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THE PATRON OF THINGS LOST.

The Feast of St. Anthony of Padua Celebrated on Thursday Last.

St. Anthony of Padua was born in the year 1155, in Lisbon, Portugal. His parents were virtuous, wealthy and of noble birth. Ferdinand was the name given to the saint in baptism, which was changed to Anthony when he became a Franciscan. His father wished him to choose the profession of arms, but Ferdinand had no military ambition, and preferred nothing better than prayer, study and retirement. He began the higher course of studies under the Canon of St. Augustine, devoting himself to the study of rhetoric, philosophy, and theology with great enthusiasm and wonderful success in the monastery of the Holy Cross near Coimbra. In the year 1220 the mangled bodies of three martyred Franciscans, victims of the fierce fanaticism of the Moors, were brought to Coimbra. Ferdinand felt an ardent longing spring up in his heart to become a Franciscan, and, if God willed it, meet a death similar to theirs. He applied for admission to the order of St. Francis, and was received into the Franciscan Monastery of St. Anthony, near Coimbra. At his own request, he was appointed assistant in the African Missions, but so sorely had he landed on the coast of Africa, when he was laid down by a local intermittent fever, which wasted his strength and confined him to a sick bed, till the tide of life seemed slowly ebbing away. He was obliged to return to his native country, and was brought on board of a ship about to sail for Portugal, and contrary winds sprang up and forced it to put in at Messina, in Sicily. The fresh sea breeze had expelled the fever from his system and left him convalescent, but without strength. He disembarked with the others.

When on shore Anthony learned that St. Francis was then holding a chapter of the Order at Ascoli, and the wish to see the Holy Founder determined him to go thither. He journeyed toward Ascoli, and conversed with St. Francis, and obtained permission to remain in Italy. Carefully concealing his intellectual gifts and scholarly education he applied in vain to several Superiors to attach him to their communities, until at last the Guardian of St. Paul's Monastery near Botogna consented to receive him, and appointed him to assist in the kitchen. His abilities and great learning would have remained hidden forever, had not Providence directed otherwise. When he had been nearly two years in the kitchen, some members of the Monastery, including Anthony, were sent to Forli, and for a few days occupied the same Monastery with the Dominicans. One night, afterwards, it was suggested that some one of their number should preach. All declined, on the ground of want of preparation. Last of all, Anthony was asked, but he promptly declined. To his utter astonishment, his superior commanded him under obedience to preach as best as he could. A text of Scripture was assigned to him, and he rose to speak. The first few sentences were spoken slowly, spoken as if he were gradually collecting his thoughts, or hesitating to tear off the mask that had hitherto concealed his learning. Then his voice rose clear, firm, and gracefully modulated, till he seemed no longer the same man. Quotations most happily chosen from all parts of the Church succeeded like an army in close array one upon another. His hearers sat surprised, spellbound; they had all heard other orators, but never any to compare with him; they felt his superiority, and that they were mere disciples listening to the voice of a master.

St. Francis heard with delight of this great treasure hidden and discovered within his Order. He wrote to him, appointing him to teach theology. He taught theology with great success, but gradually he abandoned the lecture room to devote himself more immediately to the conversion of sinners, making his home principally at Padua. When St. Anthony first went to the latter place, there was no Franciscan Convent in the city, and the nearest was in Areola, over a mile from Padua. It was extremely inconvenient for Anthony to go to Areola every day, as his labors, both in the pulpit and in the confessional, were often protracted to a late hour in the night. With the permission of his superior, he took up his abode, on such occasions, at the house of Count Tisco, a man of great piety and devoted to our Saint. The Count set apart a room in the house for Anthony; a secluded room, such as Anthony loved, where he would be least likely to be disturbed by visitors. One day, when the Count happened to be near the room, he was surprised to see the streams of light issuing from it, and looking in, he beheld Anthony with a little child in his arms, whom he lovingly caressed. Rays of divine light surrounded the head of the lovely child, and while the Count was still gazing full of awe and wonder, the vision disappeared. Anthony, recognizing he had been observed, begged the Count not to mention to anyone what he had seen, and the latter faithfully kept the secret during the Saint's life, but considered himself at liberty to reveal it after Anthony's death. This is the incident referred to in all the Saint's pictures.

The fruits of St. Anthony's missionary labors were wonderful. He preached usually in large Cathedrals or in the open fields, because the mere intimation that he was about to preach drew thousands to the place. In the villages which he entered on his rounds of apostolic labor, all work was suspended for the day. The tradesman would lay aside his

tools, with his task unfinished; the farmer would unyoke his oxen, with his field half ploughed; the aged and the young, rich and poor, would leave business or pleasure to listen with wonder and delight to this orator Franciscan, whose nature had made an orator and the grace of God a saint. Wherever he went, old fevers were healed, scoundrels surprised or fearfully rebuked, justice and mercy taught towards the poor, till even men were seen to relax their grasp on their ill-gotten wealth and make restitution of their dishonest gains. God, at the same time, wrought many miracles through the saint. He everywhere healed the sick, gave sight to the blind, and hearing and speech to the deaf and the dumb.

St. Anthony, when in Rome, preached before the Pope and the Sacred College, and with such effect, that His Holiness, speaking of him afterwards to the Cardinal, called him the "Ark of the Covenant," meaning thereby that his mind was a storehouse of sacred learning and profound knowledge of the Scriptures.

Leaving Rome, St. Anthony retired to Mt. Alverne, the wild, precipitous mountains, where St. Francis had received the sacred stigmata. There he passed from two to three months, the happiest of his life, and it was with feelings of deep regret that he left its peace and solitude to preach the Lent in Padua. After Easter he retired to Campo San Pietro, nine miles from Padua, where there was a small Franciscan Convent. His health and strength had failed. His brethren thought it the result of overwork to be got rid of by rest, but he knew and said it was the advancing shadow of death. When the malady increased, he asked to be taken back to his convent in Padua. He was carried in a litter and on hearing of his approach, the whole city went forth to meet him. Further progress was found impossible, and he was taken to a convent near by, within the suburbs of the city. Next morning he confessed and communicated, and, soon after, his face lit up and his eyes sparkled with delight. In answer to a question, he replied: "Brethren, I see the Lord." After receiving Extreme Unction and joining in the recital of the seven penitential psalms and the sacred hymns to the Blessed Virgin "O Gloria Domini," he calmly expired on the 13th of June 1231. At the moment of his death hundreds of children went forth into the streets, of their own accord, and shouted aloud: "The Saint is dead! St. Anthony is dead!"

After his death, so many miracles were wrought through the intercession of St. Anthony, that he was canonized the following year. Thirty-two years after his death, a stately church was erected under his invocation in Padua, and his remains were translated thither. St. Bonaventure, who was present on the occasion, tells us that, while the flesh of the body was all consumed, the tongue was incorrupt, fresh and ruddy as in life. Can we wonder that the tongue was preserved from corruption when eloquence had so often proclaimed the glory of God and saved thousands of souls from eternal ruin? The obsequies of the tomb is a marvel of its kind—gorgeous splendor surrounds the grave of this poor son of St. Francis; this humble saint who loved above all things to be hidden and unknown, but whom art, genius and religion delight to honor.

Bad Associates.

The old saying that "evil communications corrupt good manners" says the Baltimore Sun gives but feeble expression to the dangers attending bad associations and familiarity with bad associates. The corrupting influence extends to something more important than manners—to character—and even where they fail to corrupt they may do injury to reputation, which should be "the immediate jewel" of every man and woman's soul. Bad associates, however, come in many different forms and the most insidious and dangerous of all is the hypocrite and liar, free, as he may be for a time, of other offenses. People of repute and honesty, who would be chary about associating with one who was rollicking or fast or who drank occasionally to excess, sometimes fall to recognize that the hypocrite and liar has a potentiality for evil from which the wild young fellow who drinks too much may be entirely free. The liar, no matter what his standing in society may be, is corrupted in his moral nature, and, if not past redemption, is so diseased that he should be shunned as one afflicted with leprosy. No pure-minded, honest person can afford to associate with the hypocrite and liar. He may not corrupt in the sense of leading his companions to double dealing and falsification, but association with such an one may bring loss of reputation through his own wicked utterances. There is too much tolerance of those who are known to be hypocrites, and proved to be liars, yet who maintain social standing because they have not been convicted of what are esteemed graver offenses. Men do not become great criminals at once and continue contaminating pure society. They maintain their reputations fairly well until they commit some recognized offense or crime, but after that their opportunities for contaminating others, weaker and more innocent than themselves are in large measure lost. The pure-minded and honest who know them have no need to be warned against associating with the swindler, the thief of criminals of deeper dye. Men of this kind are ostracized thereafter by their kind. The warning needs to be given, however, against men who have within them the potentiality of becoming such criminals and ostentatious; and these are the hypocrites and liars whose lack of moral sense shows them to be capable of great wrongs and crimes, and whose course in life may be determined by their needs or their opportunities.—These are the bad associates to be found in every rank and walk of life, whose offenses, trivial though they may seem to be in themselves, should be taken as signal warnings that they are morally corrupt. The temptations to apply to every man is this: "Is he true and honest? If he is, whatever his faults may be, they are capable of correction. If he is not true, not honest, beware of him, for his apparent virtues may be the vilest sham, and he has within his moral nature a cancerous fault whose corrupting influence no one can measure. There should be no kindly tolerance of the liar; he should be made to feel the indignation of every honest person whose ear he abuses and be cut off from association with those who desire to be true and to maintain their good characters and reputations. If his fault be not inbred, but rather the result of bad habit, such treatment may bring about his reform; if it proceed from a radical fault of the moral nature, the sooner association with him is broken off the better, for the hypocrite and liar is capable of working much mischief merely by his evil tongue. He could not be as he is and have a heart controlled by love or a mind guided by a sense of gratitude or even simple justice. He is, therefore, capable of any malice that may be suggested by his evil thoughts; and no tender feeling can be counted upon to restrain one who is a hypocrite and whose feeling may be feigned. To associate with such an one is to place reputation, if not character, at his mercy. Evil communications with such a subject may do infinitely worse mischief than the corruption of good

manner. Association with him exposes his friends and acquaintances to his malicious tongue, to the injury, it may be, of their reputations. It does worse than this; it helps to give him a standing reputation among strangers without which he would more quickly fall to his proper level. There are many advantages that come with refinement of social usage, but tolerance of a hypocrite and liar is not to be counted among them. Society would suffer less from a sacrifice of politeness than it would gain by outspoken denunciation of those who bear false witness against their neighbors. But the main thing for the individual to keep in mind is that the evil associates whom he should avoid are those who are untruthful and hypocritical. There is no depth of meanness and depravity to which they may not fall whose moral natures are so infected that they can, with unblinking face, live in the lie. It is before they fall that they should be shunned as evil associates and breeders of mischief to reputation if not to character.

CURRENT SUPERSTITIONS.

Information Obtained from Old Women in Countries Near and Far.

The funeral procession must not cross a river.

The last name a dying person calls is the next to follow.

A dish-cloth hung on a door-knob is a sign of death in a family.

The corpse must not pass twice over any part of the same road.

To dance on the ground indicates disaster or death within a year.

Whoever works on a sick person's dress he or she die within a year.

If a hoe be carried through a house some one will die before the year is out.

Thirteen sit at a table the one who rises first will not live through the year.

The person on whom the eyes of a dying person last rest will be the first to die.

Whoever counts the carriages at a passing funeral will die within the year.

To break a looking-glass is a sign of death in the family before the year closes.

If three persons look at the same time into a mirror one will die within the year.

The clock should be stopped at the time of death, as its running will bring ill luck.

If one dies, and no rigor mortis ensues, it indicates a speedy second death in the family.

If a hearse is drawn by two white horses death in the neighborhood will occur in a month.

It is unlucky in a funeral for those present to re-pass the house where death has occurred.

If rain falls on a new made grave there will be another death in the family within the year.

If the grave is left open over Sunday another death will occur before the Sunday following.

To keep the corpse in the house over Sunday will bring death in the family before the year is out.

It is unlucky to pass through a funeral, either between the carriages or the files of mourners on foot.

If rain falls into an open grave another burial in the cemetery will occur within three days.

A funeral entering a church before the mourners means death to some of the entering party.

To put on a bonnet or hat of one in mourning is the sign that you will wear one before the year is out.

If any one comes to a funeral after the procession starts another death will occur in the same house.

In Switzerland, if a grave is left open over Sunday, it is said that within four weeks one of the village will die.

If, during a sickness, a pair of shears be dropped in such a manner that the point sticks into the floor, it indicates the death of the sick person.

When a woman who has been sewing puts her tumbler on the table as she sits down to eat, it is a sign that she will be left a widow if she marries.

A common saying in England is: "Happy is the corpse the rain falls on." This belief exists also in the United States. Thus it is said that if rain falls at the time of the funeral it is a sign that the dead has gone to Heaven.

Purity of Wedding Rings.

What is a wedding-ring? It is a pledge of affection—a symbol of marriage—a cherished possession. But what characterizes it? Many people have been much surprised to learn by the decision in a recent case that there is some legal standard of purity for a wedding-ring. We all know that the usual fineness of a wedding-ring is 22 carats—only two parts of alloy being put in, that being necessary to enable the gold to be worked. When the ring is put on a young maiden's finger, it is lovingly hoped that she may live to wear it for many years. Therefore, the gold of which it is made is as fine as possible, so that it may wear the same in colour and brightness all through, till the tiny thread that hangs on the aged matron's finger, though worn away like her years and her strength, is still as bright as her honour, as pure as her tried and tested love. Yet, for practical and sentimental reasons alike, a wedding-ring should be of the finest gold possible. But the jeweller who has been fined for selling plain gold rings containing a large proportion of alloy was, probably as much taken by surprise as most of the general public at the discovery that there was any standard fineness for wedding-rings.

A Land Without Laughter.

The Irish have been described by novelists and travelers as a light-hearted and rollicking people—full of fun and quick in repartee—a devil-mo-care race of folks, equally ready to dance or to fight. I have not found them so. I found them in the west of Ireland a sad and despondent people; care-worn, broken-hearted, and shrouded in gloom. Never once in the hundreds of cabins that I entered—never once did I see a merry eye or hear the sound of a merry voice. Old men and boys, old women and girls—young men and maidens—all were grave and sad and every honest-looking as if the plague of the firstborn had smitten it that day. Rachel, weeping for her children, who had passed unnoticed among these warm-hearted peasants, or, if she had been noticed, they would only have said, "She is one of us." A home without a child is cheerless enough; but here is a whole region without a child's laugh in it. Cabins full of children, and no boisterous glee! No need to tell these youngsters to be quiet. The famine has tamed their restless spirits, and they crowd around a bit of peat fire without uttering a word. Often they do not look a second time at the stranger who comes into their cabin.—Redpath's Ireland Letters to N. Y. Tribune.

Priests Have Rights.

Hitherto, priests have been next door to outlaws in Austria, says the London Observer at least as far as the libel law is concerned.

No paper dare make any attack on the private character of a layman, but there is a general notion that when such attacks are directed against a priest, they may be made with perfect impunity. This has now become an exploded notion, thanks to the action taken by Father Eichhorn, who is parish priest at Floridefeld, and also represents that place in the Austrian Parliament. Some time ago the *Austrian Zeitung* made an attack upon his character, stating among other things: "A man of this description has no business to sit in Parliament. It is a known thing that at one time he got into trouble for having committed high treason by insulting the person of the Emperor."

Father Eichhorn forthwith brought an action against the editor and printer of the paper, both of whom declared that the statement had been made to them by a school teacher residing in Galicia. This man was in due course put on his trial before a Vienna jury, found guilty, and sentenced to six weeks imprisonment, "sharpened" by several fast-days. This being the first time a Catholic priest has emerged victoriously from an action for libel, a wholesome terror has been struck into the equal souls of the vile wretches who earn their living by throwing mud at and traducing the characters of respectable people.

Starvation Wages.

After a careful investigation the New York Sun concludes that forty thousand working women in that city are receiving wages so low that they are compelled to accept charity or starve. Such a condition in a country calling itself civilized, much less Christian, is too infamous to require comment. Speculators rolling in ill-gotten millions, and delicate women denied enough return for their toil to ward off starvation—does history bear a blacker blot even among barbarians? Yet this is only one instance, and still the number of similar cases is increasing. It is unreasonable to look for the flashing of the lightning of popular wrath and the crashing of the thunders of the indignation of the people.—N. W. Chronicle.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—A few sales have been made during the week for shipment to Quebec at \$4.50 for straight rollers; but this is the only outside demand reported. The local trade, however, has improved somewhat and a fair volume of business has transpired at prices which have ruled in favor of buyers. In spite of the closing down of a number of Ontario mills, the offerings from Western millers do not diminish. Stocks here consist chiefly of sack flour, the supply in barrels being very light compared with that of former years at this time. The market on the whole is a tame and decidedly waiting one, with prices very irregular. We quote:—Patent, winter, \$5.00 to 5.50; Patent, spring, \$5.10 to 5.60; Straight roller, \$4.50 to 4.75; Extra, 4.25 to 4.45; Superfine, \$3.85 to 4.00; Cut down Superfine, \$3.45 to 3.50; City Strong Bakers, \$5.60 to 5.75; Strong Bakers, \$5.10 to 5.50; Ontario bakers, extra, \$2.10 to 2.35; Superfine bakers, \$1.50 to 2.00. OATMEAL, &c.—Western meal is in liberal supply, and some "cutting" has been going on. We quote bakers at \$1.70 to \$2 for ordinary, and \$1.85 to \$2.10 for granulated. CORN.—Very little change has taken place in this market during the week. We quote bran \$1.50 to \$1.50 for car lots, with higher prices for small quantities. Shorts \$1.50 to \$1.50, and millie \$1.80 to \$2.20. A car of bran was offered at \$1.10, but the quality was not choice. WHEAT.—The market here is very unsettled, and although sales of Manitoba No. 1 and 2 hard are reported here at very low prices they only refer to a few car lots, round quantities being almost impossible to obtain. We know of a buyer in this market who is anxious to get a round quantity of No. 1 to fill contracts, and he informs us that he does not know where it can be had. The market for No. 2 hard is better, but millers would take hold at \$1.00 here and they cannot get the stuff in round lots at that figure. Prices are therefore more or less nominal. A lot of 4,000 bushels of No. 2 hard was sold at \$1.00 in elevator here. CORN.—Some large sales of corn have recently been made for shipment from Chicago to British ports via Montreal, on account of both Montreal and Chicago shippers, on the basis of 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c here in bond. Duty paid corn is quoted at 50c to 51c. PEAS.—The market here is steady, with sales of car lots at 70c to 75c, equal to 71c at float. OATS.—The market continues easy under liberal offerings. A round lot was offered at 30c, but as the best bid was 29c it will be put into store. We quote 23c to 24c as offered. BARLEY.—The sales of 12,000 bushels is reported at 46c per bushel, the quality being good, and we quote 46c to 50c. BUCKWHEAT.—Prices are nominal at about 10c per lb. MALT.—Montreal malt 70c to 85c per bushel. SWEET.—Market dull; timothy seed \$2.05 to \$2.15 for Canadian. American \$1.85 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover 8 1/2c to 9c per lb. Flax seed \$1.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Dealers report a fair volume of business during the week. Montreal short cut mess pork is getting scarce and sales have been made at 15c within the past few days to 11c out of town orders. Round lots of world of course be shaded. A fair business has transpired in Chicago lard at \$1.24 to \$1.25 per barrel of 20 pounds. There is very little Canadian lard in the market. In smoked meats a fair amount of business has been put through, especially in hams, which have been sold at 11c in round lots. Tallow is quiet but steady. Canada short cut mess pork, per cwt, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Mess pork, Western, per cwt, \$14.75; Hams, city cured, per lb, 11c to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; Bacon, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5 1/2c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Under accumulating supplies and slow enquiry, the butter market is in a very weak and unsettled condition. Creamery is quoted at 18c to 19c, but at these figures there is very little actual business reported. In Western dairy, a lot of 200 packages was said to have been offered at 13c. A nice fresh lot

of Eastern Townships was sold at 17c. The impression prevails amongst our leading dealers and shippers that there will be very little business until prices recede materially. Creamery, 18c to 19c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 17c; Morrisburg, 16c to 17c; Brockville, 16c to 17c; Western, 13c to 15c; Rolls, 14c to 16c. CHEESE.—The market has apparently assumed a firmer temper since last report, sales for this week's shipment having been made at 8 1/2c to 9c for finest white, with 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c paid for a few exceptionally fine lots of colored. Grades somewhat lower in quality have been made at 8c to 8 1/2c, although one lot claimed to be finest white was sold at 8 1/2c. The chief interest will centre in the result of the sales at Brockville and Belleville to-day, which we expect will be known before we go to press. A heavy make is said to be in progress in the principal cheese sections, and large offerings are expected at both Boards. The public bids advanced 6d yesterday to 45c, which should have a stiffening effect in the country. Private advices state that parties are offering to contract the June make at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c in the country, but whether this is a bluff game or not it is difficult to say. The shipments this week from Montreal are only 25,000 boxes, against 34,000 boxes for the corresponding week last year, showing a decrease of 11,000 boxes, which is somewhat of a surprise. The Belleville market was received with sales at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The market is steady with sales of round lots reported at both 18c and 19c. The demand continues good owing to excellent quality of receipts which meet with pretty ready sale. HONEY.—Market is quiet at \$1.15 to \$1.60 as to quantity and quality. HONEY.—We quote extracted 10c to 12c; honey in comb 10c to 14c. MAPLE SYRUP, &c.—Maple syrup, 3 1/2c to 4c per lb in wood. Sugar, 6c to 7 1/2c. HOPS.—Market dull. We quote prices here as follows:—Choice 1888 Canadian, 19c to 20c, medium to good, 12c to 16c. Old hops, 6c to 9c. HAY.—Car lots \$13 to \$13.50 for No. 1, smaller lots bringing higher figures. No. 2, \$11 to \$12. A good shipping demand is reported. APPLES.—The market continues dull, prices ranging from \$3.85 to \$3.87 1/2 per 100 lbs for first lots. FRUITS, &c.

ORANGES.—The market is steady under a good demand, with sales of cases of Valencia at \$7.50 to \$8.50; boxes \$4.50; half boxes fancy fruit \$3.75; ordinary do \$2.00 to \$2.25. LEMONS.—We quote \$3.50 to \$4.50 per box as to quality. STRAWBERRIES.—Arrivals have been fair but the quality of some of the fruit was very poor, and prices have arranged all the way from 7c up to 25c as to quantity and quality. To-day the supply was very light and sales were made at 22c to 30c per quart. The average prices have been about 12c to 16c. BANANAS.—The demand is slow. Sales are reported at 7c to \$1.25 per bunch for red and yellow. CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—Sales of apples in half crates have been made at \$2.50. California cherries in 10 lb boxes, \$2.50. Peaches \$2.50, and plums \$2.50. COCONUTS.—Market unchanged at \$4.50 to \$5 per 100. PINEAPPLES.—At 8c to 20c each. ONIONS.—Bermda onions have sold at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per crate. CORN.—In better demand with sales of round lots at 50c in cars. Smaller lots, 60c to 75c per bag.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR.—The market is strong for both raw and refined, at a 1/2c to 3/4c advance all round. Barbadoes molasses is also firm at 46c, some holders asking 46c. CRACKED CORN.—The chief business is in dry codfish, which is quoted at \$4.00 to \$4.25 per quintal. Sea trout at \$3.50 to \$4.00. British Columbia salmon, \$6.50 for half barrels, and \$12.50 to \$13 in bbis. FISH OILS.—Steam refined seal oil steady at 42c to 43c. Cod oil firm at 38c to 40c for New foundland, 35c to 37c for Gaspe, and 33c to 35c for Halifax. Cod liver oil 70c for Newfoundland and \$1.10 for Norway.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending June 15th were as follows:—140; left over from previous week, 18; total for week, 158; shipped during week, 130; sales for week, 9; left for city, 9; on hand for sale, 10—158. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per C. T. R., ex-S.S. Concordia, 2 horses and 6 ponies consigned to J. S. Bell, at Morrisburg, Ind. Trade at these stables during the week was quiet. We have on hand for sale 10 very fine workers and drivers with two car loads to arrive on Monday.

MONTREAL STOOK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for week ending June 15th, 1899, were as follows:—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves, 1423 62 237

Over from last week. 115 60 20 237  
Total for week. 1538 122 145 237  
Left on hand. 388 150 . . . . .  
Total exports for week 2299 . . . . .  
" previous week 2207 231 . . . . .

Crop Prospects.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 16.—The first crop bulletin of the province has just been issued, and gives most favorable reports from all parts of the country. Seeding was general throughout the province in April and May. Rain was needed at some places and high winds did little damage, but wheat crops suffered no injury. The condition of hay meadows and pastures on June 1st was better than previous years. Butter and cheese making promises to be carried on with greater energy than ever. A large number of factories are being established. The condition of live stock generally on June 1st was the best in a number of years, owing largely to a mild winter and the early date at which grass became sufficient for feeding. The total number in the province is 45,745; cattle, 148,209; sheep, 31,341; pigs, 15,744. Quantities of land which are being summer fallowed are greatly increasing. Total area prepared for crop this year is 893,492 acres, compared with 636,295 in 1897. Total area under wheat, 623,245 acres, being an increase of 191,111 over 1897. There are 218,744 acres in oats, an increase of 63,569; the barley acreage is 50,238, an increase of 24,123 acres. A larger area of flax is reported than ever, there being 13,333 acres under crop, against 8,539 in 1897. There are 11,941 acres in potatoes, being an increase of 1,150 over 1897. An encouraging increase is shown in area of roots. A computation of reports from 500 correspondents give a most gratifying condition of crops.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, JUNE 16, 1899. (UNITED DAMS HERMINE DESJARDINS, JUDGE) DAME HERMINE DESJARDINS, JUDGE, in and to property of THEODORE DELAGE, painter, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to these presents, Plaintiff, vs. THE ASSOCIATED DELAGES, of the same place, Defendants. An action for separation as to property and the Defendant's day instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Best dress goods sold at price of Medium dress goods at S. Carsley's. Great demand at S. Carsley's for black Italian wearproof silk, best silk to wear. Now showing at remarkably low prices, high class dress goods in all the leading shades, at S. Carsley's. "Important note." The reason S. Carsley's costume trade keeps increasing every season is because they always show the latest novelties and largest variety at lowest prices.

Mail Orders always give Satisfaction.

SILKS. SILKS. SILK. SILKS WHEN PURCHASING A SILK DRESS ASK FOR SILKS "ITALIAN WEARPROOF" IT WILL NOT OUT NOR WEAR SHINY. SILKS BEAUTIFUL FOR DRAPING PRICE REASONABLE ALL SILKS REMNANTS GREATLY REDUCED. S. CARSLEY.

Mail Orders receive immediate attention.

MANTLES MANTLES GREAT BARGAINS NOW OFFERED IN MANTLES OF EVERY STYLE. S. CARSLEY.

Mail Orders satisfactorily filled.

BLACK GOODS GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED IN BLACK GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. S. CARSLEY.

Mail Orders Receive Careful Attention.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods! GOODS GOODS GOODS The Right Place To Go For Choice Dress Goods In Large Variety And At Moderate Prices. S. Carsley's.

Tax Collector (to bright child who answers the door): "Is your father in?" Bright Child—"No, sir; but he left a message for you." T. O.—"Well, what is it?" B. C.—"Oh, he said—er—he said—er—I forgot; but if you'll wait a moment I'll go upstairs and ask him."—T. O. B. C.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS.

Extensive alterations have just been made in the Millinery Department, and judging from what the customers say, it is without doubt the finest millinery show room in the Dominion. Ladies should call and inspect the largest and best assorted stock of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets ever shown in Canada. S. CARSLEY'S.

TASTE FOR MILLINERY TASTE FOR MILLINERY TASTE FOR MILLINERY

Having secured the services of a first-class Milliner, ladies can depend on having their Hats and Bonnets trimmed with taste and elegance and turned out in a style never before equalled in Canada. S. CARSLEY.

Trimmed Seaside Hats, \$1.00. Trimmed Picnic Hats, \$1.00. Trimmed Rustic Hats, \$1.00. Trimmed Boating Hats, \$1.00. Trimmed Country Hats, \$1.00. Trimmed Shade Hats, \$1.00.

A full and splendid assortment of Summer Hats. S. CARSLEY.

MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS ROSES, ROSES, ROSES, ROSES. FERNS, FERNS, FERNS, FERNS. GRASSES, GRASSES, GRASSES. VIOLETS, VIOLETS, VIOLETS. PANSIES, PANSIES, PANSIES.