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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1885.

The Defeat of the British Ministry.

Mr. Gladstone will now have to resign or immediately appeal to the country, unless, indeed, he declines, as he did once before, to acknowledge the home rulers as a factor in a vote of non-confidence. Twice at least before the house has given him fair warning that his policy was distasteful, but by narrow majorities has consented, on account of the criticalness of the moment, to his staying in power. A defeat on the budget in a house of 516 members by twelve votes is another matter, and the ordinary request for time for the government to consider its course, seems at the moment of writing, without, it is true, the full facts to guide us, as if it must have but one ending, and that—the resignation of Mr. Gladstone and his ministry. We were not disposed to place much stress in the report of yesterday that a serious split was threatened between the whigs and the radicals, and yet it may have had a good foundation, and the differences may possibly have led to the present defeat. The vote, however, coming upon the heels of a settlement of the trouble with Russia, and the arrival of Sir Peter Lumsden in London, is significant, and possibly implies more than appears on the surface. At present we can but wait to see what to-day shall bring forth. Mr. Gladstone, however strong he may be in the righteousness of his own course, can scarcely ignore the fact that his majority of 120 a few years ago has been transformed into a minority of twelve. One thing has been made plain within the past week, that he cannot control the discordant elements in his own party, and under such circumstances, we should say, he would consider it advisable, notwithstanding his love for and tenacity of office, to retire to his wood-chopping pursuits at Hawarden. England consented to be blinded by words when she considered the immense interests at stake regarding Russia, but the abandonment of the Soudan was perhaps the last straw that did the trick.

Concerning Cranks.

Those who understand the true inwardness of the hymns of the sacred poet, Dr. Watts, are aware that the only genuine version of a celebrated passage in the writings of that divine bard is "Whene'er I take my walks abroad, how many cranks I see." The crank is a peculiar feature of modern society, and is a development, according to the laws of evolution, from the older quack. Both the quack and the crank seek to impose on the world some form of unveracity, but the crank, unlike the quack, has the courage of his opinions, and is fortified in his battle against gods and men by a firm belief in the truth of his own particular craze. There were people who sincerely believed that brass could be turned into gold, there are people who believe in the Anglo-Israel craze and the great pyramid craze. Educated men of commonsense do not argue with the crank. Science goes calmly on her way; the world waxes in civilization and progress despite the small percentage of fools who are earnest enough in their folly to merit the name which was the bequest to society of the late Mr. Guiteau.

It is pleasant to reflect that women are never cranks. They have too complete a conception of the entirety of life to exaggerate any one detail. Their thoughts are altogether in pursuit of an objective point, whose relations extend to every situation in feminine existence, the supreme consideration of dressing more becomingly than other women. This excludes the frivolous tendency to dwell on any one particular craze, since to dress well has what Herbert Spencer would call "a multitudinous simultaneity" adapted to every phase of her ever-changing activity. Her dress is the form in which her religion expresses itself in relation to the toilets of others of her sex on Sunday, it is a main element in determining her fate in matrimony. Of course there are women cranks, but their womanhood vanishes in inverse ratio to their crankiness. Of the woman with a mission it may be said, as Charles Kingsley's Ugly Princess said of herself:

"I am not good enough for men,
And so am given to God."

They are not pleasant enough to fit in with the ordinary conditions of life, and so become unwomanly cranks. Did not the great lexicographer remark of a female preacher: "Sir, it resembles the case of a member of the canine race perambulating on stilts; the marvel is not that she does it well, but that she does it at all!"

How Poets Have Died.

The end of the great French poet, his peaceful demise, and his splendid funeral, tempts an English writer to recall the fate whereby the great lights of former times were so unceremoniously blown out. Menander, the "prince of comedy," whom the critic Quintilian eulogized, and the great Cæsar admired, was drowned; and so were Cratinus and Terence. Hesiod was murdered by his enemies; Euripides and Heraclitus were torn to pieces by dogs; and "burning Sappho" threw herself from a precipice. Hiero caused Theocritus to be strangled, and Empedocles was lost in the crater of Mount Etna. Robbers fell upon Archilochus and Ibycus, and murdered them. Æschylus, to whom somebody has been comparing Victor Hugo, perished by the fall of a tortoise; and the sweet singer Anacreon was choked with a grape stone. Seneca and Lucan were condemned to death by the tyrant Nero; Petronius also was condemned to death; while Lucretius, the greatest of philosophic poets, died from the effect of a philtre administered by his mistress. And so one might go the round of the ancient geniuses, including Socrates, Demosthenes and Bion, who died of poison, and Cicero, who fell under the prescription of the triumvirate. Even Sophocles, who died of joy, and Philemon, who died of laughter, may be reckoned to have been only a little better fated than Dante and Voltaire, who are represented to have died, the former of vexation and the latter of flattery. Taking it all in all, if the ancient genius have the best of it in the matter of undying memory, in the matter of mere outgoing the case of the modern genius is preferable.

The Mounted Police.

Whatever else may be done to remedy the state of things in the Northwest after the trouble is over, a rigid investigation must be made into the conduct of the mounted police. Had they been efficiently managed the emeute might never have gathered head, but even after actual hostilities had commenced the behavior of a large section of the force if not absolutely cowardly was at least open to that interpretation. At Duck lake the police sought shelter behind the waggons, while the brave volunteers with the gallant Capt. Moore, a man well worthy his historic name, at their head bore the brunt of the fighting and suffered a dozen times the number of casualties, although the men in uniform formed the larger part of the party. As it was at Duck lake, so it was at Prince Albert. The police had comfortable quarters, while the poor refugees did all the hard work and experienced the greatest hardships. It is very well for friends of Col. Irvine and Major Crozier to defend them and quote individual acts of bravery as proofs that they are not cowards, but the fact remains that they are either intensely selfish, a quality scarcely consistent with bravery, or lacking to an extraordinary degree in judgment and consideration. On whichever horn of the dilemma the officers referred to impale themselves, they are unworthy their positions and must be made the subjects of a courtmartial, or, failing that, a searching governmental investigation. How different is the conduct of these men to that of the brave handful of Britishers who defended Rorke's Drift! Let them reflect on that incident of the present decade, and, if they can, blush.

Frederic Harrison thinks that "in view of Russian aggression, it was hardly probable that so wily a statesman as Lord Beaconsfield would have alienated Germany, Austria, France and Turkey all at the same time." "It is difficult," he adds, "to imagine that a practical and vigorous nature like that of Lord Beaconsfield would have been guilty of the wanton and purposeless sacrifices and unintelligible vacillations we have seen committed in Egypt during the past three years." But Mr. Harrison goes on to show that the only real remedy for similar evils in the time to come is to get rid of the "British empire." He would have us, therefore, to set about dismembering forthwith—giving up here and yielding there. The theory is intelligible and simple. But before being put in practice, it luckily has to be approved of.

Talk of the steel rails scandal, about which the conservatives made so much fuss a few years ago, why, it isn't a flea-bite compared with the Suakim-Berber affair. Military experts appointed to examine the portion of the railway that has been laid (eighteen and odd miles) report that "the fish-bolts did not fit the fish-plates, the bolts being square while the plates were intended for round bolts." For the rest a large percentage of the fish-bolts were missing, and the most of those used were old, as were also the rails and material generally. The square bolts, the round holes, the weak spikes, and the worn out rails were bad enough. But here is something worse. Says a correspondent, writing under date of May 18: "There lie now off Suakim, in the anchorage, 28 transports, having on board 130 miles of railway rolling stock complete, and, I believe, the Berber railway station. The problem is, how to get this great fleet relieved of its cargo. Some of it is to be shot on shore at Suakim and then sold, if possible; while it is proposed to carry other portions of it to Suez and elsewhere." Were it to be cast wholesale into the sea, Mr. Gladstone's government would scarcely be discredited thereby. For a government which can invade a country, slay its inhabitants by the tens of thousands, lay railways to be torn up again, and, after carrying a fleet's load of material there, boldly proclaim that it is to be carried away again—a government which can do those things ought certainly to be able to do anything with impunity.

The city council, with thirty-one members present, occupied the whole of four hours last night in accomplishing—nothing. After passing the reports of the various committees, and ordering the accounts to be paid, the council became obstinate at the last minute and refused to adopt its own report. Consequently no more was accomplished than if there had been no meeting at all.

Col. Williams and His Men.

Editor World: In your to-day's issue is a letter from some bilious person, signing himself Reader, in which he "goes for" Col. Williams because he did his duty in issuing a regimental order congratulating his men after Batoche. If enterprising newspaper correspondents who are in the field, and who know the merits of the case, obtain access to Col. Williams' "order book," and copy the orders, that is no fault of the gallant colonel's. Reader must wear green spectacles. Is he annoyed because Col. Williams and his men "took the bun" at Batoche? Is he annoyed because our troops defeated the rebels? Is he the man who inspired the attack on Col. Williams when it was announced that that brave officer was to proceed to the Northwest? He asks why similar productions are not forthcoming from Col. Grassett or Major McKeand. Perhaps the reason is that Col. Williams was at the head of both his own regiment and all other troops entering Batoche; perhaps because, being next in command to Gen. Middleton at Batoche, and the senior officer in charge, he thought fit to congratulate his men; perhaps because, in addition to being a statesman, a gentleman and a soldier, he is also a scholar and knew how to pen a congratulatory despatch; perhaps because, being an experienced officer, it was a duty he owed his men to congratulate them. All other great victors as well as Col. Williams have done so. General Middleton did, and Reader did not wax wroth about it.

Reader may rest assured Col. Williams knows his duty, both as a soldier and a gentleman, and will not fail to do it in every case. If green spectacled people take offence at his regimental orders, let them blame the correspondents—all men of intelligence—for sending them. Col. Williams has nothing to do with it.

LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Against Rosedale Annexation.

Editor World: The question of annexing East Rosedale is coming again before the city council. The principal promoters of the movement are the large holders of unsold property who have invested money in the bridges which span the ravines, and the roads and other improvements which have opened up for sale property which otherwise would be of little value except for farming purposes. The main object of this agitation for annexation is the expectation the city will repay the cost of these improvements, which have enhanced the value of the property—and were made with that object.

On the other hand, I believe the majority of the older residents in Rosedale, who purchased and built several years ago and whose property has doubtless increased in value with the general increase natural to any improving locality are unwilling to pay the enormously increased taxation, for which they do not see any corresponding benefit. The three great arguments used in favor of annexation are water, fire and police.

Doubtless a water supply would be a great benefit. Individually I prefer my own well water to the city supply, and an extra tank or two about one's premises will supply plenty of soft water under ordinary circumstances. If the city annex Rosedale they must refund the sum expended in private mains, and if they carry out the objects of the annexationists pay nearly $80,000 for bridges, etc., which really increase only the value of the property north of the second bridge. Surely it would not be a great stretch of generosity for the city to continue to supply east Rosedale with water at double rates, and it would certainly suit the pockets of the Toronto ratepayers who, if Rosedale were annexed, would anyhow be the losers, owing to the necessary expenditure required. Yorkville has not hitherto been a source of revenue. As regards fire, when I can insure at 90c. for three years, the risk does not warrant having my taxes increased six fold and having to pay for local improvements as well, when, with the exception of water, Mr. Badgerow's bill gives to the township the power to obtain everything required without paying in addition 18 mills on the dollar. As regards police—who, except at lacrosse matches, has ever seen a policeman north of the ravine?

The benefit to Toronto of such a beautiful suburb as Rosedale is very great, and the large number of artizans and their families who stroll over on Sundays and holidays is a proof how thoroughly it is appreciated. If East Rosedale were incorporated, one effect would be that those who have purchased homesteads for themselves and their children after them would be unable, owing to the enormously increased taxation, to keep up their present large gardens, and the land would be cut up in small lots for building purposes, and the beauty and usefulness of East Rosedale as a healthy suburb would cease. When the city itself does not desire annexation and will make no special terms whatever, are they prepared to make the large outlay referred to in the interests, not of the city ratepayers, but of the land speculators of Rosedale? It is most unfair that the smaller holders of land should be forced against their will and consent into an arrangement which will increase taxation and give no corresponding benefit, which the act referred to will not afford, as it must be borne in mind that if annexed, in addition to the 18 mills or thereabouts, the cost of sewerage, roads, sidewalks, etc., would fall on the property owners.

Rosedale, June 8. FAIR PLAY.

—Those who suffer from dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, headache or any irregular action of the stomach and liver should at once resort to the use of Burdock Blood Bitters. 246

A Newspaper with No Editor.

From the Boston Herald.

La Correspondencia (The Correspondence) of Madrid, Spain, has the largest circulation of any paper published at the capital. Everybody reads it, and from the universality of its perusal it is facetiously called the "Spanish Night-cap," because no one is supposed to have gone to bed without having read it entirely through. And it must be read through, for it is the most extraordinary hodgepodge and ollapodrida ever printed as a newspaper. It is a newspaper rather than a paper of opinion. The staff consists of a dozen bright reporters and no editor. The reporters scour the capital and pick up every item of interest, cabinet resignations, the accident to your washerwoman, the illness of the king, the latest earthquake news, the price of eggs, the opening of a new cafe, a Carlist rising in the north, the burglary of a shop, an excursion party's adventures in the mountains, the latest club scandal, the running away of a horse, a convention of wine merchants, everything, in fact, that occurs and can be put in print. This is La Correspondencia. The reporters bring in their news like so many bees coming home honey laden. They put their copy, written at the clubs or hastily pencilled in memorandum books on the streets, into a black leather bag at the office. When the composing room runs out of copy to set the foreman goes to the black bag and helps himself to a handful of manuscript. It is all set and all printed without any regard to order or typographical display. You read it because you know that in its crowded columns is everything of note occurring at the capital. You read every line, for, if you skip at all, the very bit of news you want may be the one skipped. The circulation of this paper is rated at 200,000 daily, and on occasion at 300,000. It is the vivid portrait of Madrid life; the doings of the world of Spain are pictured in its pages. Nothing is too small, nothing too great for the reporters of La Correspondencia. It is the ideal newspaper composed of news pure and simple.

The Cats of Old England.

From London Truth.

Cats ought to be taxed. The dog tax has not only enriched the exchequer, but it has raised the breed and condition of the dog. The prowling cat is no more respectable than the prowling dog. At present the multiplication of cats and their outcast state lays them open to all kinds of sickening cruelty and neglect. The dog tax is seven and sixpence. In my opinion every one who keeps a cat should pay at least half a crown a year. The tax on a million cats only—and that is far below the mark—would thus bring in £125,000 a year.

A Georgia man has paid for a farm with the melons off it, to say nothing of the struggling young doctors he has firmly established in business.

Rev. Wm. Stout, of Wiarton, was afflicted with a terrible scrofulous abscess for 23 years. Cured by Burdock Blood Bitters after the best medical skill had failed. 246

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A Depressed Business Outlook in Various Parts of the American Continent.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The past week, as recorded in special telegrams to Bradstreet's, shows an increased depression in general trade. The stoppage of the iron mills at the west cannot fail to act as a further drag on trade. The volume of merchandise moved is not large. The demand for fall goods is below anticipations and in transportation circles freight rates are lower than ever. From Chicago to New York 10c. per 100 lbs. for grain represents a loss. Lake freights are as low as ever before and yet tonnage and cars lie idle. The demand for the produce does not exist even at the very low cost of delivery. The banks at eastern and western centres continue to accumulate funds. Interest rates at the interior are lower than ever before, and in still other ways there are evidences of accumulating idle commercial machinery. The industrial situation is complicated by the strike or lockout of 60,000 employes of western iron mills, principally at Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Chicago, Joliet, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Detroit. There are reliable reports of renewed cutting of coal prices, and it is notorious that the anthracite coal trade is in greater straits than it has been before for eight years. Demand is light and pressure to sell has cut profits to the minimum. The cotton market has been quite dull, spots closing at 10¼c., against 10 15-16c last week, and futures an average of 10 points lower than on May 29. The dullness of the Liverpool market and the encouraging outlook for the new cotton crop in this country were the visible factors in depression. Eastern wool markets are quiet. At the interior there is some excitement and prices are stronger. The new clip has not arrived at the east and lots of old on hand are small. The report is current at the east that the Texas and territorial wool clips are 25 per cent. short. The dry goods market is noticeably dull and jobbers do not express any reasonable hope for any improvement during the month. At Boston the volume of dry goods, staple lines, which has been disposed of during the past season, is said to be of fair proportions, but there is much complaint as to prices realized. The inference is made that the discounts to the trade exceed the rates commonly reported. The breadstuffs market opened lower, but reacted and became stronger again on renewed reports of short crops, particularly from Kansas, together with a growing belief that wheat is cheap at current figures with a probable shortage of 125,000,000 bushels from the total of 1884. The export demand is very light, and even speculative trading has diminished. The spring wheat crop is progressing finely and is up six or eight inches, with favoring conditions. The Pacific coast wheat crop now promises to be about 12,000,000 short of 1884. The first carload of California wheat has reached San Francisco, the earliest on record, and a sample lot sold at $1.42½. There is no reported improvement in the prospect for wheat in Illinois, Indiana or Ohio. The movement of grocery staples has been fair. Sugar is weak and lower. Coffee is barely steady. Dairy products are depressed and at times almost panicky.

MONDAY, June 8.

Consols opened 99 9-16, closed 99 11-16.

Paris, 2.30 p.m.—Rentes 82f. 5c.; 5 p.m., 82f. 15c.

Sterling exchange in New York 4.87 and 4.88.

There were 162 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 161 the preceding week, and with 182, 148 and 130 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 85 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5000. Canada had 25, an increase of 4.

The New York stock market was very dull to-day and weak in spots, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy being an exception, as it was on Saturday, being strong, and opened ½ higher at 122⅞, closed at the highest, 123, on sales of 3600. New York Central opened ½ lower at 82⅝, touched 82 and 82¼, closed 82⅛; sales 4100. Lackawanna opened ½ lower at 100⅞, touched 99⅞, and 100⅞, closed 100⅞; sales 23,400. Erie 2d's opened ½ lower at 42⅞, the highest, closed the lowest, 46⅞. Lake Shore opened unchanged at 51⅞, closed 51⅛; sales 1700. Northwest opened ½ lower at 93⅛, touched 93 and 93⅞, closed 93⅞. sales 14,600. Omaha opened ½ higher at 19⅞, closed 18⅞; sales 900. Omaha preferred opened unchanged at 69, closed at the lowest ever recorded, 66; sales 900. Pacific Mail opened ½ lower at 53⅞, touched 53⅞ and 53, closed 53⅛; sales 12,500. St. Paul opened ½ lower at 65⅞, closed at the lowest same last summer, 64⅞; sales 22,900. Union Pacific opened unchanged at 52⅞, touched 52⅞ and 52⅞, closed 52⅞; sales 10,100. Western Union opened ⅛ lower at 59⅞, closed 60⅛; sales 1900.

Canadian Pacific shares in London were firm at 40.

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were light and prices in most cases nominal. There were only 800 bushels of wheat, which sold at 88c for spring and fall, and at 75c to 76½c for goose. Barley is nominal at 55c to 58c, and oats would have brought 38c to 39c. Peas are nominal at 65c, and rye at 68c to 70c. Hay in limited supply, and steady; eight or ten loads sold at $12.50 to $15 for clover, and $16 to $20 for timothy. Straw steady; one load selling at $11 a ton. Hogs unchanged at $6.25 to $6.50. Beef, $4.00 to $5.50 for forequarters and $7.00 to $9.00 for hindquarters. Mutton, carcass, $8.00 to $9.00.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Sales June 8.

MORNING BOARD.

15 Bank of Montreal (5, 10)	189½
50 Ontario bank	104½
10 Merchants bank	110½
10 Federal bank	98½
10 " "	99
1 " "	99
20 " " (reported)	96½
2 Bank of Hamilton	119
25 Hamilton Provident	127

AFTERNOON BOARD.

5 Ontario bank	104½

Toronto Stocks at the Close.

Bank of Montreal, sellers, 190; Ontario, 105½, 104¾; Toronto 177½, 176; Merchants 111, 110; Commerce 122½, 121¾; Imperial 124½, 123½; Federal 96½, 55¾; Dominion buyers, 191; Standard, buyers, 113; Hamilton 120, 118; Western Assurance 89, 88; Consumers' Gas, buyers, 154; Northwest Land 39s, 37½c; Western Canada, buyers, 190; Imperial S. and Invest 110½, 109.

Montreal Stocks Closed.

3.40 p.m.—Bank of Montreal 190, 189½; Ontario 105, 104; Molsons, offered, 114; Toronto 177, 175¾; Banque Jacques Cartier, offered, 58; Merchants 110¾. Union 60, 42¾; Commerce 122¾, 122; Montreal Tel. 122, 121; Richelieu 57¾, 57; Passenger 115¼, 114½; Gas 182, 181¾; Northwest Land 38s., 37s.

SALES.—Morning Board — 90 Bank of Montreal at 189¾; 25 Ontario at 104½; 200 Merchants at 110½; 24 Commerce at 122½; 25 City Passenger at 115. Afternoon Board—60 Bank of Montreal at 189½; 4 Merchants at 110½, 24 at 110½; 75 Gas at 181¾, 175 at 182.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, June 8.—Flour—Receipts 900 brls. Sales none reported. Market quiet and prices without decided change. Patents $4.75 to $5; superior extra $4.40 to $4.50, extra superfine, $4.30 to $4.40; spring extra, $4.25 to $4.30; superfine, $4 to $4.15; strong bakers', $4.50 to $5; fine, $3.90 to $4; middlings, $3.60 to $3.70; pollards, $3.25 to $3.50; Ontario bags, $2 to $2.10; city bags, $2.40 to $2.45. Grain—Wheat nominal; red winter, 86c to 86c; white, 85c to 86c; spring, 84c to 85c. Corn 60c to 61c. Peas, 72c to 80c. Oats, 36c to 37c. Barley, 50c to 55c. Rye, 72c to 74c. Oatmeal, $4.50 to $4.75. Cornmeal, $2.90 to $3. Provisions — Pork, $14 to $14.50. Lard, 9½c to 10c. Bacon, 11c to 12c. Hams, 11c to 12c. Cheese, 4½c to 5½c. Butter — Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 14c to 16c; western, 13c to 14c; old stock, 6c to 12c; Eggs, 12½c.

OSWEGO, June 8.—Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 73c; No. 3 extra Canada at 72c.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 10 11-16, Orleans 10¾. Flour—Receipts 26,000 brls.; strongly in buyers' favor; sales 13,000 brls.; good to choice $4 to $4.25, Western extra $4.15 to $4.60, extra Ohio $3.85 to $5.10, Minnesota extra $4.75 to $5.60, double extra $5.10 to $5.60, rest unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 305,000 bush.; spot heavy; spring stock ½c to 3c lower, options closed firm, higher; sales 4,016,000 bush., future, 120,000 bush. spot; exports 59,000 bush.; No 2 spring 92½c to 94c; No. 2 red 91.00½, June, $1.02½ July, No. 1 red state $1.08½, No. 1 white $1. Rye, barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn — Receipts 103,000 bush.; firm, shade higher; sales 765,000 bush. future, 151,000 bush. spot; exports 450,000 bush., No 2 53½c to 53¾c cash and June. Oats — Receipts 111,000 bush. lower; sales 195,000 bush. future, 140,000 bush. spot; No. 2 38c to 39½c cash, 38½c June, mixed western 38c. to 40c, white state 41c to 48c. Hay weak at 90c to 95c. Hops and coffee unchanged. Sugar, quiet, standard A 8½c to 8¾c, cut loaf and crushed 7½c, granulated 6 11-16c to 7½c. Molasses, rice and petroleum unchanged. Tallow, potatoes, eggs, pork, beef, cut meats and middles unchanged. Lard higher at $6.80 to $6.90. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled, closing ¼c over Saturday; June closed at 83½c, July 90½c, August 92½c. 2 spring 83½c to 83½c. Corn strong, shade higher; cash 36½c to 46½c, June closed 46½c, July 46½c. Oats firm; cash 33½c to 33½c, June 33½c, July 33½c. Rye quiet; No. 2 65c to 66c. Barley nominal. Pork stronger; cash $10.50 to $10.55, July $10.37½ to $10.40, August $10.67½ to $10.70. Lard stronger; cash $6.60 to $6.62½, June $6.60, July $6.62½ to $6.65. Boxed meats firm unchanged. Whisky firm. Receipts—Flour 7000 brls., wheat 52,000 bush., corn 257,000 bush., oats 147,000 bush., rye 4000 bush., barley 7000 bush. Shipments—Flour 11,000 brls., wheat 22,000 bush., corn 506,000 bush., oats 187,000 bush., rye 3000 bush., barley 4000 bush.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Spring wheat, 6s 10d to 7s 1d; red winter, 7s to 7s 2d; No. 1 California, 6s 10d to 7s; No. 2 California, 6s 6d to 6s 8d. Corn, 4s 7d. Peas, 5s 3d. Pork, 57s. Lard, 32s 9d. Bacon, long clear, 27s; short clear 28s 6d. Tallow 31s 6d. Cheese, 38s. Wheat dull, no demand; supply good. Corn steady, poor demand. Cotton market dull; uplands 5¾d, Orleans 5 15-17d.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCHES:—London, June 8.—Floating cargoes—Wheat and maize steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steady, maize firm. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize quiet. Mixed American maize prompt, 22s 6d to 22s 9d, was 22s 6d. English and French country markets quiet. Weather in England very wet. Liverpool—Spot wheat quiet, maize rather easier. Paris—Wheat and flour quite steady.

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SACKS AND QUARTER SACKS.
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By order of the Board,
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.
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