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THE WRECK OF THE "DENMARK"

The Abandoned Ship Found. But 222 Crew and Passengers Missing.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—The Iman line steamer City of Chester, from New York, arrived to-day. She reports that on April 8, in lat. 46 N., long. 37 W., she passed the Danish steamer Denmark, from Christiansand, Copenhagen, for New York. The Denmark had been abandoned by her crew. Her stern was level with the sea and her bow stood high out of the water. She was apparently sinking.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamship Island, from Copenhagen, which it was thought might have some news of the passengers of the steamer Denmark, has arrived, but brings no news of the latter vessel.

LONDON, April 13.—It has been definitely ascertained that there were 722 persons on board the Denmark. This number includes 638 passengers and 84 officers and crew.

NEW YORK, April 14.—No news came, although two transatlantic liners arrived. One, the Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, passed almost the spot where the City of Chester saw the Denmark on the day previous to that on which the Chester reports the wreck.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

The United States Government Takes a Bold Stand.

BERLIN, April 15.—The Post says the Samoan conference will open May 1. The German delegates are Count Herbert Bismarck and Dr. Kralov, of the foreign office.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A Washington special to the World says:—Two hours before the Samoan commission sailed from New York on Saturday, a special messenger from the State department handed to Mr. Phelps a large envelope containing the instructions of the Government. The commissioners are instructed to insist upon the absolute autonomy of the native Government in the Samoan Islands.

LONDON, April 15.—Sir Edward B. Malet, the British ambassador at Berlin, will represent England at the Samoan conference.

British Finances.

LONDON, April 15.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, introduced the budget. The revenue for the year exceeded the estimate of last budget by £1,645,000.

Dumont on the Stamp.

WINNIPEG, April 15.—A telegram from Duck Lake to-day says: Gabriel Dumont arrived home on Friday. He immediately arranged for a series of meetings to be held in

the district. The first took place at Batoche and the second at Duck Lake. About sixty persons attended the latter. Dumont gave a description of what he had seen during his travels. He had read in the papers that he was going to raise a large body of men in Montana and was coming over into Canada to raise trouble. This was false. At New York he was given a reception by French citizens there.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Robert Dunsuir, the E. C. Coal and Railway Magnate.

Hon Robert Dunsuir, M.P., president of council of British Columbia, and president of the Vancouver Island railway, who died at his residence in Victoria, B.C., on the 11th inst., was born in Hurlford, Ayrshire, Scotland, in August, 1825, and was therefore in his 63rd year. He was the son of Mr. James Dunsuir, a proprietor of coal mines in that locality, but being early left an orphan, was brought up by his uncle, Mr. Boyd Dunsuir, of Glasgow, who later married Mrs. Dunsuir, and they had two children, he went to British Columbia in 1851. Mr. Gilmore was employed by the E. C. Co. to explore for and open up mines for them, in Vancouver Island, the result of which was the discovery of the mines now the property of the Vancouver Coal company, at Nanaimo, on the east coast of the island.

Mr. Foster accepted the responsibility for this loan and replied at length to the criticisms of the ex-minister. He contended that the prospectus and the terms formed no part of the transaction. He moved an amendment setting forth the circumstances and declaring that the effect of the clause quoted would be to oblige the Government to repurchase the entire loan of four millions sterling in about ten annual instalments averaging £400,000 sterling each, thereby converting a fifty year loan into one having a little over five years to run; that the transaction did not involve an increase in the price of the stock, but that it would be to raise the price of the stock, and that in any case the cost of the commission, brokerage and other charges, spread over about five years, will add greatly to the rate of interest payable on this loan; and even if the loan can be repurchased at par, it would make the rate of interest about 10 to 12 percent per annum, and, at best, will make the transaction one bearing evidences of negligence, and an improvident one for the country.

THE LATE JAMES DALY, OF RAWDON, QUE. Died at Rawdon, P.Q., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., of old age, James Daly, in his 87th year, brother to Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Daly, C.M., now of Chicago, U.S. Deceased was born in Ireland, County Cavan, Parish of Killybegh, and Township of Drumbrath on the 24th of August, 1802, and was the youngest of six children of Mr. James Daly and Mrs. Ellen, the two latter being nuns. Theresa living in the convent of Vancouver Island and Ellen in Cohoes, N. Y. Mr. Daly was a devout Catholic, a devoted patriot to the land of his birth and a good citizen of the land of his adoption. May he rest in Peace.

FIVE MORE ARRESTS

In Connection with the Pursuit of Murderer Morrison.

SHERBROOKE, April 13.—John McLeod, farmer of Winslow; Murdoch McAnley, C. P. K. employee Springhill; Murdoch McArthur, farmer, Winslow; William Matheson, blacksmith, Stornoway; and Murdoch McKeown, farmer, Winslow, arrived here this morning with a party of six men, under the escort of Constable Moce, of Sherbrooke, and Sergeant Clark, and Constable T. McKewen, of the Montreal police, and were lodged in goal along with the three fathers of families already there for having given assistance to Morrison. Two of to-day's prisoners are married men with young families poorly provided for. The other three are single men. Not one of them has a dollar. When questioned this morning as to their position, they stated that, having no money to pay a lawyer, they supposed they would have to remain in goal when they should be attending to their spring work on their farms. The police and Donald still manage to evade each other, and it looks as though ever so if they might keep the game up all summer. The roads are in a fearful condition around Marsden, Springhill and Winslow. Other arrests are expected to be made to-morrow and next week, there being, it is understood, some thirty-five or forty warrants out.

MORRISON'S TERMS.

SHERBROOKE, April.—At the earnest solicitation of friends Donald Morrison had a long interview with Judge Dugas last night between Gould and Winslow. Donald's terms of surrender are said to be as follows: The reward of \$3,000 to be given to Donald himself and he would surrender, he not to be incarcerated in jail before or during the trial; or he will take \$900 which he claims is owed him, by McAnley and a sum of \$100,000 to be paid to the country. Of course, Judge Dugas refused these terms and the interview ended. The expedition will now proceed to arrest all the friends of the outlaw and the jail here promises to be soon filled up. The Montreal reporter was merely confined to the house, not arrested.

"If I had \$500 a year I could gratify my ambition," said Jones. "What is your ambition?" "To live within my income."

FISHERY FINANCING.

Trapper's Three Per Cent Loan—A Fraud—Debate in the House of Commons.

Last year the Government floated a three per cent loan in London of about twenty million dollars. The loan was to run for fifty years, but a clause was inserted in the prospectus as follows: "With a view of rendering the sinking funds of the various loans more effective than hitherto the Canadian Government intends to apply the sums annually required in redemption of the national debt on the purchase of the stock now offered. The amount at present annually applied to the redemption of the debt is about \$360,000, and as the sinking funds are accumulating the amount yearly increases."

There was an agreement to purchase one-tenth of the whole sum year by year until the whole of the stock was exhausted. There was a distinct obligation on the part of the negotiators of the loan to buy stock at the rate of nearly two millions of dollars a year, and to make the price, because there is no reservation, no matter what the market price was run up by the holders of the stock. In previous similar loans, in providing a special sinking fund for the repayment of the debt, the prospectus stated that the stock would be purchased if not at or above par, and if it went above par power was taken to apply the sinking fund to the purchase of other stock than the particular loan. The point Sir Richard Cartwright makes is, that the Dominion being bound unreservedly to buy this three per cent stock at the market price it will probably cost the country a great deal more than if the ordinary proviso had been inserted protecting the redemption against premium, and a nominal fifty-year loan is converted into a ten-year loan by the conditions of repayment, as set out in the clause above quoted. Sir Richard Cartwright attacked this arrangement as a unique piece of financing. During the budget debate Sir Richard pronounced this a good loan and congratulated the Government on it. Now, however, when its true character was revealed, Sir Richard used such words as absurd, foolish and unprecedented to describe the transaction. He moved an amendment setting forth the circumstances and declaring that the effect of the clause quoted would be to oblige the Government to repurchase the entire loan of four millions sterling in about ten annual instalments averaging £400,000 sterling each, thereby converting a fifty year loan into one having a little over five years to run; that the transaction did not involve an increase in the price of the stock, but that it would be to raise the price of the stock, and that in any case the cost of the commission, brokerage and other charges, spread over about five years, will add greatly to the rate of interest payable on this loan; and even if the loan can be repurchased at par, it would make the rate of interest about 10 to 12 percent per annum, and, at best, will make the transaction one bearing evidences of negligence, and an improvident one for the country.

MR. FOSTER'S REPLY.

Mr. Foster accepted the responsibility for this loan and replied at length to the criticisms of the ex-minister. He contended that the prospectus and the terms formed no part of the transaction. He moved an amendment setting forth the circumstances and declaring that the effect of the clause quoted would be to oblige the Government to repurchase the entire loan of four millions sterling in about ten annual instalments averaging £400,000 sterling each, thereby converting a fifty year loan into one having a little over five years to run; that the transaction did not involve an increase in the price of the stock, but that it would be to raise the price of the stock, and that in any case the cost of the commission, brokerage and other charges, spread over about five years, will add greatly to the rate of interest payable on this loan; and even if the loan can be repurchased at par, it would make the rate of interest about 10 to 12 percent per annum, and, at best, will make the transaction one bearing evidences of negligence, and an improvident one for the country.

GENERAL DEBATE

followed Mr. Patterson, of Brandon, characterized Mr. Foster's argument as childish when he said that Sir Richard Cartwright's speech would be taken advantage of by the holders of this stock on the London market. The London men knew as much about these matters as they could be told. He declared Mr. Foster's statement to be repudiation. No one replied from the ministerial benches, and Messrs. Davies, Edgar, W. A. and Wolton of the Opposition followed in support of the amendment. Then the Minister of Justice rose and laid it down as law that the prospectus did not legally bind the Government. At the same time, he said, the Government would not rely on legal grounds in a matter in which the credit of Canada was concerned. Mr. Laurier echoed this sentiment, but questioned if a sinister motive did not lie beneath the clause in question. It did not seem to him that the Government was repudiating Mr. White, of Renfrew, also spoke. The House divided on Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment, which was lost on a division of 74 to 117. The vote was a strictly party one.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The inquiry for flour has been very limited during the week, the chief business being confined to supplying local wants, in small quantities, at prices which continue to rule in buyers' favor. Choice spring patents and strong bakers, however, made from sound hard wheat have not met with the decline which has overtaken the ordinary brands. Still the market is undoubtedly lower on all grades from the lowest to the highest. Sales of straight rollers have been made at \$5.25 to \$5.50, which not western millers quite a loss. Prices are very irregular, owing to instructions being occasionally received from consignors to realize. It is therefore very difficult to give exact values. Superfine and out down extra have sold at below our inside quotations. Sales of city strong bakers have been made at \$5.25, although a round lot it is said that figure has been shaded.

Patent, winter \$5.50 to \$6.00; Patent, spring, \$5.75 to 6.50; Straight roller \$5.20 to 5.35; Extra \$4.90 to 5.10; Superfine, \$4.15 to 4.70; Out down Superfine \$3.80 to 4.10; City Strong Bakers \$6.00. Strong Bakers \$5.50 to \$5.75, Ontario bags \$2.30 to \$2.50; Superfine bags, \$2.00 to \$2.25.

OATMEAL, &c.—The demand for oatmeal is very limited, but there is not much change in values, although we hear that carloads of Western have been laid down at below our quotations, namely at \$1.90 for ordinary and \$2 for granulated. Sales, however, have been made at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per ton in car lots. Quotations range from \$1.40 to \$1.60 as to quality. Shorts, 17c to 18c, and Moulins, 19c to 24c.

WHEAT.—So far as the local market is concerned, there is nothing whatever doing, as millers are not buying, and business in Canadian wheat is almost entirely at a standstill. The question of No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat is nominally quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and No. 2 at \$1.20, but buyers and sellers are so wide apart in their views that it is impossible to give exact values. In Canada, spring and winter wheat prices are purely nominal.

Corn.—Large quantities are expected here for shipment to the West, and the market is quite lively in bond, and car lots duty paid are quoted at 40c to 50c.

Beans.—Holders of peas in store here ask 75c

for May delivery afloat, but buyers will not bid within 5c of that figure. Western peas can be laid down here at 75c per 60 lbs afloat for May delivery. Some buyers state that they cannot pay over 60c.

OATS.—There are plenty of oats in farmers' hands and dealers look for lower prices. During the week sales have been made at \$1.20 to \$1.25, and one lot of poor quality was offered at 80c. Ontario oats are said to be worth fully 2c more than Lower Canadian.

BARLEY.—The market rules exceedingly dull, and the only business reported is for the sales of a car lot of good to fine malting qualities at 50c to 55c. Feed barley has been sold below 45c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Market unchanged, 50c to 52c per bushel. MALT.—Montreal malt is steady at 90c to 95c per bushel.

SEEDS.—A fair business has been done in timothy seed, sales of Canadian being reported at \$2 to \$2.15 per bushel. American ranges from \$1.60 to \$1.80 as to quality and quantity. Red clover seed is quiet with sales of small lots reported at 9c, larger quantities being quoted at 8 1/2c per lb. Flax seed is steady \$1.50 being asked for Manitoba, several lots of which are for sale on this market.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Notwithstanding the weakness of Chicago pork, actual sales of 5 and 6 bbl lots of Canadian short cut mess for country have been made within the past two or three days at \$16.50. For large quantities of course this figure would be shaded, and we quote \$16 to \$16.50, some quoting as high as \$17. The feeling, however, is decidedly easier in sympathy with the decline in the West, and we hear of 15.50 being shaded in some instances for small jobbing lots. Chicago short cut clear can be bought at \$15.50 in round lots. Smaller quantities are asked at \$16 to \$16.25. Western mess is quoted at \$15 to \$15.25. Lard is selling in pairs at 8 1/2c, this figure being shaded for round lots. A fair volume of business is reported in smoked meats, sales having transpired in hams of 100 to 100 lbs at 11c to 11 1/2c per lb, and picnic or shoulder hams have been placed at 9 1/2c. Sales of bacon in lots of 25 sides have taken place at 11c to 11 1/2c. Large quantities would be shaded. Canada short cut clear, per bbl \$15.00 to 16.50, Chicago short cut clear, per bbl \$15.00 to 16.00. Mess pork, Western, per bbl \$15.00 to 16.50. India mess, per tierce \$100.00. Mess beef, per bbl \$30.00. Hams, city cured, per lb. 11c to 11 1/2c. Lard, Western, in pairs, per lb. 9 1/2c. Lard, Canadian, in pairs, per lb. 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c. Bacon, per lb. 11c to 11 1/2c. Shoulders, per lb. 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c. Tallow, common, refined, per lb. 5 1/2c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts of new butter are disposed of readily upon arrival at 24c to 26c, a few extra choice tubs bringing 27c. Medium to good qualities of old dairy are selling all the way from 18c to 21c. Further shipments of United States Creamery have been received, part of which has been sold at 20c to 21c. A lot of fresh choice rolls were sold at 20c to 22c, and prices range from 18c to 22c as to quality. New butter is not coming in as freely as was anticipated. New butter, 23c to 26c; Creamery—Finest, 21c to 27c; Fair to good 23 to 24c; Eastern Twins, 20c to 23c; Richmond, 17 to 19c; Renfrew, 17 to 18c; Montreal, 18 to 22c; Butter, 19 to 21c; Western, 17 to 18c.

CHEESE.

The market remains in a quietest condition, awaiting the opening of the new season. A consigned lot of about 200 boxes of cheese, said to be August, was sold on O.S., but cheese to be at about 8c. This is the only sale reported to us during the week. Fine to finest September goods are quoted at 10c to 11c. Prices of new cheese are expected to open very reasonably. The shipments of Canadian cheese during the past week were 1,782 boxes via Portland and 6,182 boxes by the Central Vermont Railway via Boston and New York.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The market is decidedly weak with business at 12c to 12 1/2, the outside figure being extreme. Sales aggregating 150 cases were made at 12c. Yesterday there were four cases of laid eggs lying at Point St. Charles from St. Louis being to be delivered, and these together with receipts from Ontario and other points have had a depressing effect on prices. New York Market is weak, new laid nearby stock being quoted there at 11 1/2c to 12c.

BEANS.

Receipts large, demand light, and prices easy. A lot of good beans were offered at \$1.40 without meeting sale. We quote \$1.30 to \$1.40.

HONEY.

Owing to large supplies of maple syrup there is very little demand for honey, and prices are more or less nominal at 12c to 14c per lb in comb. Extracted is dull at 10c to 12c as to quality, and imitation honey is quoted at 8c to 9c.

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR.

The sale of 11,000 lbs of syrup and sugar was made at 7c per lb for sugar and 10c for syrup. In 10 and 15 lb lots. Shaller lots are quoted at 5 1/2c per lb in wood and at 7 1/2c per lb for sugar. A few fancy lots have brought 8c, but 7 1/2c is a fair outside quotation for to-day. Old dark sugar has sold as low as 6c. Considerable syrup has been manufactured in this city from old sugar, which is being sold for new. Large quantities of sugar will be sold over the next season.

HOPS.

There is no stir in this market, prices remaining about as last quoted. The last sales reported were 100 bales of fine Canadian hops at 22c, and we quote good to fine 20c to 22c. Medium grades range from 15c to 18c, and old from 8c to 10c.

HAY.

There has been more inquiry for pressed hay, which is being reported at \$12.50 to \$13.50. Sales have also been made in the West at equal to \$13.50 here. There is a better enquiry from Ontario points, and some look for better trade.

ASHES.

The market is dull at \$4 to \$4.05 for first port, and \$3.55 to \$3.60 for seconds. Pearls are nominally quoted at \$5.35 to \$6.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—Sales of about 600 bbls of ordinary Western fruit were made at \$1 to \$1.50, the average price being \$1.10. Choice to fancy prices and russets in small lots sold at from \$2 to \$3.

ORANGES.

The market is steady under a fair enquiry, with sales of repacked Valencia at \$5 per case. Florida, \$4 per box.

LEMONS.

The market remains firm with a good volume of business doing at \$2 to \$2.25 per case as to quality.

DRYED APPLES.

Round lots are held at 4c to 4 1/2c, and smaller lots at 4 1/2c to 5c.

EVAPORATED APPLES.

There has been a trifle better demand with sales at 7c to 7 1/2c in small lots, and round quantities are now quoted at 6c to 6 1/2c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The sugar market has again become strong and excited in sympathy with foreign markets. In refined, a further rise of 3c has taken place in granulated, the lowest price for 1,000 lbs being 72c to which 4c to 5c may be added for dealers' prices. Yellow 6c to 6 1/2c. Raw is firm and advancing. Molasses are quoted at 37c to 38c for Barbadoes.

LEATHER.

Sole—No. 1 B. A. 19 1/2 to 21 1/2; 2 1/2 to 19; 1 Ordinary 18 1/2 to 19 1/2; 2, 00 to 00; Slaughter, 23 to 26. Black—Waxed Upper, 25 to 33; Grained, 27 to 35; Harness, 30 to 26; Split, 15 to 22; Light, 20 to 25; juniors 15 to 18; Buff, 10 to 12; glazed, 2 to 2 1/2; Dull Kid, 9 to 12; Pabbie, 8 to 12; Calf, Canadian, 50 to 55; French, 40 to 60; Rough Leather, 15 to 20; Imperial Kid, 22 to 35.

HIDES.

Green butchers' No. 1, 5 1/2; Green butchers' No. 2, 4 1/2; Green butchers' No. 3, 3 1/2; Calfeins, 6 to 7; Toronto, No. 1, 5 1/2 to 6; Toronto, No. 2, 4 1/2; Hamilton, No. 1, 5 1/2; Hamilton, No. 2, 4 1/2.

PHOSPHATE.

There is a fair enquiry for phosphate at 11 1/2 to 1 1/2 per unit London and Liverpool terms for 80 per cent. Miners, however, are asking more money. Several sales have been made for both U. K. and Continental ports. Freight has been taken at 7c to 10c.

STATE OF TRADE.

General trade appears to be gradually improving, the volume of business having shown a decided increase during the past week, especially in dry goods, iron and hardware. Some of the staple lines of groceries are also meeting with better enquiry, and on the whole there is a feeling of great confidence in the future. The early spring, combined with excellent crop prospects, has rendered the commercial outlook decidedly more encouraging. Remittances during the past week have come in better than for some time past, which falls well with the generally improved condition of trade.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The greatest amount of improvement in the market of general trade at the various business centres reported by wire to Bradstreet's has been shown this week at Kansas City, Cincinnati and Chicago. At the first named considerable activity is due to buyers of supplies preparing to enter Oklahoma. At most other points business has remained steady or quiet. The area at Savannah has opened its markets for the season. Sales of furniture, yard goods and shoes, leather and paints are fair, while crockery, glassware, hardware, cigars and leaf tobacco, drugs and rubber are dull. Paints are firm with strong prices. Cheese, eggs and leather, crockery, glassware, seed, leaf tobacco and crude rubber are weak or lower.

General trade at New York is dull, but the volume of business done this season is equal to, or in excess of that of a year ago. Sales of furniture, liquors, boots and shoes, leathers and paints are fair, while crockery, glassware, hardware, cigars and leaf tobacco, drugs and rubber are dull. Paints are firm with strong prices. Cheese, eggs and leather, crockery, glassware, seed, leaf tobacco and crude rubber are weak or lower.

Bullish sentiments govern the New York stock market. Manipulation, aided by renewed European and public buying, advanced prices of the leading securities and liquidation in the south western is apparently ended.

Bonds are firm and advancing. The city of New York placed \$7,457,000 2 1/2 per cent. bonds at par and over.

Money at New York shows increasing ease. Call loans at 3 1/2 per cent. Exchange is firmer with demand. Sterling at 4.88 to 4.89.

Wheat went off to Friday night, about 2c on lower cables. Favourable weather west and a heavy speculative liquidation, with sales at New York of nearly 55,000 bushels, against less than 5,000 bushels cash wheat sold.

Flour remains at 15c to 15 1/2c. Indian corn declined about 3c on fraser interior movement and speculative sales. Spot cases were firmer 3c up, while speculative sales induced a decline of 3c on the options. Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat) from both coasts this week aggregated 1,225,073 bushels of wheat, against 1,117,000 bushels last week, and 2,149,730 bushels in the like week in 1888.

Pork, in sympathy with the west, has gone off 75c per barrel. Cattle at Kansas City are 20c higher than before this year. Hogs are weak.

Drygoods jobbing is more active at Boston but only moderate at New York. Some buyers are reported to be holding off to take advantage of the centennial celebration at New York. Commission men report a large re-order demand for printed dress fabrics at both markets.

Increasing stocks and slack demand have lowered print cloth prices 3c on the week and 4c since April 1. Deliveries of men's wear goods are of good volume, but new business is limited.

An auction sale of over 10,000 rolls of carpet at New York brought prices 15 to 20 per cent. below regular rates. This is regarded as satisfactory. A drive for 500 cases prints at New York this week was the event of the line.

Raw wool is easier on indifference of manufacturers, efforts of dealers to clear out old stocks and the near approach of the new clip. Cotton is 3c higher on favourable advices from abroad. Lighter crop movement and improved speculative feeling.

All foreign advices as to sugar, under restricted offerings and increased requirements on the part of buyers are stimulating, and prices are higher. Crop prospects are discouraging. Cuban holders await an extreme figure. Raws are 3c and refined with a reader sale 3c higher at New York. At San Francisco refined is 3c higher. At New Orleans sugar is easier and San Francisco refined is underselling the Louisiana product on this market.

Speculation in coffee here and abroad has been more confident with a net gain to Thursday night of 2-5c.

Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 135 in the United States this week; last year Canada had 28 this week against 26 last week. The total of failures in the United States January 1 to date is 3,873, against 3,862 in 1888.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses for week ending April 6th, 1889, were as follows: 280; left over from last week 16; total for week 296; shipped during week, 138; sales for week 14; left for city, 113; on hand for sale and shipment, 31.

The horse trade at this market during the week has been quiet. There was no demand but the supply was short. The sales were 14 horses at prices ranging from \$80 to \$150. Prospects for next week more encouraging. There are a number of American buyers in town and a good trade is expected. We have on hand for sale 31 very fine workers and drivers, with three on loads of heavy work horses to arrive on Monday.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for week ending April 13th, 1889, were as follows: Cattle 820; sheep, 42; calves, 523; hogs, 500; left over from last week, cattle, 35; total receipts for week, cattle, 475; sheep, 160; calves, 135; hogs, 388; receipts last week, cattle, 475; sheep, 106; calves, 135; hogs, 388; exported via Portland per S.S. Toronto 955 cattle.

Trade during the week has been very dull although large supplies of good stock were offered. Sellers were asking very reasonable prices for best quality Easter hives, but buyers held off to see what offerings there would be next week, when it is expected the supply will be very large. Very few cattle were sold. There was no demand for poor stock. Good lambs and calves were in good demand and sold at good prices. All the offerings of hogs were bought up at slightly lower prices. Some fancy prices are expected next week.

We quote the following as being fair values: Export, good, 1200 to 1400, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Butchers', good, 1300 to 1100, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; medium, 850 to 40; do, culls, 3c to 3 1/2; hogs, 35c to 6c; sheep, 4 1/2 to 5c; calves, each, \$1.00 to \$6.00, according to quality.

"Did you know," said a cunning Gentle to a Jew, "that they hang Jews and jackasses together in Portland?" "Indeed," retorted Solomon, "for it is his well dot you and I ish not dere."

Con. for young ladies.—Which letter in the alphabet is the most important to a young lady, and why? The letter "M" because upon it depends whether her life will be married or married.

CARSLY'S COLUMN

Several lots of new China Silk to be sold at low prices at S. Carsley's.

There is no humbug about the statement that S. Carsley is selling the best of small wares at the price of common qualities.

There is no doubt about it; the largest and handsomest assortment of Carpet Squares in Canada is to be found at S. Carsley's. Carpet Squares from \$1.50.

A few first-class milliners. None but experienced hands will suit. Apply to Mr. Bear at S. CARSLY'S.

MUST HAVE IT. There is no mistake about it, the Corticelli Sewing Silks and Twists are very soon forced their way into all the best Dry Goods Stores in Canada.

Ladies will have the silks to sew with. Dress-makers the same. Tailors also insist upon these sewings. Consequently Dry Goods Dealers must have it or lose cash.

DARE NOT. There are certain brands of goods we DARE NOT be without. If ladies say they will have no other make in Knitting Silk but the Florence brand, we are obliged to keep it.</