THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WALSH IN NEW YORK

The Story of His Escape From English Hands in France.

ACCUSING THE CONSUL'S CLERK OF TRYING TO DECOY HIM ABOARD AN ENGLISH STEAMER.

HIS EXPERIENCE WITH A DETECTIVE.

His Faith in the English Democracy, and His Hope for the Future of Ireland.

NEW YORK, April 14 .- Mr. John Walsh, the Irish suspect who had been arrested in France, arrived here yesterday by the "France." Mr. Walsh is a tall man of milltary beating, with iron gray beard and mustache and very intelligent face. He is twice a widower. He was born in 1833, in County Cork, and his business was formerly that of an ironmonger. He went to Manchester in 1866, where he was arrested at the time of was a home ruler, and when the marriage ceremony. Lang League started succeeded in organizing in Eggland 160 tranches. To a Herald reporter he vesterday gave an account of his arrest in Paris in connection with the sidered fatal. Several physicians called to murder trials in Dublin. He had two examinations before a procureur, and after She afterward grew much worse, fell into a nineteen days was liberated. His treatment, he said, was on the whole tolerable, although he had to associate with common criminals. Several rules were relaxed in his favor, such as those relating to the introduction of news. papers.

"How came you to leave England so suddenly, Mr. Walsh?"

Well, the fact of the matter is, having seen in the papers that Carey mentioned my name as one who had gone to Dublin to start the Invincibles,' I determined at once to put myself out of the power of such a lying wretch. I had recourse to the hospitality of kind friends, who assisted in facilitating my escape to France. I would go back to-morrow to England if I thought I would be tried by an impartial jury. But there are too many men hanged in Iroland nowadays, which fact precludes the possibility of my being able to escape from the hands of what is called 'justice, even though I am as guiltless as Glad. stone is of the charge made by Carey."

"Do you think that the men whom Carey swears against will be convicted?'
"Convicted! Why, their conviction is

already a foregone conclusion and the trial that you hear is commenced is only one of those and farces to which the Irish people have become so accustomed."

"What did you do on arriving in France? "When I arrived in Havre I lived for some days in complete solltude and was so heartily sick of lensliness that I had no objection to making the acquaintance of the man who, as turned out afterward, was the converse of a friend-Detective Murphy, of the Liverprol force. He was one of the special men detailed to took after the movement of Irishmen in France Murphy is a man totally devoid of education, but is eminently fitted for the position he occupies. Repulsive in appearance, he has, nevertheless, a certain charm in his conversation and speaks with a rich Limerick brogue. He told me while he was renting a double-bended room in the Albion that he was a devout Catholic, and that he was a canvasser belonging to the publishing house of Blackle & Co. He said, moreover, that he had had a spinal complaint, which, however, was cured some time ago in Knock. He was then staying in Havre for a only too happy to have met a man from the sarue old sod' as himself. In this way he tried to inveigle me into giving my conficomplete failure. ort was s as I had no secrets to communicate."

"Did you ever meet this informer Carey, and is there any ground for the charges he made against you?'

"I have no recollection of ever having

seen the man at all. His charges against me are totally devoid of foundation. I regard Carey as the most unblushing perjarer to be found in the English lists of hired informers." "Is it true that an effort was made to decoy you on board an English steemer after your

"Yes. A clerk of the British Consul and another Euglishman addressed me, saying that a number of letters from friends of mine were in the possession of the captain of the Southampton boat and that they would be delivered to no one but myself in person. I asked if a friend of mine could not got them. He answered, 'No, positively no.' That unless I went on board the steamer the letters would be returned by it, as she was about starting. It

French local authorities were much excited over the disgraceful attempt." "What do you think of the prospects of

was the spider and the fly business. I saw

the trap and declined to walk into it. The

Ireland? "I believe they are hopeful. If Irishmen don't get the right of self-government peaceably, I think they will seek it by

"What, in your opinion, is the best method of obtaining self-government?"

"I think it is the duty of Irishmen to have recourse to every method that will work out Ireland's independence. I believe England will not grant anything to Ireland merely because Ireland asks it. I am therefore a be-

liever in a vigorous policy."

Mr. Walsh believes that the English people entertain very friendly feelings toward the Irlsh. He repudiates the idea of an uprising of the English people against the Irish

in England. "I am convinced," said Mr. Walsh, "after a long residence in England, that we can find very strong support in our fight for Irish nationality in the ranks of the English working classes. I have never found friends more true than I found among these people, and were it not for the Government clique and landed oligarchy togther with the rabid press. the relations between the two countries would be quite friendly. On my arrival in Havre my warmest welcome was from Englishmen, who congratulated me heartily on my escape.

A granger whose name is Bob Shield, Was mowing the grass in his field, By a snake he was bitten, .And he has just written, "8t, Jacoba Oil has the Lite healed."

A I me Chinaman on the Pacific, Of pains and nohes was prolific; He limped all around, Until he had found St. Jacobs Oil, the great specific.

The London Economist says: "It is beyond all doubt that India has enormous capabilities as a wheat-producing country, and the contention of those who have investigated the matter is that she can produce much more cheaply than America."

CHICAGO, April 16.—Immediately after his last election Mayor Harrison called the City. Hall reporters into his room and told them that he proposed to convince the people that the newspapers had traduced him by asserting that he gave free rein to vice. "He proposed to make his present term a moral one. He began work in that direction to-day by ordering the police to close every house of evil repute, and all Italian restaurants and disreputable saloons on State street and Wabash avenue and on Clark street as far south as Polk, which is nearly two miles south of the business centre. The section covered by this order has been the The most dangerous and disreputable portion of the city since the fire.

THE BRIDAL ROBES FOR THE SHROUD. BALTIMORE, April 16 .- On Thursday evening the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in this city, was thronged with society folks to witness the nuptials of Miss Mary Griffith, daughter of the late John A. Griffith, a former leading merchant of this city, and Mr Vivian Neale. The bride is a beautiful young woman of about 21, and for the past two seasons has been a belle in Baltimore society. the Fenian troubies, but was discharged. He The Rev. John A. Maloney performed the

Three years ago, when Miss Griffith was living in Oincinnati, she fell down a flight of stairs, and received injuries which were consee her, and pronounced her case hopeless. comatose state, and, as it was thought, died. The body was prepared for burial and lay for two days in a casket. On the day appointed for the funeral, when the carriages and hearse were at the door, just as the coffin was being closed, it was noticed that the lifelike appearance of the supposed corpse became more pronounced, and there were slight signs of returned vitality. A physician was called, and after an hour or so Miss Griffith returned to consolousness. The solemn gathering was turned into one of joy. The girl recovered, and has since been in better health than ever

MIDNIGHT MEGRANICS.

TWO PROFESSIONAL CHACKESMEN RUN TO EARTH IN BELLEVILLE - THEY CLAIM TO BE CANA-DIANS.

Belleville, April 14.-A most dering burlary was perpetrated at the axe factory on Mill street, at about four o'clock this morning, the safe in the effice of which was blown open. Nothing, however, rewarded the burglars, as the safe contained only the books and a silver watch. After operating somewhat successfull in Baker's carriage factory, they were surprised by a workman at 4 a.m., who was going to his daily labor. Van Norman, which was the man's name, asked who was there, and the result of the inquiry was that two men jumped from the window and ran southward. Van Norman ran after them, and by Messrs J. R. Maxwell & Co, of Philadelseveral others of the workmen, some of whom | phis. They are especially suited for chamwere in the factory and others of whom were arriving from various quarters, joined in the religious communities. Their luminous propursuit. The pursued crossed the upper perty emits a subdued light which produces bridge, ran about a mile along North Front streat and entered a piece of woods to the tor, and presents a pleasing object for the west of the road, half a mile behind the city eyes to rest on before closing in slumber, limits. As their tracks were easily followed while at the same time it excites in one senlimits. As their tracks were easily followed in the snow, they turned toward the city, and after running about two miles further, entered the Holloway street Methodist Church through | ples, and we feet sure that no one who orders a window in the basement, and made their way up to the top of the steeple. The pursuers, whose numbers had been very largely added to, surrounded the church, and after about two hours the police induced them to eurrender. They were taken to the police BISHOP MORAN AND THE PENINSULA station, where they gave their names as short winter holiday, he fold me, and was Frank Johnson and Thomas White. Two hours later they were brought up in the Police Court and remanded for a week. These names are no doubt ficitious, and the fact that a paper with address "O.O. West Randolph street, Chicago," was found on White, leads to the belief that they are professional burglars from that city. Both claim to be Canadians.

SITTING BULL CONVERTED.

THE GREAT SIOUN CHIEF TO EMBEACE THE CATHO LIC FAITE-THEN TO SETTLE DOWN AS A FAR-MER-FOUR HUNDERD OF HIS TRIBE TO FOL-LOW HIS EXAMPLE -THE CEREMONY TO BE HAD ON JUNE 1.

MILWAUKEE, April 14. - This morning Bishop Marty of Datots, who is spending a few days in the city as the guest of Archbishop Heiss, imparted the information to the correspondent of The Sun that he had succeeded in converting the great indian chieftain Sitting Bull to the Catholic falch, and will receive him into the Church the coming summer. The chief, with about 140 of his followers. has been spending the winter at Fort Randall, on the Missouri River, midway between Yankton and Chamberlain, Dakota. On the 15th just he will join his tribe, the Uncapapae, numbering some four thousand, in the Standing Rock reservation. Sitting Bull has announced his intention of teking a farm on the Grand River, where two hundred Indian familles will benceforth turn their attention to agricultural pursuits the present season. There are two Catholic chapels on the reservation, and two more will be erected this summer, one in the vicinity of Sitting Bull's home. Each chapel has a school house, where the Indian youth are educated. The Bishop had no difficulty whatever in imparting religious instructions to Sitting Bull, who never before had an opportunity to receive such teachings. B shop Marty pronounces the chief a thorough Indian, about 50 years of age, and of magnificent physique. He does not speak any other but the Indian language, and the Bishop characterizes the many storts published concerning Sitting Bull's education as mere fables, especially referring to the story to the effect that he had been educated by a Father Smith, and also had attended colloge in Canada. He is very smart and adroit, which is evidenced by his action at the time of the surrender at Fort Buford. He had often declared that he never would surrender his gun, and, in a certain sense, kept his word by handing the weapon to his little son, explaining that he did so to teach whites. He is said to be thus considerate in all things. Bishop Marty who speaks the Indian language finently, says be found it very easy to learn, but exceedingly difficult to express abstract and his commendable example in joining the collowed by nearly all of his tibe. The Bishop thinks from the satisfactory results already achieved in this manner that it completely solves the Indian problem, and is satisfied that the Northern Indians will never all collected at the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on June 1, savage into the Church will occur on Jun teachings. B shop Marty pronounces the chief a thorough Indian, about 50 years of

MAYOR HARRISON'S NEW DEPARTURE and great preparations are being made for the event. Four hundred Indians will follow his example and join at the same time.

TEWKESBURY ALMSPOUSE.

Boston, April 16 .- In the Tewkesbury Almshouse investigation to-day, Mrs. Fops testified that she saw French take an insane woman by the back of the neck and bick her along the yard, the woman screaming loudly. Upon the visit of the committee Captain Marsh spologized for preparations made in half an hour, when, in fact, a week was spent in getting ready. It was the custom to take children, except small babies, from their parents when received, and a woman, for crying for her child, was put into a cell three days, and after that in the insane hospital. A woman was about to be confined, and was kept steadily sewing, and died in labor. It was said that she would have lived had exercise been granted ner. Mrs. Marsh visited the foundling hospital and insane building but once during the witness' stay; she was sure Mrs. Marsh appropriated the clothing of the inmates.

Frank Baker denied that he had ever taken stockings or any property from the almshouse, not even bodies Dr. Sanborn testified that while a student

in the dental college here in 1878, a man with

s covered waggon sold him the body of a female from Tewkesbury for \$14. John McGovern, tanner, said the skin of a negro was brought to his tunnery by W.F. Morrison, who wanted it tanned. The latter said he brought it from Howard, and It came originally from Tewkesbury. Morrison

claimed to be a student. Pieces of the skin

were shown. F. Barker, recalled, said a female patient was put in a cell hardly ventilated. Dr. Lathrop paid her no attention. Capt. March said if Lathrop did not attend the patient to let her die. The woman was finally sent away so crippled that she could not walk straight. Another patient was put in a cell; Marsh said to let her stay there till she would rot. She was not insane. Witness thought one patient noisily insane; Dr. Lathrop said he kept his wife awake, and ordered witness to give him medicine which would quiet him, and if it failed, to choke him till he stopped. A woman was chained to a post all day. Some eighteen or twenty women were crying for clothing; Capt. Marsh said he gusssed they had enough clothing. One woman had to be carried nostairs; Dr. Lathrop helped her along with the toe of his boot. Witness understood the trustees visited the almshouse to get a good dinner and go home. One of them acknowledged such was his duty.

BEAUTIFY YOUR APARTMENTS. it is always pleasant to have the rooms of your dwelling supplied with tasty and pleasing ornaments, and we know of nothing that gives more satisfaction in this respect than the luminous religious articles manufactured bers of Catholic families and for cells in the a scothing effect on the senses of the spectatiments of devotion. We speak from experience. Messes Mexwell have sent us sem. them will regret doing so. The low price at which they are supplied places them within means of almost every one .- The Catholic Mirror, of Baltimore, March, 17th, 1883.

Sydney Freemans Journal.

From the New Zealand Tablet we take the following address itsued by the Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop o Dunedin. N. Z., to the electors of the Peninsula:—

From the New Namina Tablet we take the following address issued by the Right Rev. Dr. Moran. Bishop o Dunedin. N. Z., to the electors of the Peninsula:—

"GENTLEMEN.—There are two candidates before you, whose principles of the most important question that can engage your attention are in direct opposition to those held by a considerable number amongst you. Mr Donnelly (an alleged Catholic) has declared himself an opponent of Mr. Pyke's Bill, having tated in his first speech during his canvass that, had he been in Parliament last year he would have voted against it, and that if returned he will vote against it should it be brought forward during the persent Parliament. Now, Mr Pyke's Bill, hough extremely meagre as to its provisions, proclaimed and embodied the just and equitable principly that men who educate their own children should not be compelled to pay for the free education of well-to-do jeople's children; that Catholics, for example, and all others who build and support schools of their own are entitled to, at least, aid for their schools from the faxes which they pay; and that it is monstrous injustice to compel them to pay for the readucation of other people's children, and refuse them aid from their own moneys for their own and from their own moneys for their own and from their own moneys for their own and will yote, if returned to Parliament. And yet Mr. Donnelly declares he would have voted, and will yote, if returned to Parliament. And yet Mr. Donnelly blushes not to ask the support of Catholics and all others who object to the present unjust and one sided system of education. Mr. Larnach, the other candidate is in favor of introducing Bible reading to his speech is the only change he would be disposed to make. All the other provisions of the present system of education—Catholic and Protestant. And to this old Otago system, under which Catholic children, in districts where there are no Catholic rehools, mould be certain of the support of their respective committees. It is difficult to say which of

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, April 17, 1883 In the local money market call loans on stocks are made at 6½ to 7 per cent., and on commercial paper at 7 to 8 per cent. In sterling there was a moderate business reported, and rates may be quoted unchanged as follows :- Sixty-day bills between banks, 9 3.16 to 91 premium; demand nominal at 93 prem.; counter, 9 5 16 to 9 premium. Cur rency drafts on New York were about } pre-

mium. The stock market at the morning Board was active and generally strong. The demand was a general one and not confined to a few stock as is often the case. Toronto continues to be well supported, as the bank has lost nothing in recent failures. It is expected to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. for the year. If it does not pay a straight fiver for the present half, or 4 per cent. and 2 bonus, there will be trouble in the "bull

camp. Stock Sales .- 5 Montreal (ex.div.) 1982 25 do 1983; 50 (regular) 202; 3 do 2013; 250 Ontario 115; 94 Merchants' 1 251; 30 do 125; 180 Toronto 190; 165 Commerce 1343 10 do 1341; 5 Exchange 150; 50 Telegraph 1211; 25 St. Paul 1671; 25 do 1671; 860 Richelieu 73; 50 do 731; 100 Gas 1682; 50 do 168*; 115 do 168; 25 do 168; 25 Passenger 143; 25 do $143\frac{1}{4}$; 50 do $143\frac{1}{2}$; 100 Northwest 73s; 250 do 74s.

In New York today Manitaba Railway stock sold at 168 and 168½, and fell to 167.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE

MARKETS. The weather has continued fine since our last, and summer scenes close upon us. The ice and snow has disappeared from the streets, but the river is not yet clear here. We may state, however, that the ice is expected to drift out of the harbor during the ensuing week. The usual interviews have been had with shipping merchants and others in-terested in the commerce of the port, and they speak hopefully of the prospects of the year's trade, which they hope will be slightly in excess of last year when our grain exports fell below the usual average. As to remittances from, and trade with the country, they have both improved, but only in a elight ratio. Many general storekeepers appear to be hard up and few are paying in full. With improvement in the condition of the roads we

shall probably have better things to report

Wool, furs, hides, leather, boots and shoes,

fish, liquors and drugs and chemicals are quiet.

Want of space this week forbids us reviewing them. Day Goods .- Quite a number of Western and local buyers have visited the city and have made free purchases, causing a respectable diminution of stocks. This, in conjunction with improved payments, has made a the whole more cheerful impression upon tone of the market, and the general feeling is that the critical point is past and that any changes now will be for the better The warm spring like weather of the last few days has also tended to materially strengthen the situstion, and our merchants feel that they have now comething more tangible to build their hopes upon for a good year's business after all. Most of the buyers have now left for England to select fall goods and latest fashions. A few sorting up orders by letter are being received and a fair seasonable trade is experienced. A slightly improved demand exists for Canadian cottons, and as the weather improves this class of fabrics will, no doubt, come luto more general requi-

sition. IRON AND HARDWARE, - Reported sales of pig iron are about 1,300 tons of Scotch, principally for the West, on the basis of \$22 for No. 1 Cottness, \$21 50 for No. 1 Gartsherrie and Calder, \$19 50 for No. 1 Dalwellington and \$19 for No. 1 Eglinton. Freights from Glasgow to Montreul are still quoted at 12s. Scotch warrants are quoted by cable at 463 10d In Siemens pig there is no change, orders being booked considerably In har iron there has been nhead. more stir, and we hear of several contracts for round lots of about 200 tors having been put through at \$1924 and \$195 for Stuffordsbire and equal brands delivered at Western points. On spot sales have taken place at \$2 for Staffordenire and at \$2 25 for Siemens. Tinplates have ruled dull and prices are easy, I. C. charcoal being quoted at \$5 25, and I. C. coke \$4 40. In Canada plates the only sale we bear of is a lot of 50 boxes Penu at \$3, and prices range from \$3 to 3 15 according to quantity. Ingot tin has been placed at 24c, and ingot copper at 19c for Canadiav. In London the price of tin bas advanced 15s during the week, being now cabled at ± 97 , and copper remains steady at ± 70 10s for best selected. In hoops there have been a few transactions at 21c to 23c. Spelter is unchanged at 43c, lead at 4c, and antimony at 14c. GROCERIES. - A fair enquiry exists for re-

fixed sugar, and granulated holds steady at 8% of or round quantiles from refiners Yellows remain quiet at 6 for to 7 fc as to quality and quantity. In raw, the sale of a lot of new oright Porto Rico has taken place at 7c. The New York market is firm, and the feeling here is steady. Molasses are quiet, and syrups meet with slow sales. In mult the movement is very limited, good brands of Valencia raisins being heli at 71c. Currents are steady at 5% to 6% for Provincials. The tea market continues to drag along in the same dull and unsatisfactory groove, the chief enquiry being for low grade Japans at from 14c to 20c. A large lot of low grade Japans, which has been held on speculation, is now being pressed to sale. Fine teas are steady, but there is no large business doing. Coffee is firm, but no movement of any consequence is reported. Prices are quoted as follows:-Jamaica at 81c for common up to 15c for choice, Ric at 71c to 9c, Java at 17c to 25c, Mocha at 30c to 330. Plantation Coylon continues scarce at 200 to 23c. Spices remain firm and prices are stiffening. Black pepper, 16c to 17c. Rice is firm at \$330 to 350. The first steamer cargo of rough rice has left British India' direct for Montreal. Cassia is firm at 18c, and Cochin ginger at 15c to 16c.

Ons. - Spirits of turpentine is easier, and we reduce our quotations 21c to 5c per gallon to 77½c to 80c. Linseed oil is also dull and easy, although we make no alterations from last week's rates. Fish oils are very dull and values have a drooping ten. dency, the large catch of seals having produced a decidedly weak teeling in seal oil, prices of which are purely nominal. Lard oil is steady. In refined petroleum there is a moderately fair business at about former values. Sales of car lots are reported at 16s. We quotes prices "as follaws :- Spirits turpentine, 77 to 80c; linseed, bolled, per imperial gallon, 65c to 68c, and raw 62c to 64c; olive, \$105 to 110; cod, 60c to 65c; seal, pale, 75c to 77½c; do, refined 85c; do, straw, 60c to 62½c; brown, 55c to 571c; lard, extra, \$1 05 to 1 10; do No. 1, 95c to \$1; palm, per 1b, 9c to 95c; cod liver, \$1 70 to 175; petroleum, refined, 16c; do do in broken lots, 161c to 17c; do do in single

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barrels, 17% to 18c.

Salt.—Until after the opening of navigation the salt trade will remain quist, spot supplies having been well taken up. A few small lots of coarse continue to change hands at 70s to 75s per bag for elevens. Factory filled is quiet and unchanged at \$1 40 to 1 45, and Eureka at \$2 40, \$1 20 and 60c.

Canada short out pork is firmly held at

\$22.50 to \$22.75, below which it is impossible to buy as the stock is small and well under control. Moderate sales of western mess are reported at \$21.50 to \$22, as to size of lct. Lard moves in a jobbing way at 1410 for western and 141c for Canadian. Butter-The offerings of new butter were somewhat larger, but considerable quantities are held back by the bad condition of the roads. Prices ruled firm at about 26c for new, while old stock ranged from 16c to 22c, as to quality. These quotations are occasionally exceeded. Cheese-The absence of supplies leaves the market in a nominal condition. We quote 13c to 15c as to quality. The public cable was unchanged at 71s. Eggs— A moderate demand keeps the market barely steady, and it is difficult to make sales at over 18c per dezen. Ashes-Receipts are very light, and under a brisk enquiry the market for pots has advanced 10c. We quote \$5 to \$5.10. Flour-Reported sales were :-125 bils superior extra at \$4.90; 125 do at \$4 90; 175 brie extra at \$4.75; 125 do at \$4.75; 125 bile strong bakers' at \$5 10; 100 brls fine at \$4 10; and 125 brls middlings at \$3.72]. We quote:—Superior extra, per brl, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Extra Superine, \$4.70 to 4.75; Spring Extra, \$4.65 to 4.75; Superine, \$4.40; Strong Bakera' (Canadian) \$5.15 to 5 25; Strong Bakers' (American) \$6.25 to 675: Fine, \$390 to 4.00; Middlings, \$375 to 3.80; Pollards, \$3.50; Untario bags (medium) \$2.35 to 240; do (spring extra) \$2.25 to 2.30; do (superfice), \$2.15 to 2.20; City bags (delivered) \$3.10. Grain.—For a cargo of No. 2 Canada spring \$1 12 was bid and refused. other grains the market is a complete blank. We quote: Canada red winter wheat, \$1 15 to \$1 16; Canada white, \$1 10 to \$1 12; Canada spring, \$1 11 to \$1 13; peas, 945 to 955 on spot, and 98c to 981c May; oats, 40c to 41c; batley, 55c to 65c; rye, 70c, and corn 70c in hond. At Little Falls yesterday sales were 1,600

boxes factory cheese at 10 to 13 to; one lot 13}5; bulk at 12}c to 1230; 125 boxes parm dairy 10c to 135; 150 packages butter at 20c to 25c

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

At Point St. Charles the offerings were readily taken at 50 % 6c per lb live weight. For really choice butchers, cattle 51c was made. At Messrs. Acer & Kennedy's yards fully 1,000 head of export cattle are held until the nece-sary amount of frieght room can be secured. Shipping sheep are scarce, and are quoted at 50 % cper lb. At Viger market about 2:0 head of butchers' cattle were offered, for which an improved demand existed at steadier rates. A few strictly choice brought 51:2. Good cattle sold at 5c % 5jc; medium to fair at 4c % 4]c, and inferior at 3jc. Calves were in light supply and feror at 3/c. Calves were in light supply and good request at from \$3 @ \$10 each as to quality. Sheep and lambs were not offered. Live hogs continue scarce and have advanced. We quote \$6 @ \$1c per lo. There is great activity in the cattle market in the southwest. The grass is starting well and the cattle are reported in good cradition, in consequence of which prices are high, yearlings ranging from \$12@\$13, and older ones in proportion. The grand gathering of cattle this year is expected to take place in the Cherokee Nation, I.T. whome 200 660 head will probably be shipped to the various northern and ferior at 3/c. probably be shipped to the various northern and eastern cities

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET At the new Point St. Charles Horse Exchange, the business of the week was as follows:—On Tuesday, 30 horses belong ng to P Lane of Lachure, and J. Flanigan, of Montren lows:—On Tuesday, 30 horses belong ng to P. Lane of Lachute, and J. Flanigan, of Montren, changed hands, the lowest price being \$150, while two pairs realized \$1,000. On Wednesday, 12 horses owned by the Exchange were sold at from \$100\%\$195 each. Un Thursday, four were placed at an average price of \$160 each, and on Friday another lot of lour at an average price of \$175 each. To day, one pair of fine French horses brought \$3.5, one grey working horse, \$150 and one brown mare, \$150. Mr. S Cotton, of Rowmanville, has disposed of a car load of fine draught horses at the Exchange, and so thor ughly is he satisfied with Mr. Kimball's method of conducting sales that he proposes bringing down another car at once. At College street market a fair trade has been done. Mr. James Magaire reports the following sales:—Ore brown horse at \$155; one brown horse at \$125. Mr. Maguire offers for sale a very fine pony which has been effers for sale a very fine pony which has been effers for sale a very fine pony which has been effers for sale a very fine pony which has been effers for sale a very fine pony which has been effers for sale a very fine pony which has been effers for sale a very fine pony which has been effers for sale a very fine pony which has been effers for sale a very fine pony which has been effers for sale a very fine pony which has been effers for sale a very fine pony which has been formed to the United States for week ending April 14th, 1883:—April 9-2 horses \$1,000. April 10-1 horses, \$155; 1 stallion, \$300; 1 horses, \$40; 1 mare, \$155; 1 stallion, \$300; 1 horses, \$40; 1 mare, \$155; 1 stallion, \$300; 1 horses, \$40; 1 mare, \$155; 1 stallion, \$300; 1 horses, \$40; 1 horses, \$225. April 13-21 horses, \$3,339. April 14th-20 horses, \$2251; 17 do \$151.50.

"CANADA GAZETTE."

OTTAWA, April 15 .- The Canada Gazette of yesterday contained the following:—
The liabilities and assets of the Montreal City and Distric Savings Bank on 31st March were as tollows:-Liabilities, \$6,472,205.45; assets, \$7,290,474 02. Of the Calese d'Econo mte de Notre Dame de Quebec : liabilities,

\$2 843,619 27; assets, \$3,145,926.03. New post offices were established in the Province of Quebec during last month at Kingscroit, County Stanstead; Stanstead Junction, County Staustead, and Welker's Cutting, Arthabaska.

The Finance Committee has reduced the fees of local auctioneers from \$150 to \$100. The City Council to morrow night will be asked to purchase the exhibition grounds. A gentleman named McKeller offers to advance \$20,000, provided the city makes the purchase. The property is at present in the bands of a loan company.

| The statement of circulation | and | вре | ole |
|------------------------------|-------|------|-----|
| shows the following:- | | - | |
| Fractional notes\$ | 176 | ,183 | 00 |
| Provincial notes | 934 | 228 | 13 |
| Dominion fours | 288 | 064 | 10 |
| Montreal issue | 7,423 | 484 | 50 |
| Toronto issue | 5,248 | 366 | 50 |
| Halifax issue | 1,820 | 634 | 00 |
| St. John issue | 740 | 846 | 25 |
| Vistoria issue | 39 | 963 | 50 |
| | | | |

Total for the month previous, \$15,634,463 73 Excess of specie and guaranteed debentures, \$1,350,846.02; excess of unguaranteed debentures, \$898,672.51; total excess, \$2,249; 518.53.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENTS. Loans decrease \$816,800; specie increase \$2,442,400; legal tenders increase \$1,761,400: deposits increase \$3,168,600; circulation decrease \$35,200; resource increase \$3,411,650.

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