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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 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 Government Railway System.

Just now the progress of the Canadian Pacific railway and the development of the Northwest are giving much anxious thought to the people of Chicago. The Tribune has been devoting some attention to this subject in connection with the railway problem, the difficulties of which seem every year to be increasing rather than diminishing. A committee of the American senate—the inter-state commerce committee, it is called—is now engaged in visiting important points, making inquiry and taking evidence with regard to the evils from which the produce trade and the transportation business generally are now suffering and has just finished its labors at Chicago. Our contemporary advocates the establishment of a railway bureau with very full powers to be maintained by the government. In harmony with what The World has repeatedly said before, let us add now that we thoroughly agree with the Chicago Tribune, and believe that to this complexion it must come at last, in both Canada and the United States. We do not say that the government should *run* railways, but that it should certainly *control* them and in some cases own them too. National control is the only sufficient remedy for the gigantic evils of discrimination, rebates and railway wars.

An American authority, so says the Tribune, has stated that two-thirds of the great wheat belt of this continent lies north of the forty-ninth parallel. The Canadian Northwest in 1883 did not produce sufficient grain for its own consumption. In 1884 it had a surplus of 7,000,000 bushels of wheat—perhaps a safer figure to take would be 5,000,000 bushels. One of the proprietors of the Bell farm at Qu'Appelle is reported in the Pall Mall Gazette to have said that the general manager of the Canadian Pacific had promised that wheat would be carried next season from Winnipeg to Liverpool at one shilling (25 cents) per bushel. Such a rate from the states and territories in the same longitude would be impossible—to the seaboard even—except at a ruinous loss to the railway companies. A few years ago this would have been a very low rate from Chicago to New York, with water competition the whole way.

It is not alone the enormous wheat producing capacity of the Canadian Northwest, now only beginning to be developed, that alarms our contemporary of the great western Babylon. The rise and growth of a gigantic *government railway system* north of the border is another and equally serious cause of uneasiness. Counting the Canadian Pacific as a government road, we have to the north of us, says the Tribune, a government system of railroads stretching from British Columbia to Nova Scotia. The road, from Port Moody on the Pacific ocean to Montreal, is under one management. It controls its own telegraph, conducts its own express business, and has no fast freight lines preying on its vitals. It is probable, also, that it will have sense enough to do its own sleeping and drawing-room car business. The larger revenues from these sources, which with us are diverted from the railways, will be of vast benefit in the economical working of the system. It will be subject to no fluctuations of rates caused by bursting of pools, etc., nor be hampered with the expense and delay of carrying traffic over half-a-dozen different roads, as is the case in the states. The Canadian Northwest farmer, unlike his competitor on the same meridian in the States, will know exactly what it will cost to carry his produce to market.

The fact that the transportation problem (in the United States) will be, too, largely affected by the existence of what is practically a government system of railroads to the north appears, says the Tribune, to have been overlooked by the commission, though it may not be too late for it to obtain consideration in the official report. We commend the Chicago view of the importance of Canada's great national railway to those grumblers amongst ourselves who gabble away on the subject as if every dollar laid on the Canadian Pacific were a dollar thrown into the sea.

A Direct Contradiction.

On Thursday last we published a press despatch from Quebec, giving a statement made by L'Electeur, a French liberal paper, charging that the half-breed outbreak in the Northwest was due chiefly to the exactions of a land company, in which the following were named as the principal directors and shareholders: Mr. Jamieson of Belleville (son-in-law of Hon. Mackenzie Bowell); John White, M.P., and Mr. Sharples, brother-in-law of Hon. A. P. Caron; and Mr. McGreevy, M.P. This company, it was charged evicted the half-breeds, seized their lands, and in fact provoked the insurrection. The Belleville Intelligencer thus replies.

"A viler slander was never published, as a simple statement of the facts will show. The Prince Albert Colonization company obtained lands which were surveyed in 1882 and 1883. When they obtained the land there were only four bona fide settlers on them. These were not disturbed. There was not a halfbreed settlement on the lands. The block contained by the company is six miles away from Batoche, and there is an Indian reserve between their lands and the halfbreed settlement. Their block is at the nearest point a mile and a half distant from St. Laurent, and the average distance is three miles. The statement that the government granted the company the lands included in the halfbreed settlements at Batoche and St. Laurent is therefore utterly untrue.

"Mr. Jamieson is not a director, nor has he been a shareholder since the company was formed. He is simply employed as its secretary at a salary. No notice of eviction has ever been emitted by the company. On the contrary, every one who has settled on the company's land has been notified that his rights would be respected. Amongst the stockholders are a number of grits, and Mr. Hugh McKay Sutherland, the grit M.P. for Selkirk, Manitoba, is president of the company. Not only have the company failed to make millions out of their lands, but we are assured that they would be glad to sell out at once.

"The motive of L'Electeur's inventions is therefore apparent, and the animus which caused that journal to omit the names of the grit president and directors of the company shows to what length the opponents of the government will go in order to get a fling at the conservative party. It is to be hoped that the originator of the libel and every newspaper which has copied it will be compelled to make a retraction, and that criminal proceedings will be taken against them for the publication of so atrocious a slander.

"The object of such writers in concealing the names of their political friends, who, were there any truth in the rascally assertions of L'Electeur, must have been equally guilty with the conservatives in the company, is so transparent that their allegations can have no other effect than to disgust all fair-minded people with such men and their villainous methods of political warfare."

That story is settled and done for now, we fancy.

The Coal Trade Journal says that the repeated fleecing of outsiders by the gorged money kings of Wall street who have, through one scheme or another, lured the confiding public into their clutches, has at last taught their victims a lesson so that now their manipulations are vain, their tempting bait is unheeded, their honeyed words pass as idle wind and their special despatches in the money columns of the newspapers are laughed at.

A writer in the Northwestern Miller has been told that the idea of bonanza farming in Dakota sprang out of the settlement of Jay Cooke's debts. The Dalrymple farms were originally started with other people's money, Dalrymple acting as the agent of New York and Pittsburg capitalists. When Cooke failed he had as assets a large amount of land which the government had given in aid of the Northern Pacific road. The stock was almost worthless from 1873 on for several years. Cooke offered to exchange the land at $5 per acre for stock at par. Two rich New Yorkers and a Pittsburg capitalist sent Dalrymple out to see the land. He reported that it was valuable, and recommended the starting of wheat farms of gigantic size. His principals took his advice, exchanged their stock for land, and got all their money back with interest. His informant thinks they have since transferred their interests to the Dalrymples, who now own and conduct the farms which have made them famous the world over.

Milder intoxicants are being substituted in Boston for the more stimulating. During the past year in that city only 1318 licenses were granted for the sale of distilled liquors, as against 1535 in the previous year. On the other hand, the number of places licensed to sell only malt liquors and wine rose from 56 to 236. Thus, while the whole number of saloons remains nearly as large as before, the number in which the milder kind of drinks is sold has increased fourfold.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS.

BY R. W. PHIPPS.

I noticed in your paper lately some observations by Mr. Houston concerning Mr. Gladstone's parliamentary career, which have induced me to send you a few remarks.

For the last thirty years those speakers in the British house who have led the expression of opinion seem to have been but four, namely: Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, Sir E. B. Lytton and Mr. Gladstone. Brougham was old, the wit had left his speeches. Macaulay was of himself and difficult to compare with others; Peel was dead. Behind the first four mentioned the utterances of such men as Derby, Bright, Layard, Russell, Lowe and many others, furnish comparatively only an overchanging background of agreeable monotone.

The strength of Palmerston laid much in assertion, and in the peculiar powers of which it was supported. The apparent good-nature of his most earnest—even his most effective attacks—was such as rendered it impossible even for the overthrown to be angry with him. It was more pleasant to be attacked by him than defended by some. Then, his oratory, easily on occasion rising to height, never rose to incomprehensible height, and always gave the impression of a repressed force. His great opponent, not so much the gentleman of the old school, could indeed sometimes overbear him in facts, but never equal him in temper. In a long speech, Palmerston had charged Disraeli with many misstatements. Mr. Disraeli, in another as long, declared that had he done so, the tone of the other should not have been sarcastic, but fiercely indignant. His lordship's reply was unique. He restated the facts; he begged the honorable gentleman's pardon for not having been violent; considered he had utterly refuted him; but as for getting into a passion with *him*, that he trusted he would be excused from. And the inimitable gesture and tone did more with the house than the facts. He possessed, to an astonishing degree, the confidence of many leading men. "Universal chaos," it is said, "could not shake Palmerston's smile." "Nor," it might have been added, "prevent the house from half believing in him, even when it voted against him."

Disraeli was a speaker of wonderful power. Analyse his impromptu sentences, and you shall find yourself unable, though taking time, to substitute more appropriate words. There you found condensation, yet nothing of the dictionary; there was graceful expansion, yet nothing garrulously diffuse. He was a speaker to induce a house to believe him the very fountain of constitutional knowledge. Others, much better versed, yet lacking his power of imposing delivery, were believed in less than he. On any subject, could he have the last word, you were prone to adopt his view. Even confutation did not thoroughly remove conviction. At some length he had once impressed his auditors thoroughly that Brazil, now civilized, had humanely abandoned the slave trade, which in twenty years before our cruisers had not checked. With less grace but more truth Lord John Russell explained that when at last these cruisers, useless on the open sea, had entered the waters of Brazil, the traders had abandoned the traffic which then ceased to be profitable. Yet it was doubtful after all whether the words of Disraeli were not more lasting than the facts of Russell. But there was another cause of the attention his speeches attracted. The house knew the wonderful word-pictures he had often drawn, and listened hoping for more. Of these perhaps the best instance is his admirable painting of a party—one whole side of the house—collapsing, as a landscape undermined by earthquake: "Now a fissure appeared—then a great tower toppled down ——"

It is not difficult to understand the reason of the remarkable ascendancy long possessed by Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton. He knew the inner springs of the heart of man. Life, in the cottage, the hostelry, the palace, had been his study—nor less his study had been its passions, its tranquillity, its stormy ebb, its reluctant flow. These, and the language to describe, the words to arouse, seemed present to him equally in the crowded hall as in the quiet closet; his speeches, when the topic was fruitful, enchanted, charmed, became a part of the mind and remembrance of his hearers as have many an unforgotten and unforgettable portion of his written works. Some passages, perhaps equal to any, will be found in certain perorations during the Crimean war.

Of Mr. Gladstone a different description is needed—he was unlike to all these. For what a period he has been a central figure. Before the reform bill—distributive of power and fruitful of mediocrities; while to doubt that protection and navigation laws were British bulwarks was heresy; while to doubt that they were atrocious relics of the dark ages was immoral; while to be very certain on either side was impolitic; while Indian, Chinese, Crimean, Persian, Afghan, and many another war began and ceased—while 1848 overthrew dynasties by handfuls, while Prussia became an empire from a kingdom, and Italy a great power from the garrisoned wardship of Austria and of France—he is always there—often speaking, often at length, always to the front, always among well informed men one of the best informed—always a tower of strength to any cause which has attracted his support, and during the later portion of his life always a popular man. His oratorical power is—first, his large information; second, that his speeches, based somewhat on Brougham's style, are successions of small and effective perorations, culminating in a greater one. His popularity is based on the widespread conviction that, while others strove for power, his chief effort was for the interests of the people. The aid given to Ireland—the church disestablishment there—the improved English franchise—the active assistance given to many another measure, not always popular, but always afterwards acknowledged beneficial—his practical, active, industrious and sympathetic nature—has endeared him to the masses—his scholarship and deep thought to the recluses and the thinkers, who are always the leaders of the masses. In his speeches it is difficult to point individual excellencies—they are not mere rich displays of eloquence, nor even shine with separate planetary light—they are rather a galaxy of broad and steady brilliance, overarching, influencing, enlightening all.

To the reasoning observer, these four commended themselves in the following order—Palmerston, as a thorough aristocrat of the ancient school—well intentioned—powerful—gracefully receding before advancing democracy, and ever checking, where he could, its course, by many thought too impetuous in flow, Sir E. B. Lytton as a man of vast genius, deep intuition, and burning patriotic thought, Disraeli as the firm upholder of what he believed the honor of Britain abroad, though also the palliator of more tyrannies than one, Gladstone, the ever-consistent worker for the universal benefit. The last is the enduring.

The Liberal Leaders.

Editor World: You have started on a new tack in the tory (Mowat as against Blake) boom. You say—or perhaps I had better put it—you allow privileged correspondents to say—that Mr. Mowat at Ottawa "would be lost in Mr. Blake's shoes." That is intended to be a very high tribute to Mr. Blake no doubt, but in all sincerity I would ask did you really mean to pay it? Are you not just striking out between two very absurd contestants, a new political departure not less absurd? It is not to be for a moment supposed that either Mr. Mowat or Mr. Blake attach the slightest importance to anything that may be said pointing to possible or impossible political combinations. The impression is that Mr. Blake, Mr. Mowat and their friends are perfectly well able to manage their affairs without the interference of any insidious member of the tory or so called independent press, whose only possible object would be the creation of a division or a diversion. Mr. Blake is no doubt, politically as well as personally, on friendly terms with Mr. Mowat, but it is much to be doubted whether any proposition has been or will be made for the one to supplant the other. When the time comes, do you not think it possible that one who has proved himself a master in constitutional law may be a worthy coadjutor of Mr. Blake as minister of justice? That is the post public opinion—and probably Mr. Mowat's own choice—would point to as pre-eminently proper under the circumstances; and I am much mistaken, sir, if in that position Mr. Mowat would not be a tower of strength to the new liberal premier, not only in Ontario, but throughout the dominion.

You say Mr. Blake is a parliamentarian who may yet prove to have the qualities of a statesman, but that he is not a politician!" Ye gods! Then who in Canada is a politician? Is it that Mr. Blake is honest? If so, then the inference is that Mr. Mowat is dishonest; and I am quite sure even those who have dubbed the latter a christian politician have no doubt—indeed, do not dare to doubt, his honesty. In point of fact, Mr. Editor, your favored and semi-editorial correspondent would like Mr. Mowat, notwithstanding that he is a politician and the first constitutional lawyer in the dominion, to retire from political life altogether and make room for a younger man—above all, Mr. Ross—the new, and I am glad to know, thoroughly efficient minister of education. This extraordinary proposition is reached by the summary disposal of Messrs. Pardee, Hardy and Fraser, who are to form members of a new Ottawa cabinet.

Only that we have had a cold spell for the last few days I should set this down as downright midsummer madness! The people of Ontario will not be satisfied if the present provincial government does not maintain its autonomy—at any rate so far as the elder and the leading members are concerned. Mr. Pardee has been for years next to Mowat the strongest member of the Ontario cabinet. Mr. Hardy has no fault except as bull-dog courage and zeal for pure party interests can be set down as faults. Mr. Fraser is the very Rupert of debate and essential as the representative of the Roman Catholic minority which the opposition in vain try to decoy and cozen—the two Ross', each in his way, though junior members of the government, are proving themselves indispensable to its efficiency.

As to the "rhapsodists cranks and lobbyists" who now surround Mr. Blake the public may be left to judge. SELIM.

A Boom in Picture Framing.

—R. J. Licence, 31 Adelaide street west, calls special attention to his facilities for producing cheap picture frames, picture mats, etc. The public can rely upon obtaining from him all the latest and best styles at the very lowest prices. All his goods are made on the premises and finished by competent workmen. We call special attention to his advertisement in to-day's columns. 14

—When exhausted by physical or mental labor or by any weakening drain upon the system restore nervous tranquility and lost vitality by Burdock Blood Bitters. 246

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, June 24.

"The Dook's" company arose with a black eye to-day. A cable to Cox & Co. says the shares have further declined to 32½ 6d. Hudson Bay shares £15¾.

New York—Oil opened 83¾, closed 85¼ bid, highest 86, lowest 83¾.

Consols 99 9-16.

Wheat on the street, 88c to 89 for fall and spring; 74c for goose. Barley sold at 55c to 57c. Oats brought 37c.; peas 64c.; rye 67½c. Hay—Timothy, per ton, $16 to $18; clover $10 to $14. Straw—$10 to $12.

The New York stock market was weak during the early part of the day, and assumed a bullish tendency about 1 o'clock, which continued to the close, which was very firm. New York Central opened ⅛ lower at 76¾, touched 85½ and 86⅞, closed 86⅞; sales 14,600. Lackawanna opened ⅜ lower at 101½, touched 100⅞ and 102, closed 101⅜ on sales of 35,700. Erie 21s opened ⅛ lower at 50⅜, touched 49⅞ and 50⅞, closed 50⅞. Jersey Central opened ⅛ lower at 38⅞, touched 39⅞ and 41½, closed 41; sales 11,900. Louisville and Nashville opened unchanged at 35½, touched 34⅞ and 35⅜, closed 35⅜; sales 18,700. Lake Shore opened ⅛ lower at 65½, touched 55⅜ and 56⅞, closed 56⅞, on sales of 8800. The shorts in Manitoba caught it severely again to-day, opening ⅛ higher at 96⅞, touched 101, closed 99⅞; sales 5900. Northwest opened ⅛ higher at 92⅞, touched 95⅜ and 93⅞, at which it closed; sales 13,700. Omaha preferred opened 72⅞, touched 72½ and 74⅜, closed 74; sales 900. St. Paul opened ⅛ lower at 69⅞, touched 69⅞ and 71⅜, closed 71½; sales the largest of the day, 46,300. West Shore bonds opened ⅜ lower at 34, touched 33½ and 34½, closed 34½. Canadian Pacific sold for 200 shares at 40.

The English bondholders' committee have agreed with the New York committee on a plan of reorganization for the Wabash railway, which has met with the approval of all concerned, and the plan will be put into operation at once.

Posted rates of sterling exchange in New York unchanged at $4.86½ for long bills and $4.85½ for demand.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Sales June 24.

MORNING BOARD.

5	Bank of Toronto	191
40	Bank of Commerce (60, 30)	120
20	Imperial Bank (10, 10)	117
100	Can. Landed Credit	119½

AFTERNOON BOARD.

18	Ontario Bank	105½
130	Bank of Commerce, reported (100, 30)	120
79	" " (60, 19)	120
10	Imperial Bank	117½
10	" "	117½
20	" " (10, 10)	118
50	Northwest Land	36
50	" " (sellers 30 days)	36

Toronto Stocks Closed.

Bank of Montreal, 191½, 191; Ontario 106½, 105½; Toronto, 178½, 177½; Merchants', 110¼, 109½; Commerce, 120½, 119¾; Imperial, 118½, 117¾; Federal, 95½, 94½; Dominion, buyers, 193; Standard, buyers, 111½; Hamilton, 122½, 121; Northwest Land Co., 37s, 35s; British America, sellers, 80; Western Assurance, 95, 90; St. Catharines Gas, buyers, 157½; Freehold, buyers, 165; Western Canada, buyers, 185; Union, buyers, 126; Canada Landed Credit, 119¾, 119½; B. & Loan association, 104, 101½; Imperial S. and Inves., 109, 108; Lon. and Can. L. & A., 140, 137½; Ontario Loan and Deb., buyers, 122.

Montreal Stocks Closed.

Bank of Montreal 192, 191½; Ontario 107, 104¾; Molson's 119, 115; Toronto 178½ 177½; Merchants 110½, 110¼; Commerce, 120½, 120; Montreal Tel., 122, 121½; Richelieu 57½, 57; Passenger 116, 115¾; Gas 182¾, 182¼. Northwest Land Co. 35s, 33, 38s; C. P. R. offered 41.

Sales—Morning board—1 Bank of Montreal at 191½ 2 at 191¼; 10 Ontario at 105; 10 Richelieu at 57; 25 Passenger at 116. Afternoon board 25 Bank of Montreal at 191½, 75 at 191¾; 90 Montreal Tel. Co. 121½ 25 at 122; 50 Passenger at 115¾; 200 Gas at 182¼.

Woodstock Cheese Market.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., June 24.—Twenty-eight factories offered 6532 boxes cheese, first half of June make. Salesmen slow to sell below 8c. Market dull; sales 600 at 7¾c, 370 at 7½c.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

HAMILTON, June 24.—During the week the receipts have been light. The Times quotes: Fall wheat, No. 1, 80c to 85c; red winter wheat; No. 1, 80c to 83c; spring wheat, No. 1, 80c to 85c, goose wheat, 68c to 70c; barley, No. 1, 48c to 50c; peas, No. 1, 56c; oats, 32c; rye, No. 1, 55c to 56c. Wool, long combing, 18c; Southdown, 24c.

MONTREAL, June 24.—Flour—Receipts 760 brls. Sales, none reported. Market is quiet and steady, and the demand light. Patents $4.50 to $5.75; superior extra, $4.35 to $4.40; extra superfine, $4.20 to $4.25; spring extra, $4 to $4.10; superfine, $3.85 to $4.00; strong bakers', $4.25 to $4.75; fine $3.50 to $3.60; middlings, $3.20 to $3.30; pollards, $2.90 to $3; Ontario bags, $1.90 to $2.15; city bags, $2.35 to $2.40 for strong bakers. Grain—Wheat, red winter, 90c to 96c; white, 91c to 95c; spring, 95c to 96c. Corn 61c to 62c. Peas, 77c to 78c. Oats, 35c to 35½c. Barley, 50c to 55c. Rye, 72c to 74c. Oatmeal, $4.70 to $4.75. Cornmeal, $2.90 to $3. Provisions—Pork, $14 to $14.50. Lard, 9½c to 10c. Bacon, 11c to 12c. Hams, 11c to 12c. Cheese, dull, at 6c to 7½c. Butter—Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 14c to 16c; western, 12c to 14c; old stock, 6c to 12c. Eggs—Steady, at 12c.

OSWEGO, June 24.—Barley quiet. No. 2 Canada held at 73c; No. 2 extra Canada at 78c.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton dull and prices unchanged. Flour—Receipts 15,374 brls; dull and heavy; sales 14,000 brls; superfine, $3.10 to $3.65; western and state, $3.50 to $4; common to choice extra St. Louis, $3.50 to $5.50; rest unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal steady and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 15,700 bush., exports 125,546 bush.; spot grades ½c to 1c lower, with rather more interest from exporters; options opened somewhat stronger, but later weakened and declined 1c to 1½c, closing steady at a shade above the inside rates; sales 2,986,000 bush. futures, 220,000 bush. spot; No. 2 Milwaukee 95c, ungraded red 89c to 91c. No. 2 red $1.01½ store, $1.01¾ to $1.02 afloat, No. 1 red state $1.07, No. 1 white $1.01½ to $1.02. No. 2 red June $1.00½ to $1.01½, July $1.00¾ to $1.01⅜. Rye quiet, barley and malt nominal. Corn—Receipts 60,500 bush.; spot lots ½c to ¾c and opt one to ½c lower, and closing steady; exports 57,175 bush., sales 912,000 bush. futures, 270,000 bush., spot; ungraded 50c to 54c, No. 2 53½c to 53¾c elevator, 54 to 54½c afloat, No. 2 June 53½c to 54, July 53¾c to 54½c. Oats—Receipts 55,500 bush., a shade lower and fairly active; sales 310,000 bush. future, 170,000 bush. spot; No. 2 37½c, to 38c elevator; 39½c afloat, mixed western 38c to 39c, white state 40c to 43c. No. 2 June 37½c to 37¾c. Hops quiet and in buyers' favor. Coffee—Spot fair, rio dull at 8½c. Sugar steady but very quiet; standard A 6¾c, cut loaf and crushed 7½c to 7¾c, granulated 6½c. Molasses steady; Cuba 21c, Porto Rico, 31c. Rice firm. Petroleum, united closed 85½c to 86½c, crude 6½c to 7½c. Tallow steady. Potatoes quiet but firm. Eggs dull and heavy; state 13½c to 14c, western 12c to 13c, Canadian 12½c to 13c. Pork dull and in buyers favor; west spot $11.50. Beef dull. Cut meats quiet; firm pickled bellies 5½c, mid'ies dull, long clear 6c. Lard very dull and 3 to 4 points lower. Butter unchanged. Cheese firm; state 5½c to 7½c, western flat 5½c to 6½c.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened firm but under heavy offerings of "long" wheat, declined 1½c and closed 1½c under yesterday. Sales ranged: June 88½c to 89c, closed 88½c. July 88½c to 89½c closed 88½c; Aug. 90½c to 91½c, closed 90½ to 90¾c; No. 2 spring 87½c to 87½c, No. 2 red 93½c. Corn in good demand, closing ½ to ¾ under yesterday; cash 47½c to 47¾c. June 47½c to 48½c; closed 47¾c; July 46½c to 47¾c, closed 47c. Oats dull; cash 32½c June 32½c to 32¾c, closed 32½c, July 32½c to 32¾c, closed 32½c to 32¾c. Rye quiet; No. 2 83c. Pork quiet, 5c to 7½c lower; cash $10.25 to $10.30. July $10.22½ to $10.35, August $10.32½, closed $10.32½ to $10.35. Lard quiet; 2½c to 5c lower; cash $6.57½ to $6.60, July $6.62½ to $6.65, closed $6.62½, August $6.70 to $6.75, closed $6.72½ to $6.72½. Boxed meats quiet, dry salted shoulders $3.75 to $4, short ribs, sides, $5.32½ to $5.35, short clear, sides, $5.80 to $5.85. Whisky firm at $1.15. Receipts—Flour 15,000 brls., wheat 10,000 bush., corn 390,000 bush., oats 180,000 bush., rye 6000 bush., barley 3000 bush. Shipments—Flour 7000 brls., wheat 20,000 bush., corn 182,000 bush., oats 127,000 bush., rye 2000 bush., barley 2000 bush.

BRADSTREET'S DESPATCHES:—London, June 24.—Floating cargoes—Wheat, steady; maize nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize quiet. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, quiet. English country markets is generally dearer. French quiet. Imports into the united kingdom during the past week—Wheat, 365,000 to 370,000 quarters; maize 175,00 to 180,000 quarters; flour 165,000 to 170,000 barrels. Liverpool—Spot wheat, quiet; maize, firmer, at 4s 4d—½d dearer. Paris—Wheat steady; flour quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Spring wheat 5s 10d to 7s; red winter, 6s 10d to 7s 2d; No. 1 California, 7s to 7 2d; No. 2 California, 6s 3d to 6s 11d. Corn, 4s 7d. Peas, 5s 3d. Pork, 55s. Lard, 34s 3d. Bacon, long clear, 28s; short clear, 28s 3d. Tallow, 29s 6d. Cheese, 57s. Breadstuffs unchanged.

Cotton—Market dull. Uplands, 5¾d, Orleans 6 11-16d.

What is Catarrh?

From the Mail (Can.) Dec. 15.

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amœba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is the simplest living form known that lives upon organs and is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are: Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxemoes, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppression, perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalents and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a part lie of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucus tissue.

Some time since a well known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease, should without delay communicate with the sole managers, Messrs A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.

—"A constantly increasing sale with the same satisfactory results for which it was first noted," writes W. W. Branscombe, druggist, of Picton, of the noted blood and liver remedy—Burdock Blood Bitters. 246

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

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