THE WHEAT SITUATION.

THE FIRMER CHICAGO MARKET HAS NO EFFECT HERE.

Western Assurance Holds Its Advanced Ground—Barley Is Quiet with Quotations Nominal—A Grist of Business Embarrassments.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

The wheat situation is not much changed here. The stiffening in the Chicago market has had no effect here. If there is a change, wheat is weaker. It is almost impossible to give quotations, very few sales having been reported; sales there were at $1.03, but $1 is bid bugside.

Barley is dull with nominal quotations. No. 1 is offered at 70c, No. 2 at 68c, and 60c was bid for No.3. There is a little demand for lower grades; the only feature is the falling off in deliveries during the past day or two.

A meeting of the Property Committee of the Board of Trade will be held at 3.30 p.m. on the 29th inst. A council meeting will be held at 4 o'clock on the 30th inst.

Business on the local stock exchange was quiet to-day. Prices opened weaker than yesterday and did not strengthen during the day except in one or two instances. In the forenoon British America was quoted at 97 and 96; Western Assurance, 144¾ and 144; Consumers' Gas, 181 and 182½; Dom. Tel., 80½; Globe Printing Co., 50 asked; N. W. Land, 60 and 57; Canada Permanent, 200; Freehold, 165 and 160; Western Canada, 190 and 185; Union, 131½; Can. Landed Credit, 118 asked; B. and Loan Assn., 105 and 103½; Imperial S. and Invest., 116 and 115½; Farmers' L. and Savings, 117½ and 115; Lon. and Can. L. and A., 145 and 143½; National Invest., 101 asked; People's Loan, 111; Real Estate Loan and Deb. Co., 35; The Land Security Co., 250; Manitoba Loan, 100 and 90; Dom. Savings and Loan, 88; Ontario Loan and Deb., 125 and 121; Ontario Industrial, 96. In the afternoon British American, 100 and 96; Western Assurance, 144¾ and 144½; Consumers' Gas, 181 and 182½; Dom. Tel., 80½; N. W. Land Co., 60 and 56.

GEO. T. ALEXANDER. G. TOWER FERGUSSON.

ALEXANDER & FERGUSSON,

38 King-street East.

Members of Toronto Stock Exchange.

ESTATE AND INVESTMENT AGENTS.

Loans Negotiated. Rents Collected.

TELEPHONE No. 1352. 136

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

STOCKS.	12 M. Asked.	12 M. Bid.	4 P.M. Asked.	4 P.M. Bid.
Montreal	226	225	226	223
Ontario	107	105	107	106¼
Molsons	165	163		
Toronto	213	208	213	205
Merchants'	136	134	136	134
Commerce	117¾	117	117¾	117
Imperial		132		132
Dominion	215	213	216	213
Standard	124	122	122¾	122
Hamilton	156	155		148

Transactions: In the forenoon, 20 Commerce at 117; 4 Dominion at 215; 20 British America at 101; 30 Western Assurance at 144½. In the afternoon: 50, 100, 25 Commerce at 117; 10 Central Canada Loan at 110.

DRIESTMAN & CO., 71 YONGE-STREET

Brokers and Commission Merchants—Loans and Investments negotiated.

Grain and provisions bought and sold on Chicago and Toronto Boards of Trade and New York Produce Exchange. We have arrangements with responsible houses in New York and Chicago, members of the regular Stock and Produce Exchanges—affording the most liberal facilities for the purchase or sale of all commodities dealt in. Our patrons are kept promptly advised of all changes likely to affect values of stock, grain or other investments.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 27.—11.45 a.m.—Montreal, 226 and 222; Ontario, 130 asked; People's, 104½ and 102½; Molsons, 165 and 155; Merchants', 137 and 135½; Union, 52; Commerce, 118½ and 117½; Imperial xd, 136; Mon. Tel., 82½ and 82; Richelieu, 55½ and 55½; Passenger, 197 asked; Gas, 208 and 205½; C. P. R., 53 and 52½. 3.35 p.m.—Montreal, 223 and 222½; sale 5 at 222½; Ontario, 128 and 125; People's, 104½ and 102½; Molsons, 165 and 155; Merchants', 136 and 134½; Union, 54; Commerce, 118 and 116½, sales 5 at 117; Imperial, xd, 136; Mon. Tel., 82½ and 82½; N. W. Land, 62 and 56; Richelieu, 55½ and 55; Passenger, 196 asked; Gas, 207½ and 206; Can. Pac. Ry, 53½ and 53¾.

JOHN STARK & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

Estates carefully managed. Rents collected.

Moneys lent on Mortgages, Debentures, &c.

26 Toronto-street. Telephone 986.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

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

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Total Sales.
Can. Pacific	51¾	52¼	51¼	51¼	800
Can. Southern	34	34¼	34	34	500
Del. & Hudson	119	119¼	119	119	600
Del. & Lack	128	128½	128	128½	7000
Erie	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	19300
Mer. Central					
Kansas & Texas	15	15	15	15	100
Lake Shore	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼	900
Lou. & Nash	54¾	55⅛	54¾	55⅛	5400
Mich. Cent	85	85	85	85	400
Missouri Pacific	66	77¼	66	77¼	8000
N. Y. & N. E.	41	41	41	41	2400
N. Y. Central	103	103	103	103	100
Northern Pacific	26	26½	26	26½	300
Northwest	109¾	111¼	109¾	110¼	7300
Oregon Trans	29¾	29¾	28½	29¾	4800
Reading	47	47¼	46¾	47¼	5300
St. Paul	82	82¼	82	82¼	4270
Union Pacific	57	57¼	56¾	57¼	1700
Western Union	87½	88⅛	87½	88⅛	94-0

W. P. HOWLAND & CO.,

TORONTO.

MANITOBA AND ONTARIO

Wheat, Flour, Hay, Oats and Feed.

LONDON STOCKS AND BONDS.

London quotations are cabled to-day as follows: 12.30 p.m.—Consols, 96 11-16 money and 96 11-16 account; U. S. 4's, 130½; U. S. 4½'s, 110½; Erie, 25½; Erie 2nds, 99½; Can. Pac., 53½; N.Y.C., 136; Ill. Cen., 138. 4 p.m.—Can. Pac., 54½; Erie, 26½; N. Y. C., 110½.

ROBERT COCHRAN,

Member Toronto Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS,

OIL GRAIN AND PROVISIONS,

23 Colborne-street, Toronto.

TELEPHONE 316.

Orders for grain, etc., direct on the Chicago Board of Trade. ed

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Reported by John Stark & Co.:

BANK COUNTER RATES IN TORONTO.

New York Exchange	⅛ to ¼
Sixty days' sterling	9⅝ to 9¾
Demand do	10⅜ to 10½

POSTED RATES FOR STERLING IN NEW YORK.

Sixty days	$4.83¼
Demand	4.89
Bank of England rate	5 p.c.

The local money market is unchanged.

We pay highest cash prices for

SCRAP,

Rubber, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Iron, Waste Paper, Rags, Horse Hair, etc., etc.

Toronto Mill Stock & Metal Co.

Telephone 1319. Esplanade near Bay-St. 135

Grain and Produce.

On call at the Board of Trade to-day No. 2 fall wheat was offered at $1.11 with $1.05 bid; No. 1 frosted Manitoba wheat was offered at $1 to arrive with 90c. bid; No. 1 barley offered at 71c.; No. 2 barley offered at 68½; No. 3 barley offered at 61c. with 60c. bid; one car of oats offered at 36½c. on the track with 36c. bid.

THE STREET MARKET.

The street receipts to-day were: 1500 bushels wheat, at white, $1.03 and $1.04, red $1.04, spring $1.04, goose 86½c and 87½c; 7000 bushels barley at 62c to 66½c; 100 bushels peas at 67c; 500 bushels oats at 37½c to 38c. Hay quiet, with sales at $11 to $23 a ton. Straw quoted at $14 to $16. Dressed hogs, $7.25 to $7.50. Beef, $3 to $4.50 for forequarters and $5.50 to $7.50 for hindquarters. Mutton, $6 to $7. Lamb, $8.50 to $9. Veal, $7 to $9.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

The receipts to-day were moderate and prices steady. Beef, sirloin, 14c to 15c; round steak, 10c to 12c. Mutton, legs, 12½c; chops, 15c. Lamb, hindquarters, 15c; forequarters, 10c. Veal, best cuts, 12½c; inferior, 6c to 10c. Pork, chops, 12c. Butter, pound rolls, 22c to 24c; large rolls, 18c to 20c; inferior, 14c to 16c. Lard, tubs, 12c to 12c. Cheese, 12c to 13c. Bacon, 11c to 12c. Eggs, 21c to 23c. Spring chickens, 25c to 35c. Geese, 70c to 90c each. Ducks, 55c to 65c. Potatoes, bag, 45c to 50c. Apples, per bri, $1.25 to $1.75. Beets, per bag, 75c to $1. Onions, per bag, 75c to 85c. Celery, 40c to 50c per dozen bunches; Turnips, bag, 15c to 20c. Carrots, bag, 35c to 40c. Cauliflower, per doz, 60c to 75c. Cabbages, doz. 30c to 40c. Beans, 40c to 50c per peck.

ICE SKATES.

ACME PATENT.

All Sizes in Stock.

RICE LEWIS & SON,

52, 54, 56 KING-STREET,

TORONTO.

SHERBOHM'S REPORT.

Beerbohm reports today as follows: Floating cargoes—wheat inactive; corn nil. Arrivals nil; sold 3 cargoes wheat and 4 awaiting orders. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn very heavy. Mark Lane—Spot good No. 2 Club Cal. wheat, 36s 6d, was 37s; present and following month, 36s 3d, was 37s; ditto good Danube corn, 24s 9d, was 24s 9d; prompt, 26s 3d, was 25s 6d; good cargoes No. 1 Cal. wheat off coast, 42s, was 41s 6d; ditto Australian off coast, 41s, was 41s 3d; present and following month, 41s 6d, was 42s; ditto Chilian off coast, 38s 6d, was 39s; present and following month, 40s and 40s 6d, was 40s and 40s 6d; ditto Walla off coast, 39s, was 39s 3d; present and following month, 39s 9d, was 40s 9d; ditto mixed American corn, prompt, steamer, 22s 3d, was 22s; London good shipping No. 1 Cal. wheat, prompt sail, 40s, was 40s 6d; ditto nearly due, 40s, was 40s 6d. French country markets mostly a turn cheaper. Liverpool spot wheat depressed; corn quieter; corn, 4s 8½d, half pence cheaper. On passage to the United Kingdom—Wheat, 2,467,000 qrs, corn, 147,000 qrs; to the continent, wheat 633,000 qrs, corn 24,000 qrs; India shipments of wheat to United Kingdom, 42,500 qrs; to continent, 10,000 qrs.

The Ontario Bolt Company,

(Limited), of TORONTO.

Contractors' Ironwork a Specialty.

TELEPHONE NO. 1128. 36

LIVERPOOL REPORT.

Liverpool report: R. wheat, 8s 1d; red winter, 8s; No. 1 Cal., 8s 1½d and 8s 2d; corn, 4s 8½d; peas, 5s 11d; pork, 82s 6d; lard, 47s 3d; bacon, 47s 6d and 48s 6d; no stock of tallow; cheese, 56s; wheat dull, demand fair, holders offer freely; corn firm, demand fair. Receipts during the past 3 days were 595,000 centals, including 6000 American; corn receipts same time, 104,100 centals.

OSWEGO BARLEY MARKET.

Oswego reports: Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada held at 56; No. 2 extra Canada, 58c.

J. MCARTHUR GRIFFITH, J. R. 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. 63

CHICAGO MARKETS.

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

		Opened.	Closed.	Highest.	Lowest.
Wheat	Nov	103¼	103⅝	103¾	102¾
"	Dec	103¾	103¾	103⅞	102⅞
"	Jan	103¾	104¼	104⅛	103⅝
"	May	107¼	108¼	109	107
Corn	Nov	37½	36¾	37½	36¾
"	Dec	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
"	Jan	26¾	27	26¾	26¾
"	May	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Oats	Nov	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
"	Dec	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
"	Jan	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
"	May	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	30¾
Pork	Nov	14.12	14.12	14.12	14.12
"	Dec	14.17½	14.10	14.17½	14.10
"	Jan	14.40	14.17½	14.40	14.07½
"	May	14.65	14.42½	14.65	14.40
Lard	Nov	8.47½	8.37½	8.47½	8.37½
"	Dec	8.47½	8.37½	8.47½	8.37½
"	Jan	8.20	8.12	8.22½	8.10
"	May	8.35	8.27½	8.37½	8.27½

BOECKH'S STANDARD BRUSHES ARE THE BEST. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING HOUSES.

To-day's Inspection.

GRAND TRUNK.

No. of Car.	Grade.	No. of Car.	Grade.
23239	B No. 1	10575	B No. 1
2929	1	67997	1 cut
6163	1	595	2
11014	3	4296	2
9729	2 cut	12111	3x
4841	3	5923	2 cut
22307	2 cut	23003	1 do
7076	3x	21536	1
11728	2 cut	20104	1 cut
24123	2 do	1038	1
27982	1 do	8573	1
7276	3	23245	3x
4526	1	1908	3
2421	3	1018	3x
555	2	8814	1 cut
1039	2	2938	Sep 2
18725	3x	8367	Spg 1
1013	2		

C. P. R.

No. of Car.	Grade.	No. of Car.	Grade.
1690	1 Frosted	1080	2 R W
1547	2 R W	11942	3 R W
21654	B No. 2	10106	B No. 1
5046	2	686	

The Horse Market.

At Grand's to-day 20 horses, general purpose and some good heavy drafts, were sold at prices ranging from $80 to $155. The demand was fair although the prices were hardly up to those of the last few weeks.

Business Troubles.

The following business embarrassments are reported: Michael Brennan, tailor, Acton, sold out by sheriff. O. Robillard, boots and shoes, Arnprior, assigned in trust; W. & W. Addison, builders, Hamilton, assigned to F. H. Lamb; Geo. Ashfield, fancy goods, Ottawa, offering to compromise; Martin Ringrose, grocer, Ottawa, assigned in trust; McCormack & Bryson, agents for agricultural implements, Montreal, requested to assign.

Commercial Miscellany.

An exchange estimates the fire losses in the United States for the past ten months at $87,077,000. This rate would bring the loss for the year up to $104,206,770, an average of $285,498 per day.

The total value of exports from the United States for the year ended Oct. 31, 1888, was $724,505,230; imports, $707,571,198. For 1887 the imports were $722,776,526, and the exports $678,422,850.

Thousands upon thousands of barrels of apples were destroyed in western New York by the recent cold snap which suddenly swept down upon that section.

S. W. Lewis, a member of the "Consolidated" Exchange of New York, appealed to the courts to enjoin the Exchange from expelling him for non-fulfilment of a contract for the sale of stock. The Supreme Court of the state has decided against Lewis, and upholds the legality of contracts for future delivery. One paragraph of the decision reads: "When the gaming interest is not made out, a contract for the future sale or delivery of stocks not owned by either of the parties at the time is a valid agreement, capable of being enforced between the parties making the contract."

—Caswell, Massey & Co's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Pepsin and Quinine, is recognized as the best preparation known. Prescribed by the leading physicians. W. A Dyer & Co., Montreal.

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

The Paris bourse was weak and Panama Canal securities were down to 200 francs yesterday.

It is feared nine fishermen have starved to death on the Donegal coast, the weather having prevented their return.

Serious election riots occurred Monday in Servia. Several lives were lost and many public buildings were demolished.

The London Telegraph says Sir Charles Warren will be succeeded as Chief of the Metropolitan Police by James Munro, now assistant commissioner.

Madame Patti has accepted low terms for her Paris operatic season. She says she only wishes to cover expenses, and that her object is to do homage to Gounod.

The Liberal Unionists will have a big demonstration in Birmingham in April. In the meantime they will stump the country, traveling in vans bearing the inscription "Union Jack."

The North German Gazette and almost all other prominent German papers concur in the opinion that the affairs of France are drifting toward a crisis, of which the sequences are incalculable.

The London Daily News says it regrets Lord Salisbury's decision to delay the appointment of a successor to Lord Sackville. This course, it thinks, may provoke President Cleveland to withdraw Minister Phelps.

The British ship The Douglas, Capt. Bettes, from Martin Island, June 22, for Hamburg, has foundered off the Island of Texel, in the North Sea. Two of the crew were drowned. The remainder have arrived at Yarmouth.

QUEEN'S PARK IS SETTLED

THE UNIVERSITY SECURES $6000 BY THE CITY PAYING $6000.

Some Important Features of the Bargain—The Driveway Across the Park—The Lease is Non-Forfeitable—Thanks to the Mayor and Mr. John Hoskin.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor Clarke and Solicitor Bigger representing the city met Mr. John Hoskin, Q.C., the representative of the University, in the Mayor's office and finally concluded the agreement between the city and the University authorities respecting Queen's Park lease and the chairs to be endowed by the city in connection therewith.

The agreement provides that the actions against the city shall be dismissed, thus restoring the original lease with the balance of its term, namely, 970 years at a nominal rent. It is further agreed that in case of a conflict between the two the remedy therefor should be by arbitration and not by forfeiture of the lease, thus securing the citizens' enjoyment of the Queen's Park and avenues for the 970 years.

As to the botanical gardens reserved in the original lease, it is provided that if it is ever established it shall be open to the public at all times free of charge.

But the principal feature in the agreement, and that wherein it differs from the original understanding, is that the two chairs established by the City of Toronto are made conditional upon the Government of Ontario spending an equivalent sum ($6000) on the salaries of professors and lecturers in the School of Science to be maintained in Toronto. The effect of this is that the city practically secures an endowment of $12,000 a year for the University by spending $6000 on the two chairs selected by it.

Here are the clauses defining these points:

So long as the Government of the Province of Ontario expends $6000 per year (in addition to the sum now annually expended therefor) in salaries of lecturers, professors, and other instructors for the teaching in the School of Practical Science at Toronto of full courses in applied mechanics and applied chemistry, the two chairs to be maintained by the city to the University of Toronto shall be: (1) A chair of English literature and language. (2) A chair of mineralogy and geology, or such other chairs as the city and University authorities may from time to time agree upon.

Should the Government of the Province of Ontario at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of this memorandum fail to expend the said amount of money per annum in the manner aforesaid, the right of the city to re-select the two chairs in the University of Toronto, which they will endow and maintain, shall revive as it existed at the date of this memorandum; and the same may be in addition to or instead of any chairs at present or then existing in the said University.

The city agrees to endow and maintain during the residue of the term of the hereinbefore recited lease two chairs in the University of Toronto at an annual cost of $3000 for each chair, the said two sums of $3000 each to be paid in four quarterly payments in each year to the proper officer of the said University, the first quarterly payment or sum of $1500 to be paid on the first day of July next.

The location of the Queen's Park drive has been altered so that the new road will open upon St. George-street nearly opposite Harbord, thus giving a continual street from Harbord and the Queen's Park drive from Brunswick-street across the park, a much more convenient location than the Queen's Park drive as located in the former agreement of 1870, which the University refused to carry out, and restrained the City Council by injunction from opening.

These, then, are the main features of the agreement, which required a lot of tact upon the part of the representatives of both sides to consummate, and it is only right that credit should be accorded to the gentlemen concerned for the time and attention which they have given to the matter, and which has resulted in a most substantial increase in the endowment fund of the University and has secured to the citizens of Toronto forever their principal park and breathing place.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no excuse for not running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Hale's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

Sir Samuel Griffiths Not a Separatist.

Editor World: In yesterday's city newspapers I noticed the following paragraph in an article on the Queensland difficulty over the question of the appointment of their governor; and, to-day, you publish an editorial on the subject in which you quote the paragraph to which I refer:

"The Prime Minister of Queensland, Sir S. W. Griffiths, is ultra-radical on the question of Home Rule and other vital colonial questions, and is ready at any time to precipitate a separation from England whether any other colonies follow or not."

At the Imperial Conference of 1887, Sir Samuel Griffiths was one of the representatives of Queensland, and in response to an invitation, which was sent out before the Conference assembled, inviting an expression of opinion as to the subjects which it would be proper to discuss, wrote as follows:

"I hope that an opportunity may arise during the conference of discussing the practicability of consolidating and maintaining the unity of the Empire by adding to the existing bonds a definite recognition of the principle that Her Majesty's subjects, as such, have a community of material interest as distinguished from the rest of the world, and of considering how far effect may be given to this principle by the several countries forming part of Her Majesty's dominions affording to each other commercial concessions and advantages greater than those which are granted to subjects of other States."

At the session of the conference on the 3rd May, 1887, Sir Samuel Griffiths introduced his proposal in a speech to which I will not refer at length. I will but quote the expressions: "Unity and so idarity of the Empire," "The pervading sentiment to govern us in all acts as an Imperial power," "Individual liberty must yield to the general good of the whole community."

The bringing forward a proposal to solidify the Empire does not look very much like being ready to precipitate at any time a separation from England! The remarks of Sir Samuel Griffiths are those of a man who would be the opposite of a Separatist.

Later on in the same session of the conference he is to be found opposing a proposal by the New Zealand representatives to the effect that Colonial Governments should be allowed to negotiate commercial treaties with foreign powers as "tending in the very opposite direction to that of unity." He considered that the proposal would tend towards a diversity of interest in the various colonies instead of such a union as should be their object.

Surely in view of this—unless it can be shown that Sir Samuel has materially altered his views—the press despatches do him an injustice in classing him as a Separatist.

R. CASIMIR DICKSON.

Toronto, Nov. 27.

The progress of Medical Enlightenment has led to the abandonment of many antiquated remedies of questionable value, and the adoption of newer and more rational ones. Prominent among the latter is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly celebrated Blood Purifier, a comprehensive family remedy for liver complaint, constipation, indigestion, loss of physical energy, and female complaints.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

There is a split in the Grand Army of the Republic in Indiana, and it is said that the Democrats will withdraw and form a new order.

On Sunday night at Chicago 200 Anarchists uproariously cheered a tableau in which an Anarchist waved aloft a crimson banner and trod under foot the Stars and Stripes.

In a collision yesterday on the Rio Grande Railroad at Husted, Col., between two express trains two trainmen were killed and several others were injured, some fatally.

Gov. Hill yesterday respited Reich, the condemned murderer, sentenced to be hanged at Albany on Nov. 20, till Jan. 9, 1889.

The Medicine for Live and Kidney Complaint.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

A Machies (Me.) man who cut grass with a mowing machine all afternoon Wednesday of last week only to have it buried out of sight under the snow before night, thinks something is out of gear this year, and not the mowing machine either.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

NASAL BALM INSTANTLY RELIEVES **COLD IN THE HEAD.**

THE PROOF.

Mr. G. T. Orrell, Mail Clerk on C.P.R., says—Nasal Balm is a boon to all suffering from cold in the head. It gives relief rapidly and never fails to effect a speedy cure.

D. Derbyshire, President of the Ontario Creamery Association says—Nasal Balm beats the world for catarrh and cold in head. In my case it effected relief from the first application.

NASAL BALM POSITIVELY **CURES CATARRH** In All Its Forms and Stages.

THE PROOF.

Mr. A. W. Mallory, Mallorytown, Ont., says—My daughter suffered for years from a most distressing and annoying catarrh. Her case was under the treatment of eminent physicians in the United States and Canada. Two months' use of Nasal Balm has had more beneficial effects than all former treatments combined.

Mr. Horatio Collier, Woollen Manufacturer, Cameron-town, Ont., states—Nasal Balm is the only positive remedy for catarrh that I ever used.

O. L. Potter, Manufacturer of Woodenware, McIntosh Mills, Ont., says—Nasal Balm completely cured me of a case of catarrh from which I had suffered for over 15 years. It can not be too highly recommended and should be used by any one troubled with catarrh. It is one of the wonders of science.

NASAL BALM IS UNEQUALLED When Used for the Stoppage of Nasal Passages and Difficult Breathing in Children.

THE PROOF.

Mr. M. Ray, Canno, N. S., says—I have used Nasal Balm on several occasions with the children for cold in the head, and always find it effects a speedy cure.

Mr. E. G. Hart, of Gananoque, says—My child was suffering severely from cold in the head, indeed to such an extent that breathing was difficult. One application of Nasal Balm gave instant relief and in a short time made a perfect cure.

E. A. Harrison, Druggist, Dunnville, Ont., says—I use your Nasal Balm in my own family and find it by far the best remedy we can get. When baby gets cold we rub his forehead and nose well at night and in the morning he is all right.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The reputation achieved by Nasal Balm from its wonderful curative properties has induced certain unscrupulous parties to place imitations on sale closely resembling the style of our package and with names similar in sound. Beware of all preparations styled Nasal Cream-Balsam, etc. Ask for Nasal Balm and see that you get it. If you cannot get NASAL BALM from your dealer it will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1, by addressing

FULFORD & CO.,

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Send for our Pamphlet, "GEMS OF WISDOM." 246

THE HORRORS OF ALASKA.

Its Wretched People the Victims of a Commercial Despotism.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

As urgent as is the demand that the next congress proceed to admit the waiting territories of the Northwest, so instant should be its attention to the condition of Alaska. The position of that great province is entirely anomalous. We have always believed that its acquisition by the United States was an act of far-sighted policy, which results would abundantly justify. The development of its resources sustains that conviction. But, if Alaskan mountains were of solid gold and her streams bore milk and honey to the sea, it would be far better that we had never stretched our authority over her than that reported abuses should have stained our national honor and disgraced our flag. We need not believe all that is said of cruelties and outrages practiced there upon defenceless natives to feel a thrill of horror. There is enough in the accounts of occasional travelers, there is enough in the discreetly worded reports of government officials to show that in Alaska exists a little hell for which we are responsible. The frame of the Republic admits of no colonial or provincial system.

Our officers cannot be clothed with those arbitrary powers which alone are sufficient to repress the worst of human passions in communities not self-governed. It is shown by experience that even the territorial system, with its direct responsibility to Washington, is full of dangers; and that the moment when a territory becomes a state is a happy one for the nation as well as for its people. How much worse, then, how much more open to incredible abuse, is the sub-territorial position which Alaska occupies? The rude soldierly who are stationed there know nothing but military allegiance. For such abuses as they practise on the simple natives there can be no civil redress. There are no tribunals for the offender, and there is no authority to which the oppressed can appeal. Worse infinitely is the domination of the commercial company to which this country has granted the monopoly of the seal fisheries.

In a financial and economic way, this arrangement has proved a success. It has protected the seal from extinction and brought to us a handsome revenue from our least productive possession. But the employes of that concern are irresponsible. Whatever greed or self-interest or the vilest lusts can prompt, is is theirs to do. And there is no hand to restrain and no power to redress such infamies as make all civilized peoples shudder. Nothing in the treatment of the Netherlands at the hands of the Inquisition. Nothing in the nameless terrors of sack and pillage in the middle ages, nothing in the wild excesses of the Sepoy rebellion is worse than what we have reason to believe has taken place and is now taking place among the wretched people of Alaska. For the honor of the nation, if not for mere humanity, let the helping hand be shown.

Give to this province some sort of government. Fill it, if need be, with troops under the rigid discipline of war. Establish there courts clothed with ample power to protect the weak. Give to its inhabitants a representative voice at Washington under the territorial system, so that the people shall at least be heard. Though it take all the revenue that we are likely to receive from Alaska for the next half century, let us show that cruelty and rapine cannot flourish where the flag of this country waves as the symbol of hope for the oppressed. Alaska is to-day the shame of the republic. If we cannot establish there the semblance of order, and guarantee at least protection to the humble property of man and the person and honor of woman, let us turn the haunt of lawlessness back to the hands of a power whose Siberian cruelties are less inhuman than our work of carelessness and neglect upon the wild shore of the Pacific coast.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

The Author of "Robert Elsmere."

We take the following from an authorized sketch of Mrs. Humphry Ward, which, with a very interesting portrait of that lady, appears in The November Book Buyer.

Mrs. Ward's literary activity has extended over the last eight or nine years. Her decided taste for letters is without doubt inherited, and she seems from the first to have been the fortunate possessor of a style of extraordinary richness, flexibility, and precision. She is the eldest daughter of Thomas Arnold, M.A., of University College, Oxford, and Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland. The late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, was her grandfather, and the late Matthew Arnold, her uncle. She was born June 11, 1851, in Hobart, the chief town of the Island of Tasmania, which, it is perhaps needless to say, lies about 120 miles south-east of Australia. Her maiden name was Mary Augusta Arnold. In 1872 she was married to Mr. Thomas Humphry Ward, Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, whose work as the editor of "The English Poets" (four volumes, Macmillan) has made his name favorably known in this country. Her home is at No. 61 Russell Square, London, not far, one may imagine, from the house where Miss Amelia Sedley once lived.

The first book that Mrs. Ward published was a story for children, entitled "Milly and Olly; or, a Holiday Among the Mountains" (1880). In 1884 "Miss Bretherton," appeared, and attracted considerable attention. The heroine of the book is an actress, an elaborate study of whose character is made, with much of the brilliancy of diction and masculine firmness of touch which lift "Robert Elsmere" above the level of contemporaneous fiction. One or two Americans figure in the story, which has a further interest for readers in this country by reason of the report that Miss Mary Anderson was the model from which some of the heroine's characteristics were drawn. In 1885 Mrs. Ward's translation, with an introduction, of "Amiel's Journal" was published, and "Robert Elsmere" completes the brief list of her books.

In other fields, however, Mrs. Ward had meantime been doing considerable work. Her critical articles show the variety of her taste, as well as her familiarity with the modern literature of the Latin races. With recent Spanish literature she is thoroughly conversant, and the French seem to attract her sympathies almost as much as they did those of her uncle, Matthew Arnold. The Quarterly Review has had two papers by her—one on "Modern Spanish Literature," and another on "Modern Geneva." She has also been a frequent contributor to Macmillan's Magazine during the last eight or nine years. One of her early articles, entitled "A Spanish Romanticist," was a review of the life, works and influence of Gustave Becquer, with a prefatory sketch of Spanish politics, which was essential for a right understanding of the subject. This was signed, "Mrs. Humphry Ward." Since then, however, Mrs. Ward's contributions to Macmillan's have been signed "M. A. W."

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

A Clear Case.

"I am sorry to see you here, Mr. Shadbolt," said the police magistrate, "on a charge of being drunk on the street. I think that in your first offence, though, and I am not disposed to——"

"But I was not drunk, Your Honor," protested Shadbolt. "I know exactly what I was doing. I can remember everything that took place from the time Johnson asked me to lend him $10 till the policeman collared me."

"You are well acquainted with Mr. Dingus, I presume?"

"Certainly."

"Did you lend him the $10?"

"I did, your Honor, but"——

"The fine, Mr. Shadbolt, will be $3 and costs," remarked the magistrate, shaking his head sadly.

To Hide Their Miserable Boots.

This from the pen of "Cousin Madge": "Have you ever noticed that the poorer a woman is the long r are her skirts? do not think a charwoman considers herself respectably attired if her gown does not trail a couple of inches on the ground. It must wear out the gown very fast, to say nothing of the uncleanliness. In passing through Westminster chapel we noticed that the most wretched looking of the women had the longest skirts. Perhaps they do it to hide their miserable boots, poor souls!"

Mr. Rich's Rule of Sackville.

A music-box that played a few bars from "Erminie" and then positively declined to run any longer was sold to a stranger at $15.—Pa.

"What is your name?" asked the auctioneer.

"Rich," was the reply.

"You must be," was General Van Vliet's comment, and the crowd laughed.

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