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SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 23 1886.

Let the Scott Act be Enforced.

It is quite plain that if Mr. Mowat does not attempt the enforcement of the Scott act in Ontario nobody else will. The tories have no longer anything to hope, but much to fear, from the manipulation of the liquor traffic, and will wash their hands of the whole business under cover of the decision in re the McCarthy act. This will bring down upon Mr. Mowat the full force of the Scott act gentlemen, who have shot a penchant for delegations, and their solicitations he will hardly find himself able to stand. It has been said that the quickest way to secure the repeal of a bad law is to enforce it, and from that point of view, if from no other, The World would favor a vigorous attempt to enforce the Scott act wherever it has been passed. At present the prohibitionist is pleased because he has his law, the drinker is satisfied because the law does not stop his grog, the illicit whisky monger is delighted because he has no license fee to pay, and the municipal authorities are annoyed by deficits in their budgets. If the act can be enforced let it be enforced, in letter and in spirit, up to the hilt. If the people of any community think life worth living under a reign of espionage—under a dynasty of informers—it is none of our business; but if the act cannot be enforced, as all experience indicates that it cannot be, an honest attempt to accomplish the impossible will turn public attention to more practical methods. In either case the proper course will have been pursued, and we shall have reached a definite objective point. We feel assured that Mr. Mowat will take some such view of the subject as this. What may come to pass in other provinces, where the premiers may not be men of the Mowat mold, we cannot pretend to say, but we conceive that free whisky will flow in many of their counties for some time. At all events, it is the duty of Ontario to enforce the law within her own boundaries, or else to substitute therefor some more equitable and workable piece of legislation.

A Trinity of Fables.

So far as can be inferred from the report of his speech, which has reached us, Parnell does not evince any evidences of anger at the returns which the tories have made him for his assistance in the elections. Probably he had all that discounted weeks ago. He has repeatedly said that he did not lend that assistance because he loved the tories more or the liberals less, but because he wished to create a situation which would render it impossible for the stronger of the two great British parties to do as they pleased. In this he succeeded, and he has therefore no claim upon the gratitude of those who were the incidental beneficiaries by his strategy. As we judge the character of the man, he attaches small importance to the gratitude of any politician, putting his confidence rather in what he believes to be the justice of his demands and the exigencies of party government. Nor is he alone in his cynical opportunism. Every leader in British politics has assumed a similar role, and any professions of immutable principle which they make are merely ornamental, and not intended for practical use. The speech from the throne is itself an evidence of this. It promises repressive measures and municipal reforms, but not to-day—some other day, which may or may not come.

Parnell's position, therefore, is his delicate is not more so than the positions of Salisbury and Gladstone. The three are playing a big game, and the moves are slow and timid. The Irish leader's wisest role, which is also the one most congenial to him, is studious moderation of word and deed. He cannot help seeing what is patent to the rest of the world—that his opponent's best cards are the pride and the fears of the English masses, and that any act or word of his tending to confirm the assertion of the aristocracy, that he has ulterior designs upon the integrity of the empire, would alienate from him the only genuine friends he has in Britain—the English workingmen and the small farmers of Scotland. Neither would it suit his purpose to aid in immediately ousting the government and precipitating another appeal to the country. The legitimate expenses of a candidate in Great Britain or in Ireland are large, and most of his followers are poor men. They could ill afford another campaign before their depleted party treasury has been replenished from America, and that replenishment is a matter of some time. They can better afford to "bide a wee," till the anti-Irish fever has subsided, and until the irrepressible antagonism between liberals and tories, at present held in suspension, has undergone an inevitable precipitation. In the meantime there is no reason why they should not accept the municipal reforms promised. To accomplish anything they must wait "Time and against two men," said Machianelli. That is Parnell's position. The only rock upon which he is in danger of being dashed is opposition to the proposed new rules of procedure, which are undoubtedly aimed at him. Should these prove of a drastic character, and be accepted by Mr. Gladstone, we may soon see the Parnellite delegation turned out of doors, and perhaps bloodshed in Ireland. That way Parnell's danger lies.

Gladstone's and Salisbury's reasons for pursuing a Fabian policy are too obvious to demand recapitulation. The observer who has the sense to divest himself of race and party prejudices finds a keen, intellectual pleasure in watching the manœuvres of these three statesmen, each a great man in his way, and each in a position that puts his greatness to a test. It is a trial of skill and strength in the political arena that no previous generation ever saw equalled.

Some fifteen years ago Proctor Knott delivered in the United States congress a burlesque speech upon the greatness and grandeur of Duluth, "the zenith city of the unsalted seas." A grant was being asked for the Duluth harbor, the advocates of which had urged their case in that large and loud language so dear to the western mind. Knott out-Heroded Herod with such success that his speech was printed in pamphlet form and sold by thousands. Then followed a financial depression and Duluth became almost a deserted village, with nothing but the rocks upon which it stands to boast of. Again the wheel has turned and the town once more dreams of greatness. During the last five years its population has increased 880 per cent., and its wheat trade 700 per cent. Its chief drawback has been the enforced idleness of its hyperborean winters, but it is proposed to remedy that by going into the manufacture of iron and copper. The ore and the limestone are on the spot, and it is held that it is as cheap to carry coal to the ore as it is to carry ore to the coal. Proctor Knott's speech may turn out a very good joke for Duluth after all. Neither communities nor individuals should ever despair of changes for the better.

The World took occasion to remark a couple of weeks since that the real difficulties of the Burmese situation were only beginning to develop themselves, and that there were among the hills and jungles of that country the raw materials for the creation of a second Soudan. Later advices have justified the opinions then expressed. The Dacoits continue actively aggressive, and are being marshalled and encouraged by aspirants to Thebaw's vacant throne. There is small chance of any of the latter ever filling the vacant seat, but they can contrive to cost England considerable blood and treasure. It is expected that Lord Dufferin will put a different face upon matters, but it must be remembered that the Burmese cannot appreciate Irish eloquence in the English tongue, and that the Decoits may decline to be "fixed" by his lordship's slow, unmoving eye glass, a la the Ancient Mariner. The indefinite allusion to the Burmese question in the Queen's speech suggests that the government is not quite sure of its standing thereupon.

A Peekskill man has recovered $2500 damage from the town for injuries sustained through falling into a hole in the street. The defence was set up that the man was drunk at the time, but the chief justice overruled that plea, holding that "a man needs a good street to walk on if he does get drunk." Of course he does. There is no time when he needs a good wide street with a perfect pavement so much as he does when lamp posts, telegraph poles and other obstructions persist in running up against him. When a man steps to one side to give a lamp post the right of way and breaks his leg in a hole in the sidewalk he is injured in every respect. Again, a hole in a pavement is no respecter of persons, and will break the leg of a sober man just as cheerfully as a drunkard's. But this is the first time we ever heard of a man making money by getting tight.

The so-called "model town" of Pullman, Ill., is a model of monopoly. Monopoly curses everything that its shadow falls upon, even the churches. A Chicago clergyman states, in a speech reported in the News, that "he had preached once in Pullman, but, please God, he would never preach there again." The churches like everything else in the town, are owned and practically run by the company, who exact a good round rent for the use of them. In the midst of neat and comfortable surroundings the inhabitants tire of the monotony of having their habits and recreations regulated by the company's cast iron rules, and they pine or the variety and activity of life under popular self-government. Better is personal liberty with a dirty sidewalk than a comfortable corner in the garnished house of your boss without personal liberty.

The extracts from the blue book, "Queen vs. Louis Riel," which we published yesterday, go to show that the latter was somewhat akin to the corsair described by Byron, "as mild a mannered man as ever cut a throat or picked a pocket." He was profusely polite to the judge and jury, and in fact to all who had to do with his trial. He was not so polite to the prisoner whom he murdered at Fort Garry, or to those other prisoners, whom he crammed into the black hole at Batoche. Whenever and wherever he had the upper hand he was arrogant to the last degree, and utterly careless of the feelings of others, his followers not excepted. We don't take much stock in the politeness of a man who is prepared to either bully or fawn, according to circumstances.

While most people have reached the conclusion that De Lesseps has got more than enough to do in digging a ditch through the isthmus of Panama, that sprightly old genius is perfecting plans for the floating of the desert of Sahara. Should this project succeed, "the ship of the desert" will no longer be a mere figure of speech, and the camel will require to hump himself in some other line of business.

Thirty-five below zero at St. Paul is seasonable weather for the ice palace they are building up there. It must have been the Montreal ice palace that rendered life so miserable in this latitude last winter. The people of the Northwest will keep fooling with ice palaces until they destroy their banana plantations.

Mr. Stimson's Antiquities.

Editor World: The Egyptian antique armory case, which the United States customs authorities over at Suspension bridge supposed was to end in a large apprisement, has been terminated by the whole being ruled out of court. Owing to the proceedings of novices at the estimation of antiquities a great deal of trouble has been imposed upon legal gentlemen, upon the government at Washington and the undersigned. It is supposed the government will now recoup me or make some other suitable acknowledgment of the troubles to which I have been subjected.

E. R. STIMSON.

Albany, Jan. 20.

[Referring to this case the Albany Express says: "In the case of Elam R. Stimson, held on an indictment for smuggling, on information filed charging him with undervaluing a lot of ancient armor at the Suspension bridge, the defendant withdrew his plea of 'not guilty' and pleaded guilty, and was fined $100." It is possible, but hardly probable, that the Express is in error. At any rate the report is strangely at variance with Mr. Stimson's statement.]

—Stanton's Sunbeams—beautiful little photographs on tinted mounts—$1 per dozen. 134 Yonge street. All other sizes at lowest prices for first-class work 215

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22.

Oil opened at 88¼ and closed 88½ bid; highest 88 3-5, lowest 87⅞.

Consols remain at 100 1-16.

Hudson Bay and Northwest Land have not changed since Wednesday, when they were quoted at 52¾ and 32s 6d, respectively.

Transactions on the Toronto exchange this forenoon: Montreal, 5 at 206¾; Ontario, 15 at at 109; reported, 10, 15 at 109½, 10, 10, 10 at 109¾, 50, 10, 10, 10, 50 at 110. Federal, 3 at 162½; Dominion, 20 at 205; North west Land, 35 at 31, 10 at 35½, 100 at 80, 75 at 79½, 100, 50, 25, 50, 25 at 79½; B. & L. Association, 1, 13 at 107½; Imperial 5 and 1, 57 at 113½; London & Canadian, 60 at 150½, 50 at 150½. Afternoon—Merchants', 5 at 118; Dominion, 13 at 205 reported, 20 at 206½; British American, 25 at 56 reported; Western Assurance, 120, 25, 25 at 93¾; Northwest Land, 50, 50, 20, 50 at 79½; 100 at 78½, and 100 at 79, both after board; Imperial 5, and 1, 10 at 113½, London & Canadian, 50 at 150½.

Sales on the Montreal exchange this forenoon: Montreal, 170 at 206½; Ontario, 75 at 110; Toronto, 10 at 189½, 193 at 189; Commerce, 25 at 122½; Federal offered 162; C. P. R., 125 at 67¾; Montreal Telegraph, 55 at 127; Passenger, 115 at 137; Gas, 2 at 151½; Northwest Land, 25 at 32¾. Afternoon—Montreal, 6 at 206, 15 at 206½; Ontario, 195 at 110½; Toronto, 930 at 189; Merchants', 25 at 118½; Commerce, 25 at 122½; C. P. R., 50 at 67½, 400 at 68; Montreal Telegraph, 18 at 118, 67 at 119; Gas, 175 at 152½, 750 at 152; Dundas Cotton, 25 at 68; Northwest Land, 100 at 80, 200 at 80½.

Business failures reported to-day: W. C. Connell, general store, Ceilingwood, offering 50c on the dollar; P. O. Moira's general store, Eden Grove, assigned; R. McDougall & Co., fencing, cresting and pumps, Galt, compromised at 25c; Dempsey & Chamberlain, boots and shoes, Guelph, stock seized under bill of sale; W. F. H. Thompson, general store, Penetanguishene, asking an extension; J. L. Webb, shoemaker, Point Edward, assigned; John Mode, general store, Vankleek Hill, assigned; D. Schwerssenski, fruiterer, Montreal, assigned.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Closing Prices.

Montreal 207, 206; Ontario 109¾, 109½; Toronto, buyers 189; Merchants', 119¼, 118; Commerce 122¼, 122; Imperial, 134, 131; Federal 163½, 162; Dominion, buyers 205½; Standard buyers 120½; Hamilton, buyers 126; British America, 56, 55½; Western Assurance, buyers 131½; Dominion Telegraph, 93, 91; Montreal Telegraph, buyers 117½; Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land Co., 82½, 55; Northwest Land Company, 79½, 78½; Canada Permanent, 203, 203½; Freehold, 167, 166½; Western Canada, 190, 185; Union, 134, 130; Can. Landed Credit, 125, 124; B. & Loan Association, 110, 107; Imperial S. & Invest., 114, 113; Farmers' L. & Savings, 116½ 115; Lon. and Can. L. & A., buyers 150½; National Investment 100½, 99½; Dominion Savings and Loan, 113½, 113½; Ontario Loan and Debenture, 127, 125.

Montreal Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal, 206½, 206; Ontario, 111, 110½; Molsons, 124, 122; Toronto, 189, 188½; Merchants', 118½, 118¼; Union, 55, 54; Commerce, 123, 122; Federal offered 162; C. P. R. 68, 67½; Montreal Telegraph 119, 118½, Richelieu 62, 61½; Passenger, 121½, 120½; Gas, 152½, 152; Canada Cotton, 77½; Dundas Cotton, 70, 68; Northwest Land, 81, 80½.

The Farmers' Market.

The good sleighing has made business at St. Lawrence market brisk. Barley and wheat arrived in large quantities, over 2000 bushels of each being sold. Prices ruled about as follows:

Produce—Butter, pound rolls, 23c to 30c; eggs, per doz, 23c to 26c; cheese, per lb, 10c to 12c; lard per lb, 10c to 12c. Hay and Straw—Timothy, $12.00 to $16.00; clover, $11.00 to $13.00; oat straw, $9.00 to $11.00. Grain—Wheat, fall, 78c to 81c; wheat, spring, 70c to 81c; wild goose wheat, 68c to 75c; oats, new, 35c to 36c; peas 59c to 60c; barley, No. 1, 90c to 95c; barley, No. 2, 80c to 85c; barley, No. 3 extra, 69c to 72c; barley, No. 3, 60c to 62c; rye 60c.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, Jan. 22—Flour—Receipts 30 bbls. sales, none reported. The market is quiet and weak at generally unchanged rates. Quotations: Flour, Patents, $4.35 to $4.50; superior extra, $4.10 to $4.20; extra superfine, $3.95 to $4.00; spring extra, $3.60 to $3.90; superfine, $3.50 to $3.60; strong bakers' $4.35 to $4.50; fine, $3.30 to $3.40; middlings, $3.00 to $3.10; pollards, $2.75 to $3.00; Ontario bags, $1.50 to $1.90; city bags $2.60 to $2.65 for strong bakers'. Grain—Wheat nominal; red winter, 91c to 92c; white wheat, 90c to 91c; spring, 81c to 82c. Corn, 60½. Peas, 70c to 72c. Oats, 30c to 32c. Barley 50c to 60c. Rye, 55c to 57c. Oatmeal, $4.00 to $4.50. Cornmeal, $3.90 to $3. Provisions—Pork, $13.50 to $13.75. Dressed Hogs, $5.50 to $5.75 as to weight. Lard, 9c. Bacon, 10c to 11c. Hams, 11c to 12c. Cheese, 6c to 9½c, as to quality. Butter—Townships, 16c to 19c; Morrisburg, 12c to 15c; Western, 10c to 15c. Eggs steady; strictly fresh 24c to 26c, ordinary cases, 19c to 20; limed 17c to 18c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Cotton quiet, at 1-16c decline, middling uplands 9½c, New Orleans 9 7-16c. Flour—Receipts 12,100 bbls, steady with very moderate trade; sales 14,000 bbls, No. 2 $2.15 to $2.50, superfine $3.75 to $3.85, common to good $3.10 to $3.50, good to choice $3.60 to $3.80, western extra $3 to $3.25, fancy do $3.30 to $3.65, extra Ohio $3.10 to $3.30, extra St. Louis $3.10 to $3.40. Minn. extra $4.75 to $5.10, choice to double extra $5.15 to $5.50. Wheat—Receipts 3800 bush; exports 63,400 bush; spot about ½c higher, options advanced ¾c to 1c, closed firm; sales 2,800,000 bush. future; 12,000 bush, spot; No. 2 spring 91c, No. 1 white 94½c, No. 2 red Feb. 89½c to 90½c, March 90½c to 91½c, May 93½c to 94½c. Corn—Receipts 51,200 bush., shade higher; exports 191,400 bush., sales 1,446,000 bush. future, 210,000 bush. spot. No. 2 51½c to 52c, elevator, old No. 2 54c afloat, No. 2 Jan. 51½c to 51¾c, Feb. 49½c to 50¼c, May 48½c to 48c. Oats—Receipts 96,200 bush; shade higher; sales 90,000 bush future, 30,000 bush spot; No. 2 37c, mixed western 36c to 38c, white do. 39c to 44c, do. 2 Jan. 37½c, Feb. 37c to 37½c, May 37½c to 37¾c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Flour steadier and unchanged. Wheat active and strong, opening ¼c higher, advancing 1½c additional, closing 1½c higher than yesterday; sales range: January, 78½c to 80½c, February 79½c to 80½c, May 85c to 86½c, No. 2 spring 80½c. Corn firm; cash and Jan. 36½c to 36¾c, Feb. 37c, May 40½c to 40¾c. Oats firm; cash 29c to 29½c, February 29c, May 31½c to 32c. Pork closed steady; cash $10.65, to $11.00, Jan. and February $10.87½ to $11.00, closed $10.97½ to $11.00, May $11.15 to $11.32½, closing $11.27½ to $11.30. Lard firm; cash, January and February $6.12½ to $6.17½, May $6.35 to $6.37½. Boxed meats, dry salted shoulders 5½ to $4.05, short rib sides $5.35 to $5.37½, short clear sides $5.70 to $5.75. Receipts—Flour 7000 bbls, wheat 11,000 bush, corn 105,000 bush, oats 83,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 45,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 6000 bbls, wheat 1000 bush, corn 77,000 bush, oats 45,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 22,000 bush.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCH—London, Jan. 22.—Floating cargoes—Wheat steadier, corn nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steady, corn quiet. Mark Lane—Wheat slow, corn not much enquiry. Goods cargoes mixed American corn at 22s 3d was 22s; steamer cargoes, 20s 6d Feb., 20s 3d to direct ports. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat and corn nil. English markets quiet; French do. steady. Liverpool—Wheat fair enquiry; corn moderate demand. No. 1 California 6s 11d; No. 2 6s 8d; both 1d dearer. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—Spring wheat 7s to 7s 2d, red winter 7s to 7s 2d, No. 1 Cal. 6s 10d to 7s, No. 2 Cal. 6s 7d to 6s 9d. Corn, new, 4s 2d. Peas 5s 5d. Pork 51s. Lard 33s. Bacon, 29s. Tallow 29s 6s. Cheese 50s.

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We are holding a very Important Clearing Sale of all our stock of Manufactured Furs consisting of

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We carry the Finest Stock in Toronto---made on the premises and warranted. Every article has been reduced 50 to 75 per cent. to clear out by the end of January.

During next week we offer Special Reductions in a lot of Fine Mink Muffs at $5, $7.50, $10. These are very fine new muffs made this season, and is much below cost.

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Boys' Imitation Lamb Caps, 50c. and 75c.

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Robes! Robes! Piles of every kind, large Black Robes, large Grey Robes.

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A lot of Misses' Black Fur Capes, reduced to $2.50, sold all season at $4. Ladies' sizes, satin lining and quilted throughout, only $5.

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