THE TORONTO WORLD.

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W. F. MACLEAN.

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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1884.

The New Party.

The long-looked for Third Party is taking on shape. It is now in the political arena, and it is called the National Party. It is young and lusty. It is growing at a wonderful rate. It is full of hope. It has an object. It will make itself felt, the political machinists are already casting eyes at it.

Who would be a conservative or a tory and the partizan of a man, when he can be a nationalist and the devotee of a vital principle of free government?

Who would be a reformer or a grit, when he can be a nationalist and the advocate of true political progress?

And it is in this way that the question is presenting itself to thousands and thousands of young men who have become voters and thinkers since Dominion day, 1867, who are in no way connected or have sympathy with the political feuds prior and since that date—for the old lines have been running on ever since—and who see no reason for allying themselves with the corrupt and moribund parties that have such mouthpieces as the Globe and Mail. The young men are looking for something cleaner and it is found in the national party.

And who would not be a nationalist? There is nothing in it that is not patriotic, nothing that is not honest, nothing that is not true. It looks forward to building up a Canadian nationality. But besides looking forward to, it proposes to attain. For seventeen years the two political parties, reform and conservative, have been talking of our great country and the magnificent future that is before it.

The new party instead of talking of an indefinite future proposes to realize a definite one: that of nationality.

The conservative party is corrupt and dying.

The reform party is in despair, and vainly clutches at the new hope.

The national party is coming up to take their place. It will take whatever is good in either. It will retain the best part of the commercial policy that Sir John Macdonald's party instituted and it will practice those political virtues which the reform party found only time to preach.

Time to Stop.

"There are already," says the Montreal Shareholder, "indications that an influential party is growing up in the United States, with rapid accessions to its numbers, in favor of an enormous lowering of the American tariff." On such flapdoodle as this the Canadian public have been fed long enough, daily and weekly, by so-called able and influential journals. In view of the facts of current history, we suggest that the too copious supply of the stuff they feed fools on be stopped, and that something more in accordance with the frozen truth of the matter be substituted.

It is most emphatically *not* true to say that the cause of free trade is gaining in the United States. In the contest of last week the free traders within the republican party strained every nerve to get Arthur nominated, and failed. The alleged "business men's boom" in favor of Arthur was got up by New York importers and agents of European financial houses; and was in reality a free trade movement, very little disguised. With its promoters it was anything to beat Blaine, but they got badly beaten themselves. The Times and the Evening Post are New York journals of great circulation and influence and ably conducted. On political issues, properly so called, as distinguished from issues that are more of a commercial or industrial character, the Times speaks for a large and influential section of the republican party. The Evening Post is *par excellence* the millionaire's organ in New York, and its statements of what is going on in the financial world are considered the most authoritative to be found in the American press. Within their proper spheres respectively, these journals exercise great influence the whole country over. But they are both free trade journals, and when they attempt to carry public opinion with them on this issue they find themselves powerless.

It has been known from the beginning that Blaine would take his stand before the country as an ultra-protectionist, in favor not merely of maintaining the tariff as it is, but further of putting it back to where it was before it was interfered with by an accidental democratic majority in 1883. On the question of protection the platform adopted this year by the republican party is actually more decided and emphatic than ever before. The assertion is boldly made that protection is wanted for its own sake, and all "incidental" nonsense is thrown to the winds. The defeat of the republican free traders in their own party councils is overwhelming, and probably decisive. Their particular hobby has been conspicuously kicked out; and they seem to realize the fact, as some of their organs are threatening to "bolt," and to work against the party candidate rather than for him.

In the face of all this, what nonsense for a portion of the Canadian press to keep on misleading the people on this side the border as to the tendencies of public opinion on the other side, on the trade question. The Globe has kept up just that sort of thing with wearisome iteration from the year 1866 until now, some eighteen years; and it has all along been ably assisted by many contemporaries. We should say that it is about time to stop this perversion of facts.

Mathematical Weaklings.

It is not often a mathematical man makes an ass of himself. He is generally cool-headed, slow to act, but straight in his method, and always sensible. But the young men who presented themselves for honors in the departments of physics and mathematics at the recent examinations of the university of Toronto have been making an exhibition of themselves. They passed a resolution at the close of the examinations warning the public that they did not consider the papers were test papers, and therefore that the class lists (not then out) could not be relied on to show the relative merits of the men. Like mathematical men they gave reasons, but they were not substantial, and worst of all they aired their grievances in the public prints instead of laying them first before the senate, which is always ready to correct what is wrong. Some of these young gentlemen who were so prominent in airing themselves have since, so the class-lists say, won medals and scholarships and taken a high stand. But surely Mr. Mulvey and Mr. Haight will not accept medals from the chancellor's hand to-morrow which they have declared are not to be relied on as showing their ability. Or rather will not these young gentlemen take the medals and ask the public to forget their foolishness. The public is forgiving and will forget, but we'd like to set the papers for these same youths next May. They would not pass any such resolutions:

The papers did not cover the work, and in several of the most important subjects all the difficult parts were avoided.

In many cases the papers were too short, or where lengthy they merely required rapid writing: no thought or thorough knowledge of the subject was required.

In the words of the poet, they would wish they never had been born.

Mr. Davin's "Eos."

There is much of the true spirit of poetry in Mr. Davin's "Eos" just issued. Eos (The Dawn) is personified and she and the poet sing the dawn of the new Canadian nation that is to be. Here are some verses:

THE CAPITAL.

Right in the midst a hill fit throne for rule,
And crowning this were stately structures, towers
And domes and gothic arches quaint, with rich
Device of ornament,

PROBABLY SIR JOHN.

"These," she said, "were built
By one of large conceptions, forecast sage,
Imperial dreams, in whom Ulyssean wiles
Were wedded with a grasp for state affairs
Which mates him with those mighty minds whose care
And patient wisdom nations found; great souls,
Whose monuments are continents, from whom
Whole races drink their inspiration.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

"Yea, there is the seat of a
Young people destined to be great and free,
Tho' off blind ignorance and greed these halls
Invade, and in fair Freedom's very fane
Swine gutile.

DEMOCRACY.

Democracy,
Puts chattering apes in seats of power, and bows
Hosannas praising not humility
Divine an ass bestriding, but the ass
Himself, out-braying hideous egotisms,
Richly caparison'd and capering o'er
The prostrate crowd, while those who live, the salt
Of human things, who keep society
From mortifying, hated are and push'd
Aside: low cunning more and more is crown'd.

THE CITY OF THE PLAIN.

And I awoke and turned my steps to where
A mile away on the monotonous plain
The hammers rang on shingle roofs, and grew
Each hour the "city" of a few weeks old.

The suggestion of Sheriff Jarvis in his letter to the papers of Saturday that a Row for riding horses be made in the park from a point east of the guns, following the iron fence round the circle to near the Brown monument is a good one, and can call forth no objections from any one. It crosses only one road, it will be constructed at the expense of those who are patrons of this elegant exercise, and will add a new attraction to what is soon to be the classic ground of Toronto. The parks committee and the university authorities ought to meet the promoters of the Row in a friendly spirit.

The V. P. Journal (Victoria university, Cobourg) has closed its first year. It is a unique but creditable outcome of college journalism. In July it will enter on the second volume and appear thereafter every month. It is full of the national idea, and therefore friendly to the idea of a national or at least provincial university.

In the July Manhattan, Frank Vincent, jr., whose travels in Burmah and Siam make him an authority on the subject, will have a paper on White Elephants, maintaining that a white elephant has never been allowed to leave Asia, P. T. Barnum and Adam Forepaugh to the contrary notwithstanding.

Or Words to that Effect.

From the Detroit Journal.

An Ontario paper, describing a runaway accident in which a lady and gentleman were thrown from a buggy, says: "Neither of them was seriously hurt, though for the time they looked nolle prosequi." Shades of Jumbo's pa! let us adjourn sine die.

Boom in the Building Trade.

From the Watford Advocate-Adviser.

Mr. Woodwork is putting a new roof on his house, which adds much to the appearance of the building.

Dedicatory Services in Arizona.

From the Quijotoa Prospector.

Ike Phillips' saloon will be opened on Sunday next.

Peter X. Settles It.

From the Berlin News.

The confederation is not a failure. It is the grandest success and the most perfect constitution enjoyed by any country on the face of the earth.

The Monotony of Royal City Life.

From the Guelph Herald.

Between members of the methodist conference and county councillors strange faces are quite monotonous on the street those days.

Scott Act in Halton.—No II.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: With reference to the effect of the Scott act on the business of Oakville, we think that those who assert its effect to be detrimental do not look, or perhaps do not wish to look, at the subject from every standpoint, and try to arrive at a just and impartial decision of the real state of affairs. First, let us admit that there is a considerable falling off in the business of the town. Now every effect must have a cause; in this case the falling off of trade is the effect; it therefore behooves us to try to ascertain the real causes of this falling off. Now if every opponent of the Scott act in Oakville, who is capable of independent and unbiassed thought, will calmly consider the matter a few minutes, candor must compel them to admit that at least one great cause of the diminution of trade is the wave of hard times that is sweeping over, not only Halton, but the whole of Canada. That such hard times do exist no one will dare deny; that Oakville will be affected by them as much as other towns is also a fact that no one can deny; then what becomes of the cry that the trade of Oakville has diminished only because of the Scott act? If some of the anti-Scotts find times not so prosperous this year as they were two years ago, of course they blame the act for it, which after all is probably as logical and reasonable as most of their assertions and arguments. It has become the custom for these chronic grumblers to blame the act for all the ills that the flesh is heir to in our county, their absurdities even going so far as to say that the act has injured the morals of the people and has increased crime. As fair would it be for the friends of the act to say that the diminution of trade at Streetsville, Brampton and scores of other towns where the people still live under the benignant influence of the license laws, is attributable to those license laws, as it is for the opponents of the act to say that the diminution of trade in Oakville is the result of the Scott act. Let some of those merchants, who so loudly and so constantly complain of the falling off of our trade, visit some of the towns in other counties, or take the trouble to question some of the numerous commercial travelers who visit Oakville, and they will find that at every place the complaint is that business is dull, duller than for years; only, not having any Scott act to blame, they attribute it to its proper cause; and the opponents of the act would give the world a more favorable opinion of their fair play and impartiality if they were honorable enough, and candid enough, to acknowledge the fact.

Deducting then the diminution of trade that can be justly attributed to hard times, and to hard times only, we feel safe in asserting that trade is no less, or business of any kind (of course always excepting the liquor business) no worse than it would have been if the act were not in force. The mistake that our opponents make is in comparing the business of Oakville now with what it was before the act came in force. This is unfair, because before the act came in force the times were good and business was prosperous everywhere, while now universal depression exists. The only fair comparison is between what the business is now and what it would be if the act did not exist, and this can only be done by comparing the state of business in Oakville with its state in other places. If, for instance, the trade in other places in Ontario has diminished, say 20 per cent, and the trade in Oakville has diminished in the same proportion, then common sense and justice must lead us to assign that falling off to the same source. But, in addition to the depression of business caused by hard times and which Oakville must suffer in common with all other places, the people of this town labor under a disadvantage this year that is peculiar to themselves. The immediate vicinity of Oakville is pre-eminently a fruit growing country—the fruit crop being the most important crop, and the chief dependence of a large number of the people. Now the larger fruits were almost a complete failure last year. The loss from the failure of the apple crop alone is variously estimated at from $7000 to $10,000. The wheat crop also, which is one of the most important, was only about one-third of the average. If then to the immense loss from the apple crop, we add the loss from the failure of other fruits, the loss from the partial failure of the wheat crop, and the loss from the want of work at those industries that are more or less dependent on the fruit crop, such as basket and barrel manufactories, we have a sum total that must greatly affect the purchasing power of the people, and consequently tend to greatly depress trade. Leaving out of consideration the wheat crop, which was far below the average all over Ontario, though in few places was it as bad as in this part, and we still find the purchasing power of the people of Oakville and vicinity reduced by many thousand dollars over and above what the people of most other parts of Ontario have to suffer. Such, then, being the peculiar disadvantage under which the people of this town have to suffer, we might expect to see the business considerably more depressed here than elsewhere, as the result of the above-mentioned natural and unavoidable causes alone. But is such the case? We answer, No! In conversing with men who have visited other towns and cities, and from information carefully gleaned in every possible way, we learn that, with scarcely an exception, the merchants of other towns complain of hard times as loudly as do those of Oakville; but in those places having no Scott act to bear the burdens, they lay the blame where it properly belongs. And we further find that the merchants of Oakville are doing as large a business relatively, and are as prosperous as are those of other places, perhaps even more prosperous. Again, then, we assert that there is not the slightest proof that our trade has suffered because of the act. We venture to go further and confidently assert that the business of Oakville is really more prosperous because of the Scott act than it would be without it.

Having assigned the depression of trade here to its natural and adequate causes, we will now briefly consider another statement made, or rather the reason for depression given by the anti-Scotts; in connection with which we will see why the business of Oakville has been helped by the Scott act, and is more prosperous than we would expect it to be from the above considerations. The statement is, that some of the farmers are going to other places to trade. There can be no doubt, and no one denies, that there are a few farmers who formerly did their business at Oakville and who now go to other places to trade, some because of the Scott act, some for various other reasons. But all must admit that the number of such is very small. We think it would trouble our opponents to find a dozen, all told, who have done so. But small as that number is, has the Scott act not affected our trade to that extent? Again we answer, no! Those who assert the contrary to be the case overlook a very important point in the consideration of this subject, and one that, when its proper weight is given to it, very materially alters the aspect of affairs. In the palmy days of license, when every man had that "British liberty" that would permit him to spend his earnings at the hotel and leave his family to care for themselves, there were in Oakville a large number of families—as there are in every village and town where whisky rule holds sway—who received barely enough of the father's or husband's earnings to supply the necessaries of life— yes, some who could scarcely supply their starving children with bread and water, or give them sufficient clothing to keep their bodies warm; not because he who should provide food and clothing was not able to do so, but because the largest part of his wages went to the tavern—to the men who now profess to oppose the Scott act in the cause of temperance. But now when liquor is hard to be obtained, when it is impossible to obtain it without becoming a criminal, not only will such men earn more wages than before, but what they do earn will be spent with our merchants in supplying the wants of their families. And now, not only will those formerly destitute families have plenty of substantial food and comfortable clothing, but will after a time begin to enjoy many of the luxuries of life.

This then, in short, is our position of this part of the question, an incontrovertible one we believe. Business in Oakville is considerably depressed, but that depression can be fully accounted for by the hard times that exist everywhere, and by the failure of the fruit crop here last year; and if those two facts fully account for it, then the act has not injured business to the slightest extent. Some little business has been diverted from Oakville to other places, but this is more than counterbalanced by the increased amount of trade consequent on the thousands of dollars that were formerly squandered at the taverns and whisky shops now being spent in legitimate trade with our merchants. And to the extent to which that increased amount of trade overbalances the diverted business, to that extent the act has made Oakville more prosperous. Those of our merchants, therefore, who oppose the act are kicking the hand that is feeding them.

So much for those who say, in a few cases perhaps conscientiously, that they believe the act has injured business. As for those who recklessly assert that it has "ruined business," as a few of our extremists do, it is not worth while noticing them in the discussion of this subject; for such sweeping assertions bear on their face their own refutation by their utter extravagance and palpable absurdity. It simply shows, either that the men who make them have a feeling of unreasoning vindictiveness against the act, and against the cause of temperance, and, we suppose, by inference, against all that is good and virtuous, or else they are utterly devoid of reasoning and judicial faculties, or perhaps an admixture of both. With such men to argue or attempt to reason would be like "casting pearls before swine." G.

Independence a Noble Aspiration.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: We notice with regret that many of the papers are treating the subject of Canadian independence as a mere political cry raised by the opposition for the purpose of pushing itself into office. This should not be; Macbeth might never have been a murderer but for the witches' evil suggestion. Independence ought not to be allowed to degenerate into a mere party cry, but should be kept free from the contamination of such aspersions. Some things are too sacred to be jested about or treated lightly, and surely the independence of a nation is one of these. It may be impossible to do this, but it is better to fall short of a high ideal than to reach a low one.

Canadians should take hold of the suggestion to call an independence meeting, and feel the public pulse. Do not wait to hear whether Edward Blake is going to take independence for a plank in his political platform, or what John A. Macdonald will have to say about it. If the independence of Canada is to be achieved it ought not to become the cry of one party as against the other, but the united movement of the whole Canadian nation. LOCHBUY.

Toronto, June 7, 1884.

Chimneys for Gas Stoves.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: The letter on the above question in reply to my last requires a remark or two. It is pleasant to find a correspondent admitting that the products of combustion are not good for respiration, because they certainly are not. If they will invariably be carried off by the writer's method there is no more to be said. But this is more than doubtful. Even with a flue ordinary fires are found to smoke sometimes; and there is no protection by the opening he recommends against the power of lateral drafts to impregnate the air with that deleterious and insidious gas carbonic acid. In the open room we cannot have the quasi vacuum principle in operation. Pneumatists will understand how this force arises, through the momentum of the ascending heated stream in a close channel. It is for the sake of increasing this draft that factory chimneys are built so high. A familiar example of that hap-hazard plan is furnished by the peat fire in the old Irish cabins, where the roof opening was quite large, but did not prevent the diffused smoke annoying the eyes and lungs. In the case of gas or petroleum stoves the vapors would be making the danger more formidable. Let us have chimneys to our gas stoves. PRACTICE.

Our Dumb Friends.

The best muzzle for a dog is a revolver's muzzle.

A Burlington man calls his dog "Cork," because his bark is so light.

A New York stockbroker was bitten by a dog a few days ago. The dog hasn't got over it yet.

A correspondent would like to know how to get the tendon out of a spring chicken's leg. Pullet.

A baptist lady in Texas gives to the church all the eggs laid by her hens on the Sabbath. But does this excuse the hens?

"Why do you disdain to associate with the new pullet?" asked a rooster of a venerable hen. "Huh!" clucked the hen, looking with pride at her stolen nest, "She does not belong to my set."

"That hen is a perfect type of her strain," said a visitor to Mrs. Hayes' hen conservatory. "Then I'm a compositor," said Rutherford, as he counted out thirteen eggs, "for I'm going to set the type."

It is said that dogs, cats and other animals have been known to get homesick. We have never heard it stated that the mosquito becomes hum-sick, but we have known its hum to make some people sick.

Just before a Hindoo woman dies a cow is brought in so that she may hold its tail as her soul leaves the body. Anybody who has ever milked a cow in a warm climate will appreciate the penitential value of this custom.

—Backache, stitches in the side, inflation, and soreness of the bowels, are symptoms of a disordered state of the digestive and assimilative organs, which can be promptly and thoroughly corrected by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. As dinner pills, and as aids to digestion, they have no equal. They cure constipation.

Economy and Taste.

The Chicago News thus compliments the country correspondents, and at the same time condenses space:

	Correspondent.	
Mr. Elihu B. Spratt,	Buda (Ill.) Clarion,	is in the city.
John T. Fogg,	Chemango (N.Y Times.	
W. H. Gammon,	Ord (Neb.) Quiz.	
George R. Tulip,	Bureau (Iowa) Bureau.	
Henry K. McTabb,	Galva (Ill.) Bugle.	
Geo. W. Bumble	Elgin (Ill) News.	

and will report the proceedings of the great republican convention for his enterprising and influential paper. We are free to confess that we consider Mr.

Bumble,
McTabb,
Tulip,
Gammon,
Spratt,
— a journalist of rare ability.

Simply Immense.

George had been holding his girl on his lap for over two hours, and as she weighed one hundred and ninety odd pounds he was feeling a little bit tired, but he was too much of a gentleman to tell her so.

"George, dear," she murmured softly, "are you having a pleasant call?"

"Delightful, darling," he responded faintly.

"And you are not sorry that we are to be married so soon?"

"No, indeed!"

"And you think I am a real nice girl?" she continued lovingly.

"Nice girl?" repeated George enthusiastically. "Nice girl doesn't begin to express it. I think you are an immense girl."

Can Whisky Talk?

Dumley was making an evening call, and the nice little boy of the family had been allowed to remain up a little later than usual. "Ma," he said, during a lull in the conversation, "can whisky talk?" "Certainly not," said ma; "what put that absurd notion into your head?" "Well," he replied, "I heard you say to pa that whisky was telling on Mr. Dumley, and I wanted to know what it said."

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

TORONTO, Saturday, June 6, 1884.

Sterling exchange in New York was quoted to-day at 487½ and 485¾.

A cable to Cox & Co. quotes Hudson Bay at £22¼, and Northwest Land at 45s.

Local Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain on the street to-day were small and prices about steady. Wheat sold to the extent of 400 bushels at $1.07 to $1.12 for fall, $1.10 to $1.13 for spring, and 68c to 88c for goose. Barley steady, with sales of 300 bushels at 43c per bushel. Barley, peas and rye were purely nominal. Hay steady, with sales of twenty-five loads at $5.50 to $9 for clover and at $10 to $13.50 for timothy. Straw unchanged, with sales of five loads at $6.00 to $7.50 a ton. Beef in moderate demand and steady, at $6.50 to $8.00 for forequarters, and $9 to $10.25 for hindquarters. Carcase of mutton at 9c to 10½c, and lamb at 10c to 13½c. Spring lambs, $3.50 to $5.50, according to size.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—The receipts of produce to-day were fair and prices steady. Beef—Roast, 11c to 14c, sirloin steak 14c to 16c, round steak 11c to 13c. Mutton—Legs and chops 13c to 15c, inferior cuts 9c to 11c, lamb, per lb., 15c to 17c, veal, best joints, 13c to 14c, inferior cuts 9c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast 11c to 12c. Butter—Pound rolls 13c to 14c, large rolls 12c to 14c, cooking 10c to 11c. Lard 14c to 15c. Cheese new 12c to 14. Bacon 11c to 14c. Eggs 13c to 14c. Turkeys $2 to $3. Chickens, per pair, 65c to 90c. Potatoes, per bag, 80c to 85c. Cabbages, per doz., none. Onions, per peck, 40c to 45c. Parsnips, per peck, 20c to 25c. Beets, per peck, 20c to 00c. Carrots, per peck, 20c to 00c. Beans, per bush, $1.20 to $1.50. Turnips, per bag, 45c to 50c. Asparagus, doz., 30c to 40c. Rhubarb, doz., 15c to 20c. Radishes 30c to 35c. Spinach, bar., 50c to 60c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Cotton quiet; uplands 11¼c, New Orleans 11⅛c. Flour—Receipts 11,000 bbls; dull; sales 16,000 bbls; unchanged except No. 2 $2.17½ to $3, double extra $6.40 to $6.50. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal steady at $3 to $3.35. Wheat—Receipts 32,000 bush; firm; sales 1,552,000 bush, future, 802,000 bush spot, exports 49,000 bush; No. 2 Chicago 97½c to 98c, No. 1 red and white state $1.18. No. 2 red June $1.00½ to $1.00¾, July $1.03½ to $1.04¼, August $1.05 to $1.05¼. Rye firm. Barley nominal. Malt unchanged. Corn—Receipts 63,000 bush, steady; sales 528,000 bush, future, 98,000 bush spot, exports 39,000 bush; No. 2 62½c, No. 2 June 62½c to 63¼c, July 63½c to 63¾c, August 64½c to 65c. Oats—Receipts 73,000 bush, lower; sales 425,000 bush, future, 210,000 bush, spot; No. 2 38½c to 38¾c, mixed 38c to 38½c, white 43c to 44c, No. 2 June and July 38c to 38½c. Hay steady. Hops barely steady, new 18c to 25c. Coffee dull. Rye unchanged. Sugar weak; standard A 6⅛c to 6¼c, cut loaf and crushed unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow firm and unchanged. Potatoes steady. Eggs firm and unchanged. Pork nominal. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies 7¾c, pickled shoulders unchanged, pickled hams 11⅛c to 12c, middles nominal, long clear unchanged. Lard dull at $8.20 to $8.25. Butter firmer at 18c to 21c. Cheese dull.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, firmer, June 88½c to 89c, July 90½c to 91c, August 91⅞c to 92½c. No. 2 spring 88½c to 89c. Corn quiet; cash 54⅞c to 55c, June 55c to 55½c, July 56½c to 57c, August 57⅞c to 58⅛c. Oats strong, cash 32⅞c, June 32½c to 33⅛c, July 33½c to 34c, August 29c to 29½c. Rye firm at 63c to 63½c. Pork quiet; cash $18.50 to $19, July $18.90 to $20.05, August $19.15 to $19.20. Lard firm; cash $8.05 to $8.20, June $8.05, July $8.27½, August $8.35 to $8.40. Bulk meats, shoulders $5.90, short rib $8.45, short clear $8.75. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour 10,000 brls, wheat 26,000 bush., corn 294,000 bush., oats 170,000 bush., rye 4000 bush., barley 3000 bush. Shipments—Flour 10,000 bbls., wheat 104,000 bush., corn 187,000 bush., oats 170,000 bush., rye 8000 bush., barley 3000 bush.

COX & CO.

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Member of Toronto Stock Exchange,

British America Assurance Buildings,

Buys and sells on commission Stocks, Bonds and Debentures. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for this Province in Ontario, is prepared to furnish pamphlets and other information.

Parties in the country will please send a 3-cent stamp with application.

GEORGE FAULKNER,
21 Adelaide St. East.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mr. J. Mason wishes to inform the public generally that he has opened the gallery recently occupied by Mr. Dufresne, 31 King west, where he intends turning out work unequalled in the city for high tone and low price. Cabinets $2.50 per dozen. Ambrotypes four for 50c.

N. B.—Mr. Mason wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has no connections in any way with the late proprietor.

ICE. ICE. ICE.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.

We have the largest stock of pure Ice, suitable for private families, offices and hotels, in the city. We deliver the same quality of Ice all the season through. We don't deliver one kind in the first part of the season and then run out, and bring some cheap trash of Ice to finish the season. We commenced our regular delivery on May the 1st. Parties favoring us with their orders can rely on being well supplied with good pure Ice all the season.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.

Office 147 Richmond street west.
Telephone Communication. 1-3-5

SPRING WATER ICE

The only spring water ice delivered in the city is sold by the undersigned. Send your orders in early.

Grenadier Ice Co'y.

56 Wellington street east.

Telephone Communication.

ICE THAT IS ICE!

MR. C. BURNS, TORONTO,

DEAR SIR.—This is to certify that I have analyzed samples of ice taken by myself from your ice houses, and also samples of ice and water from the Bay near the Eastern Gap, whence your supply of ice was taken during the past winter, and find the ice to be of first class quality and free from any injurious matter whatever, as shown by the enclosed analysis. Yours truly, THOMAS HEYS, Prof. Chemistry, Toronto School of Medicine.—116 King st. West, Toronto, April 7th, 1884.

C. BURNS,
320 King E,

Dated 26th May, 1884.

DOMINION ICE DELIVERY—C. BURNS, Proprietor. Office 320 and 322 King street east. The above wishes to inform his numerous customers and the public generally that he has now on hand the largest and best selected stock of pure Bay ice in the city, being cut 1250 yards from shore, and 800 yards further out than any other dealer. Ice guaranteed pure all season and at lowest rates.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

The direct route from the West for all points in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Newfoundland.

All the popular sea bathing, fishing and pleasure resorts of Canada are along this line.

Pullman cars leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday run through to Halifax and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John, N. B., without change.

Close connections made at Pointe Levis or Chaudiere Junction with the Grand Trunk Railway and at Pointe Levis with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's Steamers from Montreal.

Elegant first-class Pullman and Smoking cars on all through trains.

First-class refreshment rooms at convenient distances.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

will find it advantageous to use this route as it is the quickest in point of time, and the rates are as low as by any other.

Through freight is forwarded by fast special trains and experience has proved the Intercolonial route to be the quickest for European freight to and from all points in Canada and the Western states.

Tickets may be obtained and also information about the route and about freight and passenger rates from

ROBERT B. MOODIE,
Western Freight and Passenger Agent,
93 Rossin House Block, York Street, Toronto.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B., May 28th 1884. y1 5

MILK PAIL

Farmers, Dairymen

And others Connected with the buying and selling of

MILK, BUTTER and CHEESE

SHOULD USE THE

Combined Milk Bucket,

STOOL AND STRAINER.

(Dominion Patent).

The use of this Bucket will effectually protect the milk from contact with any foreign substance whatever, and from the odor of the stable.

SOLD BY DEALERS.

And Manufactured only by the

ONTARIO MILK BUCKET MANF. CO.

159 Queen St. East, Toronto. 246

SQUIRES'

Ontario Steam Dye Works

AND

Clothes Cleaning Establishment,

308 Yonge Street, three doors north of Agnes Street.

WORKS—Cor. Lansdowne ave. and Union St., Parkdale.

N. P. CHANEY & CO.,

Feather and Mattrass Renovators,

230 KING STREET EAST.

All Orders promptly attended to.

New Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattrasses for Sale.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Feathers.

STORAGE Dry, Clean and Convenient Storage of Merchandise and Furniture. Low rates of insurance. Separate Lock-up rooms if desirable. Warehouse receipts given.

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PETER RYAN,

11 Front Street East.

We are showing a very large and varied selection of the latest designs in

Extension Top Barouches,
Victorias, Cabriolets,
Canopy Phaetons,
Road Wagons,
Open and Top Buggies,
Seaside and Saratoga Carts,
Also Ladies' Park Carts to carry two or four.

We have a larger stock to select from than any house in Canada. All our work guaranteed. INSPECTION INVITED.

CHARLES BROWN & CO.,

AMERICAN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,

6 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

CARRIAGES!

GRAND SPRING OPENING.

Every Line Complete at

WM. DIXON'S,

63 & 65 ADELAIDE ST. WEST

(Next door to Grand's Horse Bazaar.)

Victorias of the latest English design. Hansom Tea Carts for One Horse. Ladies' Phaetons, Queen and Albert Styles.

PHYSICIANS' PHAETONS,

Strong and durable, made especially for hard work.

VILLAGE CARTS

On Patent Springs, the only style that entirely overcomes the horse motion, and a large stock of our 246

NINETY DOLLAR BUSINESS BUGGIES

With Steel Axles, second growth wheels—the best buggy ever offered for that price.

THE BEST

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CHEAPEST.

VIENNA BREAD

From American Patent Process Flour.

Delivered Daily.

HARRY WEBB

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3000 Pairs of Gents' Socks,

FINEST

AND

BEST IN TORONTO

German and English Goods imported Direct.

GREAT BARGAINS!

AT

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714 YONGE STREET.

N. B.—Gents' Furnishings of every description. Large variety of Scotch and English Tweeds.

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183½ QUEEN STREET WEST.

Work on view now executed by

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The Wonder of the Age.

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PERFECTION!

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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JAMES EPPS & Co.' Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Grindstones! Grindstones!

FOR WET AND DRY GRINDING.

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