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#### THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

CAUTIONTO BOXERS .- No one who is a ware that is subject to any cardiac irregularity should attempt so severe a strain on that organ as is boxing. And so also he who has any pulmonary trouble should be very careful how he indulges in so boisterous a pastime, for an unexpected blow in the region of the lungs will often accelerate hemorrages, which may cause serious trouble afteward.—Outing for April.

SOME ADVANTAGES OF RIVER WATER.-River water contains the salts, gases and organic matters found in rain, well, spring and cistern water, and, in addition, usually holds sand or clay suspended in it, giving it a decided color. e grand advantage it has over well water lies in the fact that it is continually agitated and expessed to the air. The gas oxygen is being continually absorbed and gives life to the fishes it contains, and at the same time combines with organic matter dissolved or held in suspension. destroying its capacity to do harm. Many of destroying its capacity to do narm. Blany of the disease-producing microbes are killed outright when brought into contact with oxygen. They can flourish only when the oxygen they require for their de-velopment is already fixed in combination with living materials. Their destiny seems to be to destroy life by robbing living tissues of a part or all the oxygen they contain. These deadliest of man's enemies are continually being destroyed whenever they find themselves in running water. Like the witches connected with the memory of Tam O'Shanter, they find a mysterious enemy in flowing streams.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Am in the Chrst.—The lungs lie against the chest walls. When the chest expands, fresh air rushes into the lungs, and, expanding them also, still keeps them in closest contact with the about. A thin lubricating full accepted by the chest. A thin, lubricating fluid, secreted by the membrane which lines the chest cavity, pre-yents all friction from the constant motion of the two on each other. Sometimes the mem-brane, becoming inflamed, secrets in large quantities a watery fluid, which sometimes changes to pus. This secretion, crowding against the lungs, interferes with their proper expansion. This is pleurisy. Some-times the space becomes filled with times the space becomes filled with air, which presses against the lungs and impedes their action. This is pneumotherax, which means simply air in the chest. The air is from the lungs. It may issue from them through some minute opening in their walls, an aperture, perhaps, not larger than a pin hole, made by the bursting of a small vesicle near the surface. The bursting may be caused by unusual exertion, or by the softening of the vesicle, as a pimple or boil softens and breaks. The opening Britannic followed, and mon joined in Britannic followed, and mon joined in Britannic followed, and mon joined in Britannic followed. once made, the air is constantly forced through by every respiration. The accumulated air, compressing the lungs, may cause the opening to close and heal up, in which case the air is gradually abstrbed. Sometimes a bit of matter, as a blood clot, is swept into the lungs, where it lodges in a minute arrery near the surface, and there, causing inflammation and suppuration, opens out an exit for the air. In all cases the diffi-culty is that the lungs cannot properly expand. and the patient's breathing is interfered with—sometime fatally. Often it is relieved without medical aid; often, sgain, only by tapping; in some cases the tapping needs to be repeated. The relessis immediate. The air rushes out with great force from the clasticity of the lungs and the distended chest. If, however, the tapping in severe cases is delayed too long, the collapsed lungs lose their elasticity, and fail to expand. - Youth's Companion.

HEALTH AND MEDICINE. - Dr. Saulsbury found malarial fever to be propagated among persons s'equing in a room in the windows of which had been placed a box of earth from malarious soil. House plants cultivated in pots filled with malarious earth are a constant danger. The germs grow luxurisatly in the moisture and warm air of closed rooms. Dr. Eichwald, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of St. Petersburg, has given to the public faces concerning a patient of his, a lady with malarial fever, who was easily cured by treatment when confined to her chamber, but who quickly relapsed on remaining during the day in her parlor. The easy cure and constant relapse went on for a long time. At last the rempse went on for a long time. At last the doctor, having become suspicious of the flower pots, removed them from the house, and there was no further recurrence of the disease.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

HINTS TO SWIMMERS,
"When the bathing season arrives," remarked
a natorium professor the other day, "we'll hear
of the usual maximum of drowning cases, and
among them, as usual, a fair share of expert
swimmers. The chief reason why good swimmers are so often drowned when they are
accidentally thrown in the water is because the shock causes them to lose their presence of mind. The loss of presence of mind leads to paralysis of bady, or to such wild exertions as accelerate drowning instead of contributing to preservation. The ability to behave wisely in case of sudden accidents can only be acquired by experience, just as everything else has to be acquired. The theory of the matter can be taught in swimping schools, but the practice must be acquired by experience. Hence, in some of the European swimping schools the pupils are taken out boat-ridsenous one pupils are taken out contrid-ing and purposely upset, as though the upsetting were accidental. They are also suddenly pushed overboard, and subject-ed to all manner of prepared accidents, so as to accustom them to acting in emergencies. In this way they learn how to behave in case of real accidents, and are protected against the loss real accidents, and are protected against the loss of their presence of mind on occasions of danger on the water. They are also taught to have faith in the sustaining power of the water itself. They get to know that the water will sustain them if they will only render it the least help. A finger laid upon an oar, or the gunwale of an overturned boat, or hoard, or almost any floating substance, will sustain the human body in calm water. Persons who have been properly taught, and who have acquired the habit of acting with self possession in the water when [they are upset, do not attempt to climb upon the are upsat, do not attempt to climb upon the overturned brat, but simply take hold of it and quietly support themselves. A boat half-filled with water will support as many persons as can get their hands upon the gunwale, if they behave quietly. In a case of accident, a person who will support as many persons with the content of the person and the content of the person with the content of the person with the content of the person with the perso who understands and noth in secondance with the second, a porous pluthese facts would stand a better chance of being doctor's hill the fourth.

saved, even if he were a poor swimmer, than an expert swimmer would stand who should lose his presence of mind,—Philadelphia Call.

FATAL COLLISION IN A FOG. MISHAP TO THE STEAMSHIPS CELTIC AND BRITANNIC

New York, May 22 - The British steamers Celtic and Britannic were in collision on the 10th instant, 350 miles east of Sandy Rook. Both vessels reached Sandy Hook bar at 1 a.m. to day, and were compelled to remain there owing to a dense fog. The disabled ateamers were accompanied to Sandy Hook by the stramers British Queen and Marengo, to render assistance if necessary. Four of the Britannic's steerage passengers were lost. All is well aboard the Celtic. On Thursday, May 19, at 5.25 p.m., while the weather was calm and the sea smooth, with fog at intervals, the steamer Celtic from Liverpool ntervals, the steamer Cettle from Inverpool, came into collision with the steamer Britannic from New York for Liverpool, atriking her on the port side alt, and doing considerable damage. The Britannic's to its were lowered and filled with women and children from the cabin and steerage in a very orderly and expeditious manner. It is to their shame that several men forced themselves into the boats. Meantime an examination was made and the damage to the Britannic ascertained, and it being found that the vessel was not I kely to founder, such boats as were within hail were recalled and their occupants received on board. The others had to rded the Celtic. A pad was made and placed over the hole in the Britannic's side, and she was turned about towards New York, having arranged with the Celtic to keep company. The saddest and most deplorable result of the accident is that several steerage passengers who were lying about at at the time of the colliaton were killed and several others injured. Both vessels, accompanied by the steamships Marengo, from Swansen to New York, and the British Queen, from Liverpool for New York, arrived at the bar at 1 o'clock this morning. The above report is from the purser of the Britannic, who refused any further information The Celtic's bow is stove in, but otherwise the vessel is not much damaged. The Britannic's compartment is full of water. About sixty passengers remain on board the Celtic, the rest having come up to the city. It was during a dense fog that the collision occurred. The Celtic struck the Britannic's bow on hitting her abaft the mizzenmast at No. 4 hatch. The Celtic had perc ived the danger and reversed her engines, and struck the Britannic a glancing blow. The steamboat William Fletcher later succeeded in reaching the Celtic at the bar and transferring the latter's passengers to her deck. One report says a man and three women were killed, while another says the victims were one women, a child, aged 13, and five men.

HOW IT OCCURRED—LIST OF THE KILLED. The first load of sceerage passingers from the Celtic was landed at Castle Garden this morning, 300 m all. The steerage passenger list of the Celtic included 765 passengers. Tom Egan, an intelligent young Irishman, just over, was an intermediate passenger on the Celtic. He was standing on the bridge of the Celtic when the Britannic list came in sight through the dense log. He said: "The Britannic was running at full speed and the Celtic very slow. When first seen the Britannic was heading to the starboard of the Celtic, and, without changing the course, would have scraped her startoard and began to back water. The signal I understood to direct giving way to the starboard. In doing this the Britannic turned across the Celtic's bow. At first I thought she would clear us, she was going so fast, but a moment later it was apparent there would be a collision. Just before striking the Celtic vecred to the right a little and struck back of the of the Britannic. An awful ceptre ex sitenot so mi the noise. ment on the Celtic. The captain of the Britannic called out that the boat was sinking. Several other steerage passengers of the Cel tic were spoken to, and all said that the Britannic was on the starboard side of the Celtic when first seen, and would have cleared if she had given way to to the port side.

The damage to the Celtic proves to be quite serious Her bow is stove in for about a distance of eight feet from the stem and forced over to the atarboard, leaving an opening extending below the water line into which a team of horses might be easily drawn. The official list of killed and wounded was issued this afternoon as follows: Killed-James Timburg, Dave Robinson, James Greenwalch, Adam Johnson. The last two are missing and are supposed to have been killed. The injured are: Wm. Lalor, Patrick Burke, Elizabeth Wainwright. Maria Griffin, George Arthur Robinson, David Ricketts, Rose Mooney, Michael Donohue, Mark Allen.

## KILBRIDE FOR M.P.

LONDON, May 26.—It is stated that Mr. Par-nell intends that Mr. Kilbride, the evicted Luggacurran tenant, who is travelling with Editor O'Brien, shall succeed Mr. Blake as member of parliament for Gloucestershire.

Mr. Goldwin Smith's paper, the Toronto Week, having endorsed the stoning of William O'Brien by the Toronto meb, and urged that all agitators should be hunted, the Hamilton Times suggests that a commencement should be made by hunting agitator Goldwin Smith. But perhaps the latter might plead that he has not reached the dignity of an agitator, but is merely an egotistical adventurer, "a social parasite," as Disraeli once characterized him, who has neither principles nor convictions on any question .- Ottawa Free Press.

The Toronto Week actually defends the stoning of O'Brien. Toronto the Good should have a barbed wire fence stuck up around it.—London

How times change! A writer says that thirty years ago a man who wore hair on his upper lip was considered either a lunatic or a foreigner. Now he may be both.

"What possesses you, my dear, who have such an excellent husband, to make him angry so often?" "Because he always brings me a present to make peace again."

Magistrate: "I fancy I remember your face. Have you been here before?" Prisoner: "Many a time, your worship. But how strut you've grown. How's the missus?"

A man who is fooled on April 1 is always overcome with shame, but the same man may make a fool of himself every other day in the year and think nothing about it.

"Aw-I say," said an Englishman to a New Yorker, "what are your militia called over heah?" "They are sometimes called out," was the reply.

The best way to "get rich by poultry keeping" is to se'l all your bons early every sprinz. Then you won't have to plant your garden but

This is the glorious season of the year when you wear an overcoat one day, and 3 thin coat the second, a porous plaster the third and a

#### Listen To Your Wife.

The Manchester Guandian, June 8th, 1883 says: At one of the "Windows"

Looking on he woodland ways! With clumps of rhodo lendrons and great masses of May blossoms! "There was an interesting group." teresting group.
It included one who had been a "Cotton

spinner," but was new so
Paralyzed!!!
That he could only bear to lie in a reclining

this refers to my case. I was first attacked twelve years ago with "Locomoter Ataxy" (A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely over cured) and was for several years barely able to get

And for the last five years not able to attend

#### to my business, although Many things have been done to me. The last experiment being Nerve stretching. I we years ago I was voted into the

Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882. I am no "advocate;" "For anything in the thape of patent "Medicines?

And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally o pacify her-

I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 3d- On Sunday morning I felt to exemp I said to my room companions, "I so strong I said to my room companions,

was sure I could "Walk! So started across the floor and back.

I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite safe without any

Or support.

I am now at my own house, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester.

"Royal Exchange"
For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on going in the room on Thursday last.

Very gratefully yours, John Blackburn.

Manchestel, (Eng.) Dec. 24, 1883.

Two years later am perfectly well.

#### One Experience of Many.

Having experienced a great deal of "Trouble!" from indigestion, so much that I came near losing my

My trouble always came after eating my

#### However light, And digestible,

For two or three hours at a time I had to go through the most

Exeruciating pains, And the only way I ever got"

Was by throwing up all my stomach contained!! No one can conceive the pains that I

had to go through, until

I was taken! "So that for three weeks I lay Could eat nothing !!!

My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the pain.
Their efforts were no good to me.

At last I heard a g od deal "About your Hop Bitters!

And determined to try them." Got a bottle-in four hours I took the con

One 1111 Next day I was out of bed, and have not seen "Sick!"

Hour, from the same cause, since. I have recommended it to hundreds of others. You have no such

"Advocate as I am." GEO. KENDALL, Aliston, Boston, Mass.

#### · BOOKS.

GLEN MARY: A Catholic novel. By Mrs.

GLEN MARY: A Catholic novel. By Mrs. Junius McGhee, Baltimore, Md. John Murphy & Co., 1887.

This is a charmingly written story on the subject of Catholic girls marrying outside the church. As the author truly says in the preface: "Too many of our girls, and parents also, think too little of the great change the few short words spoken by the priest make in the lives of the newly married, and that all their harminess here and their eternal harminess. happiness here and their eternal happiness hereafter, depends in a great measure upon the

opening article for the "Beecher Memorial" now being prepared for Mrs. Beecher and her family by Mr. Edward W. Bok, of Brooklyn, N.Y., to which Mr. Gladstone. President Cleveland, the Duke of Argyle and ome 75 other distinguished Americans and foreigners have also contributed articles. Only 100 copies of the "Memoriat" are intended for the public.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway opens the hand-ome June Magazine of American History with a brilliant leading paper on "Fredericksburg First and Last," in continuation of his graphic historical electors of that old Virginia town. begun in the March number of this excellent publication. Among the il ustrations to Mr. Conway's vigorous text are portra ts of John M. Daniel, editor of the Richmond Examiner, who in his day wielded an influence unexampled in Southern journalism, and of Judge Slaughter, the notable mayor of Fredericksburg in the time of the late war, with views of historic houses and places. Mr. Lamb, the Editor, containing a brief, well-written sketch of the American career of Major-General Robert Manufacture colorism grapes of New York Monekton, colonial governor of New York about 1702, of whom little has been hitherto published or known, and whose elegant military published or known, and whose elegant military portrait graces the front page of the number. Hon, Isaac T. Smith, His Siamese Majesty's cocal-general, writes an interesting account of an old Buston "Historic Meeting House," accompanied with a quaint picture made by him in 1828. Frank G. Carpenter furnishes a delightfully readable paper on "Our Presidents as Horsemen." A notable feature of the Magazine this month is the second valuable contribution this month is the second valuable contribution this month is the second valuable contribution by J. G. Bourinot, LLD., of the House of Commons, at Ottawa, on "Canada During the Victorian Kra." Another June attraction is an entertaining descrip ion of the great artist, Jean-Francois Millet, and of some of his masterpieces, now in America, by Albert Wolff; there is also an interesting paper on "Sir Thomas Dale's Indians in London," by Revelward D. Neill; and a choice bit of "Revolutionary History" by Hon. J. O. Dykman. The several minor departments are admirably filed—they are unusually clever and bright. This they are unusually clever and bright. This great historical monthly is without a rival mits special domain, and holds the highest rank in the current literature of the time. It overflows with varied and choice reading. Pr co, S5 a year in advance. Published at 743 Broad way, New York City.

An Englishman was accosted thus: "What will you take to stand all night in the dome of St. Paul's?" "A beefsteak and a pint of beer" was the frank reply. The next one thus acwas the frank reply. The lext one thus accosted was a Scotchman. Says Sandy: "What will ye gie?" Lastly came along Pat, and when he was asked what he would take to stand all night in the dome of St. Paul, he willingly an-"Sure, and I'd be apt to take a bad

Mr. John Clerk (afterwards Lord Eldon), in pleading before the House of Lords one day, happened to say, in his broadest Scotch accent: "In plain English, ma lords." Upon which a noble lord jocosely remarked: "In plain Scotch, you mean, Mr. Clerk." The prompt advocate instantly rejoined: "Nae matter, in plain common sense, ma lords, and that's the same in a' languages, ye'll ken."

Jones (to old club waiter): "Michael, if I should die, would you attend my funeral?"
Michael (hastily): "Willingly, sir." Jones:
"Well, Michael, that isn't very complimentary." Michael: "No, sir; I didn't mean that, sir, I wouldn't be seen there, sir."

#### COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business on the whole since last writing has been moderate. In some lines a great improve-ment has been noticed, and remittances ere coming in fairly well. Travellers are doing splendidly.

#### FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR—The tone of the market continues to rule firm under a good volume of trade, both for local and export account. The city and country trde has also shown signs of improvement. We quote:—Patent \$4.15 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.73; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban) \$4.20 to \$4.35; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.05 to \$4.10; Superior Extra, \$4.15 to \$4.20; Extra Superfine, \$4.00 to \$4.05; Fancy, \$3.75 to \$3.85; Spring Extra, \$3.60 to \$3.65; Superfine, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Fine, \$2.10 to \$3.20; Middings, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (strong) b. i., \$1.80 to \$1.90; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.75; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.75; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.75; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.40 to \$4.45 to \$4.45 to \$1.60; Cety Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.45 t FLOUR -The tone of the market continues to business at within range of quotations, which are no follows:—Car lots \$3.00 to \$4 per bbl. and jobbing lo's at \$4 05 to \$4 25 Granulated, \$4 25 to \$4 50; in bass, \$1.80 to \$2 00 for ordinary, \$2 10 to \$2 20 for granulated. Commeal, \$2 35 to \$2 45 per bbl.

Brans. Prices have again broken during the week, with sales of car loads on track at \$15. Broken lets in this market are quoted at \$15.50 to \$16; mou lie \$17 to \$19, and grue \$18 to \$19. Shorts, S16 to S17.
Whear.—The market still wears a firm com-

plexion, a though there is probably less activity at the in most than there has been. Sales have been reported of between 40,000 and 50,000 bushels of Canada spring wheat at 96c, 95½c to 97c stloa. Canada red and white winter 95c to 97c. Manitoba hard \$1.00 to \$1.01, and Duluth hard at 95c to 96c affoat. Conn.—Prices continue more or less nominal

PEAS-The market continues firm with latest

sales at 68c to 69c per 66 los. affont. OATS—There is a good enquiry for oats along the love for shipment to Manitoba, and sales in this market have been made for shipment at 26½c to 27c affect. Between the Western and export demand oats are being rapidly absorbed, and ho'ders are asking higher prices.

BARLEY—There is no change in this coreal, sa es of malling qualities being reported 48c to 0c Feed, 40c to 5c. Rye—There is still a firm feeling, business

having been done at 55c with 66c now asked.
BUCKWHEAT.—The demand keeps slow and prices are nominal at 75c per 100 lbs.

Malt.—Sales at 85 to 90c per bushel for Montreal and st 70 to 80c for Onterio.

SERDS.—There is a good market for Canadian timothy, which is quoted at \$2.75 and American at \$2.40 to \$2.50. Hed clover seed is quiet and unchanged at \$5.25 to \$6.00 per bushel, and Alsike at \$5.50 to \$6.25; Flax sted remains quiet at \$1.10 to \$1.20.

HAY.—Pressed hay remains easy, sales having been made at \$9 to \$10 per ton, the outside figue being difficult to obtain.

#### PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &c.—During the past week there has been a fairly active bus ness at lower prices, sales of round lots of Montreal short cut mess pork having been made at \$17, with business at \$17.25 to \$17.50 for smaller quantities.

ness at \$17.25 to \$17.50 for smaller quantities.

In smoked meats sales amounting to a fair aggregate have transpired, sugar cured hams having been placed at 11½c to 12c in quantities, and picnic hams at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to in quantities, and picnic hams at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to I1c, as to quantity and quality. Tallow remains unusually quiet, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ c. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork, per bbl, \$17.00 to \$17.50; Canada short cut clear per bbl, \$17.00 to 17.50; Chicago short cut clear, per bhl., \$17.00 to \$17.50; Hams, city cured per bl., \$17.00 to \$17.50; thrans, city cured per bl., 11½c to 12½c; Hams and flank, green, per lb., 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per bl., 10c to 10½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per bl., 9½c to 9½c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; low, common, refined, per lb., 4½c to 4¾c.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

hereafter, depends in a great measure upon took thereafter, depends in a great measure upon took is chose they make in their life companions. This book is beautifully bound and print d in clear good type, and is every way worthy of the patronage of the Catholic public.

This book is beautifully bound and print d in figure, whilst sales of single cases have been made to rotal dealers at 12½c. to 12½c. A fair range of values therefore is from 12c. to 12½c. perdoz. It is thought that prices will scarcely go below 12c.

go below 12c.

BEANS.—Sales aggregating about 150 bags were reported at \$1.15 to \$1.30 per bushel as to

quantity and quality.

Honey.—The market for horey is quiet with very little change in prices, last sales of comb in cases being at 13c. to 14c. in 12 lb. boxes, and at 12c. to 13c. in 60 lb. boxes. Strained honey rroves off slowly and is quoted at Sc. to 11c. per

MAPLE SUGAR AND STRUP.-The demand has fallen off somewhat since our last report, although prices have not been reduced any, sales having taken place at 65c to 70c per gallon. In wood, saies have been made at 6c. to 64c. per Ib. Sugar is quiet but steady at 7c. to 8c. as to qua ity.

#### PAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. - The market is devoid of the slighter signs of life. Choice Eastern Townships is sell-ing at 18c, an occasional selected package of choice fetching 19c, but the trade is very limited the average prices of fine goods to the city trade being from 16c to 7c We quote:-Creamery, 15c to 19c; Townships, 14c to 17c; Morrisburg, 13c to 16c; Brockville, 13c to 16c; Western, 13c to 14c; low g.ades, 8: to 10c.

Cheese.—Goods shipped by this work's steamers up to yesterday cost from 10c to 104c

put on board for colored and white, the latter, which are scarce, having a decided preference. rospective large shipments from Montreal and New York this week is causing well posted buyers to lower their country limits consider ably, and probably the prices paid at to day's country markets will show a quicker and more important decline than was actually expected.

FRUITS, &c,
APPLES.—Owing to the large arrivals of oranges, lemons, benavas and other fruit the demand for applies has been materially diminished, but owing to the scarcity of choice varie-ties prices are well maintained, sales of spies and russets being mentioned at \$4 to \$5 per bbl. Other kinds range all the way from \$2.50 to PINE APPLES. - A fair business has transpired

at from \$2 to \$4 per dozen as to size and quality.

Evaporated Apples.—The demand is slow, owing to increased offcrings of other fruit, and we quote prices from 12c to 14c. Dried applies DATES.—The ruling rates are 5c to 6c with a

small business.

STRAWBERRIES.—The quality of Southern

berries are improving and prices are coming down to a more reasonable basis, sales having been made at 25c to 30c per quart.

Hors.—The market remains as dull and uninteresting as ever, and brewers only order from

one brewing to another. Fine new State hops are quoted at 15c to 20c, as to quality, Canadian being virtually out of the market. Ordinary grades are quoted at 7c to 12c, as to grade. POTATORS.—There has been a brisk demand for Early Rose and Chili with sales of round

lots at 90c to \$1 rer bag, smaller quantities selling at \$1.05 to \$1.10. Several lots have arrived oby boat from points between here and Queboc.
ONIONS.—A good quantity of Egyptian onions have been received during the past few days and have met with fair sale owing to their cheapness. They are sold in bags of 200 lbs. for 86, equal to 3c per lb., whilst other imports

are 50 per lb.

Astres.—The strength of this market has been maintained, with further business at \$4.65 per 100 lbs for firsts, seconds being quoted at \$4 to

ORANGES.—Under a good demand prices are steady at \$7.00 to \$7.50 per case, for repacked

#### fruit, and in boxes at \$2.00 to \$4.00, as to

quality.

LEMONS.—The heavy arrivals have bad tendency to depress prices, but the demand at the late low range have caused an increased demand. Sales during the week have been made at from \$1 to \$2 per box for common up to \$2.50 and \$3.50 for good to choice.

BANANAS. - The supply of red bananas is restricted and sales have taken place both for the city trade and shipment at \$1.50 to \$2 per bunch, the inside figure baving been shaled in some instances. Yellow Jamaica have sold at \$1.50 to \$2.50 according to size of bunch and Quality. Cocoanurs.—There is not much doing, but

prices are about steady at \$5.50 to \$6 per 100.

#### GENERAL MARKETS.

SALT FISH.—The only kind of importance selling is crycod, which has been placed at \$3.25. There is a secretly of this fish just now. In other kinds there is very little doing and we quote price a nominally as follows:—Labrador herring \$3.50 to \$4.25, Newfoundland and French shore herring \$3.50 to \$4. Salmon quiet at \$19.50 to \$20 in there as for No. 1, and at \$17 for No. 2. In bulk No. 1 is quoted at \$14.50. for No. 2. 1: No. 2 at \$13. In bbls No. 1 is quoted at \$14 and

steam refined seal oil has arrived and is held at 474c in lots, but buyers do not want to pay that price. In the absence of business the price. price. In the absence of business therefore we quote prices 46e to 48c. In cod oil we do not hear of any particular business passing, and prices are mone or less nominal at 35c to 37c for Newfoundland, at 33c to 34c for Gaspe, and at 30c to 32c for Nova Scotia. Cod liver oil is dull, source and held firmly at 70c to 75c as to quality.
Sorr Coal.—Buyers are pressing for delivery

of contracted coal which is late in coming to hand owi g to delays through ice. Prices Cape Breton are steady at \$3 to \$3.25 per 2,240 lbs as to quantity.

THE BEGINNING OF CONSUMPTION. Blotches, pimples, eruptions, "fever sores," ulcers and enlarged glands are but so many outward manifestations of poisonous and scrofulous humors in the blood, which sooner or later are apt to attack the delicate tissues of the lungs. enusing ulceration and consumption of these organs. Be wire in time and use Dr. Pierce's "Go den Medical Discovery," the greatest blood-purifier, pectoral and stength-giver yet known to medical science. It cures all these dangerous maladies having their origin in the blood, if taken in time.

WATCHES WITHOUT HANDS .-- The construction of watches without hands has lately attrected some attention, the usual hands being replaced by figures denoting the four and minute, which appear at openings in the dislocate; the mechanism is simple, and only a few more puts are required than in an ordinary watch. Two wheels are used to denote the minutes-one, which moves forward once a minure, bei g geared to a second one, marked with the ten-minute figures, and every ten minutes a tooth on the first wheel engages with teeth on the second, moving it forward one figure. Thus, every minute of the hour is shown on the face of the watch, and, at its completion, both minutewheels show two ciphers and are ready to login the round again: the hour is shown on a separate wheel and an or dinay band indicates the seconds. Of the advantages of this kind of watch, it is remarked that few people read the time of an ordinary watch recurately, and, if the experiment 14 tried of plancing at the face in the usual manner and then naming the time. it wi be found that an error of from half a minute t a minute will be generally made. With the new watch, it is claimed, no error can possible occur, and there is the aided advantage that the end of every minute an audible click is someded as the number changes, by which one can measure short intervals of time, even at night.

Mr. Alonzo Granman, of London, has for some time past been endeavoring to obtain possession of his father's body from the authorities of the Roman Catholic Cemetery, but they refuse to give it up on the ground that he died a Roman Catholic, and was buried to the rites of that church. Another lawsuit will likely result sult.

PERHAPS NO LOCAL disease has puzzled and baffled the medical profession more than rasal caterrs. While not immediately fatal it is among the most distressing, nausous and disgusting ills the flesh is h ir to, and the records show very few or no cases of radical cures of chronic cutarrh by any of the multitude of modes of treatment until the intr duction of Ely's Cream Bym a few years ago. The success of this preparation has been most gratify ing and surprising.

At a succi I meeting of the Farmers' Insti-tute, at Oshawa, for the County of Ontario, a resolution declaring in favor of the removal of all trade restrictions between Causda and the United States was carried unanimously.

"Don't waste your time in clipping off the branches," said the woodman to his son; "but lay your a e at the toot of the tree." And the young man went and laid his axe at the foot of the tree like a good and dutiful boy—and then he went a fishing.

You can get free a five hundred page Cook Book of original and thoroughly tested recipes, f you send ten (10) two (2) c-nt stamps (20c.) to Day postage and 15 top cavers of Warner's Safe Yeast packages, to Warner's Safe Yeast Co., Rochester, N.Y. The bok, in cloth, will be sent, postpaid, for SI.15. The paper bound books, will not be sold, they can only be had as above described. It is a wonderfully fine book. "Every woman will want it," says Harper's Bazaar.

A country paper, in an obituary notice, speaks of the deceased as being "a most estimable young man and a devout Christian until the day of his death."

### **CHOLERA INFANTUM** This most fatal disease of Infancy,

PREVENTED, CONTROLLED. and CURED by

# Lactated Food

It has been successful in hundreds of cases where other prepared foods failed. FOR INFANTS,

of any age, it may be used with confidence, as a safe and complete substitute for mother's milk. FOR INVALIDS,

it is a perfect Nutrient in either chronic or acute cases. Weak stomachs always retain and relish it. Physicians and mother concede is superiority. The most palatable, nourishing and economical of Foods. 150 Meals for an Infant for \$1.00.

EASILY PREPARED. At Druggists-25c., 50c, \$1. A valuable pamphlet sent on application.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., Montreal.

## 1887-BABIES-1887

To the mother of any baby born this year we will send on application a Cabinet Photograph of the "Sweetest, fattest, healthest baby in the country." It is a beautiful picture, and will do any mother's heart good. It shows the good effects of using Lactated Food as a substitute for mother's milk. Much valuable information for the mother given. Give date of birth.

te of birth. [1]
Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal.

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The finest line of the above goods ever shown in the city, comprising all the latest novelties and designs in all grades, from the cheapest goods to the best qualities, with borders to

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## BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send us the names of two or more other babies, and their parents addresses. Also a handsome Dimond Dye Sample Card to the most er and much valuable information. Wells, Richard on Star, Montreel.

DIED. KANE.—At Carlind, Ont., on the 29th May, 1887, Bernard Kane, aged 78 years, a native of Rostrevar, County Down, Ireland.
Funeral took place on Tuesday, 31st May, to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal.

FINN.—At Huntingdon, on the 22nd of May, William Finn, aged 80 years, a native of the county Wexford, Ireland. May his soul rest O'BRIEN.—In this city, on the 23rd instant, Nelle Haggarty, wife of John O'Brien. Funeral on Thursday, 26th inst., at 3.30 p.m Friends will please accept this intimation.

NESTER .- At Spencer Cove the 25th inst., James Nester, aged 36 years. HORAN.-In this city, on the 30th instant,

John Horan, N.P., aged 69 years. O'SULLIVAN.—In Longue Pointe Asylum, on the 26th inst., Denis O'Sullivan, aged 35

JONES.—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Matilda O'Brien, aged 40 years, wife of Patrick Jones. DAVIS.—In this city, on the 22nd instant, Philip Joseph, aged 2 years and 2 months, youngest and beloved son of John Davis.

STOREY .- In this city, on the 21st instant, Rachael Storey, aged 10 years and 5 months, third daughter of the late Edward Storey.

JONES.—In this city, on Friday, May 20, Ethel, youngest daughter of Patrick Jones, aged 9 months. BUCKLEY—In this city, on the 18th inst., Thomas Buckley aged 79 years, native of Kilkenny Co., Ireland.

GAVAGAN—In this city, on the 18th inst., John Gavagan, aged 56 years, late hay inspector, native of County Cavan, Ireland.

MURRAY.—In this city, on the 18th inst., Alex, M. Murray, aged 4 years and 3 months, son of William Murray, jeweller. 119-1 ALTY.-On the 23rd instant, Ellen Alty, spinster, aged 70 years, native of Castletown Roach, County Cork, Ireland.

Boston and New York-papers please copy. SEATH .- At 36 University street, on Tuesday, 24th May, 1887, Margaret Stephen, wife of Robert Seath, and mother of David and William Seath, aged 70 years.

CURRAN.—At: St. Gabriel Village, on the 16th instant, Ellen Gibbs, aged 50 years, native of County; Kilkenny, Ireland, wife of James Curran. DARRAGH .- At Waterbury, Conn., on the

DARRAGH.—At Waterbury, Coun., on the 20th inst., Annie Daragh, in religion Sister St. Gabriel, of the Congregation of Notre Dame, aged 59 years, 11 months, and in religion 48 years, 6 months, daughter of the late Peter Daragh of this city.