PROTESTANTS WHO WANT HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

CANVASSING SCOTLAND - ADVOCATING HOME RULE TO THE CONSTERNA-TION OF THE TORIES-THE TABLES TURNED

London, June 25.—The Tories are in constantation over the new invasion of Scotland by Irish Protestants from Ulster, all pleading for home rule for Ireland. The speakers, who have represented Ulster in Parliament and in anti-home rule meetings in England, have carefully built up for exhibition a wholly fictitious being that they have represented to the British public as also typital Ulster Protestant. It was the semb; lance of a meek and lowly tweestrial raint, whose only aspirations were to keep peace in his neighborhood, and to be delivered from the horrid maws of the home rule monster which was about to ravage all Ulster with fire, sword and rapine. and rapine.

AIDING THE LIBERALS.

Now that a few Ulster Protestants of the most intelligent class have come to Great Britain to support the Liberals the figure conjured up the Orangemen has suddenly vanished into the air. The English find that the Ulster Protestants, or many of them at least, are very reasonable men, not easily affected by bugbears, believing that politics and relicion should be kept apart and that what is needed to accomplish this and many other reforms is to grant home rule to Ireland. They bear the protest British to refort have therefore come to Great Britain to refute the rilly and mandacious stories which have been told of their fears of untold evils over-hanging Ulster and to convince the Britishers that it is only a small, but noisy, majority of the Ulster Protestants who are now clamoring against home rule. This is surely an excellent opportunity to respect those minority rights which the Tories are so veciterous in demanding for Ulster.

THE REAL SITUATION IN ULSTER.

These newly arrived speakers have succeeded in making it quite clear that the fears of the Ulster Protestants of the effects of Lome rule in Ulster are confined strictly to one class, and that not the most reputable of Protestants. The that not the most reputable of Protestants. The men who are agitating against home rule are exclusively Orangemen. They complies many of the wildest and most reckless young men of Northern Ireland, and are only to be compared to the "White Boys" and other wild riders of Ireland in the past. It is these men who demand that Home Rule shall cease at the southern border of Ulster, and who, by their purchases of some trumpers swords and guns, have suggested in alarming many good Britons. have succeeded in alarming many good Britons into the belief that a serious military uprising throughout Ulster is on the cards if any measure of home rule is adopted by the Imperial Parlament. The real situation of affairs, is now the few the Pairia multiple parts of the property of t now being put before the British public by men who are well qualified for the task by their lifelong surroundings, and they are rapidly dissolving the mists of prejudice in which these questions have been so long enwrapped.

GLADSTONE AT MANCHESTER.

THE PREMIER MEETS WITH AN OVA-TION ON THE JOURNEY.

He pronounces a Panegyric on John Bright-He is Confident of the Result of the pending struggle-An Appeal to the Men of Manchester.

MANCHESTER, June 25.—Mr. Gladatone addressed the electors of Manchest-r this afternoon in the Free Trade Hall. He spoke for an hour and twenty minutes. For a while during his speech his voice was somewhat hoarse, he having spoken at several points between Hawarden and Manchester. The Premier met with a continuous evation on to be in a position to introduce some the journey, and was received at Manchester fooding the condition of things altered, with indescribable enthusiasm, thousands being assembled at the railway station to welcome him and the streets being literally packed with people all the way from the depot to the Free Trade hall. As the carriage bearing the Premier made its way through this long dense throng he was cheered continually. When the carriage reached the hall the building was surrounded on all sides by an enormous assemblage, which started a lusty cheer at the sight of the Premier. The building was jammed, seven thousand people being seated to hear the speech. When Mr. Gladstone appeared upon the stage the scene beggared description. The whole house rose in an outburst of enthusiasm. The cheering lasted exactly "Auld Lang Syne." At the conclusion Mr. Gladstone arose and the cheering was renewed. The audience then sang "He's a Jell" Good Fellow. Mr. Gladstone began his speech by saying that he laments? that the Irish question had been so much associated with doubt in the present control the Grand Old Man is almost magical in versy. He admitted the difficulty of all fully embracing quickly the many aspects of such a large question. But, on the other is called, and the journals that represent it, hand, there had been much unnecessary and pretended difficulty imported into the controversy, as well as much honest difficulty imported into the controversy, as well as much honest difficulty imported into the controversy, as well as much honest difficulty important the form of the same thing many forms. Cladstone and his policy. But what does thus matter? It was exactly the same thing ment had suffered some heavy losses. Of all ment had suffered some heavy losses. Of all these losses none gave him more acute pain than the loss of John Bright. Although Mr. Bright's conscience led him to place himself in opposition to the sentiments of the nation on this question he had shown no cagerness to be first in the ranks of the dissentient. (Cheers.) Of course, the Government's opponents would not new let Mr. Bright alone. He was too valuable a man. Hence people had seen Mr. Bright giving Mr. Caine a testimonial of character. And Mr. Caine had already deplorably misrepresented this testimonial, just as he had the Liberal party which elected him but recently to the House of Commons. The testimonial made it appear that Mr. Gladstone had once condemned the principle of home rule. Mr. Bright knew that he (Mr. Gladstone) had never condemned the principle of home rule. However, the audience would hear no criti-"I have cism of John Bright from him. "I have taken a resolution," said Mr. Gladstone, "never to be Mr. Bright's critic. (Cheers.) I will never utter a word to disparage the man whose integrity I revere, whose character I love, and who had conferred upon his country services which cannot be forgotten. (Cheers.) Notwithstanding the secoders, he had no reason to be ashamed of the present Cabinet. But his main reliance was on the nation, and the signs, crowding upon each other daily, convinced him that that reli-ance would not be in vaio. (Checra.) There the landlords received with disfavor the Government purchase scheme. The purchase bill ought to be considered as forming so the end of the scheme, but was purt of its machinery. The scheme was open for review and reconstruction. Even if rejected by the people it would be the duty of the Government to renew and reconstruct the bill upon the principles they had already laid down.

İ'n government by Trishmen. (Cheers.); conclusion, he said the Irish demands were reasonable and moderate, and that their opponents had been ungenerous. After the Irish bills had been fettered with safeguards to satisfy their opponents, the latter taunted the Government with mistrusting the legislature they were calling into existence. It was not mistrust on the part of the Government, but mistrust on the part of the opponents that caused the safeguards to be introduced. The history of the past as well as hopes for the future were during this great controversy whelly on the side of the Government.

HE APPEALED TO THE MEN OF MANCHESTER, who were ever in the forefront of progressive movements, to keep true to their traditions. (Loud cheers). Not even the opponents be-lieved that they could prevent the granting of home rule to Ireland. All they could do was to cause delay until home rule was extorted from them. Air. Gladstone resumed his seat amid prolonged cheering.

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S LETTER

Uncertainty Regarding the Besult of the Elections-New Issues Arising-Church Disestablehment Agitating Scotland-The Irish Holping Gladstone.

> No. 20 Chetne Gardens, Thames Embankment, Christa, London, Eng., June 26, 1886.

The Parliament has run its course and has passed into history. Yesterday saw the last of it. The lights were turned off and the House of Commons was given over to darkness and silence for the present. The extinguished Par-lrament did nothing in one sense, but it did a great and grand thing in another searc. It did not pass much valuable legislation, it is true, but it laid the foundations of that scheme of home rule which is destined before long to bring peace to England and the chances for develop-ment and prosperity to Ireland. Very few mem-bers attend d the House of Commons at the time of propogation yesterd.y. How could many attend, with most of the members down among their constituents speech making, wire-pulling, canvessing, devising new modes of stirring appeal and struggling to put the old argument in a new light? Great has been the COMPETITION FOR CATCH WORDS.

In an election, as in low comedy, one great thing s to have good, taking catch words, to barepeated at intervals, not for use all through the performance. The Tories fancied they had got hold of a very telling catch word when they called themselves and their allies "umonists and their opponents "separationists." Mr. Gladstone turns the first mekname to goed account by calling them "paper unionists." Mr. Sexton improves on that by describing them as "waste paper unionists." Another Irish member sati-izes them as "blotting paper unionists." As to the title of "separationist," Mr. Gladstone triumphantly asks who were the "separa ionists" last summer and autumn, after Lord Carnaryon had said that he was willing to go as far in the way of Home Rule as Mr. Parnell himself could desire? Lord Carnaryon must, Mr. Gladstone says, have told Lord Salisbury, then prime minister, all he said to Mr. Parnell and all Mr. Parnell said to him, and, nodoubt, Lord Carnaryon did tell it. For myself, I may say I am quite satisfied he did. And yet, Lord Saisbury allowed Lord Carnaryon to remain a member of the control of ber of the Cabinet and Lord-Lieutecaut of Ire-land months and months after Lord Carnarvon had acknowledged himself to be, what the Tories would now call, are every day calling, a saparatist, disintegrator, disruptionist. Mr. Gladstone keeps pressing this on the Tories, rubbing it in day after day, insisting that he will have an answer on two points: First, what did Lord Carnarvon say to Paraell? Next, what did Lord Carnarvon tell Lord Satisbury about his interview with Mr. Paraell? We have already some rather astonishing evasions on the subject, but so far there has been no direct answer to either of Mr. Gladdone's questions. The reason is plain. Lord Sal sbury knew all about he got morbidly ackious to back out of the whole affair. Very like'y we shall hear some curious evasions at il, but there will not be, I should think, any very direct denials. After all it is necessary for the Tories to be a little cautious and discriminating in their denial. There may be some documentary evidence. Who shall say It is not for me to say, certainly. But how is some letters did pass and are still in existence I shall not venture on a forecast of the results of the coming elections. Gladstonians and their opponents have one characteristic in common just now. In public both are alike full of confidence. In private both are alike full of doubt. In truth, the situation is very difficult to see one's way through. Lines of cleavage show themselves suddenly and in unexpected places. The question of thu ch disestablishment comes

and there can be little doubt that some votes will be codangered by that feeling. On the other hand, the influence of in 1880, just before Mr. Gladstone came in at the head of a triumphant main at the head of a triumplant majority. Then all Lindon society and marly all the London press denounced Mr. Gladstone. The daily and weekly pupers of the metropolis, with the fewest exceptions, reviled him. He might we'l have said with King Lear, "the little dogs and all, Tray. Blanche and Sweetheart, so they birk at me." Yet the barking chorus yelped in the country of the country of the country of the country. vain. Mr. Gladstone swept the country. If he is not destined to do the same thing this time the event is certainly not to be anticitime the event is extrainly not to be amini-pated because of any argury to be drawn from the tone of London journalism. The Irish members are throwing all their energies into the cause of Mr. Gladstone. Not a day passes but some conspicuous leish member ad-dresses an English meeting in favor of some English supporter of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Parnell himself, Alesas, Sexton, T. P. O'Con-nor fames O'Kelly, the Redmends and your nor, James O'Kelly, the Redmonds and your

correspondent, among the test, have taken to the stamp in London and the provinces. We are popular new-quad minimic reris-as Anchises, I think, says in Virgil.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

WHY DO THEY DO IT?

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIE, -A number of your paper has fallen into my hands, and I have read it with interest. There seems some things connected could be no doubt that the country and also with the Irish question unaccountable to me, and will you kindly explain them in some future issue. In Canada the Catholics favor Home Rule and oppose the English Governmany clauses of the land bill. It was not ment in nearly everything. In the United States they vote almost to a mam with the Democratic party, which holds the Govern-ment to-day through the influence of British money. They vote with the party favoring free trade, thus giving the British control of American markets. They favor the policy of The Government remained immovable upon the Democratic party in giving our mail sertiful the principle of giving Ireland an effective vice into the hands of the English. They are Empire.

in favor of removing all legal restraints and allowing; the shipbuilders of England free competition in recruiting our wasted ship ping. They almost to a man opposed the United States in their efforts to put down a slave-trading reballion, and during the con-tinuance of that war, while the Demo-cratic party were opposing every measure the Government thought proper to employ to conquer a peace they voted solidly with and gave that party as solid a moral support as it was possible for the most active slave propagandis and to give, and so late as 1864, at their national convention in Chicago, declared the war a failure, and urged the necessity of making peace upon such terms as the slave power might condescend to consent to grant ns. They vote solid with the party wno refused to pass homestead laws giving homes to Irishmen in this country in common with our own people, and it was not until the part, which they always oppose came into power by the withdrawal of Demo:ratio members to take part in the slaveholders' rebaltion that the law was past to give them homes free of cost. They vote solid with the party which fuse with the Know-Nothings in the States, when such fusion might aid it in defeating the Republican party. They vote solid with the party which, when they have control of the legislatures of the States, have not in a single instance past a resolution of sympathy in the movement in parliament to give them Home Rule in Ireland, and against the party that have not failed to pass resolutions in every state legislature where they have a Republican majority. They support the party which refused to modify our naturalization laws, and against the party which did as soon as it had the control of legislation in this country pass laws making naturalization easy for them. We have thus put a club in their hands to beat out their own brains, if they have any. They now went to get free trade to help the English capitalist and reduce the value of their own labor. Will you kindly explain all these sceming absurdities, and oblige,
Chas. Eldis, M.D.

Prairiebury, Iows, June 21, 1886.

HOME RULE ELECTION FUND.

Balanco of Parliamentary Fund	\$ 26 1
J. P. Whelsa	50 0
John Curran	10 (
Edward Scullion	5 0
Julia	ïò
John Collins	20
At At	
Martin Denohoo	1 0
Patrick Folly	10
Patrick Kehoe	20
Richard Gahan	5 0
Michael Connors	1 0
P. Kyle, Marcickville, Ont	10 0
Tnos O'Hars, Montreal	id
Charles Dowd	iò
District Down.	
Patrick Smith	10
P. C. (French Canadian)	2 0
W. H. Cunningham	10 0
James Kirwin	20
John Tierney, Amprior, Ont	5 0
Peter McGonigle, " "	1 0
John Morrin, " "	îŏ
	1 0
To the Wilder of Town Down on I Town T	

To the Editor of The Post and Thue WITNESS DEAR SIR,-I notice in your issue of the 19th inst. a "Home Rule Election Fund" opened. Enclosed please find \$10.00 as my contr bution. I hope that all who protess attachment to the old land will promitly show their sympathy in a practical form, as a dollur now is worth the promise of hun-dreds when the cause is gained.

P. Kyle. Merrickville, June 21st, 1886.

ARNPRIOR, June 22, 1886.

DEAR SIR,-Enclosed please find \$5, being my mite to the Home Rule election fund; also, \$1 each from Peter McGonigle and John Morris. I hope every liberal frishman in the Dominion will assist the Grand Old Man in his notle work, and that Parn II and his | brave followers may patriotic struggle. JOHN TIERNEY.

Sir:-I inclose to you the sum of \$5 as my contribution to the Home Rule election fund. EDWARD SCULLION,

101 Inspector street, Montreal.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Its Short but Eventful Career Brought to

London, June 25.—Parliament prorogued today. The following is the Queen's speech : My Lords and Gentlemen:

I have determined to release you from your high duties before the full accomplishment of the regular work of the session in order to obtun the sense of my people on the important proposal to establish a legislative body in Ireland for the management of Irish as distinguish d from Imperial affairs. With this obeet it is my intention to inunediately dissolve Parlisment.

FOREIGN RELATIONS SATISFACTORY.

I continue to happily maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers. I have satisfaction to acquaint you with the fact that the warlike preparations of Servia against Bulgain have been brought to a close through the wise counsels of the powers and the forbearance of the Sultan, and also, after a period of anxiety, of the adoption of pacific counsels by Greece. The disarming of Greek forces n w in progress has removed a serious danger to the peace of the East of Europe. The state of affairs in Egypt has improved. I have been able to materially reduce my force in that country and to bring it within the southern limits of Egypt proper. THE SPANISH TREATY.

I have concluded an arrangement with Spain which, if adopted by the Cortes, will I trust increase our commercial intercourse with Spain and also encourage the importation of colonial

THE COLONIAL EXPIRITION.

I have felt a lively pleasure in promoting the exhibition of the products manufactures and arts of my colonial and Indian dominious, which is now being held in the metropolis. I feel that this enterprise, and the cordial interest the people exhibit therein, at once prove the sym-pathy uniting the several portions of the limpire, and powerfully tend to confirm and promote that sympathy.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: provided to meet the exigencies of the public service until a new Parliament shall have the opportunity to complete the amounts necessary for the rull service of the year. My Lords and Gentlemen:

I have with great satisfaction given my assent to the pill amending the laws affecting crofters, the bill affecting important reforms in the medical profession, and the bill amending the law regarding the custody and guardianship of children. I have given my consent to the bill making such changes in the law of international copyright as are necessary to enable Great Britain to enter the internato enable Great Diritin to enter the interna-tional copyright upion contemplated by the convention about to be signed at Berne. In this bill opportunity is taken for conferring upon colonial and Indian authors the benefits ot a coryright which shall be valid and uni form in every part of my dominions. Finally, it is my earnest prayer that the Parliamer about to be elected may be so guided as to promote the peace, happiness and contentment of my people and the strength and union of the

SECOND ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE Irish Catholic Parishioners of St. Ann's Parish, Montreal.

TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE. With the sanction of His Lordship the Binhop of Mon treal, and under the direction of the Rev. Redemptoria Fathers of Mt. Ann's, who will accompany the pilgrim

Saturday, 3rd of July, 1886.

The splendid Steamer "CANADA" has been charlesed for the occasion, and will leave the wharf, foot of Jacques Cartier Square, at 4.30 P.M. Swarp. Returning will reach Montreal on Monday at 6 A.M. TICKETS: Adults \$1; Children \$1.

Tickets may be obtained from the Committee of Management; also at Loughman & O'Flaherty's, corner of Wellington and Prince streets; Jos. Johnston's, No. 165 McOord Street; D. & J. Sadlier's, No. 1668 Notre Dame street, and also in the Sacristy of St. Ann's Chrych.

Church.
The Plan of the Boat will be on view in the Library of the St. Ann's Young Hen's Society, corner of Ottawa and Young streets, on Sunday, 18th June, from 2 to 5 P.M., and on Wedn'edgy and Friday evenings thereafter from 7.30 to 8.30, when Staterooms and Tickets may be accurate.

T. J. QUINLAN. [183-J TTE Jy 2 & 3W]

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The trade movement is maintained at about the same level as the last fortnight and is fairly active for the season.

DRY Goods.—The main feature in this line is the excitement in woollens, the advance noted last week being confirmed. All European advices say that the market is much excited and unsettled; all classes of goods made from the finer wools are held markedly higher prices, and many manufacturers decline to book orders for future delivery.

FURS .- Receipts of raw furs are now almost mil, and the season is virtually over. Prices are unchanged.. We quote: -Beaver, clean \$2.75 to \$3.25; Bear, per skin, \$10.00 to \$12.00; Bear, cub, per skin, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Fisher, per skin. \$4 00 to \$5 00; Red Fox, per skin, 90s to \$1.15; Fox, cross, per skin, \$2.50 to \$5.00; Lynx, per skin, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Marten, per skin, 90c to \$1.15; Mink, per skin, 75c to \$1.00; Muskrat, large winter, 10c to 12s: spring do, 15a to 17c; Otter, per skin, \$8.00 to \$10.00; Raccoon, per skin, 50c to 60c; Skunk, per skin, black, \$1.25; half black, 90c; full stripe, 60c; white, 25c.

GROCERIES .- The noteworthy feature o the week is the activity and advance in sugars, 52c for yellows; granulated is quoted 64c to 63c at refinery, according to lot. New Barbadoes molasses is easier at 30c to 32c, old a cent less. Trinidad 28c to 29c. There is a more general enquiry for teas. Valencia raisins are a little easier at 8c to 87c, Elemes 7c to 9c, according to grade; currants 7c.

LEATHER AND SHOES.-All shoe manu facturers are not fully into the fall cut yet, but they admit good orders We quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 26c; do, No. 2, B. A. 21c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c: No. 2 do, 21c to 22c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 191c to 21c; Hemlock Sinughter, No. . 260 to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 39c; ditto heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 28c to 32c; Calfakins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70c to 80c; Imitation French Calfakins, 80c to 85c; Russet Sheepskin Lininings, 30c to 40c Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c Pebbled Cow, 12c to 151c; Rough, 13c to 28c; Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.-Rusiness refor ingot tin to 25 to 27c. We quote: -Sum merlee, \$17 to \$17.50; Gartsherrie, \$16.50; Langioan and Coltness, \$17.00 to \$17.50 Shotte, \$16.50 to \$17; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15; Calder, \$15 50 to \$17; Carnbroe, \$16; Hematite, \$18 to \$19; Siemens, No. 1, \$17.50; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Reficed, \$1 90; Siemeus Bar, \$2 10; Canada Plates, Blains, \$2 25 to \$3 35; Penn, &c., \$2 35 to \$2 40. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$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 \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5½c to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6½c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; 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, \$4.00; Russian sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Land, per 100 lbs.:—Pig, \$4 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 stor, \$2 00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel. 3 to 310 per 1b.; Ingot tin, 25c; bar tin. 27c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zinc, \$4.50 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.50; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.40 per 100

SALT -Prices remain attady at quotation with a fair trade doing. We quote ex-wharf, for elevens 47c to 48c; twelves, 45c to 47c; factory filled, \$1.10 to \$1.15; Higgins and Ashton's, \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy, \$2 00; 50c for quarters.

Wool.-There is a fair demand for wools and prices are steady, some anticipating an advance in sympathy with outside markets. Pailed wools are scarce, but there is rather nore coming forward than there has been litely; fleece in full supply. We quote:—Cape, 12½c to 13½c; Australian, 14c to 17c. Domestic, A super, 27c to 38c; B super, 22c to 240; unassorted, 21c to 220; fleece, 19c to 21c nominal; black, 21c to 22c.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Floor. -Sales during the week have been made of Superior at \$3.90, of Extra, which is rather scarce, at \$3.75, of Spring Extra at \$3.35 to \$3.40, of Superline at \$3.15. Manitoba bakers have sold at \$4 30 to \$4.40 for good to choice brands, and American bakers have changed hands at \$4.65 to \$4.86. I thank you for the liberal supplies you have | Patents have met with some enquiry with sales at \$4.20 to \$4.65. A fair amount of business in city bacs have transpired at \$2.25, and we quote \$2.25 to \$2.30. We quote:— Patents, Hungarian per brl. \$5.50 to \$0.00; do American do, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do Ontario do, \$4.10 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4 50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4.40 to \$4.50 Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.05 to \$4.20; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$3.95; do choice, \$4.00 to \$4.10 : Extra Superfine, \$3 70 to \$3 \$0; Fancy, \$3.60 to \$0 00; Spring Extra, \$3.0 to \$3.50; Superfine, \$3.15 to \$3.25; Fine, \$3.05 to \$3.10; Middlings, \$2.80 to \$2.99; Pollards, \$2.70 to \$2.75; Ontario bags (strong) b.i., \$1.85 to \$1.90; do (apring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.70 do (superfine), \$1.50 to \$1.60; City bags (delivered), \$2.35 to \$2.39.
OATMEAL, &C.—The market continues to

rule quiet under a rather slack demand, and bble \$4.00 to \$4.25 for ordinary, and \$4.35 to now in progress, there is an active demand \$4.50 granulated. In sacks \$2.00 to \$2.10. Moullie \$22.00 to \$22.50 per ton. Pearl Buenos Ayres, etc. rices are quoted as follows :- Ocatmeal in

barley \$5.50 per bhl and split peas \$3.75 per bhl. Corn meal \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Milleren—A fair demand has spring up for bran in Ontario. Here there have been sales of Western bran at \$10.50 to \$11.50 per ton for our lots and \$12.50 to \$13 for smaller quantities.

WHEAT.-The market is very quiet and prices are nominally quoted at 81c to 83c for winter and 80c to 82c for spring affeat. Sales of Canadian red winter wheat were made in New York at 819c.

CORN.—Prices are quoted at 45c to 45ic in bond.

OATS.—The market is quiet. Pras.—There has been some enquiry for peas, and a few lots have been placed on export account but at low prices, and we quote 68c to 69c affeat. RYE.—There is a slow sale for this cereal. We quote 58c to 59c affect.

MALT.—The sale is reported of a carload of choice Manitoban malt at equal to 85c here. Montreal malt is also quoted at 90c to 96c, and Ontario malt at 70c to 80c. BARLEY,—In this cereal there is little or no

change, malting grades being quoted at 56c to 58c, and feed qualities 45c to 52c.

Buckwheat.—There has been some en-

quiry, but prices remain low, the last sales reported being at 50c.

SEEDS .- Very little is doing in this line, the season being now virtually over, and prices are more or less nominal as follows:—Red -Ked clover \$8 to \$7 per bushel; Alsike \$7 to \$7.50, and timothy \$2.35 to \$2.40 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

PORK. LARD, &c .- A moderate enquiry is noted for lard with business at within range of quotations In smoked meats business is rather limited, but prices are steady. Tallow is very low, sales of refined being mentioned at 4½c to 5c per lb. We quote: -- Montreal short cut pork per bri, \$13 00 to 13 50; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$13 00 to 13 50; Mess pork, Western, per hrl, \$1225 to 1250; 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, 12½c to 13c; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 82c to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. Sicto Sic; Bacon, per lb, 10ic to Ilc; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 4ic to

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER-In creamery there are large offerngs in the vicinity of this city, but they are rirtually out of the market for the time being. For choice late made creamery shippers would probably go as high as 141c to 150, whilst factorymen will not take less than 17c cr 18c. To the local trade a sale of about 20 packages of choice creamery was made at 162c per lb. Eastern Townships has sold at 15c for choice single tubs, and a round lot was disposed of at 14½c. Western is quoted at 13a to 14c for fine to fancy down to 10c for poor. We quote:--Creamery 16c to 17c; Townships, finest, 15c; Townships, fair to good, 13c to 141c; Morisburg, finest, 15c; Morrisburg, fair to good, 13a to 14a; Brockville, finest, 15a; Brockville, fair to good, 12c to 14c; Western, finest, 14c; Western, fair to good, 11c to 13c; low grades, Sc to 10c.

CHEESE.-The chief feature of the past week has been the continued decline of prices in England. In this market a few orders have been received and filled within the past few days at 70 to 7ho, but it is claimed that 7c to 7gc is about the rage of fine to suest.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs.—During the past week prices have been somewhat firmer and for fine atook there is no difficulty in getting 11to per dozen, poorer kinds selling at 11c.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—There is very mains rather flat. At home, the market little enquiry at the moment for syrup, which continues to rule dull. We advance local price is in limited supply. Prices are 55c to 653 per Maple sugar 71c to 91c as to quality. Honey. -The market remains duil, prices

rauging from 740 to 940 as to quality. BEANS. - Sale of good beans have been made

at \$1.10 per bushel.

Hops. - The market is quiet and prices are steady at 71 to 81c for choice hops, other kinds being quoted at 4c to 6c as to quality.

HAY AND STRAW.—During the past few days the price of hay has advanced fully \$1.00 per 100 bundles, sales of fine timothy 543; hogs, 404. having been made at \$13.50 to \$14.00; There has been considerable activity in the ohter kinds \$9.50 to \$12.50. Pressed hay cattle trade, receipts and exports for the pair \$11.00 to \$13 per ton. Straw \$3.50 to \$5.50 week being heavy. The market for export per 100 bundles, pressed at \$7.00 to \$8.00 per ton.

ASHES.—Sales of first pots have been made at \$3.50 per 100 lbs, which is quite an advance on last week's prices.

FRUIT.

APPLES. -The first arrivals of new apples are reported from Virginia, sales of which were made at S7. to SS per bbl.
ORANGES.—This fruit has met with slow

sales during the week, and prices are easy at \$8.50 to \$9 per case for Valencias. LEMONS.—An improved demand set in and

prices are firmer at \$6.50 to \$7, sales of 100 boxes being reported at \$6.50. STRAWBERRIES.—Arrivals are plentiful and demand absorbs them at from 9c to 10c per quart. BANANAS .- Notwithstanding the low prices

at which bananas have been sold in this market during the past week, on come the shipments by car-loads. Reds sell at 50c to \$1 and yellows at 75c to \$1.50 per bunch. PINEAPERES.—Stocks are full and sales

have been made at 10c to 20c each, as to size and quality. COCOANUTS. -- Scarce and firm at \$5.50 per

100. CALIFORNIA FRUIT. - Apricota \$2 to \$2.50 per bex and peaches \$3 to \$3.50 per box.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There has been no change in the general un of trade since last writing.

Provisions, -- Roll butter is not coming in so freely as some weeks ago, but the receipts of tub are more generous and the demand has improved. Ralla quote from 11 to 12hc., according to condition and quality; a like range is not far from the mark for tub. Cheese is not quite so steady but purchases by the local trade in small lots do not appear to be restricted So to Shais about the figure. Sales of mess best are limited but there is a fair quantity of mess park changing hands at \$12 50 to \$13. Breakfast bucon and hams are selling weil, 12c is asked for large sized hams and 124c is mentioned as the figure that will shortly be seked by others. Lard is still quoted at 9c to 910, and eggs which are offering freely are readily hought up at 11 to to 12c. Other items under this heading are unchanged.

Weor. - Street offerings of fleece are limited, wing to the low price. Some round lots are reported to have found takers at 171 to 18c. Southdown fleece is still worth from 20 to 21c. There is not a great deal doing in puiled wools and combing, super and extra rule at old rates. At the London, Eug., auction sales, NEW SUMMER MANTLES

At 8. CARSLEY'S New Summer Jackets,
At S. CARSLEY'S.

New Summer Ulsters,
At 3. CARSLEY'S.

New Summer Wraps, At S. CAPSLEY'S. New Summer Shaws,

At 8. CARSLEY'S. New Summer Costume

At S. CARSLEY'S

New Bathing Suits, At S. CARSLEY'S New Summer Tweeds,
At S. OARSLEYS

New Summer Mantle Cloths,
At S. CARSLEYS New Summer Silk Mantles, New Summer Grenadine Mantles, New Summer Cashmers Mantles, At S. CARSLEY'S.

New Jersey Jackets, New Bouclé Jackets,

New Bouclé Jackets, New Tweed Jackets, At S. CARSLEY'S. New Canvas Costumes, New Grenadine Costumes,

New Tweed Costumes,
At S. CARSLEY'S, New Silk Costumes, New Satin Costumes, New Lace Costumes,

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LIVE STOCK.

LECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK. The following were the Enceipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended June 26th :- Cattle, 3,255; sheep, 5,449; calves,

week being heavy. The market for export cattle has been active and shippers bought freely, as a larger amount of freight space ha been available. At the market there were very large offerings, the quality of which was well up to an excellent standard. A lively business was done under a brisk demand from shippers, who alterlied nearly a the cattle offered at steedy prices, large sales being made at \$\frac{12}{2}\$ to \$\frac{12}{2}\$ per lb live weight Buteners' cattle were in good demark as steady at 4c to 41c per lb. The receipted sheep have largely increased, for which there has been a good demand. Prices, haveses, eased off to round lets being taken at the 41c per lo. live weight. Live hoge have bet in good request, but values have cased of sales being made at \$5.40 to \$5.50 per 10 lbs.. Calves sold at from \$2 to \$8 an to que ity.

THE HORSE MARKET.

Business at present considered foir as the number of animals on the market are almo sufficient to cover the demands. For carrisg horses the enquiry is good, and the absen f these suimals is the cause for the sligh depression in the market. Other kinds an plentiful. Mr. Magnire, of St. James street during the past week sold quite a number of herses at prices ranging from \$711 to \$250 ac cording to quality.

BRITISH LLVE STOCK TRADE. The steadiness of the British cattle ma kets a week ago disappeared and the trad has taken a turn for the worse, with actual decline of half a cent per pound. R ceipts from Canada and the United States have been fuir. At Liverpool there were box offerings and trade dragged, although lower prices were submitted to. Prime Canadis steers made 13c, fair to choice 121c, poor medium 1140, and inferior and bulls 843 10c. A Liverpool cable quotes refrigerate beef at 64d for hindquarters and 44d for for querters per lb., while a London cable quots hindquarters 6d lower at 4s 6d, with for

quarters at 31d per 1b, by caroass. COAL AND COKE Insteam coal a moderately fair demands ists for Lower Porce coal, and we quote follows :- Cape Breton cost at \$3 to \$3 10 ship, and at \$3,25 to \$3.50 delivered. steam \$3 25 ex ship, and \$3 50 to \$3.75 d livered. Scotch steam has been placed

\$3,90 to \$4. In hard coal a good many orders have bet received during the week at \$5.50 for stor 85,25 to \$5.40 for chestnut and \$5 for egg net ton delivered

Coke continues to have a good des We quoto \$2 50 per chaldron, \$1.25 per he and 050 per quarter. Crushed coke, \$3 per chaldren.