, however, the tree shot up rapidly. Recently, while cleaning his well, he found the bottom matted with eucalyptus roots, which had forced their way through the brick wall of the well so as to get at the water. The well was fifty-five feet distant from the spot where the tree stood above ground.

The absence of all surgical attendants in the field does not add to the satisfaction of service in the Chinese army. The theory advanced to explain this brutality is not so much a callous indifference to human life as a superstition, akin to that of "the peculiar people," who refuse all medical advice to their children. The man who gets a bad wound is regarded as one whom the gods mean to die. For a like cause the Chinese are reluctant to rescue the drowning.

The Castellani collections of antiquities and pictures will be held in Rome, at the Palazzo Castellani, on the 17th of April and twenty-one following days. The catalogue contains 1420 lots, consisting of medals, Etruscan and Egyptian antiquities, ivories, Roman antique jewelry, glasses, majolica, bronzes, tapestries, furniture, paintings, and drawings. Among the old pictures there is a panel by Antonio del Pollajolo—a "Virgin and Child"—another by Pinturrichio, and two by Sandro Botticelli. The British government intends to bid for certain lots.

In October last two respectable English physicians performed the operation of inserting a tube into the trachea of a child as a last resort in a case diagnosed as croup. The tube becoming obstructed, the father sucked out the occluding membrane, but the child died two days afterward. The father was attacked by diphtheria, from which he recovered, when he brought suits against the doctors, one for manslaughter and the other for damages. He was unsuccessful in both of these, but was much pleased to know that, in their defence, the doctors had incurred an expense of $5000. But the profession, headed by Sir William Jenner, took the matter in hand, and each of the doctors has been lately presented with $500, a silver salver, and a complimentary address "richly illuminated."

The report of vital statistics for Vienna, 1882, which has just been made public, gives the whole number of births at 29,262, of which 27,857 were living; 15,085 were boys and 14,164 girls; 13 were unclassified. Of the whole number 16,605 were legitimate and 12,657 were not so—a fact which has caused much comment. The birth rate was smaller by 3.8 than in the previous year; the births of living children had also diminished by 4 per cent. The total death rate had increased from 29.2 to 29.5, and the natural increase of population (excess of births over deaths) was 9,135, being 1,292 less than in the previous year.

Viscount de Ecquevilly of Pesth, member of a French family long settled in Hungary, is a man of the type of the notorious Col. Charteris, whom Pope has handed down to infamy. The viscount, having had to leave Vienna by reason of a "difficulty," has for some time been running three gambling houses in Pesth. It was his custom to "rope" ingenuous youth into these places by employing alluring damsels at theatres as his agents, and a charming French woman presided over his chief hell, on which the police lately made a raid. A number of swells are said to be seriously compromised by their connection with the place.

An angel's smile came down to earth,
Borne on a sunbeam's silver strand,
It shone into a stranger's heart
And kissed a baby's dimpled hand;
It touched a selfish soul. Alas!
The touch it nevermore repeats;
It faded—died—and from its grave
First grew the pure, white Marguerites.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

TORONTO, Tuesday, March 18.

A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Bay at £25½, and Northwest Land at 60s.

The butter market is active in sympathy with the improved one of the American markets.

The posted rates for sterling exchange in New York to-day were at 490½ and 488.

The New York stock market was dull, but closed with a firmer feeling.

Chicago was lower all round, with the exception of corn which was a shade firmer. May wheat closed at 95½, but did sell at 94⅞, the lowest point on this crop.

Pullman palace car stock advanced 2½ per cent, and lost ⅜ of the advance on the close. Denver advanced over 2 per cent, losing 1½ at the close.

Commercial troubles: McClung Bros., dry goods, Bowmanville, assigned; R. Whittaker, boots and shoes, Jarvis, assigned; W. McMillan, general store, Listowel, assigned; C. Ross & Co., dry goods, Ottawa, compromised at 80c. on the $; R. K. West, waggon maker, Stayner, assigned; T. Moxley, boots and shoes, Petrolia, sold out by sheriff; G. S. Bonter & Co., general store, Trenton, assigned in trust; Joseph Couture, general store, Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Que., offering 50c. on the dollar; C. N. Purvis, general store, Portage du Fort, Que., assigned; Eustache Leblan, general store, St. Phillipe D'Argenteuil, Que., compromised at 60c. on the dollar; Henry A. Shwartz, tinsmith, Halifax, sold out by sheriff; W. Stevens, boots and shoes, Port Williams, N.S., assigned.

Receipts at western cattle market last week: Cattle 597, sheep 369, hogs 89.

New York Stocks.

CLOSING PRICES.—Canada Southern 54⅛, Canadian Pacific 54⅛, Denver & Rio Grande 18⅛, Lackawanna 128⅜, Lake Shore 102⅛, Louisville & Nashville 48⅜, New York Central 115⅞, Michigan Central 92⅛, Missouri Pacific 91⅛, Northwest common 119⅛, Northern Pacific 21⅛, Northern Pacific preferred 42⅜, St. Paul common 92⅛, Union Pacific 76⅛, Western Union 75⅛, Wabash Pacific 15⅛, Wabash Pacific preferred 26⅛.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

MORNING SALES.—Montreal 25-5 at 193¾. Merchants 10 at 115 reported, 10 at 114. Commerce 20-20 at 126½, 50 at 126. Imperial 5-8 at 139. Federal 50-20-10-25-25-10-10-20 at 139½. Western Assurance 20 at 117, 150-200 at 117⅛, 35 at 117⅛.

CLOSING BOARD.—Ontario 104⅞ to 104; sales 16 at 104. Federal 139½ to 139¾; sales 30-10-75-75 at 139½. Dominion 198½ to 198; sales 20 at 198. Western Assurance 117½ to 117; sales 20 at 117⅛.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD—Montreal 193¾-193½; sales 2 at 193¾, 25 at 193½. Commerce 127 to 126½; sales 100 at 126½, 100 at 126⅞. Richelieu 63¾-63½; sales 25 at 63¾. City Passenger railway 124½-124; sales 25 at 124½, 150 at 124½. Montreal Gas company 192½-191; sales 125 at 192.

Local Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain on the street to-day were smaller than usual, owing to the rain storm. There were three loads of wheat, which sold at $1.05 and $1.07 for fall, and, and 14c for goose; spring nominal at $1.06 to $1.12. Barley nominal at 56c to 68c, and oats at 38c. A jag of peas sold at 74c, and rye is nominal at 60c. Hay in small supply; about twenty loads sold at $7 to $9 for clover and at $10 to $13 for timothy. One load of straw sold at $8. Hogs unchanged at $8.70 to $8.75. Beef firm at $6 to $7 for forequarters, and $7.50 to $9 for hindquarters. Carcases of mutton at 7c to 8c, and lambs at 9c to 10c. Poultry scarce; turkeys 16c to 17c per lb.; geese 10c to 12c; chickens 75c to $1; ducks 90c to $1.10.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—This market was very quiet, and prices in most cases are nominally unchanged. Beef—Roast, 10c to 14c, sirloin steak 12c to 14c, round steak 10c to 12c. Mutton—Legs and chops 12c to 14c, inferior cuts 9c to 11c, lamb, per lb., 14c to 16c, veal, best joints, 12c to 14c, inferior cuts 8c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast 12c to 13c. Butter—Pound rolls 22c to 25c, large rolls 18c to 19c, cooking 15c to 16c. Lard 14c to 15c. Cheese 15c to 17. Bacon 11c to 14c. Eggs 20c to 22c. Turkeys $2 to $3. Chickens, per pair, 80c to $1. Geese, each, $1 to $1.50. Ducks 90c to $1.10. Potatoes, per bag, 80c to 85c. Cabbages, per doz., 60c to $1. Onions, per peck, 25c to 30c. Parsnips, per peck, 20c to 25c. Beets, per peck, 25c to 30c. Carrots, per peck, 15c to 20c. Beans, per bush, $1.45 to $1.80. Turnips, per bag, 45c to 50c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton steady upland 11 1-16c. New Orleans 11 5-16c. Flour—Receipts 20,000 bbls., steady; sales 15,000 bbls., unchanged, except No. 2 at $2.30 to $3. Rye flour firm and unchanged. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 24,000 bush., firm; sales 4,696,000 bush. future and 216,000 bush. spot; exports 53,000 bush.; No. 2 spring nominal, state $1.19, No. 2 red March $1.06½ to $1.06¾, April $1.07⅞ to $1.08⅛, May $1.10 to $1.10⅝. Rye firm. Barley steady at 65c. Malt dull and nominal. Corn—Receipts 91,000 bush., stronger; sales 1,440,000 bush. future and 135,000 bush. spot; exports 4000 bush.; No. 2 62c, March 61c, April 61½c to 61¾c, May 62½c to 63c. Oats—Receipts 32,000 bush., irregular; sales 125,000 bush. future and 117,000 bush. spot; mixed 36½c to 41c, white 44½c to 49c. No. 2 March and April 40½c, May 40¾c. Hay firm and unchanged. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee, Rio unchanged. Sugar dull and nominal. Molasses steady, New Orleans 35c to 56c. Rice firm. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow weak at 7⅞c to 7 7-16c. Potatoes quiet and unchanged. Eggs higher at 22c to 22½c. Pork weak, May $17.62½ to $18. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady, pickled bellies 8⅝c, pickled hams 12c, pickled shoulders 8½c, middles nominal, long clear 9½c. Lard steady at $9.75. Butter firm at 18c to 34c. Cheese firm at 12c to 13½c.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; March 89½c to 90⅜c, April 89⅞c to 90⅛c, May 94⅞c to 95½c, No. 2 spring 90c to 92½c, No. 2 red 98c to $1. Corn firm; 51⅞c to 51½c cash, March 51⅞c to 52c, April 51⅞c to 52½c, May 56⅛c to 57c. Oats dull; cash 30½c to 32½c, March 30½c, April 30½c to 31⅛c, May 35c to 35⅛c. Rye quiet at 58c to 60c. Pork easier; $17.85 to $17.90 cash, May $18 to $18.10. Lard easier; cash $9.45 to $9.50, May $9.57½ to $9.65. Bulk meats—Shoulders $7.25, short rib $9.45, short clear $10.05. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour 19,000 bbls., wheat 19,000 bush., corn 208,000 bush., oats 84,000 bush., rye 2000 bush., barley 16,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 26,000 bbls., wheat 18,000 bush., corn 147,000 bush., oats 65,000 bush., rye 14,000 bush., barley 21,000 bush.

ALWAYS ASK FOR

THE ISLAY BLEND

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

WHISKY,

MACKIE & Co's

VERY OLD.

See Analytical Report on Each Bottle 6 Years Old.

DISTILLERIES:—

LAGAVULIN, LAPHROAIG, ISLAND OF ISLAY, ARGYLSHIRE.

OFFICE, 5 DIXON STREET, GLASGOW.

AGENTS:

Wm. Kyle & Co.

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TORONTO.

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1868	7,538,612.35	1877	23,357,618.95
1869	10,350,512.22	1878	24,111,125.70
1870	13,089,837.80	1879	23,120,804.24
1871	15,061,529.12	1880	25,336,195.41
1872	16,640,786.24	1881	26,403,440.68
1873	18,077,541.66	1882	27,055,884.76
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2.05 p.m.	2.50 "
5.00 "	5.45 "
6.30 "	7.15 "
9.00 " (On Saturday night only.)	9.45 " (On Saturday night only.)
SUNDAY SERVICE.	
10.00 a.m.	10.45 a.m.
2.00 p.m.	2.45 p.m.
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