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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1885.

THE WORLD ON THE ISLAND.

Cottagers and Boarders can now have their papers delivered on the Island in good time. Leave orders at the office.

Mr. Gladstone's Resignation.

Accounts of the vote which caused Mr. Gladstone's resignation are now to hand by mail; and they confirm the impression that the late ministry really wanted to be defeated. Divided as they were among themselves, they wished to put upon their opponents, for a while, the burden of a very difficult situation. Get the tories to try their hand at government, and fail; then the liberals would come back again with colors flying, and probably better united as a party. Why, it has been asked, did ministers take no special pains to call up their supporters to the house, when the vote was impending? Why allow themselves to be defeated by twelve, when on a straight party vote they should have had a majority of fifty or more?

The answer given by the London correspondent of the New York Tribune is that they courted defeat. The prime minister is the only or almost the only minister who regrets it, and he regrets it not because he wanted to stay in office, but because he could not bear to be beaten on a budget. He is the greatest of modern financiers. Much of his fame came to him from his budgets and budget speeches. This, to be sure, is not primarily his budget, but Mr. Childers'. Still no man doubts that it was settled by Mr. Gladstone; it was of his deciding, and it is a bitter thing to him to go out because he could not bring the house to accept his scheme of finance. He may feel almost as keenly the humiliation that springs from defeat on an issue so paltry—a great ministry with a great record behind it, great services mingled though they be with great disasters and incredible blunders, laying down power at the bidding of the brewers. Once more the continent echoes with the cry that after all the thing England cares most for is beer. England could forgive the death of Gordon, the fall of Khartoum, the general muddle in Egypt, the concessions to Germany, the surrender to Russia. But an extra tax on beer brings to the ground the government which had survived all these disasters. The same writer says:

> But Mr. Gladstone's colleagues are not of Mr. Gladstone's mind. I have been waiting you for, for the past three days of them were, in the swearing phrase which here is in everybody's mouth, riding for a fall. The wish to retire is of old date, and it has grown stronger and stronger as the proof of dissension within and discontent without became week by week more plain. I must defer to another letter an account of some of the causes which led men to this mood. All I can say now (June 10) is that it existed. If you suppose ministers meet their fate in melancholy, you are wholly mistaken. You have only to read Sir Charles Dilke's speech last night at the city liberal club to see how rejoiced he is at the result. But it is not a case for mere inference. There is the most abundant and most positive testimony to the fact that this collapse of the cabinet is a delight to the cabinet itself. I saw enough of it yesterday to hang them all if it were but a hanging matter—or, to be accurate, to hang half a dozen of them. The parts of victor and vanquished were reversed. It was the tories who went about London with long faces and perplexed expressions. It was the liberals, and above all the liberal ministers, whose crests hope elevated and joy brightened. There are many reasons for this singular transformation scene, some of them on the surface, some less obvious, but all well worth a moment's study.

It may be a question whether the liberal leaders who were so jubilant then over the expected trouble they were making for the tories, will be as well pleased now that the Marquis of Salisbury, by the help of the queen, has actually succeeded in getting a government together. Formerly the liberals had this advantage, that they favored a liberal policy for Ireland, while the conservatives were, or were supposed to be, in favor of repression. But now the conservative leader, apparently determined to make the best of a bad situation, makes it known that he, too, has dropped coercion for good. And where now, pray, is the difference between the two parties on the Irish question? Within two weeks it has disappeared, gone out of sight, and can no longer be counted on as a difficulty working to the advantage of the radicals and the disadvantage of the tories. It may be that "riding for a fall" is not now considered as good strategy on the political course as it was a week or two ago.

The Treaty of Windsor.

A temporary agreement, of a rather very indefinite character, has been entered into by Gladstone and Salisbury, at the queen's command. It is to be known in history as the treaty of Windsor. What the treaty really amounts to, and how it is to be observed, will appear by-and-by.

The treaty will have served a good purpose if only it leads to a fair fight between the two parties a few months hence in the new constituencies. While conservatives may well feel dubious of the result—to them—by bringing in two million new voters, the liberals ought to feel quite sure of carrying the day. It is, however, by no means clear that they are as confident as all that. Who knows what sort of an election trap the tories may spring upon the country, all of a sudden? They may actually propose a return to protection—that is—limited protection, of a certain kind. Already it is said that their leaders are giving serious consideration to more than one proposal for a moderate duty on wheat. The income tax has been mounting up recently, and the question upon which the late government elected to take a soft fall was one of revenue—it was on the still higher taxation of beer and spirits. Observe all the time that, while in England home income and home production are taxed most unmercifully, foreign productions competing with home industry pay no tax at all. It may well be doubted whether this unfairness is really in harmony with the avowed principles of free trade. The approaching election contest will surely be a most exciting one; let us hope that while it is pending there will be no rumors of wars abroad to disturb public attention.

The Globe on the Fishery Question.

The Globe is trying to rouse itself up to a fever of indignation on the fishery question. Sir John is blundering fearfully in the matter, and is giving the country away at a tremendous rate. Still, the thing does not seem to "take" with the public, and the Globe's chances of being able to set Lake Ontario on fire look rather slim. We fear it must be added that it does not take even down by the sea, where the people are specially interested in the fishery question. It is not very clear, indeed, why the people of Ontario need trouble themselves very much over this business of the fisheries. It concerns the people of Nova Scotia most of all, and next after them the people of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Sir Ambrose Shea, acting for Newfoundland, and, as is tolerably certain, with a sub commission to act for Canada to a limited extent, has made some progress in negotiations looking towards reciprocity in fishery matters only. For want of a better name, let us call this maritime reciprocity, at least for the present. This appears to be all that Newfoundland cares about; and perhaps it may go a good way with our own maritime provinces, too. At all events we of Ontario need not get into a fury of indignation about it until we hear what our friends down by the salt water have to say on the subject.

The American duties on fish take effect again on July 1; and this is outrageous, says the Globe. Well, for that matter, so do ours; though the privilege of catching fish remains as before, for the rest of this season. The situation does not appear to be a desperate one, after all, and we dare say the country will live through it.

The Scott Act.

The recent Scott act contests in Middlesex, Lincoln and Perth, taken into connection with previous contests, have a significance which is unmistakeable. In the first two counties no opposition was offered the act; a general paralysis affected its opponents and few citizens had the moral courage to stand up and face the spirit of intolerance which recent occurrences make it only too obvious, is the natural outcome of the movement. The result has repeated the history of the Scott act contests of the past twelve months. An organized minority, cloaking its tyrannical zeal with the assumed sanction of religious zeal, has secured sweeping majorities over an unorganized majority of the electors. Timid opponents have remained at home, fearful of incurring the animosity of vehement and dogmatic Scott act advocates, and those who have gone to the poles have been outnumbered.

In Perth a few leading and respected citizens, though only at the last moment, had the courage to stem the tide, which, unopposed, would have swept the country and placed even that county, which contains several German townships, amongst what are called the banner Scott act counties? The hope was not a bright one to the few who faced it, but it was thought Stratford might be saved and the majority over the whole county reduced to below a thousand.

The Liberal Temperance union thus aided by a few citizens of Perth, undertook a week's fight, and though too late to effect organization to canvas and bring out votes, or even to reach the ears of more than a few thousand of the electors, the effect was significant. Instead of an expected majority of over a thousand, the Scott act party was left in a minority of 184. Ten days longer of the liberal temperance crusade and the anti-Scott act majority would have swelled to many times those figures, notwithstanding the dozens of Scott act orators, lay and clerical, American and Canadian, who had for months been using pulpit and platform.

The example of Perth should encourage other counties to resist the Scott act tyranny. The liquor traffic cannot get a fair hearing in the present state of the prohibition frenzy, and is open to the objection that it has selfish interests to serve. The public have really a greater stake in the issue, and the resistance should be that of public spirited citizens. Let a few such in each county lead, and they will find ample support and an almost certain victory. Were counties in which the Scott act is to be submitted to follow the example of Perth, at a little sooner than that county, the days of Scott act victories would be ended.

A False Alarm.

Some people are very much alarmed about certain clauses which it is proposed to add to the inland revenue act, making it compulsory that spirits be kept for a certain time before being allowed to go into consumption. This, it is said, would give a monopoly to the existing distilleries, of which there are five only, and all in Ontario. No new distilleries would be started, and the monopoly would be established.

We beg to ask this question: Suppose that the dominion government should propose legislation calculated to cause *more* distilleries to be started, would the objectors be any better pleased? We venture to reply: No; by a jugful.

The simple truth of the matter is that high *excise* duties on any home manufacture tend to run it into a monopoly. When the excise on whisky was only three cents or thereabouts, there were over a hundred distilleries in Ontario. Now, with the duty at a dollar, there are only five. When the policy of putting an excise duty on petroleum was adopted, the effect was to clean out nearly all the small refiners, and to throw the business into the hands of a few. To the extent that there is monopoly in the distilling business to-day in Canada, it is due to our partial adoption of the free trade principle of taxing home production. However, here we are going away from the present point, which is this: Will the objectors to the proposed amendments come out honestly and manfully, and say that they want more distilleries established, and that the dominion government should bring in legislation with a view to this end?

During the last few months we have repeatedly taken occasion to say that the crisis of the time would be sure to bring out this among other results—an unwonted pressure of the power of the crown upon parliament. A cable despatch now says that the end of the deadlock confirms the reality and potency of the queen's interference, and that even the radicals now admit that the throne is still a part of the British government.

The national government ought to have the power, and it ought to have the will, too, to render impossible the occurrence of such an outrage as was brought to light in Montreal the other day. On Sunday morning nearly a hundred Italians arrived there from New York, utterly destitute. A man who gave his name as Joseph Filen was got hold of, and on being questioned admitted that he had brought them on, at an expense to himself of $400. As he could speak but very little English, and told a large variety of stories, it was hard to make out the true state of the case. He said that the men had been at work on a contract in New York, but being troubled with mosquitoes they had stopped work. He then went to Toronto and tried to get work for them, but failing in this he returned to New York and brought the whole gang to Montreal at a personal expense, he claimed, of $400. On being asked why he did not supply them with food, he said that he had only four dollars, but on a threat being made to look him up, he produced upwards of $40 and a gold watch and chain valued at $125. Both the money and watch were kept as a guarantee that he would appear before the police magistrate Monday morning to see if some steps could not be taken to compel him and his compatriots to leave the city. So says the Gazette.

MIDWEEK TOPICS.

The talk of Mr. Mowat going to Ottawa to take the place of Mr. Blake as leader of the opposition is all poppycock. The little premier fits the hole which he now fills; at Ottawa he would be lost in Mr. Blake's shoes. A more efficient deal would be to spare Hardy, Pardee and Fraser, or any of them, from the Ontario cabinet, and try them as assistants of Mr. Blake.

* * * *

Mr. Blake is a parliamentarian; he may yet prove to have the qualities of a statesman; but he is certainly not a politician, nor has he any politicians about him. He is surrounded by rhapsodists, cranks and lobbyists. The three men named above are politicians first of all, and very fair parliamentarians as well. They would be of immense use to Mr. Blake in the house out of the house and on the stump.

* * * *

Supposing Sir Charles Tupper was recalled to the house of commons, who would be the best man to put up against him? Christopher Finlay Fraser undoubtedly is in good health. His knowledge of public works, his aptitude in debate, his fire, his ability to enthuse his friends would make him a powerful rival of the knight of Cumberland.

* * * *

Instead of looking to Ottawa, Mr. Mowat, it is fair to imagine, is rather looking toward an early retirement. It is said by his friends that Mr. Ross of the educational department would be willing to try the job of running Ontario politics if Mr. Mowat retired and some of his other colleagues were translated to Ottawa!

* * * *

The Canadian Pacific is improving many ways. Gen. Van Horne has infused energy into every department and has all the officers under him on the qui vive to make business, to render the public service, to push the fortunes of the road. The volume of passenger and freight traffic is steadily increasing. The roadbed, bridges, equipment, train management, are all in a first class state of efficiency.

* * * *

In a few weeks the entire main line will have been built, peace now prevails in the Northwest, the additional grant from parliament is likely to be voted, and look at it in what light you choose it has yet to be demonstrated that the building of the road has been a bad investment for the country at large. That is the broad general ground from which this great enterprise is to be judged.

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Of that unfortunate rebellion now closing in the Northwest there is this to be said: It has proved as a valuable cement in binding the confederated provinces still more closely together. ST. IAN.

Flower Thieves.

Editor World: Kindly call attention to the depredations caused by some ruffianly creatures, young and old, who are in the habit of stealing flowers from gardens they pass. This is becoming a nuisance and must be put a stop to by some one being made an example of. Some of those who do this would be much astonished at being called thieves, but such they are, and mean, sneaking thieves at that. The police have been notified to be on the watch for and to arrest criminals of this sort. FLOWER GARDEN.

The Fine Points of Barrie.

Editor World: The visitor to Barrie during the summer months can hardly fail to admire the charming situation of the town and its picturesque surroundings. From its prettily wooded hills can be seen the blue mountains in the far distance and varied scenery between, and looking across the blue waters of its beautiful bay can be seen a landscape worthy of an artist's dream. Its streets and avenues are wide and varied, and handsome residences here and there adorn commanding and well selected sites. However, the visitor must also notice and be struck with the liberty allowed to the bovine tribe. Cows appear to have the freedom of the town, and are to be seen at all corners of the streets, sometimes looking wistfully into a green grocer's shop, at other times joining the ladies, to their dismay, in viewing the latest display of bonnets in a shop window. Cows, cows, cows—always present to view in the Barrie streets—can be seen grazing or lying down, on the double or marching slowly in fours, in skirmishing order or in file, or again biding their time near the garden gate. The parks of course are open to their daily rambles; nor is shelter there wanting to these municipal pets, as in a pretty little park in the east end may be seen an unsightly cowhouse or shed which the council, in their cowish taste or consideration, allow to stand as the prominent feature of the park. It may improve rural scenery to have a cow and calf to the fore, and in the country the lowing of a calf or the ding of the cow-bell is not out of place; but in the streets of a town the accompaniments of the barnyard are not in order or desirable. Surely the Barrie council must know that they have power to abate this nuisance, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of the town, that they will at once do so. I address this letter to you, knowing that your paper is extensively read and favorably known in Barrie as well as elsewhere. June 21, 1885. OBSERVER.

The Murder (?) of Riel.

Editor World: It seems a pity that the space of your paper should be taken up with such a letter as that of J. V. Frazier on the subject of the "murder" of Riel. Mr. Frazier denies that Riel is a traitor or a rebel and then says he was "fighting to keep from starvation." Supposing the latter statement to be true he must have been a citizen of Canada, and in taking up arms against the country, if he was not a rebel, in the name of common sense, what was he? But he was not "fighting to keep off starvation!" He was a citizen of the United States, and one who was granted a free pardon from the Canadian government ten years ago for other murders of which he was the cause. In gratitude for the leniency of the government he came back, at the request doubtless of many disaffected halfbreeds who may have had cause for complaint, but not of armed rebellion, and fomented and stirred up the waters of strife and the bitter feeling against the government which existed on account of grievances real or fancied.

The rebellion began. Did Riel ever show himself "a man?" as J. V. F. asserts. No! "Unless you stop firing I'll shoot the prisoners," was Riel's message to Middleton at Batoche—and he was only prevented from so doing by the quickness with which he was put to flight, and the celerity with which he required to save himself. As soon as the battle of Batoche was fought and won, and in spite of his oft-repeated declaration that he would never surrender, but would fight to the end, what does he do? Delivers himself to Middleton, and leaves his followers—those whom he had led into this plight by his big words, promises and pledges—to take care of themselves. Verily he is a man; but from such men, good Lord deliver us. "Bah! this talk of mercy on such a creature is the veriest twaddle and humbug. Are the lives of our brave volunteers to be counted as nought?

Are the millions of dollars that have been spent in quelling the rebellion to be disregarded? In what does his crime differ from other murderers except in its wholesale nature? J. V. F. says there will be a rebellion if Riel is murdered. Then let me inform J. V. F. that Riel will not be murdered. He will be executed—tried and condemned to be hanged or shot for a series of the greatest crimes that have ever disgraced the annals of the country, and amid the general execration of a loyal and law-abiding people. NIBBS.

Catholics and Intemperance.

Editor World: A letter in your issue of to-day would seem to appear as an exposition of Catholic thought on the liquor question. Allow me to present another phase of Catholic thought on the subject. It seems to me that his letter rests on two ideas.

First, that intemperance is not a cause of crime; and secondly, that the catholic church does not teach prohibition. In regard to the first, allow me to quote from the pastoral of the bishops of Ireland in council assembled. They say that liquor has rendered more people (in Ireland) homeless than ever did the crowbar brigade in the worst days of eviction, and made more widows and orphans than did the famine. During the Father Matthew temperance agitation in Ireland the jails and prisons were half empty, and some they had to close, which fact speaks volumes.

His second assertion, that the Catholic church does not teach prohibition, is the assertion of a fact that no one denies; but what I do deny is the inference drawn from it that because she does not teach it therefore it is wrong. The church was established and perpetuated by moral means, and therefore has no power to use other means. The church of old condemned heresy. Did she enforce her condemnation? No; it was not her province. The laws of the land then stepped in and said, the offence is an offence against the established law of the land, and it is our business to enforce the laws. The present is an analogous case. The question has gone beyond the scope of moral suasion, and it rests with the state to curb its rage or destroy it. Bishop Keane of Richmond says that how a Catholic could in any way help on the evil or be bribed at any price to harness himself to this demon engine of desolation, and help it onward in its horrid course is to him a mystery beyond all solution. The bare facts of the case ought to create among the Catholics a hatred of the vice and everything that tends to produce or maintain it. Bishop Irelands says that he who loves God and loves souls as God wishes him to love them, must be the unrelenting enemy of intemperance, of all that leads to intemperance, of all that is allied with intemperance. The archbishop of Quebec affixed his imprimateur to copies of the Scott act to be distributed in Quebec. Bishop Spalding of Peoria favors prohibition, and the great movement of the Catholic total abstinence society of the United States is a moral boycotting of the saloons and saloon keepers. Canada has as yet not reached the bottom of liquor degradation, but "a stitch in time saves nine." A CATHOLIC.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, June 23.

Consols opened 99½, closed 99 7 16.

New York—Oil opened 81⅞, closed 83½ bid, highest 83⅞, lowest 81⅞.

Sterling exchange in New York declined ½ for both long bills and demand to $4.85½ and $4.86½.

Canadian Pacific shares in London, 41.

The receipts of grain to-day were moderate, and prices firm. About 800 bushels of wheat offered at 88½c to 90c for fall and spring, and 76c to 76½ for goose. Oats steady, with sales of 200 bushels at 37c. One load of barley sold at 56c, and one of peas at 64c. Hay in fair supply and prices steady; thirty loads sold at $10 to $13 a ton for timothy. Straw sold at $10 to $13 a ton for bundled and at $7 for loose, with receipts of ten loads. Hogs unchanged, at $6.50. Beef, $4 to $5.50 for forequarters, and $8 to $10 for hindquarters. Mutton, carcase, $8.00 to $9.00.

The price of butter on the market to-day—Pound rolls was from 13c to 14c; hen eggs from 12c to 15½c per dozen, and duck eggs 20c. New potatoes are still scarce, and held at fancy prices.

The local stock market to-day was featureless. The transactions only amounted to 54 shares. Imperial bank sold for 10 shares at 116½. The other sales were 14 Farmers L. and Savings (new stock) at 102, and 30 Dominion Telegraph at 87.

Visible supply—Chicago computation: wheat 41,188,076 bush., increase 309,956 bush.; corn 4,868,751 bush., increase 187,310 bush.; oats 3,117,758 bush., increase 678,257 bush. New York computation: wheat 37,330,400 bush., decrease 400,000; corn 5,906,297 bush., increase 432,548 bush.; oats 3,759,449 bush., increase 508,135 bush.

The New York stock market was irregular throughout the day, and lower for a short time after the opening. New York Central opened unchanged at 86⅝, touched 86⅞ and 85½, closed 86⅝. Nashville and Chattanooga opened ½ lower at 37½, advanced to 40, closed 39. Lackawanna opened ½ lower at 101⅞, touched 102¼ and 101⅞, closed 101⅞. Erie 2d's opened ½ lower at 49½, touched 50½, closed 50½. Jersey Central opened ½ lower at 39⅞, touched 40¼ and 39⅞, closed 39⅞. Louisville and Nashville opened ½ lower at 34, touched 35¼, closed 35½. Lake Shore opened unchanged at 56, touched 56½ and 55⅞, closed 55⅞. Manitoba opened ½ lower at 94⅞ cash, touched 94½, closed 95½. Northern Pacific preferred opened ½ lower at 39⅞, closed 38⅞. Northwest opened unchanged at 92⅞, touched 93, closed 92⅞. St. Paul opened ½ lower at 70½, touched 70⅞ and 69⅞, closed 70. West Shore bonds opened ½ lower at 34⅞, touched 35⅞ and 33⅞, closed 34⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 40 and 40½.

Toronto Stocks Closed.

Bank of Montreal, 191⅞, 191½; Ontario, 106½, 105½; Molsons, buyers, 114½; Toronto, 178½, 177½; Merchants', buyers, 109½; Commerce, 120½, 119½; Imperial, buyers, 116½; Federal, sellers, 96; Dominion, buyers, 193; Standard, buyers, 111; Hamilton, 122½, 121; British America, sellers, 80; Western Assurance, buyers, 89½; Consumers' Gas, 160, 157½; Dominion Telegraph, buyers, 87; Northwest Land, 30½, 37½; Canada Permanent, xd., sellers, 205; Freehold, buyers, 162½; Western Canada, xd., buyers, 185; Union, xd., buyers, 126; Canada Landed Credit, xd., buyers, 119½; B. & Loan association, buyers, 101½; Imperial S. and Invest., xd., buyers, 108; Farmers' L. & Savings, buyers, 110; Lon. and Can. L. & A., buyers, 137½; Ontario Loan and Deb., buyers, 122; British Canadian L. and Invest., sellers, 104.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, June 23.—Flour—Receipts 129 brls. Sales, none reported. Market is without animation, and prices are nominally unchanged. Grain and provisions unchanged. The following are the quotations of yesterday: Patents $4.50 to $5.75; superior extra $4.35 to $4.40; extra, superfine, $4.30 to $4.35; spring, extra, $4 to $4.10; superfine, $3.90 to $3.95; strong bakers', $4.25 to $4.75; fine, $3.60 to $3.70; middlings, $3.20 to $3.30; pollards, $2.90 to $3; Ontario bags, $1.60 to $2.15; city bags, $235 to $2.40 for strong bakers. Grain—Wheat, red winter, 95c to 96c; white, 94c to 95c; spring, 95c to 96c. Corn 60c to 61c. Peas, 77c to 78c. Oats, 35c to 35½c. Barley, 50c to 55c. Rye, 72c to 74c. Oatmeal, $4.50 to $4.75. Cornmeal, $2.90 to $3. Provisions—Pork, $14 to $14.00½. Lard, 9½c to 10c. Bacon, 11c to 12c. Hams, 11c to 12c. Cheese, easier, at 6½c to 7c. Eggs, steady, at 12c. Butter—Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 14c to 16c.; western, 12c to 14c; old stock, 6c to 12c.

OSWEGO, June 23.—Barley quiet. No. 2 Canada at 73c; No. 2 extra Canada at 78c.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 14,935 brls.; rather weak, and in some cases a shade lower; sales 16,000 brls.; superfine, western and state $2.10 to $3.60; good to choice extra western and state $4.05 to $5.50; rest unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 159,750 bush., exports 110,370 bush.; opened firm and in some cases a shade better; options opened weak, later advanced ¼c to ⅜c, closing steady at a shade under the quotated top; sales 2,080,000 bush. futures, 140,000 bush. spot; No. 2 Chicago 94c, No. 1 hard 99½c, ungraded red 85c to 97c. No. 2 red $1.01 store, No. 1 red state $1.04½, No. 1 white $1.01½, No. 2 red June $1.01 to $1.01½, July $1.01⅜ to $1.01½. Rye steady; state 74c to 75c. Barley and malt nominal. Corn—Receipts 387,710 bush.; spot lots a shade and options ½c to ¾c higher, and closing firm; exports 60,150 bush., sales 1,536,000 bush. futures, 169,000 bush., spot, ungraded 52c to 57c. No. 2 56c elevator, 55c afloat. No. 2 June 54c to 54½, July 53½c to 54¼c. Oats—Receipts 129,850 bush., ½c to ¾c better and moderately active; sales 240,000 bush. future, 125,000 bush. spot; No. 2 37½c, to 37¾c; elevator 39½c afloat. No. 2 white 39c to 39½c; mixed western 38c to 39c, white state 40c to 43c. No. 3 June 37¾c to 38c. Hay dull and lower, shipping 75 to 85. Hops dull and nominal. Coffee unchanged. Sugar quiet, steady and unchanged. Molasses steady. Rice firm. Petroleum, united closed 83½c to 83¾c, crude and refined unchanged. Tallow rather weak, 5½c to 5 5-16. Potatoes steady and unchanged. Pork dull, mess $11.25 to $11.50. Beef quiet. Cut meats firm, pickled bellies 5½c to 5 7-16c, middles dull, long clear 6c. Lard shade easier, more active, contract grade spot $6.82½ to $6.85. Butter quiet, steady; for choice state 14c to 15c, western 9c to 12c. Cheese steady; state 5½c to 7½c, western flat 3½c to 6½c.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Flour slow and unchanged. Wheat opened a shade lower but under good buying advanced ½ to ⅞, fluctuated freely and closed ¼ higher than yesterday. Sales ranged: June 88½c to 89c, closed 88⅞c, July 89c to 89½c closed 89½c; Aug. 91c to 91½c closed 91½; No. 2 spring 83c to 83½c. No. 2 red 94½c. Corn firm; cash 47½c to 47¾c. June 47½c to 48c; closed 47½c to 48c; July 46½c to 47½c closed 47½c. Oats firm, shade higher; cash 32½c to 32¾c, June 32½c to 32¾c, July 32½c to 32¾c, closed 33½c. Rye easier; No. 2 at 63c. Pork quiet, but firm; cash $10.25 to $10.30, July $10.25 to $10.37½, August $10.37½ to $10.37½. Lard quiet; cash $6.62½ to $6.65, July $6.65, August $6.72½ to $6.75. Boxed meats steady, dry salted shoulders $5.75 to $5.87½, short ribs, sides, $5.35 to $5.37½, short clear, sides, $5.80 to $5.85. Whisky firm at $1.13. Receipts—Flour 11,000 brls., wheat 58,000 bush., corn 308,000 bush., oats 157,000 bush., rye 2000 bush., barley 2000 bush. Shipments—Flour 2,000 brls., wheat 32,000 bush., corn 40,000 bush., oats 130,000 bush., rye 1000 bush., barley 3000 bush.

BEERBOHM'S TELEGRAMS:—London, June 23.—Floating cargoes—Wheat, quiet and steady; maize nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, quiet; maize, rather easier. Good cargoes No. 1 California wheat off coast 35s to 35s 6d. London—Good shipping No. 1 California wheat just shipped, etc., 35s 6d, was 37s; do., nearly due, 35s, was 35s 6d. Weather in England, some rain. Liverpool—Spot wheat, quieter; maize, firm. Paris—Wheat and flour firm.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Spring wheat 6s 10d to 7s; red winter, 6s 10d to 7s 2d; No. 1 California, 7s to 7 2d; No. 2 California, 6s 8d to 6s 11d. Corn, 4s 7d. Peas, 5s 8d. Pork, 55s. Lard, 34s 3d. Bacon, long clear, 28s; short clear, 28s 3d. Tallow, 29s 6d. Cheese, 37s. Wheat steady. Receipts of wheat during three days—607,000 centals, of which 500,000 were American; corn 32,400. Market firm; fair demand; weather cloudy.

Cotton—Market dull. Uplands, 5 11-16d. Orleans 5¾d.

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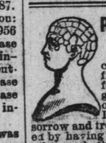

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