THE TORONTO WORLD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAR. 23 1886.

Chamberlain's Revolt.

Mr. James O'Kelly, M.P., cables to the New York Herald some "secret history," so called, of Mr. Chamberlain's motives and movements. Mr. Chamberlain, he says, thinks the time for smashing Mr. Gladstone has come and means to stake his political fortune on the issue. It is one of the secrets of *la haute politique* that a silent war has for some time raged among the leaders of the English liberals. Mr. Chamberlain, who has long been ambitious to succeed Mr. Gladstone as the national leader, has been angered and hurt by the refusal of the "Grand Old Man" to recognize in the "caucus boss" his political heir.

The quarrel culminated on the eve of the general election, when Mr. Chamberlain, without consultation with Mr. Gladstone, unfolded his unauthorized program and inscribed on his banner "Three acres and a cow." The "Grand Old Man" resented this premature assumption of leadership and publicly threw Mr. Chamberlain over. These incidents did not improve the relations between the rival leaders, and the unexpected success of the "ransom" and "three acres and a cow" program undoubtedly strengthened Mr. Chamberlain as against Mr. Gladstone. The "caucus boss" and his friends did not fail to make the Gladstonian liberals feel the change in the political situation.

Mr. Chamberlain at this time was intriguing with the Irish party, for, on the ground of a promise to support the concession of local government and the settlement of the land question, he was bidding against Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Parnell, with the instinct of a statesman, had fixed his eye on a greater man to undertake the settlement of the Irish question. Playing Chamberlain against Churchill, he led both on to declarations of policy which cleared the way for Mr. Gladstone to undertake a sweeping settlement which would abolish landlordism and restore the national legislature to Ireland.

How it was all brought about is part of the secret history of the past five years, known, perhaps, to not more than half a dozen men. Enough! Mr. Chamberlain was not among the number. The news of Mr. Gladstone's conversion to home rule came on him like a thunderclap. He first learned it from the newspapers at his country house, where a number of politicians were gathered, discussing, caucusing and planning among other things the solution of this Irish business. Mr. Chamberlain's rage was epic. Some future historian will give the world a brilliant page describing the scene. Mr. Chamberlain denounced and threatened. With difficulty he was restrained from making an open breach, but finally he cooled down and consented to postpone his revenge. When this incident comes to be described men will be astonished to learn who were the actors in it.

Mr. Chamberlain's opposition to buying out the landlords throws a sinister light on his character, so says Mr. O'Kelly. The abolition of landlordism was the backbone of his own scheme of settlement. What he really opposes is the concession of an Irish parliament. He wants the Irish members to stay in London and help him to overthrow the English landlords and the aristocracy, but, perceiving a marvelous change in English opinion in favor of home rule, he feels it would be impossible to defeat Mr. Gladstone on that issue. Hence he raises the financial cry in the hope of frightening the radicals by alleging that Mr. Gladstone is going to tax England £200,000,000 for the benefit of Irish landlords.

"A member of parliament" thus states in the same paper what he calls the actual facts concerning the Birmingham statesman's position. He says that Mr. Chamberlain views the Irish proposal with great suspicion. The difference between his point of view and Mr. Gladstone's is very great. Mr. Gladstone finishing his career with another colossal failure would not affect him. Mr. Chamberlain is only beginning. If he connects himself with a risky experiment now his prospects may be greatly damaged. He does not believe the country will give the money Mr. Gladstone demands or that the Parnellites will be satisfied with the scheme. Even if carried, he looks upon it as foredoomed to failure. He desires, therefore, to avoid linking himself with it. Moreover, he has other causes of discontent. He considers himself slighted in the formation of the ministry, being assigned to a comparatively unimportant post, while Sir William Harcourt was put over his head. Even Mr. Morley, whom he made, was given precedence. It is quite true that Mr. Gladstone has not treated him well. He never really liked Mr. Chamberlain's power in the country. He permits no rival near the throne.

Still, the English caucus leader is not to be sneezed at. Hartington as the liberal leader in the commons is practically out of the question. His father, the Duke of Devonshire, is seventy-eight, and Hartington may any day have to take his place in the lords. The Herald's "Member of Parliament" says that the reversion of the leadership rests between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir William Harcourt. There is no third man. Harcourt is hated. He is a noisy *farceur*—a perfect Swiss in politics. Mr. Chamberlain is not loved, but he is cool, wily and patient, with several winning cards in his hand. If he can avoid being swallowed in the fathomless Irish bog he may be prime minister. Here is the key to his course, and also to the entire position of English parties at this moment. In the coming crisis many careers will be made and unmade, but amid the storm "I expect," he says, "to see Mr. Chamberlain still floating, though not with Mr. Morley in tow."

To all which let us add that Mr. Chamberlain is not only the great English radical caucus leader, but also a man of great wealth. A remarkable combination, surely, the workings of which it will be interesting to observe.

One View of the Pending Resignations.

The New York Tribune's London correspondent cables that party speculation for the moment turns mainly on the probable effect, first in the house, and then in the country, of Mr. Chamberlain's and Mr. Trevelyan's resignations. Mr. Trevelyan has no personal retainers. Mr. Chamberlain's friends say that at least sixty radicals will follow him. Mr. Gladstone's immense personal authority is expected to retain for the present a majority of the liberals, but he is straining his authority to the utmost. His following, says the Times, consists-

sively of men whose political [illegible] follow him, and of men whose whole political aim is to use him for the injury of England. Yet I hear that Mr. Gladstone considers that Mr. Chamberlain's secession will no more shake this ministry than did the secession of the Duke of Argyll. Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster of the former ministry and good judges of politics think otherwise, believing that the prime minister will now be left without a single colleague (except perhaps Mr. Morley, a long-avowed home ruler), whose name means anything to the nation at large.

Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, he continues, are respectively leaders of two wings of the liberal party, and the only two possible immediate successors to Mr. Gladstone if the party holds together. Mr. Chamberlain showed last autumn that his influence in the country was second only to Mr. Gladstone's. He now expects to defeat home rule in the commons, and is confident that if it be carried in the commons he can defeat it in the constituencies after its inevitable rejection by the lords. Whatever Mr. Gladstone thinks, Mr. Parnell is understood to consider that the chances of home rule are gravely imperilled by Mr. Chamberlain's opposition. Both agree that delay is desirable. Mr. Gladstone is not likely to produce his measure before April 5, and then in two separate bills for the land and home rule.

Financial Views of Irish Land Purchase.

From London we hear that the accounts published in journals of every shade of politics agree in the chief features of the proposed land purchase scheme for Ireland. The amount to be paid to the landlords appears doubtful, but it is not doubtful that Mr. Gladstone regards a gigantic measure for the expropriation of the landlords as one of the foundations of home rule. He does not think that the Irish parliament, to whom he proposes to entrust hereafter unchecked control over life, liberty and social order in Ireland, can be trusted by Englishmen to deal honestly with the property of Irish landlords. He rightly regards the faith of England as pledged to protect loyal landowners against spoliation. He considers that English pledges can only be redeemed by offering to purchase their property before the Irish parliament can confiscate it.

The English public to a certain extent reserves judgment pending Mr. Gladstone's statement, but many of the staunchest English home rulers are staggered by the mere suggestion of a project for increasing the national debt by a sum which nobody estimates at less than a hundred and twenty millions sterling. Few venture to approve of the project. The most ardent partisans content themselves with urging that it must be a sound financial measure because Mr. Gladstone proposes it. The Spectator says that the English regard it as a demand for tribute; and what they have refused heretofore to kings they will never concede on the demand of Mr. Parnell. Nearly every financial authority condemns the proposal, while the opposition on political grounds daily becomes more general. Mr. Gifford's articles were put forward in the hope of familiarizing the public mind with this new form of *Ransom*, but the general public now for the first time perceives what home rule is likely to cost in actual cash.

One leading radical summarizes the situation thus: "We cannot consent to burden the British taxpayers for the benefit of Irish landlords, with the moral certainty of making it necessary for the British government to come into direct collision with the Irish tenants." The radical democrats go still further, and denounce the land purchase scheme as an admission of the Irish landlords' rights to compensation. They prefer to assume the attitude taken by Mr. Michael Davitt, that landlordism, both Irish and British, is an infringement of the rights of the people to the land.

The gravity of the financial aspect of the Irish land purchase question is further indicated by the following, which is cabled to the New York Sun by William Henry Hurlbert, formerly editor of the New York World. He says: In the face of a remarkable paper on the condition of agriculture in Ireland, published by Sir James Caird to-day, showing the absolute disappearance of value from all holdings whose annual rental is under £20, it is evident that the Irish question must be treated by the light of all the ability and common sense of the three kingdoms if a most dismal catastrophe is to be averted.

Parnell's Policy.

It is said that just now Mr. Parnell is making prodigious efforts to check outrages, which nevertheless are frequent in Kerry, Galway and elsewhere. Every nationalist organ speaks with bated breath. Mr. Gladstone's policy receives hearty support from the viceroy. The hated castle has become almost the headquarters of home rule. The lord mayor accepts credit for the mansion house movement for the relief of distress, which Lord Aberdeen not only supported, but suggested. The personal popularity of the viceroy and Lady Aberdeen rivals Mr. Parnell's among the Parnellites themselves. Irish property owners of every class regard the future with dismay. Nationalist journals and speakers avoid committing themselves to an acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's plan; but Mr. Parnell is believed to be of the opinion that this is their last chance of obtaining from an English parliament any measure involving the creation of an Irish parliament, and that if Mr. Gladstone fails nobody can succeed.

A Practical Point in Strikes.

A St. Louis despatch says the rumor is general there that the Knights of Labor will not accept Vice-President Hoxie's proposals touching settlement of the big railway strike. The strikers object to that portion referring to the discharged men, and allege that although Hoxie says no prejudice shall exist against the strikers they feel certain *that the leaders of the present strike will be discharged from the employ of the company as soon as an opportunity offers.* Beyond doubt the apprehension is well confirmed by experience on this continent. The thing feared *used to be* a pretty sure consequence in England, but it is not so in these days. In the motherland two points have been now long established: first—that the masters *always* recognise the men's unions and confer with them whenever serious occasion arises; and, next, that no workman is in danger of being made a marked man for early dismissal because of his having been prominent in the union to which he belongs. There the employers freely recognize that the men must have unions, also that in the unions *some* men must be leaders and take prominent parts. In both management and recognition of trades unions the old country is immeasurably ahead of America, Canada included.

A Decolleté Debate.

Washington correspondents no longer devote themselves chiefly to affairs political. The fisheries question, the reciprocity question, and even the great spoils question have become secondary to the dress q[illegible] tion. President Cleveland and Senator Edmunds pale their ineffectual fires beside Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Cody Stanton. The latter appealed by open letter to the former to use her social influence to check the downward tendency of that style of dress which is known as "decollete" in tip-top circles, as "low-necked" among the more unpretentious, and as "low-and-behold" among certain classes of vulgarly sarcastic men. Mrs. Stanton describes the revelations made by this dress, particularly in Washington society, as positively shocking, both from an æsthetic and a moral point of view, and sarcastically suggests that if society ladies must shorten their dresses it would be more decent and more healthful for them to clothe their busts and expose their ankles. Miss Cleveland replies that the dresses worn by herself and her friends are not too low-necked—just low enough to be modest and artistic, and that this line is never passed except by the Philistines who see a style they do not understand, and run into extravagance and excess. The debate is one in which it is unsafe for male writers to intervene. There are several things about women's gowns—including the whereabouts of their pockets—which the male mind can never understand. If a man were to go to a ball, for instance, in a low-necked, sleeveless shirt he would be thrown out by the ushers and arrested by the first policeman who happened along. Men have prejudices which warp their judgments upon such questions as these, and perhaps it is because Mrs. Stanton's intellect approximates the male intellect—because she wants to vote and wear the breeches generally—that she differs so radically from her softer sisters on this great issue. The one thing certain is that the vast majority of her sisters do not take her view of it, and they are bound to have their own way in the end.

To-day we give prominence to what the ablest cable correspondents of American papers have to tell us of last week's developments in the momentous struggle now going on in the mother country. We fail to realize properly the importance of the present crisis there, simply because we are too near to it in point of time, and cannot therefore see its proportions in true perspective. To-day the Irish question appears in front, but it can be discerned that other questions—English, Scotch and cosmopolitan even—are rising in portentous magnitude in the near background. We may be sure that the suffering poor in both England and Scotland will ask this question, "Why does Ireland get all the attention of the powers that be, and we little or none?" When this comes up in earnest, Britain's rulers will get a rude awakening. For one thing, their pet commercial policy of forty years back is seriously threatened by the popular vote, recently increased by two millions or more. The British workman has things in his head which statesmen of the free trade school do not like to dream of.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 22.

Robert Cochran's Chicago despatch reads: The bearish features of Saturday in wheat were repeated to-day with additional depression on account of further labor troubles. Reaction later was due to the scare among the shorts on rumored export. We do not look for specially sustaining features in this direction. However at present in provisions, weak holders have been pretty well shaken out, and a lighter movement of hogs will probably quicken values.—N. & W.

Consols are 103⅞.

Sterling exchange declined to-day to 4 87½ for 60 days and 4 89½ for 3 days. This is likely to put a stop to the export of gold.

There were 209 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's this week, against 211 last week, 247 in the third week in March, 1885, 192 in 1884, 196 in 1883 and 140 in 1882. Canada had 30, against 23 last week and 36 last year. The total number of failures in the United States from January 1 to March 19 is 2948, against 3474 in a like portion of 1885, a decline of 526 failures this year against last or nearly 47 per week. There were 3885 failures in eleven weeks of 1884 (63 less than this year), 2800 in 1883, and 1899 in 1882.

Sales on the Toronto stock exchange this forenoon: Merchants', 10 at 121¾; Federal, 15 at 110, 10 at 110½ reported, 20 at 110½; Standard, 20 at 122¼; Western Assurance, 25 at 120; Gas, 9 at 188½; Northwest Land, 100, 50 at 79; Canada Permanent, 4 at 206½. Afternoon sales: Merchants', 25 at 122; Commerce, 20 at 121¾, 20 at 121½; Dominion, 10 at 215½; British America, 10 at 100; Canada Permanent, 10 at 206½.

Sales on the Montreal stock exchange this forenoon: Montreal 1 at 208½, 1 at 208¾; Commerce, 25 at 122½; C. P. R., 150 at 66¾; Richelieu, 40 at 61½. Afternoon sales: Merchants', 60 at 122½; Commerce, 262 at 122; C. P. R., 350 at 66¾, 55 at 67; Montreal Telegraph Co., 10 at 112.

Toronto Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal, 209½, 208; Ontario, 114, 113; Toronto, 199, 197½; Merchants', 122½, 121½; Commerce, 121½, 121; Imperial, 136, 135½; Federal, 110¾, 110½; Dominion, 215½, 215; Standard, 123, 122½; Hamilton, buyers, 132; British America, 105, 100; Western Assurance, 123, 120; Consumers' Gas, 190, 188; Dominion Telegraph, sellers 94½; Montreal Telegraph, 113½, 112½; Northwest Land Company, 79½, 79; Canada Pacific railway grant bonds, 102, 101; Canada Permanent, buyers 206½; Freehold, buyers, 168½; Western Canada, buyers, 187; Union, 134, 132. Can. Landed Credit, buyers, 125; B. & L. Loan Ass., 112, 108½; Imperial S. & Invest., 118, 115; Farmers' L. & Savings, 120, 115; Lon. & Can. L. & A., buyers, 102; National Investment, sellers, 105; People's Loan, buyers, 108; Real Estate, Loan & Deb. Co., buyers 30; The Land Security Co., buyers, 140; Huron & Erie buyers, 245; Dom. Sav. & Loan buyers, 115; Ontario Loan & Deb., 127, 125; Hamilton Provident, buyers 127; Central, buyers, 110; British Canadian L. & Invest, buyers, 100½.

Montreal Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal 209, 208½; Ontario, 115, 112½; Molson's 125½, 123½; Toronto 199, 197½; Merchants', 123, 122½; Commerce 122, 121½; Northwest Land, 78 6d, 78 6d; C. P. R. 67½, 67; Montreal Telegraph Co. 113, 112½; Richelieu, 61½, 61; Pass. 131, 130; Gas 195, 194½; Canada Cotton asked 82½; Dundas Cotton 75, 60; Gas xd., 189½, 189.

Trade Topics.

It is estimated that there is now in store at Minneapolis a little less than 200,000 barrels of flour, mostly patents, with some low grades and less bakers.

The clearances of wheat from San Francisco for Europe during the first ten days in March, amounting to over 2,200,000 bushels, and of flour 8523 barrels. The recent showery weather in California has been most favorable for the growing crops, and a yield of 67,000,000 bushels of wheat is predicted.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, with the amount of wheat now at sea for Europe, amounts to 69,540,421 bushels, against 75,078,772 bushels one year ago, and of corn 18,696,867 against 11,772,479 bushels last year.

The Boston Advertiser says: The Liverpool cattle market has again declined from ½c to ¼c per pound, the least decline on the best cattle. Stock has arrived too freely for the market, and the season of Lent probably has some effect upon the demand.

Stocks in store at Toronto: Flour, 2600; fall wheat, 230,788; spring wheat, 190,692; oats, 2300; barley, 167,887; peas, 18,795; mixed wheat, 5558.

Rumors in New York to-day credited Gould with being a heavy buyer of Delaware through White & Co., and that the Standard Oil company had acquired some 25,000 shares of miscellaneous stocks. It was also rumored that the Southern railroad strikes were on the eve of settlement, and that the termination of the difficulty would be the signal for lifting Gould stocks, and the commission brokers say that the key to the position is the projected Reading reorganization.

The British Grain Trade.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—A leading weekly grain circul[illegible] market is generally a[illegible] hav[illegible] [illegible]erica

there was an average attendance. White wheat was at times 1d lower. Flour was steady, but quiet. There was a limited trade in corn. New mixed was rather easier.

The Street Market.

The market to-day was quiet, and prices generally steady. About 500 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 81c to 82c for fall, 75c to 83c for spring, and 70c for goose. Barley quiet, with receipts of only three loads, which sold at 61c to 63c a bushel; No. 1 would bring 63c. Oats firm, two loads selling at 39c and 40c. Peas are nominal at 60c, and rye at 50c. Hay in fair supply, there being about 30 loads, it sold at $10 to $12 for clover, and at $13 to $15.50 for timothy. Straw nominal at $9 to $10 a ton for bundled. Hogs sold at $6 to $6.25. Beef, $3.50 to $5 for forequarters, and at $6 to $7.50 for hindquarters. Lamb, $7 to $8.50, and mutton $5.75 to $7 per 100 lbs.

St. Lawrence Market.

This market was quiet to-day and prices unchanged, as follows: Beef, roast, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Lamb, per lb., 8c to 10c for hind, and at 7c to 9c for forequarters. Veal, best joints, 12c; inferior cuts, 5c to 10c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c. Butter, lb. rolls, 23c to 25c; large rolls, 16c to 18c; inferior, 10c to 12c. Lard, 10c; cheese, 8c to 11c; bacon, 9c to 11c; eggs, 14c to 16c; turkeys, 75c to $1.50; chickens, per pair, 65c to 75c; geese, 70c to 85c; ducks, 65c to 90c; potatoes, per bag, 70c to 75c; cabbages, per dozen, 75c to 85c; onions, per bag, $1.10 to $1.20; apples, per barrel, $1 to $2; beets, peck, 15c; carrots, per bag, 40c to 45c; turnips, per bag, 35c to 40c.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL.—Flour receipts, 500 sacks; sales none reported. Market quiet at unchanged rates. Quotations—Patents $4.25 to $5.25, superior extra $4 to $4.10, extra superfine $3.85 to $3.95, spring extra $3.65 to $3.70, superfine $3.30 to $3.40 strong bakers' $4.15 to $4.90, fine $3.15 to $3.25, middlings $3 to $3.10, pollards $2.75 to $2.85, Ontario bags $1.60 to $1.90, city bags $2.40 to $2.45 for strong bakers. Grain, wheat nominal, red winter 88c to 90c; white 86c to 88c, spring 88c to 90c, corn 76c to 80c, peas 62c to 63c, oats 32c to 34c, barley 50c to 60c, rye 65c to 67c, oatmeal $4.15 to $4.50, cornmeal $3.20 to $3.30.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Cotton steady and unchanged; middling uplands 9½c, New Orleans 9 7-16c. Flour—Receipts 23,200 bbls; heavier and rather easier, with very moderate trade; sales 14,500 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 22,000 bush; exports 8231 bush; spot about 1c lower, closing steadier; options opened shade stronger, later became bearish and declined 1½c to 1¾c, closing with recovery of ½c to ¾c; sales 10,480,000 bush future, 108,000 bush spot; No. 2 spring 95c, white 96½c, No. 2 red April 91½c to 93c, May 92½c to 94½c. Corn—Receipts 92,650 bush; spot stronger; options firm; exports 120,296 bush; sales 920,000 bush future, 312,000 bush spot; No. 2 45½c to 46c, No. 2 March 45½c to 46c, April 46½c to 46¾c, May 46½c to 47¼c. Oats—Receipts 183,350 bush, ½c to ¾c lower, closing stronger; sales 95,000 bush future, 68,000 bush spot; mixed 34c to 35c, white 40c to 43c, No. 2 April 38c. Sugar steadier; fair to good refining 4 13-16c to 5c, standard A 5 13-16c, cut loaf and crushed 6¾c, powdered 6⅝c to 6¾c, granulated 6½c.

CHICAGO, March 22.—There was a general desire to unload wheat and prices closed at inside figures of the day, showing a drop of 1½c. The market was very active but the feeling decidedly weak. Offerings were large owing to the lack of confidence and the majority of the speculators were on the bear side. The opening was easy with sellers at 82c, but they rapidly came down in their views until the market touched 80½c. During this drop there was considerable excitement. The generally accepted theory of the break was that several big firms were helping some Northwestern friends out of a bad box by unloading their long wheat. Almost all the big houses were flooded with orders to sell. Much of it was wheat, and stop orders predominated. The break was so sharp that not all of them could be placed within ½c to ¾c of limit. Gradually the market recovered to 81¼c. Still later, on the withdrawal of all support it again fell to 80½c, and went through the same performance of recovering to little more than 81c, and for a third time fell back to 80½c. Trade was on an unusually large scale but the whole tone was one of decided weakness. May sold quite freely at 80¾c to 80½c and closed heavy at bottom prices. Corn was moderately active, and considering the depressing influences brought to bear the market held up remarkably well. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, March 73½c to 77½c, closed 75½c to 75¾c, April 75½c to 77½c, closed 75¾c. May 80½c to 82c, closed 80½c bid, June 82c to 83½c, closed 82c bid. Corn, March 34½c to 35c, closed 34½c to 35c, April 35c to 36½c, May 38½c to 38¾c, closed 38½c, June 38½c to 39¼c. Oats: March and April nominally 26½c, May 30½c to 30¾c. Pork: May $9.75 to $9.90, closed $9.77½ to $9.82½, June $9.82½ to $9.97½. Lard: April $6 07½ to $6, May $6 to $6.02½, June $6.05. Boxed meats: shoulders $3.90 to $3.95, short rib $5.37½ to $5.25, short clear $5.50 to $5.55. Afternoon board—Wheat active, excited and strengthening; 79½c for March, 81½c for May, 82½c for June. Corn and provisions firm. Receipts—Flour 9000 bbls, wheat 34,000 bush, corn 235,000 bush, oats 87,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 47,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 9000 bbls, wheat 20,000 bush, corn 35,000 bush, oats 77,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 30,000 bush.

TOLEDO, March 22.—Wheat 83c to 83½c for cash, 83c for March, 83½c for May, 83½c for June, 88c bid for August. Corn and oats unchanged.

LIVERPOOL.—Spring wheat 7s 2d to 7s 5d, red winter 7s 2d to 7s 4d, No. 1 Cal. 6s 11d to 7s 1d, No. 2 Cal. 6s 9d to 6s 9d. Corn is 2d. Peas 5s 6d. Pork 51s. Lard 51s 6d. Bacon 29s 3d. Tallow 25s 6d. Cheese 49s 6d.

BEERSHOTM'S DESPATCH—London, March 22.—Floating cargoes—Wheat quiet,—corn nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn quieter. Mark Lane—Wheat rather easier. English market steady. Farmers' deliveries for week—Wheat 70,000 to 75,000 quarters. Liverpool—Wheat very dull. Paris—quiet.

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Arr. MT. FOREST	8.46	"	26th.
Lve. "	8.46	"	27th.
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CAUTION!

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R. L. POLK & CO., publishers of the "Provincial Directory of Ontario" (published biennially), beg to caution the public against itinerant directory canvassers who mislead the business men by misrepresenting their work and leading them to think they are subscribing to the regular Provincial Directory. Our patrons should see that our name is on all contracts they sign. R. L. POLK & CO., 9 Victoria st., publishers Toronto City Directory, and Directory Province of Ontario.

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TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.

During the month of March mails close and are due as follows:

	CLOSE.		DUE.	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. T. R., East	6.00	6.45	9.20	10.45
G. & O. Ry.	6.00	6.45	8.50	10.00
G. T. R., West	6.20	3.00	12.50	7.10
N. & N. W.	6.30	4.00	10.25	8.10
T. G. & B.	6.00	3.45	11.00	8.30
Midland	6.00	3.30	12.40	9.35
C. V. R.	7.00	3.15	9.20	9.40
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. W. R.	6.00	11.30		4.00
	p.m.	p.m.	8.40	7.45
	2.45	9.30	10.30	7.30
				11.30
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
U. S. N. Y.	6.00	2.45	8.40	2.00
		9.30	10.30	4.00
U. S. Western States	6.00	9.30	8.30	4.40
				2.00

British mails depart as follows:

March 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25 24, 30, 31.

Time for closing English mails, 10 p.m., on Mar. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, and 4 p.m. on all other days.