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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 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.

Coercion Abandoned.

Yesterday afternoon the English conservative leaders were holding serious counsel together, while the queen's private secretary was busy carrying messages to and fro. Up to Saturday Mr. Gladstone firmly refused to give the Marquis of Salisbury such assurances as the latter demanded, even, as is believed, with the queen backing the request. The week closed with the impression gaining that Mr. Gladstone would return to office after all. Parliament meets again to-day, when possibly something important will come out officially.

Pending what may be said in parliament to-day, we are indebted to the London correspondent of the New York Tribune for what is undoubtedly the most important statement yet made, if true. Whether Salisbury is to form a conservative government, or whether Gladstone is to be called back to form a new liberal one — coercion for Ireland is abandoned. On one side Churchill, and on the other side Chamberlain, threatened to rebel if this were not done. If the Tribune's correspondent tells a true story, the thing has been done; and the younger leaders have forced upon their respective elders the abandonment of coercion. That is the way it may appear to outsiders, and yet the inside truth of the matter may be that both Gladstone and Salisbury were well enough pleased to get rid of the coercionists on their respective sides. In fact, the correspondent speaks of its being a thing known that Salisbury has resolved to drop coercion, while there is good reason for believing that Mr. Gladstone would have dropped it too, but for Harrington and Spencer. The Tribune's cable letter, dated Saturday and published in New York on Sunday, thus concludes:

"The Marquis of Salisbury's known resolve not to attempt the renewal of any portion of the Irish crimes act has produced an extraordinary change in the whole political situation. The liberals see that it is impossible for them to appear as the partisans of coercion, which the tories repudiate. Whichever party now assumes office, coercion is dead. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain may, therefore, rejoin the ministry, which last week they were ready to wreck on this question. Their return would insure a majority of the house even though Lord Spencer and the Marquis of Hartington resign, as probably they would. Mr. Parnell is ready to tolerate any ministry which accepts his terms. This tacit abandonment of coercion, though little discussed amid the turmoil of the crisis, is really the most momentous fact of all. Very significant, also, is Mr. Chamberlain's explosion of wrath against the whole system of English rule in Ireland, with an anathema against Dublin Castle and strong declarations in favor of the government of Ireland by the Irish. The question whether the tories or the liberals take office is insignificant beside the silent revolution on the Irish question which these few days have brought about in England. The ministerial crisis henceforward resolves itself into a mere struggle as to which party shall put the other in a false position."

The Great Albany Job.

About twenty years ago the people of the state of New York—or rather their representatives in the state legislature—resolved that a new capitol they would have for the important purposes of legislation and government. The city of New York proposed to build a capitol free of expense to the state if it should be located there, and also to build a house for the governor. But the city of Albany, by dextrous lobbying and by the offer of a piece of land worth less than two hundred thousand dollars, managed to prevent any change of location, and in 1867 the first appropriation act was passed. By this act it was provided that the total cost should in no case go beyond four million dollars. That was eighteen years ago; the big job is not yet finished, and will not be finished for several years to come. Up to last October the amount spent on it, or at all events paid over to the "bosses" who have been running it—was sixteen and a half million dollars—more than the cost of the federal capitol at Washington. The New York Herald feels sure that the job will run up to thirty million dollars before it is done with, and adds: "And what has been got for so much money? A badly situated, badly planned pile of granite, demoralizing by its wasteful luxury to half the legislators who occupy it, and so inconvenient for all its proper purposes that nobody denies that a much more commodious and suitable capitol can be built for less money than it will take to finish this one."

The Herald further demands why it is that nobody has ever been punished, politically or criminally, for this outrageous job. Our contemporary, we dare say, knows all about it all the time; but for the benefit of the Canadian public let us explain. The Albany plan of conducting Erie canal jobs and construction and repair jobs of various kinds is an old story, and has been more than once very fully exposed. Say that Smith, Jones & Co. are contractors, Smith being a republican and Jones a democrat. When the republicans are in power at Albany, Smith stays there nearly all the time, either doing lobby work himself or superintending the doing of it by others. Jones meanwhile remains at the company's home office, wherever that may be, and attends to business there. By-and-by the democrats come into power, directly the partners change places. Smith takes up the business of the home office department, and Jones becomes the lobby man at Albany.

Nearly all the great contracting firms that do work for the state of New York are made up and are run on this principle. Consequently there is always one of the firm who has friends at court. We are not aware that the Albany plan has yet been adopted in Canada to any extent; but doubtless it will yet be introduced, along with other American improvements.

How to Square the Account.

If Col. Otter is only lucky enough to capture Big Bear, or give his braves a licking, the distribution of honors among our brave volunteers in the Northwest will be about even. Let us hope the colonel will bring in the Bear.

An important case was tried at New York yesterday. Michael Purcell, a ticket speculator, bought two tickets for his theatre from Augustin Daly. Mr. Daly declined to admit the man who purchased the tickets, and Purcell sued for the money back. The judge decided that a theatrical proprietor had a right to say whom he would, or would not admit, and dismissed the case. To our mind the judgment is a just one, and should be a warning not only to ticket speculators, but to people who think they can demand admission to a theatre, whether fit to enter or not.

So many American railways become insolvent and go into the hands of receivers that the question of how the men employed on such roads are to get their wages has come to be one of considerable importance. The legislature of "York State" has passed an act to meet the case. It provides that when a corporation organized under the laws of the state has passed into the hands of a receiver "the wages of the employees, operatives and laborers thereof shall be preferred to every other debt or claim against such corporation, and shall be paid by the receiver from the moneys of such corporation which shall first come to his hands." The law applies to all domestic corporations except insurance companies and banks. It will be of substantial benefit to employees of railroad companies run by receivers.

Queen Victoria is evidently doing her best to break the dead-lock in favor of Salisbury. And one cable despatch says that the difficulty concerning the formation of a conservative ministry has been settled, and that the marquis will assume office at once.

The project has been brought up of a railway tunnel between Port Patrick (Wigtonshire, Scotland) and Donoghadee (county Down, Ireland). The distance is a little over 21 miles, and the promoters say that two millions sterling would do it.

If Chinese Gordon should turn up safe and sound his story would be the romance of this century.

Religion in Schools.

Editor World: I suppose it will be considered impertinent in a public schoolmaster to notice what the Anglican clergy say concerning religious instruction in the public schools for the simple reasons, if for no other, that schoolmasters are tainted with infidelity, and are lamentably ignorant (a statement from another quarter) of religious matters, especially of the bible. But since the law now compels the teachers to read scripture and prayers, they surely have a right to comment on what has been said about them and their new duties. And at the outset it may be just as well to give a flat denial to the gratuitous accusation of scepticism, which for some unaccountable reason one of the clergyman has been pleased to fix upon us. Schoolmasters as a class are not more sceptical than clergymen; and what is more they are just as careful and as conscientious in their work as the clergymen are in theirs; they are also as willing to impart sound, healthy, religious instruction to their pupils, as the clergymen are anxious to see it done. That is, they would if they could; but as the Anglican synod has clearly shown, the teachers have not the authority, in fact they are virtually forbidden to give "religious instruction," although "religious instruction" is to be forced by the law! They must read the Scriptures and be mum about it. He is generally considered the best teacher who throws the clearest light on a subject and illustrates it with an abundance of detail. Of "religious instruction" the best teacher will be he who closes his mouth the tightest. In secular subjects curiosity is excited, in "religious instruction" it is stifled. A more tacit condemnation of "religious instruction" could hardly be devised.

The Anglican clergy are not satisfied with it. They say the children should get a clear outline of bible history, and be "taught explicitly" the doctrines of Christianity held by the Evangelical churches. The early creeds, the commandments, and a clear summary of Christian doctrine should be taught most certainly, and the obvious question is: Why are the teachers not allowed to do it? A Knox College fledgeling said not long ago that the teachers are too ignorant to be entrusted with such a sacred task. Likely enough he made an important discovery in good time, and perhaps it is due to his sagacious warning that there must be nothing but "reading without comment." Gratifying as the thought must be to him that the law on the subject has been as r strictively worded as he may have wished, still it is barely possible that the framers of it were swayed by other, even if they must be called secondary considerations. One of them is this: A teacher's explanation of scripture would be, or would be supposed to be, tinged with the views of his own denomination. All of those not belonging to his "church" would be his enemies. The "without comment" saves the teacher and may preserve peace. The department of education could not safely risk more than "reading without comment."

That it is not different is not the fault of the department of education, but of the clergy. As soon as these can tell what the Evangelical doctrines are, and exactly what all the Evangelical bodies unite in saying of original sin, of the trinity, of the incarnation, of free will, of grace, especially of the sacraments, whether "channels of grace" or mere signs; of presbyterianism, of episcopacy, etc., so that the teachers can know what to say of these and other doctrines, the department of education will adopt the symbol and enforce its teaching. Let the evangelical churches then "all speak the same thing," show that there are no divisions among them, and "be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment." When they have done so much they can tell schoolmasters what to teach, perhaps; not before.

J. P. T.

THE RIVAL LEADERS.

Salisbury's Bold Move—The "Grand Old Man" will Come Back Again, if he Can.

The regular cable letter of the New York Times, dated London, Saturday night, has these paragraphs:

It is characteristic of Lord Salisbury that he should think of cutting himself free from the cords with which the cunning radicals have bound him by action of the boldest, if not the most dangerous, nature. The redistribution of seats bill, the final passage of which he blocked yesterday, puts in operation the entire rearrangement of constituencies at the end of the present parliament, while the franchise bill only at the earliest qualifies new voters in November. Hence, if the redistribution of seats bill were passed, dissolution before autumn would involve an election in the new districts without new voters. In answer to the radical refusal of tolerance, Lord Salisbury blocks the redistribution of seats bill, and this action is clearly equivalent to a threat to dissolve parliament immediately, and to make the appeal to the country in the old districts and to the old electors. It is difficult to believe that this is more than a game of bluff, but it most certainly is a bold and extensive one, and the panic of rage into which it throws the Daily News to-day shows it is proving to be fairly effective. It had been assumed so steadily that there could be no possibility of a dissolution till the new electors were qualified that the mere hint of such a thing now fairly takes the politicians' breath away. It is tolerably clear that such a move would prove a grave calamity in the future to the tory party, but it would have its temporary advantages, which attract some of the party leaders, and to-day it is regarded as a thing possible to be done. I believe, however, there is no serious intention of doing more than frighten the poorer radicals with the terrors of double election expenses, and that Lord Salisbury will have his cabinet ready to kiss hands on Tuesday.

The evening papers of to-day, by their reports of current gossip and conjecture, increase the feeling that Mr. Gladstone both expects and desires to return to office, being piqued by the undue readiness which the queen has shown to retire him to the house of lords and facilitate Lord Salisbury's accession. The rank and file of the tories, too, are weakening in nerve, and are pressing the Marquis of Salisbury to decline the responsibilities of office, but these are the men not mentioned for office, and the contrary pressure of those who want place is very strong. If Mr. Gladstone should be called upon to renew his premiership it is said that the Marquis of Hartington would decline to re-enter the cabinet on the ground of the failure of coercion. For, of course, after the Earl of Carnarvon has consented to govern Ireland with only the restraint of the common law the liberals could not propose a new Crimes act, even if there were time remaining in which to pass one, which there is not. It is also said that in the event of the return to office of Mr. Gladstone Earl Spencer would resign. In that case the liberals would be likely to let the castle remain vacant and propose sweeping Irish reforms to cut the ground from under Lord Randolph Churchill.

His Lordship of Salisbury.

Cor. New York World.

Any one who for a moment imagined, as many seemed to do, that the Marquis of Salisbury did not eagerly covet the position of first minister and would not seize it if it came at all within his grasp, labored, as the result has shown, under a very gay delusion. * * * The premiership has been the ambitious dream of his life, or rather that of his wife, the brilliant daughter of the late Baron Alderson, who sways his every thought and action. One afternoon in 1868, on his coming into the title, Louis J. Jennings, for some time London correspondent of this journal, happening to call on some literary business upon John Douglas Cook, then editor of the Saturday Review, at his chambers in the Albany, met a lady coming out dressed in deep mourning and in tears. "Do you know who that is?" said Mr. Cook when he came in. "That is the new Marchioness of Salisbury and she is weeping because she says: 'Bob's chances for the premiership are ruined by his being taken from the house of commons and transferred to the lords.'" She contributed while Lady Robert Cecil some remarkable papers on women and their ways to the Saturday Review.

The new premier is not of a very prepossessing appearance, and at the Berlin conference looked clumsy and coarse along side of the picturesque and romantic figure of Disraeli. He is pictured by a good pen painter as a very unwieldy and very ugly man. Massive, and at the same time ill shaped and flabby, with a corporation far beyond his years, and shoulders broad and stooped, he is as ungainly a specimen of a man as there is in either house of parliament. Then his face, which is unhealthily pallid, is surrounded by bristling, black, disheveled hair, which leaves scarcely a bit of his cheeks uncovered; the eyes are deep set and have a curiously sombre and furtive look, and altogether he looks what would be called a hulking customer. He is, however, extremely genial and agreeable in private conversation. Though his speeches breathe rancor and fire and brimstone, he talks quietly and reasonably, and his boasted imperiousness of will is understood to hide real infirmity of purpose. He is almost a despotic ruler of the house of lords, which registers his wishes as the conservative leader.

Mr. Gladstone and the Irish.

Editor World: Your correspondent Mr. Houston is evidently a great admirer of Mr. Gladstone and believes him to be the greatest of living statesmen and a true friend to Ireland. How then, might I ask, does Mr. Houston desire to see Michael Davitt, one of Mr. Gladstone's most bitter enemies in parliament? Surely Mr. Houston knows well enough that Mr. Davitt is the author of the land league and the "no rent" policy. Surely he knows that Mr. Davitt is one of the party that ceased not to apply such epithets as "hypocrite," "liar," "scoundrel," "murderer," etc., to Mr. Gladstone and the liberal party generally, till the name of Mr. Gladstone has become utterly abominable and hateful to the Irish people.

Mr. Houston also tells us that Mr. Gladstone did not lay the murder of Burke and Cavendish to the account of the whole Irish people. True enough. He just laid it to the account of the Parnellites, Mr. Davitt included. No well informed and unprejudiced person could do anything else, and still Mr. Houston, a great friend of Mr. Gladstone, would like to see Mr. Davitt in parliament.

Now, sir, you considered Mr. Houston's first letter on this subject rather paradoxical, and I am quite certain that his last is still more so. Will Mr. Houston kindly explain?

TYRONE MAN.

Shall Riel be Murdered?

Editor World: Off and on during the last two weeks I have noticed articles written by different parties to the effect that "Riel must hang," or "must be tried and shot by courtmartial," etc. Well now, have such individuals taken into consideration for what cause Riel should be punished by life? Their answer is that he was a rebel and a traitor. I say that he was not either, but a patriot fighting for the right and to keep from starvation. And above all he is a man whether Frenchman, halfbreed or Indian. No one can deny that the Indians did not have cause for rebellion. The person who can must be slightly "lony."

Besides can this petty strife, this mimic warfare, be termed a rebellion? I think not, but it could rightly be called a riot or some such insignificant name. Phillip Thompson calls it technically correct Dr. Wild says it is not technical and a lot more stuff not worth mentioning, but I shall quote a short passage. He says: "Our killed and wounded are not technical." No person that I am aware of has said that they are. The rebellion itself is technical and insignificant, and that Dr. Wild and no other man can get over. Why, if England had such a squabble in her realms she would send out one of her small lions to say keep quiet, and they would keep quiet. John A. said: "Riel, get thee gone," but Riel didn't get him gone. He remained firm to his purpose, and by his doing so starvation was driven out of many a half-breed family.

Now give to every man his due, and by so doing set Riel at liberty, for if Riel is hanged or shot, or in other words murdered, there will be a rebellion in Canada which will not be quieted in the short space of time of three months. Now I am neither Frenchman, halfbreed, Indian nor Catholic, but I say Riel must and shall not be murdered.

J. V. FRASER.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, June 22.

Posted rates of sterling exchange in New York unchanged at $4.86 for long bills and $4.87 for demand.

Consols opened and closed 99 9 16.

New York—Oil opened 82⅝, closed 82 bid, highest 82⅝, lowest 81⅞.

Canadian Pacific shares in London, 41¼.

The principal New York banking houses that draw bills of foreign exchange have agreed to post the rates of foreign exchange at 11 o'clock on Monday morning during the months of June, July and August.

Every attempt heretofore made by the national banks of this city to escape paying local taxes has been defeated, both in the state courts and in the courts of the United States. A fresh effort is now proposed, based upon a recent decision of the United States supreme court in the case of a bank doing business in Pennsylvania. From the perusal of a report made on the subject to the New York clearing house we get the impression that the scheme is likely to result in nothing but the payment of large fees to the lawyers who have concocted it. —New York Sun.

The transactions on the local stock exchange to-day aggregated 236 shares, divided about equally between bank and miscellaneous stocks.

The New York stock market was bullish again to-day until 1 o'clock, when it broke sharply all round, closing at about the lowest points of the day. New York Central opened ¼ higher at 88¼, touched 88⅞ and 86⅝, closing 86⅝. Lackawanna opened ½ lower at 102½, touched 103¾ and 101½, closed 102. Omaha preferred opened ½ higher at 74, closed 73. Pacific Mail opened ⅜ higher at 54⅜, closed 53⅝. St. Paul opened ⅜ higher at 71, touched 71½ and 70½, closed 70⅝. West Shore bonds opened unchanged at 37½, touched 38¼ and 35, closed 38¼. Canada Pacific opened ⅜ higher at 41⅜, closed 41. Erie 2d's opened unchanged at 52½, from which they receded with occasional reactions until the close, being the lowest, 49½. Jersey Central opened ¼ higher at 41½, touched 41½, closed at the lowest, 40. Lake Shore opened ⅜ higher at 57⅞, touched 55⅞, closed 56. Manitoba opened ½ higher at 96, touched 96½, closed 95. Northwest opened ½ higher at 93⅜, touched 93¾ and 92⅞, at which it closed.

There were 23 failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, against 17 in the preceding week, and 16, 28 and 8 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882, respectively. In the United States there were 170 failures reported to Bradstreet's during the week as compared with 197 in the preceding week, and with 187, 178 and 137, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 88 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5000.

The Manitoba department of agriculture has issued the first bulletin of the season, based upon the return of 500 correspondents. The weather during the seeding was exceedingly favorable, the season being two weeks earlier than the average. Summer fallowing was largely increased. The total land ploughed was 519,735 acres as compared with 444,915 in 1884. Fall wheat is not grown, the spring wheat acreage being 357,013 as compared with 307,020 in 1884. Oats, acreage 151,368 compared with 172,354 in 1884. Both crops are reported in the most favorable condition from all portions of the province. Ample rain fell during the seeding to give the grain a good start and keep up a continuous growth. Every indication is for an early harvest. The total product of wheat is expected to reach 7,179,531 bushels, leaving a surplus of 5,675,000 bushels for export. Other crops are all reported in a satisfactory condition. Hay promises an abundant yield.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Sales June 22.

MORNING BOARD.

10 Merchants' Bank	110
75 Bank of Commerce (⅔ 50)	120
10 Federal Bank	156
15 Freehold (reported)	163
5 "	163
19 Imperial S. & Invest. x.d. (9.3.7)	108½
50 London and Ontario x.d. (50, 20, 20)	110½
AFTERNOON BOARD.	
8 Ontario Bank	106
5 Dominion Bank	194

Toronto Stocks Closed.

Bank of Montreal, 191½, 191; Ontario, 106½, 105¾; Toronto, 178½, 177½; Merchants' 110½, 109¾; Molsons, buyers, 115; Commerce, 120¼, 119½; Imperial, buyers, 115½; Federal, 95½, 94; Dominion, buyers, 193; Standard, 112, 110½; Hamilton, 122½, 121; British America, sellers, 80; Western Assurance, buyers, 89; Consumers' Gas, buyers, 157; Dominion Telegraph, buyers, 87; Union, 139½, 130¾; Northwest Land company, 40s, 38s; Canada Permanent, xd., sellers, 205; Freehold, buyers, 162½; Western Canada, xd., buyers, 135; Canada Landed Credit, xd., buyers, 119½; Imperial S. and Invest., xd., 110, 108; Lon. and Can. L. & A., buyers, 137½; London and Ontario, xd., 111, 110; Ontario Loan and Deb., buyers, 122; British Canadian L. and Invest., sellers, 104.

Montreal Stocks Closed.

3.30 p.m.—Bank of Montreal 191½, 190¾; Ontario offered 104; Du Peuple 65, 60; Toronto 179, 177½; Merchants 110¾, 110; Union 60, 48; Commerce, 120¼, 120; Northwest Land Co. 40s, 37½s; C. P. R. 40¾, 40½; Montreal Tel., 121¾, 121; Richelieu 57¼, 56¾; Passenger 116¼, 115¾; Gas 182¾, 182¼.

Sales—Morning board—25 Passenger at 116; 125 Gas at 182¾. Afternoon board—13 Bank of Montreal at 191½, 25 at 191¼, 5 at 191; 3 Du Peuple at 62; 150 Commerce at 120½; 25 C. P. R. at 41; 25 Richelieu at 57; 200 Passenger at 116.

The Local Markets.

The receipts of grain on the street yesterday were small and prices unchanged. Wheat offered to the extent of only 200 bushels, and sold at 88c to 88½c for fall and at 76c to 76½c for goose. No other grain offered and prices nominal. Oats are worth about 37c, and peas 64c. Hay in limited supply and prices firm: five loads sold at $15.50 to $17.50 a ton. A load of loose straw sold at $8, and bundled is nominal at $11 to $12. Hogs sold at $6.50. Beef $4 to $5.50 for forequarters, and $8 to $10 for hindquarters. Mutton, carcase, $8 to $9.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—The receipts of produce to-day were small and prices unchanged: Beef, roast, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 11c to 12c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Lamb, per lb., 12c to 14c; forequarters, 7c to 8c. Veal, best joints, 10c to 13c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c. Pork, chops and roast, 10c to 11c. Butter, pound rolls 18c to 19c, large rolls 12c to 14c, inferior 8c to 10c. Lard 11c to 12c. Cheese 10c to 11c. Bacon 9c to 12c. Eggs 12c to 13c. Turkeys $1 to $2. Chickens, per pair, 50c to 70c. Geese 80c to $1. Ducks 70c to $1. Potatoes, per bag, 30c to 35c. Cabbages, per dozen, 40c to 50c. Onions, per bushel, $1.25 to $1.50. Apples, per barrel, $1.50 to $2.50. Beets, per bag, 50c to 60c. Carrots, per bag, 30c to 35c. Turnips, per bag, 35c to 40c. Rhubarb, per dozen, 20c to 25c. Lettuce, per dozen, 15c. Onions, per dozen, 10c. Asparagus, per dozen, 30c to 40c. Spinach, per barrel, 50c to 60c.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Cotton steady; mixed uplands 10¾. Orleans 10¾. Flour—Receipts 19,515 brls.; dull and rather weak; sales 13,000 brls.; good choice western and state $4.05 to $5.60; patent Minnesota, extra good to prime $5.00 to $5.50; choice to double extra $5.60 to $5.85; rest unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 168,825 bush., exports 85,577 bush.; spot lots ⅛c to 1c, and options ⅛c to ¼c lower, closing steady with the decline partly recovered; sales 1,736,000 bush. futures, 146,000 bush. spot; No. 2 Milwaukee 93½c store, ungraded red $1.01, No. 2 red $1.01, elevator, No. 1 red state $1.06½, No. 2 red June nominal, July $1.01½ to $1.01¾. Rye nominal. Barley and malt dull. Corn—Receipts 253,610 bush., spot lots ⅛c to ¼c, and options ⅛c to ¼c lower, closing stronger, exports 29,856 bush., sales 728,000 bush. futures, 297,000 bush., spot. No. 2 53½c to 54c, elevator, No. 2 white 61½c to 62½c, No. 2 June 53¾c to 54, July 53½c to 54c. Oats—Receipts 168,600 bush., ⅛c to ¼c lower; sales 170,000 bush. future, 78,000 bush. spot; No. 2 37½c, mixed western 38c to 39c, white state 39c to 42c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops dull and easy. Coffee unchanged. Sugar firm, but quiet; standard A 6¼c, cut loaf and crushed 7¾c, granulated 6 15-16c. Molasses firm. Rice steady and fairly active. Petroleum, united closed 82c, crude 6½c to 7½c, refined 7½c. Lard dull; western steam spot $6.82½ to $6.85. Butter dull and heavy; state 14c to 20c, western 9c to 18c. Cheese quiet, but firm; state 5½c to 7½c, western flat 5½c to 6½c. Tallow steady at 5 5-16c to 5½c. Potatoes unchanged. Eggs dull and drooping; state 13½c to 14c, western 12½c to 13c. Canadian 13½c to 13½c. Pork dull and weak; mess spot $11 to $11.50. Beef dull. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 5½c to 5¾c, pickled hams 9½c, middles firm, long clear 6c.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat ruled moderately active, with a weak feeling and lower prices, Liverpool was reported firm, but the crop reports from the west and south-west were more favorable and operators calculated upon an increase in the visible supply. The market opened ⅜ to ½ lower, declined ⅞ more, rallied ⅝ and finally closed ⅞ under Saturday. Sales ranged: June 88½c to 89c, closed 88¾c, July 89½c to 89¾c, closed 89½c; No. 2 spring 88½c to 88¾c. No. 2 red 94½c. Corn—Quiet but firm; cash 47½c to 47¾c, closed 37¾c. June 46½c to 47c; closed 46¾c. Oats—Quiet, but steady, cash 32½c to 33½c, June 32½c to 33¼c, closed 32½c. July 32½c to 32¾c, closed 32¾c. Rye dull; No. 2 at 64c. Pork fairly active and irregular; prices ruled 5c lower, but rallied again and closed steady; cash $10.20 to $10.25, July closed $10.22½ to $10.25, August $10.30 to $10.32½. Lard quiet, but steady; cash $6.60 to $6.67½, July closed $6.65 to $6.67½, August $6.72½ to $6.75. Boxed meats steady, dry salted shoulders $3.75 to $4, short rib sides $5.30 to $5.32½, short clear, sides $5.30 to $5.35. Whisky firm at $1.14. Receipts—Flour 10,000 brls., wheat 76,000 bush., corn 250,000 bush., oats 127,000 bush., rye 3000 bush., barley 4000 bush. Shipments—Flour 13,000 brls., wheat 98,000 bush., corn 169,000 bush., oats 12,000 bush., rye 4000 bush., barley 4000 bush.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Spring wheat 6s 10d to 7s 1d; red winter, 6s 10d to 7s 2d; No. 1 California, 7s to 7 2d; No. 2 California, 6s 9d to 7s. Corn, 4s 7d. Peas, 5s 8d. Pork, 55s. Lard, 34s 3d. Bacon, long clear, 28s; short clear 28s 3d. Tallow, 30s. Cheese, 57s. Wheat steady, fair demand and offering moderately. Corn steady, fair demand.

BEERBOHM — London, June 22.—Floating cargoes—Wheat strong; maize nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, quiet and steady; maize, firm. Mark Lane—Wheat, steady; maize, quiet. Arrivals off coast—Wheat, moderate; maize, nil. English country markets a turn dearer. French firm. Weather in England warmer. Liverpool—Spot wheat, firmer, held higher; maize, rather firmer. Paris—Wheat and flour firm.

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Extracts from article on Life Assurance in Montreal Gazette of May 8, 1885. 246

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