

ABOUT MARK TWAIN.

HOW THE GREAT WILLIAM PLYMER BECAME A MISSISSIPPI PILOT.

From the Times Democrat. In order to obtain an account of how Mark Twain became a pilot, the reporter yesterday made inquiries among old steamboat men, and was rewarded by receiving information to the effect that the great humorist had first served as a pilot under Capt. H. E. Sixby, who is now commander of the Anchor line steamer "City of Baton Rouge."

As soon as the reporter heard this he turned his footsteps in the direction of the levee, and, boarding the "City of Baton Rouge," found Captain Sixby seated on the boiler-deck with his little blue-eyed daughter in his lap, and engaged in assisting her to arrange a number of picture blocks which were scattered over the bottom of a chair.

When the reporter approached and stated the object of his visit, the old captain's eyes brightened with the recollection of former days. "Well, sir," he said, "the first time that I met Mark Twain, or knew that such a person existed, was in 1857. At that time I was the chief pilot on the "Paul Jones," a boat that made occasional trips from Pittsburg to New Orleans. One day, while we were coming down the Mississippi, a long, angular, keel-like young fellow, whose limbs appeared to be fastened with leather hinges, entered the pilot-house, and in a peculiar, drawing voice, said: "Good morning, air. Don't you want to take or pilot young fellow and teach 'im how to be a pilot?"

"No, sir, there is more bother about it than it's worth."

"I wish you would, mister. I'm er printer by trade, but it don't 'pear to 'gree with me, and I'm on my way to Central America for my health. I believe I'll make er tolerable good pilot 'cause I like the river."

"What makes you pull your words that way?"

"I don't know, mister; you'll 'ave to ask my ma. She pulls herm, too. Ain't there some way that we can fix it so that you'll teach me how to be a pilot."

"The only way is for money."

"How much are you going to charge?"

"Well, I'll teach you the river for \$500."

"Gee, willikens! he! he! I ain't got \$500, but I've got five lots in Keokuk, Iowa, and 2,000 acres of land in Tennessee that is worth two bits an acre any time. You can have that if you want it."

"I told him that I did not care for his land, and after talking a while he agreed to pay \$100 cash, \$150 in twelve months, and the balance when he became a pilot. He was with me for a long time, but sometimes took occasional trips with other pilots. At the breaking out of the war he was a regular pilot on the "Alonso Childs," and remained on that boat until she was turned into a Confederate ram, when he got through the lines, and going to Hannibal, Mo., his native town, enlisted as a three months' volunteer in the Confederate army under General Price. At the expiration of the time of his enlistment he went out to Nevada, where his brother, Orion Clemens, was filling the position of Secretary of the Territory. Out there he drifted into journalism, and gradually, developed the humor which has since made him famous."

"Did you ever hear from him after he went out west?" inquired the reporter.

"Yes, he used to write to let me know of his whereabouts. On his return from the Holy Land he sent me a letter, which contained his wedding card. The wording of the letter, as near as I can remember, was as follows:—"Thirty tons of paper have been used in publishing my book, "Innocents Abroad." It has met with a greater sale than any book ever published except "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The volumes sell from \$3 to \$5, according to finish, and I get one-half the profit. Not so bad for a scrub pilot, is it? How do you run Plum Point—a son-of-a-gun of a place? I would rather be a pilot than anything I ever tried."

"Meeting him in this city gave you considerable pleasure, did it not?"

"Yes; I had not seen him in fifteen years, and when I met him it brought back old days."

"Has he changed much?"

"No, a very little. His hair, it is true, is somewhat silvered, and his face has a few more wrinkles in it, but he has the same light in his eye, the same nose, which always appears as if it was expecting to smell something bad, and the same ricketty swing of his limbs he had when I first met him in the pilot house of the Paul Jones, twenty-five years ago."

"Did he betray much humor as a cub pilot?"

"Yes; he was always drawing out dry jokes, but then we did not pay any attention to him. I was talking to him yesterday about the river, and he told me that on his down trip to this city he did not recognize a single point in the river, as everything had changed so since he left."

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev Mr Vallin, a recently ordained priest, has been appointed Vicar at St. Ephraim de Tring, Que.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Montreal, Rimouski, St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke arrived in Quebec yesterday, May 16th, to attend a meeting of the Council of Public Instruction.

A telegram from Knock says:—"A marvelous cure was effected here on Sunday. A boy, aged 7, born a cripple, was cured and is walking and leaping about now, praise be to Mary, Mother of God. Sister M. Frances Stark."

Archbishop Taschereau held an ordination service at St. Croix on Sunday, when the Rev. B. Desroches, ex-rector and cousin of the rector of Laval University, was ordained priest. His Grace was accompanied by Vicar-General Legare and the Rev. Messrs. Marois and Gagnon.

By the custom of the Catholic Church on the day that a prelate is buried, the seventh day after his death, and on the 30th day after his death special services, appointed by the Church, for the repose of his soul are held, and the last is called the month's mind. In accordance with this custom as many of the late Archbishop Hannan's episcopal and clerical friends as could possibly leave their parishes assembled in St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, yesterday morning, May 16th, it being the thirtieth day after his death, to do honor to his memory. The service commenced at 9.30 with the chanting of matins and laudes for the dead. Afterwards a solemn requiem mass was sung by the Right Rev Dr Rogers as celebrant, Very Rev Mgr Power acting as Deacon, and Rev M T Richard, Sub-Deacon, with Rev Herbert Terrier as assistant Priest. Mass was followed by a sermon by Right Rev Dr Macdonald, Bishop of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, who paid a most touching and eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased, at the conclusion of which each Bishop present pronounced a last, adieu.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

THE CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE.

London, May 18.—The Egyptian struggle is virtually one for autonomy and separation from the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte. The movement began in 1888, when the late ruler of the country, Ismail I, assumed the title of Khedive, or King of Egypt, in virtue of a firman from the Sultan limiting the succession to the direct heirs of Mehmet Ali. In that year the Khedive certainly increased his tribute to the Sultan of Turkey, but at the same time he secured for himself the right of negotiating independent treaties. In the same year he annexed by a short war a considerable territory in Darfur, and subsequently opened an International Court, which, if it had been properly managed, might have had a beneficial effect on trade. The late Khedive, by his expenses incurred in building iron-clads—wholly, after all, he had to surrender to Turkey—and in making war on Abyssinia, involved the exchequer to a terrible degree. These embarrassments were added to by his being obliged to take part in the Russo-Turkish war and to send a military contingent under the command of his son Tewfik, the present Khedive. His life also was one of luxury and sensuality, which, added to the other causes, forced him to apply to the money lenders for relief. A series of bad bargains with French and English concessionaires may be said to have completed his ruin and rendered him absolutely insolvent. His "bankers" had made repayment sure by supervising the finances of the country, which they have done prudently and wisely. But the Khedive having proved unfaithful to his Suzerain, and tried against the will of the powers behind the throne to assert his independence of the Sultan, was sent about his business. A bloodless revolution took place in 1879, and Tewfik his son reigned in his stead. Economy of the most rigid sort was now the order of the day, but the real rulers of the country were England and France. Tewfik is a mild-mannered youth of honorable and right feeling, but with no energy or resources. He is an accomplished prince but in reality little more than a docile instrument in every intrigue. He has a powerful enemy in his father, who has not by any means abandoned the hope of yet being returned to his throne. In this hope he is also encouraged by Italy, who trusts to his promise to offer her every facility for establishing herself commercially and politically on the western shore of the Red Sea, in return for her support of his claims. At present, however, she is not strong enough to back him up against England and France, with Turkey also unfavorable to his claims. Tewfik has a more formidable rival still in the shape of Prince Halim, a young man of far more solid gifts and ripe intelligence than the present Khedive, who, moreover, has lived at Constantinople for several years, and enjoyed the Sultan's confidence, and been liked by all the statesmen with whom he has been brought in contact. Tewfik's first trouble was with his troops, who mutinied and struck. Their demands having been appeased, further complications and conspiracies arose. The Ministry declared themselves in favor of Home Rule. The Khedive opposed the cry. Feeling the difficulties of his position he summoned the Council of Notables, who with the Sheikh Ulema and his followers, the Bedouins, strenuously opposed the Ministry, and declared for the Sultan their Caliph, Mahmoud Baroudi Pasha, President of the Council, the Premier, resigned, and the Khedive accepted Mustapha Fehmi as President in his place. The latter, however, refused the post, whereupon the Khedive, recovering from his weakness, resumed his original attitude. All the other Ministers retained their positions, including Araby Bey, the Minister of War. The latest accounts state that a *modus vivendi* had been established between the Khedive and the Ministry. One serious element in the struggle is the fact that Araby Bey, as Minister of War, has the army at his back, his influence having already alienated from the Khedive all the troops but one regiment, which with the commandant of the citadel and some other officers remained faithful to their sovereign. But the knowledge that England and France are at his back, and the assurance of the Sultan's support, with the added certainty that the Bedouins are on his side and will occupy Cairo in case of any revolt on the part of the Arab Bey and his soldiery, has given the Khedive such confidence as to inspire him and others with the hope that the crisis is over. The Sultan has threatened an armed intervention, and has even ordered some of his fleet to be ready to interfere in case of necessity—a course which Lord Dufferin deprecates, and which the English Consul-General at Cairo insists upon as the sole means of avoiding a general massacre. England and France have mediated an occupation of the country, but this is at present more than unlikely, especially as Spain threatens in case of further European intervention in Africa to assume a more active attitude in Morocco. This would fan the flame of Mohammedan revolt into a fury, and probably lead to most serious complications from Alexandria to Tangiers, especially as the French invasion of Tunis has roused the Mussulmans of that district to a pitch of the fiercest indignation, and more than possibly precipitate an indiscriminate slaughter of all the non-Mohammedan population. Spain is not unwilling to strike in aid and to resume her place as a first class Power, with an eye to future contingencies in the shape, if not of the cession of Gibraltar, at least of further rights over the Mediterranean round that fortress and a treaty with England making large concessions to Spanish wishes, and this all the more that she has already secured an advantageous treaty with France. Another complication enters into the case. The Sultan of Turkey exercises an immemorial suzerainty over Egypt. He is the head of the national religion; he has the allegiance of the Sheikh and the Ulema. He sees his influence dying in Europe and has long been looking abroad for a new capital, scanning Asia as far as Bagdad, and Africa as far as the Soudan. Should he now turn Egypt into a Turkish vilayet could any power in Europe object? England and France would continue to draw interest for their bondholders, and the former Power would still be virtually the owner of the Suez Canal, whose neutralization would still, as now, be complete.

St. Petersburg, May 22.—It is stated that the Russian Government has decided to interfere indirectly in the Egyptian question as soon as Turkey takes an active part. The pretext will be financial interest. Russia will not allow Turkey to engage in an adventure of this kind before Russia is relieved of all possible guarantees for the payment of war indemnity.

Cairo, May 22.—There is so little enthusiasm in the country that the few recruits answering the call to arms are brought to Cairo in chains. The Ministry of War demanded £25,000 from the Treasury. It obtained £4,000.

FOR THE LADIES.

Demi-wigs, or false fronts of natural curl or water waved hair, make the dressing of the hair a matter of only a few moments. These fronts are now made so ingeniously that it is impossible to tell who does and who does not wear them.

Neck ribbons are from one to two inches wide, and are worn around the neck inside the dress collar and outside the standing linen collar. Then they are tied in a long-looped bow, with longer ends.

Deep and full box-pleated ruffles, shell rouching, diagonal puffs, turret buckles falling over pleatings, and a host of other odd trimmings, appear on the bottom of the skirts of late importations and home productions of costume.

When tea gowns are made of white or tinted camels hair, they have usually collars, cuffs, sashes, pockets, and revers of velvet in various colors—violet, copper, red, apron pink, terra cotta, bronze green, ruby red, and sapphire blue.

A very elegant costume is made in the Becciva, or intersected cloth. The short skirt is full and killed. The tunic is caught up at one side in irregular folds by a buckle and trimmed across the front with a band of blue satin. The upper garment is a palette of the material, with trimmings of the satin.

Clara Belle says: "I am inclined to think that we are soon going to drop composite costumes of varying colors and materials, and also that it is considered in bad style to wear the crinoline or bustle close up to the waist, like the Grecian bend enormity of ten years ago; it must be fastened some inches below the belt to be in a fashionable position."

Lavens and dotted muslins are made with many narrow gathered flounces around the skirt, and above this a shirred Mother Hubbard blouse, or a pointed waist, with full panels attached to the side. Over this pointed waist is placed a Marie Antoinette fichu, edged with lace crossed over the bosom and fastened with a wide bow and ends of watered ribbon matching the shade of the dress.

A very elegant hat is the Diane de Poitiers shape, consisting of a net-work of large beads, showing the hair in between. This is without trimming, with the exception of a band of large beads sewed on velvet, and velvet strings to match. One of the most elegant of the costumes is of opaline beads, showing all colors—blue, pink and gold—with the band and strings of ruby-colored velvet.

There is a rumor that whole travelling dresses are to be of long striped India shawls. The long shawl serves for the small visor garment with a skirt and the underskirt is of blue or ruby-colored satin, trimmed with seven rows of bayleuse plaiting in the colors of the cachemire. These are generally made for brides. The most stylish traveling dress of these may be of light cloth or of double surah. The front crosses over and closes by means of two rows of buttons. The rounded collar extends down the front in shawl shape, and is rather high in the back. The back of the garment is shirred on the waist and shoulders. Below the shirring of the waist is a small band of goods, fastened on either side by a button. The shirring formed by the shirring is arranged on the sides of the back, and under the hand of goods, in triple hollow plaits.

"What do you think of a strong government?" inquired a New Haven man of his neighbor as they both leaned against the fence smoking their evening cigars.

"I think," said the neighbor, looking cautiously around, "that women are best calculated to administer such a government." But a sharp shrill voice from behind the blinds called out:

"Samuel James Jenkins, what are you thinking of, talking the whole night away? It's time honest folks were abed."

"I agree with you," was the remark of the original speaker, and they both slid into their respective gates with becoming meekness.—New Haven Register.

In a few days there will appear in Berlin a highly interesting contribution to the literature concerning Prince Bismarck, in the shape of the first volume of a book entitled "Prussia in the Diet of Frankfurt," from 1851 to 1859. This work, which belongs to the series of "Publications from the Royal Prussian State Archives," undertaken by Prof. von Sybel, consists of the official reports written by Herr von Bismarck when member of the Bund to his royal master, Frederick William, to Herr von Manteuffel and Gen. von Gerlach. These documents throw a flood of clear light on the early diplomatic career of the Chancellor. The present installment of the work deals with the period between 1851 and 1854, and, apart from the German question, of which it mainly treats, elucidates the attitude of Prussia in regard to the Crimean war and the Eastern question of the time.

Care for your live stock would seem an almost superfluous piece of advice to farmers, cattle raisers, horsemen and others, whose capital is largely invested in quadrupeds. Yet how often are the diseases and sanitary requirements of horses and cattle disregarded; how often are they left to the care of the ignorant and brutal, and irrationally treated when unwell? No stock yard, farm or stable can be said to be properly equipped where an efficient remedial agent is not provided. The best and most highly approved by veterinarians is Thomas' Electric Oil, which besides being a thorough remedy for lung complaints, bronchitis, rheumatism, neuralgia, sores and hurts of the human race, remedies with certainty Galls, Contractions or Cracking of the Hoof, Distemper, Scours, Orib, Corks, scratches, sore teats and other disorders and troubles of horses and cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont.

Stock sales to-day—25 Montreal 208; 50 do 208; 50 Merchants 120; 50 Commerce 149; 50 Telegraph 133; 10 do 133; 25 Gas 124; 50 St Paul 123; 10 do 130; 10 Hibernia 70; 25 Dundas 126.

Stocks New York, May 23, 1 p. m.—Stocks dull, lower. "American Ex," 98; O. S. 51; D. & L. 120; Erie, 35; pd, 73; Ill. C. 13; K. & T. 30; M. O. 8; N. P. 41; pd, 74; N. W. 129; pd, 143; Reading, 55; St. P. 110; pd, 120; St. P. & O. 37; pd, 101; W. St. L. & P. 29; pd, 52; W. U. 83.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE PRICES.

General trade is but little improved since last week. True it is that the ice blockade has been broken, and, as a result, the shipping business is considerably brisker, but the ships at present in port will not get away very full, and freights are ruinously low. Other departments of business are a little brisker with the opening of inland navigation, and a good average trade is expected for the season.

All departments of business appear to be in a good healthy state, as remittances on all sides are reported as satisfactory. An increased activity is being experienced in the dry goods trade owing to the receipt of a large number of sorting orders. Payments are reported to be improving in this trade.

SCORES AND SHOPS.—As yet no decisive move has been made by the operatives towards obtaining an increase in their wages. Manufacturers who continue busy express themselves unwilling and in fact unable to accede to any demands for increased wages. Travelers are in from the lower provinces and will start in a week's time for the West with Fall samples. The prospects for the Fall trade are considered good. Payments are very good for the season of the year.

Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1.60 to 2.25; men's pig boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3.75; men's pig blanos, \$1.35 to 1.40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1.50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1.75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1.35 to 1.75; shoe packs, \$1.10 to 2.10; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.00 to 1.50; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1.50; do inferior balmorals, 45c to 50c; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1.25; do buckskin balmorals, 75c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to \$1.00; do prunella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60c to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$5.50.

GROCERIES.—There is a steady business being done in good teas, with a moderate business at unchanged prices in China, green and black teas. The sugar market is unsteady, several fluctuations having taken place during week, and prices are at present somewhat easier than last week. Rice is expected to be higher here, in sympathy with the English markets. Pepper is firm, and other spices are quiet. Valencia and Malaga raisins are firmly held, much higher prices being expected. Other fruits are quiet. We quote: Tea—Japan, common, 17c to 20c; good common to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to good, 30c to 35c; fine, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 40c to 47c; second, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 20c; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 55c; Congo, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar—Granulated, 10c to 10 1/2c; grocers' 7c 3/4 to 10c; bright, 8 1/2c to 9c; medium, 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c; yellow, 7 1/2c to 8c. Fruits—Valencia higher at 10c to 12c for low to good.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Considerable quantities of both pig and bar iron have already arrived in port, but most of it goes into the consumers' hands without passing through the market. Freights have opened high. A good demand is experienced by the trade for bar iron. Pig iron per ton—Siemens, \$24.00; Sumner's, \$24.50; Langdon, \$24.50; Eglington, \$23 to \$24; Cambro, \$24. Bars per 100 lbs, \$2 25 to \$2 35; Canada plates, per box: Hutton \$3.50; other brands, \$3 25; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Coke, \$1.50 to \$1.75. Tinned Sheets, No. 25, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 60 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs, \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best 30, Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 12c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar, \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$5 to \$5 75; Shot, cast, per lb, 1 1/2 to 1 2/3; do fine, \$3 50 to \$4 00; \$3.75 to \$4.25; do fine, \$5 50 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75; Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, \$ inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per hd, \$1.85 to \$2.00. Cut Nails:—Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.70 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$4.10 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, do, \$5.60 per keg; 4 d to 6 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.10; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.60.

LEATHER.—There is a firmer feeling in sole leathers and a steady trade continues. Spanish sole has advanced 1/2c per lb. There is but a poor demand for black leathers, and the only movement there is induced by liberal concessions. We quote:—Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1, B. A. 24c to 27c; ordinary, 22c to 24c; No. 2, B. A. 23c to 24c; No. 2, ordinary, 22c to 22 1/2c. Buffalo sole, No. 1, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 18c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 27c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 38c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 38 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12 1/2c to 15 1/2c; rough, 28c to 28c; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

FISH.—The market is dull and unchanged. We quote:—Labrador herrings nominal at \$5 to \$6.50; North Shore salmon, nominal; British Columbia salmon, \$16.00 to \$16.60; No. 1 split herrings, nominal, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per lb; No. 2, \$4; No. 1 half-brix, \$3.25; dry cod, none.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—The market is steady, the butchers' supplies nicely filling all demands. There are but few foreign hides arriving on the market. We quote: Green hides at \$8, \$7 and \$6 for No. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins are firm at \$1.35 to \$1.60.

Stocks

Stocks New York, May 23, 1 p. m.—Stocks dull, lower. "American Ex," 98; O. S. 51; D. & L. 120; Erie, 35; pd, 73; Ill. C. 13; K. & T. 30; M. O. 8; N. P. 41; pd, 74; N. W. 129; pd, 143; Reading, 55; St. P. 110; pd, 120; St. P. & O. 37; pd, 101; W. St. L. & P. 29; pd, 52; W. U. 83.

Wool.—There is no movement reported in domestic wools, and business in foreign descriptions is devoted to a few small sorting orders. Greasy Cape; 19 1/2 to 21c; Australia, 23c to 32c; Canadian pulled, A super, 31c to 34c; B super, 28c to 30c, and unsorted, 26c to 28c.

Oil.—The market is quiet for all descriptions. Seal oil is firm but quiet at 65c to 70c per imperial gallon. Cod oil 55c to 60c.

FRYBOLLS.—There is but a very light demand. We quote: Car lots 15c here; broken lots, 20c; single barrels 21c. American oil has sold at 22c.

SAFF.—We quote 70c for eleven, and 65c for ten; factory filled, \$1.30 to \$1.35, and extra, \$2.30.

A despatch from Liverpool at 2.30 p. m. reads:—Breadstuffs, small business at lower prices.

Here business was in trifling volume. There was a sale of 100 brix Strong Bakers' flour at \$6.60, and 500 Brix was offered at \$6.25 without takers.

The exchanges and the leading mercantile houses will be closed to-morrow.

Prices of grain are about steady. Sale of a boat load of oats at 44c. Peas steady at 95c to \$1.00, corn at 82c, barley at 67c to 75c, and rye at 85c to 87c. Canada red winter wheat is quoted at \$1.45 to \$1.47; white wheat, \$1.37 to \$1.38, and Canada spring at \$1.38 to \$1.40. Oatmeal steady at \$5.25 to \$5.50.

FLOUR.—Superior extra, \$6.25 to 6.30; extra superfine, \$6.10 to 6.15; spring extra, \$6.05 to 6.10; superfine, \$5.50 to 5.60; Canada strong bakers', \$6.60 to 6.75; American strong bakers', \$7.50 to 8.00; fine, \$5; middlings, \$4.15 to 4.35; pollards, \$3.60 to 3.75. Ontario bags—Medium to strong, \$3.05 to \$3.10; spring extra, \$3.00 to 3.05; superfine \$2.80 to 2.90; city bags, (delivered), \$3.80 to 4.00.

In local produce we notice that eggs are firmer at 17c to 18c. New cheese steady at 10c to 10 1/2c in round lots. Butter easy at 19c to 20c.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET.—May 23. The wet weather to-day caused the markets to wear rather a deserted look. Prices of kitchen stuff are rather upwards than downwards at the moment, which is due to the lateness of the season. The following are our revised quotations:—Flour, per 100 lbs, \$3.50 to 3.60; buckwheat flour, \$2.80; oatmeal, do, \$2.50; cornmeal, do, \$1.00 to 1.90; moulie, do, \$1.60 to 1.80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1.25.

GRAIN.—Oats, per bag, \$1.05 to 1.10; peas, per bush, \$1.02 to \$1.10; beans, \$2; buckwheat, per bushel, 80c to 90c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, \$1.25 to 1.40; carrots, per bushel, \$1.50; onions, per brl, \$3.00 to 5.00; Montreal cabbages, per brl, \$0.00; lettuce, per dozen, \$1.50; Montreal turnips, per barrel, \$0.00; beets, per bush, 75c to \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.25 per bush; artichokes, \$1.25 per bush; rhubarb, 50c to 75c per doz. bunches; cucumbers 10c to 20c each; asparagus, \$5 to 3.00 per doz bunches.

FRUIT.—Apples per barrel, \$4.00 to 6.00; cranberries, \$1 per gallon, \$5.50 per box, \$9 to \$12 per brl; oranges \$8.50 per case; lemons, \$8 per case; Florida tomatoes, \$2 per box; strawberries, 40c per quart; bananas, \$8 to 6.50; pine apples, 25c to 50c each.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Poor to choice cut butter, per lb, 25c to 30c; tub butter, new, 18c to 22c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 15c to 18c.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Fowls, per lb, 11c; Spring chickens, 80c to \$1 per pair; turkeys, per lb, 13c; geese, 10c; wild ducks, 60c per brace; plovers, \$3.50 per doz; black ducks, \$1 per brace.

MEATS.—Beef, per lb, trimmed, 13c to 15c mutton, 10c to 12c; lamb, per quarter, \$1 to 2; veal, per lb, 10c to 15c; pork, per lb, 13c to 14c; hams, per lb, 14c to 15c; lard per lb, 13c to 15c; sausages, per lb, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$10 to \$10.50 per 100 lbs.

FISH.—Lake trout, per lb, 12c to 15c; smelts, 12c; fresh herrings, 30c per doz; pike and lobsters, per lb, 12c; white fish, per lb, 12c; halibut, per lb, 15c to 20c; haddock and cod, per lb, 6c to 7c; mackerel, per lb, 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40c to 50c; mackinogone, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 12c to 15c.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—May 23. The receipts of cattle were larger than for some time past. At Point St. Charles the yards were all full of live cattle destined for Europe which were bought up in the country by M. F. Lingham and others. Some are being sent via Boston where cattle freights are 30c as against \$3.10 to \$3.15 here. The supply did not fall much short of 3,000 head, including arrivals from Saturday up to noon to-day. At the Vigor market the receipts were 300 butchers' cattle; 300 calves, 100 sheep and lambs, 50 lean hogs and a few lots of fat hogs. Good to choice cattle sold at 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c per lb. calves at \$2 to 10 each; sheep at \$8 to 12; lambs at \$2 to 6; lean hogs for feeding at \$5 to 12, and fat hogs at \$7 to 7.25 per 100 lbs. Last week \$5 was asked for fat hogs, but today there was a sale at \$7. Roberts & Wilder, Lennoxville, sold two loads of butchers' cattle at 5c to 5 1/2c; Hugh Kelly, Toronto, 1 load at 6c; N. Taillefer, city, 12 head at 5 1/2 to 6c; Batiste Roy, city, 2 loads at 5 1/2c to 6c; Louis Delorme, city, 11 at 5 1/2c; C. Chute, Compton, 1 load at \$60.50 each; S. Doham, Richmond, 1 load at 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c, and R. J. Hopper & Co., city, 31 head at 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c. About 1,000 head of cattle will leave Montreal for Europe this week if freights are lowered.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.—May 20. The trade in horseflesh has been almost at a standstill the past week in consequence of pinkeys in the Eastern States and also to some extent in our own back country districts. The report that 500 horses had died from pinkeys in the Montreal district this spring, which was telegraphed to a Boston paper, is said to be quite untrue. The following sales were reported by Mr. McGuire, of College Street Market:—One bay horse at \$130 and another at \$75. A fine pair of grey trotting bays, seven and eight years old, 16 hands high and turning the scale at 2,500 pounds, were sold for \$500. This pair was guaranteed to trot a mile in 3.30 to the pole. Mr. Genesee is said to be the buyer.

Buyers here this week were:—D. M. Farley, Nashville, N. H.; C. Damon, Lowell, Mass.; Samuel Pope