THE CZAR HAS MEASLES.

AN INTERESTING BUDGET CONCERNING THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

The Russian Potentate Has Not Gone Home—The German Potentate Bears a Care—The Austrian Potentate Believes in Peace and the Other Potentates Hold Various Views.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—It was arranged at the beginning of the week that the Czar should leave Copenhagen and travel via Germany to Moscow. The imperial saloon train lying at Weerbullen, a Polish station, was ordered to take up the Czar. At Eutlock the Berlin court circle expected the courtesy of a visit to the Emperor William en route. Then came news that the arrangements had been countermanded, succeeded by the startling report that the Czar had gone to Stockholm, traveling via Malmo, by the ordinary express with two attendants only. German embassy advices from Copenhagen confirmed the hurried passage of some important Russian dignitary to Stockholm, where the imperial yacht Czarina lay ready to rescue him and put to sea in the night time.

A late inquiry proved that the Czar was still at Fredensborg and that he is likely to stay there until the middle of November. He has been sharing the measles with his children in a mild form, it is reported, but Moscow advices confirm the reports reaching here from Copenhagen that the postponement of his return is due to the appearance of symptoms of measles. His traveling via Germany and consequent visit to the Emperor are now accepted as inevitable. The visit is officially considered undesirable but care will be taken to divest it of all political significance.

M. de Giers will not accompany the Czar, nor will Prince Bismarck be present at the interview between the Emperors. Although he has been expecting the interview to take place, Prince Bismarck has maintained an attitude of reserve towards the Russian Embassy, and under his advice the Emperor refrains from inviting the Czar until he is formally acquainted that his journey homewards is about to commence. The interview will be brief and ceremonious.

The Grand Duke Snubbed.

The Grand Duke Nicholas passed through Berlin on his way homewards. He was received at the railway station Thursday night by the Russian charge d'affaires, who accompanied him to his hotel, where he remained without being visited by any one connected with the German court or the army. His bellicose speech at Dunkirk on Oct. 5, in which he expressed sympathy with France as against Germany, although denied by him, remains an undoubted fact. The Grand Duke resumed his journey yesterday unnoticed.

Another Frontier Shooting.

An incident on the frontier beyond Tilsit of a Russian customs officer shooting a Prussian named Glinke is strikingly similar in some respects to the Schnaebles affair, but, unlike that affair, it does not stir up the public or official feeling. Whatever of malice was behind the incident, the Government has not complained to Russia. The antagonism of the Russians in the frontier provinces is demonstrative, but is excites no similar response from the Germans.

The Freedom of Poland.

The scheme for the formation of an independent kingdom of Poland foreshadowed in the Kreuz Zeitung recently has excited a lively discussion among the independent Polish press of Galicia. The scheme generally is considered chimerical, but several Polish organs in Galicia having relations with the Austrian Government treat the subject guardedly as within the bounds of political chances.

Germany's Sinews of War.

The Reichstag opens on Nov. 22. It is semi-officially stated that the imperial budget will show that an increase in the matricular contributions of 30,000,000 marks will be required.

The budget deficit being largely due to the lessened returns of sugar duties has aroused an inquiry as to the results of the recent modifications of the tariff on that article. It is claimed that the Progressists will be able to prove that the changes accepted by the Reichstag last session, instead of relieving the German consumer, have continued the profits of the producer who absorbs the proceeds of the tax on raw material through premiums on exported sugars under the bounty system. The deficit will be a death blow to the export bounties if the coming budget is formed on purely economic lines, which will not be if the Reichstag be dominated by land and capitalist interests associated.

The draft of the imperial civil code on which a commission has been working for ten years is nearly completed, and is expected to be ready by the time the Reichstag meets.

Wilhelm Has a Cold.

The latest official statement is to the effect that Emperor William's cold has not abated. His rest was repeatedly disturbed last night. The course of his indisposition presents no unusual features, and his illness causes no anxiety.

Francis Joseph is Peaceful.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—The Emperor Francis Joseph received the Austro-Hungarian delegations to-day. In an address the Emperor said the foreign relations of the empire were favorable and gratifying. He hoped the Bulgarian question would regain its local character and that it would ultimately be settled in accordance with Bulgaria's wishes and with European treaties and interests. Although the condition of Europe continued to be one of insecurity, the belief was justified that the active efforts and the close rapprochement of the powers who were working to maintain peace would prevent its disturbance.

The Rule of Gould.

From The New York Sun, Oct. 9.

The Times this morning intimates that the Western Union will not get the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph system, because Mr. Garrett will oppose the transfer. Mr. Garrett is powerless in the matter, if for no other reason than that Mr. Gould has no competitor for the property, and inasmuch as its sale is compulsory and he is the only purchaser it must go to him. Mr. Gould, until a few days since, had a competitor for it in the shape of a western association of business men who were willing to give a higher price than Mr. Gould has paid, but the sharp practice which has suddenly taken the property out of the market has made it impossible to proceed further in the matter, even if a legal and practicable opportunity were still available, which is doubtful. The establishment of the Western Union in the undisputed monopoly of so great and vast a public service as the telegraph will not be viewed with either content or resignation by the public. The distrust of Mr. Gould and his associates and the suspicion that attaches to their methods and practices are too profound and too well rooted in the public mind to admit of such men being accepted as the trustees of a great public service. We should not be prepared to intrust Mr. Gould and his colleagues with the administration of the postal system of our country. It would imply in the public estimation a grave calamity, and yet his administration of the telegraph is likely to be much more prejudicial to public and private interests than his administration of the postal system could possibly be. It is a long lane that has no turning, but it may as well be understood now as later that the Government of the United States shall not acquire the telegraphs of the country, and that no machinations of Mr. Gould and no oppression of individuals, public or private, will ever blackmail and coerce the people of this country into consenting that the Western Union shall be unloaded upon the Government. And there will be other and independent telegraphs, too.

From The New York Times, Oct. 19.

When, eleven days ago, the governing officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company said that there would be no material advance in rates consequent upon their acquisition of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company into their system nobody believed them. That they would raise the rates was expected. That they would stop at an advance of 5 cents on some of the existing 10-cent rates was not expected. It was hardly expected that they would stop short of making the advance rates all that the traffic would stand. Why did they buy up their chief and almost sole competitor? Was it only that they might enjoy the honors of administering a gigantic monopoly for the benefit of its patrons and the glory of its proprietors? Or was it in order to destroy all competition, and, achieving the coign of vantage, to assume dictatorial airs? The free hand is judged by its fruit. Yesterday President Green sent out notices to all the managers on Baltimore and Ohio lines to make their rates conform to those of the Western Union Company. At the same time it was said that the Chicago rate, which for some time has been 15 cents for ten words, had been raised to 50 cents.

From The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 29.

The transfer of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph to the Western Union was hardly completed before an order was issued advancing the old rate of 15 cents for ten words from New York to Chicago to 50 cents! As The Tribune stated, an advance in the cut rates prevailing at points where competition had been severe was to be expected after the consolidation, and a moderate increase would have provoked little complaint. But an advance of nearly fourfold, if persisted in, will give a strong impetus to the movement for a Government telegraph, and that too without loss of time. It seems incredible that the Western Union managers will adopt such a policy in the present condition of the public mind. The people have had a taste of cheap telegraphy and will not again submit willingly to monopoly rates. If the order just issued indicates the policy to be pursued by the Gould monopoly nothing can be more certain than that an act providing for the construction of a postal telegraph line will be adopted at the next session of Congress.

VICTORIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Corner Stone of an Additional Building Laid by Mrs. Boddy.

The Victoria Industrial School at Mimico was visited last Saturday afternoon by over two hundred of its friends and supporters. The Board of Management had made arrangements with the Grand Trunk Railway Company for 500 seats, and had cars reserved for an additional 500 should they be required. The weather, however, did not favor the project, the cold, biting wind and slight fall of snow deterring very many from starting on a trip which was otherwise very pleasurable.

On reaching the railway station at Mimico three large vehicles were in waiting to convey the ladies—who formed the majority of the visitors—to the school. The sterner sex wended their way on foot over the rough and unfinished road which leads to the first industrial school established in this province.

The buildings and their surroundings have already been described in The World, but a very marked improvement has taken place in the establishment since last the public were invited to inspect it on the occasion of its formal opening on May 16, by Lord Lansdowne. The grounds attached have been brought under cultivation, the approaches put into good shape, and everywhere around are signs of industry and skilful management. When the party arrived at the school on Saturday 39 out of a total of 43 boys housed beneath its hospitable roof were drawn up in the yard, and put through a variety of drill, in which they acquitted themselves admirably. They also sang a couple of songs in good style, and were then dispersed, while the visitors repaired to the scene of the laying of the corner stone of a new cottage, to be erected at a cost of $8000, and the interior work of which will be carried out by the boys themselves under the instructions of the establishment carpenter.

The pleasing ceremony was performed by Mrs. Boddy, by whom the stone was declared well and truly laid. A glass jar, containing copies of the Toronto daily papers, reports of the institution, etc., was placed under the stone, and the mallet used on the occasion was the same with which the cope stone of University College was ceremoniously struck years ago. The party then retired to the spacious schoolroom to hear the first annual report as to the real work of Victoria Industrial School.

Mayor Howland, in the unavoidable absence of Hon. Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, the President, occupied the chair, and called upon Secretary Huston to read the annual report of the Board of Management. The report alluded to the erection of the additional cottage, the chief corner stone of which had just been laid. The building would cost $8000, towards which a sum of $3000 was on hand, and appealed to the liberality of the public to supply the $5000 required. The expenses of the school would be very heavy, until there were about 100 boys in it, when it was hoped the establishment would be made self-supporting. It was estimated that in addition to the fees received from the municipalities and other quarters this year, a sum of $4000 would be required. The subscriptions received during the year amounted to $2920, and the Government grant to $6000.

Superintendent Hendry submitted his report, which was a very interesting one. It showed that the boys, most of whom had never attended school up to the time of their admission to the establishment, were getting on very well in matters educational, both secular and religious. In their different branches of work they were also making great progress, having raised from the farm and garden products valued at $1086.

The financial report showed receipts, including balance on hand April 6, 1886, amounting to $23,914, which was swallowed up by the expenditure. The liabilities of the school are $36,764.72.

Mayor Howland moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so expressed himself highly satisfied with the good work being done. He explained that the school was by no means a place intended for the confinement and punishment of the criminal class of boy, but as a means of rescuing lads from a life of vice and crime. Prevention, he argued, was better than cure, and there was no reason why any boy should be lost or become a criminal if only he could be brought under the influences of such an institution before any pernicious habits were formed.

Mr. Beverley Jones seconded the adoption of the report, and expressed his strong conviction that the sending of a boy to jail for some petty offence tended to make him a hardened criminal.

Judge McDougall also spoke in support of the resolution, and bore strong testimony to the worth of such an institution as the Victoria Industrial School. Though reformatories were very good institutions in their way, they lacked the kindly influences which industrial schools were eminently calculated to impart. Mr. John Cameron, Globe, spoke strongly on the benefits of such institutions, and assured the management of the support of the Toronto press. The reports were unanimously adopted.

Rev. Septimus Jones moved the re-election of the officers, etc., and suggested as a means of raising funds to wipe out the debt on the institution that every parent should subscribe $1 for each of his boys, or ask the lads themselves to do it. He paid down $3 for his three boys.

Mr. Warring Kennedy, in a few appropriate remarks, seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation, and the proceedings were closed, as they were opened, with prayer.

A plentiful supply of tea, coffee and cake was provided by the Ladies' Committee to all comers, after which train was again taken for Toronto, arriving at Union Station at 6.30.

CANADIAN SECULARISTS

Hold Their Annual Meeting and Elect Officers.

Thirty-five delegates were in attendance at the Canadian Secularists' annual convention, which opened in Science Hall Saturday evening. Two sessions were also held yesterday and a miscellaneous list of business was disposed of. President Charles Watts delivered his annual address, in which reference was made to the society's work and several suggestions offered for its better operation.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions made a reaffirmation of the printed principles and demands of the order. Embodied therein was this clause: "It is unwise to endorse or condemn any political, social or labor movement of a partisan character; that as a body we advocate questions, limited to pure socialism, both constructive and destructive, viz.: secularization of society and the individual—all political, social and labor questions are of necessity secular in their nature, and hence all secularists are interested in promoting their solution; we therefore endorse the encouragement of the utmost freedom of discussion."

A committee was appointed to devise a scheme for the formation of a joint stock company, with a capital of $10,000, to publish Secular Thought, a weekly paper.

These officers were elected: President, William Elzie of Alton; Secretary, J. A. Roser of Toronto; Treasurer, A. Earsman of Toronto; Executive Committee, A. Rowe of Wingham, T. Littlejayes of Hamilton, F. Armstrong, George Piddington, C. Hicks, S. Strange and J. D. Jopling of Toronto. Last night Mr. Watts lectured on "The religion of men and Dr. Parker's preaching."

Query.

—Who manufactures the best cigar on this continent and what are the names of the brands?

W. E. Dobson, Toronto, General Middleton, Albion Rangers, Wanderers' Bicycle Club, Our Brave Boys and Little Rock. 246

DILKE'S ALARMIST VIEWS.

The Army, Navy and Volunteers All Out of Joint.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Sir Charles Dilke, who will return to London next Wednesday, sends an advance proof of his article on the British army. He writes under the signature of the "Author of Greater Britain." The paper is of a most seriously alarmist character, recommends the spending of £5,000,000 for military purposes; declares that England's position in India relative to Russia grows weaker every year; maintains that England had not one efficient army corps; mercilessly criticizes Mr. Stanhope for the reduction of the horse artillery; says the British fleet, considering the work it has to do, is weaker than that of France; suggests that the taking of London in case of invasion would be certain and would cripple England's power, and says the expenditure of five millions on its fortifications would be a splendid insurance. He calls the people who trust to the national good fortune to save the country from invasion, the luck and pluck school. Among diplomatic secrets Sir Charles Dilke declares that after the rejection in Egypt the Germans pressed England to take a more active part in Eastern matters. Lord Salisbury refused, and fell back to the policy of non-intervention. Sir Charles Dilke's conclusion is that Great Britain had no system of military defence whatever, and is daily getting weaker as compared with other European powers; that we are exposed to the loss of coaling stations, the destruction of the navy, and consequently, of commerce, and the bombardment of the commercial ports and arsenals, and that we have no power to mobilize. Sir Charles Dilke will have to prove the propositions. He admits that unless he proves them he will be open to grave charges. The general military opinion, so far as it can be frankly expressed, is on his side.

OSGOODE'S L. AND L. SOCIETY.

Withdrawal of the Motion for the Holding of a New Election.

The society met Saturday evening. President J. S. Fullerton in the chair. The business part of the program being over, the President called on Mr. F. L. Webb for a recitation, which was rendered in a promising manner. Mr. W. B. Raymond then read a most thoughtful essay on the moral standing of the legal profession.

The debate was on the question of the abolition of the use of the French language in the Canadian House of Commons. Messrs. J. A. Ferguson and A. M. Macdonald spoke on the affirmative side and Messrs. J. H. McGhie and E. B. Ryckman on the negative. The audience voted in favor of the negative speakers.

Mr. Ferguson's motion as to the advisability of setting aside the late election of president and officers was withdrawn by the mover, who stated that preparations for the coming public debate, inter-collegiate debate, November examinations, and annual dinner, were, he had concluded, more needed by the society than a new election contest, which could not fail to provoke ill-feeling among the members.

At the next meeting four members will hold briefs, and address a select jury on an interesting case.

STOCK, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

A Record of Transactions and Prices in the Markets of the World.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.

The stock market was quiet to-day, with but little change in prices. The transactions were: Commerce, 75 at 118¾; Imperial, 2 at 138; Federal, 26 at 95, 10, 10 at 95½; Central, 7, 10 at 91, 5 at 91½; British America, 20 at 93; Consumers' Gas, 5 at 170; Canada Land, 7 at 130.

	Sls.	Bys.		Sls.	Bys.
Montreal	218¾	218¼	N. W. Land Co.	42½	41
Ontario	117	115	Can. Pur.	9 7/16	.....
Toronto	130	.....	French old	168	.....
Merchants'	130	128	West. Can.	.....	175
Commerce	118¾	118	Can. L. C.	134	130
Imperial	140	137	U. E. L. Ass'n	107	.....
Federal	95¾	95	Farmers' L. & S	119½	.....
Dominion	211¾	208	L. & L. & A.	150	.....
Standard	127	126	People's Loan	116	.....
Hamilton	.....	136	Lon. & Ont.	.....	117
Central	92	91	Can. Loan	96	95
B. America	96	95½	Int. L. & D.	134	129
West. Ass'ce	124	123½	Nat. Inves.	15	.....
Con. Gas	169¾	169	Real Est. Loan	.....	127
D. Telegraph	88¾	77	Can. Landed	.....	100
M. Telegraph	82¾	77	Ont. Ind.	101	.....

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Toronto.

In New York the stock market was quiet and firm. As compared with yesterday's prices transactions were comparatively few.

Following is the bank statement published to-day:

Reserves, increase	$2,698,950
Loans, decrease	836,500
Specie, increase	1,193,900
Legal tender, increase	824,200
Circulation, decrease	101,100

Canada Northwest Land Company stock was quoted in London to-day at 2, and Hudson Bay Company at 21¼.

Oil City reported that oil opened at 70½, closed at 71¼, highest 71¼, lowest 70⅝.

The Bank of England rate remains unchanged at 4.

Canadian Pacific Railway was quoted to-day in London at 55, in New York at 53, in Montreal at 53¼.

London financial quotations to-day are: Morning—Consols 101 15-16 for money and 102 for account; United States 4s 130¼, U. S. 4½s 111½, Erie 28; ex-C. 102; C.P.R. 55; N.Y.C. 110; Ill. Cent. 120¼. Afternoon—U. S. 4s 111¼; Ill. Cent. 119¾, N.Y.C. 109¾.

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Loans on Real Estate at 5½ and 6 per cent.

Grain and Produce.

The grain and produce market continues firm and strong, prices holding steadily. On the street market receipts were moderate and prices steady; 300 bushels of wheat sold at 78c to 79c for spring and fall, and at 83c for goose. Barley active and firm, there being sales of 6000 bushels at 69c to 72½c. Oats firm, with sales of 200 bushels at 37c to 39c. Peas are quoted at 60c to 61c. Hay is limited supply and prices firm; 20 loads sold at $16 to $18 for timothy, and at $13 to $15 for clover. Straw firm, at $11 to $13 a ton. Dressed hogs easier, at $6 to $6.75. Beef is still quoted at $3 to $5 for forequarters, and $5 to $7 for hindquarters. Mutton at $6 to $6.50, lamb at $6.50 to $7.50, and veal at $7 to $8.50 per 100 lbs.

Receipts of hogs at the Chicago live stock market to-day were estimated at 19,000. The official statement for yesterday was receipts 27,322, shipments 13,808, left over 5000. Receipts for the week were 125,771, shipment 51,568. Packages to date 1,980,000, last year 2,581,577. Receipts of cattle to-day 3200. Market quiet and easier.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

The following table shows the fluctuations of the Chicago market to-day:

		Open-ed.	Clos-ed.	High-est.	Low-est.
Wheat	Oct.	$ 72⅝	$ 71⅞	$ 72¾	$ 71⅝
"	Nov.	72¾	71⅞	72¾	71⅞
"	Dec.	73⅝	72⅞	73⅝	72⅞
"	Jan.	74⅝	73⅝	74⅝	73⅝
"	May	79½	78⅝	79½	78⅝
Corn	Oct.	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	41⅛
"	Nov.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅛
"	Dec.	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	41⅛
"	Jan.	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	41⅛
"	May	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	45
Oats	Oct.	29⅝	29⅝	.....	.....
"	Nov.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛
"	Dec.	29⅝	29⅝	.....	.....
"	May	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	32⅛
Pork	Jan.	12.62½	12.45	12.67	12.40
Lard	Oct.	6.40	6.40	.....	.....
"	Nov.	6.30	6.27½	6.02½	6.27½
"	Dec.	6.30	6.27½	6.32	6.27½
"	Jan.	6.40	6.32½	6.40	6.30
"	May	6.52	6.40	6.52	6.40
Short ribs	Oct.	6.35	6.30	6.35	6.30
"	Jan.	6.40	6.32½	6.42½	6.30

LATER—Wheat—Oct. 71½, Nov. 71⅞, Dec. 73⅛. Corn—Oct, 41⅛, Nov. 41⅛, Dec. 41⅛. Oats—Oct. 29⅝, Nov. 29⅛, Dec. 29⅝. Pork—Jan. $12.42½. Lard—Oct, $6.40, Nov. $6.37½, Jan. $6.30 to $6.32½. Cash quotations were: No. 2 spring wheat, 71½ to 71½c, No. 2 red 72½c. No. 2 corn 41½c. No. 2 oats 29½c, No. 2 rye 51½c, No. 2 barley 71c. Pork $12.10 to $12.45, lard $6.32½ to $6.40, short rib sides $6.30, dry salted shoulders $5 to $5.25, short clear sides $6.30 to $6.90. Receipts—Flour 17,000 bbls, wheat 31,000 bush, corn 171,000 bush, oats 132,000 bush, rye 11,000 bush, barley 93,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 24,000 bbls, wheat 90,000 bush, corn 347,000 bush, oats 206,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 82,000 bush.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York reports to-day: Cotton dull 1-16 decline, Uplands 9⅝, Gulf 9⅞c. Flour—Receipts 25,175 packages, firm, unchanged; sales 15,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 128,600 bush; exports none; sales 3,024,000 bush, futures, 164,000 bush spot; options irregular; spot shade lower; No. 1 red 83c, No. 1 white 83½c; No 2 red Oct, 83½c to 81 1-16; Nov. 83½c to 83⅞c, Dec, $1 7-16c to 84c. Corn—Receipts 27,000 bush; exports 23,636 bush; sales 68,000 bush, futures, 126,000 bush spot; cash steady options ¼c to ⅛c lower; No. 2 Oct. 39⅞c, Nov. 39⅞c to 39½c, Dec. 39½c to 39¾c. Oats—Receipts 117,100 bush, sales 110,000 bush futures, 84,000 bush spot; shade lower; No. 2 Oct. 33½c, Nov. 33½c to 33¾c, Dec. 33½c to 33¾c. No. 2 33½c, mixed western 32½c to 34c, white do. 35c to 41c. Sugar quiet; standard "A" 6 1-16c to 6 5-16c, cut loaf and crushed 7c, powdered 6⅞c to 6⅞c, granulated 6⅝c to 6 11-16c.

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THE BEERBOHM MARKET.

Beerbohm reports to-day: Floating cargoes of wheat quiet and firm; maize nil. Arrivals—maize 1½ sold, wheat 1, maize 1. Waiting orders—Wheat 8. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet and firm, maize slow. Good cargoes of No. 1 California wheat off coast, 33s was 32s 9d; Chilian wheat, off coast 32s, was 31s 6d. Shipments for present month 33s, was 32s 3d; Walla wheat, off coast, 32s was 31s 9d. Shipments for present month 33s, was 32s 6d. London good shipping. No. 1 California wheat prompt by sailing vessels 33s 6d, was 33s; do., nearly due, 33s, was 32s 6d; No. 2 red winter shipments, present month, 32s 9d, was 32s 6d; prompt shipments by steamer 32s 9d, was 32s 6d. French country markets quiet. Paris—Wheat and flour firm. Liverpool—Spot wheat a turn dearer, maize rather easier. Prices—No. 1 Cal. 6s 6d, No. 2 6s 3d, red winter 6s 6d, white winter 6s 3d, spring 6s 6d, all ¼d dearer. Flour 24s 6d, 6d dearer. Maize 5s 2d, ½d cheaper. Peas 5s 6d, unchanged.

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No sound so sweet to break the still.
The silence brooding o'er the sheaves,
As from the far-off purple hill
The ripe nut drops upon the leaves.
The hare trips lightly o'er the turf,
A lonely blackbird cawes and calls;
And like the murmuring of the surf
Seems now the stir of waterfalls.

The woodman's axe with steady stroke
All day wakes echoes in the grove;
And soon in sparks the lordly oak
Will glow within our parlor stove.
Ho! for the nighttime's rhyme and song,
The merry tale, the cider cup
When days are short and evenings long,
And laboring moments are filled up.

Who would not fly the empty scene,
Where never speaks the earnest heart,
To where there is no "might have been"—
Where loved ones joined shall never part?
Our home—blessed roof above us bent,
Where happy circles close in mirth;
Ah, never money so well spent
As thus to make contentment's hearth.

Busier than bees within the hive,
The Walker wakes each day to learn
How many soon would cease to strive
If they might not toward him turn.
Ready to help, to counsel, aid,
Befriending all who ask or speak.
How many a happy home he's made,
And asked to pay but by the week.

What could be fairer than this? Who would not spare a portion of their earnings gladly for such a purpose? And how many hundreds wives and children saved, comforted, and all for so little that it is never missed. The frugal man and the good provider will go to

Walker's Weekly Payment STORE,

107½ and 109 Queen-st. west.

P.S.—Walker's new department of Ready Made Clothing has already proved to be just what the people wanted. It is crowded daily with those desiring to make themselves comfortable for the winter with a splendid Overcoat, Business Suit, Ladies' Jacket or Ulster, or other desirable garments. These periodical sunshiny days with their concomitant cool evenings are treacherous to health unless provided against by seasonable clothing. Parlor oven stoves, heating stoves, cooking stoves and ranges in large variety. Remember all these goods will be sold on time payments and on very liberal terms. No extra charge for time accommodation. Seeing is believing. Call early and see for yourself that our advertisements are backed up by solid facts.

PROHIBITION EXPLODED!

Temperate People say they cannot do without

AMBROSE & WINSLOW'S

CELEBRATED

ALES AND STOUT.

HIGHLAND SPRING BREWERY

PORT HOPE. 246

WINES

FROM CALIFORNIA.

TODD & CO.,

(Successors to Quetton, St. George),

Have just received from California a shipment of

FINE CLARETS AND HOCKS

FOR SUMMER USE.

16 KING-ST. WEST. 246

Dominion Brewery!

ROBT. DAVIES,

Brewer and Maltster,

QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

When ordering your Ale and Porter ask for the

DOMINION BREWERY BRANDS OF

India Pale Ale, Amber Ale and XXX Porter.

which were awarded Gold Medals at the North, Central and South American Exposition, New Orleans, La., 1885 and 1886.

THE COSGRAVE

Brewing and Malting Co.'s

CELEBRATED

PALE ALES

AND 26

EXTRA STOUTS.

Awarded Medals at

PHILADELPHIA.....1876
PARIS.....1878
ANTWERP.....1878

ABUNDANCE OF MILK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Wholesale at 13c Per Gallon, Retail 8c Per Quart, or 17 Quarts for $1.00.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL DAIRY,

616 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO. 246

ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING

OILS

AURORA LIGHT

OFFICE:

3 Wellington Street East

Ladies' Ulsters and Dresses, &c., Dyed or Cleaned.

Gents' Overcoats and Suits Dyed or Cleaned in a superior manner by

Stockwell, Henderson & Blake

39 King-street west, Toronto, also 81 King-st. west, Hamilton.

The best and only firm in Canada that keeps two Dye-house running. All work done on the spot and finished within forty-eight hours if necessary. No agencies.

Telephone No. 1228. Goods sent for and delivered. 246

BABY CARRIAGES

BABY CARRIAGES.

THE FINEST LOT OF

BABY CARRIAGES

IN THE CITY.

PRICES LOW.

HARRY A. COLLINS

90 YONGE STREET

TO LET

The Stand No. 18 King-street East, lately occupied by The World as a business office. One of the best locations in Toronto. Immediate possession.

Also a building in the rear, two stories, 60 x 18, well lighted, suitable for a factory or storehouse, entrance from Yonge-street. Immediate possession. Apply at

PEARSON BROS. Adelaide-St

The Copland Brewing Comp'y

OF TORONTO

Are now supplying the trade with their

SUPERIOR STOCK ALES AND BROWN STOUTS,

Brewed from the finest malt and best brand of hops. They are pronounced by experienced judges to be unrivalled for their purity and delicacy of flavor.

Special attention is invited to our

"India Pale Ale,"

Brewed expressly for bottling. It is a brilliant full-flavored ale, and highly recommended.

BREWING OFFICE

55 PARLIAMENT-STREET.

CITY OFFICE:

20 KING-STREET EAST. 135

TELEPHONE No. 260

"TOY BOOKS"

WHOLESALE ONLY.

The Toronto News Company

42 Yonge-street, Toronto.

Builders' Supplies!

AND

GENERAL HARDWARE

AT 136

FRANK ADAMS'

392 QUEEN ST. WEST.

For a Short Time Only!

Photos $1 Per Doz.

HIGHLY FINISHED.

136

J. H. LEMAITRE & CO.,

324 YONGE-STREET.

TIME IS MONEY!

You will save both by getting your

WATCH PROPERLY REPAIRED

BY

T. JORGENSON,

THE WATCHMAKER. 361

190 Queen-st. West.

SMALL PROFITS!

Large Assortment of Fine and Medium

FURNITURE!

Come and be convinced that I sell better values at less cost than any other business. All Goods Guaranteed.

R. F. PIEPER,

509 YONGE STREET.

HORSE OWNERS!

It will pay you to call and examine our enormous stock of all grades of FINE CARRIAGE HARNESS, HORSE BLANKETS, WHIPS, etc. Fully 35 per cent. saved.

Canadian Harness Company,

176 King-street, cor. George, Toronto. 513

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE. During the month of October mails close and are due as follows:

	Close. a.m.	Close. p.m.	Due. a.m.	Due. p.m.
G. T. R. East	6.00	6.45	8.30	10.45
O. & Q. Ry	7.30	7.45	8.20	9.05
G. T. R. West	6.30	3.00	12.50	7.30
N. & N. W.	7.00	4.20	10.00	8.10
T. G. & B.	6.00	3.45	11.00	8.30
Midland	6.00	3.30	12.40	9.30
C. V. R.	7.00	3.15	9.30	8.20
G. W. R.	a.m. 6.00	p.m. 2.45	a.m. 8.40 / 10.20	p.m. 2.00 / 4.40 / 7.20 / 11.30
U. S. N. Y.	6.00	2.30	a.m. 10.30 / 8.30	p.m. 4.40 / 7.20
U.S. Western States	6.00	6.30		

British mails depart as follows: October 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 31. Time for closing English mails, 6 p.m. on October 5, 12, 19, 24, and 9 p.m. on all other days. Letters for passengers on incoming, or outgoing Canadian steamers should be specially handed in at the inquiry wicket.

McMASTER, DARLING & CO.

J. SHORT McMASTER, London, Eng. HENRY W. DARLING, Toronto.

WHOLESALE

Woollens, General Dry Goods, Etc

Meltons, Union Beavers, Naps, Wool Beavers, Whitneys, Friezes, Diagonals, Etc., Etc., Pilots, Elysians, Ulsterings,

IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHADES AND MAKES.

PATTERNS TO THE TRADE ON APPLICATION.

M'MASTER, DARLING & CO.

TORONTO.

"WHITE SEAL" CHAMPAGNE

THE LATEST SUCCESS OF

MOET & CHANDON,

Shippers between 1871 and 1885 of over

THREE MILLION CASES!

The attention of Connoisseurs of Champagne is directed to this new quality, never before imported to Canada.

TO BE HAD AT ALL THE LEADING WINE MERCHANTS

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.

BEST QUALITY COAL & WOOD--LOWEST PRICES

OFFICES:

20 King-street west. 400 Yonge-street.
765 Yonge-street. 552 Queen-street west.
244 Queen-st. east.
Offices and Yard: Cor. Esplanade and Princess streets.
Do. do. Bathurst-street, nearly opposite Front-st.
Do. do. Fuel Association, Esplanade-st., near Berkeley-st. ed

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.

A LONG FELT WANT

Supplied at last by H. & C. BLACHFORD, who are now keeping on hand a large and complete assortment