THE TORONTO WORLD.

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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 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.

A Remarkable Trial.

In many, if not all, respects the trial of Louis Riel at Regina will be a remarkable one. This all arises from the state of the law as applied to the Northwest territories. Under that law the jurors to try a man number just six, no more and no less. The stipendiary magistrate who holds office during pleasure of the crown, summons as many jurors as may be required for a trial; in this part of his duty he is not limited as to number: they are to be male persons, and such as he, the stipendiary magistrate, thinks suitable in that behalf. Any person arraigned for treason or felony may challenge six of those jurors and the crown may challenge four. If the challenges exhaust the jurors summoned for the trial "the stipendiary magistrate directs some constable or other person to summon by word of mouth from among the bystanders or from the neighborhood such number of persons as may be necessary to make up a jury."

Was there ever such a monstrous jury law for a civilized country as this in a European uncivilized country? It is not long since the Northwest territories' act containing the above provisions was passed—the act seems to have received the royal assent in the year of our Lord 1880. The question seems to be, had we then an uncivilized Northwest, or an uncivilized government? The people are agitating that question still. Have we an uncivilized Northwest or an uncivilized government? What has seemed an enigma to us now seems cleared up. The franchise bill seems built on this model; the only difference is that the stipendiary magistrate makes up the list of jurors on which the life of a man may depend, while the revising barrister makes up a list on which his liberty may hang. Such is life and such is liberty in Canada. However to refer again to the remarkable trial. If rumor proves true, the number of counsel at the trial will beat the jurors in number all hollow. Fancy six jurors! and counsel, more than the fingers on a man's hand—or a man's two hands.

There is this to be said: the jury part of the trial beats the division court law of Ontario by one. In Ontario there must be a jury of five, and they must be unanimous in their verdict; in the Northwest a jury of six, but whether the verdict must be unanimous or not may be food for the lawyers to digest. In Ontario law the verdict of the jury must be unanimous by the expressed terms of the statute—whether the manufacturers of law for the Northwest have made such provision remains to be seen. In due time it is to be expected that the remarkable trial of Louis Riel will evolve more law and more trial than the most famous of modern "causes celebres," though its capacious maw may swallow but six jurors.

The Mayor of Montreal.

His Worship Mayor Beaugrand of Montreal is one of the most popular civic magistrates our cousins on the big river city have ever had. Mr. Beaugrand is young, liberal in his political and religious views and is possessed of a good strain of progress and enterprise. His worship was one of the first men in Montreal to put viger and life into the French press of that city. The World wishes Mr. Beaugrand another term and long life.

The yield of the American winter wheat crop is estimated by the Farmers' Review of Chicago at 300,000,000 bushels, and that of the spring crop at 130,000,000 bushels. This total of 330,000,000 bushels is considerably less than the estimates of other authorities, one at Milwaukee setting the total down at 361,000,000. Even that, however, will leave this year's produce far behind last year's yield, which reached the enormous figure of 500,000,000 bushels. The wheat produce of England and Wales was last year 78,000,000 bushels.

The salvation army is, beyond all question and from every point of view, the most extraordinary religious movement of our time. Not the least so is it from the numerical point of view and the manner of gathering strength. At the annual meeting in Exeter hall recently, Gen. Booth made a comparison between the army as it is now and as it was seven years ago. Then "their colors were only flying" in two countries; now they are to be seen in 17. Then there were but 81 corps and 127 paid officers; but now the corps are 1050 and the paid officers 2650. Seven years ago the salvation army possessed only one small monthly print. To-day it has "22 separate publications, 19 of which are newspapers with a united circulation of something like half a million a week."

When the present parliament was young and vigorous, says an English writer, Mr. Chamberlain contended that it was a right and just proceeding to govern Ireland by coercion. So did Lord Randolph Churchill. Now that the general election is drawing nigh, Mr. Chamberlain would fain suspend coercion. So would Lord Randolph Churchill. Quite lately Mr. Chamberlain used to contend that England must withdraw straight way from Egypt. So used Lord Randolph Churchill. Now Mr. Chamberlain maintains that England's predominance must be upheld in Egypt. So does Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Chamberlain would have reform in local government, and extend it to Ireland. So would Lord Randolph Churchill. The reform of parliamentary procedure is desired by Mr. Chamberlain. So it is by Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Chamberlain has great faith in the power of persuasion over men in the mass. So has Lord Randolph Churchill. Where, then, is the difference? The one calls himself a liberal; the other a conservative.

The Bank of Toronto.

Elsewhere will be found the report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Bank of Toronto. The report is a highly satisfactorily one to the shareholders and directors of the institution, and shows a good profit and careful management even in the present depressed times.

The London Standard, in an article on the recent ravages by locusts in Roumania, says: "Again and again the various species have wrought dire havoc wherever their wanderings have taken them. Pestilence usually comes in the rear of all, and is aggravated, if not occasioned, by the effluvium from the decaying bodies of the dead cattle, or of the insects which have been blown into the sea and afterward cast up on shore by the water and tide. A case is on record in which the stench from such a bank was carried one hundred and fifty miles into the interior, and early in the christian era the hunger and plague combined which followed a visitation of locusts in north Africa caused the death of eight hundred thousand persons. Four centuries ago, it is narrated on what seems fairly trustworthy data, that more than thirty thousand persons perished within the bounds of the Venetian territory from the lack of food owing to the locusts having eaten up everything, and since that date locust plagues have been so numerous it is not difficult to accept the earlier tales as true.

Vienna will this year be the scene of a congress of philologists who are anxious to persuade the world to adopt a universal language. The scheme is by no means novel. In the thirteenth century a Toulousian monk named Roger worked very hard to convince his contemporaries that it would be to the advantage of humanity if a tongue of his own invention were generally spoken. But his mongrel jargon was more wordy than French and nearly twice as diffuse as Greek; and although the apostle of reform wrote several books in the new language, there is no record that any one save himself ever knew exactly what they treated of. The Vienna congress will not try to foist Roger's system upon the nations; but it is just possible that it will recommend for universal adoption an artificial language called "Volapuk," which is said to have been devised by an enthusiastic Wurtemberg clergyman.

The Slander of the Legal Profession.

Editor World: The following letter was sent over a week ago to the Globe to insert in answer to a letter that appeared in its columns on June 6, signed Albion. After waiting a week it was refused without any proper reason assigned, it being a letter proper to insert in answer to the letter so inserted in the Globe. A. V. O. B.

To the Editor of the Globe: In your issue of Saturday, the 6th, a correspondent signing himself Albion has thought proper in his remarks on the proposed franchise bill, speaking of barristers and the legal profession generally, to denounce the legal profession in a most unjust manner, denouncing them as a class generally dishonest. He gives an isolated case where he says he was wronged by a professional man, and when he applied to another for redress he could not get it. He also gives an instance where he saw some judge (whose name he is careful to conceal) wallowing in the mud from drunkenness. He recollects the name of the attorney, too, who cheated him, and also the name of the attorney who would not give him redress. The letter is so full of malignity and spite, and so full of error, that I at first wondered you would allow it to appear in your columns, supported as your paper is by perhaps five hundred lawyers in this dominion, most of them of the most honorable character. But I suppose the writer must be a person known to you to be respectable and learned, and I am not willing to see such a letter go unrebuked, although it does not hit me in any way as a professional man.

At first it struck me that it emanated from a person who has very generally come in collision with the profession on account of his fees in the office he holds in the province, but as full of hate and malignity as this person generally has been against the profession in his letters and pamphlets, I can hardly think he is the person who wrote it. Now, whether your correspondent Albion is a reformer or a conservative I neither know nor care, but when you and he call to mind the fact that the destinies of the greatest civilized nations in the world are under the guidance of lawyers, and that our noble province of Ontario is emphatically so, I think it comes with a very bad grace from any one to denounce lawyers as swindlers and dishonest generally.

Every true speaking man would say that the 1000 or mere lawyers of this province (reformers and conservatives) as a class for honesty, intelligence and patriotism will compare very favorably with that number of any other class of citizens. The gentlemen who form the cabinet of Ontario are lawyers (all, I think, with one exception). They are the Hon. O. Mowat, Pardee, Fraser and Hardy. Can your correspondent find any fault with such men (especially Mr. Mowat) who has so nobly stood by popular rights against Ottawa usurpation? Take all lawyers out of the legislatures of Ottawa, Ontario and Quebec and the other provinces and what would they be as regards intelligence and political capabilities?

The eminent men who have had the political destinies of Canada and the United States, and England too, under them politically for the past eighty years or more have generally been lawyers. What were Messrs. Ralph Bidwell, Robert Baldwin and his father, W. Hume Blake and his two sons now acting in this province? What were Lafontaine, Papineau, Car ier, Joly, Mercier in Lower Canada? What were Webster, Henry Clay, Vanburen, Burton, Sumner, Lincoln, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, and dozens of others in the United States, but lawyers? It is all very well for enemies to pick up isolated cases of dishonesty in the profession, but I would ask Albion if there are not plenty of dishonest doctors, merchants and even clergymen? How many bankers and cashiers are dishonest?

The lawyers can easily be punished by summary proceedings if they do not pay over moneys collected. They are obliged to furnish on demand bills of their costs which can be taxed by high officers.

I quite agree with Albion that the clause in the proposed franchise bill having revising barristers only is a bad one, but that fact does not justify his slanders against the legal profession.

A VERY OLD BARRISTER.

Toronto, June 10, 1885.

If an appeal were allowed there could be no objection to having the officers revising barristers. A. V. O. B.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

Proceedings of the Twenty-ninth Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders, Held at the Banking House of the Institution in Toronto on Wednesday, 17th June, 1885.

The annual general meeting of the Bank of Toronto (being the twenty-ninth since the commencement of business) was held in pursuance of the terms of the charter, at the banking house of the institution, June 17, 1885.

On motion, George Gooderham, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Coulson requested to act as secretary.

Moved by W. H. Beatty, Esq., seconded by Alfred Gooderham, Esq., and

Resolved,—That Messrs. Walter S. Lee and Charles S. Gooderham be appointed scrutineers for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and that they report the result to the Cashier.

By request of the Chairman, the Cashier then read the following

REPORT:

The Directors of the Bank of Toronto herewith beg to submit for the consideration of the Stockholders a report of the past year's operations.

They are happy to state that the business of the bank has been well maintained, although the year has been one of lessened activity and continued depression in the general trade of the country.

The profits compare favorably with those of former years, and after all losses had been fully written off and provision made for all debts considered doubtful, the Directors were again enabled to declare a bonus of two per cent. on the Capital Stock, in addition to the usual Dividends at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and have added $50,000 to the Rest, which fund now amounts to the sum of $1,150,000.

The balance at the credit of profit and loss on the 31st May, 1884, as per last annual report was		$14,060 72
The net profits for the year, after making provision for all losses, as above stated, and deducting expenses, interest on deposits, and rebate on current discounts, amount to the sum of		250,483 68
Making a total of		$264,544 40
This sum your Directors have appropriated as follows:		
Dividend No. 57, 4 per cent	$80,000 00	
Dividend No. 58, 4 per cent	80,000 00	
Bonus, 2 per cent	40,000 00	
		$200,000 00
Added to rest	$50,000 00	
Balance carried forward to next year	14,544 50	
		64,544 40
		$264,544 40

The various officers of the Bank have fulfilled their duties to the satisfaction of the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
(Signed) GEORGE GOODERHAM,
President.

GENERAL STATEMENT—30TH MAY, 1885.

Liabilities.		
Notes in circulation		$982,457 00
Deposits bearing interest	$3,558,610 41	
Deposits not bearing interest	854,132 30	
		4,412,742 74
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		135,755 18
Balances due to Agents of the Bank in Great Britain		46,801 88
Unclaimed dividends	320 00	
Half-yearly dividend and bonus payable 1st June, 1885	120,000 00	
		120,320 00
Total liabilities to the public		$5,697,076 80
Capital paid up	$2,000,000 00	
Rest	1,150,000 00	
Interest accrued on deposit receipts	$41,319 00	
Rebate on notes discounted	64,258 00	
		105,577 00
Balance of profit and loss account carried forward	14,544 40	
		$3,270,121 40
		$8,967,198 20
Assets.		
Gold and silver coin on hand	$ 218,537 78	
Dominion notes on hand	534,427 00	
Notes and cheques of other banks	163,111 33	
Balances due from banks in Canada	65,800 94	
Balances due from Agents of the bank in the United States	81,012 77	
Dominion of Canada Debentures	$128,322 48	
Municipal Debentures	67,424 09	
		190,246 57
Total assets immediately available		$1,253,136 39
Loans and bills discounted	$7,611,813 84	
Overdue debts secured	20,489 89	
Overdue debts not specially secured (estimated loss provided for)	5,347 51	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the bank	$11,050 32	
Real estate other than bank premises	9,860 26	
		20,910 57
		$7,559,661 81
Bank premises	$50,000 00	
Bank furniture	5,000 00	
		55,000 00
		$8,967,198 10

(Signed) D. COULSON, Cashier.
Toronto, 30th May, 1885.

After the reading of the above it was moved by George Gooderham, Esq., seconded by Wm. H. Beatty, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the report which has just been read be adopted, and when printed be distributed among the stockholders.

Moved by John Helm, Esq., seconded by Walter S. Lee, Esq., and

Resolved,—That in view of the careful attention to the interests of the bank manifested during the year by the President, Vice-President, and Directors, the thanks of the stockholders are hereby tendered to them.

Moved by Chas. Stuart, Esq., seconded by Chas. H. Gooderham, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the election of directors now commence; and that the ballot remain open until two o'clock this day. If, however, before that hour a period of five minutes shall elapse during which no vote is tendered the scrutineers may close the poll.

REPORT OF THE SCRUTINEERS.

We, the undersigned scrutineers, appointed at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Toronto this day, declare that the following gentlemen have been unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: Geo Gooderham, Wm. H. Beatty, Alex. T. Fulton, Henry Cawthra, Henry Covert, W. R. Wadsworth, Wm. Geo. Gooderham.

(Signed)
WALTER S. LEE,
C. H. GOODERHAM, } Scrutineers.
Toronto, 17th June, 1885.

The new board met the same afternoon, when George Gooderham, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and Wm. H. Beatty, Esq., Vice-President.

By order of the Board.
(Signed) D. COULSON,
Cashier.

"I Have Your Number."

—It is 360 Queen street west. I will send my gold chronometer watch to-merrow to have it fixed. I believe R. Given Doherty has got watch repairing down fine. They say he is a daisy on watches of any kind. 136

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, June 18.

Consols opened 99⅞, closed 99 11-16.

American oil opened 81½, closed 81⅝, lowest 81½, highest 81⅞.

Cox & Co. received the following message from Chicago to-day over their private wire: "Everything closing steady; offerings of wheat taken by strong parties; receipts corn light; demand good everything; purchase slight decline. G. S. E. & Co."

The transactions on the local stock exchange to-day aggregated 39¼ shares.

The New York stock market was strong all round to-day, with the exception of Lackawana. Burlington and Quincy opened ½ higher at 75¼, touched 75 and 75¾, closed 75¼. New York Central opened ¼ higher at 85¼, touched 84⅞ and 86⅛, closed 85⅞. Lackawanna opened unchanged at 102¼, touched 101½, closed 101¼. Jersey Central opened ½ higher at 37⅞, touched 39¼, closed 39. Lake Shore opened ⅛ lower at 54¼, touched 54 and 55⅛, closed 55¼. Michigan Central opened ½ higher at 50⅝, touched 52¼, closed 51⅛. Manitoba opened 89½, closed 90. Northwest opened unchanged at 93, touched 92⅞ and 93¼, closing at 93. St. Paul opened unchanged at 69, touched 68⅞ and 69⅜, closed 69⅛. Union Pacific opened unchanged at 52⅝, touched 52 and 53, closed 52⅝. Western Union opened ⅛ lower at 62⅝, touched 62¼ and 63, closed 62⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 40 and 40⅛.

The amount of wheat on passage is: To the United Kingdom 2,750,000 qrs., a decrease of 100,000 qrs. from the last weekly statement. To the continent 230,000 qrs., a decrease of 40,000 qrs. Total decrease in bushels 1,120,000.

W. J. Pearce, produce dealer, of London, Ont., has assigned in full to Muirhead, Gray & Gurtley. Dun, Wiman & Co. say that Mr. Pearce in anticipation of big prices and a Russian war bought very heavily, and after overstocking himself with his goods would not have any show in the market.

Pennsylvania railroad shares were steadily sold throughout the day on English account, and it seems as though the average British capitalist was reducing his investments in American securities to cash. —Philadelphia Record.

A special despatch says: "The two largest mills in Chicago are shut down for the first time in ten years, owing to a lack of orders. The large mills of Norton & Co. are closed with stock of flour on hand."

Canadian Pacific shares in London, 40⅞.

In New York sterling exchange remains unchanged at 4.67 and 4.86.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Sales June 18.

MORNING BOARD.

10 Bank of Commerce	120½
20 Imperial (10, 10)	115
12 Bank of Hamilton (12, 2)	121
100 Western Canada (new stock)	182
34 Farmers' L. & Savings	110½

AFTERNOON BOARD.

32 Ontario bank (30, 2)	106½
6 " "	106
30 Bank of Commerce	120½
100 Western Canada (new stock)	182
50 Canada Landed Credit	119½

Toronto Stocks Closed.

Bank of Montreal, 192, 191½; Ontario 106¾, 106; Molsons, buyers, 115; Toronto 179, 177½; Merchants' 110½, 109¾; Commerce, xd., 120½, 120; Imperial, xd., 116½, 115; Federal 96 94¾; Dominion, buyers, 193; Standard 112, 111; Hamilton, buyers, 121; Consumers' Gas, buyers, 158¾; Northwest Land 40s, 38s; Western Canada, new stock, buyers, 182; Canada Landed Credit 119½, 119¼.

The Local Markets.

The receipts of grain on the streets today were fair and prices steady. About 800 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 88c to 89c for fall and spring, and 76c to 76½ for goose. Barley nominal at 55c to 58c. Oats steady, there being sales of 100 bushels at 37c. One load of peas sold at 64c per bushel, and rye is nominal, at 68c to 70c. Hay offered more sparingly and prices firm; thirty loads sold at $11 to $14 for clover, and at $15 to $18 for timothy. Straw steady, with sales of five loads at $11 to $12.50. Hogs unchanged, at $6.25 to $6.75. Beef, $4 to $5.50 for forequarters, and $8 to $10 for hindquarters. Mutton, carcass, $8.00 to $9.00.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—The receipts today were small and prices generally unchanged. We quote: 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 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c. Pork, chops and roast, 10c to 11c. Butter, pound rolls 15c to 16c, 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 85c 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 35c. 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.

MONTREAL, June 18.—Flour—Receipts 800 brls. Sales reported, 500 brls. Market quiet at unchanged rates. Sales 500 brls. American strong bakers in 140 sacks at $4.50 per 196 pounds. Grain and provisions unchanged. The following are the quotations: Patents $4.50 to $5.75; superior extra $4.35 to $4.40; extra superfine, $4.20 to $4.25; spring extra, $4.10 to $4.15; superfine, $4 to $4.10; strong bakers', $4.25 to $5; fine, $3.70 to $3.75; middlings, $3.25 to $3.40; pollards, $3.00 to $3.10; Ontario bags, $2 to $2.15; city bags, $2.35 to $2.40 for strong bakers. Grain—Wheat nominal; red winter, 94c to 95c; white, 92c to 94c; spring, 94c to 99c. Corn 60c to 61c. Peas, 77c to 78c. Oats, 34½c to 35½c. Barley, 50c to 55c. Rye, 72c to 74c. Oatmeal, $4.60 to $4.70. Cornmeal, $2.90 to $3. Provisions — Pork, $14 to $14.25. Lard, 9½c to 10c. Bacon, 11c to 12c. Hams, 11c to 12c. Cheese, 6c to 7½c. Butter—Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 14c to 15c; western, 12c to 14c; old stock, 6c to 12c. Eggs, easier, 12c to 12½c.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 19,119 brls.; exports 440 brls.; a shade firmer, in instances 5c to 10c per brl. higher; sales 18,000 brls.; No. 2 $2.25 to $3.30; superfine western and state $3.00 to $3.55; common to choice extra and St. Louis $3.50 to $5.60; rest unchanged. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 220,100 bush., exports 39,615 bush.; spot lots advanced 1c to 2c, and options ½c to ¾c, closing firm at outside rates; export and milling demand fair, speculation moderately active; sales 3,648,000 bush. futures, 315,000 bush. spot; No. 2 Milwaukee 93½c to 94½c, ungraded spring $1 to $1.02½, No. 2 red $1.03 canal afloat, No. 1 red state $1.09, No. 1 white $1.02½, white state $1.02 to $1.03, No. 2 red June $1.00½ to $1.01, July $1.01⅞ to $1.02⅞. Rye dull and nominal. Barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 134,550 bush., spot lots a shade better, options opened ¼c to ½c higher, later lost most of advance, closing steady; speculation quiet, export demand light, exports 79,464 bush., sales 1,152,000 bush. futures, 236,000 bush., spot; No. 2 55½c to 56c, elevator 56⅞c to 57 afloat, No. 2 white 60½c to 63c, yellow 56c. No. 2 June, 55½c to 56c July 55c to 55½c. Oats—Receipts 152,950 bush., cash ¼c to ½c lower, options a shade better; sales 220,000 bush. future, 80,000 bush. spot; No. 2 33½c to 33¾c, elevator, 40½c afloat, No. 2 white 40½c to 40¾c, mixed western 38c to 40c, white state 41c to 43½c, No. 2 June 38½c to 39c. Hay quiet and rather weak shipping at 90c. Hops dull, prices somewhat nominal. Coffee unchanged. Sugar firmer; standard A 6¼c, cut loaf and crushed 7¾c, granulated 6⅞c to 7c. Molasses firm; Cuba 21c for 50 test. Rice steady. Petroleum united, closed 81½c to 81¾c, crude 6½c to 7½c, refined 7½c. Tallow weak at 5⅝c. Potatoes quiet and unchanged. Eggs dull; state 14c, Canadian 13½c, western 13c. Pork barely steady; mess spot $11.50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 8½c to 9½c, pickled hams 9½c to 9¾c, middles dull, long clear 5½c. Lard without quotable change and dull. Butter steady; state 14c to 20c, western 10c to 19c. Cheese easier; state 6c to 7½c.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The markets on change to day were devoid of any excitement and only a fair business was transacted. Flour—Dull and unchanged. Wheat—The market opened from ¼c to ½c higher, and advanced ½c more, but the advance brought out rather free speculative offerings, and the impression prevailed that some of the prominent longs were realizing and the market became weak, prices receding ¾c and ⅞c, rallied later ½c, fluctuated and finally closed about ½c higher than the closing figures yesterday afternoon. Sales ranged: June 88½c to 89½c, closed 88¾c; July 89½c to 90½c closed 89½c bid; August 91½c to 92½c, closed 92½c bid; No. 2 spring 89½c; No. 3 red 95c. Corn—Closed about same as yesterday; cash 48½c to 49½c, June closed 48½c 48½c; July 47⅞c bid. Oats—Steady; No. 2 cash 33½c, June closed 33½c, July 33½c. Rye steady; No. 2 at 64c. Barley lifeless. Pork dull and easier; cash $10.35 to $10.37½, July closed $10.30 to $10.32½, August $10.37½ to $10.40. Lard quiet; cash $6.60 to $6.65, July $6.62½ to $6.65, August closed $6.70 to $6.72½. Boxed meats steady, dry salted shoulders $3.75 to $3.80, short rib sides $5.35 to $5.37½, short clear, sides $5.70 to $5.75. Whisky $1.15. Receipts—Flour 11,000 brls., wheat 56,000 bush., corn 150,000 bush., oats 121,000 bush., rye 2000 bush., barley 5000 bush. Shipments—Flour 14,000 brls. wheat 6000 bush., corn 158,000 bush., oats 222,000 bush., rye 2000 bush., barley 600 bush.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCHES:—London, June 18.—Floating cargoes—Wheat firmly held; maize nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firm; maize steady. No. 1 California wheat off the coast, 34s 6d, was 33s 9d. London—Good shipping No. 1 California, just shipped, etc., 36s, was 35s 6d; do nearly due, 34s 6d, was 34s. The weather in England is warmer. Liverpool—spot wheat an upward tendency. No. 1 California 7s 1d: No. 2 California 6s 10d—both 1d dearer; American red winter 7s 2d; white Michigan 7s 4d; spring 7s; maize 4s 6d—all unchanged. On passage to the Continent—Wheat 230,000 quarters; maize 120 quarters. passage to the United Kingdom—Wheat 2,750 quarters; maize 280,000 quarters. Paris—Wheat and flour unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Spring wheat, 6s 9d to 7s; red winter, 6s 9d to 7s 1d; No. 1 California, 6s 10d to 7s; No. 2 California, 6s 6d to 6s 8d. Corn, 4s 6½d. Peas, 5s 8d. Pork, 54s. Lard, 34s. Bacon, long clear, 28s; short clear 28s 3d. Tallow 30s. Cheese, 57s. Wheat, steady, poor demand, supply large. Corn, steady, poor demand.

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

LOWNSBROUGH & CO.
Exchange & Stock Brokers.
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Extracts from article on Life Assurance in Montreal Gazette of May 8, 1885. 246

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