8

BAKING

POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity

(Continued from fifth page.)

News of the Week.

CANADIAN.

dreis on the 14th May at the Orphans'picnic are

Mr. Edwards, a student of Albert college, Belle ille, who wen to England to claim a large

The Governor General's Foot Guards have definitely decided to attend the military de-

Walter Ferrior, grandson of Senator Ferriet, a graduate of McGill college, has been appoint-ed lithologist for the Geoloical Survey.

The Geological Survey staff ar e beginning to

fortune, has established his claim.

monstration at Montreal on the 24th.

warded to the Marine department here.

Ottawa.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE

soon after he got in the ring. Now if I can get as fit as when I fought Jem Smith I don's care how he looks or feels; all I ask is a fair fight and let the best man win."

is a constant present on the second day and a single so a result

SPEINGFIELD, Mass., May 13. James Beebe Smith local editor of the Republican, was shot and killed as three o'clock this morning by his brobher in inw, Royal B. Sturrevans, at the home of his father in law, W. F. Sturrevant, He was mistaken for a burglar.

THE "MAIL" AND THE JEBUITS

Case Taken En Delibere,

In the course of their argument, the learned counsel for plaintiffs in the Jeanit-Masi case on Saturday last expressed their willingness to meet the defendants on the plea of the uncon-stitutionality of the Act incorporating the Jeanits and on the consequent plea that they could not sue in the courts, but maintained that all the other issues raised in the exception to the form should be set saide. Referring to Paul Bari's moth La Margi des Legitter produced Bert's work, La Morale des Jesuites, produzed as an exhibit, Mr. Greenshields called it

A LIBEL ON THE JESUIT OBDER. for which he would, no doubt, be also prose-cuted were he in Montreal. The book was such that its author had condemned it himself before that its author had condemned it himself before his death. Mr. Greenshields farther asserted that since George III. the statute of Queen Elizabeth requiring Catholics to take the oath of supremacy had heen repealed and the Catholics of Quebec were now only obliged to take the oath of allegiance. To the charge made that the Jesuts extended their work be-yond the Province of Quebec, he replied that if they spread the faith beyond the limits of this Province it was an act to their credit and not one which should stand against them. In his reply for the defence, Mr. R. C. Smith expressed his astonishment that his learned con-Ints rower never varies. A marvel of purios, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER OO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

expressed his astonishment that his learned con-trères found no fault with the three first allegations of the plea while they did for subsequent 0268.

THE THERE FIRST ALLEGATIONS

were the most general and least specific of all, and it was only when defendants began to give particulars that plaintiffs commenced to com-A mass meeting of citizens will be held plain. Coming to the fourth and fith allega-at Ottawa shortly on the Jesuit question. Sir John has been asked to give a publi ad Sir John has been asked to give a publi ad civilly dead, the learned counsel held that this was a proposition of law fairly raised and its merits could not be tested upon a motion. Plaintiffs admitted that the first part of allega-Plaintiffs admitted that the first part of allega-tion four in the plea was sufficiently clear, be-cause they were presumed to know the law, but this admission was followed with the astound-ing statement that they were not presumed to know their own rules. Now, who could know their rules better than themselves, and if they had no rule preventing them from exercising any of the functions required of members of an arg regate congregation they could simply join issue in fact, and if they had such a rule they could join issue in law. The sixth allegation leave Ottawa for their various fields of labor during the summer months. Mr. J. B. Tyrell left on Saturday for northern Manitoba. was also partially admitted inasmuch as

THE ACT OF INCORPOBATION

The British Admiralty have just published was repugnant to Imperial statutes, but his chart of the harbor at Quebec. It is by Staff Commander Maxwell. Copies; have been for-Instruct the believed that they did not know whether or not they had such a rule? Were On Sunday morning Mrs. Hopkins left her house at Trenton, Picton, to go for milk. In her absence one of her children attempted to they not, therefore, in a position to answer. Again, plaintiffs found the exception too vague light a fire with kerosene and on her return she found her house in flames. Her youngest child, aged two years, was reasted alive in the buildin allegation ten ; saying that the Society was not provincial within the meaning of the British North America Act. An accident occurred at Archville, nea

An accident occurred at Archville, near Ottawa, on Friday to a lititle year and a half boy of a family named Burke, which terminated fatally yesterday. The little child was out on the road when a mare and suckling colt got loose. The mare knocked the child down, cut-ting the little fellow severely and also inflicting serious internal injuries. Medical assistance was summoned, but the child passed away in convulsions vesterday. THE LEGAL QUESTION raised was quite clear. The distinguishing fea-ture of the Society was an indivisability and solidarity among its members throughout the world. The Act incorporated the Society all over the world, and not merely the members resident in the Province of Quebec. Was the this indivisable socaity existing in every country the face of the globs, a company with a provin-cial object within the meaning of the British North America Act, especially when all the members were unconditionally subject to the General of the order, an ailen residing in Rome. The merits of this question could not be tested on a mere motion.

Despatches have been fiying from Chicago and New York all over Toronto enquiring into the truth of the report of Dr. P. H. Cronin, of Chicago, being seen in Toronto by a former Chi-cago friend named A. Long. Detectives arrived from Chicago, Monday, but have been unable to place Cronin. The fact is that Cronin for most of the hours be remained in Toronto entered at the hours of a Chicagaan who is a AS TO THE VOLUMES PRODUCED in court as exhibits, they were merely filed as atatements of dootrine and princis and defendstayed at the house of a Chicagoan who is a refuges from justice in that city. There was a rumor that Oronin had been captured in New York. Chicago and Philadelphia detectives are ants had a right to use them if they could be connected with the plantiffs. Mr. Smith con oluded by repudating the insinuation that the exception had been raised for popular effect.

BIG GERMAN STRIKE.

Kaiser William to be Mediator.

Nine Thousand Men are Out of Work and

having agreed to receive a deputation from the Weatphalia strikers, three delegates arrived to-day, and will interview the Emperor tomorrow.

THE GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION.

A council of the Prussian ministry was held A council of the Frussian ministry was held to-day to consider the strike among the coal miners. The session was prolonged. Frince Bismarck presided. At the height of the dis-cussion Emperor William appeared and took an active part in the deliberations. It is reported that the council decided to summon to Berlin depote these mathematics and the depatations from the mine owners and the miners that they may submit their disputes to arbitration by the Government. The coal mine owners and the striking miners have appointed committees to confer and arrange a settlement of the dispute.

"HUSSARS AGAINST THE CROWD,

The strikers to day tried to prevent the opening of the Altehase and Sprockhoevel pits. Hussars dispersed the strikers and made many arrests. A man named Hennes, whose brother was killed in the riot at Schleswig, suddenly became insane to day and killed a friend named Bleichert with a hatchet. The colliers at Waldenburg, Silesia, have gone on strike.

MORE ABOUT THE STRIKE.

The strike at Dortmund is spreading. The The strikes at Dortmund is spreading. The strikers are assembling at the pit and parading the streets and menacing the employees at the waterworks, which supply the districts. The pit workers at "Margaretha have expressed a willingness to resume work on condition that they be protected from the strikers. A number of strikers at Catrep attempted to make a riot-ous demonstration, but were charged upon and dispersed by dragoons and lancers. There was random firms between the strikers and military there last night. At Luen the taverns have been closed.

THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS.

LONDON, May 13.-The great colliers' strike LONDON, May 13.—Ine great conners strike in Germany attracts the greatest attention in every European capital, and may prove to be the biggest thing of the year. Here in Eng-land the great 'miners' societies are watching the struggle with the keenest interest and sym-pathy, and there is talk of sending their German berbyran beln in the substantial form of money. brethren help in the substantial form of money. A Berlin correspondent, who has gone into the heart of the disturbed part, telegraphs from Dortmund that the province is in a ferment. Troops have been drafted into towns and villages in have been draited into towas and inlagts the overwhelming numbers, but the temper of the strikers seem ugly, and everywhere the fear is expressed that blood will have to be shed freely before matters resume their normal calm. The local authorities acting on permptory orders from Berlin are making every effort to bring about an understanding between the masters about an understanding Douwen the insterior and men, but so far without any real success. Mass meetings of strikers have been convened in nearly every town, notably at Golsenkirchen, where 15,000 men will assemble. Various sini-ster incidents have combined to aid to the gen-eral uncasiness. At Konigstelle, for instance, bands of young fellows, armed with revolvers and daggars, are roaming about the district, in-sulting and maltreating everyone they meet, and seemingly ready for more serious work, while at Ashrens a Belgian workman was arrested at the railway with a ticket for Gelsen-kirchen and six packages of catridges in his pockets.

SINGLE-TAX AGITATION.

An Explanation of the Movement Inaugurated by Henry George.

We hear much nowadays of the "single-bax spitation. There is a "single tax" league, which has a considerable membership through-out the country ; public meetings in the interest of the "single tax " are held, and several news-papers and many books advocating the " single tax" are published or have been published. What is this "single tax ?"

Murder and Suiolde.

Conflicts with the Military are Frequent. BIRLIN, May 18.—The great strike still spreads. The strike committee of the Dortmund minere have issued a manifeato signed by Bante. Schroeder and Siegel, declaring the strikers will not resume work until all their demands are conceded by the mine owners. The miners in the Essen district have struck. This raises the number of strikers to 90,000. The Emperor having agreed to receive a deputation from the MEMPHIS, Tenn, May 18 -This afternoon at lowed her into the hall and emplied three shots from a buildog revolver into her back and shoulders. He then ran to a room fifty feet away and shot himself through the head. Mrs. Ward's sister attempted to prevent the husband from shooting his wife and was herself shot at. Some say Ward was jealous, while others at-tribute the deed to the fact that his wife re-fused to let him handle the proceeds of an in-morance policy on the life of her father who died recently.

died recently.

A "Self-Made" Man.

The richest man, probably, in the British House of Commons, is Mr. Isaac Holden, mem-ber for the Keighley Division of Yorkshire. He was born at Paisley, and was for some time an ill paid schoolmaster. While teaching his pupils chemistry he discovered the principle on which lucifer matches are made. But out of this great invention Mr. Holden made no money. Later on he becaue a book-keeper and it was in the position of book-keeper that he first began to devote his mind to the study of machinery for the carding of wool, and a machine was invented which revolutionized the machine was invented which revolutionized the whole manufacturing history of Hogind and the world. Possessed of the patent rights in these valuable machines, fortune poured in yon Mr. Holden. He has mills not only in Yorkshire, but also in several parts of France. The average sum he receives every year pro-bably is comething like \$1,000,000. Likemost mil-lionaries, the habits of Mr. Holden are as sim-nle as those of a clerk with thirty shillings a ple as those of a clerk with thirty shillings a week, Throughout his whole life be had never missed a day's exercise, unless, indeed, he was confined to bed. Mr. Holden is two years old-er than Mr. Gladstone, and is qu'te as active.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR -No change of any moment has occurred in the flour trade since our last report, business being of a very quiet character, in the absence of an export demand. There is still some en-quiry from Quebec and the Lower Provinces, but at prices which sellers are not inclined to accede to. Quotations are more or less nominal, and business is confined to the local trade. A number of mills in Ontario have closed, owing to their inability to pay present high prices for wheat. One miller writes to the effect, that the Government has completely ruined his trade, through the "iniquitously high duty on wheat

4 40; Out down Superfine, \$3.50 to 3.85; City Strong Bakers, \$5.75 to 6.00; Strong Bakers, \$5.20 to 5.50; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.30 to 2.50; Superfine bags, \$2 00 to 2.25. OATMEAL. — We quote standard at \$4 to \$4.20, and granulated at \$4 25 to \$4.50. The market is easier. Bags are quoted at \$1.85 to \$2.05 for standard, and \$2 to \$2.16 for granulated. BRAN & C. — Feed keeps low, sales of Western bran in car lots being at \$12,50 to \$13. We quote \$12 50 to \$13.50, with smallar lots selling at higher figures. Shorts are quiet at \$15, and Moullie at \$19 to \$23.

Moullie at \$19 to \$22. WHEAT.—The sale is reported of a car load of No. 1 hard Manitoba at \$1.20, although it is claimed that a lot of 10,000 to 20,000 could be laid down here at \$1 16. Farmers in some sec-tions in Manitoba are offering to deliver No. 1 hard at 80c, and other points at 83c. The ad-vance in the West, however, has had a steadier effective for the former of the second state of

but prices on the other side will have to come week was good ; the sales were 39 horses, at up further yet before a shipping basis is reached, prices ranging from \$100 to \$150.

the Australian colonies, where one colony, South Australia, has by law limited municipal teration to naimproved land values, - Touth's good to prime Canadian hay, and States for good to prime Canadian hay, and states for the states of non-multice have transmissing in Buston: at equal to qualities have transpired in Basson, at equal to \$13 50 here.

ABHES.-Receipts during the week ware 102 bbls. The market is still dull, and prices un-changed, first pois at \$4 to \$4,05, and seconds do as \$3 55 to \$3,60

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES. - The matket is completely demoral-ized owing to the arrival of Western fruit, and prices are as stated by a dealer just what can be got for tham, so there is really no definite quote tions to be given. ORANGES.—At auction sale 10,000 to 12,000

OBANGES.—At anchion sale 10,000 to 12,000 boxes of granges were sold at good prices, which ranged from \$2.25 to \$3.75 per box, the average prices running from \$3 to \$3.-60. Prices are quoted to the trade at \$3 to \$5 as to quality. The demand is very good. LINENES.—At anotion sale about 11,000 boxes sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.75, extra at \$4.50, and a very fancy line of 11 boxes brought \$9.50. ONTORS.—Choice Western yellow variaties 50c to 75c per bbl. Red 25c to 50c per bbl. Spanish onions 50.50 75 per box. POTATORS.—Market dull; car lots 35c per bag, smaller lots 45c to 50c.

smaller lots 45c to 50c. BANANAS.—Supplies are liberal and prices range from 85c to \$1.50 as to size and quality. A car load was sold at \$1 per bunch. STRAWBERATES.—Sales have been made at 27c to SOc per quart.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c .- The market has eased off some what during the week, and it is understood that refined although quoted unchanged by the re-fineries, has been sold at lower prices by out-siders who are taking their profits. Granulated, 8½ to 8½c, and yallows, 7½; to 7½ Molasses is quiet at 44c to 45c for Barbadosa. Profits Frue. These is were little doing in

FISH OILS, Is spirars that the catch of seals has been greatly exaggerated. Seal oil is quoted steady with further business reported in steam refined at 421; to 43c. In cod oil there is

no change, and we quote Newfoundland 39s to 40c, Grapp S8c to 35c and Halfax 46s to 37c. Cod liver oil steady at \$1.10 for Norway and 70c to 75c for Newfoundland.

LEATHER.

The market continues quiet, although some the market continues quies, although some dealers report a listle more business in both sole and black leather. In sole there have been sales of No. S. B. A. at 14½c, No. 2 at 17c and No. 1 at 18½c to 20½c. In black leather there has been more enquiry with some houses for waxed upper, and sales are mentioned at 25½c to 30c at to consider 5% bits are quiet at 13c to 18c set to quality. Splits are quiet at 130 to 18c. Fancy leather meets with fair demand calf selling as 33c to 50c as to quality; A good business is also reported in Imperial kid, glaze and Dongola at prices ranging from 22c to 36a.

WOOL.

There is still a fair enquiry for Cape wool at steady prices. A cargo of Cape has arrived at Boston, sales of which have transpired at 1520 through the "iniquitously night daty of a set of which have transmission of the set of t

HIDES.

There has been no change in the market sind There has been no charge in the market since our last report, the market remaining as dull and demoralized as ever. Dealers still quote green city hides at 50 to 54c for No. 1, whilst tanners are still refusing to pay more than 54c to 55c for No. 1 cured and inspected. Heavy steers are quiet as 7c for No. 1, and 5c for No. 2. Bulls, 5c. Lamb skins, 20c to 30c. Calf-skins have receded to their former level, from which here compt neves to have departed. which they ought never to have departed.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE

laid down here at \$1 16. Farmers in some sections in Manitoba are offering to deliver No. 1 hard at 80c, and other points at 83c. The ad-week ending May 11th were as follows, 274 ; beft over from previous week 19 ; Total for week 293 ; Shipped during week 166 ; Sales for week 293 ; Left for city 44 ; On hand for sale 44. The horse trade at these stables during the but wing to the advance reported in England, week was good ; the sales were S9 horses, at

IN THE YEAR 1604 A. D.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

MAY 15 1889

Those \$1.80 carpes squares selling at S. Caraloy's are the chespest carpets ever so Hearth rugs 24 inches wide and 54 inches long, for 28a at 8, Garaley's.

Bargains in every line of carpets now offering at S. Carsley's.

The greatest bargain of the day is these large bedside rugs, selling for 52c each at S, Oaraley's.

SILK! SILK!

IN THE YEAR 551 A. D.

The secret of making Silk Thread was first made known in Europe by two monks, who brought some silk-worm eggs from China concealed in a hollow cane,

More New Black Gros Grain Silk at special

and shades, only 38c per yard. S. OARSLEY.

IN THE YEAR 1146 A. D.

The manufacture of Silk was fostered in Palermo, by Roger, King of Sicily. The Sicili-ane bred the caterpillars and spun and wave the silk.

Great Bargains now offered in our all department.

Just received a new line of Printed China Silk, in all the modern designs and shades, to be sold at remarkably low prices. S. CARSLEY.

See the special line of Black Gros Grain Silk. ab \$1.05 per yard.

IN THE YEAR 1510 A. D.

The manufacture spread about by this time into Italy, Spain and the South of France.

Two cases of Millinery and Dress Sating to select from in all the modern shades, the make is soft and warranted to wear well, special prices quoted. S. CARSLEY.

See the New Satin at 35c per yard.

IN THE YEAR 1585 A.D.

The manufacture was introduced into England by refugees from the low countries during the Government of the Dake of Parms.

Great bargains in Rich Gros Grain Dress Silk, in all the most desirable shades, can be found

A. S. CARSLEY'S.

Colored Gros Grain Silk, at 72c yd.

IN THE YEAR 1589 A. D.

A frame for weaving Silk Stockings was in-vented by the Rev. William Lee, of Cambridge. This gave a great impulse to the manufacture in Enclosed England.

Lee is said to have caught the idea of his stocking frame while watching his wife's nimble fingers busily occupied with her knitting wires. Lee reaped little profit from his invention. Neglected in England he went to France, and died in great distress at Paris,

Buy your Silk where the bast stock is kept and best value given, and we are sure of your custom. S. OAESLEY.

AMERICAN.

convulsions vesterday.

The Window Glass Worker's association has issued an order that all foreign glass workers hereafter are to be blacklisted.

Despatches have been flying from Obicago

The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the validity of the law excluding Chinese inhorers, known as the Scott Exclusion

Henry Dimuth. aged 7, died at Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday night, it is believed from the effects of a beating he received from a school teacher

A Washington despatch says ex-Secretary Bayard and Miss Mary Willing Olymer of Washington, are engaged. Miss Clymer is the daughter of the late Dr. Clymer, U.S.N. She is wealthy, cultivated and refined,

Farmers of Southern Arkansas are alarmed by the ravages of worms. In many places they have planted cotton three times and each time the plant has been destroyed by the worms. Merchants are apprehensive and business is raralyzed.

A private trial trip of the new Government gunboat Petrel, built by the Columbian Iron works here, was made yesterday and was a success. She attained at times a speed of 17 miles an horr. It is thought she will fulfill the Government's requirements when her machinery is in better working order.

The St. James club, (formerly the Canadian club) gave a banquet in compliment to Erastus Wiman at their club house Thursday evening. Mr. Wiman has declined a third term as preaident of the club. Bir Roderick Cameron is the new president. About forty guests attend-ed. Mr. Wiman and others delivered ad-

"Reduction of the revenue will be the leading question for Congress to deal with at its next session," remarked Representative Cannon of Illinois as he left the White house after a brief interview with the President. Mr. Oannon said he believed the President was seriously con-sidering the advisability of calling Congress together a month or two in advance of the regular time of meeting. There are many import-ant measures to he disposed of, or at least considered, during the coming session.

DANBURY, Conn., May, 9.-Stephen Bates, a

home. OHIOAGO, May 9.—Robert T. Lincoln and party started for London this evening. At the Ohicago club last night 1,000 ladies and gentle-men, club members and invited guests, tender-ed Mr. Lincoln a farewell reception. In his party are Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Jessie Lincoln, Master Abraham Lincoln, George M. Pullman, Robert G. McCormick, assistant constant of hersition and Mrs. McCormick secretary of legation, and Mrs. McCormick.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., May 10.—The Scotch-Irish Ocogress yesterday adopted a plan for the per-manent organization of the Scotch-Irish of America and elected Robert Conner president. BALTIMORE, May 12 .- A friend of Jake Kilrain received a letter yesterday from the pugli-ist. It is dated London, April 29. Among other things he says :- ' I am feeling fairly. weil on July 8 but I saw him look good when best price for it. The N. P. has failed them The agitation for the "angle bar.: or against an agitation for the "angle bar.: or against of the county of Ohateauguay.] [INC I I a -private ownership of land is by no means con Did hops 7c to 10c. The market for pressed hay, has ruled Har. The market for pressed hay has ruled Har. The market for pressed hay has ruled Har. The market for pressed hay have for the second have for

Mr. Trenholme followed. He also argued vigorously to the effect that the allegation was sufficiently particularized. Mr. Doherty, on behalf of the plantiffs, claimed insufficiency of particulars on the alleged rules and regulations of the Jesuits. The case

was taken en délibéré.

The Millers.

The Ontario millers have a grievance against the Ottawa Government. It is not one of yes-terday, either, but is as old as the N.P. tariff itself. The manufacturers in other lines, as is well known, framed the tariff to suit their own particular interests, and now we have it on the authority of Sir John Macdonald that the duties on wheat and four were framed by the miller on wheat and flour were framed by the millers. He is reported as saying, when the subject was brought up in the House by Mr. Mulock the

other day: "The duties were fixed by his colleague, the late Mr. Gibbs, after consultation with the millers, so that in these respects it was the millers' own taxiff. There was a higher duty on the wheat than on the flour, as stated. How that affected the millers one could not ray. The millers were quite satisfied for many years. Perhaps before auother year the discattafaction would wholly disappear. Perhaps under a favoring Providence there would be such a large production in the Northwest of the wheat the millers desired as to make up for the present duties. At any rate the Government had de cided not to ask the House to make any changes at present."

We do not believe it is the fact that the duties. They have been complaining and suf-fering from the very first; many of them have gone into bankruptcy, and many others are likely to follow unless redress comes. The fact that the duty on the wheat recessary to make a barrel of flour, as stated by Mr. Mulock, is 621 cents, while the duty on the flour is only 50 cents, is enough in itself to show that the millers could not have been satisfied with the ar-rangement. Sir John may not be able to see how the millers are affected by it, but we ven-ture to say there is not a miller in the country ture to say there is not a miller in the country who could not demonstrate it to him easily and clearly. Everybody knows that in many locali-ties in Canada, even in a season of comparative plenty, it is cheaper to import wheat grown in the Northwestern States than to buy up wheat grown in various sections of Ontario. But in seasons when we have a shortage of wheat the miller are normalied to import, and whether DANBURT, Conn., May, 9.—Stephen Bates, a wealthy old farmer, who is possessed of an un-governable temper, last evening horse whipped three women who crossed his land and took some wild flowers. The women were employed in a tactory and crossed Bates' land to make a short cut. The factory employees witnessed the outrage, and running to the scene caught Bates and attempted to lynch him. The women fin-ally interceded and Bates was allowed to go same wheat in American mills and shipped into the Canadian markets. This it is that constitutes the millers' grievance, and they have been making strong representations to the Govern ment respecting it every year of the last eight years. They this year brought such pressure to years, iney this year brought such breastre so bear upon the Government that they felt confi-dent of getting redress; but the Maritime sup-porters of the Government were so obdurate that, in spice of the Premier's anosh promises, anothing could be done—except to depend on "a favoring Provideuce." In former years every-body was asked to believe that Sir John himself was the country's Providence, and no donbt some Torics believe he is still. But the spell is broken now, and in the eyes of thousands of his body was asked to believe that Sir John himself was the country's Providence, and no doubt some Tories believe he is still. But the spell is broken now, and in the eyes of thousands of his broken now, and in the eyes of thousands of his former followers he is neither. Providence nor Providence's prophet. The best thing that could happen to the millers of Ganada is to get unrestricted trade with the United States-buy, ing their wheat where the yes are how in yes in the states where the whet the main and in the states buy in the states where the main and states being a state of the states of the states where the united fraces buy involves the abolition of tariffs upon imwell. Tese by some of the papers that John L. in their wheat where they can buy it cheptat ports. The "single tax" men are absolute free-look will. That's cood, he will want to be and selling their flour where they can get the maders. The "single tax" men are absolute free-well on July 8, but I saw hin look rood when best price for the The spitation for the "single tax." or against well on July 8, but I saw hin look rood when best price for the The spitation for the "single tax." or against

It is, in brief, a proposition to abolish all taxation except that upon land, or the value of land. It does not propose that even buildings shall be taxed, but that all the taxation of the Nation, the state and the municipality shall be lain upon the land alone, exactly in the same measure, whether it be built upon or vacant, but in proportion to the value which it posseases from nearness to the centers of population or business.

"The single tax "theory is based upon the doctrine that the land rightfully belongs to all the psople. That the exclusive postession of land by individuals is not right, and that the seperate ownership of land night be merged into a sort of joint stock ownership of the public without injustice, was first suggested, in Eng-land, by the social philosopher, Herbert Spencer. The doctrine received a much fuller statement George, in a book called "Progress and Poversy," first published in 1879. Mr, George is accounted the founder of the single-tax system, and is the head and front of the agitation.

Mr. George and his followers maintain that, under the present system of private ownership of land, the burden of poverty resting upon the mass of mankind grows heavier as the world mass of mankind grows heavier as the world makes material progress; that in spite of the increase in the world's productive power, wages always tend to a minimum which will give but a bare living. They hold that private ownership of land, with the privilege of holding it for speculative purposes and of forcing up rents as population and industry advance, has the effect to put a monopoly of natural opportunities into the hands of the land-owners. The natural opportunities being thus monopolized, laborers are compelled to compete with each other to such an extent as to force wages down to the

As they hold that wages of all classes of laborers depend upon the productive cultivation of the soil, Mr, George and his followers maintain that the true remedy for poverty is to make

the land common property. They do not, however, propose to disturb the occupants of land, so long as the occupants make full use of their land. They propose, on make full use of their fand. They propose, on the contrary to allow the possessors of the soil to continue to kuy and sell and bequeath it. But they do propose to take all the rent by taxation. To do this would make the occupant of the land a tenant paying rent to the State. This proposition, which was first known under

the name of "land nationalization,' has since, by the common consent of its advocates, become known as the "single tax' movement, the efforts of its friends having been directed more specifically to the abolition of all other forms of tax-tation. They hold that the removal of taxation from industries in general would stimulate manufactures and business, at the same time that it destroyed speculation in land, to such an extent that the general prosperity would be im mensely increased and wages greatly raised.

The spitation for the "single tar." or against

or else prices here will have to recede. CONN.-The market is unchanged at about

45c in bond. Press.-Trade quiet, quotations ranging from 72c to 74c, with no export business report-

BUCKWHEAT -- Market dull and prices nominal at about 1c per lb. BABLEY.-Market dull at 50c to 55c for malt-

ng and 40 to 450 for feed. MALT.—Montreal mait 90c to 95c per bushe SEDS.—Market quiet ; timothy seed at \$2.05 to \$2.15 per bushel for Canadian. American \$1.75 to \$1.90 as to quality and quality and quantity. Red clover 3c, larger quantities Sho per lb. Flax seed \$1.50.

PROVISIONS.

POBE, LABD, &c. -Prices of hog products have kept pretty steady during the week, Canada short cut mess pork has sold at \$16.50 during the past few days against \$18 a year ago.

during the past few days against \$18 a year ago. Ohicago short cut clear has changed hands in a jobbing way at \$16. Lard is unchanged. In smoked meats the past week's business has been a quiet one, but prices are about as formerly quoted :-Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$15.50 to \$16; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$15 to \$15.50; Hams, city cured, per lb, \$16 to \$26; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, \$16 to \$26; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, \$16 to \$26; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 112c; Shoulders, per lb, \$26 to \$36; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 55 to \$26; Canadian, States and States a

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. -- Under more liberal receipts the market is easier, with sales of Eastern Town-ships at 21c to 22c, a few fancy packages bring-ing 22c, but 23c is considered a fair outside ing 220, but 230 is considered a fair outside figure for the run of receipts. Sales of fresh Western have transpired at 1840 to 200. Fresh Western rolls have been arriving more freely, with sales at 190 to 200. Most of the American butter brought in has been well cleaned up. New Eastern Townships 200 to 220; Morris-burg, 192 to 220; Brockville, 190 to 210; West-ern, 1840 to 200; Rolls, 180 to 200. CHEESE. — There was considerable competition for the few offerings of April cheese during the past few days, between 3,000 and 4,000 boxes hence picked up in the country at 90 to 920, and

past lew days, between 3,000 and 4,000 solves being picked up in the country at 90 to 940, and will cost about 940 to 942 f. o. b. here. The pastures everywhere are reported in spleudid condition, and we are doubtlessly on the eve of a heavy make. The bulk of the April cheese as divided up abiefly between three firms.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.--Receipts during the past week were 1.574 packages. The market has continued to improve, and prices have advanced by to 10 per-dozen, sales having been made at 130 to 1840 per dozen, a lot of 30 cases being placed at 130. Packers have been active operators, and this has

Packers have been active operators, and this has been a factor in the advance. BEANS.-Supplies large, and we quote \$1 to \$1.50 as to quantity and quality. HONEY.-Prices are nominal at 12c to 14c per lb in comb. Extracted 10c to 12c as to. quality, and imitation honey 8c to 9c. MAPLE STRUP AND SUGAR.-The market is quiet. Syrup has been sold at 42c to 5c per lb. in kegs. and at 50c to 65c in sins. Sugar 64 in kegs, and at 500 to 650 in tine. Sugar 64

in kegs, and as our solution in the since our to 74c. Hors.—The only sale reported to us since our last issue was a lot of 8 bales of fine. British Columbia at 20c. These hops it is said compare favorably, with Washington Tarritory hops. We quote choice Caudian 20c, to 22c as to ouspits, and 15c to 18c for medium to good Old home 7c to 10c.

Received per S. S. Colina 5 very fine Olydes

dale Stallions consigned to James Mitchell of Janesville, Wis. Also received per G. T. Ry 8 horses consigned to John Twaddle, which we will ship per S. S. Colina to Glasgow. We have on hand for sale 44 very fine workers. worms.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for the week ending

May 11th, 1889, were as follows ;--Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calve

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381 87 870 48 38i

•• The export season having fairly opened we

report larger receipts and a brisk trade in gene ral. The markets quote a shade higher prices all around for beef cattle, a few extras going as all around for beef cattle, a few extras going as high as 45c per 1b. Good demands for sheep and lamba, but small receipts. Hogs easy at 54c, nice lots bringing the 2c. We quote the following as being fair values :--Export 45c to 45c; Butchers good 35c to 45c; Butchers Med., Sic to 55c; Butchers Culls 25c to 8c; Sheep 4c to 45; Hogs 55c to 55; Calves \$1.00 to \$5.00 according to quality. according to quality.

CALLING IN GOVERNMENT DE-POSITS.

The calling in of the Government deposits from some of the Toronto banks has created a good deal of comment and no little excitemen in financial circles. This unexpected call had of course to be met, and as money it appears was not very plentiful in Toronto, it osused some of the banks to call in their loans in an unmitigated hurry, and brokers were conpelled at a moment's notice to hushe around in order to get their loans replaced; endeavor being made to obtain the needed funds in Montreal This was how the secret of the Government's calling in their deposits in Toronto leaked out ; and the question has been asked whether it was not an answer to Mr. D. R. Wilkie's onelaught upon the proposed plan of the Government to take over the whole note issues of the country ? -Trade Bulletin.

NEW YORK, May 12 .- Thomas A. Edison has NEW YORK, May 12.—Thomas A. Edison has begun a suit in equity against Ezra Gilliland, of Boston, and a lawyer named Tomlinson, of this city, for the recovery of \$250,000. Mr. Ed-ison employed the defendance to cell his rights in the phonograph, valued at \$1,000,000. It is al-leged that through the representations of the defendants he parted with these rights for \$500,000, and that the defendants sold the bobs and wade \$250,000 rights and made \$250,000.



WANTED. A Wemale Teacher, holding a diploma in French and English, is wanted for teaching in elementary incheshing the mariel of Re. 198

James 1st of England encouraged the cultiva tion of mulberry trees and the breeding of silk

Irish Poplin, special dark new shades, a great reduction. S. CARSLEY.

Remnants of Silks greatly reduced.

IN THE YEAR 1629 A. D.

The Silk-Throwsters, Dyers and Weavers of London were incorporated

A throwster is literally a woman (eter) who throws-that is, twists-the silk yarn. In 1660 this corporation employed 40,000 hands.

New Black Satin de Lyon. New Black Satin Duchesse. New Black Satin Surah. New Black Gros Grain Silk. New Black Glace Silk. New Black Demi Gros Grain Silk.

S. CARSLEY'S

IN THE YEAR 1685 A.D.

On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. of France, thousands of Protestant workmen left that country. Those who took refuge in England established the sitk manuacture at Spitalfields (East London).

Raw Silk at 33c, 50c, 90c and \$1.25 per yard,

S. CARSLEY

A large lot of SUMMER DRESS SILK in Printed China, Surah, Checked, Foulard, Strip-ed and Figured Indiana Silk at

49c Per Yard.

S. CARSLEY.

NOT A MONOPOLY !

NOT A MONOPOLY ! The manufacturers of the Corticelli Sewing Silks and Twist have been the means of giving employment to a large number of people in the Dominion, but have never expressed themselves as intending to monopolize the whole of the sewing silk trade of Ganada. If the public in-sist upon making their Silk the most popular in the Dominion, surely the Corticelli people are not to blame. There is no denying the fact that the Corticelli Silks are selling faster and faster every day throughout the Dominion.

WELL DONE CLAPPERTONS.

Olapperton's Spool Cotton is making very marked inroads on the Spool Cotton trade of Canada; the remark of approval by business men generally is "Well Done Olappertons." Ladies are delighted with Clapperton's Thread Thread.

S. CARSLEY, 1766, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1779, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME SIREE

Chrysostome, in the county of Chatesuquay.