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WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 20, 1885

What to Do With Riel.

Riel's worst crime was inciting the Indians to take the warpath. We are only entering on a fierce and bloody struggle with them. The despatches of yesterday tell us that all the Hudson Bay posts to the north and west are being pillaged and atrocities committed. These Indians will have to be brought to their senses in the most summary and vigorous fashion. But what will these same Indians think if they see Riel tenderly treated, his trial postponed, people arguing that he is an irresponsible crank, a whole province saying that he must not die? The Indians will think, naturally enough, that they can go on with impunity. If, on the contrary, they see Riel who instigated them to war tried by court-martial and shot they would expect the same and quit murdering settlers. If we are to avoid a long and bloody war we must make a prompt example of Riel and his fellow conspirators. Every day that this is delayed will witness new atrocities. There is no justification whatever for turning the Indians against innocent settlers.

A Court Martial for Riel.

Gen. Middleton never promised Riel that he would be tried by the courts—he said he would protect him till the government decided upon his case. The government are free to order Middleton to try him by court martial.

The London Press on the Canadian Pacific.

Times are changed since the days when nearly the whole financial press of London was on the side of the Grand Trunk, and opposed to the Canadian Pacific. Then the former had the London press to speak for it apparently just as Sir Henry Tyler and Mr. Abbott wanted, while the latter could scarcely get in a word edgeways. The Canadian Pacific's proposal for a new arrangement with the government naturally brings up the whole question, and the London financial papers are having their say about it. Now, the views taken as to the railway situation, and the financial situation generally in Canada, in financial circles in London are of special importance at this time. For Sir Leopard Tilley is now about trying his hand again in the London money market, and his success will doubtless be materially either helped or hindered as the case may be, by the way in which the dominion's railway prospects are looked at. We therefore quote at some length from London papers just received (date of May 9th). The Railway Times says:

* * * The reverberating echoes of the denunciations so freely indulged in at the G and T Trunk meeting had not as yet died away, when a plain statement appeared of the agreement between the dominion government and the Canadian Pacific, which we print elsewhere. By its provisions, the $30,000,000 loan due the government (on the security of the balance of unissued share capital, $35,000,000, and of the lands of the company representing $10,000,000) is reduced to $20,000,000 the remainder to be secured only on the company's lands, from which source the interest and principal thereof is to be exclusively payable. To the extent of this $20,000,000 a corresponding amount of 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds are to be issued and deposited with the government as security, the shares $35,000,000 previously held being cancelled; $8,000,000 of first mortgage bonds are in like manner to be deposited with the government as security for an advance to the railway of $3,000,000 in Exchequer bills for one year, which amount may reasonably be presumed sufficient fully to equip the road, and meet all other requirements at present in view. A further amount of $7,000,000 completing the total $35,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds to be issued by the company, is to be retained available for its own purposes, as necessity may arise. The bonds are to rank on the company's main line and branches, the Algoma branch, as well as the leased lines, excepted. The interest on the entire amount of loans from the government is reduced to 4 per cent., the income of the leased lines being wholly unaffected thereby, and the repayment of the principal being postponed to 1891; and, as we have said, an amount of $9,880,000 is transferred from the general assets of the railway to its special land revenues. Under these circumstances the annual fixed charges on the railway, which, under the act of 1884 were, for interest on—

$22,500,000 at 5 per cent	$1,125,000
7,500,000 at 4 per cent	300,000
	$1,425,000
under the present scheme are on—	
$20,000,000 at 4 per cent	$800,000
5,000,000 at 4 per cent	200,000
	$1,000,000
Showing a reduction of	$425,000

Further, with the consent of the government, first mortgage bonds may be issued, secured on the Algoma branch for acquiring and completing the connection of Sault Ste. Marie with the American system, by which through traffic to Montreal and Quebec may be sent over the Canadian Pacific.

Practically the government of the dominion and the Canadian Pacific are at one in the business, and those who calculated upon a disagreeable conflict of interests are doomed to disappointment. The government has stood firmly to its engagements, and when it is recollected that the line has been built in little more than four years, whereas ten were originally estimated for its completion, it can hardly be said to have as yet failed in any of its own. Those who have speculated on the chapter of accidents have had more than their say on the matter, and may now stand aside to watch the successful development of the enterprise. Recent events must inevitably tend materially to enlarge their focus of observation and judgment, and we shall be far more curious to witness their altered demeanor in future, than ever in the sometime trying days of the past we have been compelled to feel anxious as to the now assured success of the Canadian Pacific.

And the Bullionist says:

* * * The present proposals therefore are, it will be seen, such as may well be palatable to the shareholders; while it will certainly be a relief to the government of Canada to have made, at so slight cash cost to itself, arrangements which may be said to finally establish the railway company on a firm basis, and once for all put it beyond the power of cliques or circumstances to mar or delay the completion of the great work to which the colony has, with such singular energy and persistence, devoted its resources. Assuming, as we may fairly do, that what the government proposes the dominion parliament will accept, it only remains to be seen whether the Grand Trunk company, which only last week publicly prophesied the almost immediate collapse of the Pacific company, will accept the situation, and, at last, recognize the fact that *Canada intends to have at least two railway corporations in the dominion.* Our own conviction is that the sooner Sir Henry Tyler and Mr. Hickson come to recognize such facts—even though such recognition may involve a Henry's cattling the "brave words" lately uttered so jauntily at the Cannon street hotel—the better it will be for all parties, and best of all for the Grand Trunk railway itself. The Canadian government has been steadily abused and denounced by certain Trunk representatives—as we may fairly call them—ever since the Canadian Pacific company was formed. The government gave Mr. Hickson a hint last year that their patience was not absolutely unlimited; and impartial onlookers would neither wonder at nor censure them if a persistence in the hostility of the last three or four years on the part of the Grand Trunk were at last to produce a result very unsatisfactory to that company. Now surely there is an opportunity, as well as a reason, for coming to that understanding with the Canadian Pacific which Sir Henry Tyler, on Monday, week, so significantly declined to undertake to do.

The Bullionist is right in saying that Canada intends to have at least two railway corporations in the dominion, and it is a good sign that the fact is being recognized in London. We may add that the benefit of having two corporations is particularly well appreciated in this province ever since the proof of the pudding came with the opening of the Ontario and Quebec road. And a similar benefit appears to be well appreciated in the lower province too, judging from what we hear of the determination of Quebec city and district to secure at all hazards a permanent Canadian Pacific connection.

Hints of a Compromise on the Franchise Bill.

The Hamilton Times quotes at some length from the Ottawa correspondence of the Montreal Herald, to show that some compromise or other on the franchise bill is being seriously considered at Ottawa, and takes it for granted that it is really the Hon. Peter Mitchell who is throwing out the "feeler." The following is the concluding portion of what the Herald says:

* * * Friends of the government say that it is not the intention of the ministry to adhere rigidly to the clauses of the bill as they now stand, and that when those sections that deal with the Indians and proposed revising barristers come under discussion, modifications will be made eliminating the objectionable features of both. At the same time Sir John cannot, they say, propose terms to the opposition and, though they do not say so in terms, they evidently fear that any concessions will be heralded as a triumph. In these circumstances it would seem that a *modus vivendi* ought to be found. If the opposition yield the contention that parliament should not exercise their power to declare a dominion franchise, a desire to end the dispute would prompt some effort by the government to agree upon the other clauses. There would be no abrogation of dignity or duty in doing so. When similar opposition has been experienced in the English house of commons private negotiations has been resorted to and the cause of deadlock removed. Such action has not been confined to one isolated case; it has been frequently adopted, and in the case of the English franchise bill not yet dry in the paper, the violent and determined opposition of the conservatives ceased on Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone discovering out of parliament a means of satisfying one another. It is not of much use to denounce obstruction, because both parties have used and will again use it; it is a vice or a virtue, according to the point from which it is viewed. The more advantageous plan is to discover the means of removing the excuse or reason for such obstruction. A great opportunity is now afforded to some *persona grata* from the government side, and there are many, who may be authorized by Sir John to come to an understanding with the opposition.

After liberally condemning Sir John and his franchise bill the Times comes out squarely with this proposal, which we put in its own words: "It would be justifiable for the reformers to consent to the passage of the railway aid resolutions, *nem. con.*, on condition that the Franchise bill should be dropped for two sessions." What appears to us the more probable forecast is that Sir John will materially amend the Indian voters' clauses and the revising barristers clauses of the bill, and that thus amended the bill will certainly be pushed through. There is compromise in the air, and we may expect to hear more of it very shortly.

The Suez Canal Difficulty.

What we said yesterday touching the great canal question now pending did not by any means exaggerate the difficulties of the situation. The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald cables the following: Political interest here centres entirely on the proceedings of the Suez Canal commission. As the Herald was informed some days ago the English delegates refuse to admit the proposed international surveillance of the canal. A member of the sub commission to-night tells the Herald that the history of the meetings held, if written, would be that of a long, dogged struggle between Prince Bismarck and Mr. Gladstone. Germany has shown herself far more hostile to England throughout than even France. Italy has been neutral in the surveillance question, though she has leaned toward England. As the basis of their opposition to England the German delegates resuscitated the first counter proposal, made in a moment of irritation by France after the issue of Lord Granville's circular in 1883. France subsequently made a second counter proposal, which all the powers clearly understood to have completely annulled the previous one. The English delegates are convinced that even if an agreement is come to upon the point now at issue Prince Bismarck will raise fresh difficulties. Quite two months are expected to elapse before the regularly constituted conferences dispose of the whole question.

A Puzzle in Ward Nomenclature.

There can be little or no objection to the proposal to readjust the wards of Toronto by reducing the number and equalizing the population and assessment of each. But there is an objection to the names that the assessment commissioner desires to attach to the new wards. There is nothing like simplicity, and the simplest scheme in the way of distinction is to number each division. This system is in vogue in all the American cities. Hamilton has also adopted it. It is much easier to say the first, second or third ward than the centre ward, the south centre ward, the west centre ward or the north centre ward.

The letter signed M. D. is written by a prominent medical gentleman of Ontario. Sound whisky he says is the safest beverage Canadians can take. He does not recommend it as a rule, but if people must take something that is what he suggests. At last somebody has been found to put in a word for the "wine of the country."

The liberals and their organs haven't a word to say how to deal with Riel. The Hamilton Spectator and the Montreal Gazette have spoken out straight against him, and even the Mail has gone so far as to say the law must take its course. La Patrie of Montreal takes the ground that the conservative government are the real criminals.

The fact comes out that there was not a single Irishman on the jury that acquitted Short on the charge of having attempted to murder Phelan. What appears to be the truth of the matter is simply this: that the jurymen were terrorized, and did not dare to find O'Donovan Rossa's right hand man guilty for fear of what might happen to themselves.

An Englishman on the Situation.

Editor World: I call myself a Canadian, and feel that twenty years of citizenship has entitled me to the privilege. But, sir, I fail to see why as a Canadian I should not still be a Briton, or why, as a liberty-loving Briton, I should in a country glorying in the British flag be in danger of losing my birthright. In what Jefferson Brick or somebody else called "that effete old British monarchy" every man is free; he can speak, he can act, he can will, within the law; he cannot be silenced by legislation; he cannot be minimized by a gerrymander; he cannot be blotted out by an aboriginal vote; he cannot be paralyzed by a cloture; he cannot be deprived of political existence by the will, against which there is no appeal, of a revising barrister. In England the decision of the judges of the privy council is regarded as final. In Canada it has come to be looked upon in ruling quarters as something to be circumvented. The present dominion government indeed are systematically regarding English precedents when it suits them; they have been systematically legislating against English interests; their chief organ has declared that as between a certain line of Canadian policy and British connection, the latter must succumb. What are we to think of all this? We English people in Canada who still revere our mother country and who fondly regard her as the mother of nations. Are we going to stand it? Are we to remain the only people in Canada so cosmopolitan, so free from anything savoring of sectionalism hitherto, that we will not combine to throw our influence into the political scale and attempt at any rate to ward off the political evils that are looming upon us in the near future. Are the two millions of English speaking people in Ontario to be at once the paymasters and bond slaves of a million French-Canadians, because of considerations of policy—considerations which may have weight with party politicians, but which are of small account with the British body politic.

Sir, Quebec is bankrupt, thanks to the wholesale corruption and venality of her public men. Ontario is solvent; may, she is rich in cash and collateral, and politicians would have her continue to pay tribute to her French rulers for the honor of the connection!

I say "cut upon such policy." I am a Britisher to the backbone. I love the flag. But I love liberty best of all. I honor Mr. Mowat and his cabinet for the stand they are making in behalf of provincial rights, and hope for a change at Ottawa that will ensure to the consolidation of those rights in all the provinces and the consequent consolidation of confederation. But if, unfortunately, sinister influences prevail and Sir John Macdonald is proved to be—what I hope he is not—a true representative Canadian. Then, sir, I for one, am prepared to say right out in meeting, I have had enough of it, let Ontario secede from the union, let Quebec and the other bloodsuckers follow their bent, and let us get up for ourselves and if need be make terms for entry into the American union as the great state of Ontario. I am fortified in this by the conviction that the mother country would feel itself relieved of an incubus, and that we would exercise an influence not unfavorable to her in the halls of American legislation. More, that we could help on there a practical scheme of Anglo-Saxon federation not dreamed of by the Solons who have recently been airing their platitudes in Montreal. The other provinces would, of course, follow suit and each would find its level and be dependent upon its resources. The French of Lower Canada will then find out that it was not her true policy to rule Ontario through one of her recreant sons or endeavor to found a new French province in the west in order permanently to wipe out their conquest. And they may find in addition that the systematic isolation of the French parishes will be broken and that the really rich province of Quebec—now comparatively sterile—will be opened up to the prosperous influences of nineteenth century civilization. BETA.

May 19, 1885.

The Independent Order of Foresters.

Editor World: A friend has kindly called my attention to an interview had between your reporter and Richard Baker, district deputy high chief ranger of the Canadian Order of Foresters, in reference to the collapse of the W. O. F. in the United States. Mr. Baker is reported as saying:

The Canadian order is in a perfectly sound and prosperous condition. We have a membership of over 4000 in the dominion and a surplus of $12,000 after all outstanding death claims are paid. I do not know the present condition of the Independent Foresters in Canada nor how they will be affected by the bankruptcy of their American brethren.

Permit me to supply what Mr. Baker says he does not know, also one or two things he does not seem to know:

(1) The official organ of the Canadian order of Foresters, edited by the high secretary of the society—Mr. Baker's superior officer—in the May number, just issued, claims a balance in hand on April 25 of only $10,611.87, with at least three deaths already reported, but which were at that date still unpaid, viz.: Henry Ward, died Nov. 6, 1884; Edward Cookson, died April 5, 1885; Thomas Griffin, April 8, 1885.

There may have been other deaths in April to be paid for, but taking those already reported, and we have the balance reduced to $7611.87, and not $12,000, as stated by Mr. Baker.

(2) The Independent order of Foresters is in "a perfectly sound and prosperous condition," having since the beginning of the present year organized twenty two new courts. It has on deposit as a reserve fund in the hands of the government the handsome sum of $10,000, besides other $13,483.79 in the dominion savings bank of London, making its entire cash balances at date $23,483.79, with every death claim to date paid; the last death claim paid being that of the late Bro. Duff Cameron, surveyor of the custom house, London, who died on April 2, and whose widow was paid her claim of $1000 by check No. 453, dated April 6, or four days after the death of her husband.

From Jan. 1, 1885, to May 15th inst. we have had 5 deaths in the order calling for $5000, and our income to meet these claims was as follows:

Jan.	$2,378 08
Feb.	2,393 35
March	2,387 42
April	2,450 81
May 15th (say)	1,225 40
	$10,789 06
Less Death Claims	5,000 00
Surplus for the 4½ months	$5,789 06

3. The Independent Order of Foresters will be in no way affected by the bankruptcy of the United Order of Foresters of the United States, there being no more connection between the two than between The World and the Egyptian mahdi.

ORONHYATEKHA.

London, May 17th, 1885.

Revising Barristers and the Franchise.

Editor World: It occurs to me, as a non political person that a way out of the present parliamentary imbroglio may be found without difficulty. The opposition regard the revising barrister as a dangerous instrument in the hands of the conservative party, because their nominees would be corrupt or corruptible. This objection is certainly not complimentary to the conservatives. Let then these latter show at once their magnanimity and their respect for the agency they propose by offering to enact that the revising barristers shall always be chosen from the ranks of the opposition of the day; and let the present opposition accept this offer, and also give up their objections to the proposed extension of the franchise. This could be done if partyism were subordinate to patriotism. NON-POLITICOS.

May 18, 1885.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, May 19.

Oil at Petrolia, Ont., opened and closed 77½, highest 77½, lowest 77. At Oil City: opened and closed at 79½ bid, highest 79⅝, lowest 79⅝.

Consols opened 99 9-16 for money and account; 1.30 p.m., 99⅝; 2.30, 99 9-16; 3.30, 99⅝; 4.30, 99⅝.

Canadian Pacific shares in London were firm at 39⅝. 100 shares sold in New York at 38⅝.

Paris, 12.30 p.m.—Rentes 80f. 52½c.; 2.30, 80f. 50c.

The New York stock market was less active to-day. New York Central opened ⅛ higher at 83⅝ cash, touched 83⅞ and 84⅜, closed 84⅛ cash; sales 18,400. Lackawanna opened ⅛ lower at 103⅝, touched 104¼, closed 104; sales 26,700. Lake Shore opened ⅛ lower at 52⅝, touched 52¾, closed 52⅝; sales 2800. Northwest opened unchanged at 94⅜, touched 94¾, closed 94⅝; sales 16,300. St. Paul opened unchanged at 69⅞, touched 70, closed 69⅞; sales 16,900. Union Pacific opened ¼ higher at 53, touched 52¾ and 53⅞, closed 53½; sales 27,200. Western Union opened ⅛ higher at 59⅞, touched 60, closed 59⅞; sales 14,100. Pacific Mail opened unchanged at 55, touched 55¼ and 53¾, closed 53½; sales 16,800. 100 Canadian Pacific shares sold at 38⅝.

The visible supply, according to New York computation is: Wheat 37,042,169 bush, a decrease of 848,000 bush; corn 5,102,639 bush, a decrease of 1,500,000 bush. Chicago figures: Wheat 40,921,938 bush, a decrease of 900,000 bush; corn 4,953,113 bush, a decrease of 1,600,000 bush.

Sterling exchange in New York was unchanged at $4 87½ and $4.89½.

The Minneapolis flour mills are beginning to shut down for lack of orders. Two of them, with an aggregate daily capacity of 2000 barrels, have closed and others are expected to follow this week. Millers say that they are piling up the flour, but at the present prices are absolutely unable to dispose of it.

Wall Street Daily News: "The low condition to which railroad business has fallen was well illustrated in a Chicago despatch that the trunk line agents had met and *restored* rates to 15 cents for grain and 17½ for provisions. The cut rate it is said, was 12½ cents."

The transactions on the local stock exchange to-day were only 81 shares, 15 of which were bank stocks.

The following business difficulties are reported to-day: R. M. Fitzsimmons, wholesale and retail grocer, Brockville, assigned; Dundas Manufacturing Co., Dundas, assigned; John Latimer, general store, Durham, assigned; Dunlop & Feast, sewing machine manufacturers, Hamilton, assigned.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Sales May 19.

MORNING BOARD.

15 Bank of Montreal	193¾
16 Consumers' Gas	154

AFTERNOON BOARD.

50 B. & Loan association (30, 30)	104

Toronto Stocks Closed.

Bank of Montreal 194, 193¾; Ontario 108, 106; Toronto 176¾, 175½; Merchants 111¼, 110½; Commerce 122½, 122; Imperial, 124½, 123; Federal 97, 96½; Dominion, buyers, 187; Standard, buyers, 112½; Hamilton 118¾, 117½; British America, 80, 78; Western Assurance 90, 88½; Consumers' Gas 156, 154; Northwest Land, buyers, 35s; B. & Loan association 105, 103½.

Montreal Stocks Closed.

3.55 p.m.—Bank of Montreal 194, 193¾; Ontario, offered, 106½; Du Peuple 60, 56; Molsons 114, 110; Toronto 177, 176; Jaques Cartier 75, 57; Merchants 111, 110½; Commerce 122¾, 122½; Montreal Tel. Co. 123, 122½; Richelieu 57½, 57¼; Passenger 115½, 115¼; Gas 181½, 181; Northwest Land Co. 36½s, 35s; C.P.R. 39, 38.

SALES—Morning Board—101 Bank of Montreal at 194½; 10 Merchants at 111. Afternoon Board—75 Bank of Montreal at 193¾; 20 Commerce at 122½; 47 Richelieu at 57½; 80 City Passenger at 115½; 200 Gas at 181½.

The Local Markets.

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were moderate, and prices easy. About 400 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 93c to 94c for fall and spring, and 82c for goose. Barley nominal at 55c to 55c. Oats steady with 200 bushels at 46c. One load of peas sold at 69c. and rye is nominal at 70c to 71c. Hay in limited supply and prices easy, about twenty loads sold at $12.50 to $15 for clover, and at $16 to $20 for timothy. Straw nominal at $10 a ton. Hops firmer with sales at $25 to $27.50 for light ones for butchers' use. Beef, $4.50 to $5.50 for forequarters and $6 to $8 for hindquarters. Mutton, carcass, $6 to $7.25. Lamb, $7 to $8.50; hindquarters, $10.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—This market was quiet to-day without material change in quotations. We quote: Beef, roast, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 11c to 12c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Lamb, per lb, 12c to 14c; forequarters, 7c to 8c. Veal, best joints, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c. Pork, chops and roast, 9c to 10c. Butter, lb rolls 17c to 18c, large rolls 13c to 15c, inferior 9c to 12c. Lard 11c to 12c. Cheese 12c to 14c. Bacon 9c to 12c. Eggs 12c to 14c. Turkeys $1 to $2. Chickens per pair, 70c to 80c. Geese 85c to $1. Ducks 70c to $1. Potatoes, per bag, 40c to 45c. Cabbages, per dozen, 40c to 50c. Onions, per bushel, $1.25 to $1.50. Apples, per barrel, $1.50 to $2.50. Beets, per bag, 70c to 75c. Carrots, per bag, 30c to 35c. Turnips, per bag, 35c to 40c. Rhubarb, per dozen, 35c to 45c. Lettuce, per dozen, 20c. Onions, per dozen, 10c.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, May 18.—Flour—Receipts—5300 barrels. Sales none reported. Market quiet and steady at unchanged rates. Demand limited to pressing local wants. Patents, $5 to $5; superior, extra, $4.80 to $4.85; extra superfine, $4.65 to $4.75; spring extra, $4.60 to $4.65; superfine, $4.35 to $4.45; strong bakers, $4.75 to $5.00; fine, $4.10 to $4.20; middlings, $3.75 to $3.80; pollards, $3.50 to $3.60; Ontario bags, $2 to $2.35; city bags, $2.50 to $2.55 for strong bakers. Grain—Wheat, market nominal. Red winter, $1.00 to $1.04; white, $1 to $1.02; spring, $1 to $1.03. Corn 60c to 61c. Peas, 82c to 83c. Oats, 39c to 40c. Barley, 50c to 65c. Rye, 75c to 76c. Oatmeal, $4.50 to $5.00. Cornmeal, $3. Provisions—Pork, $18 to $15.50. Lard, 9½c to 10c. Bacon, 11½c to 12c. Hams, 11½c to 12c. Cheese, 9c to 9½c. New butter—Townships, 17c to 18c; Morrisburg, 15c to 17c; western, 14c to 15c. Old stock butter—6c to 13c. Eggs, 12½c to 13c.

OSWEGO, May 19.—Barley quiet; No 2 Canada at 72½c; No. 2 extra Canada at 79c. Rye, held at 75c in bond. Canal freights—Wheat and peas, 3½c; corn and rye, 3½c to New York; lumber, $1.50 to Albany.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Cotton easier, unchanged. Flour—Receipts 26,000 brls., dull; sales 10,000 brls.; No. 2, $2.25 to $2.40; superfine $3.25 to $3.75; good $4.30 to $5.00; extra St. Louis $3.50 to $5.00; Minnesota extra $5.25 to $5.50; double extra $5.60 to $5.90; rest unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 3900 bush.; spot quiet, shade higher; options closed heavy and lower; sales 2,556,000 bush., future, 346,000 bush. spot; exports 47,000 bush.; No. 2 red $1.04¾ cash, $1.02¾ June, No. 1 red state $1.11½, No. 1 white $1.02½. Rye weak; Canada 78c to 80c, state 80c to 82c. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn—Receipts 66,000 bush., spot 1c to 2c better, closing weak; options heavy; sales 2,032,000 bush. future, 216,000 bush. spot; exports 57,000 bush. No. 2 56½c to 56½c for cash, 55½c May, 55½c June. Oats—Receipts 70,000 bush.; heavy; sales 345,000 bush. future, 110,000 bush. spot; No. 2 39½c to 39½c for cash, 39½c May, mixed western 39c to 40½c, white state 44c to 48c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee fair; rio firm at 8½c. Sugar firm; standard A 6½c, cut loaf and crushed 7½c, granulated 6⅞c. Molasses, rice, petroleum, tallow and potatoes unchanged. Eggs steady; state 14c to 14½c. Pork firm; mess $12 to $12.37½. Beef nominal. Cut meats weak; pickled bellies 5½c to 5¾c, middles unchanged. Lard dull at $7 to $7.02½. Butter drooping; state 14c to 21c. Cheese easier; new 5½c to 8½c.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat opened stronger, duct stet slightly, closed ⅛c lower. May closed at 88⅞c, June 89½c, July 91½c. No. 2 spring 88½c to 89c. Corn shade higher, cash 48½c. May closed 48½c, June 48c, July 47½c. Oats firm, cash 36½c to 36½c, June 34½c, July 31½c. Rye steady, No. 2 at 72½c. Barley nominal. Pork firm; cash $11.10 to $11.15, June $11.10 to $11.12½, July $11.20 to $11.22½. Lard steady; cash, May and June $6.75 to $6.77½, July $6.85 to $6.87½. Boxed meats steady, unchanged. Whisky firm. Receipts—Flour 20,000 brls, wheat 65,000 bush., corn 114,000 bush., oats 186,000 bush., rye 17,000 bush., barley 20,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 24,000 brls, wheat 49,000 bush., corn 104,000 bush., oats 190,000 bush., rye 9000 bush., barley 17,000 bush.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Cotton—Market is steady. Uplands, 5 15-16; Orleans, 5 15-16.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCHES:—LONDON, May 19.—Floating cargoes—Wheat, slow; maize, quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize, steady. Weather both in England and on the continent unfavorable for crops. Vegetation has not made much progress, and the chances of an early harvest have not at all improved. Liverpool—Spot wheat, quiet and steady; maize, firmer. Paris—Wheat and flour, unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Spring wheat, 7s 3d to 7s 4d; red winter, 7s 3d to 7s 9d; No. 1 California, 7s to 7s 2d; No. 2 California, 6s 7d to 6s 9d. Corn, 4s 11d. Peas, 6s. Pork, 60s. Lard, 35s. Bacon, 31s 6d. Tallow 32s. Cheese, 54s. Breadstuffs—Wheat, dull, poor offering freely. Corn, fair demand. Receipts of wheat during past three days, 195,000 centals, of which 128,000 were American; corn, 147,000 centals. Weather fine.

Cheapest and Best.

In the literature of assessment life insurance societies will generally be found a comparison showing the difference between their cost for the first few years and the highest with profit rates of some old line company. But the comparison ought always to be with the lowest short-term rate.

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Furnishes very cheap life insurance for a ten-year term, and the policy can be renewed each ten years without medical re-examination, and has always been so renewed for seven years past, at the same low rate originally paid. No assessment, or mutual benefit, or society insurance can be held of so reliable and durable a character at so low a cost.

The following shows the cost per $1000 of the mere death calls in five of the most carefully conducted benefit societies of the United States and Canada, ten years in existence:

Name.	Address.	1874.	1878.	1883.
Temp. Mut Ben.	Easton, Pa..	$4.27	$13.08	$20.40
Oddfld's Mut.	Montrose, Pa..	6.51	15.27	18.09
Uni. Bro. M. A.	Lebanon, Pa..	8.24	18.91	23.15
Sou Tier Mason.	Elmira, N.Y.	6.50	11.80	16.70
Mason. Mu. B.	London, Ont.	8.01	12.40	17.40
Average of the 5, per $1000..		6.72	14.63	20.75
Adding $3 for expenses.....		9.72	17.63	26.75
The Ætna's premium, age 35, is $17.86, but the return value at the end of 10 years has reduced the net cost to.....		9.47	9.47	9.47
Ætna policy holder saving..		0.25	7.16	19.28

As compared with having been in the five societies.

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Admission to All, only 50 cents. Children under 9 years, 25 cents

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