2000 B 100 B 100

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTBEAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, July 31.—The Government held the reins firmly over their supporters in the debate on the selection of members for the commission. There was no evidence of individual action on the contract of the co the part of the Government forces. They blindly supported the plan of the commission laid out, disregarding all the demands and pleas blindly supported the plan of the commission laid out, disregarding all the demands and pleas for a fair constituting of the bench that is to try the Irish leaders. Justice Day is peculiarly offensive, probably more distinctively so than any other justice that could have been chosen. Mr. Morley's characterization of Day, on the authority of a well known barrister, as a man of the seventeenth century in views concerning Catholics, and lake Torquemada, a Tory of the high-flyer—non-juror type, caused the Govversment supporters to how for the name of the barrister, but although it was given them as Adams, a colleague of Justice Day on the Belfast commission, they paid no regard to the Belfast commission, they meant to back the commission and did so. and did so.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. Cardinal Largerie has arrived here on a peculiar mission. He has come on the express desire of the Pops to arouse English public opinion concerning the slave trade of Africa. The necessity of such an arousal is not altogether apparent, as more is heard of that object in Parlament, in public documents and in the press of Isment, in public documents and in the press of London than in any other large city of Europe. Nevertheless, from what the Cardinal says there appears to be a great need of concerted European action in the matter. He says the trade is not narrowing, but rapidly extending; that it is entirely in the hands of the Arabs, and that under their brutal rule hundreds of thousands of native blacks of the interior tribes are annually sold into slavery. The treatment en route from the place of their capture to the market is horrible. Weak captives, unable to keep up, are ruthlessly cut down, and the route of the slave carsvan can always be traced by lisment, in public documents and in the press of of the slave caravan can always be traced by human skeletons. The Pope, whose informa-tion comes from missionaries on the ground, is tion comes from missionaries on the ground, is thoroughly earnest in the matter and will exert all the pressure of his power to check the evil. His hope is that the concerted public opinion of Europe will be able to rouse the authorities of Exppt and Zanzibar to set themselves against the business. If the Sultan of Zanzibar, for instance, was held responsible for all the slave dealings permitted to go on in his domains a different state of things would quickly appear. The movement is not confined to the Catholic Church but it is dedesired to include all Christian people.

DISAPPOINTED PRELATES. The Dean of Windsor and Mrs. Davidson have been entertaining a succession of large parties of American and Colonial Bishops atending the Lambeth Conference at the Deanery of Windsor Castle. I hear much dissatisfaction prevails in Episcopal circles because the Queen has taken no sort of notice of the conference. There was a hope that Her Majesty would have fixed a day for formally receiving the Right Reverend prelates at Windsor.

not be a duel. No man on the Conservative side is bated with anything like the bitterness with which the Irishmen look upon Chamberlain, due partly to his political character. The member for Birmingham is most unscrupulous in political worfare. It is also partly due to the feeling that Chamberlain, who was formerly an extremist of the Radicals, has tricked and betrayed them, They know that, whatever may be the feeling of his followers. Chamberlain is fighting Home Rule from purely personal motives.

Chamberlain arose in some anger after the two preceding speakers, Reid and Sir George Trevelyan, had maliciously quoted his own words, in support of the motion then before the House, to restrict the scope of the commission. House, to restrict the scope of the commission. diministing majorities. On Indicataly argue are the was brilliant on Sir George, but failed to answer Reid's thrusts. He could not deap his own words, but talked generally for some time against the motion and sat down. Then Paraell dropped to 34 against the proposit on to investigate the standard and sat down.

SELFISH TREACHERY TO HIS COLLEAGUES.

Mr. Parnell finished by saying : " And after be became minister my principal recollection of him is that he was always most anxious to betray to us the secrets and counsels of his colleagues is the Cabinet, and endeavor while sitting beside those colleagues and while in con-sultation with them to undermine their counsels and their plans in his own favor. If this inquiry be extended to these matters, and I see no reason why it should not, I will be able to make good my words by documentary evidence which is not forged." The sensation this speech caused was remarkable. Gladstone stared at Chamberlain in rapt astonishment as the light in which Parnell's charges put the ex-Premier's I trusted Cabinet councillor was an ugly one, to say the least. There were cheers, yells of order," loud talk and general confusion. The fight was renewed last night. Chamberlain spoke in an easy, natural tone, treating the mat-ter lightly, claiming he had revealed to his colleagues all that had passed between Parnell and hamself. He appealed to them to confirm has statement. Gladstone confirmed him as to the Kilmainham communications, but not as to

Then came Harcourt's charge that the Government wanted to allow the Times

TO THROW DIRT WITHOUT RESTRAINS and were in collusion with the Times. Solicitor, General Bannerman-Robertson repudiated thisand Harcourt said he would withdraw it if Smith would say Mr. Walter of the Times had not been consulted in settling the bill. Mr. Smith excitedly denied consulting Mr. Walter, but afterwards said Mr. Walter had called upon him, still strenuously insisting that Walter had had no communication with him regarding the bill. He voucheafed no answer to Labouchere's pointed inquiry whether Walter visited him the day he announced that a commission would be granted. Mr. Smith's position was a disagreeable one. He was badly cornered, as it was shown he had held a communication with Mr. Walter, the accuser, on the day that he decided to grant a commission to enquire into his accusations. It requires a heavy strain upon the credulity of human nature to believe that these two men met on that eventful day and did not communicate with each other regarding the matter that both were vitally interested in. The scene in the Commons was very excit-ing. Smith was carried completely off his

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The debate last night was sharp and not to the liking of the Tories. Mr. Glas one pertinently observed that there must be a motive for the manner in which the letters are now being thrown into the shade. These were the prompting motives for a commission, but the greatest anxiety of the Government is now displayed to bring other matters. rment is now displayed to bring other matters in, making the commission a roving one, hoping the drag-net will bring something that will overshadow the failure on the letters. It is well understood that the Times people and its Government allies now fear that they have been deceived as to the letters and that they are, as Parnell charges, forgaries. Mr. Sexton distinctly charged that Mr. Walter, when he visited Mr. Smith, knew the letters were for geries. The Government speakers could not visited Mr. Smith, knew the letters were for geries. The Government speakers could not throw off the charge that they had consulted Walter. It sticks and the impression grows that the bill was framed to suit the Times. Everytime the Government speakers here were couplit they threw themselves back on their dignity, considering it an insult if their mere statement was not accepted as conclusive, while they refused to accept the word of Parnell and

endorsed and promoted every calumny uttered against him. When it is remembered that Chamberlain is credited with the authorship of the commission bill, his disgust can be imagined when he sees the engineering, his own devising, about to be turned against himself. His professional esteem for the Irish leaders will not avail nor avert the disclosure of his perfidious conduct towards his party chief and colleagues. Chamberlain never has forgiven his failure to become Gladstone's successor in the leadership of the Liberal party, if his political strength was become Gladstone's successor in the leadership of the Liberal party, if his political strength was of the Liberal party, if his political strength was not sufficient to gain the desired recompense, it could at least obtain revenge. If he was never to rule the Liberal party he could at least go near to ruin it. That malignant satisfaction should at least be his, and never were his voice and pen more busy than in the excavation of a Liberal cave into which that eventful Home Rule division of June, 1886, would be rushed all discontented. But such a treacherous colleague and false friend is no very welcome recruit to any political party, and it is in those repulsive colors that Parnell has now undertaken the expose him. te expose him.

EMIN BEY IN A DIFFICULT POSITION.

LONDON, August 2 - Despatches from Zanze bar state that two native messengers who were captured from one of the earlier expeditions by tribes in the Ugandi district bordering on the Albert Nyanza and escaped last April, have arrived there. They report that the situation of Emin Bey is very difficult, provisions being tearce and the feeling of discouragement among she troops very great. In April Emin received a summons from the Mahdi dated at Khartanan and the Mahdi dated at toum to surrender or disband his followers.
He also received a letter from Lupton Bey advising him to submit to the Mahdi's terms in order to save the lives of the Europeans at Khartoum and Madeli. The reported advance of the Mahdi's forces being confirmed, Emin decided to surprise him. He considered the Lupton letter a forgery, and the non-arrival of Stanley disturbed him greatly. Emin was then in receipt of reports that Stanley was hemmed in between the Mahada country and the Albert Nyanza country, and also that he had been compelled to divert his course to an unknown route.

LONDON, August 3.—The extraordinary letter of Capt. O'Shea, published in the Finics concerning the interview between Parnell and Chamker. lain, has attracted much attention by reason of the vindictive tone which it displays towards the Irish leader. The intense bitterness which marks the captain's missive lends some color to the general accepted rumor that the so-called Parnell letters now in the possession of the Times were handed to the latter by Mrs. O'Shea, who, until nine months ago, was the Irish leader's Egeria but now his worst enemy. For years, in fact ever since the famous Kilmainham treaty, Parcell had been the most intimate friend of the O'Shea family, whose villa, the Ellbam, near London, he secured permanently, keeping his horses and carriages there. A year ago a quarrel occurred, the intimacy came to an ago a quarrel occurrent, the initiates and the end, and at the present moment Parnell has no bitterer enemies than Capt. O'Shea and his wife, who is a sister in law of the well-known General, Sir Evelyn Wood. The most serious of all the many accusations against the ministry are two. The first is they inserted, for that is what it comes to, the words "other persons" in the bill, under pressure from Mr. Walter. This has been denied again and again by Smith, Reverend prelates at Windsor.

London, Aug. 1.—The two last sessions of the Commons were the most exciting Parliament has had for some time. Scene followed scene in which the actors were Parnell, Chamberlaue, Harcourt, Smith and Labouchers. The fend between Parnell and Chamberlain is the parliamentary sensation of the hour, the Flequethenentary sensation of the hour, the Flequethenentary sensation of the Conservative side to enquire into the Times' charges, but into the history of the Land and National leagues. This is what Gladstone meant when he charged the Government with having broken the solemn covenant into which they had extered. There is, of course, great complaint that closure should be applied to all amendments and the main question being put without debate at 1

a.m.
The Parnellites feel that the course of the Ministry has been one of rank injustice. The passage of the hill was an exhibition of pure brute force.

London, Aug. 4.—The exciting debates in the Commons have left the ministers in a sorry plight. The Paynell Commission Bill has been carried without medification, but only after an arbitrary application of closure and steadily diminishing majorities. On Thursday night the normal Covernment restriction of the medium to depend on the course of the cours rose at five minutes to twelve and put more gate the circumstances of the original publication of the five minutes that tion of the charges against the Irish members in lng. August 7th, until the following Saturremained than has been heard in parliament for the Times; and finally dwindled to 15 against years. Taking Chamberlain's change of front as a basis, he charged him with political cowardice, and generally with geries. These votes show that the Government were barely able to whip in their own sup-porters to a nassage of the measure. The ministers were convicted, moreover, of bad faith in suppressing important words in the original text, and in gradually converting what was vouched for as a scheme for mapartial justice into a measure distinctly heatile to the Irish members and disadvantageous to them in many respects. The enforcement of closure on these circumstances was alike arbitrary and upjust.
The Ministers have reason to look back with
mingled feelings of shame and dismay upon the discreditable scenes of the week's bebate. In its general bearings this discussion has disclosed the shallowness and

DISHONESTY OF THE UNIONIST METHODS of dealing with Ireland. Home Rule has been opposed on the broad ground that Ireland is an integral part of the United Kingdom, and that its representatives having all the rights and privileges of imperial legislators have no reason to complain if they are not allowed to establish a separate Parliament in Dublin. Throughout the long controvers, it has been asserted that the Unionist side of the Island had its fair share of representation (based on population) in the Imperial Parliament and that the Irish members were justly dealt with and not exposed to hostile discrimination. The logic of this contention has been that neither the island nor its constitutional representatives were deprived of the rights of Westminster, and consquently there was no injustice involved in the refusal of the English members to sanction a second parliament and thereby promote Separatist tendencies and disunion.

The force of this well-worn argument was seriously impaired by this rancorous debate and the hostile legislation which gave rise to it. The Irish members were entitled to an impartial investigation of the charges made agains them. They should have been allowed to debate the measure clause by clause. Their rights as members of the Imperial Parliament should have been respected and protected. The investigation should not have been directed in a spirit hostile to them and markedly favorable to their

THEY SHOULD HAVE FAIR PLAY. This they have not had. They have had no voice in arranging the details or in limiting the scope of the investigation. A jury of three judges has been formed without their consent They were gagged and silenced by the prema-ture enforcement of closure. The proceedings have vitiated the Unionist claim that Ireland and its representatives are not discriminated

against at Westminster.

Then there is another and equally impressive moral drawn from these scenes of recrimination and evil passion. The Unionist allies have utterly failed to reconcile Ireland and its repre-sentatives to the existing system. No progress has been made since the defeat of the Home Rule measure. For two years, it is true, the proceedings in Parliament have been more decor ous, obstruction tactics have ceased, there have been few outbreaks from the Irish benches, and English legislation has proceeded without seri-ous interruption. There were surface indica-tions of improvement in the relations of the English and Irish. But

the Irish nature and widen the breach between the hostile races.

No real progress towards reconciliation has been made; and none will be possible until Gladstone returns to power.

London, August 6.—The pessimists have sertainly a strong argument against the opti-mistic view taken of European affairs as a result of the visits of the Emperor of Germany to Russia, Sweden and Denmark, three powers who are noted for their hatred to Germany and everything German. The fact is that on the continent, whether the talk is peace or war, the continent, whether the talk is peace or war, the one universal rule is to arm and continue arming. One of the later telegrams announces another large prospective addition to the already overgrown army of Russia. France's army has been vastly improved in its training, organization and armament, and at present is better disciplined, trained and officered than it has been at any time since 1870. The recent changes in the highest department show that the machinery of supreme command is receiving full consideration. The splendid forts which stud the eastern frontier are being rapidly strength. the eastern frontier are being rapidly strength-ened and made proof as far as possible against new explosives. Germany, Russia, Austria, France, Italy, and even England, have of late developed intense anxiety to strengthen their naval defenses, and large sums are now being spent by each of these powers building ironclads, cruisers and torpedy boats. The Czar is understood to be in a peculiar position. He is restraining the impulse which commends his in-tellectual approval and restraining 15, because he wants peace. Brought up in a discipline of the Pan-slavist school he naturally accepts Panslavist ideals which would urge him to advance as so many of his ancestors have cone upon the road that leads to the Borphorus. He is largely (prices were 11½c to 12; cable 52, 61; in 1886, surrounded by p-rsons who are of the same (Sic to 82, cause 41s 61; in 1885, 64; to 7½;

mess pork, per brl, \$18 50; hams, city cured, per lb, 12 to 13 to; hams, cauvassed, per 1b, 1210 to 1310; hams, green, per 1b, 000 per 10, 1250 to 1550; trains, green, per 10, 000 to 000; flands, green, per 1b, 000 to 000; lard, western, in pails, per 1b, 111 to 000; lard, Canadian, in pails, 000 to 1010; bacon, per 1b, 11c to 1110; shoulders, 000 to 8c; tailow, com. refined, per 1b, 510 to 60.

Commence of the commence of

Ashes-There was no change in the market for ashes, business being quiet on account of the continued light receipts, and prices were unchanged. We quote first pote \$3.90 to \$3.95, and second pote at \$3.50 per 100 pounds.

Eggs-There was more enquiry for eggs, and the market was fairly active with better business doing at 160 to 1610 per dozen.

RUTTER -- The bottor market has remained about as before, that is quiet and steady. General opinion favors the statement that there is no important accumulation either here or in the country, for offering 18s for Townships in the country, but whether it mesns bustuess or not is not known. Lical and lower ports demand tine absorbed the bulk of the dairy make offered as about the prices quoted, while creamery is we'l held by fuctorymen. Creamery, 18 to 200; Townships, 18 to 190; Morrisburg, 17 to 182; Western, 16 to 17c.

CHEESE-Private letters have a bearish tone, and reported the besief that prices are going lower, and add that there is much alisphemous talk about cheese. There was no cable to-day, the last being 46'. In 1887 prices were 111c to 12; cable 52, 61; in 1886.

Children Grv for Pitcher's Castorial

political creed. These influences have for a cable 39s; in 1884, 1040 to 104c, cable 52s; year or two been neutralized by the will of the land in 1883 9; to 94c, cable 52 Quotations: the probabilities are in favor of the Cz re finding himself, sooner or inter, acquiescing in the desires of those sustained him. The main object of the recent visits of Emperor William, no doubt, was to strongthen the Czar in opposing the barrier of his will against all the forces of national prejudice and intricut. The Granan Emperor is now endeavoring to remove any minunderstanding between the Czar and the Austrian Government. This is, of course, of Cardina knot. There are those who would make ing himself, sooner or inter, acquiescing in the Gordian knot. There are those who would push the Czar into an attempt, at any cost, to recover the ground that has been lost in Bulgaria. The German Chancellor has expressed himself so favorably on the Russian claim that in all pro-bability a compromise will be suggested which Emperor William may try to have myle pal-atable first to the Cz.r and then to Emperor Francis Joseph. But even if he should succeed in persuading the Carr and the Austrian Emperor of the wisdom of making some concessions there will still remain three irreconcilable porriers—the public law of Europe, as contained in the Berlin treaty; the protocol of Constanti-nople of 1883, and the Hungarian people, of whom Emperor Francis Juseph is not the autowhom Emperor Francis Juseph is not the autocrat, but constitutional king. It must be borne
in mind that Germany is r-ally as much hated
by Russia as by France. If this were not so,
Emperor William's course would be simple.
He would throw over Austria and allow the
Czar to wreak vengeance on the Bulgarians. But Emperor William looks ahead. He knows that band themselves together for the destruction of Germany. For these reasons it is maintained. It is most unlikely that any important change will result from the visits of Emperor William to the Czar King Oscar and King Unristian.

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF THE

ROSARY. A grand bazaar in aid of the new convent and Academy of Our Lidy of the Rossry, at ng, August 7th, until the following Saturthe young lady patronesess of the bazaar. In connection with the ordinary routine of the bagaar, attractive entertainments, consisting of concerts, recitations, tableaux, and so forth, will be given each evening. This institution is a boarding and day school for young ladies, and is under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame. The course of studies is therough and practical. The convent is pleasantly situated at a short distance from Montroal, and the terms are specially advantageous, i.e., board and tuition, \$6; laundry, \$1; bed furnished, \$1; piano lessone, \$2; drawing and painting, \$1. The terms for day pupils are 500 and \$1. The school will be opened in September, and no doubt will be largely patronized.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoris, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

COMMERCIAL

MONTREAL GRAIN AND FLOUR-Yesterday being a holiday in England the grain market was quiet owing to the fact that no cables were received and the demand was slow. The market, however, was firm and holders strong as the western markets were again atrong and scored another advance. In some quarters a good business is looked for to morrow. The Ontario to Bristol took out 36,000 bushels wheat, Nestorian to London 70,000 wheat, and 17,000 corn, and the Hibernian to Glasgow 6,000 wheat, 22,000 corn, and 4,000 peas. We quete:—Canada red winter wheat, 960 to 97½0; Canada white, 960 to 97½0; Canada spring, nominal; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 980 to \$1; No. 2 do., 980 to 990; No. 1 Northern, 980 to \$1; peas, 85c to 87c; oats, 46c to 47c; barley, 55c to 600; corn, 720 to 75c, duty paid.

There was no improvement in the flour market to-day, the demand having continued slow and business quiet at steady prices. The Ontario to Bristol took out 3,700 sacks; Nor-torian to London 8,700 sacks; Murciano to Londor, 4,820 do.; and the Hibernian to Glasgow 5,275 do. We quote: Patent winter, \$4 85 to \$5 00; patent spring, \$4 75 to \$4 85; straight roller, \$4 55 to \$4 65; extra, \$4 35 to \$4 45; superfine, \$3 50 to \$4 00; strong bakers, \$4 50 to \$4 70. Ontarlo bags—Extra, \$2 00 to \$2 05; city strong bakers' (140 lb. sacke.) \$0 00 to \$4 50; catment, standard, bris., \$0 00 to

upon these evidences since the conditions of a liberal alliance with the Parnellites imposed self restraint upon the Irish party. At last, under the pressure of this debate, the Irish western, per brl. \$19.00 to \$19.00; thin \$60; No. 2, Oc to 50; No. 3, Oc to 40; Michael Daniel, infant son of Mr. M. Dwyer.

Czar. Experience shows the tin such conditions Finest colored, 93; finest white, 91; fine, 81: to 9:; medium, 81c to 81c.

BUFFALO CHEESE MARKET.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Aug. 6 —There were 6 200 boxes of cheese offered to day. Buyers were not anxious and wanted a cut in prices, which sellers would not concede. The 1,000 boxes offered by the Springville factory sold at the highest price 93: early, and eventually 1,700 boxes of Marshield and 1,900 of Cloverfield sold at the same figure, but this price was regarded high and there was no confidence that it could be maintained. Such proved to be the case, as the Johnsonburg factory sold 1,000 at 9c and Neff. 600 boxes were sold at $8\frac{\pi}{5}c$.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N.Y., August 6 .- The market today showed a firmer tone, and the price was gregated 23,131 boxer as tollows: 4 lots, 500 boxes, at 83; 69 lote, 6,555 boxes, at 83; the ruling price. The remainder sold at between \$30 and \$50. Lest week the ruling price was \$40. In 1887, at the same date, 15,529 hoxes were sold, the ruling price being 10t, and to 1886 the ruling price was 750 with sales of 14,847 boxes.

LITTLE FALLS CHEESE MARKET.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Aug. 6 -The cheese market was in better condition to-day than when Austria is out of the way, Russia and for several weeks past. Dairymen complain France, who have no opposing interests, would of a large shrinkage in production on account of a large shrinkage in production on account of the dry weather. Colored cheese and white cheese sold at about the same figures. 58 lots solo at \$2., 44 lots at 9., 1 lot at 91... Total sales, 8,390 boxes. Butter, 20 packages farm butter, sold at 170 to 19: and 44 packages creamery at 20c. At the same date last year the sales of cheese were 9,339 boxes at the ruling price of 104c.

ng, August 7th, until the following Saturday, under the patronage of Rev. Father So.96 to So.97; wheat, red, per bush, So.96 to So.97; wheat, red, per bush, So.96 to 97c; wheat, spring, per bush, So. to 87c; wheat, goose, per bush, 73c to 75c; barley, per bush, 50c to 561; cate, per bush, 47c to 48c; peas, per bush, 00c to 00c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$8.50 to \$8.57; chickens, per pair, 600 to 75c; butter, per pound rolls, 20c to 22c; egge, new laid, per doz, 15c to 17c; potatoes, per bush., new, 55c to \$0 80; apples, \$2 50 to \$3.50; onions, per doz, 00c to 15c; cnions, per bag, 00 to 00c; turnips, white, per doz., 00c to 30c; rhubarb, per doz. 30c to 40; cabbage, per dez, 003 to 303; beets, per dez, OGo to 30c; parsley, per doz, OGo to 20c; asparagus, per doz, 00c to 40c; lettuce, 00c to 150: atraw. \$10 to \$12; beans, per peck, 00c to 350; tomatoes, per case, \$0.50 to \$1.00; water melons, 25c to 50n ; carrots, per doz., 20c; celery, per bunch, 10c to 12c; green core, per doz, 08c to 10c; hay, \$15 to \$25.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, August 6.—We quote as follows: Grain—Red winter, \$1 55 to \$1 60; white, \$1 55 to \$1 50; apring, \$1 55 to \$1 60; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 30; rye \$1 15 to \$1 30; barley, mait, \$1 25 to \$1 48; do. feed, \$1 10 to \$1 15; oats, \$1 50 to \$1 55; pears, \$1 55 to \$1 15; bears, bushel, \$150 to \$2 25; buckwheat, contal, 95c to \$1 00. VEGETABLES-Potatoes, new, per bush., 30c to 40c; potatoes, per bag, 00c to \$0 00; onions, per bushel, \$1 50 to \$2; onions, per bun, Oc to 5c; lettuce, bunch, Oc to 5c radishes, 5c; cabbages, per dozen, 30s to 40c; spinach, pk, 00c to 10c; rhubarb, bunch, Oc to 3c; asparagus bunch, Oc to 5c; cauliflower, per doz., O0 to \$100; green peas, shelled, qt., 8o to 10c, in pods, pk., 20c; cucumbers, per doz, 100 to 150; do per 100, 250; green corn, per doz, 50 to 80; beets, per bunch, 50; carrots, per bunch, 30; green beans, qt., 5c ; turnips, bush., 60c. Tomatoes, box, \$100 to 00; tomatoes, qt 10c to 12c; squash, piece, 10c to 15c. PRODUCE—Eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; eggs packed, 00; butter, best roll, 20 to 24; butter, large rolls, 17 to 20; butter, crocks 17 to 20; butter, tub dairy 00 to 00; butter, store packed firkin 00 to 00; cheese, lb. wholesale, 9 to to 9½; dry wood, 4 50 to 5 25; green wood, 4 25 to 4 75; solt wood, 2 50 to 3 50; honey, ib., 10 to 10½; tallow, clear, 3½ to 4c; tallow, rough, 1½ to 2c; lard, No. 1, ib., 11 to 12½; lard, No. 2, ib., 10 to 11; straw, load, 3 00 to 4 00; clover seed, bus, 4 30 to 4 50 Alsike seed, 4 50 to 5 25; Timothy, bush, 0 00 to 3 00; Hungarian grass sd, bu, 00 to 00; Millet, bu, 00 to 00; Hay 0 00 to 10 00; Flax seed, bu, 1 40 to 1 50. FRUIT-Strawberries, qt., 100 to 120; Gooseberries, qt. 6c to 8c; cherries 4c to 7c qt.; dried apples, lb., 6c to 8c; cur-1rants, red, qt., 5c to 7c; currants, white, 5c strong bakers' (140 lb. sacke.) \$0 00 to to 70; currants, black, 11c to 14c; rasp-\$4 50; catmeal, standard, brls., \$0 00 to berries, pail, 1 25 to \$1 60; raspberries, \$5 45; catmeal, granulated, orls., \$5 70.

LOCAL PROVISIONS.—In this line a fair amount of business was done, there being a good demand from local buyers for small lots, and the market was fairly active.

FULL WEIGHT CREAM BAKING MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Gream Baking Po der does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LCUIS.

Calfakins, 5c to 7c; do dry, 16c to 18c wool, 21½ to 25c; sheepskins, 00c to 40c; pel:s, 00c to 15c. Fish—White fish, per lb., Sc; sex salmon, 25c to 35c; fresh haddeck, 7c; halibut, 15; flounders, Sc; fresh cod, 82; salmon trout, 8c; trout, 20c; herring, dozen, 25c; pike, 7c; mackerel, lb., 10c; black bass, So; perch, doz., 25c; smelts, lb, 10c. POULTRY (dressed)—Chickens, pr, 50 to 70c; ducks, pr, 65c to SO; geese, each, 50 to 70c; geese, per lb, 6 to 7c; turkeys, per lb, 11 to 13c. POULTRY (undressed)

—Chickens, 50 to 70c; chickens, sp, 40c to 50c; ducks, 50 to 70c; turkeys, each, \$1.25 to \$2; tarkeys, per 16, 13 to 14e geese, 50 to 80c. LIVE STOCK—Milob cows, \$35 to \$50; live hoge, cwt, \$450 to \$5 50; pigs, pr, \$4 to \$6; fat beeves, \$4 to \$5; spring lambs, \$4.

FLOUR AND	GRAIN.	
	Wholessle.	$\mathbf{R} + \mathbf{d}$
1st Patent Flour		\$ 3 75
2ad " "	. 250	2 75
Fall wheat	. 225	2.59
Bran		18 (0)
Shorts, fine		22.00
Oatmeal, standard bag		325
" granulated		3 55
" rolled, per 30lbs.	. 3 22	3 65
Cornmeal	. 200	2 25
Buckwheat flour	. 250	3 00
STORING THE COLOREST PRODUCT		

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. POINT ST. CHARLES.

The receipts of live stuck for the week end-The receipts of live stock for the week endlug August 4th, 1888, were as follows:—1,903
cows, 1,710 hogs, 433 sheep and 356 calves.
Left over from previous week, 98 cows. Total
for week, 2,001 cows, 1,710 hogs, 433 sheep, 356
calves. Exported and sold during week, 1,777
cows, 1,227 hogs, 433 sheep, 324 calves On
hand for sale and export, 225 cows, 483 hogs, 32
calves. Receipts were transported and 1,255 cows. calves. Receip's previous week, 2,286 cows, 1,647 hogs, 296 sheep, 150 calves. Exported during week, 2,138 cows, 1,817 hogs; do. previous week, 2,205 cows, 2,830 hogs. Market during the week was dull, there being very little demand for either export or butchers' cattle. demand for either export or buschers' cattle. The supply of butchers' cattle, although small, exceeded the demand, and very low prices were farm butter, sold at 170 to 193 and 44 packages creamery at 20c. At the same date last year the sales of cheese were 9,339 boxes.

TORONTO MARKEIS.

TORONTO, August 6.—Business is very quiet. We quote:—Wheat, fall, per bush, galves, each, \$4 00 to \$7.00.

THE HORSE MARKET.

calves, each, \$4 00 to \$7.00.

The receipts of horses for week ending Aug. 4th, 1888, were as follows: 297 over from previous week, 13; total for week, 310; shipped during week, 289; sales for week, 2: left for city, 6: on hand for sale and ship ment, 13. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week, and shipped per G. T. R.: SS. Lake Superior—22 horses consigned to Jas. Hayter, of Newton, Iowa; 31 to O. Singmaster, Keota, Iowa; 17 to A. Stericker, of Springfield, Ill.; 17 to W. Kelly, of Wolverton, Iowa; 71 to G. E. Brown, of Aurora, Ill.; 15 to R. Appleton, of Lost Nation, Iswa; 6 to H Park, of Shelbyville, Ill.; 33 to L. B. Wilson, of Bedford, Iowa. This is the largest train that ever left Montreal It left Tuesday at 10.30 a.m., and arrived at Chicago Thursday at 7.25 a.m., making the distance, 837 miles, in the fast time of 43 hours and 55 minutes. Ex SS. Grecian, 23 horses consigned to P. Hopley, of Lewis, Iowa; 3 do. to G. McCombie, Galt, Ont., left Friday at 6.15 s.m. Local trade during the week was quiet. There was a good demand for heavy draught horses, but the supply was short. There was also some enquiry for small drivers.

FARM NOTES. Do not let the grindstone stand in the

sun, nor with one side in a trough of water. Be sure that all tools are in perfect order before any attempt is made to use them. At this season of the year the business of the farm frequently required the farmer to put in eight hours twice a day.

A small magnifying glass is useful in de-tecting foul seed and in ditermining the quality of seed in gereral. It will do very little good to set trees or shrubs or flowers, and then leave them to the

pare of themselvee. No system of farming can st present be profitable that does not include constant improvement in the productive power of the

There is no danger of growing the much fruit of good quality, but it is an easy matter to overstock the market with an inferior article.

As a rule those crops pay best that a quire the most care and attention. The orate and labor are what sell in the market in the stape

An early plowing may help to dry out the soil of the garden, and by exposing it to late frosts it may be mellowed and numerous ansects destroyed. Manure which was spread on the grass last autumn or early winter may be made much finer by passing a brush harrow over it in-

mediately after a rain. The farmer who, by draining or extra manuring, increases his crops may not for the time appear to be making anything, but he is laying sure foundations for future success,

BIRTH. DWYER-At Carillon, on the 16th inst., the wife of M. Dwyer, merchant, of a son.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

TADIES' KID GLOVES.

SPECIAL PRICES. Good 4 Button Kid Gloves, 45c pair, SPECIAL VALUE. .

First-class 4-Button Kid Gloves, in Colored

SPECIAL PRICES. See our Choice 4 Button Embroidered Back

Kid Gloves, at 75c. Postage paid on all Kid Gloves.

S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL SUMMER GLOTES.

Silk, Taffeta and Liste, have been reduced to prices that must command a ready sale.

A Lot of Ladies' 6-Button Mousquetaire, in Opera, Tan and Black, worth \$1.00, reduced to 45c pair.

S. CARSLEY.

THE SPECIAL PRICES for embinideries will be continued during this month at S. Carsley's, to give those ladies who have not seen them a chance to secure some of the bargains.

Ladies' KID GLOVES Ladies' KID GLOVES

Tourists visiting the city should call and in spect novelties in Kid Gloves.

S. CARSLEY.

GLOVES GLOVES GLOVES GLOVES GLOVES GLOVES

Large assortment. Best value. Lowest prices.

S. CARSLEY. LEADING GLOVE HOUSE IN CANADA.

NOVELTIES IN KID GLOVES NOVELTIES IN KID GLOVES NOVELTIES IN KID GLOVES NOVELTIES IN KID GLOVES

Ladies' Suede Mosquitaire in all the newes shades, to match Dress Goods, and from a Button Length to 27.

S. CARSLEY.

Having made a special study of the Derar ment, and getting goods specially manufactured ladies can always depend upon the standard makers of Kad Gloves. S. CARSLEY.

S. Carsley keeps the largest and best asort mens in all kinds of umbrellas. - Star.

LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE

3 pairs for \$1.25

3 pairs for \$1.25 3 pairs for \$1.25

A large quantity of the above goods selling S. CARSLEY.

> Ladies' Summer Merino Vests. Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests. Ladies' Elastic Merino Vests. Ladies' Half Gause Vests. Ladies' Cashmere Vests. Ladies' Indian Gauze Vests. Ladies' Llama and Silk Vests. Ladies' Balbriggan Vests.

Ladies' Silk Vests. A full assortment of the above lines alway kept in stock.

Ladies' Merino Finish Vests.

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies should purchase some of those silk stockings which S. Careley is selling at 70 cents, by worth from \$1 to \$1.25 per pair.-Post.

LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR

Ladies' intending to purchase Silk Under wear should go direct to the largest dry god store, where they can have their choice in \$1.25 to \$15 each S. CARSLEY.

> CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Ladies will always find the cheapest and be place to purchas their Children's Underwear at the Hosiery Store of Canada.

S. CARSLEY

USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD

Use the best thread and take no other; Ch pertou's takes the lead of any other make. S. CARSLEY.

MONTRHAL, Sth August, 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Children Cry.for Pitcher's Castoria. That which is the state of the

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.