



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

News of the Week.

CANADIAN.

A mass meeting of citizens will be held at Ottawa shortly on the Jeuit question. Sir John has been asked to give a public address on the 14th May at the Orphans' picnic at Ottawa.

Mr. Edwards, a student of Albert College, Belle Isle, who went to France to claim a large fortune, has established his claim.

The Governor-General's Foot Guards have definitely decided to attend the military demonstration at Montreal on the 24th.

Walter Ferrer, grandson of Senator Ferrer, a graduate of McGill college, has been appointed lithologist for the Geological Survey.

The Geological Survey staff are beginning to leave Ottawa for their various fields of labor during the summer months. Mr. J. B. Tyrrell left on Saturday for northern Manitoba.

The British Admiralty has just published a chart of the harbor at Quebec. It is by Staff Commander Maxwell. Copies have been forwarded to the Marine department here.

On Sunday morning Mrs. Hopkins left her house at Trenton, N.J., to go for milk. In her absence one of her children attempted to light a fire with kerosene and on her return she found her house in flames. Her youngest child, aged two years, was roasted alive in the building.

An accident occurred at Archville, near Ottawa, on Friday to a little year and a half boy of a family named Burke, which terminated fatally yesterday. The little child was out on the roof when a gust of wind blew a tin of kerosene down on the child, setting the little fellow severely and also inflicting serious internal injuries. Medical assistance was summoned, but the child passed away in convulsions yesterday.

Despatches have been flying from Chicago and New York all over Toronto enquiring into the truth of the reports of Dr. P. H. Cronin, of Chicago, being seen in Toronto by a former Chicago friend. From Chicago, Monday, but has been unable to place Cronin. The fact is that Cronin stayed at the house of a Chicagoan who is a refugee from justice in that city. There was a rumor that Cronin had been captured in New York. Chicago and Philadelphia detectives are after him.

AMERICAN.

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

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

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 Waring Clymer 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 each time the plant has been destroyed by the worms. Merchants are apprehensive and business is paralyzed.

A private trial trip of the new Government gunboat Petrel, built by the Columbian Iron works here, was made yesterday and was successful. She is to be christened at a public dinner on Monday. 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 Ernestus Wiman at their club house Thursday evening. Mr. Wiman has declined a third term as president of the club. Sir Roderick Cameron is the new president. About forty guests attended. Mr. Wiman and others delivered addresses.

"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. Cannon said he believed the President was seriously considering the advisability of calling Congress together a month or two in advance of the regular time of meeting. There are many important measures to be proposed, or at least considered, during the coming session.

DANBURG, 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 factory 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 knock him. The women finally interceded and Bates was allowed to go home.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Robert T. Lincoln and party started for London this evening. At the Chicago club last night 1,000 ladies and gentlemen, club members and invited guests, tendered Mr. Lincoln a farewell reception. In his party are Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Lincoln, Miss Jessie Lincoln, Master Abraham Lincoln, George M. Fulman, Richard C. McCormick, assistant secretary of the legislature, and Mr. McQuinn.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., May 10.—The Scotch-Irish Congress yesterday adopted a plan for the permanent 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 pugilist. "It is dated London, April 29. Among other things he says: 'I am feeling fairly well. I see by some of the papers that John L. Lockhart... I am very glad to hear that you are well and hope you will soon be out of it by saying he was too sick to fight. He looked well in France, but got the shivers

soon after he got in the ring. Now if I can get as fit as when I fought Jim Smith I don't care how he looks or feels; all I ask is a fair fight and let the best man win.'"

THE "MAIL" AND THE JEUIITS. Case Taken En Delibere.

In the course of their argument, the learned counsel for plaintiffs in the Jeuit Case on Saturday last expressed their willingness to meet the defendants on the plea of the unconstitutionality of the Act incorporating the Jesuits 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 waived. Referring to Paul Best's work, 'Le Morale des Jeuites,' produced as an exhibit, Mr. Greenhalgh called it

A LIEGE ON THE JEUIT ORDER, for which he would, no doubt, be also prosecuted were he in Montreal. The book was such that its author had condemned himself before his death. Mr. Greenhalgh further asserted that since George III. the statute of Queen Elizabeth requiring Catholics to take the oath of supremacy had been repealed and the Catholics of Quebec were obliged to take the oath of allegiance. To the charge made that the Jesuits extended their work beyond the Province of Quebec, he replied that if they spread the faith beyond the limits of this Province it was not to their credit and not one which should stand against them.

THE THREE 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 counter-claim. The fourth and fifth allegations, which set forth that both by law and their own rules and regulations, the Jesuits are 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 allegation four in the plea was sufficient, clear, and plain in fact and in law. The sixth allegation was also partially admitted inasmuch as

The strike at Dortmund is spreading. The strikers are assembling at the pit and parading the streets and menacing the employees at the waterworks, who supply the water to the plant. Some of the strikers have expressed a willingness to support work on condition that they be protected from the strikers. A number of strikers at Cateop attempted to make a riotous demonstration, but were charged upon and dispersed by dragoons and lancers. There was random firing 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 in Germany attracts the greatest attention in every European capital, and may prove to be the biggest thing of the year. Here in England the great miners' societies are watching the struggle with the keenest interest and sympathy, and there is talk of sending their German 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 ferment. Troops have been drafted into towns and villages in 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 return to their normal course. The local authorities acting on peremptory orders from Berlin are making every effort to bring about an understanding between the masters and men, but so far without any real success. Mass meetings of strikers have been convened in nearly every town, notably at Gelsenkirchen, where 10,000 men will assemble. Various winter incidents have been cited to aid the general cause. At Konigsberg, for instance, bands of young fellows, armed with revolvers and daggers, are roaming about the district, insulting and maltreating everyone they meet, and seemingly ready for more serious work, while at Aachen a Belgian workman was arrested at the railway with a ticket for Gelsenkirchen and six packages of cartridges in his pockets.

AS TO THE VOLUNTS PRODUCED

in court as exhibits, they were merely filed as statements of doctrine and opinions and defendants had a right to use them if they could be connected with the plaintiffs. Mr. Smith contended by repudiating the insinuation that the exception had been raised for popular effect. Mr. Treholm followed. He also argued vigorously to the effect that the allegation was sufficiently particularized.

Mr. Duherst, on behalf of the plaintiffs, claimed the production of particulars of the alleged rules and regulations of the Jesuits. The case was taken en delibere.

The Millers.

The Ontario millers have a grievance against the Ottawa Government. It is not one yesterday, 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 flour were framed by the millers. He is reported as saying, when the subject was brought up in the House by Mr. Mallock the other day:

"The duties were fixed by his colleagues, the late Mr. Gibbs, after consultation with the millers, so that in these respects it was the millers' own tariff. There was a higher duty on the wheat than on the flour, as stated. How that affected the millers you could not say. The millers were quite satisfied for many years. Perhaps before another year the dissatisfaction 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 decided not to ask the House to make any changes at present."

I do not believe it is the fact that the millers were ever satisfied with the present duties. They have been complaining and suffering 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 necessary to make a barrel of flour as stated by Mr. Mallock, is 23 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 arrangement. Sir John may not be able to see how the millers are affected by it, but we venture 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 localities in Canada, even in a season of comparative plenty, it is cheaper to import wheat grown in the Northwest States than to buy up wheat grown in various sections of Ontario. But in seasons when we have a shortage of wheat the millers are compelled to import; and whether it is a season of plenty or a season of scarcity the flour made from imported wheat costs 1 1/2 cents per barrel more than flour made from the same wheat in American mills and shipped into the Canadian market. This it is that constitutes the millers' grievance, and they have been making strong representations to the Government respecting it every year of the last eight years. They this year brought such pressure to bear upon the Government that they felt constrained to get the matter into the eyes of the supporters of the Government; were so obstinate that, in spite of the Premier's smooth promises, nothing could be done—except to depend on "a favoring Providence." In former years every body was asked to believe that Sir John himself was the author of the Providence, and no doubt some Tories believe he is still the author of the broken promise 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 Canada is to get unrestricted trade with the United States—buying their wheat where they can buy it cheapest and selling their flour where they can get the best price for it. This N. P. has failed when the Government has proved their good sense now by determining to gain unrestricted reciprocity.

BIG GERMAN STRIKE.

Kaiser William to be Mediator.

Nine Thousand Men are Out of Work and Conflicts with the Military are Frequent.

BERLIN, May 13.—The great strike still spreads. The strike committee of the Dortmund miners have issued a manifesto signed by Bante, Schroeder and Siegel, declaring the strikers will not resume work until all their demands are conceded by the mine owners. This raises the number of strikers to 30,000. The Emperor's Westphalia strikers, three delegates arrived today, and will interview the Emperor tomorrow.

THE GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION.

A council of the Prussian ministry was held today to consider the strike among coal miners. The session was presided over by Prince Bismarck president. At the height of the discussion Emperor William appeared and took an active part in the deliberations. It is reported that the council decided to summon to Berlin deputations 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.

HUSBANDS AGAINST THE OWBD.

The strikers to-day tried to prevent the opening of the Altheim and Spreckhovel pits. Husbands dispersed the strikers and made many arrests. A man named Henke, whose brother was killed in the riot at Solesberg, suddenly became insane to-day and killed a friend named Elsbach with a hatchet. The colliers at Waldenburg, Silesia, have gone on strike.

MORE ABOUT THE STRIKE.

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SINGLE-TAX AGITATION.

An Explanation of the Movement Inaugurated by Henry George.

We hear much nowadays of the "single-tax" agitation. There is a "single-tax" league, which has a considerable membership throughout the country, and its members are all for the "single tax" as held, and several newspapers and many books advocating the "single tax" are published or have been published. What is this "single tax"?

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 laid upon the land alone, exactly in the same manner as the land is built upon or tenants in proportion to the value which it possesses 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 people. That the exclusive possession of land by individuals is not right, and that the separate ownership of land might be merged into a sort of joint-stock ownership of the public with the land, and the revenue from the land to be divided among the people. The doctrine received a much fuller statement in this country at the hands of Mr. Henry George, in a book called "Progress and Poverty," 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 taxation is shifted upon the shoulders of the man who produces the goods, instead of being borne by the man who owns the land. They argue that 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 forcing up rents as the price of monopoly, is the cause of the increasing inequality of the land-owners. The natural opportunities being thus monopolized, laborers are compelled to compete with each other to the lowest possible point.

As they hold that wages of all classes of labor 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 the contrary, to allow the possession of the soil to continue to the tenant and his heirs. But they do propose to take all the rent by taxation. To do this would make the occupants of the land tenants 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 leaders having been directed more specifically to the abolition of all other forms of taxation. 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 immensely increased and wages greatly raised.

They hold that the revenue from the single tax would be so large as to enable the Government to maintain schools and colleges, build and operate railroads and telegraphs, and do many things which it does not now engage in.

Their plan, also, of course, being "a single tax" involves the abolition of tariffs upon imports. The "single-tax" men are absolute free-traders.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

MURKIN, Tenn., May 13.—This afternoon at a boarding-house here, George Ward, aged 26, shot and killed his wife, aged 18, and then killed himself. The couple had been married only four months. They were cousins and ran away to get married, the bride's mother being opposed to the match. On coming home to-day Ward asked his wife for a kiss, she, nothing in an expression of hatred about him, left the room, saying she would kiss him later. He followed her into the hall and emptied three shots 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, who is a saloon keeper, attributes the deed to the fact that his wife refused to let him handle the proceeds of an insurance policy on the life of her father who died recently.

A "Self-Made" Man.

The richest man, probably, in the British House of Commons, is Mr. Isaac Holden, member for the Knapley Division of Yorkshire. He is a very young man, and was not even a schoolboy when he first taught 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 became 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 whole manufacturing history of England and the world. Possessed of the patent rights in these valuable machines, fortunes poured in upon Mr. Holden. He has mills not only in Yorkshire, but also in several parts of France. The average sum he receives every year probably is something like \$1,000,000. Mr. Holden is a simple man of a clerk with thirty shillings a week. Throughout his whole life he had never missed a day's exercise, unless, indeed, he was confined to bed. Mr. Holden is two years older than Mr. Gladstone, and is quite 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 market. There is still some enquiry 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's proposed increase in his tax on wheat, and the "iniquitously high duty on wheat and the low duty on flour."

LEATHER.

The market continues quiet, although some dealers report a little more business in both sole and black leather. In sole there has been sales of No. 3, B. A. at 14 1/2c, No. 2 at 17c and No. 1 at 18 1/2c to 20c. In black leather there has been more enquiry with some houses for waxed upper, and sales are mentioned at 23c to 30c as to quality. Splits are quiet at 13c to 18c. Fancy leather meets with fair demand call selling at 35c to 50c as to quality. A good business is also reported in Imperial tan, gaiters and Donzola at prices ranging from 25c to 35c.

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 15 1/2c to 17c as to quality. Sales of Cape are also reported in New York for Canadian account at 17c net cash. Australian is quoted at 17c to 20c in this market, the sale of a round lot taking place at 16c.

HIDES.

There has been no change 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 55c for No. 1, whilst tanners are still refusing to pay more than 50c to 55c for No. 1 cured and inspected. Heavy steers are quiet at 70c for No. 1, and 60c for No. 2. Bulls, 50c. Lamb skins, 20c to 30c. Calfskins have receded to their former level, from which they ought never to have departed.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for the week ending May 11th were as follows: 274; Left over from previous week 19; Total for week 293; Shipped during week 166; Sales for week 89; Left for city 44; On hand for sale 44. The horse trade at these stables during the week was good; the sales were 89 horses, at prices ranging from \$100 to \$150. Received per S. S. Collins 5 very fine Clydesdale Stallions consigned to James Mitchell, Jewellery, W. T. R. Also received per G. T. Ry 8 horses consigned to John Twaddle, which we will ship per S. S. Collins to Glasgow. We have on hand for sale 44 very fine workers.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for the week ending May 11th, 1889, were as follows:— Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves Receipts..... 1703 48 285 381 Over from last week 326 .. 87 .. Total for week..... 2029 48 370 381 Left on hand..... 6 .. 35 .. Total exp. for week 2891 89 .. do previous week 304 ..

CALLING IN GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

The calling in of the Government deposits from some of the Toronto banks has created a good deal of comment and no little excitement in financial circles. This unexpected call had of course to be met, and as money it appears some of the banks to call in their loans in an unmitigated hurry, and brokers were compelled at a moment's notice to hustle 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 onslaught upon the proposed plan of the Government to take over the whole issue of the country? —Trade Bulletin.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Under more liberal receipts the market is easier, with sales of Eastern Townships at 21c to 22c, a few fancy packages bringing 23c, but 22c is considered a fair outside figure for the run of receipts. Sales of fresh Westerns have transpired at 15c to 20c. Fresh Ontario rolls have been arriving more freely, with sales at 19c to 20c. Most of the American butter brought in has been well cleaned up. New Eastern Townships, 20c to 22c; Morrisburg, 19c to 22c; Brockville, 19c to 21c; Western, 18 1/2c to 20c; Rolla, 18c to 20c. CHEESE.—There was considerable competition for the few offerings of April cheese during the past few days, between 3,000 and 4,000 boxes being picked up in the country at 9c to 9 1/2c, and will cost about 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c here. The pastures everywhere are reported in splendid condition, and we are doubtless on the eve of a heavy make. The bulk of the April cheese as divided up chiefly 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 to 12c to 13 1/2c per dozen, a lot of 30 cases being placed at 13c. 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. for bulk, and 10c to 12c as to quantity, and imitation honey 8c to 9c. MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR.—The market is quiet. Syrup has been sold at 4 1/2c to 5c per lb. in kegs, and at 50c to 60c in bins. Sugar 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c. EGGS.—The only sales reported to us since our last issue was a lot of 80 cases of British Columbia at 12c. There has been no sale in this country. The Washington Territory hope. We quote choice Canadian 20c to 22c as to quantity, and 15c to 18c for medium to good quality. HAY.—The market for pressed hay has ruled fairly active during the week, with a number of

SALES OF No. 1 at \$13.50 to \$14 in car lot, and at \$12.50 to \$13 for No. 2. There is a fair export demand from the New England States for good to prime Canadian hay, and sales of such quality have transpired in Boston, at equal to \$13.00 per ton.

APRIS.—Receipts during the week were 100 bbls. The market is still dull, and prices unchanged, first put at \$4 to \$4.05, and second do at \$3.55 to \$3.60.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The market is completely demoralized owing to the arrival of Western fruit, and prices are as stated by a dealer just what can be got for them, so there is really no definite quotation to be given. ORANGES.—At auction sale 10,000 to 15,000 boxes of oranges were sold at good prices, which averaged from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per box, the range price running from \$3 to \$2.50. Prices are quoted to the trade at \$3 to \$5 as to quality. The demand is very good. LIMEES.—At auction sale about 11,000 boxes sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.70, extra at \$4.50, and a very fancy fine of extra brought \$2.50. POTATOES.—Choice Western yellow varieties 50c to 75c per bbl. Red 25c to 50c per bbl. Spanish onions 50c to 75c per box. POTATOES.—Market dull; car lots 85c per bag, smaller lots 45c to 50c. BANANAS.—Supplies are liberal and prices range from 35c to \$1.50 as to size and quality. A car load was sold at \$1 per bunch. STRAWBERRIES.—Sales have been made at 27c to 30c per quart.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c.—The market has eased off somewhat during the week, and it is understood that refined although quoted unchanged by the refineries, has been sold at lower prices by outsiders who are taking their profits. Granulated, 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c, and yellow, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c. Molasses is quiet at 44c to 45c for Barbadoes and 42c to 43c for Demerara. There is very little doing in salt fish, this being between seasons. Dry Cod is extremely dull, and prices are nominal at \$1 to \$1.25. A lot of 2 cars was shipped back to Halifax last week. Sea trout, \$9.50 to \$10, and British Columbia salmon, \$6.50 in half barrels and \$12.50 to \$13 in barrels.

FISH OILS.—It is apparent that the catch of seal oil has been greatly augmented. Seal oil is quoted steady with further business reported in steam refined at 42c to 43c. In cod oil there is no change, and we quote Newfoundland 39c to 40c, Gaspe 38c to 35c and Halifax 45c to 37c. Cod liver oil steady at \$1.10 for Norway and 70c to 75c for Newfoundland.

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The calling in of the Government deposits from some of the Toronto banks has created a good deal of comment and no little excitement in financial circles. This unexpected call had of course to be met, and as money it appears some of the banks to call in their loans in an unmitigated hurry, and brokers were compelled at a moment's notice to hustle 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 onslaught upon the proposed plan of the Government to take over the whole issue of the country? —Trade Bulletin.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Under more liberal receipts the market is easier, with sales of Eastern Townships at 21c to 22c, a few fancy packages bringing 23c, but 22c is considered a fair outside figure for the run of receipts. Sales of fresh Westerns have transpired at 15c to 20c. Fresh Ontario rolls have been arriving more freely, with sales at 19c to 20c. Most of the American butter brought in has been well cleaned up. New Eastern Townships, 20c to 22c; Morrisburg, 19c to 22c; Brockville, 19c to 21c; Western, 18 1/2c to 20c; Rolla, 18c to 20c. CHEESE.—There was considerable competition for the few offerings of April cheese during the past few days, between 3,000 and 4,000 boxes being picked up in the country at 9c to 9 1/2c, and will cost about 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c here. The pastures everywhere are reported in splendid condition, and we are doubtless on the eve of a heavy make. The bulk of the April cheese as divided up chiefly 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 to 12c to 1