The Cabinet Secret.

(Continued from 1st page.)

here are. But they are very few, thank My friend (Mr. Smith) keeps up the procity with these people. A difficulty resfew days ago in the city of Toronto we () the street car men and their emyers and he says to the public, have 80 percent of them Orangemen. nat accounts for the profound peace and

want of strikes in the street car company of Toronto." You have heard the answers which the right hon. gentleman gave in the other House in reply to the questions put to him with regard to these appointments, I do not know what to make of them. Up to the opening of the present session the hon, gentleman always felt as anxions to carry out what is termed Sir John Macdonald's quibble as he was on

THE VERY DAY he made the arrangement. The correspondence would be more consecutive and connected if it had not been for the words Private and confidential," and there are only very few of his letters without them. This is a letter sent to him on the 14th of

July 1883 :--TORONTO, 14th July, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,
I have been daily expecting to hear from you since the 14th ult. At my interview with you at the end of the session you said you would have a full meeting of the Council, with Mr. Smith present on that date. Not hearing from you on the subject then r .ferred to, I seked Mr. Smith and Mr. Boyle to meet me. We met to-day, when Mr. Smith said that he was no party to the arrangement mentioned in your letter, of which for easy reference I enclose a copy. You will easily judge my surprise at his taking such an attitude. He seemed loth to admit that there was a telegram from the Governor-General to show that he had signed my appointment to the Cabinet. Even when Mr. Boyle assured him that he had seen the appointment signed and scaled by the Governor-General, he simply remarked that he did not

WANT TO BE CONCERNED. I called his attention to our joint address appealing to the Catholics of Ontario, particularly the Irish Catholics, for their support of Your Government on the ground of representatives being assured. It would be no less than obtaining, or attempting to obtain, that support by false pretences to allege to them that they were likely to get representation and a seat in the Cabinet, when such was not intended. Such a view would be considered a huge sham. Surely sufficient time had elapsed to warrant me in setting myself right with you and our people. I therefore, my dear Sir John, ask from you a frank explanation of the position. There was no desire to do more than come to a friendly understanding with him.

Yours, etc., JOHN O'DONOHOE.

To that the reply was that they were to meet immediately, and Mr. Smith would be present on the 29th October, 1885, which I intended to be the ending of the matter. I wrote him reminding him of the promise that we were to have a meeting on the lat of October, as follows :-

Toronto, 29th Oct., 1885. My dear Sir John:—
The first of October has come and gone. You intended seeing me here about that time. May I now expect that you will communicate to me definitely your views as to the subject of the intended interview had you come up? This is fairly due to me. It would be better not to postpone it further. Representation, you know, was the aim. The traversity of it has lasted long enough. Depend upon it, Sir John, there is a smouldering fire which, if not quenched, will soon become uncontrollable. lam subpossed to Ottawa on the 6th inst

Should you rather see me there then? Kindly

let me know.

Yours taithfully,

J. O'DONOHOE. There are some who have gone so far as to allege that the raising of the Orange procession was inspired by himself. I never believed that. I do not believe it now. I have no objection to my friend the leader of the Government here becoming a member of any association he likes, but I have a great objection to his pretending to be representing the Catholics while he is representing the Orangemen. Look at the Cabinet-Sir John Macdonald is not an Orangeman, Mackenzie Bowell is an Orangeman, Tom White is said to be one. They say, "If you take away from us the Orange vote or break it up in any way, you take our lives, we cannot exist without that organization. We can have that body all over the country, but we cannot make sure of the Catholics. You are generally known as the "breed" that we have no confidence in." That expression and its meaning are terribly modified as you approach a general election. If a general election were announced for three or four months hence you would find the most white headed boys of all Sanada are the Catholics. You would find Sir John Macdonald patting them on the lead and on the back, and saying he would ather let Orangemen go down the atream han do the Catholics an injury. That is his way. I do not speak, remember, of other Provinces or their representation. I only advert to our own Province and to the minorty there. I say we are absolutely

WITHOUT ANY REPRESENTATION in the Cabinet. We are the same as without any in the House of Commons, and we have no place in the public offices. That is our position. I trust when any of you have an opportunity that you will use your influence to change that invidious state of things. Before long no doubt we will find the Government required to go to the people, and I have no doubt that when they do appeal to the country it will be the last of them. Their acts are viewed by the en-lightened people of this Dominion as corrupt. They stand to-day in the eyes of the community as a stranded old hulk that is about

be dashed by the waves against the rock public opinion and will drive them from power forever. They are not the Government for a country like this. They are a Government that is sustained by plunder, by charter selling, by bribery, by every sort of corruption. That is not the kind of Government that this young country of ours, great by nature and with a great destiny, should possess. A time is coming, when the people of Canada will find amongst her sons one to

LEAD THEM ON. to whom they can look for power that will not lean upon any secret society or political religious combination. They will find one to lead them who will depend upon the people's support in doing to the whole people entire justice, who will not buy them or hold them by self interest as they are now held. Every

great power, who is pure in every sense of the word, a man that Canadians can speak of without having to blush for this truckling, this trickery, this mean device, that is used to keep the present Administration in power. Such a day is shortly to come, I wish it were to-morrow, because then I think there would be an end to one of the most corrupt avatems of government of the most corrupt systems of government that ever any country had to ideal with. What do we find in this effets Administration? We find the country pouring out in millions. We find the blood of her bravest citizens celuging its fruitful soil. Why? Because we have an incapable Administration. What was it all about? Why? The power of Canada was set in motion to capture two lunatics, Louis Riel and Jackson, that is what all our money went for. That is what the blood of our people was shed for; that is what so many homes in this land were cast in mourning for; why so many had to mourn the loss of brothers, sons, or husbands. This is the result of an effete administration, men who are fitter to be retired from the world than to be in the exercise of active life and administration. Who will say that Sir David Macpherson, now roaming through Germany after his inactivity here, had not much to do with those evils? Who will say that any one man of them was fit tor active life in a great country like the North-West? The con-sequence has been such that as long as the history of Canada is read there will be found attached to the present Administration this episode, and the Administration conducting its affairs at the present time will forever stand known as the bloody Administration of Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Smith said that in 1882 he had been

sent for by Sir John Macdonald and asked

in the Conservative Cabinet. He had declined the honor, having no ambition for such a position, and saying that he did not consider himself competent for the place, and urged that a more proper representative of the Catholic people should be chosen. He had been asked to suggest such a man, and had made a mistake which had brought trouble upon himself and trouble upon the Government. He had urged that Mr. O'Donohoe should be taken into the Cabinet. He had made a mistake in not consulting with the Catholic people as to who should be their representative in the Cabinet. He had pressed Mr. O'Donohoe to enter the Cabinet. The negotiations proceeded, but both Catholic and Protestant Conservatives, with one exception (Mr. Boyle), had expressed strong opposition to Mr. O'Donohoe's appointment. he leading Irish Catholic Conservatives said they would never support a Ministry in which John O'Donohoe was a member. Mr. O'Donohoe—Name them.

Mr. Smith said he would call a meeting in Toronto and prove his statements. Pressure had been brought to bear on Mr. O'Donohoe and he had consented to withdraw. He (Mr. Smith) was then urged again to accept a seat in the Cabinet as the representative of the Catholic people. He did not want the place, but had at last agreed to accept a reat in the Cabinet without pay or portiolio, provided Mr. O'Donohoe was made a Senator. He has refused to leave Mr. U'Donohoe out in the cold, and sitting in Sir Davi I Macpherson's parlor he had insisted that Mr. O'Donohoe should not only be promised a senatorship, but that the appointment should be made forthwith. He reviewed his course as

A CATHOLIC REPRESENTATIVE and claimed that he had never shrunk from doing his duty, and had taken a strong part in pressing the Costigan Home Rule resolu-tion through Parliament in 1882. Mr. O'Donohoe said Mr. Smith never at-

tended & Parnell meeting. Mr. Smith said it was not becoming of him to attend a Parnell meeting. He had confidence in Mr. Costigan, whom he regarded as a true representative of the Irish Catholics.

from New Brunswick) interrupted to say that was not true.

Mr. Smith, proceeding, said that had Mr. O'Donohoe been appointed to the Cabinet he would have had to go and look for a constituency, and there was not a county in Ontario that would elect him. He (Mr. O'Donohoe) was better off in the Senate than he would have been in the Cabinet. The Conservatives of Ontario said that if Frank Smith would not accept a seat in the Cabinet they would accept Mr. Foy, Mr. O'Keefe or others, but would not accept Mr. U Dorohoe. He denied the charge that he had used his position as a Cabinet Minister to obtain information about the customs and excise duties. He was employing eighty per cen: Catholics in connection with his Street Railway Company. This man (Mr O'Donoboe) was trying to injure him per ouslly, and his business.

Referring to Mr. O'Donohoe's statements about his street railway affairs Mr. Smith said :-"I can see why he has made that move. It is to show the people of Toronto that I am employing men that I ought not to employ. He is doing it for the purpose of brieging more trouble on my head than I have at present. I can tell him that if trouble comes again and ten times the trouble, I am going to stand by my property in this country, the property I made by my hard work. I am going to stand by that property, and I am not going to allow a let of thieves to come in notwithstanding that the gentleman has been trying to represent me in false colors. He had no business bring that matter before the House. I stand at the defiance of all those men who want to rob me. I have the law at my back to protect me, and I am a Canadian by adoption and am going to fight for my

rights in my country."

He had been induced by Mr. O'Donohoe to sign two manifestos, but would never sign another. He claimed credit for having secured a judgeship for the Hon. John O'Connor, and said that Mr. John Gray had not been given the excise collectorship at Prescott because he was weak physically and mentally. He did not intend to give up his position in the Cabinet until asked to do so by those he represented. There were six Catholics in the Cabinet now, and surely that was enough. No patent had ever been issued appointing Mr. O'Donohoe to the Cabinet, and therefore there could be no cancellation of that patent. If the papers asked for could be produced they would be brought

Mr. Dever rose to speak, but on motion of Mr. Power the debate was postponed until

A LOSS OF TASTE and thirst for acids, yellow complexion, pimply skin, a mysterious aching of the bones, a distressed condition of the head, wee-begone expression of the face, irregular action of the heart, periodical headache with prostration, high temperature of the body with chills and fever, and constant sense of weariness; fluttering in the stomach, and day is causing to urge out the price that members have been receiving for their support. That must come to an end. The sinking sensation and depression, pain in the sooner it comes to an end the better. Let the must be removed, if at all, through the repeople who love Canada and desire its future invigoration of the kiduoys and liver, for

FINANCE.

The following table shows the highest and lowest, together with the closing prices and

Reported for the TRUE WITNESS by Mesers. L. J. Forget & Co., Stock Brokers, 1715 Notre Dame street.						
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411.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Trade is much better than a week ago. A freer movement in certain lines, and a better enquiry is noticed. Remittances have improved since the commencement of the month, and dry goods houses are now contented with the payments. The arrival of butter and cheese in the market is fair.

DRY GOODS.—Assorting orders continue to

come in very satisfactorily.

FURS.—We do not alter quotations as yet, but they may be regarded as more or less nominal in meantime. We quote -Beaver, clean, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Bear, per skin, \$10.00 to \$12.00; do, cub, per skin, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Fisher, per skin, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Red Fox, per as to quality, skin, 90 to \$1.15; Fox, cross, per skin. CREAMERY.—Another lot of magnificent skin, 90 to \$1.15; Fox, cross, per skin, \$2.50 to \$5; Lynx, per skin, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Marten, per skin, 90 to \$1.15; Mink, per skin, 75c to \$1.00; Muskrat, large winter, 12c; spring do, 17 to 182; Otter, per akin, \$8 to 10; Raccoon, per skin, 50c to 60c; Skunk, per skin, black, \$1 25; half black, 90c; full

stripe, 60c; white, 25c. Wood.—The demand is still fairly maintained. Foreign wools are quiet and easy in value. We quote: Cape, 121 to 151c; Australian none. Domestic, A super, 27 to 38c B super, 22 to 24c; unassorted, 21 to 22c; fleece, 19 to 21c; black 21 to 22c.

SALT .- Prices have again reached their nominal tevel. Prices ex-wharf are for elevens 50 to 52½c; twelves 47½ to 50c; factory filled \$1.10 to \$1.15; Higgins and Ashton's \$2 40; Rice's pure dairy \$2.00 50c for quarters.

SHOES AND LEATHER. - Some shoe travellers are already leaving for Lower Provinces with fall samples, and manufacturers are fairly busy. Good uppper leather is not very plentiful, other lines in full supply and prices unchanged We quote:—Spanish sole B A. No. 1, 24 to 20c; No. 2, 21 to 232; No. 1 ordinary Spanish, 23 to 24c; No. 2 do 21 to 22c; No. 1 China, 22 to 23c; No. 2, 21 to 22c; do Buffalo sole No. 1, 21 to 22c; do No. 2, 19\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 26 to 27c; oak sole, 45 to 500; waxed upper, light and medium, 33 to 300; do, heavy, 32 to 360; grained, 34 to 37c; Scotch grained, 36 to 42c; splits, large, 22 to 28c; do, small. 16 to 24c; calf-splits, 28 to 32c; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs), 70 to 80c; imitation French calfakins, SO to S52; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 400; harness, 24 to 330; baffed cow, 13 to 160; pebbled cow, 12

GROCERIES-But little improvement can be noticed in country orders, but the demand is better from the city and other larger trade contres. Teas are being again enquired for, Sugara are a shade off, and the religery price for granulated is now Te, yellows are also off about an eighth. Barbadoes molasses is quoted at 314 to 324c. A much better denand is reported for rice.

METALS AND HARDWARE.-Not a great deal of new business offers in pig iron and metals. General hardware prices show no change, we quote :- Summerlee, \$17 to \$17 50: Gartsherrie, S16 50 to 800 per ton; Langloan and Coltness, \$17 00 to \$17 50; Shotts, \$16 50 to \$17 00; Elginton and Dalmellington, 15 00; Calder, \$16 50 to \$17; Carnbros, \$16 00; Hemanite, \$18 to \$20; Siemens, No. 1, \$17 50; Bar Iron, S1 60 to S1 65; Best Refined, S1 90; Siemans bar, \$2 10; Canada Plates, Blaina, Stemans bar, \$2 10; Camada Haves, Battas, \$2 25 to \$2 35; Penn &c., \$2 35 to \$2 40. Tin Plates, Bradley Unarcoal, \$5 75 to \$6 00; Charcoal I. C. \$4 25 to \$4 75; do I. X., \$5 50 to \$6 00; Coke I. C., \$3.75 to \$4; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$4.75; do I. X., \$5 50 to \$6 00; Coke I. C., \$3.75 to \$4; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$4.75; do I. X., \$5 50 to \$6 00; Coke I. C., \$3.75 to \$4.50 to \$4.75; do I. X., \$5.75 to \$4.75 t \$3.75 to \$4; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5½ to 70., according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6½c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs., \$1 90 to \$2; Boiler Plate, per 100 lbs., Staffordshire, \$2 25 to \$2 50; Common Sheet Iron, \$2 00 to \$2 10; Steel Boiler Plate, \$2 50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4; Russian Sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Shot, \$6 to \$6.50. Best Cast Steel, 11 to 13c, firm; Spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Sleigh shoe, \$2 to \$2.25; Round Machinery Steel, 3 to 3½c per lb; Ingot tin, 25c; Bart tin, 27c; Ingot Copper, 12½ to 13½c; Sheet Zinc, \$4 50 to \$5 00; Spelter, \$4 to \$4 50; Bright Iron Wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2 40 per 100

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR. -The market has ruled exceedingly dull during the present week and dealers do not look for much improvement at present. Sales were made of 600 sacks of American strong flour at \$4.70 to \$4.80 and a car of people who love Canada and desire its future invigoration of the kidneys and liver, for choice Superior at \$4.221, and Maniprosperity, rally to the support of a which nothing equals that great specific,
man of illustrious family, possessed of Warner's safe cure.

RANABAS—Some enquiry is no choice Superior at \$4.221, and Manitoban Strong Bakers have sold at \$4.75. fruit, and reds are quoted at \$2 to
We quote:—Patents, Hungarian, per brl, and yellows at \$4 to \$5 as to size,

\$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 6 00; do, Ontario, \$4 25 to 4 75; Strong Bakers', American, \$4 75 to 5 00; do, Manitoban, \$4 70 to 4 80; do, Canada, \$4 15 to 4 30; Superior Extra, \$4 02\frac{1}{2} to 4 10; do, choice, \$4 15 to 4 25; Extra Superior, \$3 85 to 3 90; \$4 15 to 4 25; Extra Superine, \$3 85 to 3 30; Fancy, \$3 75 to \$3 80; Spring Extra, \$3 65 \$3 75; Superfine, \$3 40 to 3 50; Fine, \$3 20 to 3 30; Middlings, \$3 00 to 3 10; Pollards; \$2 75 to 2 85; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$1 85 to 1 90; do, spring extra, \$1 70 to 1 80; do, superfine, \$1 55 to 1 65; city bags, delivered, \$2 35 to 2 40.

Brownware, From a Quiet at \$1 40 to

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .- Quiet at \$1.40 to

\$1.50 per bag of 100 lbs.
OATMEAL.—The market has remained quiet. OATHEAL.—The market has remained quiet.
We quote \$2.00 to \$2.10 to 100 lbs, and in barrels at \$4.25 to \$4.45 for ordinary; granulated being quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.05 per bri.
Commeal is quiet at \$2.95 to \$3.15 per bri. Moullie \$22 00 to \$22 50 per ton. Prari barley \$6 50 per bbl., and pot barley \$4 50 perbrl; split peas \$3 75per brl.

MILLEGED.—The demand for bran has

fallen off and a further drop has been experienced, business having transpired at \$11 75 to \$12 25 for car lots on track. In store, prices are quoted at \$13 00 to \$13 50 per ton: Shorts are quiet at \$14 00 to \$15 00

WHEAT.—Sales of No. 2 Canada red winter wheat have been made at 91c. We quote prices as follows: - No. 2 Canada red winter SS to 90c, No. 2 white do. 85c to 87c and No. 2 spring wheat at 88c to 90c afloat.

MANITOBAN WHEAT, -No. 1 frosted wheat is MANITOBAN WHEAT.—No. 1 irruscou muons a Live hogs were steady under a mair conjunt quoted at 92c to 95c, No. 2 at 70c to 75c, at 5½c to 5½c per lb.

No. 3 at 50c to 65c, as to quality. Sales of The following were the exports of live stock No. 1 frosted have been made at from 92c from the port of Montreal for the week ended sample. Feed or No. 3 frosted 55c to 65c, as to sample.

SEED WHEAT .- White Fyfe wheat is quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.20, and Red Fyfe at \$1.00 to \$1.15 per hushel. White Russian \$1.00 to .01.13

OATS .- A few days ago a lot of 12,000 bushels was sold at 3242 per 32 lbs. afloat, but prices since then have become easier, there being free sellers at 324c with buyers holding off for lower figures.

PEAS.-The market rules very dull at 700 to 72c. RYE.—There is nothing whatever doing in this market.

BARLEY .- Scarcely any trading on spot, and prices remain as last quoted, malting qualities ranging from 54s to 58c and feed do. from 45c to 52c.

MALT-Several sales of Montreal malt are reported at 85c to 90s. Ontario grades are at 70c to 80c. Manitoban malt 80c to 85c. Buckwhear.—Unchanged and dull at 48c to 50c per 48 lbs.

SKEDS. The enquiry for timothy seed is less active, still there has been a little doing in Canadian at \$3.00 to \$3.25 per bushel, and in American the movement is light at \$2 40 to \$2 60 per bushel. Red clover is quiet at \$7.25 to \$7.50 per bushel, and alsike at \$6.00 to \$7.00.

DAIRY PRODUCE

BUTTER.—The market is quiet but steady. The supply of goods has been barely equal to requirements. Western is coming to hand a little more freely at 17 to 182. Rolls are coming in and meeting with fair sale at 17 to 18c, with sales of Morrisburg at 18 to 20c

creamery from the Eigin section of Illinois was received, sales of which were made at 26 tc 273.

CHEESE. - Advices from Brockville report sales of new choice at S to Sic, and here sales continue to be made to the local trade at 9 to 9 c. The general impression among the trade is that we shall shortly see a lower plane of prices.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard, &c .- The market for pork is quiet. In this market our prices have been shaded for round lots of both pork and lard. In smoked meats there is no change, sales of city cured hams having been made at 111c to 12c and canvassed at 12tc to 13c. Tallow is quiet. We quote: - Montreal short cut pork, per brl, \$13 50 to 13 75; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$13 50 to 14 001; Mess pork, Western, perbri, \$12 75 to 13 00; India mess beef, per tce, \$00 00 to 00 00; Mess beef, per brl, \$00 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cured per lh, 11c to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 123c to 13c; Hams & flanks, green per lb, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 85c; Lord, Canadian, in pails, per lb. 875 to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 101c to 11c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5c to

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs. - Packers are in the market, and umber of sales been made at from 11c to 12s. Several good sized lots of fine stock have been sold at 11½c to 11½c, a large lot in cases bringing 1120. HAY AND STRAW .- The receipts of loose

hay, although not large, have been sufficient to 151c; rough, 13 to 25c; russet and bridle, for all wants, and sales of choice Laprairie 54 to 55c. from \$9.50 to \$11.50 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay is quoted at from \$12.00 to \$14.00 per ton as to quality. Straw is quiet but steady at \$1 50 to \$7 00 per 100 bundles, and pressed at \$7.50 to \$8 00 per ton.

BEANS .- The bean market remains dull. MAPLE SUGAE. - Several large lots of maple sugar have changed hands at from 81 to 83. Prices range from 6 to Sc. sales to the local trade in small quantities being reported at 6

to 7c per lb., as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP.—The market is very dull, the sales being reported of only one or two lots at 90 to 80c per gallon, in tins, 60 to 65c are the quoted rates.

Honey.—The season is about over with plenty of stock on hand. Prices are purely nominal. Hors -The market continues to rule very

quier. Sales are reported at 41 to 71c, a few single choice bales being reported at 8:. Asiies .- A fair business has been transacted in ashes during the past few days at \$3.30 to \$3.35 per 100 lbs for first pots.

FRUITS.

APPLES-Prices here are very irregular and uncertain, good to fine stock being quoted at \$1.50 to \$2.00, and poorer kinds from 75c to \$1 25. Extra fancy spies \$3.50 to \$4.00. A cur load of very poor fruit was sold for \$25,00. COCOANUTS. - There is no change, and prices

ure still quoted at \$5 per 100. PINE APPLES-Havana pine apples are in fair request at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per dozen as to

CRANBERRIES-The demand is slow and prices are easy at \$3 to \$5 per barrel as to quality.

ORANGES-The market is firm under a good demand, and prices of Valencias have advanced to \$7.50 to \$8.00 per case for repacked. Boxes \$4.50. A car was shipped to Winnipeg.

Lemons.—There is a good demand, and choice fruit in boxes have sold as high as \$6,

and we quote \$5,50 to \$6 per box and \$6 to \$6 50 per case. BANANAS-Some enquiry is noted for this fruit, and reds are quoted at \$2 to \$3 per box

cattle carriers persist in asking high figures, but exporters have been able to secure more favorable terms from outside boats. The market for export stock has been quiet and weaker, although offerings have been large and of good average quality. Shippers have been poor buyers and prices rule to lower than a week ago. The top price for prime steers was 5c, which figure would be difficult to exceed. Latest transactions were at 41 to 5c per lb. live weight. Insurance on cattle cargoes was quoted at 12 per cent. There is a good demand for cattle on local account, butchers taking free supplies at 4c to 52. Calves were more plentiful and in fair demand at \$2 to \$10 each as to quality. Sheep and lamb were scarce, none being on offer this morning.

LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK. The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charies by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended May

15th :- Cattle, 2,700; sheep, 531; calver, 409; hogs, 938.

The season for shipping cattle has been fairly started. Lut week seven steamers went out carrying 2,790 head, yet some were not loaded to their full capacity. The main

question of the cattle trade just now pertains to freights, the solution of which must be to either lower freight rates or lower

prices in this country unless there is a

substantial and permanent improvement in the British markets. The regular lines of

May 14:			
Per	To	Cattle,	Sheep.
Norwegian	Glasgow		
	London	433	
Circassian	Liverpool	242	18
Alcidea	Glasgow	475	
Nestorian	London	356	
Escalona	Bristol	187	
Lake Huron	Liverpool	574	
	_		

THE HORSE MARKET.

The horse market has been all one sided during the past few days. There is an unusually strong demand for horses of all kinds, but these cannot be supplied. Several ear loads have been received, but were disposed of on arrival. The prices as may be inagined are very good, and common working horses have brought from \$70 to \$100. The demand for carriage horses cannot be covered, as only a few of these have been brought in the market and were sold at cnormous prices. Mr. Maguire, of College street, during the past week has disposed of about thirtyanimals at prices ranging from \$65 to \$250, according to the class,

GENERAL MARKETS.

ANTHRACITE COAL -Already importers have accepted lower prices, stove having been offered at \$6 and chestnut and egg at \$5.75 per net ton of 2,000 lbs. This is a drop of fully 50c per ton from last week's quotations. STEAM COAL - Owing to the obstructions by ice in the Gulf, steamers bound for Sydney, C.B., and Pictou have been seriously delayed and the arrivals of coal laden vessels will not be as early as expected. Quotations are :-- Cape Breton \$4 to \$3.10 per gross ton ; Picton \$3.25 to \$3.40, and Scotch s'eam \$4 to \$4.25 per ton.



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SKELETON SKIRT BAND for the control of the short-waleted ladies; enabling them to wear, the the hips, all 1 leats, gathers, yokes and bands. Reasurements, pass the tape-line straight around but as low as possil le whon seated. Price, per mail, fi.t. These goods are all patented, and will give cut satisfaction or money refunded. Eer sale by a Leading Day Goods Houses.

CRAMPIAN CAREST OR TAYANG CAREST VARIANCE.

CROMPTON CORSET CO., 78 YORK STREET. TORONTO TORONTO MARKETS.

The general run of trade is considered in and the usual amount of business is done There has been a little briskness neticed. the grocery business.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Complete stagnation is the general complaint. There are few no sales to report in either oatmeal or our

moal and previous figures still rule. Bail worth about \$10.50 to \$11.00. BIDES AND SKINS -The cituation is litt changed from a week ego. The deman seems to be slightly more active, but price continue firm. Cured quotes at 12: to 144 and green at 11c to 13c. Sheepskins ar nominal. Lambskins command 20c. Tallor

is unchanged. WOOL .- Fleece is still nominal. The ne olip is expected to open at the same range a last year, i.e., 17 to 18c. Pulled worls ar steadily enquired for. Last week's prices ar maintained, dealers raying 220 and selling a from 23 to 24c.

FROVISIONS.—Butter is spain considerably weaker, large rolls selling at 15 to 160 Cheese is also a shade easier and new i jobbing at 93 to 10c. In hog products there is a fair jobbing business at unchanged prices Long clear at 7 to 71c; hams 11 to 111c. lard 9 to 94c. Eggs are steady with fall receipts. Dressed hogs quote at \$6.50 to

HARDWARE, -Trade during the week has been satisfactory. Prices appear to be a little more settled. There is a desire to 8d. ance in almost every line. Ingot tin has taken a further advance; copper and leads are a shade easier. With these exception the metal market is steady. Payments at

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Further engagements have been made heavy grain to Liverpool at 2s 9d, 2s 10th and 3s per quarter, the latter figure being paid yesterday and more room wanted at the same price. We quote U. K. ports 2s 9d to 3s, and Continental ports 3s, to 3s 3d. The freight market is worker than hother freight market is unquestionably firm both for present and future shipment. The rates of freight on cattle is 60s to 70s according to ship and port.

WHAT AN INCREASE.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 14, 1884.—Il suffered many years from Chronic Diarrhoes and was able to get only temporary relief. My disease exceemed to baffle medicine. Began to take Warner's safe cure, and increased it weight from 115 pounds to 140, and have no had a sick and this attention, whereas in WHAT AN INCREASE. had a sick spell this summer, whereas as summer I was sick all the time.—M. H. WALBRIDGE, Mich. School Moderator.