THE GREET

"Are the Irish Fiends, or is it Possible that They Have Beason for Dishking angland?"—A True Cause of Irish Hate.

Hate. To the Editor of the (London) Times. Many an Englishman who reads the prooeedings of the Philadelphia Convention and your leading article of this morning will ask himself the question. Are the Irish fields that their hatred towards us is so deadly, or is it possible that there may be some hidden reason for it which we have not yet grasped?

Bear with me if in a few sentences, I state the grounds of my deep conviction, often repeated in vain, that the svils of Ireland are social, and not political, and that the fundamental error of our statesmen has been that they have subordinated the material prosperity of that country to the financial needs of England, and have cared little what became of the toiling masses of Irish peasants so long as they could make prosperity Budgets for England.

Landlords may have exacted heavy rents from their tenants, but these have been light, indeed, in comparison with the rent England has exacted from the Irish people up to the

present moment. Such is the indictment, and now for the

proof. Since the great famine of 1847-48 the Imtry. The amount may have been too small, but the inequality was more than redressed in the year 1953, when, by the imposition of the income tax and the equalization of the spirit duties the Irish taxes were "raised to eight millions and a half. Of this sum a return obtained by Mr. McLaren in the years 1872.73 above. perial taxes of Ireland have been more than 1872.73 shows that not one-fourth was expended in Ireland itself. The Treasury has not supplied any later return, but making ample provision for all increases of expenditure, and adding a liberal amount for Ireland's share of the expenses of Ministerial offices, diplomatic services, interest and management of debt, pensions, and so on, it is unquestionable that of the whole sum annually raised by Imperial authority in Ireland, between two and three millions is nothing more nor less than a tribule exacted by the richer and more powerful country from the poorer and weaker. Add to this weight of Imperial taxation the pressure of local taxes and the absentee rents paid to landlords who expend nothing in the country, and it will be found that very nearly one-fourth of everything that is raised by agriculture or made by manufactures in Ireland in the course of each twelve months goes in taxation.

No country in the world has ever prospered under such conditions, and until this is seen and understood there can be no hope of decent living among the people or of social improvement.

The pressure of taxes is in proportion to income, and it is nonsense to say that each individual Irishman pays no more than each individual Englishman, when the one is so much poorer than the other. The aggregate riches or the aggregate poverty of the inhabitants of a country form the largest element in the possibilities of its advance in civilization, and so long as Ireland produces so little and expends so much in taxes she will not DICKTOSS.

The subject is a large one, and I cannot ask to be allowed to go deeper into it; but there is another statement which I wish to mage

Ever since the English and Irish Exchequers were united in 1817, THE DUDGET HAS INVARIABLY BEEN MADE WITH

national debt Irish interests have been igno ed. Take the present Budget proposals as a specimen. Year by year we have added .to our annual taxes for the laudable purpose of paying cff some of the national debt, and in the course of the last three years we have paid off fifty millions and a balf. Of this sum, the Irish people have contributed, as | Harper'S Fries, 137 W Court et, Uncinnearly as it can be calculated, one-ninth, that is upwards of two millions and a quarter. Yet during this time there has been misery, famine and disorder, almost unparalled. Is it consistent with common sense or ordinary justice that this money should have been employed to pay off capital borrowed at 31 per cent, which we were under no obligation to recay at any particular moment, instead of being laid out productively in railways harbors and drainage, as we urged in vain

taining some seventeen or eighteen millions for the development of the country and making it possible for the Irish peasants to live in it, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to use it for paying off more debt.

It is a fine thing, truly, to reduce the Na. tional Debt " by leaps and bounds," and for each new Chancellor to compete in glory with his predecessor, but I maintain that the most wasteful mode of using public money, for which you pay interest at three and one forth percent., is to obtain it by the starvation and misery of the poor, whom a heavy weight of taxes condemns to a life hardly endurable.

The Government saks, Where is the money to come from to make Irish railways? The answer is plain. From the Irish themselves, but it cannot come if, at the same time, you force it from them to pay off the National Debt in smounts which no one ever dreamed

It is a good thing to pay off the debt when we are prosperous and have a surplus, but the chief effect of devoting eight millions a year. as is now proposed, for this purpose (and it will soon be ten millions) will be to make . Consols scarce and deer, and admirably adapted for the investments of great capitalists, who want perfect security rather than high in-terest, while it insures the continuance of misery in Ireland, and an immense expenditure in keeping her in subjection.

Bere, I venture to say, are some materials fitted to be considered by those who hold the destinies of our common country in their hands, and who must well know that if force is sometimes a remedy, it is never a permanent remedy. I am, sir, your obedient servant, MITCHELL HENRY.

House of Commons, April 30.

meat.

The expelled French monastic orders are recuring commodious and picture que abodes in the west of England. Marilla Hall and the grand hotel at Oleveden have been purcohased by Jesuit fraternities, as well as two important properties near Bristol; and another sescciation is now about to purchase Redland Court, a beautiful Devon country

HORE THERE STREET Who They Are, Where They Live, and to what Extent She Blesses Them. The Wonderful Record of the past year.

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by the Leuisiana State Lottery Company during the year ending April, 1888, together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

C DRAWING OF MAY 9, 1882. John Weger, Kasota Minh, through First National Bank, St. Peter, Minn.
Charles Nelson, cor. Sixteenth st. and Avanue M. Galveston, Tex.

W. H. Ackers, 77 River st., Cambridge-port, Mass.
Gillett & Co's Newburyport Express and Fast Freight Line, 32 Court Square, 43 Franklin st., and 75 Kilby st., Boston, Mass.

Irving Pierce, through Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo. 10,000 2,500 2,500 2,500

DRAWING OF JUNE 18, 1832.

Wm W Irvin, L & N R R, 2d and Main ats, Louisville, Ky.
Ed E Richardson, Reidsville, N C ....
Phil Witzleben, with R G Dun & Co., Detroit, Mich.
W M Martin, Hangor, Mich.
C Pittman, mount Vernon, Ky, torough Farmers' National Bank, Stanford, Ky P S Dicharry, Ascension Parish, La, through Bernard Lemann, Donaldsonville, La. H B Maynard, 220 Third at , New Orleans F A Magi, 102 Ursulines at , New Orleans, La.

L Dupeire, 354 Dauphine st, New Orleans
J G Spear, 16 and 18 Boyiston Market,
Boston, Mass.
Jno H Scott, W & G R R Cc, Washington,
D. C.

2,400

2.000

 $\frac{2,000}{1,200}$ 

1,200

1,200

4 000

1,209

5.000

2,000

DRAWING OF AUGUST 8, 1882. Boham, Tex.

John Reed, 114 West Washington St.,
Hloomington, Ills.

G G Resve, Lyons, Wis.

W W Hollowsy, 7 South 3d st., Lafsyette,
Ind. 15,000 1,200 Daniel Breyl, 181 South Clarkst, Chicago,

DRAWING OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1882. R R Deacon, collected through Bates
County National Sank, Butler, Mo. 15,000
D P Blair, President East Miss. Matrimonial Association, Columbus, Miss. 15,000
P N Johnson, Houston, Tex. 15,000
Peter O Johnson, 11 Seneca St. Leaven 5,000
Michael A Finnegan, 1 kider place, Boston, Mass. 5,000

DRAWING OF OCTOBER 10, 1882. John C Reuss, Ascension Parish, La .... 15,000 Gwynn Harris 109 F st, S.W., Washing. 15,000 w L Lewis, Co-operative Ice Co. Wash-W L Lewis, Co-operative 100 Co. Washington, D C. 15,000 Sam Hobson, Memphis, Tenn 5,000 J. G Huntingdon, New York City 1,200 F sancen, rubilsher Sentinel, Thibodaux 1,200

La..... DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 14, 1832. AM EXCLUSIVE EYE TO ENGLAND.

In 1869, when the Protestant Church was disestablished in Ireland, the Maynooth grant of £364 000 a year, hitherto charged on the Consolidated Fund, and therefore contributed to by both England and Scotland, was shifted to Irish resourses exclusively, and in all the various arrangements for draling with the Corleans to Row William Park 15,000 15,00 Orleans, I a...
For account of Agent Bouthern Express
Co., Lynchburg, Va.....

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 19, 1882. Sallie F Kingley, 1723 Master ct, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thos F Bell, 826 E 5th st, South Boston, pati, Onio.... John T Garvin, 26 Willard Place, South 

DRAWING OF JANUARY 9, 1883. Tenn....

DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 13, 1883.

Chas Rigney, Jr. Maysvide, Ala, collected through W R Ricon & Co., Huntsville, Ala.

Crittenden T. Coilings, Second National Bank, Louisville, Ky.

Paid National Metropolitan Bank, Wash-15,000 15,000 Paid National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D C.
George Kohler, Zsleski, Ohio, collected through 1st National Bank, Uncinnati, Ohio.
Samuel Cook, 15.8 Tenth st, N W, Washington, D C.

Washington, DU.....L B Davis, 23 Washington st, New Or-Pauscy, 5:0 Burgundy st, New Orleans, Henry Mendel, colicted through Season-good, Sons & Co. Cincinnati, Ohio... G Zeiss, Philadelphia, Pa. Paid Ncdaway Valley Bank, Maryville,

DRAWING OF MARCH 13, 1883. O Allan Peirce, 188 Canal st, New Orleans, La.
Paid International Bank, Chicago, Ills.
BA Hathaway, Chicago, Ills.
Jacob F Dickson, Newburyport, Mass.
George Whitman, Kennerville, La.
Prof John O Spills, 12 Hopkins st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
George H Persons, Mount Lookout, Ohio W B Cord, Amelia, Ohio.
Jno Francisco, Washington, D C.
W H St Clair, Washington, D C.

DRAWING OF APRIL 18, 1883. 25,C00 cago, illa.

Analote Tricot, Vermitlonville, La....
James R Day, Malta Bend, Saline Co,
Mo.

Edwin T Elsenberg, Jr. Phliadelphia, Pat
H Harper, St George's Colleton Co, Wm H Hampton, Tracy City, Franklin 2,000 Wis ....

For full particulars of the Grand Semi-Annual Drawing of the 12th inst see scheme in another column of this paper to day.

THE VATICAN AND IRELAND. LONDON, June 5.—The Standard correspondent in Rome says: Symmachus, the from de plume of the author of a long series of letters in the Rassegna on Walfan matters, who is generally very well-informed says that the intervention of the Holy See that been solicited by the British Cabinet: [Mr. Errington has never left Rome, and Mr. Gladstone in his person has gone to Cancasa a So little do theories avail in life, and so entirely do printed books signify nothing; alluding, of course, to the fremiers pamphiet on Vaticalism.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE ON THE SITUA-TION.

HE OWER NO ALLEGIANCE TO CARDINAL MOARS. DUBLIN, June 5 .- Dr. Croke has declared that many of the statements circulated by the press in regard to him were false. "They as-certed" he said, "that I was receiv-ed coldly at Rome, when the fact is I was never received there more warmly in my life. . I was not summoned to Rome ad audiendum verbum. I was rebuked neither by the Supreme Pontiff nor by any member of the College of Cardinals. In my interview with Pope Leo, I simply explained the Irish question in all its varying phases, and my explanations were listened to with respect." His Grace ridiculed the idea that there was anything seriously damaging to the National League in the recent circular addressed to the Irish Bishops by the Propaganda. He added, somewhat significantly, that he was as unshaken in his political beliefs as he ever had been. In reply to a question as to whether it was true that he was to make his submission to Cardinal McCabe when he reached Dublin, Dr. Croke replied that, although he esteemed his Eminence, he owed him no submission whatever. Dr. McGettigan, Primate of All Ireland, and not Cardinal McCabe, was his immediate ecclesiastical superior. He owed allegiance, and he would give it to his chief, but to none other. The voice of the Vatican would be always heard by him, and its commands strictly carried out.

THE CLERGY AND THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THAT ALLEGED LETTER OF V.CAR-GEBERAL QUINK TO THE PRIESTS OF NEW YORK-THEY KNOW

NOTHING ABOUT IT.

NEW YORK, June 5.—There was some talk yesterday in Catholic circles of this city over sensational story to the effect that Vicar-General Quinn had on May 21 last sent to the clergy in this city, on behalf of His Eminence the Cardinal, a circular request. ing them not to attend the Land League demonstration on that evening. This circular, it was said, was the cause of the sim attendance of clergymen on that occasion. As the Vicar-General was not at the Cathedral rectory during the day or evening, no information on the subject could be obtained from him, but at St. Stephen's, St. Ann's and St. Peter's churches it was said that no such circular letter had been received. Father Mc. Gean, of St. Peter's, in Barciay street, laughed when he read what purported to be a copy of the letter, and said that the reporter was the 6,000 first vehicle through which he knew any.

thing about the matter. Dr. Wm. B. Wallace, one of the Council of Seven of the Irish National: League, and Chairman of the mass meeting held in Cooper Union on May 21 to inaugurate the Irish Na tional League, said : "If Vicar-General Quinn, in sending out the letter, thought that at the meeting some hot-headed Irish-men might denounce the Pope for his communication to the Bishops of Ireland on the Irish question, the Vicar General did not exhibit his usual foresight. We are engaged in Irish political questions and not in investigating ecclesiastical discipline. In the Irish question I look upon the priests as being wise guides and pure minded men, whose advice is always respected byour people, and their political struggle the cause will lose 10,000 many able and trustworthy guides. This I shall regret very much, but I would have it 10,000 | the priests the movement must go on. We are not so stupid as not to see our simple duty in this matter, even if the authoritie: of the Church see fit to interpose their jurisdiction and restrain the priests from participat-

4,000 | ing with Da." "How will this affect your League?" "It will affect as only as to the membership of the organization, for really all the priests here belong to it. I do not think. however, that any one could order them to abandon a cause which is just, for they must act in accordance with their consciences." "What do you think caused the letter to

be sent out? "I suspect that it was thought that the Pope might be denounced by somebody at that particular meeting. In that instance I don't think that it would have been respectful either to the Pope or to themselves that the priests should have been there. The clergymen who did go, however, had more confidence in their countrymen than the Vicar-General had, and the result proved that they were night."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. Beware. of these similar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like honest men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no merit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to Eclectric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of Northbop & Lynan, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

## Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITHERS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, June 5, 1883. The market for Sterling : Exchange is steady and unchanged. Exchange in New York is 4.891.

New York, 1 p.m-Stocks opened heavy : then strong; then weak. Am Ex 921; C S 2,400 66; D & L 126; Eric 354; Ill O 1444; 2,400 L S 1094; M O 951; N P 504; N W 1314; N Y O 143; St P 99; St P, M & M 1194 U 2,000 P 951; W U 838.

The Customs duties collected at Guelph

Ont., for May were \$6,861. The Inland Revenus returns for May were \$13,569. The clearances of the New York oil exCOMMERCIAL.

WEEKTY DREVIEW WHOLESAUE There is very little change to note in commercial circles. The markets generally have remained quiet but the recent change in the weather is beginning to impart a better feeling. Of the Canadian wheat crop, recent advices from some sections are quite untayorable 11 Bemittances continue fairly satisfactory. There is comparatively little demand for money, rates for which remain easy and unchanged, and stocks remain inactive, with some alteration in values. 15 71 Huntugals IRON AND HARDWARE -In general hardware

business is quiet, some leading houses reporting orders smaller and less numerous than at the like period last year. Remittances fairly good, and no essential change in quotations. The month's business is reported light in both retail and wholesale departments ... Several consignment lots have been taken into store, as there, was no sale for them ex wharf Warrants have declined to 463 10d. Hoops and bands 250 Bales of out nalis have been made by manufacturers at \$2.85 per keg for 3 inch and upwards at 4 months, and 100 per keg off-for cash: Tin plates are quiet but steady at \$5.15 to 5.25 for I C char-coal and at \$4.40 I C coke. Canada plates are quoted at \$315 for good brands. Ingot tin rules steady at 2310, prices in London having advanced 10s during the week to £96 10s. Ingot copper was quiet at 1810 for Canadian.

GROOMIES. -Sugars remain about as last week, operations are moderate. Teas: -The auction sale of the 30th ultimo, Messrs. J. Duncan & Co., attracted a good audience. Hysons sold low, as also Imperials, Gunpowders

ing-up trade, which with some houses has not been as large as last year, and not as yet is not perceptibly affected by the much new business will be done until weakness at the West. Dealings have taken the orders for fall goods commence to place to a moderate amount at about steady come forward freely. Prices are quoted steady prices. Lind is a shade easier at 1440 to as follows: -Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2 25 to 3 25; do split boots, \$1 50 to 2 30; do kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; do calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 460; do kip, \$2; do buff and peb-bled Balmorals, \$1.75 to 200; do split do, \$1.35 to 1.75; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 200; women's pebbled and buff Balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split do, 900 to \$1.00; do pranella do, 50c to \$1 50; do inferior do, 45c to 50c do congress do, 50c to \$1.25; buskskins, 75c; misses peobled and buff Balmorals, 85c to \$1 20; do split do, 75c to 90c; do prunella do, 60c to \$1 00; do congress do, 60c to 70c; ling about 1,400 boxes at about 11c for finest, children's peobled and buff Balmorals, 600 to which figure may be considered the outside 90c; do split do, 50c to 60c; do prunella do, limit of shipper's views; though in a small 50c to 75c; Infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3,75 | way it has been exceeded. We quote 101c to to 6 50.

LEATHER —The market rules quiet, with lid cable was unchanged at 62s 6d. Eggsprices easy and unchanged. Prices are The demand about balances the supply, and quoted as follows :- No. 1 Spanish sole, the market is held steady at 17c to 17to per 24c to 26c; No. 2, 22c to 24c; No. 1 Ohina sole 22c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; No. 1, Buffalo sole, 21c to 22c; No 2, 193 to 20c; No 1, slaughter, 25c to 27½c; rough (light), 25c to 26; harness, 29c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 38c; do'do medium and heavy, 33a to 35c; grained upper, long, 37c to 38c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled cow, 1220 to 150 splits, madium, 26c to 27c; do junior 19c to 21c; calfakin, light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 850; French calfakin, \$1.05 to 1.35; English kidskin, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c. FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Brendetuffs markets,

foreign and local, have ruled quiet but firm during the week. There has been little business doing in either England or America. Today Liverpool is cabled quiet but steady. Onicago was rather easier but unchanged, while New York is wired it lower to day for wheat, Imports in the United Kingdom show an increase during the week of 135,000 friendly presence and kindly counsel have barrels flour, 15,000 qrs. wheat and 80,000 2,0.0 been antidotes on many occasions to wild qrs. core. In the local market a cargo of Red Winter Wheat was reported sold yesterand injudicious schemes and projects, Red Winter Wheat was reported sold yester-and if their superiors should see fit day at \$1.20; other kinds quiet and steady. to withdraw them from our present A few car lots of cats have been sold along the line at 38c per 32 lbs, and several cars of 130 have been placed shall regret very much, but I would have it at prices equal to our quotations for understood that with the priests or without spot; values for coarse grains same as last week. The flour market has ruled dull all week; buyers are captious, owing to the weak aspect of outside markets. An exceptional transaction of 1 5fi0 bbls very choice Superior at \$5 15 occurred this week; Superiors generally are difficult to move at \$5 071. The daily receipts have been liberal, and stocks

are accumulating. LUMBER. -The domend on local account has been slow during the past wesk, and in some kinds there is a tendercy towards easier rates There is still a fair inquiry for seh on American account, and prices for that description are steady at \$30 to 25.

Oils .- We quote prioss as follows : - Spirits turpentine, 67 to to 700; linserd, bolled, per imperial gailon, 63c to 65c, and raw, 60c to 62c; olive, \$1.05 to 1.10; ond, Newfoundland A, 650 to 671c; Helifax and Gaspe, 64c to 650; seal, refixed, 6710 to 700; lard, extra, \$1.05 to 1.10; do, No. 1, 95c to \$1 00; palm, per 1b, 9s to 93c; cod liver, \$1.70 to 1.75; petroleum, refined, 153c; in broken lots, 16: to 1640; in single barrels, 17c to 18c.

HIDES AND SKINS. - Market continues quiet and steady at unchange values; native hides are rather scarce, but the enquiry is not sufficiently keen in the face of such a quiet, easy leather market to enhance prices. Western States hides have advanced about Ac per lb in sympathy with the Chicago market, and are now selling here in car lots at 94c to 10c for No 1 buff.

DEDGS AND CHEMICALS .- The amount of business doing is only moderate, locally the demand is on the quiet side, but country orders come in pretty freely. We have so changes to report in prices, which are on the whole pretty firm.

Faults -Trade good, the principal business being still in lemons and oranges. Lemons are in good demand, at \$3 50 to \$4 per bez and \$5 per case; receipts have been large. Oranges are slow of sale at a conalderable advance; in "landing con-dition" selling at \$7 50 to \$8 per case, and re packed fruit is worth \$9. Apples continue dull; common stock, \$3 to 4, and good fruit worth \$4 50 to 5 per bri. Bananus -Market glutted and being worken off at \$1 50 to 2 50 per bunch, as to size and condition. . Strawberries -- Receipts of Southern berries light, and sales generally at 250 per quart, Cocoanuts, \$5 50 per hundred; slow of sale. Pineapples in fair demand at \$2.25 to 2 50 per dozen.

DBY GOODS.—The lull usually felt in this branch about the 1st June is beginning to be apparent. A very light sorting up business is being done; Spring stocks not having been sold to any extent yet, country merchants do not require to sort up much, and are conse quently buying very cautionaly. Some lead? changes on Saturday amounted to 16,289,000 salers. Travellers for some houses are out

and that him were in

cluding blankets, shirts and drawers, etc., and are doing larry well thus far. Payments generally satisfactory, though complaints are heard from some quarters.

heard from some quarters

Phoyeness.—Hog products in this market have ruled quiet for the week the demand being principally from blobbing sources, at about last week's quotations for most articles. Eggs however, under an improved demand from the States, and smaller receipts have advanced, and are now quoted at 17c to 18c; a fround lot was reold yesterday at 1740. Large Quantities have: been purchased in different parts of the country recently for

Boston market:

Sair.—Spring importations having arrived from Liverpool; prices have declined, and are now quoted for tens at 550, elevens, 521, and twelves, 4710 per bg. Factory filled, \$1.20 f o

SEEDS-The retail demand for seeds is now less active than during the weeks and the wholesale trade may, be considered as fairly over for this season.

Rious There is no change in the distinguishing features of the flour market. The duliness, if anything, has been intensified Arrivals are liberal, demand inactive and stocks accumulating, yet, holders, stubbornly maintain their asking rates. , Stocks in store show an increase of 7,100 barrels during the week. A lot of 400 barrels extra was peported fold at \$4.90.
Grain—The break" in the western wheat markets was not conductve to start out fresh business here. Accordingly the tone was decidedly dull, with no disposition to buy or pressure to sell. Peas were very quiet, but well maintained. Oats were slow, and rye nominal. We quote :- No 2 Canada red and most of the Young Hysons Japans winter wheat \$1.18 to 1.20; No 2 white \$1.14 to 1.15; No 3 white \$1.08 to 1.10; No 2 sale business is quiet, and values are nominally without noteworthy alteration.

Boors and Shors.—The backwardness of to 750, and corn 660 in bond. Spring weather has interfered with the sort. Provisions—There has been no material to the sort and t change in the situation in this market, which 14%c. Butter-The volume of the demand continues disappointingly small. Supplies are excessive for the present condition of the market, which has a dull look. Exporters hold out no hope of relief from them until a much lower basis of cost is reached as the English demand can be better supplied in New York or Boston. We quote 16c to 20c as to quality Cheese-In this market there has been a larger movement of cherse brought down by to-day's steamers, and we hear of sales aggregat-

> \$5 to \$5 10, as to tares. THE HAY AND STRAW MARKET. The threatening aspect of the weather yesterday morning prevented many farmers from attending the hay market, which was almost deserted. A few sales were made at steady prices. We quote \$9 to 11 50 per hundred bundles. Straw was unchanged at \$3 to \$5 per hundred bundles.

111c as to quality and s'ze of lot. The pub-

dozen: Ashes-A fair amount of business

was done in pots at steady prices. We quote

THE HORSE MARKET.

The following sales were made at the Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles:-One brown horse at \$155; one bay mare at \$140; and a pair of heavy draft horses at \$400. Mr. W. D. Mace, of Sydenham, will ship a car load to the Exchange during the week. At College street market no important business was done.

THE CATTLE MARKETS

The export cattle market at Mesers. Acer & Kennedy's yards, Point St. Charles, yesierday, had a rather slow tone, partly owling to light offerings and indifferent quality. Demand was duil, but choice cattle were relatively firm. A few sales were made at from 63c to 64c per lb live weight as to quality. The receipts of cattle billed through, however, are heavy, and tax the verds to the utmost capacity in providing accommodation for them. At Viver market the supply of butchers' cattle was light and a firmer tone prevailed. Choice sold at 6 c, and good at 6c to 6 c per lb. live weight. Fair grades sold at 5c to 51c. Live hogs are quoted at Sc per lb. The following were the exports of cattle and sheep from

Montreal during the pr	rat meek	:	
Per To		Oattle.	Sheep
Nestorian, Glasgow		332	
Montreal, Liverpooi		368	
L. Winnipeg, do		458	∵8
Viking, London		335	
Lucerne, Glassow		124	
Ludwig, Antwerp		485	52
	. ,		
Total		2,102	60
Last Week		2 624	
Cor. week 1882		1,835	1,06
Total to date		9,586	. 78

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The Grafton Iron Company, of Letonia Ohio, has failed. The liabilities are about \$600,000

The following statement of flour inspected for week ending 2nd June, 1883, as furnished by Mr. L. A. Boyer, Flour Inspector: --Superior extra 5,625 barrels; extra superfine 303 : epring extra 256; superfine 168; fine 607; middlings 123; Polintds 24; strong basers 20; rejected 15. Total, 7,140 barrels The damaged portion of the SR "Ludwig's" cargo, consisting of about 15,675 bushels wheat, was sold by public auction on the Island wharf yesterd y by order of the agents, Mossrs. Munderich & Co. The audience was good and the wheat was sold at \$1 per bushel,

DIED.

much above what it would have brought if it

were "unfit for breadstuff purposes."

O'REILLY-At Godmanchester, P.Q., o the 10th inst., of consumption, Mary Fallon, w.f. of Henry O'Reilly, aged 41 years.—R.I.P. MORAN—At Shefford, P.Q., on May 29th, 1883, at the residence of his mother, of consumption. John Moran, aged 40 years. Hesides an aged mother, broiners and sisters, he leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRIOT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. No. 994. Dame Sarah M. Lynd, Plaintiff, vs. Thomas C. Drake. Defendant. The Plaintiff has this day instituted an action for separation of property of the Defendant, her husband, returnable on the 16th instant.

Montreal, 4th June, 1885.

DOUTRE, JOSEPH & DANDURAND.

TEACHERS WANTED.-Two ing importers, however, report the volume of Spring butiness about as large as for the like period last year, but May has not proved a good month for either retailers or whole salers. Travellers for some houses are out with Fall samples of tweeds and woollens, in
May 30th, 1833.

10 money a mit to and situating

AGENTS

## THE FOLLOWING BOOKS

Teaching Truth. Bibles, Prayer Books. Glories of Mary.

TO SELL

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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS I TRIOT OF MONTREAL. Superior Confine, 924. I ame Hermine Lamoureux, wife of Jean Barilate Lefebvre, farmer, of the Parist of Lapreirie, in the District of Montreal and duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, withe said Jenn Baptiste Lefebvre, Defendant An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this cause.

Montreal, May 29th, 1883.

\*\*ROBIDOUX & FORTIN, Attorney's for Plaintiff.



Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Str Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue. M.