Eloquent Peroration on significant. the Home Rule Bill.

Lis Brief Resume of Ireland's History and Ireland's Wrongs.

HE DECLARES THERE HAS BEEN NO SUCH THING AS A STRADY REDRESS OF IRBLAND'S GRIEVANCES - THE UNION HE THINKS NEVER SHOULD BE REPEALED.

LONDON, June 8.—The scene in the House last night was one never to be forgotten. The House was crowded from floor to ceiling, and the Peer's gallery was filled to overflowing. In the serried ranks of spectators stood many foreign ambassalors. The stranger's gallery was full to amoassalors. The stranger sgattery was thit to suffocation. Gladstone rose to speak, at 11.80 and was received with loud and long continued cheering. Sir Wm. Harcourtt and Mr. Morley were on his right, Messrs. Childers and Mun-della on his left and Lord Hartington and Sir Chas, Dike immediately behind. Mr. Cham-Chas. Drike immediately benind. Arr. Cham-berlain occupied the corner seat on the second below the gangway, closely beside Mr. Maine. Sir Michael Hicks Beach looked con-fident; Lord Randolph Churchill twirled his moustache; Parnell sat between Sexton and Thomas O'Connor, and Messrs. Dillon, Healey and O'Brien were near by. Gladstone spoke with great energy. His thrusts at Chamber-lain were keenly relished and excited roars of lain were keenly relished and excited roars of laughter. Chamberlain sat with his head resting on his left arm, not moving a muscle until Gladstone finished at 1.07 a.m., having spoken one hour and forty minutes. The Speaker finally put the question, and a tremendous about arose when he asked those in favor to say "aye," and an equally loud cry when he asked for the "nayes." The Speaker requested "ayes" to go to the right and "noes" to the left. Messers, Morley and Major Banks were appointed tellers for the "ayes" and Messers. Brand and Caine for the "noes," The members filed out rapidly. At 1.15 a.m. The members filed out rapidly. At 1.15 a.m. hey returned to their seats, and the space telea became crowded. Way was made for bladstene. The Irish members cheered the remier and howled at Chamberlain. The att espaid no attention to the derisive yells of

he Irish contingent. When Brand announced result the pent up excitement culminated loud, long and triumphant Unionist cheers. The Conservative rank and file shouted themselves hoarse; Chamberlain and Caine sat ammovable. The Ministers appeared resigned; the Parnellites waited patiently for the Con-servatives to exhaust their strength, then en masse, at a concerted signal, they set up a louder shout. A voice cried out:

"THREE CHEERS FOR THE GRAND OLD MAN," and the house seemed to rise at the call. It was an historical scene; the greatest since the passage of the Reform act in 1832. Gladstone will go to Scotland to confer with the Queen when the Cabinet has agreed upon a dissolution of Parliament.

LONDON, June 8.—The following is the con cluding part of Mr. Gladstone's great speech: "I admit that in cases such as when France and Spain interfered in the case of America you can expect nothing but severance, and severence with hostile feelings on both sides. (Hear, hear.) But that is not the case before us. I ask, for instance, where, apart from the intervention stance, where, apart from the intervention by force of a third power, the acknowledgment of local independence has been followed by severance? (Cheers.) I am in recollection of every one, and I will show where severance did follow. In the case of Belgium and Holland the attempt to make the Belgiums conform to the ways, conditions and institutions of Holland led to severance. In the case of Llondend led to severance. In the case of Llondend led to severance. land led to severance. In the case of Den-mark and the Duchies an attempt to do what gentlemen opposite wish to do in Ireland, viz., to force Danish institutions and ideas upon the to force Danish institutions and ideas upon the Duchies together with insufficient acknowledgment of their ancient institutions, ended in the total loss of the Duchies to Denmark. They are now severed and incorporated in another political connection. But let us not look simply at the negative side; where local independence has been acknowledged and independence has been acknowledged and independence in the population which, forty six years after the union, was described by the Devon report as worse and more distance of the population which, forty six years after the union, was described by the Devon report as worse and more distance of the population which, forty six years after the union, was described by the Devon report as worse and more distance of the population which, forty six years after the union, was described by the Devon report as worse and more distance of the population which is the populati They are now severed and incorporated in another political connection. But let us not look simply at the negative side; where local independence has been acknowledged and legislative severance given in a number of cases, It has been made practicable to hold countries together which would not have been so held. An honorable member opposite has imprudently interrupted me by calling out "Turkey." I will tell him that in case of Turkey with its imperfect organization, where there has not been violent interference and the matter has not been given to the point of foreign interference, local autonomy has been tried with the best effects. In the case of Crete, which nearly 20 years ago appeared lost to Turkey, the lessening of the ties at Constantinople has immensely im-proved the relations between the two. There is

no renewal of rebellion."

Churchill—"There is chronic revolution."

Gladstone—"Chronic revolution? Give me a test of chronic revolution. Has Crete paid its tribute? Has it called for the armed forces of Turkey to put down revolution? (Cries of "yes" and "order.") "I will take another case. "yes" and "order.") "I will take another case. ske Lebanon. At out 24 or 25 years ago banon was in a stage of chronic revolution of corthe absolute sway of Constantinople. It withen placed under a system of practically alindependence; and from that day to this has never resumed its former condition. Still as never resumed its former condition. creremarkable is the case of the Island of amoa. It has enjoyed for a long time complete autonomy, and is now in a state of attachment to the Turkish Empire, while contentment with any political ties subsists and holds that country in tranquility. (Cheers.) So that even Turkey bears testimony to the principle of which I speak. There are numbers of other instances. There are Norway and Sweden. That is most remarkable because those are two countries which are com pletely separated, and yet connection or union has been found practicable only by means of the largest autonomy and independence. The Denmark and Iceland (Opposition cheers). Laughter is a very common weapon, and it is very difficult for me to centend with it. If it had been 20, 30 or 40 years age I would have contended with this interruption more easily. (Loud cheers.) If, as has been said, the parliament of Iceland had been dissolved, that there have been difficulties in Iceland, there have been difficulties be-tween the parliament of Iceland and the Crown of Denmark. But the Crown of Denmark is unhappily, in difficulties with the legislature of Denmark and the Legislature of Denmark and the Legislature of Iceland there has been no difficulty whatever. But when the speaker quoted Iceland, gentlemen of the opposite and with their yang most of popular and opposite side, with their usual meed of rebuke, laughed, and some one, I think endeavoring to dignify the laughter with an idea, called out, "Iceland is so distant." Iceland is so distant that I apprehend that makes it a great deal more difficult for Denmark to hold her own by force, and consequently much more necessary for Denmark to choose the method test in itself for securing order. But if you object on account of distance, what do you say of the case of Finland? Is Finland distant from Russia?

which has given contentment to Finland, which has been envied in many better nations and more famous parts of the world. I must say a large made because it is so remarkable; because notwithstanding the multitude of circumstantial difference between Canada and Great Britain, yet still the resem blances in principle are so profound, so cheers). And that you say is not correct. Canada and Great Britain, yet still the resem blances in principle are so profound, so significant. Chamberlain, as I understood him the other day, said he had been investigating the state of Canada. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) I feel that in at tempting to palter with the demand of Ireland (Loud Ministerial cheers.) I feel that in at tempting to palter with the demand of Ireland that any rejection of a conciliatory policy might have the effect that none of us could descre. In strengthening that party of descretion. Chamberlain announced to the House that he had found that legislative councils were introduced in Canada for the purpose of protecting the minority. Where did he find that? (Home Rule cheers.)

I read over, not long ago, some very lengthly Where did no and that I denote the condition of the appointment of legislative councils in Canada in pointment of legislative councils in Canada in 1791. From the beginning to the end of these debates, while the character of legislative councils was abundantly discussed, there is not a word about their being appointed for the protection of the minorities. But in the case of Canada, I do not rest merely upon criticism of that kind.

WHAT DOES THE CASE OF CANADA SHOW?

It shows at least two things. In the first place, between 1830 and 1840 Great Britain and Canada had most formidable differences. Those differences had been completely cured and healed by the establishment of responsible government; that is, a free executive, and by the union of the provinces those differences were absolutely cured by the very remedy that we now propose in the case of Ireland. But, as I have shown, the supremacy was not relinquished; but after that what happened? Two provinces changed most fundamentally in their relative importance and the stereotyped arrangements of the union of 1840 were totally inadequate to deal with the altered conditions of the provinces between themselves. Now recollect that these provinces were united provinces with one legislature; dis-WHAT DOES THE CASE OF CANADA SHOW ? were united provinces with one legislature; discord arose between them. What was the mode adopted for dealing with that discord? The mode we are now proposing. The separation of legislatures and the establishment of extended union, which at this moment, with multiplied inion, which at this moment, with multiplied legislatures of provinces, are substantially in perfect political harmony. Gentlemen opposite have shown great disinclination to go into history applicable to these cases, which will be unfolded more and more as these debates proceed. If the controversy te prolonged it will more and more be proved how sound and strong is the foundation on which we stand now on which Grettan stood 86 years ago when now, on which Grattan stood 86 years ago when he contended that the union of legislatures was the way to the moral and separation of countries. (Cheers). It has been asked in this debate why we put aside the business of parliament and why we have thrown the country into agitation for the sake of the Irish question. (Hear, bear, from Opposition.) That is the very echo that I wanted. (Laughter and cheers.) Well, the first reason is this, because in Ireland the primary purposes of government are not attained. In a considerable part of Ireland distance in the primary purposes of government are not attained. In a considerable part of Ireland distance in the primary purposes. tress is chronic, disaffection is perpetual and

INSURRECTION IS SMOULDERING. What is implied by those who speak of the dreadful nurder that has lately taken place in Kerry? and I must quote the Belfast outrage along with it, for it was precisely of the same character (cries of no), except that it is a significant proot of the weakness of tie that binds the people to law. (Cheers ) It is that you have not got that respect for the law; that sympathy with the law on the part of the neonle sympathy with the law on the part of the people without which a nation cannot exist. That is our first reason. I won't go back at this time upon the dreadful history of the union, but that too much might be unfolded in all its hideous fortune of this courter was in the produced. features if this controversy is to be prolonged. A union of which I ought to say, that without qualifying in the least an epithet I have used, I do not think that the union ever can or should be repealed, for it has made marks in history which cannot be effaced. But I go on to another pious belief on the other side of the house. It is supposed that all series of abuses of English power in Ireland are ancient history, and that from the time of union there has been a steady redress of grievances. I am sorry to say there has been nothing of the kind. There has been a period when grievances have been redressed under compulsion, as in 1829, when CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION WAS GRANTED

by the Devon report as worse and more dis-graceful than any population in Europe. O'Connell assumed it at 3,000,000 out of 7,000,000; Sir J. Graham admitted that it was 3,500,000 in 1815. Entangling usages and provisions of law were effectually protected. Those usages replaced in an imperiect manner tribal usages. Parliament swept that system away, and did nothing to relieve by any amendment to the law the terrible distress which was finally disclosed in 1850. The Sheriff of Dublin determined to have a meeting to compliment George IV. The trial of the Queen was just over. A counter-address was moved, warm in its expression of loyalty, but setting out the grievances of the country and condemning the proceedings against the Queen. The Sheriff re-fused to hear it and sent in the military and the meeting was broken up by force, and that was the state of Ireland as to its freedom of petition and remonstrance 20 years after union. Do you suppose that would have been the case Do you suppose that would have been the case if Ireland had retained her own parliament? (Irish cheers.) We propose this measure so that Ireland may make her own laws. It is not enough to say that you are prepared to make good laws. You were prepared to make good laws for the Colonies; they were totally dissatisfied with them. You accepted their claim to make their laws. Ireland, in our original has a claim to the related the result of the results of t opinion, has a claim not less good. (Cheers.) And now, sir, what is before us in the event of the rejection of this bill? CHAMBEBLAIN CASTIGATED.

Mr. Chamberlain has proposed alterations, plenty of them (laughter). He says dissolution has no terrors for him. I do not wonder at it. I do not see how dissolution can have any terrors for him. He has trimmed his vessel and touched for him. He has trimmed his veesel and touched his rudder in such a masterly way that which ever of the winds of heaven may blow it must fill his sails (laughter). Suppose at election public opinion should be very strong for the bill, my friend is perfectly well prepared to meet that public opinion by saying "I declared strongly that I adopted the principle of the bill."

(Laughter and cheers). Suppose on the other (Laughter and cheers.) Suppose, on the other hand, that public opinion should be very much hand, that public opinion should be very much adverse to the bill, again he has a complete armour, because he says, "Oh, yes: I voted against the bill." (Loud laughter and cheers.) Suppose public opinion is in favor of very large plans for Ireland. My friend 13 perfectly provided for in that case also. The Government plan is not large enough for him. He proposed, in his speech on its introduction, that we should have a measure of federation which goes beyond this a measure of federation which goes beyond this bill. Lastly, and now I have nearly boxed the compass, (laughter); lastly, suppose that public opinion should take a different turn, and instead of wanting very large measures for Ireland, we

should demand very small ones, well, the resources of my friend will be able to point that the last of all his pleas was to establish four provincial Irish councils, controlled from London. (Laughter and cheers.) I do

or suring regular execution of law, (Opposition cheers). And that you say is not courson. (Cheers.) Was that your view six months ago. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) I feel that in at as our policy is carried out, and, which I cannot altogether dismiss from consideration, when I take into view the consequences which might follow upon its rejection, (Hear, hear.) What is the case of Ireland at this moment? Have gentlemen considered that they are coming into contact with a nation? (Loud cheers.) This, if I understand, is one of the golden moments of our history. of our history. One of those opportunities which may come, may go, but which rarely return, or if they return, return at long intervals and under circumstances which no man can ments even in

as her poet says: "One time the harp of Innis fail was tuned to the notes of gladness," and then he goes on to say, "But yet did oft-times tell a tale of late more prevailing sadness." But there was such a golden moment; it was in 1795; it was the mission of Lord Fitzwilliam, and at that moment it is historically clear that the Paliarent of Grattan was on the point of and at that moment it is historically clear that the Parliament of Grattan was on the point of solving the Irish problem. Two great knots in that problem were, in the first place, Catholic emancipation, and in the second place, reform of parliament. The cup was at her lips, and she was ready to drink it, when the hand of England rudely and ruthlessly dashed it to the ground in obedience to the wild and dangerous intimation of an Irish faction. (Cheers.) Ex illo fleure ac ratio sub lana referri mea Ex illo fleure ac retio sub lapsa referri spes danaum. There has been no great day of hope for Ireland; no day when you might hope com-pletely and definitely to end the controversy The bill now, after more than ninety years long periodic time, has at last run out and the star has again mounted up into the heavens. What Ireland was doing for herself in 1758 we at length have done.

EMANCIPATED NOT FROM GOOD WILL

Roman Catholics have been emancipated emancipated after woeful disregard of the solemn promises through 29 years; emancipated slowly, sullenly, not from good will, but from abject terror, with all the fruits and consequences that will follow that method of legislation. (Cheers.) The second problem has been solved and the representation of Ireland has been reformed, and I am thank-ful to say that the frauchise was given to Ireland, together with the re-adjuster of last year, with a free and open hand. That gift of the franchise was the last act required to make the success of Ireland in her final effort absolutely sure. (Cheers.) We have given Ireland a voice, and must listen to what she says; we must all listen, both sides—both parties, I mean—as they are divided on this question; divided, I am afraid, by an almost immeasurable gap. (Cries of hear, hear.) I believe there is in the breast of many a man who means to vote against us to night a pro-found misgiving approaching even to deep con-viction. (Opposition cries of "no" and Home Rule cheers.) That end will be as well as fore-seen for it; that ebbing tide is with you; that flowing tide is with us. (Ministerial cheers.) Ireland stands at your bar expectant, hopeful, almost suppliant. Her words are words of truth and soberness. (Opposition laughter and Home Rule cheers.) She asks a blessed obiivion of the past; in that oblivion our interest is of deeper interest than hers. Go into the length and breadth of the world; ransack the literature of all countries and find in it if you can a single voice, a single book; find, I would almost say, as much as a single newspaper article in which the conduct England towards Ireland is anywhere treated except with profound, bitter condemnation. Are these traditions by which we are exhorted to stand? Oh! they are a sad exception to the glory of our country. (Cheers.) They are more than a black blot upon the pages of its history, and what we want to do is to stand by the traditions of which we are heirs in all matters except our relations with Ireland, to make relations with Ireland conform other traditions of other traditions of our country (cheers); so we treat our traditions to we bail the demand of Ireland for what I call a blessed oblivion of the past. She asks also a boon for the future, and that boon for the future, unless we are much mistaken, will be a boon to us in respect to honor, no less than a boon to her in respect to happiness, prosperity and peace. (Cheers.) Think, I beseech you, think well; think wisely; think not for the moment, but for the years that are to come, before you reject our plan. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering, during which Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat).

### BEFORE THE DIVISION.

LONDON, June 7. - The political excitement throughout England and particularly in London is very great. Politicians of all parties are preparing for a general election with much more vigor than has hitherto been witnessed. A large number of Tory aspirants for seats in the Commons are retiring in favor of Liberal Unionist candidates in districts where a joint poll of the Conservative vote with that of the Anti-Gladetone Whigs will probably secure the election of the

ATTITUDE OF THE NONCONFORMISTS. LONDON, June 7 .- Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., pastor of the City Temple, publishes a litter on the Home Rule bill, in which he says: As several Nonconformists have delivered judgment on the Irish policy, may. renture to say how heartily and gratefully ! support the dignified and generous attitude assumed by Mr. Gladstone. From what I can hear on every hand Mr. Gladstone has nothing to fear from an appeal to the country. I never knew how great the Home Rule bill was until I had heard its most determined opponents' arguments. I pity the Marquis of Salisbury's position, I deplore Lord Hartington's and I cannot either approve or understand Mr. Clumberlain's. If candidates for membership in the Commons expect to secure the Nonconformist support by opposing this Home Rule bill they make a protound mistake.

ST. ANN'S PARISH PILGRIMAGE. Our readers will notice by the advertisement, which appears in another column of to day's issue, that the annual pilgrimage of the parishioners of St. Ann's parish to Ste. Anne de Beaupre will take place on Saturday, 3rd July. All that attended last year's pilgrimage were so delighted with their experience that no pressure will be required to induce them to participate this year, and many no doubtlook forward with pleasurable anticipation for the opportunity of th assisting again at the solemn religious exercises, Although the pilgrimage is specially undertaken for the benefit of the parishioners of St. Ann's, we understand that a cordial invitation is ex-tended to those of all the other Irish parishes to join them in their devotion to the road St. Anne. The management of the pilgrimage has been entrusted to the executive committee of the Finland? Is Finland distant from Russia? Are you aware that

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES

Thich have so often threatened the peace of Aussia and been fatal to the life, not many years ago, of one of the worthiest and best of sovereigns, had not place in Finland? And why? Because Finland has perfect authony; the management of its own affairs; he preservation of its own institutions, adopted, What is it? (Great laugh-

#### COMMERCE:

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Harkets.

There is no change in the market since our last report. Business in dry good has fallen off slightly and one or two other lines shows some slackness. Remittances are fairly maintained and failures are few.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—There has been very little business on this market during the past week, except for local account. In strong flour sales have transpired of Minnesota Bakers at \$4 60, nave transpired of Minnesota Sakera at \$4.00, up to \$4.75 as to quality. We quote:—
Patents, Hungarian per bri, \$5.50 to \$0.00; do American do, \$5.50 to \$8.00; do Ostario do, \$4.15 to \$4.65; Strong Bakera' (American), \$4.15 to \$4.65 Strong Bakera' (Canado), \$4.05 at 60 to \$4.65 Strong Bakera' (Canado), \$4.05 at 60 to \$4.65 Strong Bakera' (Canado), \$4.05 at 61 to \$4.05 at 61 \$4.60 to \$4.50 Strong Bakers" (Canada), \$4.05 to \$4 20; Superior Extra, \$2.95 to \$4 00; do choice, \$4.05 to \$4.15: Extra Superine, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.60 to \$0.00; Spring Extre, \$3.50 to 3.55; Superfine, \$3.20 to \$3.35; Fine, \$3.15 to \$3.20; Middlings, \$2.85 to \$2.95; Pollards, \$2.70 to \$2.75; Ontario bags (atrong) b.i., \$1.85 to \$1.90; do (upperine), \$1.80; to \$1.65; City bags (delivered), \$2.50 to \$2.95 bage (delivered), \$2.30 to \$2.35.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. - A little more activity is reported, and sales are reported at from \$1.40 to \$1-50.

UATHEAL, &c.-A few sales are reported in oatmeal at about last week's prices. We quote:—Oatmeal \$2.00 to \$2.05 per 100 lbs, and in bbls at \$4.00 to \$4.25 for ordinary; granulated being quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.50 per bbl; Moullie \$22.00 to \$22.50 per ton. Pearl barley \$6.50 per bbl, and pot barley \$4.50 per bbl, split pess \$8.75 per bbl.

MILLPRED. - Sales of Ontario bran have been made in car lots on track at \$11.00 per ton, although we understand the price has been shaded at the mills here. We quote \$10.50 to \$11.00 per ton in car lots and \$11.50 to \$12.50 in smaller quantities. Shorts \$12.90 to \$14.00 per ton.

WHEAT .- The local market has been quiet during the week. We quote :- Canada red winter wheat 83c to 84c; do white 82c to 83c, and spring 82c to 84c. Sales of spring wheat in store at 84c. Should the upward movement in Chicago continue prices will soon follow here.

CORN.-The market is quiet and purely nominal or spot, but through stuff in bond would cost about 460 to 470 laid down here. OATS.—We quote prices firm at 32c per 82 lbs, afloat,

PRAS. -The market is easier at 69e to 69ic per 66 lbs. afloat.

RYE. - There is little or no demand and prices range from 58: to 60: per bushel.

BARLEY.—The demand is slow at 56c to 58c per bushel. Feeding grades are very dull at 45c to 52c.

MALT.—Business has transpired at S6c to 90c per bushel. SEEDS.—The market has lapsed into dull ness. Canadian clover seed \$2.75, and American \$2.25 per bushel. Red clover seed

is quiet and nominally quoted at \$7.00 to

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

\$7.25 per bushel for Canadian.

EGGs.-The hot weather is coming on and bad eggs of course are more plentiful. Stocks are still accumulating owing to fresh arrivals from the West, and prices have given way fully loper dezen on the week, sales being reported at 11\frac{1}{2} to 11\frac{1}{2} the latter figure representing good stock. We quote 11c to

11 dc as to quality.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Most of the fine Townships stock has been bought up at 7c to 71c per

MAPLE SYRUP-Stocks are by no means large. Here sales have been made to hotels at 65c to 70c in cans and 80c in wood.

HONEY.—The market is quiet at 7½c to 9½c per ib in cans as to quality.

Beans,-The market is quiet and unchanged at 85c to \$1.15 in car lots as to quality, and at 950 to \$1.25 in smaller lots. Hors. - Sales are confined to the current wants of city and country brewers. taken a few lots during the week at 712 to 80 for fine to finest, other qualities having c langed hands from 6c down to 313 per it as to quality.

HAY AND STRAW. - Although the receipts have been fair for the season, the consumptive demand of this market has absorbed all offerings, and prices have been well maintained. sales of loose having been made at \$9.50 to \$12.50 per 100 bundles, about 50 loads being reported yesterday and to day at within that range. Twenty loads were delivered to parties here at \$12.00 to \$12.50. In pressed hay the supply is good and prices are easier; sales are mentioned in car lots at \$12.00 to \$13.25 per ton, the latter for very good quality. Straw is quiet at \$4.00 to \$6.50 per ton, per 100 bundles, and pressed at \$7.00 to \$8.00 per ton.

Asires. -The demand for export has shown a little more spirit during the week, and sales of first pots have been made at \$3.30, at which figure the market is steady.

### LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK. The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk railway for the week ended June 5:- Cattle 2,885, sheep 393, calves 535, hoge 364. The export movement of cattle has not been so large as a year ago, although receipts by

the Grand Trunk show some increase. arc, however, much larger than in any pre-vious year. The live stock situation has continued satisfactory. There has been a fair trade in export cattle at steady prices. The offerings at the yards this morning were large and were of good average quality. Prices were well maintained on a tair demand at 410 to 50 per lo. live weight. Butchers' cattle were in good request at 44c for choice beeves, with lower grades at 34c to 4c. Receipts of sheep continue small, owing to the light export demand, but values were unchanged at 3: to 31c per lb. Calves were in good supply and sold at from \$2 to \$8 each, as to quality. Receipts of live hogs have continued light. There was an active de-mand to-day, and the offerings were promptly absorbed at firm prices, sales being made at from 5c to 5½c per lb.

### MILCH COWS.

The business transacted at the Viger market was good this morning. The receipts of milch cows were large and the demand sufficient to clear up the market. Choice milkers sold at \$40; good \$35; fair at \$30; common at \$25; and inferior at \$20. The offerings of calves was not very large, but those on the market were readily bought up at from \$1.50 to \$3.50 each as to quality.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Prices of hides continue to rule at 82c for green steers, 82c for green cows and 82 to 9c for cured an I inspected. There is a fair demand for calfakins at 11 to 13c for green, and 12 to 14c for cured. Lambskins have advanced 5c within the last few days. Rough tallow shows a decline of to and the figure is now 20. Rendered is weak.

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**UMBRELLAS** UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS **IIMBRELLAS** UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS. UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRKLLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRECLAS UMBRELLAS CMBRELLAS

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this season. Smoked meats have met with fair demand. Tallow holds very low. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per brl, \$13 00 to 13 50: Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$1300 to 1350; Mess pork, Western, per hel, \$1:25 to 1250; India mess beef, per tce, \$00.00 to 00.00; Mess beef, per hrl, \$00.00 to 00.00; Hams, city cured per lh, 11c to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 12 c to 13c; Hams & flanks, green per lh, \$00.00 to 00.00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, Sic to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. Sie to 810; Bacon, per lb, 1010 to 11c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5c to



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from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Groat Enting Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goltre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send tencents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

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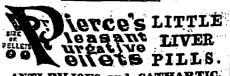
## CHRONIC DISEASES

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yollowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Billousiness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

equal.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood,
Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis,
Sovere Coughs, Consumption, and
kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy.
Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's
book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

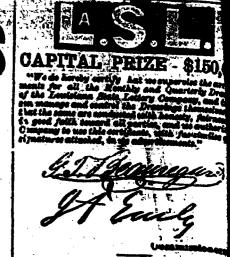
PRICE \$1.00, FOR \$ BOTTLES World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, 680 Main St., BUFFALO, N.Y.



ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. sold by Druggists. 25 cents a vial.



July role to the first the



J. E. OGLEMEY, Proc. Louisiana Ent's J. W. Milbert H. Proc. Made Antional S A. Baldwill, Proc. Hew Orleans Anti-INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER MALF A MILLION DISTRIBUT

Louisiana State Lottery Compan LOUISIANA NEAVO LOUSERTY UCMPAN incorporated in 1988 for 25 years by the Laging for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a call of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of \$650,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution adop December 2nd, A.D. 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings, take place monthly. It necer conies or perspense, Last the following distribution:

18374 Grand Memthly

AND THE

Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing In the Academy of Muste, New Orleans.

Extraordinary Quantury Drawing In the Academy of Busic, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 15, 1896
Under the personal supervision and management Gen. G. T. BEAUKEGARD, of Louising

Gen. JUBAL A. ERLY, of Virginia. Capital Prize, \$150,000.

20 PRIZES OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES 100 Approximation Prizes of

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard &c.—During the past week quite a healthy business in hog products has been done both on local and country account, in lard there has been a fair trade doing for lard there has been a fair trade doing for Manager (M. A. DAUPHIN. M. A. DAUPHIN

or M. A. DAUPHIN. Washington, D.C. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Reg ered Leiters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, I



TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE With the sanction of His Lordship the Bishop of Mo treat, and under the direction of the Rev. Redempton Fathers of M. Ann's, who will accompany the pilgrin

## Saturday, 3rd of July, 1886.

The splendid Steamer "CANADA" has been charlers for the occasion, and will leave the wharf, foot of Jacques Cartler Equare, at 4.30 P.M. Shahe. Returnin will reach Montreal on Monday at 0.4.M.

TICKEIS: Adalts \$2; Children \$1. Tickets may be obtained from the Committee danagement, and also in the Secristy of St. Anni Management, and and Church.
Church.
The Plan of the Boat will be on view in the Library of the St. Ann's Young Men's Fociety. corner of Ottaw as d Young streets, on Sunday, 13th June, from 2 to P.M., and on Wednesday and Friday evenings thereafty from 7.30 to 8.30, when Staterooms and Tickets may be a supply the state of the sta

T. J. QUINLAN, Secretary of Committee [133-J TIS Jy 2 & 3W]

# ST. LEON MINERAL WATER

We respectfully wish to draw your kind attention to the MINERAL WATER from the justily celebrated

# ST. LEON SPRINGS.

This water is exactly similar in its attributes to good cld wine which "needs no bush"? Once tried as a remedy for all the Complaints hereinafter set forth, the efficacy of the ST. LEUN WATER is fully established by the testimony of irreproachable

The incressing popularity of this WATER with the public, not excepting the Medical Faculty of sure sign of its excellence), clearly shows that " kind Nature's healing balm" is as much, or even more, to be trusted than the long prescriptions culled from the Books of Galen.

Amongst the many Complaints it has been found certain and lasting cure for, we could mention Cholera, Dyspepiia, Heart-Burn, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Bronchitis, Measles, Gravel, Small ox and Gout. In cases of Rheumatism it is invaluable, many cases of such having yielded to ST. LEON WATER. IF Just Received a fresh supply of above WATER at Depot.

#### CINGRAS, LANGLOIS & CO. DOMINION AGENTS,

4 Victoria Square, Montrea

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The receipts of butter during the past week have been in excess of require ments and prices have had a weak tendency ments and prices have had a weak tendency life being now considered a top figure for finest Townships in lots. In this mark prices are quoted as follows with an east tendency:—Creamery 18c to 20c; Easter Townships 15c to 17c; Brockville and Morisburg 14c to 16c; Western 13c to 15c inferior grades 11c to 12c. Advices fro Chicago state that about 300 packages creamery was taken for export on a throughten to Livertool at 15c, the quality below rate to Liverpool at 15c, the quality bei

CHEESE.—The feature of the week has be the unexpected drop of fully lc per lb. far as transactions on this market are reporte most of them were for account of a Liverpo buyer who has been in the city for a week go past.

### THE HORSE MARKET.

Business has been fair during the past fer days, but it is impossible to cover the demand for carriage horses. The receipts by the Grand Trunk last week were not very large Mr. Maguire, of St. James street, sold the following:—One bay horse, 7 years, \$90 one do, \$30; one brown, 9 years, \$125; on do, 6 years, \$140; one chestaut mare, 6 year \$180; one bay do, \$145; one pony \$50, and one grey horse, 8 year, \$130. Several common working horses were disposed of at from mon working horses were disposed of at from \$60 to \$90, according to quality.