## PADRE AGOSTINO

And The Labour Question.

A Thrilling Discourse on a Burning Topic - The Workingman - His Troubles and Temptations-Where is he to find Consolation.

The Church of San Carlo, in the Corso, Rome, was last year crowded every day during Lent to listen to the distinguished preacher who is justly so popular with the working classes as well as with the intellect of Italy. It was estimated that from eight to ten thousand every day crowded round the pulpit occupied by the eloquent Franciscian. What took place in eloquent Franciscian. What took place in Rone then and in Turn the year previous is only repeated this year in Milan. The Duomo of S. Carlos is taxed to its utmost caracity to find even standing room for the multitudes that . crowd it each day.

At the present crisis, when the labouring classes all over Europe are in a state of aglation and especially so in this great centre of commerce, Liverpool, we think it most appropriate to give a resume of the great address on labour

delivered by Padre Agostino. Brethren, there is in society a class of men who pass quickly through many phases, subject to varied and suddeu changes, being now ven-erated, now despised, now loved, yet anon orated, now described, now loved, yet anon hated—a class who have been regarded by society at one time as a pledge of public safety; at another as a source of danger; now, as a principle of life; again, as an element of dissolution; a class whose needs, aspirations, and tendencies, engross, for the most part, the minds and attention of the politicians, philan thropists, and political economists of the day, all of whom unite in saying that this is the important question for present solution. And herein workingman; he is God's companion in labour; leaning on the spade, man needs only to raise his eyes heavenwards to see him portant question for present solution. And herein workingman; he is God's companion in labour; leaning on the spade, man needs only to raise his eyes heavenwards to see the modifier; God commences, he is the finisher. Yet we see tt above all in the work of Remption. A blight, a curse had fallen on work, as a poor man for thirty years. Thus, before the work man finds, even in our day, some generous hearts to love him, some who exert themselves to raise him to his true who exert themselves to raise him to his true its virtue, its rewards, its happiness. The very dignity. But, unhappily, he is still surrounded by many enemies, one part of whom oppress, while the other flatters him; but Divine contact what glory is there not reflected by many enemies, one part of whom oppress, while the other flatters him; but both unite in making him their victim.

The former are those heartless employers or labour who see in the workingman, not a up for the adoration of the world has been with brother, but only an instrument of produce, a machine of flesh and blood, more or less intelligent certainly, but which they make use of as long as it suits their purpose, and then claim to be free to fling on one side at pleasure. The latter are those who, seeing that they cannot diver the adoration of the world has been with you, espoused your order, made Himself your equal. Do not, then, chafe or lament over your lot. The remembrance of the world has been with you, espoused your order, made Himself your equal. Do not, then, chafe or lament over your lot. The remembrance of the world has been with you, espoused your order, made Himself your equal. Do not, then, chafe or lament over your lot. The remembrance of the world has been with you, espoused your order, made Himself your equal. Do not, then, chafe or lament over your lot. The content of the world has been with you, espoused your order, made Himself your equal. Do not, then, chafe or lament over your lot. The content of the world has been with you, espoused your order, made Himself your equal. Do not, then, chafe or lament over your lot. The world has been with you, espoused your order, made Himself your equal. Do not, then, chafe or lament over your lot. The world has been with you, espoused your order, made Himself your equal. divert his labour to their own advantage, seduce him with the opiate of sociolistic doctrines. They are forever talking to him of Liberty, Fraternity and Equality. They propose to make him sovereign, to a iminister justice in his name, and to manage his exchequer; in short, to captivate him, not as good patriots, by means of good counsels, but as bad sons, to whom the very names of duty and sacrifice are odious. The poor man, finding himself thus despised on the one hand, flattered and deceived on the other, and provoked now to com-plaint and bemoan his condition, now to rage and angry passions, cries aloud from heart-Is there then no one who loves or care for me ? Yes, there is One. Only listen with your wonted courtesy, and you shall hear. It is a subject that requires delicate treatment; but I trust I shall have the courage sole the workingmen? Who will bind up his bleeding wounds? Many come forward in resole the workingmen? Who will bind up his bleeding wounds? Many come forward in response to these questions. First comes the man of culture. Approaching the workingman, he says: "You are sad, because, in order to provide bread for yourselves and your familes, you are obliged to work from morning sill night. But listen to what I have to tell you. The land of our earth is divided into mountains and rivers. Well, it is the same in society. The rich are the "mountains, you are the valleys. Be comforbed, then, for this is your appointed place in the scheme of creation." At these words the poor man looks up at him sadly, then, with the averted eyes of hope cast to the ground, his bears flow afresh, and more bitterly even if obliged to do any labour. The Indians of his tears flow afresh, and more bitterly even than before. Then comes the ecomonist, boubt-less better inspired than than the author of the valley and mountain theory. Let us hear one of them, Thiers "We have made great progress," them, Thiers "We have made great progress,"
he says. "Labor, freed from many impediments,
and illuminated by science, has become at once
more active and more fertile. The prices of
articles of consumption decrease co-ordinately with the increase of the wages of labour, and a perception of the value of economy awakened not tending in the right direction?" No doubt the theory is a beautiful one. But how can it naturally years to realise it, not twenty or thirty years hence in the persons of the next generation, but immediately in his own person. But now there comes forward a philosopher who writes on religion, nature, duty, liberty, and patriotism. "My friend," he says to the work ingman, "you are filled with sadness, and with good cause, for your lot is not a pleasant one. But what would you? To whom will you burn? There is no one able to console you in your trouble. In infancy you were taught to resort to prayer, to God; but this is an error, a folly. God is too far off to hear, and His majesty and state too great to lend an ear to you. Again, even did He hear you, He could not grant your request, since He has made general laws to which He could not make exceptions without subverting the whole order of the universe. It is, therefore, utterly useless to look for help from heaven." "Then," returns his indignant hearer, "you rob me of every, even my last, hope. What must I do? Whence shall I seek aid?" "From us," reply politicians. promoting them. For many a long day you have been assuring my order of this fact. Yet how can we believe you? We know of no change for all your talking, but are ever waiting. In tengning to occupy yourself on our behalf, you have become rich, very rich, while we have remained poor. Thus your very abundance is an insult to our misery."

Then others who shall the same and provided the same and provided pagasism. To day, though the workingman is nominally free, yet he is in reality more truly enslaved than actual slaves, whose slavery was that of the same actual slaves, whose slavery was that of the same actual slaves, whose slavery was that of the same actual slaves, whose slavery was that of the same actual slaves, whose slavery was that of the same actual slaves, whose slavery was that of the same actual slaves, whose slavery was that of the same actual slaves, whose slavery was that of the same actual slaves, whose slavery was that of the same actual slaves, whose slavery was that of the same actual slaves, whose slavery was that of the same actual slaves, whose slavery was the same actual slaves. But, it is now a long time that you have been while we have reliable to poor. Index your valuery."
Then others, who shall be nameless, press their solution of the problem, and thus they address him: "Why go about seeking consolar their solutions of the problem. tion, dignity, fortune. You have already the elements of all these within your own selves—in your strength, your power. Observe the mus-cular vigour of your arms. Why, you have only to move to cause the earth to tremble! You have only to organise your forces to effect the overthrow of your masters, the neurpers of your rights. You have only to precipitate yourselves on the civilized world to reduce it to powder."
But the workman, if he have good sense, replies: "Right, not force, makes law. Not force, but love, gains the mastery over others. Man's ideal is not that of the brute creation. Leave me, therefore, for this is not greatness which I seek." Thus his cry is still the same— Where shall I find consolation? How lighten the burd n of my lot? If there he such succour let it show itself, and it is no other than religion. It is religion alone that can succour and console the working classes, for religion alone unfolds to them as well their own true dignity as that of labour. And, first, it shows the dignity of labour, of labour itself, the source of true consolation. It shows him that no class of accieny has such striking features of resemblance to God. We see God at work in creation. His first act, when He created the angels, was work. He worked when



# IS PURE,

THE ONLY GENUINE, Oreator. No, the laborer is now an accursed thing, not the only worker. God is the primary man but the secondary worker. In laying the foundations of the world. God left, so to speak. His work unfinished. Not that He did not weigh, number, and measure everything after His own inscrutable plan; but, having created His aggregate of beings, with their properties and laws, He yet left the completition of the work to man himself. Everywhere we find germs of life. But labour is necessary to make them fructify. Everywhere thers is stone and metal; but God leaves it to the hand of labour to extract and collect them. Everywhere around us are various forces. But He wills that the on the material touched by the workman's hand! See, O workingman, the same God who is held the centuries, and sheds around you a divine halo. But there is more. Our Divine Lord, after thirty years of toil, became a laborer among souls, and worked out at infinite pains and suffering, our redemption. But the appli-cation of this work to man's needs, as that of creation, He did not will to be completed in His own work, but chose twelve associates, who, in the persons of themselves and their successors, should apply the Precious Blood of redemption. But from whom did He choose the twelve? From among the rich or the learned ones of the world? No: He choses them from among the poor—the working people—on the shores of Gannesaret.

And these simple working men have conquered and regenerated the world, a task which philosophy had essayed and failed in. What the tearned ones failed to accomplish was done by two workingmen, Peter, the fisherman of Galiles, and Paul, the weaver of Tarsus. They subdued the world, edifice of Christianity. The kingdom of Jesus Christ was a carpenter's shop, His sceptre and instrument of labour. Jesus Christ was a workingman. But we must not f obliged to do any labour. The Indians of America will do no work themselves, but relegate it to their women, whom they treat as slaves. What, in fact, is the religious idea of labour demned to death, not temporal only, but eter nal. But work is not only a means of expiation; it is something more. Christianity reveals it to us as also a sacrifice. Thus the Ohristian workman says to Jesus: "It was Thy sufferings and fatigue, Thy faintness and family, grant me the power to help and comfort others." Work does, and must do, one of two things; either it raises or exalts us, or it lowers and degrades us. The flower of your youth, the and degrades us. The hower of your youth, the best of your blood, your strength, the very vitals of your city and country you devote to work. And what return will this labour yield you? Will its schools be schools of mortality or immorality? Will they yield up their youth the thews and sinews of the country, chaste and disciplined, or perverted by error and vice? God forbid that I should wish to hurl from this pulpit an anathema against modern industry! But when there is question of the welfare of the workingman, the poor sons of the people, must I not point out to them the rocks on which they would dash themselves and make shipwreck of their existence. Well, the evil is not in labour, nor in the organization of labour; but it is in the fact that labour has been paganized. Jesus Christ has now been banished from work, and consequently no longer gives it was that of the body only, whereas these men are mentally enslaved by their subservience to the opinions of others, their abject cringing to human respect, which dominates their lives. Ah, my brethren, let the lot of the thrice un-Ah, my brethren, let the lot of the thrice un-happy workman touch us and move us to com-passion. Yes, we must go to him, approach him with both love and respect. If we hold out our hand to him and greet him with a pleasant smile, we may yet save him. Brethren, there is a fact which is becoming deily more evident and that is the efficacy of daily more evident, and that is the efficacy of Obristianity in the hearts of both rich and poor in drawing them together and cementing their in urawing enem together and cementing their union. I can fearlessly assert that, with few exceptions, the Christian, the sincere Christian, really loves the workman, and rejoices to render him both material and moral relief. The

materialist, on the contrary, is too often prodi-gal in his own expenses, yet seldom devoted to the working classes or willing to aid them. Not

only have I, but you yourselves have seen him speak much and employ no little time anent

labour and the working classes. But why so much noise in their favour? Would you know

the real reason? It was to gain a more elevated

post, or suffrages which, if not won by deeds, he

is determined shall be procured, at least by words and friendly appearances. You will al-ways find that the first authors of rebellion be-

come the mere tools or steppingstones of others who step in at the right moment to gather the fruit of others, labour to read the corn which

your minds. Believe, and remember always, that these specious theories are very chimeras, fables invented by those who would obtain you services to day, but will indubitably forget you on the morrow. Lastly there is another condition attached to true progress, and that dition attached to true progress, and that is virtue. We must forget our duties neither to God nor to our neighbor. When he departs from God, and no longer looks on Him as his end, then man goes backwards, not forwards, and instead of progress you have a retrogade movement. Commonsence, justice, and virtue, then, these are the necessary conditions of true progress. You may, if you observe them, be poor, but you will be honest. You may be poor, but not unhappy; and in the hour of death you will be able, with peace and confidence to call your family around you TINITIAL UUUDA.

the hour of death your will be able, with peace and confidence to call your family around you and make your last will, leaving them a splendid bequeet. Yeu will not, like the rich, have gold, spleudid mansions, and large estates to leave behind you. But you will leave in their minds that which is far more precious. To your daughter, who has no other dowry, you will leave modesty, and that lovely flower, the lifty of holy purity, itself of infinitely greater price than all the wealth of the Indies and of the world, and the most sublime of all virtues. To your sons you will leave the love virtues. To your sons you will leave the love of honest labor, that true patrimony and proud indopendence which neither seeks nor desires wate the spirit of work, be united, be religious.
Work will give you a proud independence;
union will be your strength; and religion will
be your consolation, comfort, and dignity. union, religion. This should be the motto of every workingman.

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CERTIFICATE.

I deem it my duty to present the present Certificate in order that the public may become aware of the marvelous cure effected on me by the Herb Medicine of Madame Desmarais and Lacroix. I suffered from Asthma, Bronchitis and Ansemis. A constant smothering prevent ed me from sleeping, in fact I was in consumption, and I was constantly getting worse and worse. Civen up by three physicians in my parish I came to the General Hospital and from there went to the Hotel Dieu, where I was also given up as a consumptive. I then consulted Madame Desmarais-Lacroix, and after three weeks regular use of their medicine I could feel myself getting better, and at the end of seven weeks I was perfectly cured. This occurred a year ago. The cure was complete, and I have never felt better in my life.

HERMENEGILDE LAUBENDEAU.

Montreal, 20th Nov., 1883.
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Successor to MDME. DESMARAIS,
1263 Mignonne St, cor. St. Elizabeth.

The old wooden house, typical of the Indian, in imitation of whom we treat.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode-

All are requested to peruse our Certificate before consulting us in order to be the better satisfied. Beware of imitators.

We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula. created one angels, was work. He worked when the laid the foundations of the earth, when He made the sun when He stretched out the firmament, when He created man out of dust. He created and fashioned the world, and man must entitivate it, and the very earth over which He bends in daily toil bears traces of its Divine and religion from your hearts and from the gather the g

### "PERSIAN LOTION"



For whitening the complexion, imparting or preserving its rosey hac, or removing freekles, the mask and other spots on the skin, and for removing pimples and all other cruptions.

other eruptions.

The PERSIAN LOTION is a fond fide preparation, unique of its kind. It is a true specific for the skin. Is not a white powder suspended in water, or perfume. The PERSIAN LOTION, on the contrary is a medicinal preparation, transparent and limpid like water.

When the skin is buint by the sun, the PERSIAN LOTION promptly restores its freshness, and rosey hue, by adding a teaspoonful every morning to the water used for the toilet. The PERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respectable liring stores in the Dominion, at 50 cents per bettle. Beware of imitations.

S. LACHANCE, proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal

#### COMMERCIAL. MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR GRAIN, &c

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 4,023 bbls, against 7,711 bbls the week previous. The additional duty of 25c per bbl. has not affected prices here in the least, beyond the fact that Manitoba men are asking 15c to 20c per bul, but are not getting it. Outario millers are also asking an advance of 10c, but there is no change in the market, although they claim they are getting the advance from buyers in the Maritime Provinces, who are beginning to order more freely. Since the extra duty was announced farmers in Ontario have put up their prices 2c to 3c per bushel, so that if this thing continues millers will be no better off for the duty on flour. We repeat last week's quotations:—

on nour. We repeat last week's quotations:—
Patent winter, \$4.75 to \$5.20; Patent spring.
\$4.90 to \$5.20; Straight roller, \$4.30 to \$4.50;
Extra, \$4.00 to \$4.20; Superfine, \$3.50 to \$3.80;
Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.25; City Strong Bakers, \$4.85
to \$4.90; Strong Bakers, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Ontario bags—uperfine, \$1.65 to \$2.00; Ontario bags—fine, \$1.40 to \$1.60.
WHEAT.—Receipts during the week were 6.745

WHAT.—Receipts during the week were 6,745 bush, against 450 bush, for the week previous. Manitoba hard wheat is quoted to \$1.08 for No. 1 and \$1.06, for No 2. Advices from Ontario state that farmers have advanced the price of wheat 2c to 3c per bushel, and in a number of instances millers have paid it. The

Chicago market closed to-day at 795c May, which is a drop ic on the week.

OATMEAL, &c.—Receipts during the week were 225 barrels. A moderate business is reported at easier prices. We quote: Standard in bags at \$1.70 to \$1.80 and granulated at \$1.75 to \$1.50 and \$1. to \$1.90. In bbls granulated \$3.75 to \$4 and ordinary standard at \$3.50 to \$3.75 Rolled oats \$3.70 to \$4.00 per bbl, and \$1.80 to \$1.95 in bags. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.30 per bbl, and pot barley at \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas, \$3.70 to \$3.90.

MILL FEED. -There is a great scarcity in bran and sales have transpired at \$16.50 to \$17, although at the moment it would cost \$17 to lay it down here, one car load being sold at \$17. Short are quoted at \$17 to \$19, and moullie, \$20 to \$21 per ton, lower qualities selling at \$15 to

Pras.-Receipts during the week were 17,534 bush, against 21,333 bush the week previous. The market remains very dull and prices are more or less nominal at 67c to 68c in store, and uotations for May range from 700 to 7210

afloat.

CORN—Receipts during the week were 5,450
bushels against 33,500 bushels for the week
previous. The sales of 5,000 bushels of No. 2 Chicago mixed is reported at 40c in bond, and we quote 45c to 48c duty paid as to quality. OATS.—Receipts during the week were 12,265 bushels, against 13,155 bushels the week previous. The market is about steady, with sales of car lots at 31c to 32c, per 32 lbs. for Ontario and 30c for Lower Canada.

BARLEY.—The market is firm, notwithstand-

ing the advance in the American tariff to 30c per bush. Advices from Toronto quote a stronger feeling under an improved enquiry. Here prices are quoted firmer at 50c to 52c for good malting qualities, and at 40c far feed.

Ryz —Market nominal at 53c to 54c.

BUCKWHEAT—We quete 360 to 40c. Car loads are quoted at points west at 30 to 33c. MALT.—Market quiet, Ontario malt at 65c to 70c per bushel delivered here in small lots. SEEDS.—Canadian timothy \$2 to \$2.10, and American at \$1.50 to \$1.75 as to quality. Red

#### PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Receipts of pork during the week were 80 bbls, against 500 bbls for the week previous. In Canada cut pork, sales have been made at \$15.30, and some holders refuse to sell under \$16. The higher prices have been brought about by the advance in the duty. The same thing has occurred in lard, Western being now quoted at 82c to 93c in pails. We revise our list as follows, which shows an advance of \$1.50 per bbl. in pork, and 2c to 1c per Canada short out clear, per bbl. \$15.50 to

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$15.50 to \$16.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$15.00 to \$15.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$15.00 to \$15.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, \$14.50 to \$15.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, \$16. to \$19.5; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, \$2.00 to \$19.0; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, \$2.00 to \$2.00 to \$1.00 to \$11.00 to \$11.00; Shoulders \$2.00 to \$1.00 to

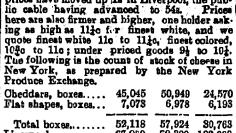
#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. - Receipts during the past week were 1,158 pkgs, against 1,899 pkgs for the week previous. New butter is coming in more freely from the Eastern Townships, and sales are being made at 18c to 19c, a few single tubs of really choice bringing 20c, Owing to the fact that grocers hold liberal stocks of old, the demand for new is only moderate, for of course the grocers will endayor to mark off their the grocers will endeavor to work off their stocks on hand before buying freely of the new article. We know of one grocer who has 75 pkgs. of good old stock, and consequently he is not buying new to any extent. Regarding the market for old butter there is not much improvement, as holders are forcing sales in all directions. The sale of a lot of 200 tubs of Western was made for shipment to Newfoundland on private terms, and another round lot was put through an p. t., but it is known that the purchaser resold it, cost and freight delivered at St. John's Nfld., at 11c. New Butter, 18c to 20c; We quote: Creamery, fall, 20cto 23c; do summer, 14c to 16c; Eastern Townships, fall, 16c to 19; do summer, 10c to 14c; Morrisburg, fall, 16c to 18c; do summer, 10c to 14c; Brockville, fall, 16c to 18c; do summer, 10c to 18c; Western, 10c to 14c; Brockville, fall, 16c to 18c; Resfrance, 10c to 18c; Western, 10c to 14c; Besfrance, 10c to 18c; Western, 10c to 14c; Besfrance, 10c to 18c; Western, 10c to 18c; Resfrance, 10c to 18c; Western, 10c to 18c; Resfrance, to 14c; Brockville, fall, 16c to 18c; do summer, 10c to 13c; Western, 10c to 14c; Renfrew, 9c to 13c; Western, 10c to 14c; Renfrew, 9c to 13c; Inferior, 8c to 9c.

Cheese.—The season is fast drawing to a close on a decidedly healthier and 6-man for the season and season a

close on a decidedly healthier and firmer market.
The principal event of the week was the sale of 10,000 boxes of Allen Grove on pt., but believed to be 10% for colored and 10% for white.
Since this sale was made, however, the market 4.00 to \$10.00.

# has assumed a decidedly atronger tone, and prices have moved up its in Liverpool, the public cable having advanced to 54s. Prices (--



Liverpool...... 67,000 79,300 102,000 COUNTRY PRODUCE. Eggs.—Receipts during the past week were 1,657 packages, against 1808 packages for the week previous. The market is easier and 11c to 2c lower on the week, sales being reported of

to 20 lower on the week, sales being reported of Canadian at 12c per dozen, two lots of 18 and 25 cases being placed at that figure. A few single cases have sold at 13c. Advices from the West state that prices will be reduced to 8c next week. Montreal will henceforth be the principal centre for Canadian eggs now that the American Covernment have decided to

place a duty of 5c per Juzen on all imports.

BEANS—Market quiet under slow enquiry.

Sales in a jobbing way have been made at
\$1.45 to \$1.55 for good qualities, and round lots
are still quoted at \$1.40.

HONEY.—Less demand for this article on ac-

count of free srrivals of maple syrup. Market very quiet and prices tending downward, though nominally unchanged as follows: Extracted, 9c to 10 c as to quality. Comb honey 15c to 16c for white clover in 1 ib sections. Buckwheat honey in comb 12c to 14c, in 1b sections.

BEESWAX.—Market steady at 25c to 25c per lb.
MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—The receipts of both sugar and syrup are large and show a considerable increase during the past few days In sugar sales are reported of 3,000 lbs. at 7,50 to 8c, a few very fancy small bricks bringing 81c in small packages. In syrup there have been a number of good sized transactions in tins at 65c to 75c per can, wine measure, and at 85c to 90c per can, imperial measure. Sales in wood

have been made at 6c per lb.

Hors—Sales of Canadian hops have been made recently at from 13c to 17c as to quality. A sale of old in reported at 41c, 1885 crop.

HAY.—The market for presed hay is quiet and steady, good timethy is quound from \$8 to \$8.50 on track; ordinary qualities are selling from \$6 to \$7, and fancy \$10 to \$10.50. The American duty does not appear to have affected prices.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES, &c.—The season's \* xport trade may now be regarded as about closed. The total demand is small and falling off as other fruit is now coming in to take their place. Prices, however, remain firm and quotations are about as last week. Russet and Northern Spies are bringing from \$4 to \$5. Poor (and wasty fruit from \$1 to \$2.

DRIED APPLES .- Market quiet at 50 to 6c per Ib. Old off-red at 4c, with 32c bid.

EVAPOBATED APPLES—In fair demand at

90 to 120 as to quantity and quality.
ORANGES.—The market is firm and prices are higher, sales of Valencias in cases baving transpired at \$5.50, Messina, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per 300 to the box. Bitter oranges, \$5 per box, and Flori da. \$4 to \$4.25

LEMONS-Market firmer in sympathy with the advance in the United States. Fancy are quoted at \$4 and other qualities at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per box. BANANAS-Receipts are heavy and prices

are lower, sales being reported at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bunch, and 75c to \$1.25 for California Pears-Rising market.\$4,50 to \$5 per box.

DATES-5c to 6c per lb. Figs.—Market quiet. In 1 lb boxes 9c, in 10 to 20 lb boxes 11c to 12c, and in bags 5c to 6c per lb.

COCCANUTS—The market is very strong, prices having advanced from \$4.50 per 100 to \$6.00
VEGETABLES.—New cabbages are arriving from the Scuth and selling as \$6 per crate, as-

POTATOES.—Receipts increasing, particularly from the west. Prices still receding, car lots being quoted at 62½c, jobbing lots at 70c.
TOMATOES.—Fair enquiry at \$1.00 per box of 14 lbs.

paragus at 65c per bunch, and radiahes 10c per

ONIONS.-Market firm. Bermudas and Spanish in crates at \$5. Canadian, in barrels

FISH AND OILS.

FISH.—Herrings-The close of the Lenten season has made local markets lifeless. There s no local demand and holders are shipping stocks of Labrador and Cape Breton herrings to Chicago. Green cod, no local demand, but little stock left in dealers hands. Dry cod, some demand, but stocks are scarce at about \$4 per qtl. Other quotations nominally unchanged.

SMOKED FISH.—Yarmouth bloaters \$1.25 per box; ordinary kinds, 90c to \$1. Pure boneless fish in 25 to 45 lb boxes at 3½ to 4c per lb. Finnan haddies 6½c to 7c per lb. Boneless cod

51c to 61c.
Oils.—There is a slightly better feeling in this market and more enquiry, though the resulting business has not been large. We hear of sales of 200 bbls of Halifax cod oil at prices from 31c to 32c, and it is believed that slight concessions from present prices would lead to more extended business. Prices in cod liver oil clover 7 to 720 perilb. Alsike 10cts 12c per lb, blue grass \$1 to \$1.50 as to quality, and red top 50c to 75c.

Have a drooping tendency owing to a large catch in Norway, and best brands of Norway can be secured at a cost of 75c duty paid. We quote: secured at a cost of 75c duty paid. We quote: Newfoundland cod oil 34c to 36c, Halifax 31c to 32½c, Gaspé 33c. Steam refined seal, market firm, in one hand, 52c to 55c; pale seal oil stead 43c to 45c; straw seal 40c to 42c.

> MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending April 5th, 1890, were 450; left over from previous week 43; total for week 493; shipped during week 163; left for city 169; sales for week 80; on hand for sale 76.
>
> Little change in the borse trade since our last report. Trade at these stables for the past

> week has been fair, with large number of sales but small prices. Receipts continue large, and

March 29th, 1890, were as follows:

Oathle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves,

522 563 484 346

Over from last week. 92

Total for week..... 614 563 Left on hand..... 6
We have had a fair supply of cattle at these

we have had a fair supply of cathle at these yards for the week, that received at the earlier part including stock of extra fine quality for the Easter trade. Williams & Hall, of Bowmanville; Hugh Kelly, Toronto; J. Elifott, Kingston; Stone & Smith, Whitby; E. Snell, Patt; J. Eakins, Port Hope; T. O. Robson, St. Mary's; R. Winter, Seaforth; E. J. Wheeler, Port Perry; J. Foster, Bowmanville, and one or two others having cattle particulary noticeable for weight and expenses a heifer noticeable for weight and appearance, a heifer owned by S. Price weighing 1780, and another of H. Kelly's 1600 lbs., attracting considerable attention.

The supply was not too large (as last Easter) and with a good demand, quick sales were
effected as good prices, drovers returning home well satisfied (which, by the way, is saying considerable). Prices for good castle ranged from 43c to 53c, though some extra fine beeves sold higher. These prices soned down considerably towards end of week, the market being wel supplied.

Sheep and lambs readily taken at 410 to 510

#### CARSLEY'S COLUMN

A CARSLEY'S Dressmaking has so increased this, eason as to require three first class sutters, each in ving separate cutting rooms and separate sets of orkers. Thus this branch of the busi-ness appe. vrs to have trebled.

S. CABEL 'I is now showing a new line of English Colo. 'ed Shirtings in all the latest patterns; choo 'e quality, made specially for Gent's Spring are.' Summer Shirts.

NEW ULSTERS.

NEW ULSTERS NEW ULSTERS NEW ULSTERS NEW ULSTERS NEW ULSTERS NE W ULSTERS NEW UISTERS

Ladies who intend linying long Paletons should come direct to us and examine the new S. CARSLEY.

NEW WATERPROOF POLMANS.

## NEW WRAPS.

NEW PARIS WRAPS NEW PARIS WRAPS NEW PARIS WRAPS NEW PARIS WRAPS

Choice goods. New Paris Wraps just put to stock with Braid and Cord Trimmings, beautifully lined with Surah Silk; also Trimmed with Elegant Ornaments. S. CARSLEY.

NEW PROMENADE SCARFS.

NEW MANTLES. NEW PARIS MANTLES NEW PARIS MANTLES NEW PARIS MANTLES NEW PARIS MANTLES

Just marked off several lines of New Paris Mantles with applique Trimming in all the newest designs.

NEW TWEED JACKETS FROM \$1.70

NEW WRAPS NEW BRAIDED WRAPS NEW BRAIDED WRAPS NEW BRAIDED WRAPS

NEW BRAIEED WRAPS New Braided Wraps in five different patterns and colors, all sizes, fined and unlived, in all the newest designs ; lowest prices.

S. CARSLEY,

SUMMER SHAWLS JUST RECEIVED.

NEW CARPETS!

BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.
BRUSSELS CARPETS.

Fu'l stock of Brussels Carpets in new designs and colorings.

5 FRAME BRUSSELS. A choice assortment of 5 frame Brussels, some ery handsome art shades

BORDERS TO MATCH. Light Ground Carpets will be very much in demand this season in Eastern Designs.

S. CARSLEY. NEW CARPETS!

TAPESTRY. TAPESTRY CARPETS 500 pieces of New Tapestry in every quality

and shade. CHEAPER THAN EVER. One range marked 34c One range marked 47c One range marked 57c
THESE 3 LINES

are exceptionally good value and the selection of colors large. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS A new make of Tapestry Brussels in very

choice colors. Borders to match. S. CARSLEY.

NEW CARPETS WOOL CARPETS 160 pieces of Wool Carpets just passed into

WOOL CARPETS The following prices have sold rapidly: 40c, 46c, 47c, 49c, 15c, 58c and 62c, Double Extra 98c. All very fine colors and patterns.

S. CARSLEY'S.

CARPETS Brussels, Wilton, Velvet and Tapestry Carpets just put to stock. NEW GOODS

A special shipment of New Carpets just re-WOOL CARPETS.

160 pieces of New Wool Carpets; handsoms S. CARSLEY.

CARPETS, RUGS, SQUARES. Kensington Carpets, Royal Art Squares, Rugs, Smyrna Rugs, Mats, Sofa Rugs, Door

SPECIAL ATTENTION s given to special orders for Mats and Russ. Cocoa Mats, made to order, in any size. Letters or Names inserted in fast color wool. 6 CASES OF

Smyrna Rugs, just to hand, in all sizes, suitable for Rocking Chairs, Sofas, etc. OILCLOTHS.

Oilcloth for Scairs, Passages, Dining rooms, Kitchens and Offices, well seasoned. FLOOR CLOTHS 2 yards wide, 4 yards wide, 8 yards wide, Large selection of Patterns and Qualities.

LINOLEUMS LINOLEUMS

S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

IF YOU WANT

A Thread that will not raive. A Thread that will sew smoothly A Thread for hand or machine, A Thread that will please you

THEN ASK FOR CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

EVER BEADY. THE EVER READY DRESS STEELS. As each dressmaker feels, Who their qualities once has been trying, Are for comfort the best,

And it's freely confest, They're just the right sort to be buying.

S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777,

NOTRE DAME STREET

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.