# THE TORONO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1888.


### Canada's Interest First.

It is the trouble with our Wimannite organs that everything they advocate in connection with trade or tariff legislation is calculated to work *for* the interest of the United States and *against* the interest of Canada. And The Mail is the chief sinner of all in this respect. Aloft and conspicuous it carries the flag of Commercial Annexation. According to The Mail, this is our manifest destiny; what nonsense it is, therefore, trying to fight against it! Canada has iron ore in quantities practically unlimited; but, what matter? It never can be of any use, unless to feed American furnaces. That we should make iron of it at home is something too preposterous to be seriously thought of. The capacity of the Canadian Northwest as a producer of that valuable specialty "hard spring wheat" has been suddenly put among facts established; and it does not require any particular gift of prophecy to foresee that in a few years more Canada will lead the whole world in this respect. Yet in the future immense wheat production of the Northwestern Provinces yet to be, The Mail can see nothing more than the raw material necessary to feed flouring mills at Minneapolis and other American milling centres. In never seems to strike our contemporary that, while the area fit for producing hard spring wheat is limited by specialities of soil and climate—conditions which man cannot change—flouring mills can be made to run equally well east or west, and on either side of the border. The point to be observed is that while the profitable production of this desirable specialty in wheat depends upon natural conditions, which are most emphatically "not transferable," the manufacturing part of the business—making the wheat into flour—can be carried on wherever water power and transportation facilities exist. The Province of Ontario cannot produce wheat like that of Manitoba or Minnesota, no more can the States of Missouri and Kansas, let us add; but there is nothing to hinder Ontario mills anywhere from the Lake Superior region to the banks of the Ottawa, if supplied with this kind of wheat, from producing flour equal to anything that Minneapolis has to show. We put it this way; that while conditions of soil and climate are not *transferable*, capital, skill and machinery are. And between the two cases there is all the difference in the world.

We quoted from The Mail the other day a paragraph in which it was contended that the Manitoba settler was at a disadvantage because he could not send his wheat into the States duty free. As things are "it pays him better to send his wheat to England;" and this is a very bad state of affairs, so thinks The Mail. There is a certain obvious alternative, so plain that any one ought to be able to "see it sticking out"—that of grinding the wheat somewhere in Canada and sending the flour to England. But to this latter The Mail is blind, because its eyes are artificially darkened, so that it cannot see. Take the old grindstone process, or the new roller process, which you please, and either of the two can be made to work quite as well on this side of the border as on the other. But it will be said: We have no such milling city as Minneapolis and are not likely to have. We reply: Give the industry the same safe and steady protection here that it has there, and you will quickly see. But if we legislate so as to favor the exportation of our choice particular wheat to the States and the importation of flour thence in return, we shall never see it. Canada may never have such a jam of big flouring mills all in one city as there is in Minneapolis; but she may easily have as many and as large flouring mills as Minneapolis, only set up at suitable points along a transportation line running say from Montreal two thousand miles west. It is acknowledged, observe, that England is the ultimate market sought by the Americans as well as by ourselves. The supposed necessity for the Manitoba settler selling his wheat to American millers is entirely in the Mail's imagination; it does not exist at all.

Why, again, should the Manitoba settler be so anxious as The Mail would imply to buy his farm machinery from American makers? Our Canadian manufacturers in the same line have at command as good mechanical skill as their American competitors have, and it was recently stated on high banking authority that none of them in good business standing need want for the capital required to carry on with. But it will be said: If this be true, why not welcome reciprocity in farm machinery? Well, as The Mail does not seem to know, let us tell it the reason why.

It *looks* as if Reciprocity would be the same for both sides. But it would not, far otherwise, indeed. For in the first place the American patents would shut Canadian makers out, even were there no duties to pay at the custom house at all. And almost every machine worth anything is covered by an American patent. Maybe you did not think of that before, did you? But something more remains. Canadian farmers have for now two generations been accustomed to buying American reapers and mowers, the manufacture of those articles having started on the other side long before it did on this. But to get American farmers to buy Canadian machines would be like trying to teach old dogs new tricks. The thing is contrary to use and wont: in fact "it can't be did." No use trying.

Further: In the southern grain-growing States, say in Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri and Kansas, the selling season for farm machinery begins much earlier than in Canada. Every year the agents begin in the States just named and work north into Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, thence into Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. They would reach the Manitoba border with their home business all done and ready to take for what they had left over whatever they could get. That stock left unsold they would not keep over till next year if they could help it. But this would not be fair to our Canadian makers, who would have no means of meeting their American competitors at the same game. In this case the alleged "reciprocity" would be nothing else than a gigantic humbug.

The Mail ought to know that there is no good market for Manitoba potatoes and barley in the states just south of that province. These states have potatoes and barley of their own and to spare. There is, we know, an American demand for the very superior barley of the Bay of Quinte district and of Southwestern Ontario. But to look for a similar American demand for Manitoba barley is nonsense. Just south of Lakes Ontario and Erie Canadian barley is wanted for a special purpose; and the American brewers will have it, duty or no duty. But this is something that can't be repeated west of Lake Superior. The Mail had better revise some of its facts. As for flax, if Manitoba has farms on which to raise it she should have mills in which to spin it, too. That would be National Policy; it would be working on the principle of "Canada First."

### Which Is the Superior Country?

The Mail, and after it The Globe, either assert point blank or by implication that the United States is a better country than Canada, and that the people of this country are less progressive, poorer and less happy than are the people of the United States; and that if we had freer trade we would be "leveled up" to the condition of our neighbors.

We dispute these assertions out and out. Our farmers are better off than are the farmers of the U.S.; our Manitoban settlers, about whom such a howl is continually going up, are better off than the settlers in Dakota; our laboring and artisan classes have just as much comfort, just as much money to spend on themselves as have their fellows across the lines; competition in business is keener there than here, and when a man over there manages to rise to the top he does so on the bodies of a hundred who have failed; and so it runs throughout the list. If individuals are compared or even certain favored classes, the result may show against Canada, but man for man the balance is in our favor.

The fact is that The Globe and Mail have their heads full of the "times just after the war" and compare those times there with these that prevail here to-day. In the States to-day the competition is as keen as a blade new sharpened, and the practice of economy one of the first virtues. Watch the conduct of the Americans who are in Toronto daily on matters of business; they live at cheap hotels; they don't use cabs; they do not as a rule drink, and you will find if you investigate closely that they are of necessity "savers." They've got to be.

The lesson for Canadians is not that we must throw open our markets to our rivals, but that we must imitate them in saving, in doing with smaller profits, in getting into our heads that life is a continual struggle and that not open markets but individual effort is what confers the benefit.

### Can Sheep Vote?

The question is asked these days: Can sheep vote for President of the United States? And the answer is given that they can, in a sense. In those states which have many sheep and a heavy crop of wool, their owners will almost to a man vote against the party that has declared for admitting foreign wool free. Indiana has been called a doubtful state, but it has many sheep and a large wool clip, and for that reason, if for no other, will almost certainly go for Harrison. For the same reason the Pacific states are likely to go "solid" for the Republican side. By this time the question whether sheep have votes must appear anything but a joke to Mr. Mills. He probably realizes now that the free wool clause was the most dangerous, for his party, that he put in the tariff bill. The signs are that when voting time comes the grangers will be found making a rush in Tippecanoe's favor, like sheep going for a gap in the fence. "The more like silly sheep, they" some Democratic humorist may remark; but the voter will count all the same. And even those farmers who are more interested in other forms of agricultural wealth than they are in sheep will, through sympathy with their neighbors of the shepherd persuasion, be very much inclined to go the same way. An important farmers' interest is attacked by Cleveland and his party; such is the view they will take of it. If The Globe and The Mail would but look at this and other similar signs of the times, they would not be as sure as they are that Cleveland is to be the winner.


—If attacked with cholera or summer complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this choleric medicine say it acts promptly and never fails to affect a thorough cure. x


### English as She is Taught.

*Editor World*: A letter appears in your issue of to-day signed "Roy," reflecting on the ungrammatical English used by young Canada, which demands some reply in justice to all parties concerned. Your correspondent confesses that he has never been inside a Canadian school, and he certainly cannot have met with any Canadian teachers or he would not propound such absurd questions regarding their attainments. As a matter of fact no one is allowed to teach in any public school in Ontario without having passed the examination of the educational department and also that of the training school for teachers, after having attended these the prescribed time. A perusal of the papers set at these examinations will convince "Roy" that no one who passes them should be dubbed "illiterate." Further, his suggestion that the correction of misformed sentences should form part of the exercises in our schools is very good, but just a trifle late, for to the certain knowledge of the writer, who has been through the entire public school course, this practice has been carried on in all the grades where grammar is taught for the last ten years and probably much longer. It is generally conceded that as good English is spoken in Canada as anywhere. We are certainly free from the provincialisms and accents so common to some of "England's tutored immigrants." It is not necessary to go very fully into the whole matter just here, but it would be well for "Roy" to inform himself a little better regarding Canadian schools and teachers before rushing into print with such insinuations as his letter contains. Q.

### "Gold Point."

—These cigars are hand-made by the Cuban method, the filler being of choice Vuelta Abajo and the wrapper fine Sumatra, imported directly by ourselves. We do not see how any heavily taxed imported cigars at 10 cents can equal these in value. It is the best 5-cent cigar on the market. Spilling Bros., 115 Jarvis-street, Toronto.

The Accident Insurance Company of North America, the most popular Canadian company, has paid over 20,000 claims and issues policies on the most liberal terms. For further particulars apply to MEDLAND & JONES, General Agents, Equity Chambers, Victoria-street, Toronto. 361

### Jarvis-street Pavement.

*Editor World:* The published statement purporting to be from the deputation of Jarvis-street property owners which left here on Friday last to inspect pavements in Buffalo and Cleveland, that "in many instances they found that it (asphalt) had been torn up and wooden and stone pavements put down in its place," is absolutely and entirely untrue. The deputation have been misled by false information. Many miles of coal tar distillate pavements, miscalled "asphalt," have been torn up and replaced with wood and stone; but in all the nearly two hundred miles of Trinidad asphalt sheet pavement in the United States, there is not one instance in which one of these pavements has been taken up and replaced with any other pavement. As to the unfounded libel that the two Trinidad asphalt companies (only one of which has solicited work in Toronto) are "dishonest contractors," this is not the place to answer it. The alleged "trouble with this pavement in American cities" has no existence. The pavement was never so popular in the United States as it is to-day, and it is invariably most popular where it has been longest and most in use. S. M. WARREN, for the Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Co.

*Toronto*, July 13, 1888.

—Pope & Bitlau, druggists, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, write: "We have never sold any medicine that gives such satisfaction to the customer and pleasure to the seller as Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. We can refer you to numbers that have used it for diphtheria with entire satisfaction and success." x

### The Mantel Question—Two Very Sound Reasons

Why is the mantel branch of Millichamp, Sons & Co. daily increasing so rapidly?

1st. Because they spare no pains in turning out a class of work that never fails to give entire satisfaction, both in quality of material, finish or design.

2d. Because their greatly reduced prices bring high class goods of particularly fine make within the reach of builders who are after a good article at low prices and who quickly recognize this fact, and place their orders with this old reliable house.

Intending purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to see goods and compare prices before deciding elsewhere. Illustrated catalogue and full particulars at the old stand, 31 Adelaide east, city. 356

# BUSINESS ON THE MARTS.

*THE SUGAR MARKET UNSETTLED—PRICES ADVANCING.*

**Stocks, Grain and Produce—Business Troubles—The Money Market—Panama Canal Scheme a Financial Wreck—Dry Goods—Wool—Horses—Live Stock.**

FRIDAY EVENING, July 13.

Trading was dull on the Toronto Stock Exchange to-day, the total sales amounting to 236 shares. There was no appreciable change in prices. In the forenoon British America was quoted at 104 and 103; Western Assurance, 145½ and 144; Consumers' Gas, 182½ bid; Dom. Tel., 84 and 83; N.-W. Land Co., 56 and 54; Can. Pac. R.O. bonds, 109 bid; Can. Per., new, 20 per cent. paid, 200 bid; Western Canada, 183 bid; B. and Loan Assn., 161½ bid; Imperial S. and Invest., 116 and 113; Lon. and Can. L. and A., 146 and 145½; People's Loan, 109½ bid; Real Estate Loan and Deb. Co., 35 bid; Land Security Co., 248 bid; Manitoba Loan, 97 bid; Ontario Loan and Deb. Co., 117½ and 115½. In the afternoon British America was quoted at 104 and 103¾; Western Assurance, 146 and 144; Consumers' Gas, 183 and 182½; Globe Printing Co., 56 asked; N.-W. Land Co., 54½ and 54; B. and Loan Assn., 161 bid.


J. MCARTHUR GRIFFITH. R. J. SAWLE.

**J. M'ARTHUR GRIFFITH & CO.**

Chartered Public Accountants,
Financial Brokers,
MANNING ARCADE, TORONTO.
Auditing a specialty. Loans at lowest rates. Debentures bought. Business transfers effected. Business Agents in London and Manchester, England.


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

| STOCKS. | 12 A.M. Ask'd. | 12 A.M. Bid. | 4 P.M. Ask'd. | 4 P.M. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 216¼ | 215 | ..... | 215 |
| Ontario | 122¾ | 121 | 122¾ | 121¾ |
| Toronto | 210¼ | 209 | ..... | 208 |
| Merchants' | 136 | 135 | 136½ | 134½ |
| Commerce | 117¾ | 116¾ | 118 | 116¾ |
| Imperial | 136¾ | 137¾ | ..... | 137¾ |
| Dominion | 219 | 218 | 219 | 218 |
| Standard | 136¾ | 135¾ | ..... | 135 |
| Hamilton | ..... | 138 | ..... | 133 |

Transactions: In the forenoon—4 and 4 of Standard at 135¾; 10 of Western Assurance at 145¾; 3 of Imperial L. and Invest. at 113¾; 100 of Lon. & Can. L. & A. at 145¾. In the afternoon—3 of B. and Loan Assn. at 159¾.


**Boeckh's Standard Brushes!**

QUALITY AND SIZE GUARANTEED.

For Sale by all Leading Houses. d


MONTREAL STOCKS

MONTREAL, July 13, 1.40 a.m.—Montreal, 216¾ and 216; Ontario, 122 and 121½; People's, 107 and 104; Toronto, 212½ and 209½; Merchants', 136 and 135; Commerce, 118 and 116½; Mont. Tel. Co., 88½ and 87½; N.W. Land Co., 54s 6d, and 53s 6d; Richelieu, 54 and 52; City Passenger, offered, 200, sales 5 at 205; Gas Co., 212 and 211½; C.P.R., 57½ and 56½.

MONTREAL, July 13, 3.30 p.m.—Montreal, 216 and 215½; Ontario, buyers, 123; People's, 107 and 104; Molsons, offered, 147½; Toronto, 212 and 209½; Jacques Cartier, 80½ and 80; Merchants', 136½ and 135½; Commerce, 117½ and 116½; Mont. Tel. Co., 89 and 88½; sales 135 at 88½, 50 at 88½; N.W. Land Co., 55s and 54s; Richelieu, 53½ and 52, sales 75 at 53½; City Passenger, offered, 200; Gas Co., 212 and 211½.


**DOMINION ASSAY OFFICE.**

Gold and Silver Ores and Bullion Assayed, Refined and Purchased.

44 VICTORIA-STREET, TORONTO.


NEW YORK STOCKS.

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

| STOCKS. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Can. Southern | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¼ | 50¼ | 2800 |
| Del. & Hudson | 110¾ | 111¼ | 110¾ | 111 | 3100 |
| Del., L. & W. | 131¾ | 132 | 131¾ | 132¾ | 12500 |
| Erie | 29¾ | 29 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 5000 |
| Kansas & Texas | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 400 |
| Lake Shore | 92¾ | 92¾ | 90¾ | 92¼ | 22400 |
| Lou. & Nash. | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58 | 58¼ | 5300 |
| Mich. Central | 84¾ | 84¾ | 80¼ | 80¼ | 1100 |
| Missouri Pacific | 76¼ | 76¾ | 76¼ | 76 | 9700 |
| N. Y. & N. E. | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¼ | 41¾ | 22400 |
| N.Y. Central | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¼ | 105¾ | 1600 |
| Northwest | 109¾ | 110 | 108¾ | 109¼ | 6300 |
| Oregon Trans | 25 | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼ | 6200 |
| Reading | 61¾ | 62 | 60¾ | 61¾ | 40600 |
| St. Paul | 66 | 66¼ | 66 | 66¼ | 5600 |
| Union Pacific | 55¼ | 55¾ | 55¼ | 55¼ | 1100 |
| Western Union | 78¾ | 79 | 78¾ | 78¾ | 12700 |


**ROBERT COCHRAN,**

Member Toronto Stock Exchange,

STOCKS AND BONDS,
OIL GRAIN AND PROVISIONS,
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Orders for grain, etc., direct on the Chicago Board of Trade. ed


EUROPEAN AND MISCELLANEOUS.

To-day's London financial quotations are cabled as follows: 12.30 p.m.—Consols, 99 9-16, money and account; U.S. 4's, 130; U.S. 4½s, 109½; Erie, 29½; Erie 2ds, 99; C.P.R., 56¾; N.Y.C., 108; Ill. Cen., 120½. 4 p.m.—Consols, 99⅞ money and account; C.P.R., 59; Erie, 29½; N.Y.C., 108½.

At the conclusion of a reasoned article on the prospects of the Panama Canal, as affected by the failure of the Lottery Loan, The London Standard sums up the situation thus: M. de Lesseps "has no choice but to see his great work perish amid the outcries of the deluded and the curses of the poor, unless—and this is a possibility upon which some begin to build hopes—the French Government takes up the task and completes it."

Notice is given that the Houston and Texas Central Railroad will be sold at foreclosure on Sept. 3 next.

Erie proposes to double-track the line between Youngstown and Cleveland, Ohio, on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio division.


**MURDOCH, DICKSON & CO.**

CREDITORS' ASSIGNEES,

And Public Accountants, General Agents, cor. Front and Scott Streets, Toronto. Commissioners for British Columbia, Quebec, Manitoba and N.W. Territories, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick; also for States New York, California, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, Massachusetts &c., &c., &c.


BUSINESS TROUBLES.

These business embarrassments are reported to-day: C. J. Vizard, general dealer, Bancroft, assigned to S. S. Young, Trenton; E. Benlot, trader, Callander, assigned in trust; J. Casselman, general dealer, Chesterville, assigned in trust; Jas. Anderson, shoemaker, Cremore, assigned to F. D. McConkey, Barrie; D. McDonald, coal and wood dealer, London, stock advertised to be sold; Alex. McCormick, merchant tailor, Newmarket, assigned to T. J. Woodstock, Newmarket; Andrew E. Markland, tanner, Tamworth, assigned in trust.

A meeting of the creditors of J. W. Jackson, jeweler, St. Catharines, took place in the office of J. Segsworth this afternoon. The statement of affairs was presented, which showed Mr. Jackson's liabilities were only $3000 and assets $6000. An extension of time was granted, the creditors agreeing to take notes at 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 months.

The creditors of W. A. Short, jeweler, Iroquois, were to have met in Messrs. Ellis & Co.'s office this afternoon, but on account of some of their number being away the meeting was not held. The assignee will give due notice of the meeting to be held.


**Builders' Hardware,**

Lawn Mowers, Rubber Hose, &c., at

**W. M. ADAMS,**

514 Queen west. 25


MERCANTILE GOSSIP.

Simpson & Howard, carriage-makers, Brantford, have dissolved partnership.

Cree, Baker & Co., shirt manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Baker retiring. The style of the firm is now Cree, Scott & Co.

McKenzie, Stewart & Co., produce dealers, Montreal, have dissolved partnership.


**The Ontario Bolt Company,**

(Limited), of TORONTO.

Contractors' Ironwork a Specialty.

TELEPHONE NO. 1128. 36


### The Money Market.

Commercial paper in the local money market is quoted at from 5 to 7 per cent; call money at 3½ and 4, and loans on real estate at 6 and 6½.

The movement of standard dollars in the United States last week amounted to $399,604, comparing with $396,484 same week last year.

The Bank of England rate remains at 2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market in London for short and ninety days' bills is 1½ per cent.

The next settling day on the London Stock Exchange will be July 29.

Call loans in New York are quoted at 1½ per cent. to-day.

There are now in the U.S. Treasury $7,026,316 National Bank notes in course of redemption.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 500,000 marks specie.


**VICARS & SMILY**

Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agents
Office—10 King-st. west, Toronto.

Estates managed, debts, rents and arrears collected. Money loaned at lowest rates. 462


FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Foreign Exchange was reported to-day by Messrs. Gzowski & Buchan as follows:

BANK COUNTER RATES IN TORONTO.

| | |
|---|---|
| New York Exchange | ¼ to ⅛ |
| Sixty days' sterling | 9¾ to 9⅞ |
| Demand sterling | 10⅛ to 10⅜ |

POSTED RATES FOR STERLING IN NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sixty days | $4.87⅛ |
| Demand | 4.89 |
| Bank of England rate | 2½ |


**BLACKLEY & ANDERSON**

ACCOUNTANTS AND ASSIGNEES,

53 FRONT-STREET WEST, - TORONTO
Hamilton office 2½ James-street south. 624
D. BLACKLEY. GEO. ANDERSON, JR


### Grain and Produce.

There was no business done on the call board to-day.

THE STREET MARKET.

The only grain received on the street to-day was a load of oats, which sold at 58c. Wheat is quoted 97c to 98c for fall, 85c for spring, and 75c for goose. Barley is purely nominal, and peas are quoted at 73c to 75c. Hay is scarce and firm, with sales of fifteen loads at $15 to $18 for new and at $18 to $21 for old. Straw sold at $10 a ton. Dressed hogs are quoted at $8.50. Beef, $4 to $6.50 for forequarters, and $8 for hindquarters. Mutton, $8 to $9. Lamb, $11 to $12. Veal, $8.50 to $9.50.


**THE NEW PLAID**

Window Shadings for Store and Office Fronts are manufactured by

**Macfarlane, McKinlay & Co.**

31 and 33 St. Albans-st., Toronto. 246


FRUIT.

Receipts of fruit were light to-day. Strawberries sold at 14c and 12c; small gooseberries at 75c a basket; large at $1.50 and $1.75 a basket; raspberries at 15c to 17c a box; sour cherries at 90c a basket; whites and blacks at $2; black currants at $1.75 a basket, and watermelons at $35 a hundred. Lemons are quoted at $6.50 a case, and oranges at $12 a case.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Butter was quoted to-day at 16c to 18c for tub; 18c to 20c for roll dairy, and 20c to 22c for creamery. Eggs remain at 16c.

THE RETAIL MARKET.

At the St. Lawrence Market to-day the receipts of produce were small and prices steady. Quotations: Beef, 14c to 16c; sirloin steak at 15c to 16c; steak, 13c to 15c. Mutton, legs and chops, 13c to 14c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Lamb, 10c to 12c for front, and 14c to 16c for hindquarters. Veal, best joints, 12½c to 14c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Pork, chops and roasts, 12c. Butter, lb rolls 20c to 22c; large rolls, 18c to 20c; inferior, 12c to 15c. Lard, rms 11c to 12c. Cheese 10c to 12c. Bacon, 12c to 14c. Eggs 17c to 18c. Turkeys, 8c to 10c, per lb. Spring chickens, 60c to 75c. Potatoes, per bag, 70c to 85c. Apples, per barrel, $2.75 to $4. Beets, per bush, 75c to 90c. Onions, per dozen, 15c. Celery, 50c to 75c a dozen. Turnips, bag, 50c to 75c. Carrots, doz., 30 to 35c. Lettuce, per doz, 15c to 20c. Rhubarb, 25c to 30c. Radishes, per doz 15c to 20c. Asparagus, 30c to 35c. Cabbages, doz., 45c to 50c. Cauliflower, per head, 10c to 15c. Peas, per peck, 15c to 25c; tomatoes, per basket, $1.50 to $2.


**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between William Robins and Robert W. Sutherland, carrying on business under the name of Robins, Sutherland & Co., as Accountants and Assignees at 27 Wellington-street east, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Toronto, May 8th, 1888.

WM. ROBINS,
36 ROBERT W. SUTHERLAND.


CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

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

| | | Opened. | Closed. | Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | July | 81 | 80¾ | 81 | 80¾ |
| " | Aug. | 80 | 79¾ | 80 | 79¾ |
| " | Sept. | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Corn | July | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | ... |
| " | Aug. | 48 | 47¾ | 48 | ... |
| " | Sept. | 48¼ | 47¾ | 48¼ | ... |
| Oats | July | 31 | 30¾ | 31 | 30¾ |
| " | Aug. | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| " | Sept. | 25 | 25 | 25¼ | 25 |
| Pork | July | 12.20 | 12.17½ | 12.25 | 12.17½ |
| " | Aug. | 12.32 | 12.25 | 12.37½ | 12.30 |
| " | Sept. | 12.37½ | 12.27½ | 12.42½ | 12.35 |
| Lard | July | 8.12½ | 8.15 | 8.22½ | 8.15 |
| " | Aug. | 8.20 | 8.20 | 8.25 | 8.20 |
| " | Sept. | 8.20 | 8.17½ | 8.22½ | 8.12½ |


**LUMBER AND LOG RULES**

LUMBER LEADS IN COLORS

Will Mark on Wet Lumber.

**RICE, LEWIS & SON,**

Hardware and Iron Merchants, Toronto.


BEERBOHM'S REPORT.

Beerbohm reports as follows to-day: London—Floating cargoes—Wheat less disposition to buy, corn all. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmer, buyers will probably be easier; corn firm. Mark Lane—Corn firmer, wheat firm, flour firm. French country markets, a turn firmer. Paris—Wheat and flour firmer. Weather in England shows signs of improving. Liverpool—Spot wheat and corn low; No. 1 California 6s 9d; No. 2 California 6s 5d, both 1d cheaper; corn 4s 9d, 1d cheaper.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool reports wheat dull to-day, with demand poor and holders offering freely; corn flat, demand fair. Weather fair. Quotations: Spring wheat, 6s 6½d to 6s 7d; red winter, 6s 6½d to 6s 7d; No. 1 Cal., 6s 7½d to 6s 8d; corn, 4s 9d; peas, 6s 1d; pork, 70s; lard, 40s 6d; cheese, 47s 6d.

Flour.

Flour remains quiet and almost featureless. A large quantity which was sold ahead some time ago tends to keep prices steady. Manitoba patent is quoted at $5 per barrel, strong bakers' at $4.50 and fall patent at $4.50 to $4.70.

**RICE LEWIS & SON,**

TORONTO, ONT.


Groceries.

There is one condition in the market that makes things lively for the grocers—the highly unsettled state of the sugar market. In New York the market is strong with almost daily advances, while in Canada there is only one refinery offering goods for sale. The Moncton, N.B., refinery, the Halifax, N.S., refinery and the Woodside, N.S., refinery have not a barrel to offer on account of selling ahead for future delivery. It is stated that they will not catch up with their contracts before Aug. 1. Granulated sugar has advanced ¼ cent a pound since yesterday, 8 cents being present quotations. Yellow refined has advanced proportionately. Syrups are sympathetically strong, but no advance in prices has taken place. Teas are quiet and steady. Canned fruit is moving fairly well, but the holding of 30,000 cases by a bank, which will be sold, likely at a sacrifice, has an overshadowing influence.

Dry Goods.

Though the orders for fall goods are coming in more heavily, the retailer continues to be a cautious buyer in districts where there is an uncertainty as to the crop prospects. Buying is pretty free throughout the western and southern parts of Ontario, and in some parts of the last it is very scant. On the whole the state of trade is satisfactory. The travelers who left the city for millinery houses last week have sent in a few wholesale orders, but as yet there is no indication as to the amount of buying that will be developed.

Live Stock.

Twenty-two loads of live stock came to the Western Cattle Yards this morning, which, together with the 10 left over, made 32. There were 250 hogs, a fair offer of cattle and a liberal offer of sheep, lambs and calves. The hogs were of good quality and sold easily at $6 to $6.40 for fat, and $5.50 to $6 for store, per 100 lbs. There was a demand for a much larger offer. Export cattle were in fair demand at 5 to 5¼ cents per pound, choice stock bringing the latter figure. Butchers' cattle were dull, with a heavy decline in prices. Quotations ran from 2½ to 3½ and 3 cents. The low prices were, however, caused chiefly by the inferior quality of the stock. Shipping sheep sold at 4 to 5 cents per pound and culls as low as $3.25 each. A lot of 45 changed hands at this figure. Prices of lambs ranged from $2.62½ to $3.90 and $4. Good calves brought $5, $6 and $7.

CHICAGO MARKET.

To-day's estimated receipts at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, are 12,000; official yesterday, 21,668; left over, about 4000; cattle receipts, 5000; market fairly active.


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


Horses.

At Grand's to-day 14 general purpose and driving horses were sold at prices ranging from $51 to $150. The demand was poor and bidding dull. Buying was for local account exclusively. The total receipts were $1007 and the average price $72.

Hides and Skins.

The trade in hides and skins, together with the trade dependent upon it, the leather business, continues quiet. Dealers are paying the butchers 5½c per pound for No. 1 hides, 4½c for No. 2 and 3½c for No. 3. Calf skins are nominal; nothing doing. Lamb skins are bought at 35c each and sheep pelts at 25c. Dressed hides are sold at 5½c and 6c per pound for No. 1, 4½c and 5c for No. 2, and 3½c and 4c for No. 3.

Wool.

Demand for Canadian wools is light. Prices are lower owing to the Lincoln wool sales, the average price being 9 pence ½ penny. Local prices are placed at 19 and 20 cents for good merchantable wool. Business is dull and the tendency of prices is downward. There is a small inquiry from Canadian manufacturers of cloth.

The U.S. Coal Trade.

The Coal Trade Journal reports the production of anthracite coal in the United States last week at 671,332 tons, as against 573,572 tons same time in 1887. Since Jan. 1 the total production amounts to 16,902,701 tons, comparing with 17,195,144 tons same time last year.


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*SUMMER RESORTS.*

**The Canadian Chautauqua.**

Inter-Denominational Missionary Conference. Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

**JULY 15, 16 and 17, 1888.**

Great array of speakers from mission fields, etc. Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D., G. M. Milligan and Elmore Harris, Toronto; Geo. Young, D.D., and C. R. Young from the Northwest; Y. C. Hart, China; Y. Hiraiwa, Japan, and others.

Reduced rates (1 1-3 fare) by all railroads from Toronto. Tickets per Cibola or Chicora 75 cents each. Special. Saturday to Monday, ticket, including hotel bill at Hotel Chautauqua, $4.00, for sale at the Arcade Drug Store, 133 Yonge-st., or the Methodist Book Room, 80 King-st. E., Toronto. 56

SUMMER RESORTS—Hotel Chautauqua, Niagara-on-the-Lake; new house, beautiful location, always cool, first-class; rates $2 and $2.50 per day, $10 to $14 per week. Splendid facilities for fishing, boating, bathing or driving. For further information apply to L. D. GROOM, Manager, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

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THE HEALTHIEST PLACE IN CANADA.

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**HANLAN'S POINT.**

**Durnan's Restaurant.**

For the convenience of visitors to the Island Mrs. Durnan has opened a large LUNCH COUNTER, where tea, coffee and warm dishes of all kinds may be had on short notice.

THE ICE CREAM PARLOR

Has been repainted throughout and furnished in first-class style. Picnic parties supplied with hot water, Jersey milk and all conveniences. 246

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J. P. BROWN, Proprietor. Now open and ready for guests. Terms $10 and $12 per week.

BEAUMARIS — BEAUMARIS. Edward Prowse, Prop. Terms—$1.50 to $2 per day; special terms by the week.

LAKE SIMCOE—Summer Hotel and Cottages—On Strawberry Island is a large and commodious summer hotel, a number of cottages, a large pavilion, bathing house, ice, boats, fishing tackle, etc.; around the Island is the best bass fishing grounds in Lake Simcoe; steamer daily between Orillia and the Island. For information concerning hotel and grounds, apply to C. MSINNES, Proprietor, Orillia. 624

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