

THE DIVISION OF AFRICA.

Further Details of the Way England and Germany Come to an Agreement—From Opinions.

LONDON, June 18.—The following are additional details of the agreement between England and Germany regarding their respective territories in Africa. England retains the Sudanese road, which will be the boundary between the English and German spheres. A line stretches from the mouth of the Bahr, on the west shore of Nyasa, to the mouth of the Kilimbo, on the south shore of Lake Tanganyika. Northward Germany retains the region as far as the Congo State and along the first degree of South latitude, the boundary diverging around the western shore of the Nyasa to include the mountain M'umbo, in the British sphere, in order to make the frontier coincide as nearly as possible with the region covered by Stanley's treaties. With the view of securing the freedom of future commerce the passage of German subjects and goods will be free and exempt from transit dues between Lake Nyasa and the Congo State and English goods and subjects will be equally exempt between Lake Tanganyika and the British sphere. It is further agreed that in all East African territories (subject to their respective equal rights of settling or trading shall be conferred by the two powers respectively on their subjects. Other missions are to be granted freedom of religious teaching. The details of the frontier between Namaland and Damara land remain to be settled by Sir Percy Anderson and Dr. Krauel, on it is agreed that in the latitude of Lake Ngami up as far as the eighteenth degree south let the German frontier shall coincide with the twenty-first degree east longitude. In Togoland the frontier is rectified, securing the months of the Volta to England and giving Germany access to the Volta river at a higher point of its course.

The date of the transfer of Heligoland by England to Germany will be the subject of negotiations and the inhabitants will be entitled for a certain period to declare for an English nationality. The present outcome will be continued twenty years. Other colonial disputes in Africa are reserved for a friendly settlement and the status quo will be preserved pending the ratification of the present agreement.

Mr. Morley to-day said that the agreement with Germany was equitable and the front bench of the Opposition would not oppose it. The Radicals are furious.

The Telegraph says the cessation of Heligoland to Germany will raise sentimental regrets, but the agreement should be received with thankfulness in that so thorny a problem can be solved in a manner honorable alike to the pacific intentions of both countries.

The Chronicle declares that by this concession to Germany Lord Salisbury has fired on the brow of the Imperial Unionist party an indelible brand of ignominy. It adds: "Unless Parliament stops the Government's headlong career of capitulation to Germany, there is no reason why it should allow us to keep Malta, Spain or Gibraltar."

The Standard thinks the East African settlement with Germany, while nothing to boast of, gives England nothing for which she need blush. It is not an ideal solution of the problem but perhaps it is as good as it was reasonable to expect. German friendship is a valuable asset, and like other precious things it must be purchased with a price.

The Times, commenting on the cessation of Heligoland, says it thinks England was very fortunate in possessing a bit of land valuable to her for which she secured such an adequate concession.

The Post approves the Agreement with Germany.

The Daily News admits of the value of the protection of Zanzibar, but thinks the Conservatives are more likely to be dissatisfied with the agreement than the Liberals.

The Pall Mall Gazette denounces Lord Salisbury's surrender of the island of Heligoland to Germany in return for German concessions in Africa as shameful, but says the announcement of the settlement is admirably dramatic. Nothing, the Gazette says, could be more apt. But Lord Salisbury is an artist in his own way. He announced his Sedan on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

The St. James's Gazette says the agreement is a bad bargain. It will be the duty of Parliament to reject the bill providing for the surrender of Heligoland to Germany.

The Globe says England gains far more than she gives away.

Berlin, June 18.—The newspapers here approve the agreement between Germany and England concerning their respective territories in Africa, and express congratulations that all the points in dispute have been satisfactorily settled. The agreement the papers say, will establish the best relations between Germany and England in the near future, which will be a guarantee of the continuance of peace.

The North German Gazette says the negotiations were a fortunate battle in which all the participants were victors and no one was vanquished.

The Deutsche Tagblatt, commenting on the East African agreement, says it could not have believed that Germany would relinquish its claim to such a vast territory.

The Berlin Post thinks the Government has only renounced claims of a doubtful nature. It says: "The principal point of the agreement is that the respective possessions of England and Germany are now clearly defined."

Paris, June 18.—The Temps says: "Lord Salisbury has carried his desire to please Germany to the utmost limits. When we think of all the glorious memories connecting equatorial Africa with the history of English explorers and when we consider how recent are Germany's claims there and the danger in outlying in two the English possessions, we can conclude that Lord Salisbury has very powerful reasons for making such large concessions. We vainly seek to discover what concession Germany has made which could explain Lord Salisbury's generosity."

A BELGIANE ROMAN. LONDON, June 19.—A Paris correspondent declares that France and Russia will oppose an English protectorate over Zanzibar.

APPROVES THE EAST AFRICAN DEAL. LONDON, June 19.—Henry M. Stanley was presented with an address at Berkeley to-day. In reply he spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of the wisdom of Lord Salisbury as shown in the settlement with Germany of the African question. By the agreement between the two countries 500,000 square miles of territory were added to the British possessions in Africa. Instead of a notorious trade against the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley said: "It is now possible to realize the great dream of those who are concerned in the exploration and civilization of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo."

In conclusion Mr. Stanley said that God gave Lord Salisbury the wisdom to gain this

McLAREN'S GENUINE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

and expressed the hope that the Prime Minister long might live and flourish.

TOO CLOSE CRITICISM NOT RIGHT.

On receiving the freedom of Newcastle Mr. Stanley repeated his laudations of Lord Salisbury, and said that, looking at the unexpected turn of events, it was not right to criticize him minutely. He saw good in both the German and English side. Entering into details of the value, position, etc., of the regions acquired, he declared that Germany had acquired some territory which England would have liked to retain. England was amply compensated elsewhere and the granting of free transit in the German regions was as good for the English as the possession of the territory. Further it would not now be to Germany's interest to join England in demanding the freedom of the Zambesi and thus the Portuguese difficulty would be removed.

A RED LETTER AFRICAN DAY.

Dwelling with enthusiasm upon the prospects in Africa he said he was confident that if he could muster all the chiefs of the regions that England had acquired they would acquiesce in the opinion that the date of the agreement would be a red letter day in the African calendar. He was sure that when the news spread a grand feast day would be held throughout the interior of Africa. He declared that Pomba, put on the market, would fetch ten times as much as Heligoland, to say nothing of Zanzibar. He would be pleased if the mayor called a meeting of citizens to convey congratulations to Lord Salisbury, who had done more than a legion of explorers could have done.

THE CESSION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons to-day W. H. Smith stated that the conditions inserted in the agreement with Germany removed whatever objection the inhabitants of Heligoland might have to the transfer of their territory. As far as compulsory military service was concerned, the Government had not taken steps to ascertain the feelings of the people. A bill would be introduced in Parliament to ratify the cession. He must decline to produce the opinion of the naval authorities regarding Heligoland. (Opposition cheers.) If Parliament rejected the bill the whole agreement would fall through.

The Government in notifying the powers of its assumption of a protectorate over Zanzibar have given an assurance that it will respect the rights of foreign subjects.

FRANCE WILL OBJECT VERY STRONGLY.

PARIS, June 19.—M. De Lodi gave notice in the Chamber of Deputies to-day of an interpellation in regard to the British protectorate of Zanzibar, which he said, he considered a violation of the Anglo-French declaration signed by M. Thouvenot and Lord Oseley in 1862 pledging mutual non-interference in Zanzibar and the independence of the Sultan, to which agreement Germany adhered to in 1866. The interpellation points out that Germany's denouncing the agreement does not destroy the validity of the Anglo-French compact and demands to know what measure the Government will take to cause it to be respected.

Nomination for Chicoutimi.

CHICOUTIMI, June 21.—At nomination to-day O. Côté was chosen as the Liberal candidate and H. Patit and V. Savard were nominated in the Conservative interest.



Health Before All.

Illness Detected at Eye Sight.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Closed on Sunday.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been cured by Madame Demarais and Lacroix of a disease which was fast sinking me into consumption, I deem it my duty to give this certificate, which I do with great pleasure, and which will be of use to those similarly afflicted. For nine years I suffered from a complication of diseases, which finally reduced me to a mere skeleton. I was at one time suffering from diabetes, consumption, rheumatism and nervous debility. The doctor's treatment, which cost me a considerable sum, did me no good whatever. Getting tired of doctors and their remedies I placed myself, on the advice of some friends, in the hands of Madame Demarais and Lacroix, and after a few months I was radically cured. I am now enjoying excellent health, and heartily recommend those suffering with the diseases mentioned to consult Madame Demarais and Lacroix without delay.

AMÉDÉE BRASGROUS, St. Denis, P. Q.

April 3rd, 1890.

Dame Y. K. Demarais & Lacroix, Filz, 1263 Mignonne street, cor. St. Elizabeth, Montreal.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at moderate prices.

All are requested to peruse our Certificate before consulting us in order to be the better satisfied. Beware of imitations.

CABLE GOSSIP.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE LAUNCHED INTO LIFE.

LONDON, June 21.—The Duke of Clarence, Prince Albert Victor, will enter upon the full privileges of man's estate when he takes his seat in the House of Lords the coming week. It is reported that he is more than twenty six years old, but his father, as he has been treated rather as a boy than a young man. The Prince of Wales considers that his own very early emancipation from parental control was rather a mistake than otherwise and in the case of his son he has steadily set his face against any premature, premature independence. But now, with an enlarged income, a house of his own and a seat in Parliament, Prince Albert Victor is fairly launched in public life. He is a remarkably amiable and good tempered young man, curiously fresh from Royal life and grace, easily amused and founder of a quiet life of simple recreation than of hard work or stirring adventure. The next and most momentous step in his career will be his marriage. His friends are very anxious that he should marry Princess Victoria of Teck, "Princess Mary," as she is generally called. She is very pretty, very graceful, a thorough Englishwoman and the daughter of the most popular of all English royal ladies. Her degree of relationship to the young Duke—second cousin—is not near enough to constitute any serious drawback and if only the young people wish it and the powers that be consent, it would be impossible to arrange a more suitable or more satisfactory marriage.

REPUBLICAN LIBERTY.

Americans as well as Englishmen are interested in the new and rigorous enforcement of the law relating to the residence of foreigners in France. No foreigner can now reside in any part of France for a period exceeding four months, without registering his declaration. When he leaves a commune where he has been residing, he is bound to notify the Mayor, who thereupon notifies the authorities of the commune to which the foreigner is about to remove and specially mentions the day of arrival. The foreigner failing to register may be fined. Thus a perfect surveillance thorough as that of Russia is maintained over the alien population in France.

Mr. Gladstone recently expressed the opinion that the passing of the compensation clauses of the local taxation, customs and excise duties bill would add 20 per cent. to the value of public house property in Great Britain, as confirmed by the officers of the Stock and Share Booking Corporation, Limited, who say in their circular this week:

"While great excitement has been shown about the silver legislation in the United States hardly sufficient attention has been given to the marked effect which the compensation clauses of the government bill will have and the immense benefits which the clause will confer on shareholders in English breweries. It should be remembered that not only is a principal asset of the companies composed of 'good will' but the solid properties are mainly dependent on that 'good will' for their full value. At present good will in licenses is only incidental, but if the bill is carried, the good will of the public houses will become a property having parliamentary sanction as much as the good will of railways or canals. The effect on the market value of the preferences and debenture stock of home brewers must consequently be very great."

AFFAIRS IN EAST AFRICA.

A German company in operation some years, and who had obtained rights over nearly the whole of the African country in dispute, has made these rights over to an English company. This company two months ago sent out several energetic young men, who are quite prepared to resist by force of arms any attempt on the part of the Germans to intrude into a region to which England has claims on many grounds. Their instructions to this effect will be carried out, despite the step Lord Salisbury has taken. The region may be valueless in some respects, but it yields at least one product which England could turn to good account. All over the region grows a fibre which Manchester merchants have seen fit to declare equal to silk in texture. This fibre can be obtained for the gathering and can be sold in England at the rate of £40 per ton, so that there are other reasons besides those of sentiment for holding on to a region of whose Livingstone was the first to tell the world. Another consideration which causes many Englishmen to view the proposed African partition with anxiety is the fear that the Beer State, now under British suzerainty, may get too close by annexation of territory to the German possessions and exchange English protection for that of the Kaiser. Just now the Transvaal is endeavoring to incorporate the country known as Swaziland, which would be a step to that access to the sea for which it has been eagerly looking, and would give it the opportunity for more intimate connection with German commerce and authority.

BIGGAR'S FORTUNE.

Some surprise is felt that the late Joseph Gillis Biggar, the Irish member of Parliament, left no share of his considerable fortune to the national cause. Of his estate, amounting to about £200,000, he bequeathed sums to various charities and persons, also a fair provision for his son, Joseph Biggar, and "thirty pounds a year for life to Mary Paulina O'Connor, the mother of his son."

BRITISH FREE TRADE PRINCIPLES.

The Government, in reply to a question in Parliament, has declared that nothing can be done to protect British labor against contract labor imported from Germany. This competition is felt very keenly by British workmen, not only in the tailoring but in other branches of trade, and there appears no law to prevent it.

THE CESSION OF HELIGOLAND.

LONDON, June 22.—A despatch from Berlin says that the Dowager Empress Frederick was at the bottom of the cession of Heligoland to Germany and that Her Imperial Highness had two objects in view in bringing it about. The first to elevate her son, the Emperor William, to a foremost position in the eyes of the diplomatic world, and the second was the further humiliation of her fallen foe, Prince Bismarck. Every diplomat and politician in Europe was aware of the fact that during the whole political career of the ex-Chancellor one of the objects to which he steadily aimed was the possession of Heligoland by Germany. Every art practised by the diplomat, Prince Bismarck, brought into play to compel or cajole England to give up Heligoland. Now the iron chancellor has so severely been relegated to the retirement of private life, when the noble woman at whom he scoffed during the troubled period of her Imperial husband's fatal illness, suddenly comes to the front and proves to the whole world that she was endowed with the political and diplomatic attainments to which the late Emperor Frederick frequently alluded. It is no secret that Prince Bismarck's ire against the Dowager Empress Frederick was in a great measure caused by the fact that her husband repeatedly sought her counsel in dealing with state affairs. Her son, the Emperor William, as sooner steps

into his father's place than Heligoland, Prince Bismarck's long sought prize, drops into the very Emperor's lap with a God bless you for a noble son of an English mother.

VOYE OF CENSURE ON JUSTIN H. MCCARTHY.

LONDON, June 22.—The dilatory Irish members through whose absence from their seats the Government was enabled to escape defeat in the Division of the first clause of the Licensing bill, are being made to feel very uncomfortable. It was predicted that their conduct would have something to say about their abandonment, and the prediction was verified to-day in the case of Mr. Justin H. McCarthy, member for Newry, one of the famous members for Londonderry. He was one of those whose attendance at Ascot robbed his party of a victory and the Nationalists of Newry held a meeting to-day to express their opinion of his conduct. He was roundly denounced by the speakers and resolutions unanimously passed censuring him. The other unfaithful members will undoubtedly receive similar attention.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

LONDON, June 22.—The difficulties arising from the resignation of Lord Rosebery from the chairmanship of the London County Council will probably be settled at the next meeting by the election of the Earl of Ripon as chairman.

FRANCE SATISFIED.

LONDON, June 22.—The Paris Temps learned that the British Government has made an explanation of the settlement with Germany touching the British protectorate over Zanzibar that is entirely satisfactory to France. The character of the explanation is not mentioned, it is surmised that Lord Salisbury convinced the French Government that the validity of the claim of France to certain territory now in her possession might be shaken by too closely examining into the manner of its acquisition.

"Indigenous Bitters"

The most economic and at the same time the most effectual stomachic, and aid to digestion.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal preparations could have: an efficacy at all times certain, the absence of any dangerous ingredient and a moderate price.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and barks, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonics, stomachics, digestives and carminatives. HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA and GENERAL LAZINESS, are most frequently the result of derangement of the stomach, and in such cases the INDIGENOUS BITTERS never fail to afford prompt relief, and most frequently even a perfect cure.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS are sold in retail, in all respectable Drug Stores in the Dominion, in 25c. boxes only, containing sufficient quantity to make three or four half pint bottles.

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

S. LACHANCE

DRUGGIST, 1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect and a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING DISEASES, CHRONIC COUGHS and COLDS. PALATABLE AS MILK. Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER, 117 College Street. Telephone 2682

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 13,539 bbls. against 13,602 bbls for the week previous. The market is quiet and easier, sales having been made at below last week's prices. The auction sale of 1,200 bags of Manitoba straight and strong bakers, which is to take place on the Corn Exchange on Saturday next, has had the effect of driving buyers off the market, but we understand the flour referred to is two years old. There has been some export enquiry, and orders for spring patents have been filled. Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Patent spring, \$5.50 to \$5.81; Straight roller, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Extra, \$4.60 to \$4.75; Superior, \$4.25 to \$4.60; Fine, \$3.25 to \$3.75; City Strong Bakers, \$5.50; Strong Bakers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Ontario bags—super-fine, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ontario bags—fine, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags—extra, \$2.25 to \$2.35.

WHEAT.—The market remains firm, and under a fair enquiry prices have been maintained. We quote Standard in bbls at \$4.50 to \$4.60 and quoted at \$1.65 to \$1.75. Bags are quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.25 for Standard. Rolled oats \$4.50 to \$4.75, and \$2.20 to \$2.30 in bags. Pearl barley \$5.00 to \$5.25 per bbl, and \$1.25 to \$1.40 for \$4.25. Split peas \$4.00 to \$4.25.

BRAN, &c.—The price of bran is lower, owing to the increase in the volume of green feed. Sales are reported of Ontario on track at \$14.50 to \$15, and City bran at \$15.50 to \$16.00 delivered. Shorts are scarce and quoted at \$18 to \$19. Meal \$17 to \$22 as to quality.

GRAIN.—Receipts during the past week were 67,308 bushels, against 60,658 bushels for the week previous. The market here is purely nominal, as there are no offerings to speak of; consequently quotations are no guide whatever.

No. 1 Manitoba is quoted all the way from \$11.50 to \$12.25 by different parties. No. 2 spring wheat in Ontario sold down to 87¢ during the week, closing to-day at 88¢.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 67,308 bushels, against 60,658 bushels for the week previous. Market remains quiet at 50c to 60c in bond.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,119 bushels, against 22,025 bushels for the week previous. The market is quieter at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78c. Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 77c to 78