

SECOND ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE Irith Catholic Parishieners of St.

TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE, With the sanction of His Lordship the Bishop of Mon-treal, and under the direction of the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's, who will accompany the pilgrim-

Saturday, 3rd of July, 1886.

The splendid Steamer "CANADA" has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave the wharf, foot of Jacques Carrier Square, at 4.30 P.M. SHARP. Returning will reach Montreal on Monday at 6 A.M. TICKETS: Adults \$3; Children \$1.

TRUMESS: AURILIA 78; LEMERICA 31.

Tickets may be obtained from the Committee of Management; also at Loughman & O'Flaherty's, corner of Wellington and Prince streets; Jos. Johnston's, No. 185 McCord street; D. & J. Sadlier's, No. 1869 Notre Dame street, and also in the Sacristy of St. Ann's Church.
The Pian of the Boat will be on view in the Library of the Bt. Ann's Young Men's society, corner of Ottawa and Young streets, on Sunday, 13th June, from 2 to 5 P.M., and on Wednesday and Friday evenings thereafter from 7.30 to 8.30, when Statestooms and Ticketts may be secured.

T. J. QUINLAN, Secretary of Committee.

Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by W. H. BEIGSETTE, of New York and Montreal, is very highly recommended for all persons of both sexes and of all ages. Debilitated persons should ask for it and take no other.

SEXTON SPEAKS.

(Continued from 1st page.)

put our case before the people of Britain accompanied by any threats or by any menaces. We have stood out of this controversy; we have allowed it to be freely discussed between the British people and their leaders. If we int rven; even at the present stage it is because it is no longer possible for us to be silent -it is because it is now essential that our views and opinions should be known. The people of Ireland have suffered bitterly in the past. They are now passing through a time of terrible trial and I claim from men of all parties in this house the admission that the Irish people are behaving with the most remarkable patience. behaving with the most remarkable patience. morning at 11 o'clock on his Scotch campaign. The threats do not come from us. The threats He was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone. come from the "loyal minority. The threats

me from those who have never been anyal to you-from those who have never een loyal to anything but their own selfish interest and their own sordid gain. They now threaten to be disloyal to you

AND TRAITORS TO THE THRONE

unless you allow them to keep their feet where their feet have been so long-upon the necks of the Irish people. With regard to the member for the County Down with his threat of war, there seems to be a tone of Don Quixote in his character, something more pathetic than formidable. The member for South Belfast expects that the British army will not fight him. I never heard that the British army (aspecially Catholic soldiers in the ranks) had transferred their allegiance from Her Majosty Queen Victoria to King William of Ballykilbeg That monarch may be excellent in many respects, but he labora under two disqualities. tions—he has no commissariat and he has no exchequer. Without these two qualifications it is quite impossible to keep any army in the field. The honorable gentleman threatens that he will go through the land with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other—yes, with the Bible in one hand and the rifle in the other. That is an old tableau-it has not the merit of noveity, and I must say that, aware as I am that the honorable gentleman has devoted the vigor of his career to piacatorial pursuits, I fear that he may do some harm to others with his Bible, and some injury to himself with his rifle. But the chief of the triumvirate is the honorable and gallant member for North Armagh. He differs a good deal for North Armagh. He differs a good deal from the honorable member for South Belfast, who is the dupe of his own imagination. The honorable and gallant member for North Armagh sees through himself quite clearly.

In people made the most faints entries to good, fair to good, see the Premier, and broke down the barriers which barriers which had been provided to keep them back. A great many men and boys climbed to the top of the railway carrieges standing in the same to the most trained to the control of the railway carrieges standing in the same to the control of the railway carrieges standing in the top of the railway carrieges standing in the same to the control of the railway carrieges standing in the same to the control of the railway carrieges the same to the control of the same to the control of the same to the control of the cont What he relies on is

THE CREDULITY OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE. If you fail to pass this bill you will have yielded to the threats of that minority. Ireland will hold it so. The Irish people all over the world will believe it, and I beg the House to remember how fatal a lesson it would be to leave it on record that, after world and relied his coach with the greatest difficulty. I squad of policemen surrounded him, and by much elbowing succeeded at last in getting him through the cheering masses to the cars. The Premier world be to leave it on record that, after having used the scaffold and the penal cell from generation to generation, Irishmen who merely asked the right that you now say should be conceded were refused the concession of that national right because a faction who were never loyal to anything except their own passions and selfishness threatened to Premier an enthusiastic greeting. rise against you. Sir, guarantees have been spoken of—the guarantee that this House has for the future of Ireland is one that cannot be questioned—the great guarantee is the gratitude of the people of Irel and to the prime minister. He has not yet succeeded, but we are grateful to him for the intention and the desire as if success were already in his hands. Moreover, that we are grateful to bim-leeply grat ful to him -for having in the presence of mean and unworthy attacks upon our-selves and our people declared in the face of and in them. Sir, we shall never abuse that confidence. We look with confidence to the appeal from this House to the appeal from the appeal from the House to the appeal from the appe

THE SHAME AND THE GUILT

of misgovernment. It was the national shame, but it never was their shame. They were misled and misinformed by a cunning government class and by an unscrupulous press. Now for the first time the people of England know the truth, and they have been told that truth with an eloquence and a comprehinstveness and a force that no other living man could approach. For the first time they know the truth, for the first time they have the power, and although the member for East Edinburgh and his kind would have kept millions of Englishmen out of the franchise if they could, though they appeal to the country against the prime minister, I believe the appeal to England—to the men to whom the prime minister gave political force—will result in their using that political force in the name of justice, and that the right honorable gentirman will be supported by a force that will be irresistible. Sir, this is a struggle between a giant and a throng of liliputians. The time is against the pigmies. All the right honorable gentle-man has to do in this struggle is to keep wide awake, and England will enable him to win. Thenoble lord, the member for Rossendale, said that the bill is dead. Sir, the bill is not dead. The bill is alive, and it will live—it will thrive—in the hands of a living Irish nation But I will tell the noble lord what is dead. His party is dead. His party is one of husks shed by the Liberal party, and those husks are represented by

Lord Selisbury took upon nimediate that in a few days this bill will be a matter of history. It will be a matter of history; but it will be a history of one chapter closed and another opened—it will be a history of a chapter that records the end of a chapter that the end of a c which lasted 700 years, a chapter unover the approaching elections. The opinions

equalled in misery and in shame, a chapter of tyranny, retaliation and of persecution, it will mark the opening of a batter and a happier chapter, of a chapter to last, I hope; through he will address will be held in Hangler's circular and single parts to last, I hope; through he will address will be held in Hangler's circular and peace. Sir, I balieve that in the hall of the Irish legislative chamber—opposite the statue of Charles James Fox—that one great Englishman, before our time, who had the wisdom and greatness to appreciate the justice of the Irish cause, will stand the statue on setting at Derby, Mr. Gladatone said he tice of the Irish cause, will stand the statue of the right honorable gentleman, the prime minister. We, who will have remembered him in his greatness—we, who have seen him and heard him—will know how he feared nothing, how he dared everything where his head and conscience led him to champion the Irish cause. His memory will be a beneficent influence to the future time. History, the impartial justifier of right, when the passions of this struggle are stilled. when every one of us is lying quiet in the grave, will cherish his memory as one who brought to an end the woful and bitter fight between two nations—the struggle between the English and the Irish people—will bless his memory as that of him who initiated and achieved between Great Britain and Ireland a settlement sought for by this empire beneficisl to Great Britain, satisfying to Ireland and honorable to both our nations.

AN OVATION.

CLADSTONE'S TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

Ten Thousand Persons Assembled at the Station to see Him off.

Great Popular Enthusiasm—The Premier is Warmly Welcomed at Every Town Along the Route-Mis Speeches en route-"The Eyes of the World Are Upon You in a Begree Never Equalicd Before."

LONDON, June 17.-Gladstone started this Thousands of people congregate 1 at the railway station to witness his departure. The crowd was enormous and seriously blocked and delayed the approach of the Premier's carriage. When Gladstone finally succeeded in reaching the station platform, he found it packed with people, who welcomed him with enthusiastic cheering. At last he reached his seat in the special coach assigned for his conveyance. The window at his seat was left open. When the crowd saw him through the window it set up another cheer, which was repeated severa times. The people appeared desirous of having the Premier address them with some parting words before going away on the coach window. He thanked the people for the honor of their "extraordinary demenstration." He thanked the people for the honor of their "extraordinary demenstration." tion." He abjured them to allow nothing to hide from the bare question of the nour. "Attempts have been made," said the vezerable orator, "and will be made again, to divert your attention from the real question at issue. question is Folely whether Ireland shall be trusted to manage her own affairs. Those who deny Ireland this right admit that Canada and other British colonies enjoy such rights. Are we to trust our fellow-subjects in Ireland and govern by love? Or are we to adopt the policy of the Government's enemies and introduce into Ireland government by force?" Gladstone then bade his hearers good-bye and the train noved away. Enthusi astic and p clonged cheering accompanied its departure, and hundreds of people, waving handkerchiefs and hats and God ap eding the Premier, ran along the platform beside his ceach

until the train outsped them.

London, June 17.—Mr. Gladstone drove to the railway station in a carriage drawn by a pair of horses. It is estimated that fully 10,000 persons were in the crowd that awaited him. station, and from that elevation cheered Mr. Gladstone as he passed them. Mr. Gladstone only reached his coach with the greatest cessantly in response to the greeting of the crowd. At Luton and Bedford crowds of people were at the station, and cheered Mr. Gladstone as he sped by. No stop was made until Leicester was reached. Here there was an enormous gathering, which gave the groans were heard from the outside of the crowd, but these were soon discontinued. A committee presented Mr. Gladstone with an address expressing confidence in him and his Irish scheme, and the Premier made a sharp reply. After thanking the people for their reception, he said :- "Time is not allowed me to dwell fully upon the great question before the country, namely, "Will you give Ireland what you gave the colonies with the greatest advantage—power to manage, not Imperial, but Irich affairs? During my fiftyconfidence. We look with confidence to the appeal from this House to the country. The people of England were never responsible for equalled before. Not only the whole British race but the whole of civilized mankind have testified the liveliest interest in the question. If, as I have every reason to believe, the verdict is favorable to the people of Ireland, there will be nothing less than the thrill of joy throughout the civilized world. Place before you this noble object-human sympathy, combined with justice, and command it to your deep and deliberate consideration, for you have never had an issue to determine more charged with good or evil to the future advancement of this great Empire." Mr. Gladstone's speech was received with enthusiasm by the multitude. The train arrived at Trent at ten minutes after 1, and

> Premier's cosch, and the enthusiasm of the people was unbounded. Railway employés lined the route for a distance of half a mile.
> Mr. Hadstone bowed and smiled to the people

another halt was made. Here, as at the otherplaces, there were large crowds, composed not only of the inhabitants of Trent but of

people from Nottingham, Ilkestone and every other place near by. Addresses and bouquets

were thrust in through the window of the

Mr. Gladstone bowed and smiled to the people but did not speak.

A crowd of immense proportions awaited the train at Galashiels. On its arrival Mr. Gladstone was conducted to a platform to receive the following address:—

"As a committee appointed by a crowded meeting of Liberals of Galashiels, which, with only three dissenters, resolved to support the Gayarment and not yote for any candidate Government and not vote for any candidate who refuses to grant to Ireland a legislature for the management of her domestic affairs, TERRITORIAL WHIGS AND SHAM RADICALS we herewith express our unswerving confi-Lord Selisbury took upon himself to state that dence in you and the Government of which

now sitting at Derby, Mr. Gladatone said he saw that they were deliberately set upon complying with the reasonable, determined and traditional desires of their fellow-subjects brought to a speedy and happy termination.

At Normantown Mr. Gladstone received vociferous cheers of welcome from the large crowds assembled. The train employes had the utmost difficulty in preventing the people from falling under the wheels of the cars. There was a repetition of the great struggle to get near the carriages and of the eagerness to shake Mr. Gladstone's hands and of the anxiety to entrest him to speak manifested at other points. Those in front of the crowd only were able to hear him. In replying to addresses from the Normantown and Castleford Liberal societies Mr. Gladstone referred to the part that Yorkshire had taken in the last election. The conditions then, he said, were somewhat untoward because the Irish vote, by tactics now perhaps regretted, was not given to the Liberels. The question which should be clearly understood was whether to let the Irish people manage their own affairs. This was asking nothing new. Irealnd possessed that right prior to 1800. He believed the Government would be acccessful in the coming elections. Enormous crowds greeted Mr. Gladstone at all the towns on the route from Carlisle to Skipton At the latter place the crowd pressed so closely around the Premier's carriage that one of the windows in the vehicle was broken. At Howick a New Yorker presented his card to Mr. Gladstone. Premier thanked the American for his sympathy. At Edinburgh 40,000 persons lined the streets from the railway station to the hotel, and the police had great difficulty in making passage way for the Premier's car The crowds cheered incessintly until Mr. Gladstone reappeared on the belcony of the hotel to bow his acknowledgments. He did not address the assemblage. Mr. Gladstone says he feels no ill effects from his journey, and that he is extremely gratified at the reception he had met with at every place

COMMERCE.

he has spoken.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business is assuming a quieter phase, but for the season the movement may be considered fair. In groceries particularly some houses acknowledge business to be brisker than a month ago. Remittances are good, and in this point there is no cause for complaint.

DRY Goods -- Matters continue quiet in wholesale circles. City retail trade remains

GROCERIES .- There is rather a livelier dcmand than a fortnight ago, and travellers are sending in fair orders. Collections are coming in well. Sugara era one-sighth weaker, being 64c for granulated at refinery, yellows reduced in same proportion, lowest grade being 5½3; no grocery raws offering. A cargo of new Barbadoes molasses is selling at 32c, old 31c, syrups dull. There is not a great deal

doing at the mement. Wool. - There is no change in the market persons were in the crowd that awaited him.

The people made the most frantic efforts to see the Premier, and broke down the harriers active We quote:—Cape, 12½c to 13½c;

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The demand has been light throughout the week, and chiefly confined to the local trade. Receipts hold fair for the season, but in order to sell in round lots prices have to be shaded and we again Patents, Hungarian per bri, \$5.50 to \$0.00; do American do, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do Ontario do, \$4.10 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American). \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban) \$4.40 to \$4.50 Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.05 to \$4.20; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$3.95; do choice, \$4.00 to \$4.10; Extra Superfine, \$3.70 to \$3 80; Fancy, \$3.60 to \$0 00; Spring Extra, \$3.60 to \$3.50; Superfine, \$3.15 to \$3.25; Fine, \$3.05 to \$3.10; Middlings, \$2.80 to \$2.90; I'ollards, \$2.70 to \$2.75; Ontario bags (strong) bi., \$1.85 to \$1.90; do (apring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.70 do (superfine), \$1.50 to \$1.60; City

to \$1.70 do (superfine), \$1.30 to \$1.60; City bags (delivered), \$2.35 to \$2.30.

OATMEAL, &C.—There is still a wide range in the price of oatmeal owing to the great difference in quality, and we hear of sales of o-dinary in bbls all the way from \$4.05 to \$4.60, and in sacks at \$2.00 to \$2.10 per 100 lbs. Granulated in bbls is quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.55. Moullie \$22.00 to \$22.50 per ton.

Pearl barley \$6.50 per bbl, and pot barley \$4.50 per bbl, split peas \$3.75 per bbl.

MILLEFEED.—Sales of Untario bran have

been made at \$11.00 during the past few days in car lots, whilst \$12.00 is demanded by city millers. We quote \$11.00 to \$12.00 per ton in cur lots, and at \$12 50 to \$13 00 for

amaller parcels. WHEAT .- The price of wheat has declined 24c per bushel in Chicago, which has induced an easier feeling here, and sales of car lots have been made at 81c for spring and 82c for red winter. We quote prices purely nominal as follows: - Canada red winter and spring Sic to 83c, and white winter 80c to 82c

CORN-Receipts have been heavy. We quote prices 45c to 46c in bond, and 55c duty

OATS-The demand is by no means wish. Still there have been sales during the week of several round lots at 311c to 32c affoat. PEAS-Sales during the past few days have

taken place at from 68c to 69c per 33 lbs

Rys.-Prices may be quoted at 56c to 58c ufloat. BARLEY, -I here is no change in this cereal, malting descriptions being quoted at 56c to

58c, and feed qualities at 45c to 52c. MALT. -During the week a tow sales have transpired at Soc to 90c for Montreal malt. Manitoba malt 85: and Ontario at 70c to 80c. BUCKWHEAT. - Sales have been made in the

country equal to current rates here, which we quote at 40: to 50c per bush of 48 lbs. SEEDS. -The market shows no particular change and prices are quoted as follows:— Red lover \$6 to \$7 per bushel; Alsike \$7.00 to \$7.50 and timothy \$2.40 to \$2.50 for Western. No Canadian now in the market.

PROVISIONS.

The price of pork in Chicago has dropped box; peaches at \$4 per box, and plums at \$4 about 20c per bbl during the past week, and to 4.50 per box.

MILLINERY

S. Carsley's.

Great sale of Shade Hats, largest stock in

Great sale of Hat Scarfs, largest stock in S. CARSLEY'S.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY.

Seaside Hats,
Picnic Hats,
Rustic Hats,
Boating Hats,
Country Hats,
Shade Hats. S. CARSLEY.

ALL NEXT WEEK.

A full and splendid assortment of Summer S. CARSLEY.

A full assortment of Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. S. CARSLEY.

Great Sale of Children's Lace, Lawn, Silk, Satin and Embroidered Caps and Hoods, splendid value, greatly reduced in S. CARSLEY

> Ribbons. Ribbons. Ribbons. Ribbons. Kibbons. Ribbons. Ribbons. Ribbons. Ribbons. Ribbons. Ribbons. Ribbons. Ribbons.

In every Fashionable Shade. In every possible width. At very cheap prices,

At S. CARSLEY'S. JONAS BROOKS & BROS.

Parties requiring the very best Sewing Cotton, for hand or machine use, should ask for Brooks' Spool Cotton. It is the popular sewing Cotton in England for manufacturers' purposes and private use, and has been for generations past. Ever since Messrs. Brooks Bros. have reduced the price to the same as ordinary spool cotton the demand has kept steadily in-

in this market en easier feeling is perceptible The same may be said of lard. During the week trade has been moderately fair for the season, although not large. Tallow has been sold at 41c per lb. We quote: -Montreal short cut pork per brl, \$13 00 to 13 50; Chicago short cut cfear per brl, \$13 00 to 13 50; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$12 25 to 12 50; India mess beef, per ce, \$00 00 to 00 00; Mess beef, per hrl, \$00 90 to 0000; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 121c to 13c; Hams & flanke, green, per lb, 800 00 to 00 90; Lard, Western, n pails, per lb, 8%c to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. Sicito Sic; Bacon, per lb, 1010 to llc; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 41c to

Sates of singeing pigs have been made in-Chicago at \$4.35 for shipment to Canada.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER-Offerings of creamery butter are plentiful, but buyers are few. A lot of the creamery was sold at 17c, but it was for local account. We quote prices as follows :--Creamery 16c to 17c; Townships, finest, 15c; Townships, inir to good, 13c to 14tc; Morisburg, finest, 15c; Morrisburg, fair to good,

finest, 14c; Western, fair to good, 11c to 13c; low grades, 9s to 10c.

CHEKSE—The bulk of fine cheese leaving this port during the week cost 74c per lb. laid dows here, and some cost over that figure. Last week's exports from this port were 21,000 boxes against 20,134 boxes for the corresponding period last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Supplies here are large, and country shippers are crowding the market. Several round lots have been offered from the interior at 101c per dozen delivered here in cases. Sules in this market have been made at 11c in small lots, and we quote 10½ to 11c.

Hors.—The market is quiet with a few

sales of small parcels, just sufficient to satisfy the wants of brewers for the time being. We quet: prices as follows :- Choice 7 to 8e; tair to good 5 to 7c, and poor 3 to 4c.

BEANS.—The demand keeps disappointing

and prices range from 850 to \$1.15 for car lots as to quantity, and \$1 to \$1.50 in small quantities.

Honey.—The demand is very slack. We-quote 7½ to 9½c per lb as to quality. Marke Sugar and Syrey.—The demand for syrup is slow, and sales are at 55 to 655 per tin, and in wood at 70 to 80 per gallon. In sugar a few lots have been picked up at

from 7 to 8hc as to quality. HAY AND STRAW. -Prices at the moment are steady. Sales were made at \$11.50 to \$12 for very fine timothy, with sales of ordinary at \$9 50 to \$10.50 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay is steady at \$13 to \$13 per ton as to quality. Straw remains quiet at \$3.50 to \$5.50 per 100 bundles, and pressed do at \$7 to \$8 per ton.

Applies .- From all accounts the Canadian crop bids fair to be a heavy one, as there is at present a splendid stand of fruit in the principal sections throughout the country. New Southern may soon be on the market. OMANGES. The market is steady. Valen cias in cases \$0 to \$10 against \$10 to \$11 last

LEMONS.—The demand continues to drag, but their is no change in quotations, sales having transpired at \$5 to \$6 in boxes.

Naples fruit in cases \$8 to \$9. STRAWBERRIES. -The berries are arriving in moderate quantities already, and sales

have ranged from 11c to 15c, as to quality.

Bananas.—The market is fairly crowded Good sound red and yealow fruit has sold at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bunch as to seed whilst ripe bunches have had to be forced on the market at 50c to \$1 per bunch, and Yellow Aspinwalls are quoted at \$3.50 to \$4.50

CHERRIES — Californian cherries are quoted at \$2 to \$2.2J per bunch, and in baskets at

PINE APPLES.—The market is very quiet and considerable fruit has come to hand in poor condition. We quote good sound stock 12c to 20c each as to size. COCOANUTS. - The market is quiet at \$5 per

APRICOTS, &c .- The last sales of Californian apricots were quoted at \$3 to \$3.50 per TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

PROVISIONS.—Apparently there is not so nuch basket butter coming forward as last are offering. We still quote 81 to 9c. The 197; hogs, 312. hog product department is tairly active. Exports of cat Lard in 50 pound tins is worth 9c, and in pail: and fancy tubs 9 to 8 c. The local enquiry is not bad. Eggs are unchanged in price, all coming in do not wait long for a buyer. Other articles are without change.

GRAIN.—No business of any moment can be recorded in wheat during the past week. The demand is practically sil and quotations may be regarded as nominal. In fall we quote 79 to 80c for No. 1; for No. 2, 77 to 78c, and No. 3, 74 to 75c. The figures for No. 1 spring are 79 to 80c; No. 2, 77 to 78c; No. 3, 74 to 75c. Nothing doing in barley. Peas are unchanged in price, but the feeling is not strong. Oats are steady, say 32 to 33c; corn and rye is previously quoted.

Boors AND SHORS,—Some few sorting orders have been booked by travellers now out, but purchases of fall supplies are yet limited.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Supplies of hides are seconding scant. The enquiry is good : 820 for No. 1 green steers, and 820 to 920 for oured and inspected ditto. There is a con-tinued weakness in callskins, the price remaining at last week's figures. Sheepskins are nominal. We advance our quotations for lambakins 5c, the price now being 35c with

the supply more plentiful.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Business in flour is dull. We quote probable prices in absence of transactions. Superior extra, \$3.50 to \$3.60; extra, \$3.40 to \$3.50; apring wheat, extra, \$3.10 to \$3.20. Trading in meals is also of the most limited nature; catmest quotes at \$3.65 to \$3.75; cornmeal, \$3 to \$1.25. Bran. about \$8 per ton.

HARDWARE. - Enquiry elicits the response that the demand for metals is active, principally for brass founding purposes. The manufacturers are reported to be fairly busy and stocks of raw material, in the hands of importers, are by no means heavy. In Ingot tin, the market is particulary bare. Tin plates remain unchanged. Payments are

said to be improving.

Wood.—Receipts of new fleece wool on this market are now more generous and there have been offerings of small lots from the country at 18c. Southdown commands about 21c. The factories are buying rather sparingly Then harrow repeatedly, sow the bone meal of pulled at prices unchanged from last week. and so continue year after year.

LEATHER. -The business done so far this month has not been very satisfactory. Remittances are fair and the outlook on the whole is not preatisfactory.

LIVE-STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK. The following were the receipts of live much basket butter coming forward as 1835; the stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand 120, tubs 10 to 110. There is a fair retail Trunk Railway, for the week ended June trade being done in cheese, but no large lots 21st:—Cattle, 2,524; sheep, 1,883; calves, 107; how 312.

197; hogs, 312.

Exports of cattle to date were 17,389 head against 17,356 last year, and 14,186 in 1884. Freight space continues scarce. At Point St. Charles cattle yards the offerings of cattle were large, but business in export stock was light. large, but business in export stock was light, owing to the scarcity of space, and a number of cattle have been left over on that account. However, a few sales were made at from 45 to 55 per pound live weight. There was a good demand for butchers' cattle, and choice beeves sold at 450, while good cattle were lower at 4c per lb. The receipts of sheep during the xeek have increased largely, and an active business has been done both for export and local account at easier prices. Sales of round lots have been made at from 45c to 45c per lb. The offerings of hogs were far, for which there was a good demand, and prices were higher at \$5.40 to \$5.60 per 100 lbs. The enquiry for calves was slow and prices were steady at \$2 to \$5 each as to quality.

THE HORSE MARKET.

Business has been fairly active during the past week, and a few traders from across the lines are in the city looking out for good stock. There is still a scarcity to carriage horses, and There is still a scarcity in carriage norses, and good working horses are ample to meet the demand. Mr. Maguire, of St. James street, during the past few days sold a number of animals at prices ranging from \$60 to \$290, according to

COAL AND COKE.

For steam coal the demand is fair for Lower Ports at \$3 to \$3.10 ex ship, and at \$3,25 to \$3.50 delivered. Picton ateam \$3.25 ex ship, and \$3.50 to \$3.75 delivered. Scotch ateam has been placed at \$3.90 to \$4.

In hard coal the demand continues to hold off. We quote:—Stove \$5.50 per net ton de. livered, and \$5 to \$5.25 for egg and chest-

Coke is quiet. We quote \$2.50 per chaldron, Si 25 per mai, and 65c per quarter. Erushed coke, \$3.00 per chaldron.

A Maryland farmer proposes to grow wheat vear after year on the same land without plowing. His plan is to sow 200 pounds of bone meal per sore, sell the straw to the paper mills, and expend the money obtained for it in bone meal. After horvest burn the stubble to kill weeds and get rid of rubbish.

The Pekin, Ill., girl who was winner in a recent chewing gum contest wagged her jaws 6:000 times in sixty minutes.

OUR BREAD IN DANGER.

The Alarming Increase in Baking Powder Adulterations.

Among recent important discoveries by the food analysts is that by Prof. Morr, U. S. Government Chemist, of large amounts of lime and alum in the cheap baking powders. It is a startling fact that of over one hundred different brands of baking powder so far analyzed, comprising all those sold in this vicinity, not one, with the single exception of Royal Baking Powder, was found free from both lime and alum

The use of alum is to produce a cheap baking powder. It costs less than two cents a pound, whereas pure cream of tartar costs forty. Its effect upon the system has been ascertained to be poisonous, and overdoses have been attended with fatal results. Lime is the most useless adulterant yet found in baking powders. It is true that when subjected to heat a certain amount of carbonic acid gas is given off, but a quicklime is left, a caustic so powerful that it is used by tanners to eat the hair from hides of animals, and in dissecting rooms to more quickly rot the flesh from the bones of dead subjects.

The effect of lime upon the delicate membranes of the stomach, intestines and kidneys, more particularly of infants and children, and especially when taken into the system day after day, and with almost every meal, is pernicious in the extreme, and is said by physicians to be one of the chief causes of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the kidneys. Chemists have found 12 per cent., or one-eighth of the weight, of some of the baking powders prominently sold in this vicinity, to be lime. The wickedness of this adulteration is apparent.

The absolute purity and wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder—now affirmed by every chemist and food analyst of prominence, and conceded by all manufacturers of other brands—arises from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined by patent processes, which remove totally the lime and all other impurities. These facilities are possessed by no other manufacturer. The Chemist of the Department of Health of Brooklyn, N. Y., in which city the works of the Royal Baking Powder Company are situated, after recent numerous experiments, reports:

"I subjected several samples of the Royal Baking Powder, purchased from dealers in Brooklyn, to chemical analysis, and I take pleasure in stating that this powder has attained a most remarkable purity. I am unable to detect the slightest trace of lime tartrate in it, while all its constituents are pure and of the highest quality. The 'Royal' is a baking powder undoubtedly of the greatest leavening power, and perfectly DR. O. GROTHE, wholesome.

"Chemist Department of Health, Brooklyn, N. Y.