McLAREN'S GENUINE

COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER

Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

MONTSERRAT.

A Very Ancient Shrine.

The Old Story of a Famous Site in Religious History Retold.

Thirty miles from Barcelona an isolated mass of serrated rocks arises from the plain, forming an imposing sight; it is Monserrat, the old *Monsserratus*, "jagged as a saw," 3,800 feet high, the base being about twenty-four miles in circumference. One old legend relates that the strange form of its rugged and conical peaks is due to an earthquake which took place at the time of the crucifixion; other writers attribute it to some volcanic eruption. From all parts of the mountain beautiful landscapes can be seen. There are the mountains of Aragon, Valencia and the snow-capped Pyrenees, while away on the east is the blue Mediterranean with the Balearic Isles. Varied flora and lovely shrubs are full of interest for the botanist. It is estimated that 200,000 visitors come to this spot yearly in order to pray at the shrine on a small plateau high up on the mountain side. In the early days of Christianity a wooden image of our Lady holding her Divine Child, supposed by some to have been

EXECUTED BY ST. LUKE

was brought to Barcelona, where it was venerated under the name of "The Virgin of Jerusalem." When the Moors threatened the neighborhood in 717 A.D., some Christian Goths carried it away and hid it in the mountain side, where it remained until 880. In that year three shepherds of Olesa were tending their flocks by the side of the river Llobregat which flows around the eastern base of Monserrat; as they were about to drive home their sheep one Saturday evening they were amazed at hearing sweet strains of soul-stirring music away up on the hillside, and, on looking up, they beheld a strangely brilliant light. On their return home they recounted the wonders head and seen to their neighbors. For four consecutive Saturdays the village priest and several neighbors came to watch with the shepherds and witnessed the same things. The following week Gondemaro, Bishop of Vich, accompanied by several clergy and some pious laity, went from Manresa to watch

WITH THE SHEPHERDS.

Again celestial music and a beautiful heavenly light attracted them, and the good Bishop knelt down to pray, asking God for guidance and help to comprehend the meaning. Resting for the night at Olesa, the Bishop ordered a procession to be formed after Mass to proceed to the scene of the apparition. It was no easy task, however, to reach the spot, owing to the ruggedness and precipitousness of the mountain side. But their efforts were at last crowned with success; a small cave was found and in it the sacred image of the Madonna and her blessed Son. After respectful and devout salutations, the Bishop, with the aid of some of his clergy, proceeded reverently to carry the image to Manresa, descending the steeps with difficulty. On arriving at the plateau where the monastery now stands, the bearers were stopped by some unseen power—their feet seemed rooted to the ground. On consideration, the Bishop assumed that our Lady deserved to be honored and invoked there. In as short a time as possible a small chapel was erected, the villagers around cheerfully giving their labor for

SO HOLY A WORK.

Such is the legend. Fifteen years later Ermesinda, daughter of Wifredol, reigning Count of Cataluna, established close to the chapel a convent which lourished for eighty years, but in 976 Count Borrel, by permission of Pope Benedict VII., removed the nuns to Barcelona on account of the unsettled state of the country. In their place twelve Benedictine monks, under a Prior, took charge and in 1418 Benedict XIII., Pedro de Luna, a Spaniard, raised the monastery to the dignity of an abbey, giving special privileges to the mitred abbot. Meanwhile the number of monks increased and a *hospederia* was erected where pilgrims could be entertained for three days; a school of music was also established. In 1599 a new and large church, consisting of one long nave with six chapels on each side was completed. Philip II. had ordered the celebrated artist, Esteban Jordan, to construct a high altar with *retablo* for the new edifice; this work of art

TOOK NINE YEARS

to accomplish at Valladolid, whence it was brought in carts to Cataluna, the cost, including transportation, amounting to 20,000 ducats, exclusive of further decorations. Philip, together with the chief nobles and officers of his court, was present at the consecration of the new church, to which the image of Our Lady of Monserrat was removed by permission of Pope Clement VIII. Later on many valuable gifts enriched the sanctuary; the Duke of Cardona presented a solid silver chrismal with two massive candlesticks and two angels of the same metal. Among the lamps hung around the shrine two large silver ones were given by Spanish monarchs, the Grand Duke of Tuscany sending over eight arrobas in weight, while an Austrian Prince presented a chandelier of beautiful workmanship, also in silver; a large quantity of jewels and other valuable gifts were offered by persons grateful for benefits received or obtained for them after prayer at our Lady's shrine. In 1755 a still larger monastery was built. But during the War of Independence, 1808-1814, much treasure was taken away to pay for the cost of the war, and in 1812 the French took what was left and

WANTONLY DESTROYED

a great part of the buildings. During the Civil war of 1822 the image was taken for safety to Barcelona, where it remained for about two years, when it was brought back. After the great decorations Ferdinand II. visited Monserrat and in $25,000 for its restoration. The royal patrons of the shrine of our Lady have been many. Don Jaime, El Conquistador, granted great privileges to the pilgrims, either. The illustrious Ferdinand and Isabella knelt there, and furthered its prosperity. Nine times did the Emperor Charles V. go there to ask the favor of the Heavenly Queen; on one occasion he wrote some verses addressed to her honor, and placed his jewel-hilted sword on her altar. Philip III. made four journeys to the mountain and at his death desired to hold a candle taken from the altar at Monserrat. The conqueror at the battle of Lepanto, Don John of Austria, had a special devotion to this shrine, as also had the Kings Philip V. and Charles II., III., IV. In 1860, Queen Isabel's with her consort, her son, Alphonse XII., and her daughter, the Infanta Isabel, carried there in person many valuable presents. In the 15th century one of its Abbots ascended the Papal throne under the title of Julius II. Adrian VI. and Benedict XIII. had knelt there. On his second visit to America, Christopher Columbus took one of his monks with him as the first Patriarch of the Indies.

SAINTS CONNECTED WITH IT.

Several of the saints, too, have made the mountain celebrated by holding converse there with their Immaculate Queen. St. John of Matha, the founder of the Order of the Holy Trinity; St. Peter Nolasco, founder of the Order for the Redemption of Captives; St. Vincent Ferrer, St. Louis Gonzaga, and St. Francis Borgia, Duke of Gandia. It was here also that a young Spanish *Caballero* passed a night in prayer, and in the morning hung up his sword on a pillar near to *La Senora de Monserrat*, vowing to become henceforth knight and champion, and to fight the good fight with spiritual weapons—his name was Ignatius Loyola.

To the honor of our Lady of Monserrat churches have been erected in Rome, Madrid, Paris, Vienna, Lisbon, Naples, Palermo, Prague, Lyons, Toulouse, the City of Mexico and Lima. Both in the Old and New World the name is honored, and numbers have profited by her help.

THE SEAL FISHERIES

Cause Difficulty at Washington.

Mr. Blaine's Diplomacy Produces Unextricable Confusion in the State Department.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The *Herald's* Washington special says that that paper's despatch from Victoria, published to-day, has brought to light a curious condition of affairs between the State and Treasury departments regarding the protection of American interests in Behring sea. The State department, it appears, has nothing to do with matters in Behring sea. The Treasury department knows nothing about are British sealers being in that sea, but thinks if they are the State department may probably know something about it. The dismantling orders, of May 21, it is now alleged, were actually made with Mr. Blaine's knowledge and approval and upon his view of the law of the case. They have not been and are not to be enforced, because Mr. Blaine has change his mind about them. Why was not of the same mind when the dismantling orders were proposed as he was when they were about to be put into execution the Treasury department officials do not know. Such is the substance of the result of investigation, from which there would appear as little harmony between the State and Treasury departments as between Mr. Blaine and Lord Salisbury. In the absence of Secretary Blaine nobody at the State department would consent to be interviewed on subject. At the Treasury department nobody could be found that knew of any British sealers being in Behring sea or on the way thither. If the "Canucks" have received any assurance or guarantee that they may engage in sealing in Behring sea without molestation, the assurance or guarantee was not given through the Treasury department, nor has it been made a matter of record there. If it has any existence it must have reached the British sealers from the State department, either by way of the British Minister at Washington or the United States Minister at London. One reason for doubt on the part of the Treasury officials as to the giving of any

SUCH GUARANTEE OF ASSURANCE

is that the despatch mentions the total absence of American sealing vessels, and they deem it hardly possible that a tacit permission to take seals in the Behring sea would be accorded to British sealers unless American sealers were afforded the same opportunity. The officers of the Treasury think it more probable that the British sealers are making themselves free in Behring sea partly because they do not feel the risk of molestation to be great in so large a body of water, conveniently screened by fogs, from two slow vessels like the Rush and Corwin, and partly because of reliance upon the large British fleet at Esquimault to see them safely through any trouble during the remainder of the season. Despite the reluctance of the Treasury officials to talk about the Behring sea question it is plainly to be seen that as the parties upon whom the practical work of fur seal protection falls, they are far from satisfied with the present posture of affairs or with recent events connected with the question. Up to within a few weeks ago they supposed that the position and policy of the Government were committed to an active assertion of the right and privilege of the United States to protect fur seals on the American side of the Alaskan boundary line from slaughter or molestation. The Treasury department had enforced the law for the protection of seals as it was construed from 1879 to 1887 inclusively, and was preparing to do the same in 1888, when Secretary Bayard asked that no seizures be made outside the three mile limit from Alaskan shores, for the reason that he was negotiating an international convention for the protection of the seal fisheries. His request was complied with, but next year, 1889, the seizures were resumed, Secretary Blaine not then intimating the existence of

A PLEDGE OR PROMISE,

by Secretary Bayard extending beyond the season of 1888. It is only within the past few days that anybody at the Treasury department has learned and then only by the publication of the diplomatic correspondence recently sent to Congress, that Mr. Bayard had made a promise in behalf of the Government that so long as the subject was a matter of negotiation there should be seizures of British vessels outside the three mile limit from shore. If this promise had been known to the Treasury department at the time the orders under which the seizures of 1889 were made would have been modified and no seizures would have been made. Any damages to which the Government of the United States may be liable for recently preparing to break faith with a foreign power with whom a friendly negotiation was pending must, in the opinion of the officers of the Treasury department, rest upon the shoulders of Mr. Blaine, who knew of the promise. The failure of the Secretary of State to promptly advise his colleague of the Treasury Department that the government was under pledge not to interfere with British sealing operations in Behring sea during the pendency of negotiations led to other regrettable results. Last winter the Secretary of the Treasury invited and accepted proposals for a lease of the seal islands for a term of twenty years, in full faith and understanding that the law and the policy of the government were both as they had been for upward of twenty years past. The new lessees gave heavy bonds and incurred large expenses for a proper operation of the lease, and neither the department nor the lessees knew that the sole protection of the interests of the government and the lessees in the seal industry depended upon the ability of Secretary Blaine to conclude a satisfactory arrangement with

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

before the opening of the present sealing season. It was in ignorance that the hands of the Government had been tied by Mr. Bayard's promise and Mr. Blaine's acceptance of it that the Treasury department prepared the orders of May last for the cruising operations of the present season. Secretary Blaine knew of those orders and of the strenuous demands of the new lessees of the seal islands that the repressive measures of this year should be made effective and he did next object to either. It was partly owing to the urgency of the new lessees for the protection that the Government was morally bound to give them and partly to the bad faith of the masters of the vessels seized last year in carrying off the nominal prize crews placed aboard them to complate the legal formalities of seizure that the expedient was adopted of ordering the crippling of such vessels as might be seized this year. The Secretary of State knew that it was intended, for the first time in the history of the question, to treat the vessels as forfeited property without the prior judgment of forfeiture by a district court required by the act of Congress, and he never intimated that the proposed course was objectionable on grounds of either international or internal law. Mr. Blaine certainly appeared to be in full agreement with the Treasury department till the Rush was about to cast off from communication with the Treasury department for the purpose of entering upon a dismantling cruise in Behring sea, when for the first time the Secretary of State expressed a desire for a modification of the orders on the same ground as that assigned two years ago by Secretary Bayard, and with the same result as a matter of course.

A Calgary despatch to the *Free Press* says: The section graders on the Calgary and Edmonton railway have reached a point 26 miles north of this city. They have 12 miles fully graded, and expect to keep up this rate of progress for two months. In another week the whole of the contractors' outfit from the Prince Albert road will be here when they will double up beyond Mr. Strevel's contract. There will then be over 1,000 men at work on 100 miles from Calgary to Red Deer.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE,

:o:

DIVIDEND No. 108.

The Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the last six months has been declared on the Capital Stock, and will be payable at the office of the Bank on and after Monday, the 1st September next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to 16th August, both days inclusive,

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashier.

Montreal, 29th July, 1890. 1 4

Epilepsy.

Sufferers from cramps and nervous debility are surely cured by an approved and absolutely unequaled method. Treatment by letter. Send full account of symptoms and address, inclosing postage stamps for answer.

"HYGIEA OFFICE," New York.

Health Before All.

Illness Detected at Eyesight.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Closed on Sunday.

CERTIFICATE.

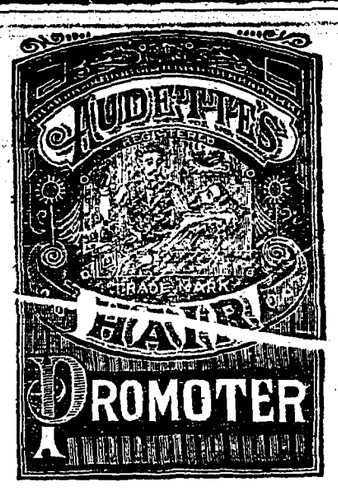
I have the permission of Mdme Demarais & Lacroix to publish the following certificate:—My eight year old child suffered with consumption, brought on by poorness of the blood, and after consulting several doctors without success, I was advised to try Mdme. Demarais & Lacroix, Mignonne street, who, after hearing of the disease, promised to effect an immediate cure. At the end of one week the child suffered so intensely with the medicine administered that I was about to give up hope, but the encouragement I got from Mdme. Demarais & Lacroix caused me to continue the medicine, which in three weeks time completely cured my child. Those similarly affected should lose no time in seeing Mdme, Desmarais & Lacroix, or calling on me for confirmation of this certificate. I am under an eternal obligation to Mdme. Desmarais & Lacroix, as my child's life is due to their effective treatment.

M. NICHOLAS ORPHANDS,
16 Wolfe street.

Dame Ve. R Desmarais & Lacroix (jr), Fils,
1263 Mignonne street, cor. St. Elizabeth,
Montreal.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at moderate prices.

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



Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

The *AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER* cleanses the SCALP and removes DANDRUFF; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth.

The *AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER* is a cool and refreshing lotion: is unsurpassed as a dressing and especially adapted for children.

This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing stimulant and a tonic.

The *AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER* is guaranteed on the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from injurious chemicals.

Sold by Druggists, 50 cts. per bottle.

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

JOHN FOSTER,

Practical Sanitarian,

PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER,
TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER.
117 College Street. Telephone 2582

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

Scott's Emulsion *is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy* for **CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.**

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR—Receipts during the past week were 20,750 bbls. It is a very difficult matter to quote the exact state of the market, one dealer stating that he is getting $4 90 to $5 for straight rollers, whilst another asserts that he is offering the same kind of flour at $4 85 and cannot get a bid. From the best sources of information we learn that flour ground from Ontario is weak, the drop in the price of wheat in the west having effected the latter. Despite the late efforts on the part of Montreal millers to keep out American flour, the redoubtable Pillsbury says they cannot do it, and as several car loads of his Minneapolis flour have been received during the past few days, it looks as if he were determined to back up his assertions.

Patent winter, $5.25 to $5.50; Patent spring, $5 50 to $5 60; Straight roller, $4 80 to $5 00; Extra, $4 40 to $4.75; Superfine, $3 75 to $4 50; Fine, $3.25 to $4.00; City Strong Bakers, $0 00 to $5.25; Strong Bakers, $5.00 to $5 25; Ontario bags—superfine, $1.60 to $2.00; Ontario bags—fine, $1.45 to $1.65; Ontario bags—extra, $2 20 to 2 35.

OATMEAL &c.—Market firmer with strong upward tendency. Some dealers maintain that they have made sales at an advance, but in the absence of known sales we quote last week's prices: Standard in bbls at $4 50 to $4.60 and granulated at $4.65 to $4 75. Bags are quoted at $2.20 to $2.30 for Standard Rolled oats $4 50 to $4 75, and $2.20 to $2 30 in bags. Pearl barley $6 00 to $6.25 per brl, and pot barley $4 00 to $4 25. Split peas, $4 00 to $4 25.

WHEAT—The market for Manitoba wheat is purely nominal and prices are quoted $1 20 to $1 22 but at these figures there have been no sales, as millers now have all the Manitoba wheat in their own hands.

CORN,—The market has been quiet excited in sympathy with the advance in the West, sales having been made here in car lots at 58c duty paid, one car being reported sold as high as 60c

OATS—There has been a considerable advance in the price of oats. Lower Canada having sold at 42c to 47c per 32 lbs, and Uppar Canada at 50c to 52½c per 32 lbs, holders now asking higher figures.

BARLEY—Market quiet. Fine malting barley at 56c we quote 55c to 60c per bushel. Feed barley is quoted at 48c to 50c per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT—There have been sales at 52c per bushel, but very little is now offering.

RYE—Sales of Rye in this market have been made at 56c in bar lots. Stock are light and the market is firm.

MALT.—Sales are reported at 78c to 90c in bond, as to quality and quantity.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, ETC.—During the last week there have been sales of Canada short cut mess pork on country account at $17.20 to $18 per bbl. There has also been a fair demand with sales of short cut clear $17 to $17.50 in small lots. Pork in Chicago has a firmer feeling in sympathy with the advance in grain, but prices are not quotably higher here. There is little change in lard, Canadian selling at about 8¼c to 8½c.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, $17.50 to $18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, $16 50 to $17 00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, $16 50 to $17 00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8½c; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5½c to 6½c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The market is in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition, as farmers prefer to hold their lots rather than sell at the present prices. Few lots coming in are selling at about the same price as last week. Sales of fine Eastern Townships in lots of 20 to 25 packages being 14½c to 15c per lb, single packages 16c. Creamery is sold in jobbing lots at 16c to 17c, very fine single packages of late made bringing 18c. Western may be quoted at 12c to 13c in round lots; single packages 14c. Old butter is difficult to move even when offered at what appear to be ridiculously low figures. One lot of 17 packages good solid boring selling at $50, or equal to 5c to 5½c. Prices may be quoted at a range of 5c to 6c as to quality.

Creamery, 16c to 17c; Eastern Townships, 13c to 16c; Morrisburg, 13c to 16c; Western, 14c to 13½c; Old butter, 5c to 8c.

CHEESE.—The market during the past week has been in a somewhat unsettled condition, some shippers being in a quandary as to the best steps to pursue At one time the indications pointed to a decidedly firmer feeling, which made the shorts so nervous that some of them, it is reported, started on a Sunday buying expedition, and one of them had to call in several members of the trade here to inspect his Sabbath purchases, in order to obtain a certificate to the effect that the goods were perfect rubbish. This is the result of buying on Sunday. The market this week ruled about steady at 8c to 8½c for white and 8¾c for finest colored, as high as 8½c having been paid for exceptional lots of the latter. Under priced goods have ruled at 7c to 7¾c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—The syrup market is quiet at 45c to 60c as to quality. In molasses the only transaction of any moment is that of 750 puns. of Barbadoes at a shade below 33½c, and quotations now range from 34c to 36c as to quality. The market is quite as usual at this season of the year, but the outlook is decidedly healthy on the basis of present very reasonable values.

BEANS—Advices on this crop are generally more favorable than last week, and there is some hope that the yield will be better than was anticipated. The market here continues firm with prices unchanged: $1 60 to $1 85 in jobbing lots; old stock $1.50 to $1.60.

HONEY.—New season's crop is very slow as yet in coming to market. Transactions are still so few that no real basis for quotations can be arrived at.

BEESWAX—Market quiet: 24c to 25c per lb.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—Market very quiet under slow demand. Quotations nominal at 7c to 8½c in round lots; jobbing lots, 7½c to 8c. Syrup, 60c to 65c per tin and 5½c to 5½c in wood.

HOPS—The firm feeling in the market is still maintained, and where anything of really fine quality is offered, even higher prices are obtained. Choice Canadian are 17c to 19c per lb, with probably 20c for tip top. Fair to good 13c to 16c; old stock, 5c to 10c.

BRAN, &c—Market quite with prices unchanged at $14 to $15 per ton. Shorts scarce, sales at $16.50 to $17. Moullie is firm at $22 to $23.

EGGS—The market is fairly steady with sales in round lots at 14½c to 15c, and in smaller lots we quote 15½c to 16c. Receipts are more plentiful. Buyers are paying 12c west of Toronto and from 12c to 14c at points east of that city.

POTATOES—New potatoes very fine and sales are reported at 75c per bag, in jobbing lots, which is a drop of 20c to 25c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES—Owing to more liberal receipts prices have declined about $1.50 to $2.00 per bbl. sales of good sound fruit in bbl. being reported at $4 00 to $4.50 per bbl. poorer kinds selling at 3.00 to $4.00. The Hudson River fruit are said to be very poor.

LEMONS.—There has been quite a boom in this, fruit sales having been made as high as $6 00 for Messina in boxes. The demand has been greatly stimulated by the recent spell of hot weather, and with advancing markets in Boston and New York, still higher prices may be expected.

ORANGES—The market steady under good seasonable demand. Sales of Rodi in boxes have been effected at $7 per box; and Sorrento at $6, with half boxes at $3.50, Jamacia $10 per box.

BANANAS.—The demand is not quite as brisk, as consumers are getting somewhat surferited by the large quantities that have been crowded upon them, and they need a temporary rest at least. Sales have been made at $1.00 to $1.50, single bounches of choice bringing $1.75.

GRAPES.—Common blue grapes are selling at $1 00 per basket of 10 lbs.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—The demand is good. Bartlett pears $4.50 per box, grapes $2 25 to $2 75 per basket of $2 50 to 2 75 per box.

FISH AND OILS.

OILS.—Steam refined seal oil though still dull is the subject of more inquiry and propects are slightly better, though not enough so to warrant any change in quotation, which may be called steady at 48c to 51c per gallon in round lots. Smaller lots at better figures. Newfoundland cod oil is quoted at 33c to 55c in round lots with an upward tendency. Cod Liver Oil is in better enquiry and firmer with prospects of a higher figure; we quote 40c to 50c.

PICKLED FISH—New dry cod is nominally quoted, to arrive, at $4 25 to $4 50; old stock $3 25 to $3 50. New codfish maintain its high figure $5.25 being the price quoted in Nova Scotia, but until a lower range is reached there is not likely to be much imported.

LEATHER AND HIDES.

Business in leather is steady and looks stronger. Our reports say that old stock is running out and that as it gives there will be an increase in values and consequently prices. Hides ¼c, dealers pay 6½c for No. 1, 5½c for No. 2, and 4½c for No. 3. Cured 7c. Calfskins 7c to 8c for No. 1 and 5c to 6c for No. 2 green. Lambskins firmer at 65c, and pelts 45.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending August 2, were 35; left over from previous week 12; total for week 95; shipped during week, 67; left for city, 17; sold 2; on hand 9

Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at the stables for week and shipped per Grand Trunk Railway:—Ex. S.S. Warwick, 6 horses consigned to P. Currin, and 6 horses to H. Grayham, of Lucan, Ont, Ex. S.S. Lake Huron, 27 horses consigned to Rix & Goodenough of Topeka, Kas., Ex. S.S. Sarmation, 3 horses consigned to A. B. McLaren of Blandensville Ills., 3 horses consigned to J. McMurchy of Jarvis, Ont.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending August 2, were as follows:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Calves.
	3322	3434	245	41
Over from last week.	160	15	..	..
Total for week.....	3482	3349	238	41
Left on hand.....	774	250	..	..

For the week we report large receipts both of export and butchers cattle, several sales of the former but no material change in values; with an over supply of butchers stock prices for this class lowered, several lots remaining unsold. Fair demand for export sheep. Prices improved somewhat in the hog market receipts having fallen off, best values about $5 60. We quote the following as being fair values. Cattle export, 5c to 5½c; Butchers' good, 4½c to 4¾c; Butchers' med., 4c to 4¼ Butchers' culls, 3½c to 3¾c; Sheep, 4c to 4½c; Hogs, $5.50 to $5.60; Calves, $5.00 to $10.00.

Clew's circular this week says with reference to the crops in the U.S.—Although the wheat and corn crops of this country are likely to be considerably less in quantity, as compared with last year, still at the advanced price, which is already materially higher than that of last year, the farmers will become richer from this year's smaller crops than they did from last year's very large crops. Corn last year in New York sold at 44c per bushel, now the price is 52c. Wheat last year at this time was about 85c, as against 96c at the present time. Oats last year were 28c, they are now 38c. The advance of silver has had a good deal to do already with the present advance in these products, but of course the prospects of diminished crops has also entered into the calculations.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

EARLY CLOSING.

During August our Stores will close daily at HALF PAST FIVE, except Saturdays, when we close at ONE O'CLOCK.

Last year we inaugurated a new departure in early closing, viz: in closing our stores during August at half-past five, except Saturdays, when we close at one o'clock. This experiment was eminently successful, and was so appreciated by, and such a boon to our employes, that we have determined to adopt it this year again. To enable us to carry out this, we respectfully ask our customers to make their purchases before half-past five, except Saturdays, when we close at one o'clock.

S. CARSLEY.

GOOD NEWS
GOOD NEWS
GOOD NEWS
GOOD NEWS
GOOD NEWS

We have just finished the largest July Cheap Sale we have ever had since opening, and in consequence find that there is an enormous quantity of remnants in all departments of our stores; now these remnants must be cleared out before our Fall goods come in, therefore forces us to sell them at (what the Americans call) slaughter prices.

S. CARSLEY.

August—S. CARSLEY'S REMNANT SALE.

REMNANTS OF COLORED CASHMERE
REMNANTS OF COLORED CASHMERE
REMNANTS OF COLORED CASHMERE

REMNANTS OF PLAIN DRESS GOODS
REMNANTS OF PLAIN DRESS GOODS
REMNANTS OF PLAIN DRESS GOODS

REMNANTS OF FANCY DRESS GOODS
REMNANTS OF FANCY DRESS GOODS
REMNANTS OF FANCY DRESS GOODS

REMNANTS OF STRIPED SKIRTING
REMNANTS OF STRIPED SKIRTING
REMNANTS OF STRIPED SKIRTING

REMNANTS OF BLACK CASHMERE
REMNANTS OF BLACK CASHMERE
REMNANTS OF BLACK CASHMERE

REMNANTS OF PLAIN DRESS GOODS
REMNANTS OF PLAIN DRESS GOODS
REMNANTS OF PLAIN DRESS GOODS

REMNANTS OF CHECK DRESS GOODS
REMNANTS OF CHECK DRESS GOODS
REMNANTS OF CHECK DRESS GOODS

REMNANTS OF STRIPED DRESS GOODS
REMNANTS OF STRIPED DRESS GOODS
REMNANTS OF STRIPED DRESS GOODS

Remnants of Black & White DRESS GOODS
Remnants of Black & White DRESS GOODS
Remnants of Black & White DRESS GOODS

REMNANTS OF BLACK AND WHITE CHECK DRESS GOODS
REMNANTS OF BLACK AND WHITE CHECK DRESS GOODS
REMNANTS OF BLACK AND WHITE CHECK DRESS GOODS

Remnants of Plain BLACK DRESS GOODS
Remnants of Plain BLACK DRESS GOODS
Remnants of Plain BLACK DRESS GOODS

REMNANTS OF BLACK GRENADINE
REMNANTS OF BLACK GRENADINE
REMNANTS OF BLACK GRENADINE

REMNANTS OF BLACK SILK
REMNANTS OF BLACK SILK
REMNANTS OF BLACK SILK

REMNANTS OF COLORED SILK
REMNANTS OF COLORED SILK
REMNANTS OF COLORED SILK

REMNANTS OF COLORED PLUSH
REMNANTS OF COLORED PLUSH
REMNANTS OF COLORED PLUSH

REMNANTS OF SILK VELVETS
REMNANTS OF SILK VELVETS
REMNANTS OF SILK VELVETS

S CARSLEY.

COME TO S. CARSLEY'S
COME TO S. CARSLEY'S
COME TO S. CARSLEY'S
COME TO S. CARSLEY'S

GREAT REMNANT SALE.
GREAT REMNANT SALE.
GREAT REMNANT SALE.
GREAT REMNANT SALE.

WHY ????
WHY ????
WHY ????
WHY ????

TO SAVE YOUR MONEY.
TO SAVE YOUR MONEY.
TO SAVE YOUR MONEY.
TO SAVE YOUR MONEY.

HOW ????
HOW ????
HOW ????
HOW ????

BY SECURING SOME
BY SECURING SOME
BY SECURING SOME
BY SECURING SOME

OF THE BARGAINS.
OF THE BARGAINS.
OF THE BARGAINS.
OF THE BARGAINS.

ASK FOR THE REMNANTS.
ASK FOR THE REMNANTS.
ASK FOR THE REMNANTS.
ASK FOR THE REMNANTS.

S. CARSLEY.

REMNANTS OF ALL SORTS
REMNANTS OF ALL SORTS
REMNANTS OF ALL SORTS

AWFULLY CHEAP.
AWFULLY CHEAP.
AWFULLY CHEAP.

THIS GREAT REMNANT SALE
THIS GREAT REMNANT SALE
THIS GREAT REMNANT SALE

WILL ONLY LAST
WILL ONLY LAST
WILL ONLY LAST

FOURTEEN DAYS
FOURTEEN DAYS
FOURTEEN DAYS

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777,

NOTRE DAME STREET

TELEPHONES.

BELL, No. 2620. FEDERAL, No. 555.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.