

T. P. O'CONNOR'S LETTER

Bradlaugh the stumbling block of the Gladstone Government.

The Bradlaugh question is not disposed of yet. Its ghosts, already now in advance, cast its spectral shadow over the session of next year, and even on the general election. It seems quite probable that the bill will be introduced again next session. If it be introduced it will have to run through the same course of persistent and prolonged resistance, and the next session will be spoiled in the same way as the present has been. But the next session is a session which affects the future of the Liberal party, more critically even than the present, for the next session, according to all appearances, is that which is to immediately precede the dissolution and the appeal to the country. The plan of the Government, as your readers will know, is next year to introduce the bill for lowering the county franchise. They calculate on winning with this bill, and whatever the result may be. If the bill pass both Houses they will immediately appeal to the country, and they calculate that, as the newly enfranchised electors will vote for their patrons, the result of the appeal is to again return the Liberal party to power. On the other hand, if the bill be rejected by the House of Lords, they appeal to the country with a good grace; and they calculate that the Radical fervor thus created will again give them a big majority. But it will be evident to any one that all these calculations involve a prerequisite—so to speak—which may not exist; that prerequisite is that the Government should be in good repute and in a firm position when the appeal to the country arrives. But if it be involved in the Bradlaugh struggle in the next session as in this, its character will be certainly gone, and it will have fallen into such a state of decrepitude that the country will be completely disgusted, the House of Commons will be demoralized, and Lord Salisbury with his Conservative majority in the House of Commons will be able to ride rough-shod over Mr. Gladstone and all his proposals. An appeal to the country made under such circumstances would probably result in the return of a Conservative majority. This, again, would be a disaster which might seriously affect the fortunes of the Liberal party for many years to come. The question of county franchise, as I have, I think, written several times already, is not, after all, the real point upon which the battle of Liberals and Conservatives rages. The Conservative leaders are practically as deeply pledged to make this electoral change as the Liberals; it is the redistribution of seats that really divides the two parties. With you redistricting is regulated mainly by the numerical test of population; but in our anomalous system no such plain and simple rule can be laid down, and jerry-mandering will probably play a chief part in the work of redistribution. Redistribution will in all probability follow immediately upon the county franchise; and the Cabinet which settles the one question will probably have to settle the other. If the Conservatives succeed in getting a majority at the next general election, the Conservatives would then pass the county franchise, would redistribute seats, and would redistribute them that the Liberals would not have the advantage. And thus it will be seen how Mr. Bradlaugh overshadows the whole Administration; he spoils this session; he will probably spoil the next session; he will destroy the general election, and he will give over the settlement of the chief political problem of the near future to the enemies of the Liberal party. That a man, half loathed, half despised—regarded as a selfish egotist with a lighthearted appetite for notoriety and power—outcast not only from the religious connections, but from the most sanctified and hallowed doctrines of English domestic life—should be able to produce such disastrous results on the most powerful and ablest Administration of our times, I think, one of the strangest phenomena of this generation.

I have written, not for the first time, at considerable length of the Bradlaugh struggle, to the exclusion of all other topics; and my excuse must be that it is not merely the most prominent, but also the only, business before Parliament for the present moment. Another serious feature about the business brings out in another way the strangeness of the tyrannous hold which the subject has got upon the Legislature. This is the fact that all Parliamentary interest in the debate has absolutely disappeared. It is almost impossible for the best of speakers to attract a large, and absolutely impossible to obtain an attentive audience. Mr. Gladstone delivered last Thursday a speech about which everybody has been raving ever since. It was certainly a splendid effort, full at once of all the excellencies of Gladstone's rhetoric; it was, that is to say, characterized at the same time by loftiness of ideas, subtlety of reasoning, and grandeur of language. And yet, as one who was present, I venture to declare that the address did not produce an effect on the audience all proportionate to its extraordinary merit, for, throughout, the House was tranquil, tame, at times even buzzing with conversation, the surest sign of inattention. Where Gladstone failed, and failed at his best, it was not likely that any other could succeed. Mr. Labouchere, the colleague of Mr. Bradlaugh in the representation of Northampton, is obliged to act the part of official spokesman for the constituency, was observed to be half asleep before he had got through half the speech; he was obliged to make, and Lord Randolph Churchill, who is nearly always lively, on this occasion preduced nothing but sighs and yawns. And yet Churchill's speech was in many respects a clever and even a remarkable production. It is well known that he never read a book while he was at school or college and that since he began to take an active interest in politics he has confined himself exclusively to blue books and French novels. But he has wonderful readiness, and yesterday he appeared in the new character of a theological historian. It is curious to observe how closely bright and ambitious young men follow the example of the late Lord Beaconsfield. When the debates were going on in reference to the admission of the Jews into Parliament, Disraeli, who, as everybody knows, was a Jew himself, used to indulge in the strange paradox that Judaism and Christianity were practically the same religious faith. Churchill yesterday took up something of the same theme, talked most learnedly of Roman Pontiffs Constantine, made some quotations from Gibbon, and talked learnedly and even reverently of the scholastic disputations of the earlier churchmen. It was most comical to watch the look, partly of wonder and partly of amusement, that overspread the features of Gladstone and most of the liberal members on this extraordinary exhibition of logic and still more comical was it to see the command of continence by which Lord

Radolph was able to appear grave while he was laughing in his sleeve. If Balzac were alive he could find many a new chapter for his "Comedie Humaine" in the daily proceedings of the English Parliament.

THE KATEVILLE TRAGEDY.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, May 19.—The coroner returned last evening from investigating the cause of the death of Timothy Paradia. It appeared that Paradia, led by one Samuel Little, assaulted one John Timberlake at the house of one Call. Little and Paradia insisted on fighting all or anyone, after assaulting, by throwing stones, the party at Call's, who had just finished raising a barn. Led by Mrs. Call, the party rushed upon Little and Paradia who said, "We will get our pistols," and started towards their weapon, but Paradia had only gone a few steps when he fell from the effects of a blow on the back of his head, and died almost instantaneously. A post mortem showed that death was caused from the effects of the wound on the back of the head. The jury found accordingly, but were unable, from the evidence, to find out who struck the fatal blow.

OBITUARY.

William Chambers, the well known publisher, is dead.

Dr. J. Dickson Bruns, a prominent physician and *literateur*, died in New Orleans on May 20th, aged 48.

M. Darocha, the Consul-General of the Brazilian Government in France, died in Paris, on May 19th.

Serace Effron is dead, aged 60. He was for a long time a prominent politician in the state of Maine, Ind. During the war he was brought into prominence as an alleged leader of the Sons of Liberty, resulting in his imprisonment.

The funeral of the Rev. Mr. Bira took place on the 17th inst., from Notre Dame Hospital to the Bonaventure Depot, whence they were despatched to St. Hyacinthe for interment. A large number of clergymen attended.

James Barnes, of the *Presbyterian Witness*, Halifax, N. S., died on May 19th, aged 63. When a boy of 14 he served his apprenticeship and worked for a short time as a journeyman on the *New Scotian*, under the late Hon. Joseph Howe, finally working his way to the head of his profession.

Martin Table died at Lockhaven, Penn., on Saturday, May 19th, aged 90. He served with Napoleon and participated in the battles of Leipzig and Hanau. It is believed that he was the last survivor of the 14th regiment. In 1850 he received a gold medal from the last compaction of Napoleon at St. Helena.

Bishop Jesse T. Peck, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Syracuse on May 17th, of pneumonia, after a short illness. He was born in Middlefield, N.Y., in 1811. Five times he was a member of the General Conference, and was also a fraternal delegate to the Canadian and East British Conferences. He was a member of the society for municipal reform and active in the anti-slavery movement. He published several religious works.

The friends of ex-Ald. McCambridge will regret to learn of the death of his youngest son, Joseph Alexander, who passed away last night at the early age of 17 years. Although the deceased had been ailing for a long time his death was rather unexpected, his parents being sanguine of his life being prolonged. Among those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Mr. McCambridge was a great favorite, and highly esteemed for his many good qualities both of head and heart. To his relatives we extend our sincere sympathy in the hour of their bereavement. The funeral will take place on Sunday from his late residence on Prince street.

The Right Hon. Sir John MacNeill, G.C.B., is dead. He was born in 1795, and appointed Assistant Envoy to the Court of Pekin in 1831. In 1834 he became Envoy Extraordinary, and was Plenipotentiary to that court in 1835. He received the Persian Order of the Sun in 1834, and was created Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath in 1839. During his residence in the East he became the most acquainted with the habits, policy and resources of the Asiatic nations; and foresight enabled him even at that early date to point out the aggressive designs of Russia, plans made very manifest. Soon after his return from Teheran in 1844, he was placed at the head of the Board to superintend the working of the Scotch Poor Law Act of 1845; in 1851 he conducted a special inquiry into the condition of the Scotch Highlands and Islands, and in February, 1855, was chosen by the Government of Lord Palmerston to preside over the commission of inquiry into the administration of the commissariat and other supplies of the army, in the Crimea, appointed in consequence of a vote of the House of Commons.

Job Bingham, for many years proprietor of the Bingham House Brantford, Ont., after a brief illness, died on May 16.

Lydia Pinkham, the patent medicine proprietor, of Lynn, Mass., is dead. She began to manufacture medicine in a tea bottle, and by a few years built up a business of \$300,000 a year. She spent \$100,000 per annum in advertising.

Mr. James Feron, brother of Mr. Michael Feron, and father of the Rev. Father Feron, Ill., on the 15th inst., in the 32nd year of his age. The deceased was well known in this city, more especially in sporting circles where he had the reputation of being an expert handball and lacrosse player.

Mr. George Boulter, an old and respected resident of Belleville, Ont., died on May 18th from the effects of a paralytic stroke, received 83 years of age, and leaves a widow and seven sons and seven daughters. Among the sons is Dr. Boulter, ex-M.P. for North Hastings.

Mr. Alexander Chisholm, M.D., C.M., of McGill University, died at Alexandria, Ont., on May 7th, at the early age of 28 years. The deceased gentleman leaves behind him a first-class record as a student of medicine, and all who had the benefit of his professional services since his graduation will gratefully remember his skill and kindness.

It is our painful duty to-day to chronicle the death of Mrs. Wallace, the beloved wife of Mr. George Wallace, the well known journalist, which occurred yesterday afternoon at her residence, 27 St. Helena street. Mrs. Wallace had only been ailing for a few hours, so that her sudden demise was totally unexpected. The deceased was a lady of high esteem, and to her bereaved husband and family we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their sore affliction.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE DETECTIVE LAFON.

The mortal remains of the late Detective Lafon, who died a few days ago at Longue Pointe Asylum, were laid in their last resting place on Friday. The body was conveyed from the Asylum to the Grand street Police station, from which the funeral cortege started to the Oute des Neiges Cemetery at 8.30. The funeral was attended by about 50 of the city police force under the command of Sub-Chief Lancy and 20 members of the fire brigade commanded by Sub-Chief Naud.

THE LATE MR. MCCAMBRIDGE.

The funeral of the late Mr. Joseph Alexander McCambridge, youngest son of ex-Ald.

McCumbridge, took place on Sunday afternoon from his father's residence, 59 Prince street, and was very large and magnificent. The deceased, showing the high esteem in which the deceased was held by all classes in the community. The floral tributes were very handsome and greatly admired. The cortege left the paternal residence at 2.30 and proceeded to Oute des Neiges cemetery, where the last sad rites were performed, and the remains deposited in their last resting place in the family plot. The arrangements, which were of the most perfect kind, were under the immediate supervision of Mr. Feron, the well known undertaker, who is deserving of much commendation for the admirable manner in which they were carried out. A very general expression of sorrow was manifested at the premature demise of Mr. McCambridge, and much sympathy was expressed with his relatives, to whom we extend our condolences in the almost irreparable loss they have sustained. Requiescat in pace.

ONE EXPERIENCE FROM MANY.

I have been sick and miserable so long, and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely dejected and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve, and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange any unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said, "Hop Bitters long may they prosper, for they have made another well and us happy."—*The Mother.*

PARAOCIDE AT HOLLAND CORNERS.

OWEN SOUND, May 16.—A young man named Joseph Lambert, aged 20, charged with shooting his father at Holland Corners, arrived here last night in charge of Constable Vogan, of Holland Township, and was lodged in jail to await trial. On the way from Williamsford, where he was taken into custody, he took matters quite coolly and was apparently indifferent concerning the deed he had committed. He quietly talked over the affair, and occasionally asked for some one to shoot him, as he would rather be shot than hanged. In answer to questions he said he was carrying out his father's instructions, and he could get his mother, sisters and brother to prove that his father gave him the gun, and commanded him to do the shooting on pain of being shot himself. When questioned about threatening to shoot his mother, when she was up-stairs, and implored him not to fire a second shot, he said it was not correct, as he had no intention of shooting her whatever. He then assigned as his reason for firing the second shot that he wanted to put the poor man out of pain. Mrs. Lambert ran to call in the neighbors, and when she returned with assistance to the scene the murderer was quietly digging a grave for his father at the foot of a hill situated near the house and threatened to shoot any one who cared to come near. One of the men ventured forward and seized him. The cause for the committing of the crime he would not reveal, and it is consequently uncertain. It has transpired that his father gave him a severe beating in January last for some offence. There are two theories for the committing of the deed, the first being on account of his father's unwillingness to deed him the farm, and the other is that he was prompted by feelings of revenge for what took place in January. Mr. Lambert, the deceased, was a gentlemanman by birth and had resided in the Township of Holland for about 10 years. There are seven of the family, five girls and two boys, the prisoner being the eldest boy. The family are highly respected. The prisoner for the past year or so is said to have been possessed with strange freaks and not unfrequently alarmed the rest of the family by his unusual conduct.

THE VATICAN NEGOTIATIONS.

BERLIN, May 21.—The *North German Gazette* says the substance of Prussia's last note to the Vatican is as follows:—"The Government attaches special value to giving notice of appointments contemplated, because it regards such notification as a question of honor and a primary condition of the labor in common between the spiritual and temporal authorities. The Government is prepared to rescind the competency of the ecclesiastical court in regard to the notifying of preferments, and to dispense therewith altogether in case of unbefitted clergymen, and thus remedy the present inadequate provisions for the care of souls. The note alludes to the peaceful attitude of Prussia, and expresses a conviction that a settlement can be effected as soon as the Curia agree to the matter of notification. This note creates a sensation. The *Germania's* Rome correspondent maintains that the Vatican has replied to Prussia's note and endeavors to return to the base of negotiation which existed before the note was sent, and in view of the bad impression created by the note Van Scholes has suggested a fresh basis of negotiation.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Since Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electro and Electric Oil for the genuine Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. Beware of these similar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like honest men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no merit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to *Electric*. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of NORRIS & LYMAN, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.
TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.
TUESDAY, May 22, 1883.

In New York to-day Canada Pacific Railway stock sold at 87 1/2 St. Paul & Manitoba Railway at 124. Money loaned as low as 2 per cent.

In the money market rates are unchanged as follows:—Call loans on stocks are 6 to 6 1/2 per cent; commercial paper 7 to 8 1/2 to quality. Sterling exchange is as follows:—Sixty-day bills between banks 8 1/2 premium, counter 8 1/2 to premium, demand 9 1/2 to 9 3/4. Currency on New York was par to 3/4 premium.

The stock market was weak along this morning. The speculative buying of the past few days of Bank of Montreal, by one of two brokers, seems to have ceased, and things have fallen into the old jog trot style; without public support purely speculative buying seldom holds a market up permanently. The "bars" are keeping quiet, making almost no attempt to hammer the market. They contend that prices are outrageously high and must come down to a buying basis before outsiders will come in. The season is backward, trade is dull, and what there is of "boom" stocks on a question for the learned. The "bulls" on Bank of Montreal predict a "bull" speech from Mr. Smithers. People are evidently hard up for a "point."

Stock Sales.—125 Montreal 108; 25 do 108 1/2; 100 Toronto 188; 40 Federal 156 1/2; 100 St Paul & Manitoba 124.

Afternoon Stock Sales.—25 Passenger 145; 50 do 144; 239 do 143 1/2; 50 Dundas 82 1/2; 30 Montreal Building 69.

Today in London consols sold at 101 15-16 money; 101 1-16 a count; 4 3/4 114 1/2; 8 1/2 105 1/2; Erie 35 1/2; Illinois Central 145.

New York, May 22, 1 p.m.—Stocks irregular. Am. Exp 92; O S 63 1/2; D & L 123; Erie 35 1/2; H & St Jo 42; L S 108; M O 92 1/2; N Y 43 1/2; N Y 85; N W 129 1/2; pld 144; N Y C 120 1/2; St P 97; St F, M & M 125; U F 92 1/2; W 91 1/2.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, May 19.—Loans increase, \$2,377,000; specie increase, \$536,900; legal tenders increase, \$1,034,000; deposits increase, \$3,492,400; circulation decrease, \$87,100; reserve increase, \$756,800.

DARK FINANCIAL PROSPECTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A correspondent at St. Louis, Mo., writes as follows:—"There is a funnel-shaped cloud in the commercial horizon, which timid people think forbodes a financial cyclone. The retirement of Mr. Vanderbilt from his railroad lines; the generally credited report that Mr. Jay Gould is pursuing a similar course, quietly disposing of his immense railroad interest and preparing for a pleasure trip to Europe for a long period, and the fact that Winslow, Lanier & Co. recently sold \$19,000,000 of their bonds of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway, and now invite proposals for \$4,000,000 remaining, create a sensation in railroad, official and financial circles. These bonds sold by Winslow, Lanier & Co. have fifty years to run, bearing interest at five per cent, and cover the railway and its entire equipment, franchises and property. The disposition of the States to enact laws and appoint commissioners to control the freight and passenger traffic and tolls of railroads, as in the State of Illinois, and the spirit of the times in this country, which tends to ultra democracy, and the outcry of labor against capital, is shaking the confidence of men of wealth in public enterprises and permanent investments, and causing them to unload their stocks generally with, of course, as much prudence as possible. The stock market in New York is still on the downward grade."

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There have been no very marked signs of increased activity in the city wholesale market since our review of last week. Many more vessels of the spring fleet arrived and have been discharging spring importations at our docks, which has given more employment to rail and water carriers inland. The weather, however, keeps cold and backward for the season of the year, and country people are not in good heart to make purchases for the summer, which still seems far off. A large business is transpiring in flour and grain, but for the last few days constant rains have served to check the movement of every class of staple goods.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The pig market keeps depressed. Advice from Glasgow reports shipments good, but production large, a statement that shows how much the home market would suffer if the demand from the States were entirely cut off; a result which is not unlikely to occur considering the low prices at which American iron is offered. Except for a round lot of Colton's business during the week has been confined to ten-ton or such like parcels at \$22.50 for Colton's, \$21 for Galtier's and equal, \$19 for Dalmeirton, and \$18.75 to \$19 for Lightfoot ex-hip.

Outward freights continue unchanged, but the indications point to an advance similar to that which occurred last year, if the present gubernative home rates are not improved. A feature in the freight question has been the carriage of pig iron sold for delivery at points west by the Allan Line via Boston at a comparatively low rate, the more so as it avoids the 20c per 2,000 lbs charged as wharfage at Montreal. This, we believe, is an unprecedented event to occur after the opening of navigation by the St. Lawrence. It is far from a general rule that has been done at steady prices. We quote \$1.90 to \$2 as at size of lot. A fair movement of the plates has progressed at \$5 to \$5.15 for I. C. charcol, and \$4.40 for coke. Ingot tin is quoted firm at \$90, with a better trade here at 82 1/2. Ingot copper is steady at 132 to 130. Lead work and lower at \$3.50 to \$4, figures which it has not touched for many years.

LEATHER.—Buyers continue to operate slowly. It is said that when the inactive influences to which the market is subjected are taken into consideration, there is not much pressure to realize resorted to. Stocks are rather too large to be safely carried without concessions, but better terms have not yet been offered to effect business. Our quotations are as reported unchanged. No. 1, Spanish sole, 25c to 26c; No. 2, 23c to 24c; No. 1, China sole, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 20c to 21c; No. 1, Buffalo sole, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 20c to 21c; No. 1, slaughtering, 27c to 28c; English sole, 45c to 46c; rough hide for belting, 32c to 34c; harness, 35c to 36c; waxed uppers, 32c to 37c, as to quality; galvanized 35c to 38c; Scotch galvanized 36c to 38c; buff, 14c to 16c; cable, 12 1/2 to 16c; ordinary to choice split, 22c to 28c, and under juniors 16c to 19c.

GROCERIES.—The market for sugar has developed further strength along with a larger measure of activity, and we have to record an additional advance on yellows, which are the strongest on the list. We quote: 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; crushed 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; Paris lumps in boxes 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; yellows 7 1/2 to 8 1/2. Syrups range from 45c to 65c per Imperial gallon. Teas.—A more active demand for Japans has been experienced, but the rest of the market continues dull and unsatisfactory. Holders, however, are not urging sales to a noticeable extent, and in a few instances expressions of firmness may be heard. A lot of 300 packages Japans sold at 32c. Molasses.—The dealings in this market have not been of a character to attract special attention, and the position is really unchanged with neither buyers nor sellers very anxious operators, the former only moving when purchases are absolutely necessary. We quote: Barbadoes 45c to 47 1/2; and Trinidad 43c to 44c. Rice.—The comments upon the condition of the market are entirely favorable, and sellers seem well satisfied. The movement has been larger. The S.S. Langshaw's cargo was of remarkably fine quality, comprising very prominently with it, a receipt of 200 bags of \$5.50 to \$5.60. Rice.—More or less grain appears to be entertained in the general run of

stock, which find expressions in sellers insisting on a full line of valuation, from which they will not deviate. The demand is fairly but we hear of no transactions worthy of record. We quote:—Black pepper, 15c to 16c; white pepper, 26c to 27c; cloves, 26c to 28c; nutmegs, 60c to 75c, and pimento, 10c to 11c. Salt.—The market continues steady and a fairly active trade has taken place. We quote:—Factory-filled \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag; half bag, 70c to 80c, and quarters, 40c to 60c.

LIENS.—At primary points values have perceptibly appreciated, owing to light stocks. The improvement has extended to this market, by establishing a gain over former rates. There are indications too, that tanners are preparing to resume production, which naturally tends to confirm holders in maintaining the advance, although actual business is yet within narrow boundaries. Indeed there seems to be every prospect for a better market. We quote:—No 1 buff and upper western hides at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4, and No 2 at 8c to 8 1/2. Dry salt hides have been despatched in 10c to 17c for No 1, and 14c to 15c for No 2.

GEN.—The general demand has been brisk on a firm market. A lot of 300 lbs steam refined seal changed hands on p. t., and another of 800 lbs cod on similar conditions. We quote:—Steam refined seal, 70c asked; pale seal 75c to 75c; Newfoundland cod 65c to 67c and Halifax 62c; raw linseed do 57c to 60c; boiled do 67c to 65c.

PETROLEUM.—A quiet week has been passed in this market, which continues steady. The Petroleum quotation for car lots is 13c. Here we quote car lots 15c to 16c; broken lots, 16c, and single barrels, 17c to 18c.

THE MARKET FOR PORK, LARD AND MEATS was unchanged. Butter is in no way phase in the butter market, which continues quiet and fairly well maintained. Receipts are light, but serve to supply the local demand. A few small lots of creamery have been sold at a relatively higher range than our quotations. We quote 21c to 23c, as to quality.

CHEESE.—An easy feeling may be noted in the market, but no business has been done on which to base fresh quotations. General shipping lots were received today, but buyers are evidently waiting further developments in other markets. We quote 11c to 11 1/2. Eggs.—Under fair demand and moderate receipts the market was held steady at 16c, with 16 1/2c per dozen asked. As the movement is small, sales are modest steady prices. We quote pots 05 to 05 1/2, as to foreign. A cargo of white winter wheat was offered at \$1.25, and \$1.18 was bid for Canada red winter for milling purposes. We quote prices as follows:—Canada red winter wheat, \$1.17 to 1.19; do spring \$1.15 to 1.16; do white, \$1.12 to 1.13; peas, 96c to 97c; corn, 65c; rye, 73c to 74c; oats, 39c to 40c; barley, 50c to 55c for feed. Ocean freights were firmer at 2 1/2 to 3 to Liverpool. The following barges belonging to the Montreal Transportation Co. have left Kingston for this port:—Sensitor, 20,022 bushels wheat; Toronto, 21,273 bushels corn; "Europa," 17,380 bushels corn; "Orion City," 17,750 bushels corn; "Kinghorn," 10,760 bushels corn from Chicago and 8,165 bushels wheat from Toronto. The other grain was from Chicago and Milwaukee, making a total of 23,187 bushels wheat and 87,558 bushels corn. The flour market was dull, without any material alteration in values. On O'Connell no business was reported. Oatmeal was quiet, ordinary kinds at \$5.50 to 5.75, and granulated at \$5.90 to 6.00. Cornmeal was quiet at \$3.50 to 3.70, and bran at \$19.00 to 20.00.

The following is a statement of flour inspected for week ending 19th May, 1883, as furnished by Mr. L. A. Boyer, Flour Inspector:—Superior extra, 0.847 barrels; extra superior, 355; fancy superior, 100; spring extra, 1,405; superior, 1,124; fine, 383; middlings, 369; pollards, 94; rejected, 109. Total 10,785.

In the cheese market at Utica, N. Y., yesterday, 200 boxes of cheese were sold at 11c to 11 1/2c. Twelve hundred were consigned; bulk of sales 1 1/2c.

MONTEAL CATTLE MARKET.

Cattle advices from the other side report a steady market for cattle, but at Act & Kennedy's yards, Point St. Charles, a somewhat easier feeling prevailed. Although receipts were fair, actual offerings were limited and prices ranged from 6c to 6 1/2c per lb. Live weight as to quality. At Vigor market about 225 head of butchers' cattle were received. The demand was less active at a lower range of values for all except the very best. Choice animals sold at 6c to 6 1/2c per lb. Live weight; fair to good at 5c to 5 1/2c and common at 4c and 4 1/2c. Calves ranged from \$4 to \$11 each as to quality. Sheep were scarce at \$5 to \$10 and huns sold at \$2.50 to \$4.50 each. Live hogs are quoted at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4.

MONTEAL HORSE MARKET.

The inquiry for horses is good, but the same difficulty of scarcity continues to retard business to a marked extent. For the few really good horses offered full prices are readily paid. Mr. James Maguire, of College street market, sold one pair at \$300. A car load of good horses from the west is expected at the market to-morrow. The shipments of horses during the past week were very light, amounting to only 15 head, costing \$2,277, showing an average of \$151.80 each. The following were the shipments to the U.S. in detail during past week:—May 16th, 2 mares, \$400; 2 horses, \$265; 2 do, \$295; May 17th, 4 horses and 5 tons hay, \$810; 4 horses, \$452; 1 mare, \$115.

DIED.

FERON.—In Chicago, Ill., on Friday the 18th inst., James Feron, aged 42 years, brother of Michael Feron, of this city.

MEEK.—At Amberburg, Ont., on the 5th inst., Mr. John Meek, formerly of Montreal, and father of Mr. James Meek, of this city, at the advanced age of 79 years and 6 months. Belief papers please copy.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!

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(Late SENICAL, FRECHON & Co.)
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CHURCH ORNAMENTS.
All kinds of Altar Vestments, Statues of every description, Sacred Vases, Altar Wines, and Cassocks made to order.
Be careful in addressing your letter. 23 eow

LOST.
The following described Certificates of Ownership of Shares of the Capital Stock of the National Car Co., of St. Albans, Vermont, all in the name of Duncan Macdonald:
No. 110—May 25th, 1880, 10 shares.
No. 819—July 6th, 1871, 4 shares.
No. 406—January 10th, 1872, 5 shares.
No. 183—January 20th, 1872, 1 share.
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court.

No. 485. Dame Julie Louise Toupin, of the Village of Hochelaga, in the District of Montreal, wife common-law of Jean Joseph alias Joseph Napoleon Leonard, hotelkeeper of the same place, duly authorized to enter in Judgment, Plaintiff, vs the said Louis Joseph alias Joseph Napoleon Leonard, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted by Plaintiffs against Defendant. Montreal, May 17th, 1883.
FRONTAINE & MAJOR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

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