### WHY SAMUEL TOOK THE PLEDGE.

BY FATHER GRAHAM. I.

In vain were the prayers of his father and In vain were the prayers of his latter and mother;
He laughed at the tears of his babies and wife;
He blackened the eyes of an expostulate brother,
And swore that hot gin was the essence of life.
He shouted and sang,
And he sampled big glasses;
And the bar-room off rang
With his gibes at T. A. B asses
Though sometimes quite sick with the toper's abarn sorrow.

sharp sorrow,

He groaned and he sighed
And vowed he would stop his dram-drinking
tc-morrow.

But Sam simply lied,
For, "to-morrow" would find him, on doggery Deep snoozing for hours, and most hoggishly drunk.

It was night, and he found himself deep in a At the mouth of a cavern, dark as a raven; He stood up to his knees in a terrible morass, While he snivelled and sobbed with a horror quite craven:
"Obabes! and-O wife!-

"O babes! and—O wife!—
Ab! father and mother!
Here's an end to a life
Of whiskey and bother;
How often you told me I'dgo to the devil,
And now I am there!"
He peered into the cave which looked gruesomely evil,
And groaned in despair,
His brains he fell beating to hunt up a prayer,
But the echos he roused were:—"Set'em up!"—
"Boys, drink fair!"

IN.

O! O!—a red. lurid, electrical gleaming Leaps lightning like up from the depths of the Leaps lightning like up from the depths of the cave!

Sam, petrified, stares; his hair stands up a-steaming;

"Tis a lusus natura," he gasps, "or a knave!"

But, just as he spoke,
Out stepped from the gloom,
As black es a joke
At a mother's fresh tomb

A horned !—TAILED!!—HOOPED!!! hairy presence of evi!!
And, what do you think.
The words it first spoke!—"Sam!—I'm— the—DEVIL!!

Come, let's take a drink!"

Good gracious! the gnome, Sir, looked groggy and mellow.

and mellow.

And sang-like a drake-"He's a jolly good fellow!" and mellow

Now, who ever heard, since the world began rolling.
Of specife of hell stepping forth from a cavern
With the clocks in the city afar midnight tol

To ask a lost waylarer into a tavern?

He bowed quite polite,
While Fam spied, alas!
The tail of the spirit,
Curling down to the grass. And, though Samuel loved with a thirsty affect

tion,
A drop of hot gin.
He felt not the \*lightest of bland predilection,
Forthe hideousgrin
Which mantled the visage that glared in the Red, yellow and blue, at the terrified loon wight. v.

"Sir, mister, your honor, your worship, I'd "Sir, mister, your honor, your worship, I'd rather—
No offenes to your lordship—git out of this wood!
I'm the only protector of mother and father, And wife—ah! dear sir! I'm goin' to be good!
Your kindness, I vow,
Goes straight to my heart—"
Sam moved on:—'And now,
I guess I'll depart—"
"Ho! ho! ho!!—the dark forest resounded,
With fiendish glee;
Pale Samuel stopped, gaping and trembling confounded,

Confounded, Quite shaky of knee,

While the tail of the spectre struck sparks from a boulder.
And then clinted livid on the demon's red shoulder! VI.

"Were it not for our friendship, thou insolent variet!"
Shrieked the spectre, "I'd flay thee with accourges of fire!
As it is, then base slave! I shall make thee see scarlet,
Which, please, take as a hint of thy master's holire!"

Here glistering bright, The demon flashed forth, Like the rustling light, Of the auroral North!—

prived With a swipcon the jaw. He saw stars, and his hand on the burning spot lingers, Exploring the marks of his host's torrid fingers.

VII. "Now wilt thou come! and good-fellowship

showing.

Take a horn of my own—nay, don't start!— Take a horn of my own—nay, don't start!—
skilful brewing?
What reason, I ask thee, when brave drink is
flowing
For a sot to hang doubling, and whimpering
and rueing?
"I come, sir. I come!"
Whined Samuel, whose fears
Had stricken quite dumb
And melted to tears:—
As the roar of the deep in the ears of the drowning—

Dull, hopeless thunder— Through red blasts and billows of fire-chasms frowning. Hell rent asunder

Sheer down through the reprobate cataracts speeding.
Sam's soul one black horror; the grim demon leading.

Now, ye who peruse this fair legend, are thinking.
As ye peep through the portals infernal ajar,
And watch our poor Samuel through Horror
Land sinking,
That the Spirit of Night is too proud to keep bar. Why, nothing on earth,

Of evil or crime, But causes such mirth In the flery clime.

That the lost angels don sock and buskin at

once,
And aps each poor foel
Who squanders the time in much drinking and

dance
In vanity's school.
So, be not surprised, it sam, journeying afar.
Came, sudden, upon a most gilttering bar!

I must say, though en passant, the bottles were curious; SKULLS: labelled quite neatly "Gin," "Brandy" and "Whiskey," But, strangest of all, was discussion most furious oout "Weber" and "Decker" and eke about

N. P.

And Sam's eye grew glad
In the bar-room gleam;
"Things ain't quite so bad,"
"He griuned," as they seem,"
But, he chuckled outright, with a visage quite Jolly, When he saw some old friends,
Who had spent, with himself, the small hours

in folly,
And met sudden ends:
Some frozen, some self-doomed, fished from the river,
Then he thought -" Why, they're dead!" and
his laugh turned to rhiver.

"(Come, pledge, me, bold Sam!" screamed the spectre quite genial,
"Here's to whiskey, my boy!—may it flow, never ceasing,
Make the soul that He died for my weak, abject menial!
May the river of Death, Sam, roll on, aye in-

May the river of Death, Sam, roll on, aye increasing!"—

He handed a skull.
Politic as the "boss,"
To the brim quite full
And be sam:—Toss!

And Ram, why he tossed eff the generous draught.

But, lo! and behold!

Liniered through his heart and soul, like the

It pierced through his heart and soul, like the

shaft
Of Woden of old,
"Ho! ho! 'tis thy soul thou hast drunk!"
Shrieked the guide,
"Thou an damned to these flames, for, O Sam!
"MIOU HAST DIED!"

From his deep, drunken sleep, faighteacd Samutl arcse,

With a scream of "God save mel" up from his He washed his hot face, put on his best clothes, And moved through the street all pallid and And he went to the priest

And he went to the priest
And vowed a deep vow,
By the merits of Christ,
He would change his life—Now!
He told his weird dream; he knew that a
breath
From the regions of Doom
Had merciful shadowed the grim, living Death
Of the flery tomb,
Then home he returned, while the light of new
grace.

grace, Like the fair dawn of morning, illumined his THE END.

## Agricultural.

SUGGESTIONS OF AND FOR THE SEA-SON.

WORK WITH THE CROPS.

The cultivator should be kept at work in he corn field, both to kill the weeds and mellow the soil. The full returns for work done with the cultivator are not all obtained in the harvest of a single crop, but the good effects of the tillage are felt in succeeding years. Some tarmers stop the cultivator so soon as the horse can catch the leaves of the corn; it | is beter to putt on a muzzle, and continue the work, thus keeping down the weeds, and leaving the ground in beter condition for the crops that are to follow.

The work of harvesting wheat, oats, and barley, will come this month, and it should door to the end. be begun as early as possible; and delay is a source of loss in a number of ways. If allowed to get "dead ripe," the grain is not so good and plump, and sells for less, because it does not make such good flour, the straw is less digestible then when cut just as the grain has passed out of the "milk." There is less waste from shelling the grain, and besides the hurry which comes from waiting, until al the work comes in a bunch, is avoided. Here everything in the way of hired help and machinery ready to go into the harvest field on time; delays are dangerous.

Late having will be done this month, and much that is to be gathered will be of a secondary quality from the neglect to cut it earlier. A field of ripened and brown grass is a sad evidence of neglect, it not of downrigh thoughtlessness and folly; and the tarmer who delays making his hay when it is at its best,-when the grass is in flower-must suffer a loss in having poor fodder for his stock. Late cut hay may-and hould bevery largely cured in the cock, instead of parching it in the hot sun. The heating and sweating that it will undergo with this management, will improve it, and make it easier to handle. Hay caps, as mentioned in last month's Notes, are very valuable, often saving their cost durin a single storm.

Hungarian grass or golden Millet, may be sown this mouth for hay, (see page 278). Millet that was sown in the spring should be cut before it gets much beyond heading. If allowed to stand longer it decreases in value, and the beards will become a source of annoyance to the stock, especially to horses. Repeated sowings of fodder corn may be made for a continuous supply of green feed, until the close of the growing season. The small qusck-growing varieties are preferable. A quantity of green fodder at hand when the pastures gets dry, as they very ofiten do in the latter part of the summer, will keep the cows up to a full flow of milk, and will be good food for ether farm animals.

Swedish turnips can be sown up to the end of this month. The ground from which early potatoes have been taken is excellent for a inte crop of this kind. The seed should be sown in drills 30 inches apart; allow . bout 3 lbs. of good seed per acre.

As soon as the hay is removed from the meadow a go: d top-dressing of finely-divided, well-rotted manure, may be applied with ex-Of the auroral North!—
Poor Sam thought the end of the world had arrived.

When the fiend's black claw,
His gin-muddled brain of its gumption decellent results. It will produce a thick botor one to occupy a piece of newly cleared land, there is nothing better than buckwheat, which may be sown during the month of July. The amount of seed to be sown is from three to four pecks to the acre. If sown much later than the middle of the present month the frosts are apt to come before the grain is ma-

When root crops are introduced into the rotation there is no need of the summer fal-low to clear the ground of weeds and make it deep and mellow. These good results are obtained with the culture and growth of root crops, and at the same time there is no loss of the use of the land for a year.

### CARE OF LIVE STOCK.

Horses are hard-worked, and need the best of care during the hot days of summer. Frequent brushing, rubbing, and carrying will be necessary to remove the sweat stains, and make the coat smooth. An occasional washing, especially of the legs and feet is impor-Flies will cause great inconvenience, and if not guarded against, will worry the animals greatly. A cotton sheet is a great protection, and costs but little. Horses should have water frequently, but in small quantities, and should not be allowed to go thirsty so long as to overload themselves when they finally come to drink. The feed should be substantial—something more than grass is demanded by a working horse, espocially if its time of eating is limited, as is often the case during this month. The stables, and all the surroundings of the horse, should be kept clean; a failure here may develop bad grass that may breed di-Cows that are in milk should be watched

and given extra feed so soon as signs of a falling off are seen. It is very difficult to increase the flow after a shrinkage occurs. So soon as the pasture begins to get short supplement the feed of the field by a ration of green fodder in the yard or stall. Many cows suffer from the excessive heat, being exposed the whole day through to the hot sun in a treeless and shadeless pasture. A pasture should afford a comfortable place, as well as furnish food for the animals, that the greatest profit may be obtained. Store sheep will not need much more feed

than a good 'pasture will afford. Give them salt at frequent intervals, and see that they have shade through the hot days of midsummer and a free access to pure water. Sheep for the butcher should be fed liberally with meal. A quart of ground feed per day will, with good pasturage, bring the animals into marketable condition.

Pigs profit by a good run in clover, or fresh grass. They are naturally clean animals, and only become "pigs" when they have mire and mud holes for a run. Young pigs that the designed for the early winter market should be pushed now by extra feed. A rapid growth at this time will make much difference in the profit of keeping pigs. Pig pork is the best, and young pigs of an early maturing breed should, therefore, be fattened from the start. Sour milk is not enough for them; add grain feed in liberal quantities.

Chickens hatched this month will be large exough to go through the coming winter with safity. Fon set after July do not always

succeed with their broods. The hot weather favors the growth of vermin, and strict cleanhouse. It is an advantage to have all the hen turkeys come off with their young at nearly the same time, that they may all go as one flock, thus lessening the care of looking after them, especially if they are given the lock to the formula of potash, 15c to 16c; borax, 16c to after them, especially if they are given the lock to the formula of potash, 15c to 16c; borax, 16c to after them, especially if they are given the whole range of the farm. After the broods are large enough to roam, feed them enough to make them care for their home, and they will return to it at night.

WHAT AN OLD FARMER SAYS. This is the advice of an old man who has

tilled the soil for for forty years: I am an old man, upwards of three score years, two score of which I have been rich and have all I need; do not owe a dollar; have given my children a good education. and when I am called away shall leave enough to keep the wolf from the door. My experience has thought me that :-

1. One acre of land, well tilled and well prepared, produced more than two which received only the same amount of labor used on one.

2. One cow, horse, mule, sheep or hog well fed is more profitable than two kept on the same amount necessary to keep one well. 3. One acre of clover grass is worth more than two of cotton where no grass or clover is

raised. 4. No farmers who buy oats, corn or wheat, fodder and hay, can keep the sheriff from the

5. The farmer that never reads the papers sneers at book-farming and improvements, always has a leaky roof, poor stock, brokendown fences, and always complains of bad

6. The farmer who is above his business and entrusts it to another to manage, soon has no business to attend to.

7. The farmer whose habitual beverage is cold water is healthier, wealthier and wiser than he who does not refuse to drink.

THE PROGRESS OF A COUGH .- The following may be indicated as the progress of a cough in the absence of an efficient check of the lung destroying malady. First, a cold is contracted, the threat becomes inflamed and the irritation causes a spasmodic contraction and dull or rattling sound in the throat. This daily increases in violence, and as it does, aggravates the bronchial irritation until the lungs become seriously affected. Then abtissue, which rapidly develop into the fatal tubercles of consumption which eat into and destroy the lungs. Who would knowingly incur such peril as this? The surest means of averting it is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, a pulmonic which at the same time checks the progress of throat and lung irritation, and gives strength; o those debilitated by a cough. Sold by all iruggists.

### Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, June 28, 1881.

FINANCIAL. Money leaned at 4 to 6 per cent on call and

The stock market was again extremely weak this a.m. for Ontario, which was scared down by "bear" rumors to 77 bid at noon, a drop of 41 per cent since the close yesterday, or a decline of 10 per cent in the last two days. Bank of Montreal closed easier at noon at 1911 bid, Merchants at 1211, and

Commerce at 144. Morning Stock Sales .- 80 Bank of Montreal 1913; 50 do 1911; 10 do 191; 50 do 1911; 225 Commerce 145; 50 do 1441; 100 do 1433; 40 Molsons 1122; 4 do 112; 236 Merchants 122; 50 do 1211; 100 Richelieu 611; 20 Dominion Telegraph 96; 100 Ontario 81; 400 do 80\(\frac{2}{3}\); 100 do 80\(\frac{2}{3}\); 200 do 80\(\frac{1}{3}\); 519 50; Coltness, \$19 to \$19.50; Langloan, \$19 to \$19.50; Langloan, \$19 to \$19.50; Summerlee, \$18 to 18 50; Gartsley, \$19 to \$19.50; Summerlee, \$18 to 18 50; Gartsley, \$18 to 18 50;

25 do 77½; 275 do 77; 125 do 76½.

The stock market closed at a decline on the day, ranging from \( \frac{1}{4} \) to 5\( \frac{1}{4} \) per cent, the latter being in Ontario. This stock is affected by "bear" rumors, such as cannot be safely mentioned, and which are without doubt, unfounded in fact. It is stated, for instance, that the capital will probably be reduced to make a clear statement in providing for past debts, but nothing has so far been done by the management, as Mr. Holland, the new general manager, has not yet left this city to assume control. The public may safely be reminded that mere speculation in the price of the stock cannot in any way affect the real business standing of the bank. Montreal closed at 191 bid; Ontario at 76, and Merchants at 121 bid.

Afternoon Sales-495 Montreal 191; 12 Merchants  $121\frac{1}{2}$ ; 13 do  $121\frac{1}{4}$ , 50 do 121; 50 do 1203; 100 do 1202; 50 do 1202; 10 do 1201; 55 do 121; 250 Molsons 112; 50 do 111; 25 Commerce 1431; 55 do 143; 50 do 1421; 400 Ontario 77; 50 do 861; 100 do 761; 50 do 76; 600 do 751; 50 do 76; 50 do 761; 50 Montreal Telegraph 131; 40 do 131; 125 do 1311; 25 do 1311; 25 do 1311; 50 Gas 138; 120 Richelieu 61.

New York, June 28, 1 p.m .- Stocks fever-NEW YORK, June 28, 1 p.m.—STOCKS feverish, afterwards dull and firm. R. I., 143; Ill. C., 139\; U. B. & Q., 163\; N. Y. C., 145\; L. S., 127\; C. S., 65\; M. C., 104\; Erle, 45\; pfd., 86\; N. W., 125; pfd., 136; D. & L., 123\; D. & H., 108\; J. C., 101; H. & St. Jo, 92\; pfd., 115\; U. P., 128\; Am. Ex., 221

# COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The "duli summer season" may now be said to be upon us, but for the time of year a satisfactory amount of business is being done outside of the export cattle and ocean shipping trades, generally, which are suffering from the effects of the ship-laborers' strike. Since last reference there was quite a "boom" in flour in sympathy with American markets. This boom" was due to well authenticated reports that great ravages were being committed in 25c to 27c; ordinary, 242c to 252c; No 2, B A, the grain fields of the west by the ravages of the Hessian fly and the Chinck bug, and that, moreover, the seeding season was not only greatly shortened by the severe and protracted winter of 1880-1, which prevented a larger acreage being sown, but that the season itself was in every respect unfavorable, being cold and damp, so that the wheat in its early stages was weak and sickly and reliable to fall an easy prey to rust and insects. The "boom" is now over for the present, but flour is firm at a total advance of some 35c. to 5cc. per bbl. within the last fortnight. Remittances from country storekeepers for goods purchased from wholesale merchants continue satisfactory, but there is an impression that the fall trade will open allowly and later than usual, as there appears to be less disposition than usual to speculate for the future, in view of the domestic and foreign crop situation.

DRUGS AND THEMICALS. - The market re-

mains firm for sal-soda, bi carb, caustic and soda ash, particularly as further strikes are liness must be observed about the poultry threatened in England. Quininesis slightly ground, 33 to 35c; caustic sods, \$2.50 to 2.75; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to 1.85; copperas, 100 lbs, 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2 to 3.25 epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, \$1.05 to \$1.15; saltpetre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 51c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c; opium, about \$7.25 \$7.50; quinine, \$3.75; morphia, \$3.40 to \$3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellac, 42c to 45c.

Boots and Suors .- There is nothing particulary new to advise concerning this market. Travellers have now fairly entered upon their fall campaign and are doing as well as could be expected. They report the pros-pects favorable for the fall trade. Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25 : do split brogans, \$1 to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$1.80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.30 to \$2.75; women's split bals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.10 to \$1.40; do prunella, 50c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble bals, 90c to 1.15. GROCERIES .- Though business is scarcely

so active as it has been there is a good general movement. In teas there are few sales. New Japans of early garden growth have changed hands at 55c to 60c, but as supplies may be expected to accumulate from this out they may be quoted at 52c upwards. Green teas have improved. Japan, common, 221c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 40c; fine to choice, 41c to 53c. Young hyson firsts may be quoted at 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c. Gunpowder, finest, is rated at 65c to 70c, and Congou, fine to finest, 41c to 60c. Sugar are quieter and refiners are allowed breathing space to catch up with the orders that recently porred upon them. Granulated declined a fraction. but there is still a firm tone to the market, and a rapid change in the direction of higher prices is not improbable. Granulated, 11c to 11 to grocers "A," 101c to 103c; yellows, 81c to 91c. Raw is held at 8c to 81c for Muscovad, dilation of the lungs, accompanied with a and Barbadocs. Fruits are quiet. Currents; 6gc to 7gc; valencias firm at 8gc to 9gc; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.30; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80; loose muscatel, box, \$2.30 to \$2.40; sultanas, 101c; seedless, 91c to 101c; cesses or incipient sores form upon their prunes, 51c to 61c; malaga figs, 6c to 7c; h s almonds, 6c to 7c; s s tarragona, 13c to 15c; walnuts, French, 91c to 10c; filberts, 81c Coffee steady but firmer, particularly for Java. We quote: Green moche, per 1b, 30c to 38c; Java, 23c to 28c; maracaibo, 21c to 25c; cape, 19c to 20c; Jamaica, 18c to 20c; Rio, 18c to 20c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 27c; chicory, 12c to 121c. Spices are steady, except for black pepper, which is higher. Cassia, per lb., 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to SI; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 14c; pimento, 16c to 17c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nut-megs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 90c to \$1. Syrups and molasses were firm. Syrups-Bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c; fair, 58c to 62c. Molasses—Barbadoes, 54c to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar house 35c to 37. Salt .- Moderate business. Coarse, 521c to 55c; factory filled, 90c to \$1.05; eureka, \$2, \$1 and 50c for bags, halves and quarters.

IRON AND HARDWARE -Sorting-up orders for hardware continue to drop in quite frequently from travellers now on the road. Since our last there has been fair transactions in pig iron. Summerlee, Glengarnock and Eglington sold at an advance of about 50c per ton Nails are in good demand. Tin plates, bar iron, &c., are quiet and unchanged. Pig iron :- Siemens, No. 1, \$19 150 do 80; 100 do 79; 150 do 78\frac{25}{1}; 25 do 78\frac{1}{2}; 50 do 78; 75 do 78\frac{1}{2}; 50 do 79; 75 do 78\frac{1}{2}; 50 do 78\frac{1}{2}; 60 do 7 ditto best \$2 25 to 2 50; Swedes & Norway, \$4 50; Canada plates, Swansea and Penn, \$3 25 to 375; Hatton, \$310 to 325; Arrow, \$350 to 3 60; Coke, IC, \$4 75. Tin sheets, charcoal best No. 26, \$10 to 11; coke, best No. 26, S8 to 9; Galvanized Sheets Morewcods Lion, No. 28, 7½c; other brands, 6½ to 7c; Hoops and Bands, S2 40 to 2 50; Sheets, best brands \$2 50 to 2 75, Steel per 1b cast, 11 to 13c; Spring per 100 lb \$3 25 to 3 75; Best do \$5 to 6; Tire, \$3 25 to 3 75; Sleigh Shoe, 2 50 to 2 75; Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs., ordinary brands, \$2 50 to 3; Ingot Tin, \$24 to 2500; Ingot Copper, \$18 to 19; Horse Shoes, 3 75 to 4; Coil Chain, & inch, 4 25 to 4 50; Sheet Zinc, 550 to 6; Lend, per 100 lbs, Pig, \$4 50 to 4 75; ditto, sheet, \$6 to 6 25; ditto, bar, \$550 to 6; Canadian Shot, 6 to 6 50; CutNails, per 10e lbs, 10d to 60d, (3 inches and larger) 260; Spikes, pressed, per 112 lbs., 350 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100

lbs., 7 25. DRY Goods.-This is the quiet season with the wholesale trade, but leading houses report | \$220; 5 do, \$555; 1 do, \$75; 13 do, \$144; 15 a larger business than at this season last year. Travellers start on their fall trip early in July. Samples are being prepared for their use, and large importations from abroad are arriving. Buyers for Canadian houses succeeded in purchasing favorably when prices were at a low ebb in England. The market prices for many lines have since advanced, as wool realized better figures at the London wool sales than was generally expected.

Oils .- The market is firmer and we quote sales of 300 bbls of raw linseed at 58c per wine gallon. Smaller lots are worth 59c to Two hundred bbis of steam refined seal went at 46c per wine gallon. Steam refined seal in jobbing lots changed hands at 574c Imperial measure.

LEATHER. -The market is quiet but firm with no particular activity in any grade. Holders look forward to an improved demand before long, when present stocks in the hands of manufacturers are reduced. Advices report a brighter outlook both in New York and London. Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, BA, 23c to 241c; No 2, ordinary, 221c to 231c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough 26c to 28c.

Wool .- The market is still unsettled, with prices more or less nominal. Cape, 184c to to 19c; Gressy Australian, 28c to 31c 31c; Canada pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B saper, 32c to 33c; and unassorted, 30c.

Hides are quoted at \$10, \$9.00 and \$8.00 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Lambskins, 40c; clips, 25; calfahins, 12c

PETROLEUM is duli at 214c in car lots. Broken lots are quoted at 22c to 22dc, and single bbl. lots at 23c to 24c.

Flour and Neal.—Superior Extra. \$5.95 to \$6.00; Extra Superfine, \$5.85 to \$5.90; Spring

Extra, \$5 60 to \$5.75 Superfine, \$5.20 to \$5.25; Strong Bakers', \$5.75 to \$6.50; Fine, \$4 60 to \$4.70; Middlings, \$4.20 to \$4.25; Pollards, \$4.00; Ontario Bags, \$2.70 to \$2.80; City Bags (delivered), \$8.15 to \$3.20;

ed), \$8.15 to \$8.20.

Meal—Oatmeal, per brl, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Cronmeal, \$3.10 to \$8.15.

Cats—41c.

Corn—574c to 58c in bond.

Peas—904c to 91c.

Butter—New Eastern Townships, 16c to 184c;

Morrisburg and district, 15c to 17; Creamery, 20c to 214c.

Morrisourg and district, 15c to 17; Cr to 21½c. Cheese—New, 9½c to 9½c. Lard—14½c to 14½c for palls. Pork—Heavy Mess. \$19.75 to 20.50. Hams—Uncovered, 13½c. Eggs—15c to 16c. Bacon—12c to 12c. Ashes—Pots. \$4.121 to \$4.171 per

Ashes-Pots, \$4.121 to \$4.171 per 100 lbs. for

CITY RETAIL MARKETS-JUNE 28. The rain last night and this morning did not interfere much with the attendance of farmers and hucksters, who were on hand with waggons and stalls piled up with domestic fruits and all descriptions of green stuffe, which were generally offered at a lower rate than has ruled previously this season. Prices of flour, meals and coarse grains

have all risen, but the demand is slow. DAIRY PRODUCE .- Best print butter, 18c to 24c per lb.; best tub butter, 15c to 17c; eggs,

in baskets, 15c to 20c. FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN .- Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.50; Buckwheat flour, \$2.20 to 2 35; Oatmeal, \$2.65; Commeal, do, vellow \$1 75; do, white \$1.80; Bran, \$1.10 to 1.20 per 100 lbs; Barley, per bush, 85c; Oats, per bag, \$1; Peas, per bushel, \$1.05; Buckwheat, per bush, 65c to 75c.

FRUIT.-Apples, per brl, \$4.00 to \$5.00 Lemons, per case, \$4.50; do, per box, \$3.50 to \$4; Oranges, \$12 per case; Strawberries, 9c to 12c per quart.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 45c to 60c carrots, per bbl, \$1 to 1.25; onions, per bbl. \$2.50; cabbages, new, per bbl, \$5; beets, per bush, 40c; spinach, per bush, \$1; turnips, per bbl, \$1.20 to 1.25.

POULTRY AND MEAT .- Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 70c; ducks do, 60c to 75c turkeys, 12c to 13c per lb; beef, per lb, 10c to 121c; mutton, do, 7c to 10c; veal, per lb 9c to 12c; pork, 12c to 15c; ham, 14c; lard,

MONTREAL HAY MARKET-JUNE 28. Under a light demand and fuller receipts prices have weakened considerably within the last few days. A few sales recently took place at \$11.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs, each for choice timothy, but first quality has since sold at \$11; \$10.50 and \$10. Cow hay has changed hands at \$7 to \$9.50 and straw at slightly better prices, viz: at \$4 to \$5 50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. The experiment of shipping pressed hay to the leading British markets is being tried with prospects of success. At present pressed hay is weak at \$11.50 to \$14 per ton according to quality and size of lot.

#### ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET. JUNE 27.

The receipts of cattle on this market to-day were limited to about twelve car loads, one of which came from the Eastern Townships and the remainder from the West. There was only one buyer present on export account and he was disappointed at the quality of the stock which only graded as butchers' cattle. Butchers took all the offerings with but few exceptions at 4c to 5 c and shipping cattle were quoted at 5c to 5%c for medium to choice. Advices state that the British markets are quiet but the tone is slightly better. The impression among shippers is that large business will yet be done in spring and early summer fed cattle, despite

the light supply now coming forward, which is due partly to the blockaded condition of the port and the inconvenience and expense attendant on shipping cattle in lighters to Quebec. Ocean freights for cattle are down to 40s and 50s per head. The following drovers were on the market to-day:-John Ryan, Wm. Willis, Thos. Burns, Geo. Webber, P. Devlin, Thos. Pert, Wm. Roberts, W. Noonan, Thos. Bonner, W. Garrison, S Burnett and Jas. Coughlin

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-June 27 American dealers, though still complaining of high prices, took 197 horses from this market since last report. The supply of steeds is temporarily scarce, the several volunteer battalions being in camp. The following buyers have been in town:—H W Armstrong, Newburyport, Mass; W H Smith, Lowville, NY; GL Hubbard, Lowell, Mass; D Hutchison, Worcester, Mass; G H Fairbush, Lewisville, Me: John Cooney, Lowville, N Y; A E Austin, Meridan, Conn; J F Campbell, East Worcester, N Y; George A Gregory, Sydney Plains, N Y; E Suider, East Worcester, N Y; D L Sander son, Worcester, Mass; George & Coutts, South Deerfield, Mass; J C Richardson, Boston; Thomas Kirley, Stittsville, N Y.

The latest shipments in detail were as follows:-June 20th, 12 horses, \$1,645; 2 do, \$280; 1 do, \$130; 18 do, \$2,044; 7 do, \$875; 21 do, \$2,261. June 21st, 12 do, \$1,213. June 22nd, 4 do, \$610; 4 do, \$410; 3 do, \$392; 20 do, \$2,053; 9 do, \$710; 5 do, \$369; 4 do, \$353 18 do, \$1,754. June 23rd, 10 do, \$905; 2 do, do, \$1,377.50; 4 do, \$37c. June 24th, 6 do, \$419; 1 do, \$115.

THE examinations of the French division of St. Gabriel's Academy were held last evening in the hall of that building. There were present the Rev. Fathers Salmon, P.P., Forget, Ducharme, besides many of the friends of the pupils. The impression conveyed to the minds of those present was that the scholars evinced unusual aptitude, and that the teachers had taken full advantage of the brightness of their pupils.

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