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WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 13, 1885

THE WORLD IN DEER PARK.

W. J. Randall, 690 Yonge street, is now delivering The World as far north as Mount Pleasant. Residents of Deer Park, Rosedale, Yorkville can have The World delivered at their doors before breakfast. Send in your orders.

Government Aid to Our Two Great Railways.

When the aid already given or still to be given to the Canadian Pacific line is under discussion, opponents of the road are apt to talk as if the giving of such aid was altogether unprecedented in Canada's history; and as if something before unheard of were going to be done. This misapprehension is sharply corrected in the Montreal Journal of Commerce, the authorship of which will of course be attributed to Sir Francis Hincks. It has been said that members of the company should invest their own private means, and not those of the country, in their enterprise. Touching this the writer makes the point that it never was even suggested that the eminent capitalists in Great Britain, who were directors of the Grand Trunk company, should be called on to spend their private fortunes in the construction of the road. And yet it may be remembered that, as in the case of the Canadian Pacific Co. and of many similar enterprises, interest on the subscribed capital was guaranteed and paid during the progress of construction. Railroad companies are all under the same rule of limited liability, and it would be impossible to obtain subscribers to their capital stock on any other terms. In the case of the Canadian Pacific company the shareholders have taken in all 650,000 shares of the capital stock, or $65,000,000 at par. A large portion of this stock was issued at prices considerably under par, but from the best information obtainable it has averaged at least $30,000,000, less the interest refunded, and there need be no doubt that the shares held by the directors stand them fully the average above stated. It will be well to notice the difference between the Grand Trunk company and the Canadian Pacific company.

The Grand Trunk company embarked in a new work, on conditions well understood at the time, and subsequently obtained the relinquishment of the government preferential claim. The directors of the Canadian Pacific company had nothing whatever to do with the arrangements under which the government of Canada undertook to construct the Pacific railway as a condition of British Columbia entering the confederation. Abortive attempts to procure the construction of the road by a company had been made, and subsequently sections of it had been completed by direct contracts for construction, or by subsidies, and it was finally determined to endeavor to effect arrangements with a new company on the basis of offering subsidies in land and money. After this determination had been generally known, a syndicate of Canadian capitalists undertook to form a company to carry out the work, and the government entered into an agreement with them accordingly. Since that time the party in opposition to the dominion government has spared no effort to damage the company in public estimation, and there can be no doubt that their efforts have been to some extent successful. One of the most extraordinary of their grounds of their attack has been the rapidity of the construction of the work, which has proved of such immense public benefit.

It will be perceived at once, says the Journal of Commerce, by those who inquire into the subject, that any assistance already given, or which it is now proposed to give, to the Canadian Pacific company is to be a preferential claim on the railroad over the capital invested by the shareholders. Under the very worst concievable circumstances the government will acquire the road, in which the shareholders have invested a very considerable amount of money estimated, as we have already stated, at the minimum amount of $30,000,000. Under the circumstances, which were totally unforeseen at the time, the importance of the early completion of the railroad can hardly be over-estimated. We learn by a contribution to the Toronto Week from Washington that, if the government had been weak enough to have listened to the appeals made by the opposition and had solicited permission from the government at Washington to send the troops over the United States railroads, it would have been refused. Fortunately no such request was made, and we have now an assurance that there will be very shortly a complete line from the Atlantic to the Pacific through our own territory.

Cattle Disease in Illinois.

The Chicago Daily News tells us something about the serious outbreak of cattle disease in Kane county, Illinois. It says that the much-dreaded cattle plague—contagious pleuro-pneumonia—was discovered last fall in that locality. Vigorous measures were at once adopted, and it was supposed that the disease had been stamped out. About two months ago, however, the state veterinarian found suspicious symptoms in a herd of cattle on the farm of J. W. Bowron, the farm lying between St. Charles and the adjoining village of Geneva. On May 2 one of this herd was found in the acute stage of the lung plague and was slaughtered; but it was learned that some 500 head of cattle, belonging to neighboring farmers, had already been exposed, and a temporary isolation of these was ordered pending a report of the facts to the government and an appeal to him to quarantine the locality. This report and appeal were presented to Gov. Oglesby on Wednesday of last week, but no action has yet been taken thereon.

Our contemporary urges that prompt action be taken by the state government, otherwise there may be serious consequences. It may be taken for granted, we suppose, that our own department of agriculture at Ottawa will be wide awake and "on deck" on the occasion. The regulations against the carrying of infected cattle on Canadian railways will have to be strictly enforced.

Stop and Think.

The Montreal papers with full reports of the imperial federation meeting having come to hand, we know something more about the movement than was conveyed by the despatches published in Toronto yesterday. That is, we know what was said on the occasion, though with regard to what was really meant by the speakers we find it mostly very hazy and indefinite. The Montreal papers agree that Principal Grant was the only one among them who had any tangible proposal to offer; and his proposal was that Canada should be prepared to contribute toward the expense of the army and navy by which she must be defended in case of foreign war. This means, in effect, a military alliance, offensive and defensive, with the mother country. That, however, exists already, as things are; and it seems to be difficult for the federation advocates to show exactly what specific change they are really driving at. That Great Britain and her colonies should stand united as free states, for the purpose of resisting attacks by military despotisms and semi-barbarous states, such as Russia, seems absolutely necessary for the safety of them all. As we said yesterday, it will never do to let free states, the strongholds of liberty and civilization, remain separated and disunited, in which case they would one after another fall an easy prey to the strong and united military empires. Touching the payment of war expenses, the London Spectator a few years ago said something to the point. It was to this effect, that if in time of war the colonies contributed not a penny of money, but only *men*, for the defence of the empire, they would be doing great service. During the wars against Napoleon, German, Austrian, Russian, and Spanish soldiers were kept in the field by England, and "British gold" played an important part in preventing him from becoming master of all Europe. Now, if it was deemed to be for Britain's interest to subsidize foreign armies, much more might she not find it her interest to pay for the services of her own soldiers, from the colonies. There is no conscription either here or in the mother country; those who did go would be volunteers. And if it be true, as American records are said to show, that something like thirty thousand Canadians enlisted in the Northern army during the civil war, much more might Canadians be expected to volunteer for the defence of old England. Canada and the Australasian group of colonies will, at no very distant date, count a population of many millions all together; and Britannia might well provide the rifles, if these trusty sons of hers come forward to shoulder them.

Imperial federation, as it has been talked about, is indefinite and hazy to a degree. And the mist in which it is enveloped seems to rise chiefly from the jumbling up together of two things, which should be held separate and distinct. Alliance for mutual defence is one thing; commercial union, with the abolition of colonial tariffs, is quite another. The latter is what Canada never would agree to, and not very many years will have passed ere Australia will be as much protectionist as Canada is now. In connection with this federation movement there have been strong and explicit denials of any intention of interfering with colonial tariffs. And yet—and yet—we cannot wholly quit ourselves of the suspicion that some design or other against colonial protection is at the bottom of the movement, at all events in England. For this very reason it will bear a good deal of watching. Meantime we take the position—that while alliance for mutual defence is necessary, the colonies had better keep a sharp look-out that the alliance does not develop into free trade and the ruin of colonial manufactures.

The Montreal Herald condemns the movement straight out, and says there is really no necessity for it at all. Our present relations to the mother country are eminently satisfactory, why not then let well enough alone. The Gazette speaks with more reserve, and tries apparently to hold a middle ground. We quote some of the Gazette's remarks, just because they appear to indicate friendly criticism, which still cannot go the length of approval.

What, we have no doubt, occurred to a good many thoughtful people who listened to the speeches on Saturday night was this: If the loyalty of the people of Canada has remained unimpaired for generations; if to-day it is as firmly established as the speakers all truthfully declared it to be, where is the urgent necessity for a change in relations which might possibly precipitate discussions and provoke controversies, which would prove a severe strain upon the allegiance of the people? The meeting in July last in England was saved by the wise suggestion of Sir Charles Tupper from declaring that the time had arrived when there could be no other alternative than federation or disintegration. Such a declaration would have been a most unfortunate one. Happily, judging the future by the past and the present, the subjects of Queen Victoria, whether resident in Great Britain or in the colonies, are by no means reduced to such an alternative. The allegiance of groups of self-governing colonies has been preserved and intensified by the fact that the conditions of that allegiance have been so light, and the control of the central authority over the colonies so almost imperceptible, as to prevent all possibility of friction. One may well pause on the threshold of discussions involving a change in those conditions, and ask that before it is assented to, full information shall be given as to what is involved in the new proposal.

The Globe Gloating on Disaster.

Archbishop Trench in his Study of Words remarks that it is pleasing to reflect that there exists no English equivalent for the Greek word *chairekakia*, a word which expresses that abominable form of malignity which rejoices in the misfortunes of others. That Greek word is applicable just now to the attitude of the Globe toward the national army of Canada and its fortunes in the field. The editorial on "The Situation" in yesterday's Globe positively gloats over the consideration that no news from Middleton may mean bad news. This unpatriotic partizanship the independent press can afford to rebuke as it deserves. The Mail of course would do the same under similar circumstances, as was abundantly proved by its attitude toward the Riel difficulty under the Mackenzie government. The Globe's role as a prophet of evil shows that the wish is father to the thought, and that the bad deacon's organ cares little how deeply Canada be injured so long as defeat scores a point against the tories.

The Inland Revenue Bill.

We avail ourselves of some points made by the Montreal Herald in its summary of the bill which the minister of inland revenue has before the house, and with respect to certain changes before introduced by him. The Herald says:

The minister of inland revenue has taken three steps within the past three years in the direction of real (*not spurious*) temperance.

Firstly—He has provided that a refund of $1 per gal. may be made to distillers for all the fusil oil eliminated during the process of rectification or redistillation.

Secondly—He has provided for the bottling of spirits in bond by distillers under excise supervision—enabling the departments to guarantee the truth of the facts stated on the labe by a departmental seal.

The first provision made is to the interest of the distiller to produce an absolutely *pure* spirit.

The second placed it within the power of the public to purchase from their family grocer an article authenticated as to age and quality if they desire to do so, instead of running the risk of getting any vile compound of high wines the grocer may prefer to sell.

The proposed bill goes a step further in the same direction. It removes the pecuniary objection which has heretofore stood in the way of properly maturing spirits. Under the bill now introduced we understand that the loss by shrinkage through evaporation during the process of maturing will no longer fall upon the distiller or consumer. The duty will be payable, not on the raw spirit after the first process of distillation, but upon the quantity which actually goes into consumption.

The interests, therefore, of the distiller and the consumer will be identical, and there will be no strong pecuniary inducement to place new spirits upon the market.

Indeed, the bill goes further, for it prohibits it after a specific time.

Within five years it will be impossible for any of these health-destroying liquors, just fresh from the still, which ruin men's stomachs and craze their brains, to reach the public even at the lowest class bar, unless imported or illicitly produced.

For the Temperance Party.

The letter elsewhere of Mr. Smith of Watford goes home to the weak spot of the temperance party. They are trying to wipe out the liquor hotels but are doing nothing to provide temperance hotels of equally as good accommodation, and for some reason or other they do not give their patronage to the temperance houses. If the prohibitionists are bent on wiping out the present hotels they are bound to supply others and to support them as well.

Mr. Hay and the Franchise.

Mr. Hay, member for Centre Toronto, says he thoroughly approves of the proposed Dominion Franchise bill.

Bismarck is about to make an important declaration of his policy, and Europe waits to hear what it is. The cable says, in advance, that it is expected to be friendly to England.

We have not heard much about Schouvaloff lately; but now he turns up as Russian ambassador to Austria.

Are the Scott Act Men Sincere?

Editor World: I have often thought how it happens that temperance hotels never are supported. They are started at intervals, but they languish and die out. Why is this? If there is such a strong feeling for prohibition as the Scott act people say, why don't these people who have that feeling support an hotel where liquor is not sold? There must be some reason for this. Strange you will find people blazing away in favor of prohibition and yet you will find them putting up their horses and their families at hotels where liquor is sold, and passing by a temperance hotel, leaving it deserted. The Scott act was in force in the county of Lambton for about three months. It was horrid to witness the manner in which liquor of the worst sort was obtained from unlicensed places. But what I want to be at is this: If the temperance people are really in earnest, why do they not establish temperance hotels, and thus show the public that they can be made comfortable without going to hotels that deal in liquor? If they would make temperance hotels attractive they would do far more good than by having noisy preaching bodies going round howling and shouting about prohibition and the Scott act, and yet patronizing houses that deal in liquor. I am afraid it is too true that most of this kind of gentry don't like to be too free from liquor themselves. PETER SMITH.

Watford, May 9, 1885.

Women's Wages.

Editor World: I notice a great outcry by the council of the Trades' organization of this city, in their last report that female operatives owe their scanty remuneration to their mutual jealousy of each other's positions in the world of labor; but what need of combination on their part when without training or education in the proper sense of the term, but for a purely mental employment requiring but two of the Rs, namely, reading and riting, the female assistants of our free public library receive $300 yearly, or allowing for holidays about a dollar a day? Some of us complain of hard times in Toronto but however it may be for the boys it is certainly not so for the girls of our fair city. How many competent, sober and intelligent men walking the streets of Toronto to-day would willingly accept so easy a job for two-thirds of the money?

Toronto, May 12, 1885. UMICRON.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, May 12.

At Petrolia (Ont.) oil opened 77¼, closed 77, highest the opening, lowest the close. At Oil City: Opened 78¼, closed 78⅝ bid, highest 79, lowest 78.

In New York there was a further advance of ½ in sterling exchange. Opened 4.87½ for 60 days and 4.89½ for 3 days, and closed 4.88 and 4.90.

On dit: That gold will shortly be shipped from New York to England.

The New York stock market was irregular to-day, with a lower tendency in the Vanderbilt, granger and coal stocks. Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific were fairly strong. New York Central opened ⅝ lower at 84⅞, touched 83⅞, closed 83¾, with a prospect of going several points lower; sales 49,100. Delaware and Hudson opened ½ lower at 77¾, touched 78¼, closed at the lowest of the day, 77. The annual election was held to-day, but it is rumored nothing was done with regard to the quarterly dividend, which is usually declared about this time. The sales to-day were 4800, which is larger than usual for this stock. Delaware and Lackawanna opened ½ lower at 104½, which was the highest of the day, touched 103¼, closed 103⅜; sales 38,000. Louisville and Nashville opened ½ lower at 30⅝, touched 31⅞, closed 30⅞; sales 6100. Lake Shore opened ½ lower at 51¼, touched 50⅞ and 52⅛, closed 51⅜; sales 21,500. Manitoba opened 84, closed 83½; sales 300. Michigan Central opened 1½ lower at 48⅜; sales 200. Northwest opened unchanged at 94½, touched 94⅞ and 93⅞, closed 93¾; sales 33,500. St. Paul opened ½ lower at 69⅝, touched 69⅞ and 68⅞, closed 68⅞; sales 43,600. Union Pacific opened unchanged at 50, touched 49⅞ and 50⅜, closed 50⅛; sales 17,200. Canadian Pacific opened at 37, closed at 36⅞; sales 300.

The visible supply of grain, according to Chicago computation, is: Wheat 41,832,878 bush., a decrease of 1,821,000; corn 6,639,216 bush., a decrease of 1,101,000. According to New York computation; Wheat 37,890,181 bush., a decrease of 1,511,000; corn 5,605,759 bush., a decrease of 1,756,000.

Canadian Pacific shares in London to-day were 38⅜. 300 shares sold in New York at 36⅞ and 100 in Montreal at 37¼.

Consols opened 99⅞; closed 99 3-16.

Rentes opened 79f. 97½c, closed 80f. 20c.

The transactions on the local stock exchange were 221 shares, 79 of which were bank stocks.

Cox. & Co. received the following message from Chicago over their private wire: "4.20 p.m.—Markets close weak at bottom prices of day: 92c July wheat, 47⅞c July corn, $11.15 July pork, with our large local operators free sellers of the whole list. The decrease in visible evidently cuts but small figure. Weather more spring like and promised increased receipts both wheat and corn causes weak feeling. Late cables easier. No export demand. Positions of provisions unchanged; packers give no support."

The following assignments are reported: E. W. Atwood, fancy goods, Walkerton. Robert Brown, groceries and dry goods, Mountain city, Man. De Sola Bros. & Ascher, cigar manufacturers, Montreal.

Wheat sold on the street at 97c to 99c for fall and spring, 84c to 85c for goose. Barley sold at 55c to 57c. Oats, 47c to 48c and wanted. Peas, 70c. Rye, 67½c. Hay—Timothy, per ton, $20 to $26.50; clover, $15 to $18. Apples, $1.50 to $2 per barrel.

Riogolo in New York Sun: "For the information of the uninitiated it may be stated here that all the talk of damage done to the crops refers so far exclusively to winter wheat, that spring wheat is only just being sown, that therefore nothing can be said in regard to its prospects, and that all the predictions that the country is going to have only two-thirds of the average crop are, so far, mere guess work."

Toronto Stock Exchange—Sales May 12.

MORNING BOARD.

20 Bank of Commerce	121⅜
4 "	122
42 Western Assurance (60,2)	89½
100 Northwest Land (seller 30 days)	34½

AFTERNOON BOARD.

50 Bank of Montreal, xd (25, 25)	194
5 Imperial bank	124

Toronto Stocks at the Close.

Bank of Montreal 199¾, 199½; xd, 194½, 194; Ontario 110, 109¼; Toronto, buyers, 181; Merchants 114, 113½; Commerce 122, 121½; Imperial 125, 123; Federal 100, 99; Dominion, buyers, 186; Standard, buyers, 112½; Hamilton 122½, 121; British America, 81, 78; Western Assurance, 90, 89; Northwest Land 35¼, 34½; Can. Pacific grant bonds, sellers, 99½.

Montreal Stocks Closed.

Bank of Montreal 199¾, 199, xd. 194, 193½; Ontario bank 111½, 109; Molsons 114, 110; Toronto 183½, 182; Merchants 114, 113½, xd. 111, 110½; Commerce 122½, 121½; Northwest Land 35s 6d and 34s 6d; C. P. R. 37½, 37¼; Montreal Tel. Co. 122, 121¾; Richelieu 57, 56½; City Passenger 115½, 114½; Consumers' Gas 180½, 180.

SALES—Morning Board—25 Bank of Montreal at 200½, 50 at 200, 25 xd at 194½, 10 at 194½; 125 Montreal Tel, Co. at 121¾, 100 at 122; 75 Northwest Land at 36. Afternoon Board—38 Bank of Montreal at 199½, 10 at 199¾, 25 at 199½, 25 xd at 193¾, 4 at 194½, 4 at 194; 10 Ontario at 110; 10 Merchants' at 113¾; 40 Commerce at 122; 100 C. P. R. at 37¼; 25 Montreal Tel. Co. at 121¾; 200 City Passenger at 115; 100 Gas at 180.

The Canadian Oil Market.

PETROLIA, May 12.—The Advertiser reports last week's trade as follows: "On the 1st day of this month crude took a little jump, and the exchange closed at 82½, but Thursday it had again come down to 77 cents. During the month of April there were 31,373 barrels sold on the exchange, and the average price was 81⅞ cents. The shipments from Petrolia during the month of April were over 5000 less crude equivalent than for the same month last year, while the importation of American refined was nearly 700 barrels more in April, 1885, than for the corresponding month of 1884. This cannot be called a good comparison, and there is no reason why it should be so. As regards price a difference of 10 cents exists, and if our refiners put a first-class article on the market we cannot understand why, with push and such a difference in price, they cannot completely stop the importation of the American article. There is no doubt but that the chief cause of such a state of affairs is attributable to the bad quality of oil sent out from Petrolia during the early part of the season, and to obviate a repetition of such an occurrence we are told that the continuation of the syndicate alone can warrant, when a thorough inspection of all refined oil will be made previous to shipment, thus making it impossible for a bad article to be put on the market. The only argument we have heard advanced against such an arrangement is, that with an open market and competition in prices there will also follow like a competition in the manufacture. This would seem very plausible, but it has been tried, and the result has been very unfortunate, as nearly every man in the business can testify. We can see no other salvation for the trade than that advocated by us last week, viz., a proper system of inspection as to improve the quality of our Canadian oil, and if some organization could be formed amongst the refiners, syndicate or otherwise, for the purpose of carrying out the system of inspecting and properly advertising and bringing its qualities prominently before the consumers of the country, (who, we believe, would be partial to the consumption of Canadian oil if they could secure a good article,) a good object would have been attained.

Refined is quoted at 13½ cents for car lots.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, May 12.—Flour—Receipts—400 barrels. Market quiet and easier. Quotations: Patents, $5 to $6; superior extra, $4.95 to $5 00; extra superfine, $4 80 to $4 85; spring extra, $4 65 to $4 70; superfine, $4 40 to $4 50; strong bakers, $4 75 to $5 50; fine, $4 20 to $4 25; middlings, $3 80 to $3 90; pollards, $3 65 to $3 75; Ontario bags, $2 to $2 35; city bags, $2 50 to $2 55 for strong bakers'. Sales, 125 barrels superfine extra at $5, 125 do extra at $4.80, 125 do spring extra at $4 75. New butter—Dairy, 15c to 20c; fresh, 12c to 13c. Old butter—Townships, 10c to 14c; Morrisburg, 9c to 13c; western, 6c to 10c. Grain—Wheat, market nominal. Red winter, $1 02 to $1 04; white, $1 01 to $1 03; spring, $1 02 to $1 04. Corn 62c to 65c. Peas, 84c to 86c. Oats, 40c to 41c. Barley, 50c to 65c. Rye, 72c to 74c. Oatmeal, $4 50 to $4 55. Cornmeal, $2 90 to $2 92. Provisions—Pork, $15 to $15 50. Lard, 9½c to 10c. Bacon, 11c to 12c. Cheese, 9c to 11½c.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Flour, barley and oats have dropped; spring wheat, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; red winter, 7s 2d to 8s; No. 1 California, 7s 2d to 7s 5d; No. 2 California, 7s to 7s 2d. Corn, 5s 1½d. Peas, 6s 3d. Pork, 62s. Lard, 38s 6d. Bacon, long clear, 31s; short clear, 32s. Tallow 32s 3d. Cheese, 58s. Wheat dull, poor demand, holders offering freely. Corn quiet, fair demand. Weather fine. Receipts of wheat for three days were 227,000 centals, of which 128,000 do. were American. Ditto of corn for the same time were 41,300 centals.

OSWEGO, N.Y., May 12.—Barley quiet. No. 2 Canada held at 74c; No. 2 extra Canada at 80c. Rye firmer. Canada nominally at 75c. Canal freights—Wheat and peas, 4c; rye, 3½c to New York; lumber, $1.50 to Albany. Lake receipts—Rye, 6600 bushels; lumber, 135,000 feet.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCHES:—London, May 11.—Floating cargoes, cargoes on passage—Wheat, quieter; maize slow. The weather in England is cool but finer. Wheat crops appear very backward. Liverpool—Spot wheat, quiet; maize quiet and steady. Paris—Wheat and flour firm.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Cotton firm, unchanged. Flour—Receipts 26,000 brls., winter wheat firm; spring stock dull, shade lower; sales 11,000 brls.; No. 2 $2.60 to $3.70, superfine $3.50 to $3.90, western extra $3.25 to $5.50, rest unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 80 000 bush.; spot 1c to ⅜c lower, closing heavy; options ⅛c to ⅜c lower, closing steady; sales 3,864,000 bush. future, 143,000 bush. spot; exports 110,000 bush; No. 2 Chicago 98½c, No. 2 red $1.04 to $1.04½ cash, $1.02½c May, $1.03½ June, No. 1 red state $1.12½, No. 1 white $1.03. Rye scarce, state 80c to 82c, Canada 80c to 82c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn—Receipts 32,000 bush. spot, ⅛c to 2c; options ⅛c to 1⅛c lower closing steady; sales 1,504,000 bush. future 145,000 bush. spot; exports 30,000 bush.; No. 2 56 to 56½c for cash, 55 May, June. Oats—Receipts 123,000 bush. lower; sales 250,000 bush. future, 85,000 bush. spot; No. 2 39½c to 39¾c for cash, 39½c May, mixed western 40c to 42c, white state 46c to 50c. Hay firm, $95. Hops, coffee, sugar, molasses, rice, petroleum, unchanged. Tallow steady, 5⅛c. Potatoes, eggs, unchanged. Pork lower, mess 12$5 to 50. Beef steady. Cut meats steady. Pickled bellies 5⅛c to 5½c; middles dull; long clear, 6⅛c. Lard dull, $7.07½c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Flour quiet unchanged. Wheat in spite of decrease nearly two million bushels in visible supply; market ruled excited and lower, with rather heavy feeling after midday offerings were free. Prices declined ⅞c, fluctuated and closed under yester ay; May closed at 83½c, June 90c, July 92⅞c, 2 spring 88½c. Corn shade lower, cash 47⅜c, May closed 47½c to 47⅝c, June 47⅞c, July 47½c. Oats steady, cash 34½c to 34⅝c, June 34½c. Rye firm, No. 2 73c. Barley nominal. Pork easier; cash $11.15 to $11 20, June $11.10 to $11.12½, July $11.20 to $11.22½. Lard quiet; cash $6.82½ to $6.85, May $6.82½, June $6.85. Boxed meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady. Receipts—Flour 34,000 brls., wheat 68,000 bush., corn 141,000 bush., oats 161,000 bush., rye 5000 bush., barley 23,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 33,000 brls., wheat 301 000 bush., corn 418,000 bush., oats 200,000 bush., rye 5000 bush, barley 6000 bush.

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Average of the 5, per $1000	6.72	14.23	25.75
Adding $3 for expenses	9.72	17.23	28.75
The Ætna's premium, age 35, is $17.36, but the return value at the end of 10 years has reduced the net cost to	9.47	9.47	9.47
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Is now running with entirely new equipment, and doing first class work.
Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to. Goods called for and returned to houses of customers.
246 SAMUEL LEVERATT.

A "CAMP FIRE" STORY.

BY MAJOR HAMILTON.

Comrades: You ask me to "sing a s[illegible] make a speech, or tell a story." As I [illegible] not sing, and never made a speech, I [illegible] myself forced to tell a story; and th[illegible] not gifted in this way I shall ventur[illegible] tell you after my own fashion a s[illegible] which has one redeeming merit—it is [illegible]

Before the great war between the st[illegible] my home was in Kentucky, on the b[illegible] of the beautiful Ohio, and but an h[illegible] journey by boat above the town of M[illegible] ville. In those days I was well acqua[illegible] with Mrs. Watts and her two sons H[illegible] and Paul.

While these two boys were yet too y[illegible] to appreciate their loss, their father [illegible] leaving a large farm and considerable [illegible] property to his young widow. It was [illegible] of the finest properties in