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1874 AND 1890

A Retrospect and Striking Contrast.

The Progress of the Home Rule Controversy In the House of Commons-Those Who Have Fallen by the Way.

Eheu! I must be getting old. Not that I am at all physically sensible, I am glad to say, that age is creeping upon me. Indeed, in this respect, I can safely affirm that I feel as young to day as I felt "twenty golden years ago." But, nevertheless, when I compare the dead Then with the existing Now, I recognise sadly that the years are going by. I realised this truth in an especial manner a couple of days age as I walked down the steps of the members' entrance to the House of Commons, arm in arm with Mr. E. T. Gearley, the junter member for Sunderland. As I chatted pleasantly with him, my mind went back to a memerable Parliament. ary decision of exactly sixteen years ago, a decision which I remember distinctly although I was not anywhere in the neighbrhood of Westminister at the time. Mr. Genrley was honourably and intimately associated with that decision, hence its being suggested to me by his companionship the ether day. In this long interval of sixteen years what gaps have been made in the ranks of public men, and what a striking change has come ever the policy which Great Britain formerly pursued in regard to Ireland.

1874.

It was on the 30th of June, 1874, that Mr. Isano Butt, in his capacity of leader of the Irish Parliamentary party of the day, submitted the Home Rule question to the House of Commons for the first time. He did not ask the House directly to grant Heme Rula to Ireland. He only touched the mere fringe of the subject by requesting that a committee should be appointed to examine, and report upon the nature and extent of Ireland's demand for Home Rule. In 1890 we have get far beyond that point. We new demand the thing itself, and, what is more we are going to get it. The debate on Mr. Butt's metion eccupied two nights—that of Tuesday, June 30th, and of Thursday, July 2nd. Mild and innequeus as the demand of the Irish leader in that day was it nevertheless was re jected by an overwhelming majority. The Joseph Gillis Biggar. The name of Mr. Parvete in favour of the metien was 61, against nell is absent, for at that time he had not a it 458. Of the representatives of the Irish | seat in the House, Only four members out of genetituencles who took part in the division, the 51 Irish members who voted "aye"— r 53 er 53 including the two tellers, supported Mr. Butt while 38 of them opposed him. From this statement of the numbers it will be seen that so late as sixteen years ago the harmless request made by Ireland for an enquiry into the nature and extent of her demand for Home Rule could only obtain the adhesion of 10 British members of the House of Commons. Of this small band of fairminded British members it has to be told to Mr. Gourley's credit that he was one,

THE PIRST VOTE.

Even if it does remind me that I am getting old, it is interesting to compare the Now with the Then. Of the ten British members who voted with Mr. Butt only three are still to the front in Parliament, and they, I hope, are destined to bear a hand in the final struggle with is rapidly appreaching and which is distined to give back to Ireland the Senata which she lost in 1800. These three men who are still to be met with in St. Stephens are Sir. Wilfrid Lawsen, Mr. Thomas Butt. and Mr. Gourley. Of the remaining seven British members who supported the mild Irish demand that was put forward in 1874, one single representative halled from Scotland and one from Wales. As far as Scetland and Wales are new concerned the pendulum has awang heavily to the other side. Analysing the verdict given by England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland on the question of Home Rule in the general election of 1886, Mr. Gladatone has put these facts on record, "Of these feur nationalities, three have speken fer Irish autonomy in a tone yet more deolded than the tone in which the feurth has forbidden it. Scetland has approved our Irish policy by three to two, Ireland hereself by four and a half to one, and gallant Wales by five to one. In the aggregate they have returned mere than 150 supporters of the policy, and rather above 50 against it; or three to one its favour." Decidedly in the breadoning and widening of a sense of fair-play towards Ireland as well as in the matter of the lapse of time we have get far away from 1874.

THOSE WHO HAVE GONE. The single Scotch member who in Mr. Butt's era veted in its favour was, strange to may, that erratic creature, Mr. Edward Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby," who hap-pened at the time to be member for Dandce. The Welsh member was Mr. Ellis Syteun, who represented the Flint Burghe, and who, peer fellew, is since dead. I have new named five out of the ten British members who voted in the minority of 61. The remaining five were Messre Jeseph Cowen and Hamond, of Newcastle on Tyne; Sarjeant Simen, of Dewebury; J. K. Ocess, of Bulton; and Sir Charles of Dlike, of Chaisea. Of these I fancy Serjeant Simon and Mr. J. K. Cross have joined the majority. As we ray in Ireland, "may the turi lie lighton their graves!" In a day when our country had but few friends in the British Parliament they steed leyally by her side. These ten men, whem I have named and of whem Mr. Gourley is one were pioneers in a cause which has now themsands of adherents in all parts of Great of being 21 years of age. I sincerely hope Britain. In 1886 when Mr. Gladstone's Hemu that as a consequence of this revelation Mr. Rule Bill was rejected by 341 votes to 311, whe Irish party to the number of 85 voted in the minerity. That left a balance of 228 British members who cast all doubts and susploiens to the winds and boldly went into the the nature and extent of Home Rule, but ab- ling Mr. John O'Conner Power look some-

solutely in support of a well-defined and what ridiculous in the eyes of the public. complete scheme of Home Rule itself. An advance from 10 members who voted for a mere enquiry in 1874 to 226 members who roted for an elaborate and comprehensive Home Rule Bill in 1887 is not by any means a bad grewth,

A GREAT CHANGE.

Locking back from our standpoint of 1890, with our knowledge of how the Irish National question stands to the days of 1874, the position taken up by Mr. Butt's opposents in the discussions of that year, the main live of not one of these maxima which impressed themselves on the minds of the Tory partyor, for that matter indeed, on the minds of the Liberal party either-in that Parliamentary Session of eixteen years ago when Mr. Gourley was one of the tan British members who voted as the Irish people would wish them to vote. Home Rule was peeh-poshed on every side. It was a cause of mushroom growth and would disappear as quickly as mushrooms habitually do. The wish for self-government was merely a momentary oraze, a passing aberration which with mild treatment would speed ly vanish. This was what was said. It all sounds very funny now when the sattlement of the question of giving self-government to the Irish people is one of only be read now I venture to say, without an ac-companiment of laughter. "Safety lay," said the Attorney General in replying to Mr. Butt's speech, "in net poltering with this question. It should be met with a thorough and determined and uncompromising op-position, Let them meet it (the Heme Rule demand) as they had done the Scotch agitation. Let them refuse to listen to it. Cheere). If they met it in the same way they might anticipate the same end. It too admitted that there was neither heart nor would ignere itself. It, too, would leave no reality about the conflict. The fault was not impress except on the page of history. The only wonder of the spirit of history would be at the folly, the ingratitude which gave a temperary importance to what was so disposal. On the wildest imagination fancy a teeble and so worthless in itself." That is an war to the death when the blows had to be extract from the parliamentary report to be struck home by such herces as C. J. Fay, found in the Times. The events which have happened since this speech was delivered have falsified its prophecies as effectually as they have discredited and disgraced the Times. The claim put ferward en behalf of Ireland was "so feeble and so werthless," we were teld by ethers as well as by the Irish Attorney General at the time, that it would soen dio. Knewing, as we knew now, what has really taken place, we may quote from Goldsmith and say "the man recovered from the bite, the deg it was that died." The Heme Rule question was never so strong as it is to-day. It embedies a living, conquering, irresistible principle. It is en the thres-held of triumph. Where are the men who gave fierce opposition to it and fereteld its early cellapse in 1874? Mestly dead like the dog in Geldsmith's peem. A characteristically bitter and flippant speech was made against Mr. Butt's motion by Mr. Disraeli, as he then was. Vehement eppesition was also sien, and that the attraction of such distin-effered to it by Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Richard guished society was infinitely greater than Smyth, member for Derry, The O'Doneghue, that of Westminster, even though the cause Smyth, member for Derry, The O'Doneghue, Sir E. Legard, Lord Crichton, Mr. Connelly and Mr. Verner. What power have these men new to impede the onward march of the Irish national cause? We must go to the land of Shadows for a reply. The claim "so and a Biggar should make their appearance feeble and so worthless in itself," has out. lived them all. CHANGES.

A study of the division list which recerds the names of those who veted for and against Mr. But:'s motion is not without its pathetic side. The very first name on the list of these who voted in the "aye" lobby is that of poor the tellers-have seats in the House now These are Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Edward Shiel, Colonel Nolan, and Sir Joseph M'Kanna, Death has evertaken men like Jeseph Renavne, A. M. Sullivan, Jeseph Biggar, Major O'Gorman, Dr. Ward, E. J. Synan, Sir John Gray, Sir Colman O'Laghlen, William Henry O'Sullivan, Dr. O'Leary, William Archer Redmond, P. J. Smyth, John Martin, and Mr. Butt himself. Men who are still in the flesh but ne longer, from one cause or another, in the Irlah party are Jehn O'Cennor Power, Mitchell Henry, Rowland Pensenby Blennerhasset, Sir Patrick O'Brien, Keys O'Clery, The Connor Don, William Shaw, Arthur Moore, George Errington, George Hardly Kirk, and Richard O'Shaughnessy. Amongst the names appearing in the majority against Mr. Butt's motion are Arthur James Balfour, then member for the borough of Hertfort, William Henry Smith, Lord Randelph Churchill, the Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Gosoben. What strange and diversified memories these names call up! Some of the men named in these lists have fallen by the wayside, with broken faith and hopes that proved toe weak to sustain them, some have passed hence for ever, but they live in the affectionate recollection of their fellow-countrymen : some have found salvation and are now amongst the truest friends whom Ireland has got; some are still her bitter enemies. Much has changed in the

God, is unchanged and unchangeable. A YOUNG MEMBER.

interval of sixteen years, except the cause in

whose behalf Mr. Butt speke. That, thank

Some personal memoranda, which have net as yet seen the light, and which I have, for the most part, gleaned from the men whe shared in that memorable debate and division of sixteen years age, may fittingly terminate this article. I have mentioned that, of the surviving colleagues of Mr Butt who have still seats in the House of Commens, one is Mr. Power-new the genial and popular senior "Whip" of Mr. Parnell's party. This reference to Mr. Pewer reminds me that there is a general impression abroad that nebody can take a seat in St. Stephens until he is twenty-one years of age. I dare say that the law of Parliament requires that this should be the case, and I have no doubt that if a newly-elected member, whom the speaker knew to be under age, presented himself at the Bar to be swern he would be refused permission to take his seat. But in the absence of any special information on the point being in the hands of the speaker, I see nothing to prevent a minor taking as active a share in parliamentary work as if he were an octogenarian, As a matter of fact, I would expect the prependerance of activity to be on the side of the miner. In this connection it is interesting to know—and I speak of what I am going to state on the authority of one who should be familiar with what he was talking about—that when Mr. Richard Power took his seat in the House as member for Waterford in 1874 he was still two days short his cemrades, will not be sent either to the Cleak Tower or to Millbank.

A COMICAL INCIDENT. Mr. Richard Pewer, I remember, was undobby in favour, not merely of an enquiry into Intentionally at the time the means of mak-

Many others will remember the incident to which I am going to rafer. It was Mr. O'Connor Power's desire to speak in the debate as seen as he found an opportunity. With this purpose in view he prepared an elaborate and ol quent oration, the manuscript of which, as I heard the store, he handed to the editor of the Freeman's June nel, with instruction that an soon as it was noticed that he (Mr. Power) had spoken, the speech wen to be inserted in the proper place in the parliamentary report of the Freeman. argument advanced by them against the Irish leader, appear indicrously groterque to our mons that "Pewer is up," and the next eyes. "Mon may die, but causes live," was morning a full report of the elaborate and Even so it was done. Word was sped over eleguent eration appeared in that portion of paper devoted to the proceedings of Parliament. I must say the speech read very well. I have it by me just now in an eld corap book of mice. The peroration was a characteristically ornate ene condinding with the Tennysonian lines—

> " A lend of just and old renown, Where Freedem broadens slowly down From precedent to precedent."

Matters, however, had got a little mixed. The Pewer who had spoken was Mr. Richard Power, and not Mr. O'Connor Power, and I have no doubt that when the member for Waterford received his Freeman the next day and looked out for a report of what he had a l ttie t'me. Here is an extract from the said he was considerably taken aback to find speech of the Right Hon. J. T. Ball, the Irish himself credited with thoughts and phrases Attorney-General of the day, which will not which he had never framed er uttered. His surprise probably was only equalled by the pique of Mr. O'Connor Power, whose feelings must not have been of the sweetest kind when he saw his fine speech gratuitously

thrown away. THE SOWING OF THE SEED. It has often been said that the fight waged for Home Rule under Isaac Butt was a sham fight. Looking back at it now, it must be poor Butt's altogether. It was simply impessible fer him to presecute a vigorous and offensive campaign with the forces at his George Errington, C. H. Melden, Sir George Colthurst, and Sir Patrick O'Brien? How lukewarm and careless were the fellowers of Mr. Butt in the cause which they were elected to serve is admirably show by a story teld to me by Colenel Nelan in connection with Mr. Maurice Breeks then one of the members for Doblin. It would have been thought that men elected as Home Rulers would, at all hazarde, have made a point to vote for a Home Rule metion when made by their leader. Mr. Maurice Brecks, hewever, was of the epin-ion, apparently, that secial engagements should be put before political pledges. Doubtless in this he thought as many others amongst his celleagues thought. At all events Mr. Breeks' name does not appear in the division list as having voted for Mr. Butt's motion. I am given to understand that the reason for his absence was that he was entertaining Lord Weoleley at dinner on the night of the diviof Home Rule could have been served by his presence there. With materials such as these werking out the problem of Ireland's legislaappearance in the political arena and-te indulge in an extravagant assumption—if Ire-land had remained committed contendedly to a parliamentary policy, with such men as those of sixteen years age at the helm, there would I am confident, be no such striking contrast to institute as the one I have drawn here between 1874 and 1890. (An Irish member in the Glasgow Observer)

A DREADFUL SCENE

Kemmler, the Auburn Convict, Executed by Electricity-A Bungling Affair and Sad

Results. AUBURN, N.Y., August 6 .- William Kemmler was executed for the murder of his wife te-day, the first to suffer death under the new law, which makes electricity the method of inflicting the extreme penalty in the place of the rope. The prisoner's nervo was wonderiul; he never faltered, but directed the adjustment of himself in the chair and counselled the warden to moderation to secure perfect safety. The shock was given at 6.431, and was continued about eighteen seconds. Two minutes after the current was cut off there was evidence of respiration. As soon as possible the current was returned, then it was out off and again respiration was evident. After a few moments saliva came from the month, the chest heaved and there was a wheezing in the threat. The shock was again put to the prisoner, who, the dooters remarked, was unconscious from the moment of the first shock. After a short time smake appeared at the back, the fload was burning. I'ne spectacle was most trying. The mun, the doctors may, suffered no pain, however. The warden says the voltage at the first shook was at 1800 volts, which ran down to a point not named. After the third contact of four minutes, the man was declared dead. The warden's certificate of death was signed by all present. When the mask was taken epen and his expression, while not normal or placid, was not horrifying to see.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR.-The cleaning out of the stock of the Portage Laprairie Milling Co'y by their agent here, amounting to about 60 carloads at a slight shade in price has been the chief topic in Manitoba strong bakers of late. The agent says he is aertain that he has done the right thing in view of the large crop of Manitoba wheat that is promised. Some of the local mills however think that he will not be able to replace the flour from 1890 wheat crop, except at much higher prices. Spring patents have sold at \$5.25 to \$5.35, and city strong bakers at \$5.25, sales of less desirable brands being reported at

sales of less desirable brands being reported at \$5.10 to \$5.15. In Outsrio flour the market is quiet but steady with sales of straight rollers at \$4.80 to \$4.84. We quote prices as follows:
Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Patent spring, \$5.25 to \$5.60; Straight roller, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Extra, \$4.40 to \$4.75; Superfine, \$3.75 to \$4.50; Fine, \$3.25 to \$4.00; City Strong Bakers, \$0.00 to \$5.25; Strong Bakers, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Ontario bags—superfine, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Ontario bags—fine, \$1.45 to \$1.65; Ontario bags—extra, \$2.20 to 2.35.

Oatmagat, \$0.—The stronger market in oat-

OATMEAL, &c.-The stronger market in oat meal reported last week has been emphasized, and prices have advanced considerably. One Ontario mill is asking \$4.80 at f.o.b. for Ontario mill is asking \$4.80 at 1.0.0. for Standard. We quote Standard in bbls at \$4.85 to \$5.10. Pearl harley \$6.00 to \$6.50 per brl, and pot barley \$4.00 to \$4.25. Split peas, \$4.00 to \$4.25. Whear-No material change in the market this week. Manitoba prices still well sustained, in splits of the housent group reports from the in spite of the buoyant crop reports from that

district, which place the surplus Northwest wheat crop at from 15 to 16 millions of bushels. CORN, -The market has again been excited in sympathy with the advance in the west. Sales duty paid, one lot reported as high as 65c.

()ATS-Market still firm, with prices slightly advanced, Lower Canada having sold at 48c to

49c per 32 lbs and Upper Canada at 521c. BARLEY—Market firm. Fine malting barley is now quoted at 65c to 70c per bushel. Feed barley has sold at 50c to 55c, BUCKWHEAT,—There is little offering. Sales have been made during the week at 52c per bushel.

RYE-Stock light and market firm. Sales during week in car lots at 56.

MALT,—Sales are reported at 80c to 90c n bond.

PROVISIONS.

PORD, LARD, &c .- The market has ruled fairly firm during the week with small business transctions. There has been some demand on the spot for Canada short cut clear, but only in a obbing way. There has been a slight advance during the week at Chicago in sympathy with the rise in grain. We quote.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to 817 00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl. \$19 00 to \$17.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12d to 1310; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 91c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per 1b, 81c; Bacon, per 1b, 10c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb. 5%c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTEE—The agents of those creameries which still hold their June and July goods are now paying frequent visits to the city in the hope of inducing buyers to take hold of their off Kemmlar's face, his eyes were found half offerings, but they are meeting with very poor success. One factoryman was in town this week offering 275 tubs of June and July creamery at 17c, although he refused 18c for the June product same time ago. Another factoryman was offering 100 tubs of July, he had previously offered 17c, but now the best figure buyers cared to pas was 16c. Another lot 150 tubs June and July creamery was offered at 17c, and because that price was unnobtainable the holder ordered it into cold storage. Still another lot June creamery was put into store here through not being able to dispose of it. Several lots of choice Lower Canada creamery, amounting to 1,000 tubs are offered at 17c delivered in Montreal, and still no buyer or buyers are anxious to invest. The above is sufficient to give some insight into the creamery market. Of course a single package of choice fresh made might command 18c, but this is regarded as an extreme figure, and 16c to 17c is a fair range of values. In Fastern Townships dairy there have been sales at from 14 to 16c in jobbing lots, single packages of choice late made bring 15c. Western has changed hands for Newfoundland as 131c for selected lots, and we quote 12c to 14c as to quality and quantity There is still some white and mixed lots of this season's make off MOI ared, but it is almost impossible to draw a bid. although they can be picked up at most ridiculously low prices. There has been some demand for old consigned lots for Toronto, and our commission houses are praying that they may be re-lieved of the stuff for the sake of getting some-

Oreamery, 16s to 17c; Eastern Townships, 13c to 16c; Morrisburg, 13c to 16c; Western, 12c to 14c; Old butter, 5c to 8c.

CHEESE. - The chief excitement of the cheese market is the almost complete absence of orders from Great Britain, but as factorymen have sold up their make so remarkably, close, they may make an attempt to bring up the Britishers on their limits, by witholding supplies off the market, but it is feared they will have a rough market, but it is feared they will have a rough time of it should they gain their point. It appears there are some isolated orders for limited quantities of finest colored cool Julys, for which holders ask full prices, say 88q to 820, one lot of Hogs, \$5.50 to \$5.60; Calves, \$5.00 so \$10.00.

200 boxes being placed at 83. Finest colored owing to scarcity are now at a premium of 81c to 81c, which some very good stock obtainable at 8c. The sale was made of between 200 and 800 boxes of a pet Western factory at 84c and colored at that. On any thing below strictly finest cool cheese, the market unquestionably evinces a weak undertone owing to a number of loss being more or less effected by the extraordinarily severe heat of the past week. Sales of underpriced goods have transpired at 740 to 73c, one small lot selling at quite a shade below the indice rate. The quality, however, was very poor. After such an active experience in shipping from the very commencement of the season the present bill is only what could be expected, and when business is resumed, it will remain to be seen which side will have the advantage, British buyers or Canadian exporters.
At the Brockville board on Thursday 6,300 boxes were offered. About all sold at 81-16c to 84c. Colored grades at top prices.

된 사람이 불통하게 이 화장을 위하게 살려가 느꼈다니?

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The market is decidedly firm with sales at 16c to 17c under light receipts, the supply being inadequate for the demand. In some country districts in the West buyers are paying from 11c to 16c per dozen, for as much as can be had from them here. Sales have re cently made of Canadian eggs in Boston and New York, which netted Montreal dealers some very good profits.

BEANS .- Advices continue more favorable as to crop prospects and a fair yield is now expected. Market on spot firm, with quotations \$1.65 to \$1.85 in jobbing lots; \$1.50 to \$1.60

for old lots.

Breswax-Market very quiet at unchanged MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—Slow demand, market quiet, little moving West. Quotation nominal at 7c to 7½c in round lots; 7½c to 8c for jobbing trade. Syrup 60c to 55c per tin,

and 5½c to 5½c in wood.

HONEY—Advices from the Eastern Townships state that the yield of honey will be very poor, owing to scarcity of white clover and the failure of the maple bloom. The chances for anything of a crep therefor depend upon the buckwheat, but some are of opinion that the buckwheat honey will only just be sufficient to feed the bees through the coming winter. From Untario, however, advices regarding new honey are very encouraging, a fair average crop being expected sales of choice Cote St. Antoine white

honey have been made at 18c per 1 lb section, and we quote 16c to 18c per lb.

Hors — The firmer tone to this market is well sustained by stronger advices from European, American and British crop centres. We quote choice Canadian are 17c to 20c per lb; fair to good 13c to 16c; old stock, 5c to 10c,
HAY—There has been a demand for Canadian

pressed hay for shipment to Boston, New York and Scotland, several lots having gone forward to the above places of late. Sales of pressed have occurred at \$7.50 to \$9.00 per ton for good to choice in round lots. The largest portion of the hay crop in this vicinity has been saved in fairly good condition, although quite a few fields have still to be housed or stocked. Poor hay ranges from sills at from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per

STRAW.-American buyers have been scour ing Ontario for rye straw, and have paid \$9.00 to \$11.00 per ton, the buck at \$11.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—Only about eleven or twelve carloads of American early apples have been reportation compared with the corresponding period of former years. Still the market has by no means a strong tendency, recent sales being reported at \$1.50 to \$4.00 per bbl as to quality. A lot of 15 bbls of Canadian apples was received consisting of Astracans and Duchess which sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl. Advices from Ontario state that one shipper has already contracted 5,000 bbls, but the price paid was kept private. We shall soon be in the thick of the fight for the coming season. There will probably be a prestry fair crop in Canada when Nova Scotia and some parts of Ontario are heard from in a practical sense. Of course the short crop in the United States will

help Canadian growers immensely.

DRIED APPLES —There has been quiet an advance in this fruit, sales having been made for foreign account at 5%c to 6%c in round quanholders are firm at 7c per lb., one lot being placed at that figure.

ORANGES.—The market is steady but the leason is almost over for the European product. We quote Jamaica bbls at \$10.00 and Rodi in boxes at \$7.00 to \$7.50.

LEMONS.—There is still a big demand for this fruit with sales at \$5.50 to \$6.00 in boxes, and some appear confident that higher prices will rule owing to the firm and advancing market in the United States.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT. - The receipts during the past few days have been very heavy, producing an easier feeling in prices, sales being reported within the past few days as follows: —Pears S4.50 to \$5.00 per box, : plums, \$2.50 to \$3.00, but some extra fancy Hungarian sold at \$2.25; grapes have changed hands at \$3.00 per basket.

Grapes.—Concord have sold in 10 lb. baskets

at \$1 to \$1.25, and in 5 lb. baskets at 75c Bananas.—Sales have been made at 90c to \$1.30 per bunch in round lobs. Smaller loss and single bunches, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bunch. About six or six or seven cars are estimated as being received this week. Owing to free arrivals of other fruit, the demand is less brisk.

LEATHER.

This market continues strong and the indi cations are that still higher prices will rule in the near future. At least, all the conditions tend that way at present. Shoe men are betend that way at present. ginning to realize the fact and are acting in accordance, and the leather men speak of some nice orders at advanced figures; in fact, no concession will be allowed. In addition to all this there is the prospect of a good export outlet for considerable more speck owing to the favorable condition of the British market. Private cables to a leading exporter here state that his shipments have met with a most gratifying reception, the entire lot having been turned over at his own figures and he looks for further business in consequence. In view of this and the firmn s; of the hide market quota-tions on block and sole for shipment have been advanced fully 5 to 10 per cent., while regular has prices here are ic higher all round with no prospect of any concession being allowed.

Spanish sole B.A. No 1, 821 to 322; Spanish sole BA, No. 2, 18c to 190; Spanish sole ordinary No. 1, 18c to 19c; Spanish sole ordinary No. 2, 16c to 17c; China sole No. 1, 18c to 19c; China sole No. 2, 00c to 15c; slaughter sole No. 1, 22c to 25c; Euglish cak sole, 40c to 45c; rough, light, 20c to 23c; harness, 20c to 28c; harness, extra finish, 25c to 28c; upper, waxed light, 30c to 32c; upper, waxed, med and heavy, 25c to 30c; upper, grained long, 28c to 30c; upper, Scotch grained, 28c to 33c; buff, 12c to 14c; pebbled cow, 12c to 14c; glazad cow, 12c to 14c; pebbled cow, 12c to 14c; glazad cow, 12c to 14c; splits, medium, 15 to 20c; splits, junior, 13c to 15c; splits, calf. 29c to 28c; calfaking, light, 40c to 45c; calfskins, heavy, 45c to 60c; calfskins, French, imitation 60c to 70c; calfskins, French, 00 to \$1.35; kipskins, English, 65c to 75c; patent, cow, 15c to e6; kid, French,

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending August 2, were as follows:--

Left on hand..... 100 15

Riceipts export of cattle for week at these par is have falling off with the bad reports from he British markets there was but little inquire for this class of stook. The bulchers' marke with an over supply opened up weak, but with lighter offerings strengthened howard the close. The hog market shows no change, \$5.60 remaining best value. Receipts of calves talling

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

The Remnants of Prints is drawing a great many people to S. Carsley's this week.

S Carsley is selling men's pure linen collars, S Carsley is setting men's pure timen collars, all of latest shapes and styles, at eight cents each, and pure timen outferst löc per pair. These collars and cuffs, being balance of spring orders and now not complete sizes in range, are put down to remnant eale prices.

A REQUEST.

Ladies and contlemen are respectfully asked to do their shopping before 5.30 p.m. during this month, August. B. CARSLEY.

REMNANT SALE. REMNANTS OF TWEEDS ALL REDUCED AT S. CARSLEY'S.

REMNANT SALE.

REMNANTS OF DIAGONALS ALL REDUCED AT S. CARSLEY'S.

REMNANT SALE. Look out for Bargaine! This Remnant Sale

has some for everyone. REMNANTS OF SERGES ALL REDUCED AT S. CARSLEY'S.

REMNANT SALE. Come early to the sale. Wonderful Bargains in Remnants. Every body pleased with the reduced prices

At S. CARSLEY'S.

REMNANT SALE.

REMNANTS OF CLOTHS

Amongst these remnants there are many Pant Lengths, all marked down, at remnant sale prices. Don't let these Bargains pass your hands. All remnants reduced.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

REMNANT SALE MEN'S UNDERWEAR

All odd and sample underwear, also balance of regular lines of underwear, and underwear where full range of sizes is not complete, are laid on with remnants and sold at remnant sale prices. The most attractive cheap sale ever held yet is now going on at

S. CARSLEY'S.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

We are offering as a special inducement for this month the remaining stock of ladies' and children's colored cotton Lisle thread and spun slik hose at reduced prices.

> THESE GOODS WERE THESE GGODS WERE

NEVER MANUFACTURED NEVER MANUFACTURED

FOR THE PRICES QUOTED FOR THE PRICES QUOTED

COLORS PERFECTLY MAST COLORS PERFECTLY FAST Children's Colored Cotton Hose, From 50

Children's Colored Coston Hose, From 50 Colored Cotton Hose, From 19c

Ladies' Colored Cotton Hose, From 19; LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE, From 42c LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE, From 42t

LADIES' SPUN SILK HOSE, From 70c LADIES' SPUN SILK HOSE, From 70c

The road to health is easily rained by taking

good exercise, by wearing Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Wool Underwear. The secret of Stanley's wonderful health whilst on his last expedition, was that he were —Dr. Jaeger's Natural Worl Clothing.

ALL GARMENTS KEPT IN STOCK

FOR SUMMER AND WINTER WEAR S. CARSLEY.

> GREAT REMNANT SALE GREAT REMNANT SALE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS NOW GOING ON NOW GOING ON

> > AT S. CARSLEY'S. AT S. CARSLEY'S.

ASK FOR REMNANTS REMNANTS OF ALL SORTS AWFULLY CHEAP. AWFULLY CHEAP. EVERY REMNANT EVERY REMNANT MUST GO AT SOME PRICE

Ask your grocer for TETLEY'S TEA. CARSLEY & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL.

AT SOME PRICE

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON

Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the

Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks, nevat knots, never ravels, and every spool is warrant ed 300 yards. Always ask for CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777.

NOTRE DAME STREET

TELEPHONES.

BELL, No. 2620. FEDERAL, No. 555.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.