MISSIONARY PRIESTS IN FRANCE.

The Law on Compulsory Military Service.

The following powerful letter dealing with a subject with which we have already somewhat familiarized our readers, was addressed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster to the London Times of Monday, March

Sig-1 would ask you to oblige me by publishing in your columns the following statement on a subject which is of wider interest than any merely political question:

Hitherto all ecclesiastics in France have possessed, as in other cot-wries, an exemption from military service. At the end of the last Session in 1880 a private member of the Chamber of Deputies proposed a scheme on the service of the army. One clause of this Bill suppressed the exemption from military When the Chamber met again the Minister of War laid on the table a counter proposition. It abolished the exemption of ecclesiastics but limited the term of their service to one year with the colors for all who would pledge themselves to serve for ten years as clergy in the parishes of France or in the colonies. It then ordered that during their year of military service they should be employed in the hospitals or the ambulance.

It is not my intention to make and comment on this scheme in its bearing upon the Church, the clergy and the Christian religion in France. The Bishops of France have spoken, and all that remains sound of public opinion in France, not in religion only, but in politics also, has joined in the just and indignant protest of the episcopate. But my purpose now is special and limited to one point. In the year 1663 was founded the Seminaire des Missions Etrangeres, which has its residences in Paris in Rue du Bac. The members of this seminary bind themselves by a solemn promise to live and die as missionaries Their work is to preach the Gospel to the heathen, to educate a native clergy in the field of their missionary life. Since the year 1825 nine hundred and sixtyfour missionaries have been sent from that house into the far East. Of these, twentyfour have been martyred by sentence imposed by the heathen tribunals, and seven more been massacred while preaching the Gospel. Thirty-one, therefore, have won the crown of martyrdom for the Christian faith. Six hundred missionaries are at this moment still laboring in Japan, Cores, Thibet, China and the East Indies. Every year the average of adult baptisms is ten thousand, of infants. tenthousand, and the number of Christians under their care is about seven hundred

If the proposed scheme of the French Government were to pass into law it would cut up the whole of the work by the roots. The members of this seminary, pledged to live and die as missionaries among the heathen, would be required to serve in the army. This in itself would be fatal to the education of priests. Their service might be for one year if they would pledge themselves to serve as clergy for ten years in the parishes of France or the colonies. This would be fatal to their missionary life. They would enter on it on the average at thirtyfour or thirty-five years of age, with formed habits wholly unfit for the hardships of a missionary career, with habits of mind, too, formed in the common place life of parish duty altogether unlike the spirit which they day by day inhale in the Salle des Martyres in their seminary, where are treasured up the raiment in which their brethren suffered martyrdom, with their books and challices and letters, some written at midnight before their last conflict for the faith. The greater part of those who have laid down their lives have been put to death in those ten years, when by this law they would be detained in the parishes of Fance. Who can say that after ten such years the missionary or the martyr's courage would still survive? And if it did survive, they would enter Japan or China as beginners to learn the Oriental language when the habit of study is lost and the power of acquisiion is all but passed away.

But there is still an alternative. They may choose either ten years of parochial work or five years in the ranks. If the former be fatal, what would the latter be? Any one who knows what armies are—I will not say that the French army is-and what is the life of barracks and garrisons and the social habits of armies, will need no words. If this bill becomes law, the axe is laid to the root of the noblest missionary society now existing upon earth, the light which is now shining in the East will grow fainter year by year, and the darkness will once more close on the present and future of those who have once known the name of their Redeemer.

I can hardly believe that the authors of these Bills know what they do. If, indeed, they do know, and if they mean what they are doing, may France be speedily delivered from their hands! The millions of France have no need of a few hundreds or even thou sands of youths for their defence. The chivalry of France in other days would have felt this projet de loi a sature and a wound.

I have thought, sir, that you, who have ever spoken with a firm voice against all gratuitous deeds of wreck and wrong, would be willing to make public this statement, and that, further, you would not be unwilling to add to my words your own remonstrance, which has no light weight in the counsels and and in the public opinion of France.

I remain, sir, your faithful servant. HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal Archbishop

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXTRADITION OF THE NIHILISTS-RISE IN CONSOLS. London, April 23 .- It is rumored in Conservative circles that the Liberal Cabinet has half yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon it by the Russian Ambassador in the matter of the extradition. There has not been any official demand made, but persons connected with the Foreign Office say that Dilke, Under-Secretary, while answering the question, officially put to him by the Russian Minicer of War, said England was not prepared completely to adhere to any International Convention restricting the right of asvium. He has, however, made an important concession. He declared that the British Government was not absolutely opposed to enter an Anti-Regicide League as proposed by Russia and Germany, but still the Government intended, in case it became a party to the Convention, to reserve the discretionary faculty of pronouncing upon the guilt of demagogues, who might be pointed out as dangerous or regicides. The British Government wants it distinctly understood that, in order to obtain from it the expulsion of an exile, it will not be sufficient to alone demonstrate that the exile is a demagogue.

. POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN GREECE. ATHENS, April 25 .- It is now stated that the Minister of War resigned because Greece's reply to the Powers did not contain the demand for certain concessions not included in the proposal of the Powers.

CITY NEWS

Tuesday, April 26. BENNETT's thoroughbred stallion was sold yesterday to D.O. Fitzgerald, of Maine for **S**1.000.

THE festival of Saint Marc; was celebrated vesterday by High Mass in the Church of Notre Dame.

THE Oddfellows of Manchester Unity Lodge are arranging for a monster picnic to Hot Springs on Dominion Day.

A man named Ouellette fell into the river near Hochelaga yesterday, and was rescued with difficulty by his companions. THE Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agricul-

ture, and the Hon. Mr. McDonald, Minister of Justice, arrived in this city yesterday. THERE were 451 out-door patients relieved

at the Montreal General Hospital last week. The average daily of in-door patients num-MESERS. M. H. Cochrane and H. L.

McDougall are the Visiting Governors to the Protestant House of Refuge and Industry for the present week. On Thursday next the Montreal Diocesan Theological College will hold its annual

meeting for the election of officers, &c., in the library of the Synod Hall. MR. DESJARDINS, M.P., started yesterday for Ottawa to take part in the negotiations rela-

tive to the establishing of a line of steamers between France and Canada. THE number of permanent inmates at the Protestant House of Refuge and Industry for the week ending 22rd April was 118. There

were 376 night lodgings given. THE meeting of the provisional directors of the Untario and Quebec Railway, for the final organization of the Company, will be held this afternoon at the Windsor.

THE Park Commissioners, Ald. Grenier, Proctor and Donovan, paid s visit yesterday to Mount Royal Park, and decided to complete the road from the Park to the Mount Royal Cemetery, and build a house on Fletcher's field to accommodate the keeper.

THE following are the names of the officers elected by the Union Catholique for the ensuing year :- President, B A T DeMontigny; 1st Vice-President, S Lachance; Secretary, L J Ethier; Assistant Secretary, Richard Hubert; | tion, closed at a 31 per cent decline, namely, Treasurer, L J A Surveyer; Librarian, Marcel

A meeting of gentlemen who served on the Citizens' Committee of the Exhibition last to 621 year was held in St. Lawrence Hall yesterday afternoon. It was decided that a committee should be appointed to wait on the Mayor and ask him to convene a meeting of citizens with a view to forming a committee of management in connection with the exhibition.

YESTERDAY morning Mr. Thomas Bulmer, while ascending a ladder, lost his balance and fell to the ground, a distance of some twenty feet. He was at once conveyed to his home and Dr. McCallum summoned. Despite the exertions of the Doctor, Mr. Bulmer never recovered, dying yesterday afternoon from the effects of the injuries.

FRANCIS DESCREL, aged 15 years, of No. Rose street, while helping his father-build the tower stairs in the Church of St. Mary, Craig street, yesterday morning, fell from the Indder he was on to the ground, a distance of some 40 feet. He was at once conveyed to his home. His injuries are supposed to be fatal.

A supposed incendiary fire occurred last night at the Mile End, involving a loss of some \$570. The Mile End Station of the Q., M., O. & O. Railroad had a narrow escape from being destroyed, the wind at the time

last night at the St. Lawrence Hall; it was well attended by our English fellow-citizens. The repest was a bounteous one, and it was evident that Mr. Hogan had been careful to provide his guests with the most acceptable national dishes, for the menu was thoroughly

THE Mayor of Sherbrooke, Mr. Lomas, paid a visit to Mr. Lesage, of the Water Department, this morning, to gain some information as to the working of the department. He expressed himself highly pleased with the results of his enquiries. He intends to model the Sherbrooke Water department after Montreal's.

Committee of Notre Dame, held last evening, the following motion was approved and adopted: - Proposed by Alderman Grenier, J. Beauchamp and J. R. Dougall, seconded by Henry Morton, S. A. Lebourveau and L. J. Herard, "That this meeting disapproves of the attack, violent and unjust, of which the Commissioners of Licenses of the city of Montreal have been the object from the Montreal Gazette with regard to the Meakin license, and that this meeting, on the con-trary, is pleased to render justice to the untiring impartiality of the Commissioners."

THE License Commissioners of Hochelag, are, it is claimed by the Vigilance Committee rather remiss in their duties. Several times the Mayor, Mr. Prefontaine, has asked them to meet him, but few if any ever appeared in response to his invitation. Yesterday morning Mr. Prefontaine called a general meeting of the Council to go in a body to visit the saloons and hotels. Only two responded. These two Aldermen and the Mayor made a round of inspection, and found very few of the hotels or saloons in the village at all qualified to sell liquor according to law. Mr. Presontaine and the visiting committee only reported three saloons as deserving of getting their licenses renewed. These were Madame Pessier, Messrs. Jette and Leclaire. The report of the Committee was approved at the general Council meeting, the three mentioned above being granted their licenses. This action of the Hochelaga fathers reduces the number of saloons in the municipality from

WHAT THE SUPERIORESS' OF THE CONVENTS THINK OF THE WEBER PIANOS.

New York Piano Co., Montreal: GENTLEMEN, -- It is with pleasure I announce that I am perfectly satisfied with the Weber New York) piano which I bought from you. it gives every satisfaction, and I would be happy to have it introduced into all our establishments, as well as to all those who wish to buy a fine piano.

Yours respectfully, SISTER ST. ROMUALD. Superioress Congregation de Notre Dame, Joliette

We have used the pianos of Mr. A. Weber in this institution for several years, and feel pleasure in recommending them for their fine tone and durability. They give entire satisfaction in every respect.

Sister Mary Angela Hughes,

Superioress Mount St. Vincent Academy;

WHAT THE CONSUMPTIVE NEEDS IS A medicine which not only relieves irritation of the lungs, but makes up those losses of strength always entailed by lung disease. Recovery can market is reported firm, with large sales never be hoped for so long as the vital current remains watery and impoverished, the nervous system weak and unquiet. It is the unison of invigorating elements with a pulmonic of Lyman,s Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hy- medium, 65c to 68c. Spices slow. Cloves, 40c pophosphites of Lime and Soda such a decided to 50c. Black pepper, 13c to 16c; white, 16% pre-eminence over the generality of preparations designed to overcome lung, throat and bronchial affections. The hypophosphites 62c to 74c; Prunes 62 to 62c; Malaga figs, 6c furnish the system with the most important to 7c; H. S. almonds, 6c to 7c; S. S. Tarraconstituents of clood, muscle and nervous tissue, and the highly prepared oil derived from the cod's liver acts as a subjugator of throat and lung irritation. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by Northrop & LYMAN, Toronto.

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, April 26, 1881. FINANCIAL.

In the money market former rates of interest and discount obtained. Sterling Exchange was quoted at 91 prem. for round amounts of 60-day bills between banks, 94 prem. over the counter. Drafts on New York were drawn at 4 to 4 prem.

The greatest excitement prevailed on "the street" to-day, at the conclusion of this morning's Stock Board, when it became known that the Bank of Montreal, at its meeting today, declared a four per cent. dividend, with \$1.75 to \$2.25; do split brogans, 90c to a bonur of two per cent. The result was un-\$1.10; do buff congress, \$2 to \$2.25; do kip expected by the majority of investors, who only looked for four per cent. The stock, which closed at 184½ bid on the Exchange, was run up to 190 on the street at once, and this afternoon a substantial advance in stock will be established.

On the stock market this morning stocks were very weak, with the exception of City Passenger, which remained at 120 bid. Gas was conspicuously weak and went down to 1343 bid, closing rather firmer at a fall of only 13 per cent. Montreal Telegraph, affected by a proposed civic tax of \$2 per telegraph pole and by uncompromising attitude on the part of the Western Union Consolidaat 1151 bid. Bank of Montreal fell 11 per cent to 1843 bid; Merchants 1 per cent to 1181; Commerce 1 to 1423, and Richelieu 1

NEW YORK, April 26, 1 p.m.—Stocks lower R. I., 136; Ill. Central, 1354; N. Y. C., 143 L. S., 153\frac{1}{5}; C. S., 74\frac{1}{5}; M. C., 106\frac{1}{3}; Erie, 45\frac{3}{4}; pfd., 86\frac{1}{2}; N. W., 121\frac{1}{3}; pfd., 132; St. Paul, 111\frac{1}{2}; pfd., 122\frac{3}{3}; D. & L., 117\frac{7}{3}; J. C., 98\frac{1}{3}; U. P., 116\frac{2}{3}; N. P., 42\frac{3}{3}; pfd., 72; Am. Exchange, 771; W. U., 1178.

This afternoon the market was excited and higher on account of the Montreal dividend. Montreal sold up to 2001, closing at 1971 bid Montreal Telegraph closed at 1184 bid, and Gas at 137 bid.

Morning Stock Sales .-- 50 Montreal, 184 morning stock Sales.—30 Montress, 184; 25 do, 184; 25 Toronto, 149½; 25 Commerce, 143; 20 Richelieu, 62½; 100 Gas, 137½; 185 do, 135; 6 do, 134½; 80 do, 135½; 50 do, 136; 50 do, 135½; 25 Montresl Telegraph, 116½; 50 do, 115½; 25 do, 115½; 50 do, 115½; 480 do, 115½; 26 do, 115½; 50 do, 115½; 115; 200 do, 1141; 125 do, 1141; 500 do, 1151; 100 do, 116; 750 do, 1153.

Afternoon Stock Sales—250 Montreal at

199; 25 do 200; 10 do 200½; 25 do 200; 50 50 do 1983; 70 do 1983; 155 do Canada plates, Swansea and Penn, \$3 25 to 198; 170 do 1971; 87 Ontario 103; 350; Hatton, \$315 to 3 20; Arrow, \$3 50 363 do 1021; 175 Merchants 121; 25 to 3 60; Coke, IC, \$4 75. Tin sheets. Toronto 1494: 112 do 150; 25 Commerce 144; charcoal best No. 26, \$10 to 11; coke, best No. 50 do 1444; 75 do 1444; 214 do 144; 125 do 26, \$8 to 9; Galvanized Sheots Morewcods

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Among the sbipping fraternity painters and carpenters are still at work, and the smell of paint and varnish is particularly familiar in many maritime offices and warehouses, a certain evidence that the present is a season of preparations rather than of business. The river front has been completely transformed. Instead of the bleak and unsightly appearanhe presented by broken ice and accumulations of all kinds, the wharves, piers and Ar a meeting of the Temperance Vigilance railway tracks have been cleared, cargo sheds erected, &c., and one large steamer and a fleet of schooners and wood barges from the lower parishes are in port, so that the harbor has quite a business-like aspect. A reduction revision of the canal tolls on the St. Lawrence and Welland canals has been announced, and the new measures are calculated to benefit the inland carrying trade very considerably. The new tariff ranges from 15c to 20c per ton on salt, iron, grains, &c., and no higher tolls are charged coming East than going West as formerly. This establishes a reduction of about 50 p.c on general merchandise such as boxed and barrelled meats, &c., which were formerly taxed more than grain in transport. The policy of the Government is calculated to divert a much larger share of the Western trade to the St. Lawrence. A bi-weekly line of steam propellers has been formed to trade direct with Chicago, and a new weekly line of propellers is to run from Montreal to Cleveland, which city is growing rapidly in importance as as pork-packing centre. Further particulars are forthcoming concerning the new steamship line between Montreal and the Tyne. The steamers range from 2,700 to 4,000 tons burthen, and the first vessel, the SS. Barcelona, of 2,700 tons is already on passage to this port from Newcastleon-Tyne. Sailings will be fortnightly or once in every three weeks, as freight offers The Belgian steamship line to trade between this port and Antwerp will bring over large quantities of glassware, gin and general merchandise for Canada and the western States. It is considered a safe venture, and other continental steamer lines will, it is ascertained, send some of their vessels to share in the trade as soon as experiments have demonstrated its success beyond all cavil. The wholesale city trade has remained fairly active, and as the spring advances there is a better movement in produce and provisions. A large quantity of merchandise is awaiting shipment by water, and will be promptly forwarded to the interior as soon as the canals are opened for traffic in the middle of the week.

GROCERIES.—The market, in a general way has been steady with a fair demand for the leading articles. In tens we hear of new arrivals, which, however, are not large, and are good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 40; one to choice, 4i to 53. Young Hygon, first, 48c to 50c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 272c to 1 29c. Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c;

good to fine, 500 to 600; finest, 640 to 70c. Congou, fine to finest, 41c to 60c. Souchong, fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar. The in raw sugars. Montreal yellow," 74c to 9c; granulated; 92c to 94c; Grocers A,91c to 91c; raw sugar 71c to 78c. Molasses— Quiet but steady. Barbadoes, 52c to 55c; Porto to 17c. Fruits are dull. Valencias raisins, 81c to 91c; Sultanas, 101c to 11c; Currents, gona, 13c to 15c; Walnuts, 91c to 10c; Filberts, 81 to 9c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Trade here is quite dull for everything but the light lines, sundries, &c. Advices from Liverpool are still unfavorable for heavy chemicals. For sodathere has been some enquiry, ash but at low prices which are not willing to accept holders readily. Borax, 15c to 17c; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bichromate of potash, 15c to 16c; soda ash, \$1 60 to \$1.90; cream tartar, ground, 32c to 34c; do, crystal, 29c to 31c; bleaching powder, \$1.60 to \$1.75; alum, \$1.90; flour sulphur, \$2.75 to \$2.87; roll do, \$2.25 to \$2.50; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal sods, \$1.15; saltpetre, \$950 to \$10.00 per keg; whiting, 55c to 70c; quinine, \$390 to \$4 castor oil, 10c to 11c; opium, \$8.25 to 8.75 bi-carb soda, \$3.30 to 3.50.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Manufacturers have no change to report in business or prices. Most of them are are fully as busy as they desire to be with old and new orders. Men's split boots, boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.50 to \$3; women's split bals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.15 to \$1.50; do prunella, 60c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble bals, \$1.00 to 1.20. .

DRY GOODS.-Wholesale merchants have experienced a fair demand from city retailers and also from points West and East, and remittances are good. Cotton is easier in England in consequence of an overproduction in Manchester and a fine outlook for the United states crop, and the increase in the capacity and number of mills in Canada, is causing some little anxiety among holders here.

LEATHER. - A good enquiry has been felt for sole leathers, but other kinds have been inactive at prices favorable to the buyer. Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1 B A, 24c to 25c. Ordinary 24c to 25c; No. 2 do 22c to 23c; buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c do No 2, 19 to 21c; hemlock slaughter No 1, 26c to 28c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; splits, large, 22c to 30; do small, 23c to 28c; caliskins, (27 to 36 lbs) 60c to 80c; do, (18 to 26 lbs) 60c to 70c. IRON AND HARDWARE—The market presents

every appearance of activity, and all descriptions of builders' material and agricultural implements are in demand. Some heavy lots of pig iron changed hands for spring and summer shipment at a slight reduction on prices quoted last week. Tin plates continue in demand, the production having been materially checked by the recent failures among English manutacturers. Canada plates, bar iron and rails meet with a ready enquiry. Pig Iron per ton, Coltness, \$19.50 to 20.50 Langloan, \$19.50 to \$20; Gartsherrie, \$19 to 19 50; Summerlee, \$19to19 50; Eglinton,\$18 50 to 19; Hematite, \$25 to 27; bars per 100 lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$180 to 190; ditto do 200]; 75 do 200; 100 do 200]; 25 do best \$2 10 to 2 25; Swedes & Norway, \$4 50 199; 89 do 198]; 10 do 198]; 50 do 198]; to 4 75; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6 to 6 50; 50 do 198]; 70 do 198]; 155 do Canada plates, Swansea and Penn, \$3 25 to Diowing from the West, or the consequences might have been serious.

The annual dinner in connection with the Telegraph 118; 150 do 118; 825 do 118; 500 do 118; 5 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 25 00; Ingot Copper, \$18 to 19; Horse Shoes, 3 75 to 4; Coil Chain, \$ inch, 4 25 to 4 50; Sheet Zinc, 5 50 to 6; Lead, per 100 lbs, Pig, \$5 to 5 50. ditto, sheet, 6 to 6 25; ditto, bar, 550 to 6; Canadian Shot, 6 to 650; Cut Nails, per 100 lbs, 10d to 60d, (3 inches and larger) 260; Spikes, pressed, per 112 lbs. 3 50 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs., 7 25. Raw Furs.—A few spring muskrat skins are offered, and they realize about 16c to 18. The season is now about over and no ship-

ments will take place until the next London sales. Otter, dark winter selections, 12c to 14c. Beaver is firm and quoted at \$2.75 to \$3. Mink is worth about \$1 to \$1.25. Fox plentiful and in light demand. Quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50. Fisher, \$6 to \$8; Bear, large prime, \$9 to \$10; Cubs and yearlings, \$3 to \$7.50. Muskrat, dull at 17c to 18c. Fine Seal were firm at the London sales, but inferior declined about 10 per cent. Martins, red, are quoted at \$1.25 and Lynx at \$2.

Wool.-The market is quiet, only a light demand existing. Cape, 18c to 19c; Greasy Australian, 28c to 31c; Canada pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 32c to 33c; and assorted, 30c.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET-APRIL 26.

The dairy produce trade is gradually as suming larger proportions, and prices are working quickly down to the summer level. All that dairymen wanted was a shower of heavy rain to improve the pastures and that was vouched to them, at least in the Montreal district to-day. Arrivals of new butter are disposed of without much difficulty at 19c to about the quotations; Creamery, 20c to 21c; Eastern Townships, 16c to Brockville, 14c to 15c. Cheese is beginning to move, some purchases having been made in the Ingersoll and Brockville districts at 12c to 121c. The factories have been greatly delayed for want of rain, the season being several weeks later than usual. Heavy mess pork is held at

The sale of 100 pkgs of lard is mentioned at 151c. Eggs are easy and inclined to drop. The asking price is generally 14c, with 13c to 14c the range.

hams at 13c to 131c, and bacon at 11c to

THE CITY RETAIL MARKETS-APRIL 26. The markets were well attended by farmers and also by city buyers in the early part of the day. Towards noon a storm of rain set in, which seriously diminished business. Prices were unchanged with few exceptions, notably potatoes, which are dearer on account of an export demand, and dairy produce, which is easier.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.-Flour, per 100 lbs.. \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwhent flour, \$2.10; soon taken up. The better grade Japan is lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.10; firmly held. Nagasaki Japan may be quoted Oatmeal, \$2.30; Cornmeal, do, vellow, at 25c to 35c; common Japans, 221c to 25c; \$150; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.10 per 100 1bs; Barley, per bush, 80c; Oats, per bag, 90c to \$1 : Peas, per bushel, 90c : Buckwheat, per bush, 70c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush, \$1.60 to \$1.80.

FRUIT. - Cranberries, Cape Cod, \$7.00

per barrel; Apples, per bri, to \$1.50 to \$3 00; Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, \$3.50; Malaga Grapes, per lb., 30c; Malaga Grapes,

per keg. \$8.00. Vegetables.—Potatoes, per bag, 70c to 80c carrots, per bush, 45c; opions, per bri, \$3.50 cabbages, per bbl, \$1; beets, per bush, 30c to 40c; celery; per dozen, 60c to \$1; turnips, acknowledged potency that gives Northrop & Rico, 52c to 54c. Bright syrup, 70c to 72c; per bush, 45c; rhubarb, \$1:75 per doz. POULTRY AND MEAT .- Dressed Fowls per

pair, 60c to 80c; black: ducks do, \$1.50; turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1.80 to \$2.25 geese, \$2 to \$2.25; beef, per lb., 10c to 12c mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; vesl, per lb., 10c; pork, 12c; ham, 12c to 14c lard, 14c to 15c; snipe and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c; quails, \$2.75 per doz.; plover, \$3 per doz.

: DAIRY: PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 22c to 24c per lb.; best tub butter, 18c to 21c; eggs, in boxes and in baskets, 14c to 15½c; Roll butter, first-class, 19c to 21c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET .- APRIL 25.

A good business was done in shipping horses to the United States, and the local trade took between 30 and 40 fine saddle and carriage horses from Messrs. Ryan and Walsh, at from \$150 to \$300 each. These dealers leave in a few days for Ontario on a buying excursion, and will be back in a week or so. The following traders were in this market since our last weekly report :-H Hicks, Worcester, Mass; P S Fuller, Boston; G B Palmer, Norwich, Conn; George J Leonard, Canton, Mass; N F Benson, New Bedford, Mass; A E Austin, Meriden, Conn Cotts & Aldridge, South Deerfield, Mass; H N Hawkins, Rome, N Y; A Van Deusen, Albany, N Y; Jarvis & Guernsey, Keene, N H; C W Cottle, Kittery, Maine; S WeWhite, Catskill, N Y; T E Morris, New Brunswick,

Exports to the United States the past week:-April 18, 20 horses, \$1,739; 11 do 1,410; 19 do 1,634; 1 do 100; 9 do, 1,345; 8 do 632; 7 do 997; 19 do 2,298; 9 do 1,010; 9 do 1,158; 14 do 1,340. April 19, 20 horses, \$2,205; 16 do 1,265; 14 do 1,567; 15 do, 1,232. April 20, 8 horses, \$989; 7 do, 715; 17 do 1,485; 5 do 386; 19 do 1,762.50. April 21, 5 horses, \$815; 14 do 1,349; 1 do 90; 14 do 1,635.50; 9 do 978; 13 do 1,180; 6 do 523; 2 do 120; 11 do 1,362.50. April 22, 12 horses, \$1,080. April 23, 2 do \$115.

ST. GABRIEL'S CATTLE MARKET. The market to day was well supplied with cattle, about 400 head being under offer. Skies were at lower prices and the market was dull, advices from the other side not being satisfactory. The only buyers on export account werkennedy & Acer, who parchased 90 to 100 head at 410 to 51c. Sales were made to local traders and butchers at 4c to 55 per lb and over. Steamer freights from Hallfax are quo'ed at £3 per head.

Agricultural.

A HORSE OUT OF CONDITION.—When a horse has soft swellings in parts of the body and the water is dark colored it is an indication that the liver is out of order and the blood is diseased. After giving physic and clearing out the bowels, it would be well to give one ounce of hyposulphite of sods with one drachm of sulphate of iron, and one drachm of powdered Peruvian bark every day for two or three weeks. Feed moderately with hay, osts, and bran mash now and then, but give

Effects of Tamarac Bark.—Tamarac bark is astringent and diuretic when used medicinally. It acts on the kidneys. Wheat straw s indigestible, as are all husky substances that contain little nutriment. It is not much more nutritious than wood. The best medicine for a horse that is suffering from indigestion is linseed-oil in doses of one pint, and afterward a tonic consisting of one drachm of ground gentian root and one drachm of sulphate of iron given with the food. The best food for a horse is oats and good ripe timothy

GRAFTING GRAPES .- It is very easy to graft grapes. It should be done before the sap flows, or the union will not take place. No wax or bandage is required, but merely to cover the stock with soil. It is an improve-ment to dilute grafting-wax with olcohol aometimes, as it can be easily applied, but it is better to use strips of cotton cloth saturated with the melted wax, and bind the grafts with these. Cherries and plums should be grafted at once.

WHAT IS LIME PASTE?-The lime paste referred to as a safe depilatory is made as follows: Take a piece of quicklime as large as an egg, put it in a bowl and pour on water sufficient to cover it; the lime will slack down either to a fine powder or to a soft paste; if it is dry add water to make it into a paste; put it in a wide-mouthed bottle and keep it for use. It must not be kept on too long or it will destroy the skin, and, perhaps, cause a mark.

FEEDING ON STRAW .- Two horses may be fed alike and one may suffer from indigestion and another may not, more especially if they are fed on straw, which is not very digestible food. When the food is not digested diarrhoa or scouring will happen as a matter of course. The remedy is to stop teeding straw to the horse which suffers from scours, and give only oats. Give also a dose of linseed oil, one pint, and repeat it the third day, which will clear the bowels of undigested matter.

STRANGLES IN A COLT .- Strangles is a dis ease to which all young horses are liable. It consists in a feverish condition, with swellings of the glands of the throat at the angle of the jaw. The appetite fails, because it is painful to eat or swallow solid food. The treatment is to give one-ounce doses of hyposulphite of sods, to foment the swollen parts with hot water, and apply poultice of bran stepped in hot water, and to give soft food in moderation, with cold oatmeal gruel. The disease will run its course under this treatment in two or three weeks. If the swelling becomes large and filled with matter it should be opened and discharged.

TEMPERATURE OF CREAM FOR CHURNING .-The cream should go into the churn at a temperature of 62° to 65°. It should be about \$20.50; lard at 15c to 151c; smoked kept at this temperature for at least 12 hours before it is churned, especially when it has been kept in a cool place. If it is kept at 45° to 50° it may be churned once a week, and will be ready for the churn after being gradually warmed up to 62° in a warm room during 12 to 24 hours. This ripens the cream. If it is kept at 60° it should not stand longer than three or four days or itr will become too sour. If it is kept warmer than this it will foam in the churn or make inferior butter. When churned too cold the cream will either not make butter at all or will be very slow in churning.

TREATMENT FOR CATARRE OR INFLUENZA IN Horses. Give in alternate doses every hour one tablespoonful of ground mustard mixed with like quantity of slippery elm bark ground; second dose, one tablespoonful of ground ginger mixed with half quantity of baking sods; cover the horse's head, neck, and body with blankets and do not remove them : use flunnel bandages around the limbs, and remove them only to rub the limbs with the hand briskly every two hours;

fumigate stable with carbolic acid, and re move every bit of debris from the premises bathe the neck, if it wells or forms bunches with kerosene oil: This, I believe, will cure every horse.

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During the next ten days we intend headler our advertisements with extracts from the English newspapers about co-operative stores. It appears they are all becoming involved in difficulties. Too many men at the helm of a sale are sure to wreck her; so too many "bosses at the head of a pusiness are sure to swamp!

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