

MISS FANNY PARNELL.

RECEPTION IN THE ALBERT HALL.

[Continued from first page.]

As Irishmen and Irishwomen the desire is strong in our hearts to say some words of gratitude to you for your devotedness to Old Ireland. But a moment's reflection has satisfied us that of such there is no need, that in fact they would be out of place. We feel that your labor has been entirely one of love, that in the consciousness of a duty done, of a service rendered to Old Erin, you find the all-sufficient reward of your exertions—a reward to which no thanks of ours can add anything, a reward that is less only than that greater recompense which will be yours when, thanks to your efforts and those of the noble ladies who act with you, not less than to the labors of your brother and his colleagues, the great work will have been accomplished and the Irish people "have their own again."

That that day may shortly come earnestly we pray; to do everything in our power to hasten its coming shall be our determined effort. For yourself we feel that we can wish you no greater happiness than that it may be given you to witness that day, and to live for many years thereafter to grace the triumph and share the joy, as you have aided in the struggle and shared the sorrows of our common country.

Into that struggle you have entered with all your soul, sparing no effort, counting every labour light, provided the great object be furthered, trusting for success to the proud determination of your countrymen and countrywomen to make Ireland "a nation once again," and trusting for assistance, support and protection in your labors to the manly honor of Erin's sons who are proud to see you, at the head of her noblest daughters, take your place in that army that is fighting the good fight in which, slightly altering the poet's words, we may say:

On our side are virtue and Erin,
On theirs is the Landlord and Gull.

For you, then, our prayer is: That out of that struggle you may come with the laurels of victory on your brow; that you may long live to see and share the happiness so largely contributed to by your efforts; in one word, that to you it may be granted to realize how truly sang the poet, that

"Blessed forever was she who rolled
On Erin's honor and Erin's pride"

It is simply impossible to adequately describe the scene which was presented when Miss Parnell advanced to reply. The entire audience arose to its feet, and appeared to be positively carried away by enthusiasm, to use a popular and well-understood expression. A forest of handkerchiefs were waving in the air. Men, women and children joined in the demonstration. The men cheered to the full extent of their lungs, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs until their arms were tired. It was a scene which can never be forgotten by those whose great privilege it was to be present. It would be impossible for Miss Parnell to be otherwise than deeply affected, and she plainly showed her emotion. Her face became pale and red by turns, notwithstanding the wonderful control which, for a young lady, she possesses over her feelings. She wore a white bonnet, very tastefully trimmed with green, a black silk dress, and a white jacket, on the breast of which glittered the star, which denoted her position in the Ladies' Land League. When the cheering had subsided, she commenced her address, her delivery being clear and distinct, and rendered still more pleasing by a charming voice, and the winning manner so characteristic of her.

She thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for what she considered a kind but undeserved reception, and wished that she had written out a reply to the address which had been read to her in order that she could give as good as she had received. After hearing so many agreeable things said about herself, she thought it would have been better for her to have made no reply, as she was afraid they would now find out that she was not worthy of all that had been said about her. Still she felt that after all that had been done she ought at least to express her gratitude for the great attention that had been tendered to her, and her pleasure that the Land League had taken such deep root in the city. She knew they were laboring under great disadvantages in Canada, because they were in British Dominions, (applause) and she thought that the inseparable difficulties connected with this fact were not fully appreciated in the United States. She did not think, however, that they were liable to be put in goal for taking part in the ovation, (laughter) as they would likely be if they lived in Ireland, and the demonstration took place in that country. It was evident, also, that the fact that they lived in Canada, under British dominion, did not weigh very heavily upon them, as they appeared to be pretty free to do and say as they pleased. (Laughter and applause.) She was very much charmed with the Irish Canadians, and with the French Canadians (turning to Marcor Beaudry), and she would not omit the English Canadians in whom she had been so recently disappointed. The English Government was not by any means the worst enemy the Irish people had. Any people in the same position as the Irish nation occupied would find their worst enemies at home. It was the feudal Government in Ireland that had created so deplorable a state of affairs in that country, and brought into existence the greedy landlord, the land-grabber, and that meanest of all spies, the police-constable spy (applause). She did not want to be too hard on the police of Ireland, but she believed that if the women had boycotted them that very few of them would have remained in the force. Those men who would dog the footsteps and spy and give information against their own people were boycotted out of their native country. The Land League had done many good things for Ireland, and among others it had taught the people self-reliance and self-sacrifice, and by self-sacrifice she meant the sacrifice of the individual for the good of the community, (applause). The League had shamed the landlords, had tied the hands of the land-grabber, and had taught the Protestant to help the Catholic and the Catholic to help the Protestant. She referred to the slightly altered verse quoted in the address, viz: "on our side is Virtue and Erin, and on theirs is the Landlord and Gull," and hoped that the virtue would always remain on our side. The element of assassination should be left out of the struggle, for it was no use trying to fight crime with crime. To be sure there were only five murders in Ireland last year, while England could boast of 389 (laughter and applause), but she thought it was those five murders which had furnished the pretext for coercion. The five men who were killed were doubtless five great scoundrels, but it was better that

they should live than two hundred good men should be imprisoned. She did not think that she could conclude in a better way than by quoting from Thomas Davis, Ireland's greatest patriot:—

"It whispered too, that freedom's ark
And service high and noble
Would be profaned by feelings dark
And passions vain or lowly;
For freedom comes from God's right hand,
And needs a godly train,
And righteous men must make our land
A nation once again."

Loud calls were made for the Mayor, the Hon. J. L. Beaudry, to address the audience. On coming forward a perfect storm of cheers greeted His Worship who on quiet being restored, said that if he was not an orator he was a man who was guided by principle. He was always of the opinion that Ireland should be emancipated, and be allowed to govern herself, (loud cheers). He hoped that the English nation, which was philanthropic and generous towards others, would be finally actuated by that philanthropy and generosity towards the Irish people who have suffered for so many centuries under its iron rule. Let England do justice to Ireland; let it extend its work of emancipation nearer home; England has granted emancipation to Jamaica, why not grant it to Ireland which needs it more and where better results could be produced, (great applause). The English have despoiled a nation of their labor, their property and their liberty. Let this tyrannous cease; let the Irish people enjoy the fruits of their toil, the rights of their land and liberty, and again they will become prosperous, wealthy and thrifty, (cheers), and indeed did we not have a convincing example of this thriftiness and prosperity in the Irishmen of the Dominion. He remembered them when they crossed the seas and landed on the banks of the St. Lawrence poor and penniless exiles. In a few decades of years they came to the front and now hold the foremost position in this country; they have become prosperous and wealthy, and those who still remain in Ireland would experience the same benefits if they were only allowed the same privileges which we enjoy here in Canada. He would therefore conclude by thanking them for their cordial greeting and by wishing that England would get emancipated Ireland. The Mayor then retired amid applause which was both deafening and prolonged.

In response to repeated calls, Captain Kiwan arose, and was loudly applauded. He began by answering the charge of the English that the Irish were an emotional people, a people guided more by the heart than by the head. It was no crime, however, for the Irish to be enthusiastic when they led British troops over foreign battlefields. They could be enthusiastic about Irish valor at Alma, the Redan, or at Chancellorsville, but enthusiasm was a crime for the Irish in a directing national movement. (Applause.) A nation without enthusiasm was a nation without a goal. One of the previous speakers had alluded to England as generous. Generous England had never given anything to Ireland except what was granted through fear of force. (Cheers.) Whatever means were taken to accomplish Ireland's deliverance he did not care, but whatever they were he was prepared to do his share. (Loud Cheers.) Mr. J. C. Fleming was then called upon. Mr. Fleming said:—He was rejoiced to see such a large number of people assembled to pay homage to the sister of the Irish leader, herald one who was worthy of all the enthusiasm with which she was greeted on account of her intrinsic merits and her great services. It was consoling also to witness, despite the lying cable reports, that the Land League was as strong, as flourishing, and as determined as ever in their resolve to carry on the constitutional war against landlordism until that hoary relic of feudalism was laid low in the dust. (Applause.) Nevertheless, and notwithstanding their successes since Michael Davitt untied the flag at Irishtown, Irishmen abroad should not allow their efforts to relax or be lulled into false security, for the landlords, and there was little use in denying it, were still possessed of tremendous powers. As eternal vigilance was the price of liberty, so was continuous agitation the road to glorious victory. The landlords had immense resources at their command, not least among them being a venial press, which was prepared to hound down the friends of the people and to blacken the characters of such men as Parnell, as they had done to Washington and Jefferson in days gone by. History has, however, vindicated those men, as it will yet vindicate Parnell and his colleagues in the present struggle for freedom, for we are told "the mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small."

The venal press called the tenant farmers Communists and Socialists, but he would like to know which was the real Communist, the man who worked from morning till night, in season and almost out of season, to support his family, or he who flattered at Baden-Baden, and patronized the Italian Opera in Paris at his expense. He had heard a rough definition of a Communist, which was a person who wanted to live luxuriously without work, and if this did not take in the landlords he did not know what value to set upon the meaning of phrases in the English language. (Cheers.) The British aristocracy did not like the Land League, naturally enough, but when the ladies formed branches they were intensely disgusted, and got their satellites and organs to call their conduct immodest and indelicate, forgetting all the time that Queen Victoria was a woman who took an active part in politics, and that in fact the great British Empire was under petticoat government. (Laughter.) But he repeated, future history would say which party was right in this great land struggle, just as current history had said that the noble Michael Davitt, the once defied Georges, when it says:—

George the First was very vile,
George the Second wiser,
And what mortal ever heard, any good of
George the Third?
When George the Fourth from earth descended,
God be thanked! the Georges ended.

(Laughter.) Mr. Fleming concluded by recommending unity and further exertion in the cause until victory was achieved, and above all to remember with gratitude the services of the noble lady who graced the hall that night, as well as her illustrious brother, not forgetting the heroic Michael Davitt. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. A. Quinn was then called upon by the audience. He said he was also glad to be able, on the present occasion, to help in pulling the ball which was calling our Irish race to battle for Ireland and liberty. (Cheers.) Parnell had sounded the tocsin of liberty in the ears of the House of Commons, and it would never stop until the landlords had moved out of Ireland bag and baggage. (Laughter and Applause.) He referred in terms of eulogy to Miss Parnell, and showed the different duties to be fulfilled by the members of the men's and Ladies' Land League. The money collected through the efforts of the ladies was, he believed, devoted exclusively to aiding the victims of evictions. The ladies who were thus engaged were doing a noble work of charity, for they were helping their sisters who were

being helped their sisters who were

being helped their sisters who were

dying by the roadsides in Ireland. Mr. Quinn concluded his address by reading an extract from Miss Parnell's poem on "The Great Archbishop," His Grace of Cashel, and resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

THE CONCERT.

After the opening remarks had been made by the President, at the reception to Miss Parnell last night, Mr. James Shea was introduced. He sang the well-known "Cushla Machree," and his fine baritone voice was never heard to better advantage. He was applauded with such persistency that, notwithstanding the length of the programme, he was compelled to reappear. On this occasion he gave the popular comic song, "Pat Mulloy." Miss Boisvert was the next to appear, and sang "The Kerry Dame" with spirit and effect. She was also loudly applauded. Miss E. Hayes, who is rapidly acquiring popularity as an elocutionist, recited Davis' magnificent poem entitled "We'll have our own again," with fine dramatic power and consequent effect. The audience were aroused to considerable enthusiasm, and cheered her loudly at the conclusion of the recitation. Miss McKeown followed, and sang the ever-welcome ballad, "The Beautiful Girl of Kildare." Miss McKeown was as yet a stranger at public concerts, but judging from her success last evening, it is natural to surmise that her services will be in great demand hereafter. Mr. T. J. Lane produced a very favorable impression by his rendering of a pretty ballad. He possesses an excellent voice, and sings with judgment and effect. With him also an encore was demanded. Miss McKeown and Mr. Shea appeared again in the latter part of the programme.

A very pleasing incident took place immediately after Mr. Doherty had concluded reading the address. Charlotte Lane, a little girl of ten years, and daughter of Mr. J. B. Lane, presented Miss Parnell with a magnificent bouquet, at the same time making the following little speech:—

DEAR MISS PARNELL.—Accept this small token of my respect and esteem, for though I am but a little child and have never been in Ireland, still my heart is warm for the land of my forefathers, and I sincerely hope that your efforts will be crowned with success, and that our dear Ireland we may soon see, a first flower of the earth and first gem of the sea."

The flowers in the bouquet were so arranged as to read, in their own language, "We admire you for your virtue and patriotism. Long may you live in the love of your people."

Miss Parnell, accepting the bouquet, drew the child towards her and kissed her warmly, an act that drew warm applause from the audience. The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the national anthem, the entire audience rising to their feet and joining in the refrain. Mr. James Shea led, and the chorus was sung by fully two thousand voices, giving it a grand effect. Everyone joined, even Miss Parnell, and the other occupant of the platform. It is safe to say that never before had "God save Ireland" been sung with more enthusiasm and effect. Three ringing cheers were then given for Miss Parnell and the Land League, and as the audience dispersed, the Irish National Band played several Irish and American airs.

The first or second despatch which arrived in Montreal stated that the intended murderer of the President was one Dooley. Who is Dooley? Where is Dooley? It is an Irish name; but it dropped out of the despatches so rapidly and as mysteriously as the song drops through a ballad that is unfortunate enough to have a hole in it. If it were a name of the name of Dooley, or Flanagan, or Rafferty, or any other pronounced Irish name, it is fearful to think what a deluge of editorials we should have on ethnology and nationality and races, and the proneness of the Irish character to assassinate. How the London Times would exult and the New York Herald would vapor. But it was not a man named Dooley who shot the President, but a respectable character named Guitau, who answered Bob Ingersoll once, and lectured for the Young Men's Christian Association many a time and oft. What a pity it is that, in case the President does not die—and may God long spare him—the law will allow the miserable assassin to get off with only ten years' penal servitude.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 28.—When the Brighton express stopped for the collection of tickets outside of Brighton, yesterday, Arthur Lefroy, a newspaper reporter, aged 22, was found in one of the carriages wounded on the head. He reported that his fellow-travellers were a countryman and an old gentleman. Shortly after passing Croyden he heard a shot and was stunned. Several bullets were found imbedded in the carriage. In Balcombe Tunnel was found, with throat cut, the corpse of F. J. Gold, retired business man, who had been to London to collect a dividend. He was also stabbed in various places. Only his pocket-book, containing cards, was found on his person. Lefroy, after his wound was dressed, started for London. He will be accused of murdering Gold.

LONDON, June 29.—There is now little doubt that Lefroy murdered his fellow traveler. Mr. Gould is supposed to have had a considerable sum of money on his person. He was first shot with a revolver and afterwards had his throat cut. It is certain that the murdered man made a desperate struggle for life. His body was found in the six-foot way, and it is believed that he died only after he had been thrown from the train, as his arms were extended about his head. His face was gashed in a terrible manner. It was only after the discovery of his body that the police learned the mistake they had committed in letting Lefroy escape. He had given his address as 4 Cathcart Road, Wallington.

It is said a match has been arranged between Trickett, the Australian, and Riley for \$1,000, to take place at Saratoga; distance 3 miles.

WARNINGS.—Lung disease and rheumatism are perhaps the most obstinate maladies with which medical skill does battle. The latter, if less dangerous, is the most inveterate of the two. Both make their approaches gradually and are heralded by symptoms which ought to warn the sufferer of the approach. As soon as a cold or the first rheumatic twinge is felt, they who can be advised for their good will try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which gives a quietus to these complaints, even in advanced stages, but the early use of which inwardly and outwardly is specially to be recommended, as all diseases are most successfully combated in their infancy. Piles, neuralgic pain, stiffness of the joints, inflammation, harts, tumors, and the various diseases and injuries of the equine race and cattle are among the evils overcome by this leading remedy. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Prepared only by NORTON & LYLE, Toronto, Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.
TUESDAY, July 5, 1881.

FINANCIAL.

Money loaned at 4 to 5 per cent on call and time. Sterling Exchange was steady at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 prem. between banks, 8 1/2 counter. Drafts on New York were drawn at about par.

The Stock Exchange Board met to-day for the first time since the assassination of President Garfield. Bank of Montreal at noon was 3/4 per cent weaker at 19 1/2 bid; Ontario fell 1/4 to 78 1/2 bid; Merchants, 3, and Commerce 2 1/2 per cent. Montreal Telegraph and Richelieu each went up 1/2 per cent, and Gas was steady at 13 1/2 bid.

Morning Stock Sales.—195 Montreal 19 1/2; 12 Ontario 80; 30 do 78; 25 do 78 1/2; 360 do 78; 105 do 78 1/2; 75 do 78 1/2; 20 Montreal 112; 80 do 112; 25 Merchants 121; 25 Commerce 144; 692 do 143; 100 do 143; 150 do 144; 35 do 143 1/2; 290 do 143 1/2; 225 Montreal Telegraph 133; 10 do 133 1/2; 555 do 133; 25 do 133 1/2; 50 do 133 1/2; 35 do 140; 5 Richelieu 63.

The stock market closed weak at about noon prices.

Afternoon Sales.—75 Montreal 19 1/2; 150 Ontario 78 1/2; 300 do 78; 110 do 78 1/2; 35 Merchants 122; 150 Commerce 143; 320 do 142 1/2; 295 do 143; 20000 Champlain bonds 97 1/2; 75 Montreal Telegraph 134; 100 do 134 1/2; 235 do 134 1/2; 50 do 134 1/2; 25 Richelieu 64; 100 do 64; 125 do 64.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The week now under review was about the duldest experienced this year in mercantile circles. This is due to the fact that the protracted strike of the ship-laborers is beginning to have its effect on shipping, and so to the closing of stock and produce exchanges and large wholesale warehouses for three business days, namely from the first to the fourth of July, which included Dominion Day and the American anniversary of independence as well.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The market is generally quiet and easier, and opium is again lower. Bi-carb soda, \$3.05 to \$3.25; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.65; bi-chromate of potash, 13 1/2c to 15c; borax, 15c to 16c; cream tart crystals, 20c to 31c; ditto ground, 31c to 33c; caustic soda, \$2.50 to 2.60; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to 1.85; copperas, 100 lbs, 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2 to 3.25 epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, \$1.05 to \$1.15; saltpetre, per keg, \$6.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 54c to 7c; whitening, 55c to 60c; opium, about \$6.75 to \$7.50; quinine, \$3.75; morphia, \$3.40 to \$3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellac, 42c to 45c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Competition continues as keen as ever, and travellers who set out too early on their fall trip will have to go over part of their districts a second time. Manufacturers appear to have numerous orders, but the margin of profit is so small that any considerable increase in the number of bad debts will work serious injury to the trade. Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25; do split brogans, \$1 to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$1.80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.30 to \$2.75; women's split boots, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff bal-morals, \$1.10 to \$1.40; do prunella, 50c to \$1.80; Misses' buff and pebble bals, 90c to 1.15.

GROCERIES.—The finer grades of Japans are firm, with sales reported at 55c to 57c. Common kinds are scarcely so strong. Japan, common, 2 1/2c to 2 5/8c; good common to medium, 2 1/2c to 3c; fair to good, 3 1/2c to 4c; fine to choice, 4 1/2c to 5c. Young hyson firsts may be quoted at 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 28c to 29c. Gunpowder, finest, is rated at 65c to 70c, and Congou, fine to finest, 41c to 60c. Sugar is still quiet, and favors buyers. Granulated, 10 1/2c to 11c; grocers "A," 10 1/2c; yellows, 8 1/2c to 9c. Raw is held at 8c to 9c for Muscovado and Barbadoes. Fruits quiet and steady. Currants, 6 1/2c to 7c; valencias fair at 8 1/2c to 9c; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.30; London layers, \$2.70 to \$3.00; loose muscatel, box, \$2.30 to \$2.40; sultanas, 10 1/2c; seedless, 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c; prunes, 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c; malaga figs, 6c to 7c; raisins almonds, 6c to 7c; sarragonna, 13c to 15c; walnuts, French, 9 1/2c to 10c; filberts, 8c to 9c. Coffee steady but dull. We quote: Green mocha, per lb, 30c to 38c; Java, 23c to 28c; maracabo, 21c to 25c; cape, 19c to 20c; Jamaica, 18c to 20c; Rio, 18c to 19c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 27c; chicory, 12c to 12 1/2c. Spices are steady. Cassia, per lb, 13c to 13 1/2c; mace, 90c to \$1; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochon ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 14c; pimento, 16c to 17c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 90c to \$1. Syrup and molasses were firm, but quiet. Syrups—Bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c; fair, 58c to 62c. Molasses—Barbadoes, 55c to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar houses, 35c to 37c. Salt.—Moderate business. Coarses, 5 1/2c to 5 5/8c; factory filled, 90c to \$1.05; eureka, \$2, \$1 and 50c for bags, halves and quarters.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market displays a better tone than it has for some time past, and farther sales are reported in pig iron at firmer prices. Cable advices report an advance of 2s 6d per ton in the price of bar-iron in England. The pig iron:—Siemens, No. 1, \$19.00; Coltness, \$19 to \$19.50; Langloan, \$19 to \$19.50; Summerlee, \$18 to \$18.50; Gartshore, \$18.50 to 19.50; Eglington, \$17.00 to 17.25; Bars per 100 lbs; Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1.70 to 1.80; ditto best \$2.25 to 2.50; Swedes & Norway, \$4.50; Canada plates, Swansea and Penn, \$3.25 to 3.75; Hatton, \$3.10 to 3.25; Arrow, \$3.50 to 3.60; Coke, 10, \$4.75. Tin sheets, charcoal best No. 26, \$10 to 11; coke, best No. 26, \$8 to 9; Galvanized Sheet, Morewoods Lion, No. 28, 7 1/2c; other brands, 5 1/2c to 7c; Hoops and Bands, \$2.40 to 2.50; Sheets, best brands \$2.50 to 2.75, Steel per lb cast, 11c to 13c; Spring per 100 lb \$3.25 to 3.75; Best do \$5 to 6; Tires, \$3.25 to 3.75; Sleigh Sues, 2.50 to 2.75; Bolter Plates, per 100 lbs, ordinary brands, \$2.50 to 3; Ingot Tin, \$24 to 25.00; Ingot Copper, \$18 to 19; Horse shoes, 3 1/2 to 4; Coil Chain, 1/2 inch, 4.25 to 4.50; Sheet Zinc, 5.50 to 6; Lead, per 100 lbs, \$14.50 to 15; ditto, sheet, \$6 to 6.25; ditto, bar, \$5.50 to 6; Canadian Shot, 6 to 6.50; OutNails, per 100 lbs, 10d to 60d, 3 inches and larger) 260; Spikes, pressed, per 112 lbs., 3.50 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs., 7.25.

LEATHER.—Transactions for the week have been small, but prices are firm, and there is a good export demand for buffalo sole leather, one dealer in Boston having, it is said, sold no less than 30,000 sides on cable orders during the past few days for Liverpool. Messrs. Boucher, Mortimore & Co., of London, Eng., under date of June 21st, state that the supply of fresh leather was unusually short at the

market to-day, and the attendance of buyers limited, but a large trade has been done during the past week, and stocks are materially reduced, whilst prices of English and foreign butts and bands are in many cases 1/2 per lb higher. Offal continues in good demand at the advance. Market hides were in short supply, and those of heavy average were dearer. Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B, A, 25c to 27c; ordinary, 24c to 25c; No 2, B, A, 23c to 24c; No 2, ordinary, 22c to 23c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12c to 15c; rough, 20c to 28c.

Wool.—The market is still unsettled, with prices more or less nominal. The nominal price for fleece wool in the west is 27c to 28c. Cape, 18c to 19c; Greasy Australian, 28c to 31c; Canada pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 32c to 33c; and unsorted, 30c.

Hides are quoted at \$10, \$9.00 and \$8.00 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Lambskins, 40c; clips, 25; calfskins, 12c.

PETROLEUM is still dull at 2 1/2c in car lots. Broken lots are quoted at 22c to 22 1/2c, and single bbl. lots at 23c to 24c.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, \$5.90 to \$5.95; Extra Superior, \$5.80 to \$5.85; Spring Extra, \$5.60 to 5.65; Superfine, \$5.15 to 5.25; Strong Bakers', \$5.75 to 6.50; Fine, \$4.65 to 4.70; Middlings, \$4.30 to 4.30; Pollards, 4.00; Ontario Bags, \$2.70 to 2.80; City Bags (delivered) \$3.15 to 3.20.

Outs—41c. Oatmeal—Ontario, 4.70 to \$4.80. Corn—5 1/2c in bond. Peas—90c. Cornmeal—\$3.05 to 3.15. Butter—New Eastern Townships, 17c to 21c; Morrisburg and district, 15c to 17c; Creamery, 14c to 22c. Cheese—New, 9c to 9 1/2c. Lard—14c to 14 1/2c for pails. Pork—Heavy Mess, \$19.75 to 20.50. Hams—Uncured, 13 1/2c to 14c. Bacon—11c to 12c.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS—JULY 5.

The markets were well supplied to-day with groceries, and a large business was done at lower prices.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Best print butter, 19c to 25c per lb.; best tub butter, 15c to 20c; eggs, in baskets, 15c to 20c.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.—Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.10 to \$3.15; Buckwheat flour, \$2.50 Oatmeal, \$2.50; Cornmeal, \$1.55 to \$1.65; Bran, \$1.00 per 100 lbs; Barley, per bush, 90c; Oats, per bag, \$1.05; Peas, per bushel, \$1.05; Buckwheat, per bush, 80c.

FRUIT.—Apples, per bbl, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Lemons, per case, \$5.00; do, per box, \$4; Oranges, \$12 per case; Strawberries, 10c to 12c per quart.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, new, \$2 per bush; carrots, per bbl, \$1 to 1.25; onions, per bbl, \$2.25; cabbages, new, per doz, \$2; beets, per bush, 40c; spinach, per bush, 70c; turnips, per doz, \$1.20 to 1.25.

POULTRY AND MEAT.—Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 70c; ducks, do, 60c to 70c; turkeys, 12c to 13c per lb; beef, per lb, 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 7c to 10c; veal, per lb, 5c to 12c; pork, 10c to 13c; ham, 14c; lard, 12 to 14c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET—JULY 4.

About the usual business was done last week, the number of horses shipped to the United States being 103. The market appears to be in favor of sellers. Since our last following buyers were in town:—Austin & Curtis, Berlin, Conn; M Hicks, Holyoke, Mass; E Cooper, Boston; J Renedu, Greenville, Conn; E G Wells, Palmer, Mass; S D Cass, Lowell, Mass; C H Hanson, do; G M Stephens, Charlottesville, N Y; O F Whitcomb, Bidderford, Me; L Gilbert, Chatham, N Y; H G Whitney, Iliou, N Y; W H Smith, Lowell N Y; H W Armstrong Newburyport.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET—JULY 4.

Since Monday last 2,630 cattle, 2,140 sheep, 89 hogs, and 10 calves have arrived at Montreal, and the market has ruled quiet but steady. The leading buyer on export account to-day was Mr. Jas. McChane, who purchased 17 cattle from Mr. Dean, at \$71 each; 8 from Robt. Cochrane at \$56 each; 17 from Mr. Craig at \$82 each; 13 from Thos. Bonner at \$85 each; 20 from G. Case at \$60 each, and 5 from various parties at \$60 each. Dealers generally complained of the high prices asked by farmers in the country, and abused the press for giving publicity to the high prices lately paid. Extra choice cattle are now rated at 50 to 5 1/2c, and shippers say they are determined to cease buying rather than pay more. Fair to good stock is worth 4 1/2c to 5c, and small and inferior grass-fed ranges all the way from 3c. The English markets are said to be "mildling good." Mr. McLanaghan sold 10 young cattle for \$40 each, and offered 40 heavy hogs, averaging 340 lbs. each, but without receiving satisfactory bids. The nominal quotation for live hogs is 6 1/2c to 7c.

The following dealers were selling cattle to-day:—Messrs. Noonan, Garrison, E. Cochrane, G. Case, Whittson, S. Burnet, Ransom, Goodfellow, Lambert, Monk, Wilder, Sitthna and Bracken. Ocean freights for cattle are steady at 40s to 50s per head, with insurance at 2 per cent.

Restored to Health and Strength.

From Hon. W. H. Jones, of Vermont.

"I have been troubled from my boyhood with chronic or hereditary lung complaint. Some years since, early in the Winter, I took cough, which as usual settled into a severe cold, which continued to increase as the season advanced, although I made use of all the cough remedies I had knowledge of. My family physician also prescribed for me, but I experienced no relief. During all this time I was gradually running down, losing flesh and strength, until my friends as well as myself, became very much alarmed, thinking I should waste away in consumption. While in Boston, during the Spring following, I was induced to try WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. After one day's trial I was sensible that it was relieving me; in ten days time my cough had entirely ceased, and I was soon restored to health and strength. I have ever since kept the BALSAM in my house, and whenever any member of my family has a cough or cold, it is immediately resorted to. No family should be without it. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes:—"I was induced to try Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL for lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me."

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