

TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP. GEN. GORDON NOT DEAD.

A letter from Pope Leo creates a sensation. The Marquis Fitz-More Mormons. Imaginary Dynamiters. Fever on Board Ship—Oriental Deluge.

Rome, June 22.—Information through Italian military channels at the Red Sea has just reached the Italian government that Mussedaglia Bey, former governor of Upper Egypt, has written to the Italian commander there that he had recently seen a Syrian who had passed three months at the residence of the Mahdi after the fall of Khartoum. He says the Mahdi had Gordon in secret keeping, having discovered him severely wounded, but not dead and that Gordon recovered. The story is dated at Massawah and forms the subject of an official despatch.

Rome, June 22.—In reply to the manifesto by General Pitta supporting the intramural Catholicism in various countries in stating that the Church is going to wreck and ruin under the present Pope's direction as compared with that of the former Pope, Leo has written to Cardinal Guibert strongly asserting his right to enforce an uncompromising obedience to the reigning pontiff. The letter has created a sensation. Cardinal Pitta has written to the pope a humble and submissive apology. The liberal press receives the pope's letter most favorably.

Liverpool, June 22.—Five hundred and forty-one Mormons sailed in the steamer Wisconsin on Saturday en route to Utah. At a large meeting of musicians of this city, yesterday, a resolution was passed in favor of the adoption of the French pitch of 519 double vibrations for the treble. Mr. Arthur Sullivan, the composer, sailed on the steamer Eurym for New York.

During the voyage of the City of Chester from New York, two of her seamen died of malarial fever and three others are ill with the same disease.

Paris, June 22.—A meeting of Irish dynamiters was held at Mons yesterday at which it was resolved to call a convention at Antwerp. The speakers made the usual violent attacks upon England.

Brussels, June 22.—Emperor William finds it difficult to select a successor to Von Manteuffel as governor of Alsace Lorraine. According to the latest reports Calulis quiet and the Amser is well. Cholera among the Bulsar railway workmen has disappeared, and work has been resumed.

The Japanese government is shipping large supplies of coal, timber and cattle to Port Hamilton, Corea. Five hundred workmen have also been sent there, and it is believed the Japanese intend to permanently occupy the place.

THE DEADLOCK.

THE CONSERVATIVE LIBERAL NEGOTIATIONS STILL UNSETTLED. SALISBURY WILL REFUSE TO ALLOW THE PASSAGE OF THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL. CLAUDEBONNE REJECTS SALISBURY'S BUDGET SCHEME—PARLIAMENT AGAIN ADJOURNS.

LONDON, June 19.—This afternoon great crowds thronged the streets in the neighborhood of Westminster Hall, the interest of which was greater than at any time since the beginning of the crisis. The police experienced much difficulty in keeping clear the entrance to the houses that members might have been seen. At the opening there was a full attendance of both parties. No meeting of the Privy Council was held today to formally transfer the Ministry, and the Liberals occupied their old seats on the Treasury benches.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. The Marquis of Salisbury rose amid cheers and asked Lord Granville to consent to an adjournment of the House until Tuesday next. He said the conferences of the Liberals and Conservatives had not yet reached a stage to go either side to make a statement; therefore it would be more convenient for all to postpone any discussion until Tuesday next, as he had suggested. He wished, however, to make just one observation. It was in respect to a very important order on the paper. He was aware of the importance of pushing the Redistribution of Seats bill to a conclusion, but a very serious question had unfortunately arisen in connection with the measure. It had become known that the Redistribution of Seats bill had destroyed one set of constituencies. The Marquis objected to the Redistribution of Seats bill, because when passed in its present form it would prevent, even in case of necessity, an appeal to the country before November. The motion of the Marquis was adopted by 124 to 56 Earl Kimberley, who was Secretary of State for India in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, voted against the motion to adjourn.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr. Labouchere asked if it was true that the Marquis of Salisbury was prevented from taking office by his failure to obtain assurances of assistance from the retiring Government, adding that he himself and many other Radicals strongly objected to any assurance being given the Conservatives in the event of their taking office.

Mr. Gladstone said when he was last asked a similar question he stated that he had not at that time had any conference with the Marquis. Since then, however, he had received overtures from the Marquis of Salisbury. Should there be any result of any correspondence between the Marquis and himself it would be made public. There would be no secret understanding whatever. In that the Marquis concurred.

THE NEGOTIATIONS. Between the Liberal and the Conservatives are proceeding through the medium of the Queen. The Marquis of Salisbury urges that if the Redistribution of Seats Bill is finally passed, the Conservatives will be deprived of the constitutional alternative of appealing to the country should the Liberals unfairly hamper the conduct of public business; therefore, the Marquis of Salisbury, unexpectedly, after taking the best legal advice on the subject, decided not to allow the Seats Bill to pass into a law until further consideration has been had. It is impossible for the new bill to come into operation before November, hence Lord Salisbury insists upon having Liberal pledges not to wilfully obstruct Conservative business. The Conservatives are alarmed at the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's recent speeches, which denote an intention on his part to harass the Conservatives to the utmost. The Conservatives insist the Liberals will yet be compelled to accept Lord Salisbury's terms. Under the threat of the Conservatives that they will appeal to the present constituencies, it is expected that Mr. Gladstone will succeed in persuading the Radical section to agree to allow the budget deficit to be carried to next year, though the Liberals would gladly give a pledge in order to induce the Conservatives to pro-

pose unpleasant taxation that would prove disadvantageous to them at the general election.

LONDON, June 20.—Lord Salisbury asked a pledge of the Liberals that they would fairly consider the budget scheme, and, if they disapproved of it, would consent to let the deficit be carried to 1886 and to allow the Conservatives the whole time of the House of Commons during the remainder of the session. Mr. Gladstone declined to give a pledge regarding an untried scheme of finance. The News states that Mr. Gladstone's reply is final, and that there is no chance of the matter being arranged by further Liberal concessions. The Conservatives are signing a memorial to Lord Salisbury asking him to refuse office unless a pledge be obtained from the Liberals. In consequence of the political deadlock Earl Spencer has postponed his departure from Ireland. The Liberals have resolved to stop supplies until the Redistribution of Seats bill is completed. They will probably oppose the making of the First Lordship of the Treasury a sinecure when a vote is asked for the salary of £5,000 attached to that position. It is understood that Sir Stafford Northcote has accepted the peerage, regardless of any action that may be taken.

LONDON, June 20.—The Standard believes Mr. Gladstone is willing to resume office if Salisbury declines. In that event, it says, the Coercion Act will be dropped and Earl Spencer and the Marquis of Hartington will not enter the Cabinet. The Liberals are signing a memorial to Gladstone asking him not to give way. The Standard declines to believe that the refusal of a Liberal pledge will prove a fatal impediment and hopes that Lord Salisbury will not despair of his task, but trust to the patriotism of Moderate Liberals for sympathy and support.

LONDON, June 20.—The political situation tonight is on a dead lock. The Tories will not assume power unless the Liberals pledge themselves to refrain from obstructing the progress of the new Government. This promise the Liberals refuse to give. They say: "You overthrew us by opposition, we simply, as parties, exchange functions." The deadlock, based as it is, gives a cast of absurdity to the whole situation. Here is a party which having driven the Government out of power by relentless, often unreasonably opposition, dares not take its prize unless defeated enemies bind themselves from attempting to recover it. Nothing more absurd can happen unless it be the return of the Liberals to power because of the fears of the Tories to assume it. The very nature of the political situation engenders all manner of rumors. One of the latest of these is the effect that a sufficient number of Liberals have given assurance of support to a Tory Government to induce Lord Salisbury to break the deadlock and proceed with the work of forming a ministry. On the other hand, it is asserted that no Liberal leaders have joined in any such assurance, and that, therefore, the Tories dare not take the power. The Queen is said to be particularly anxious that the Conservatives form a government, and it is generally believed that Her Majesty is using all her influence to induce Lord Salisbury to accept office. The Queen's private secretary today delivered a message to the Marquis, shortly after the receipt of which he held a consultation with Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Arthur Balfour, Wm. Henry Smith and Sir R. A. Cross. This message is said to have conveyed the intelligence that Mr. Gladstone and the members of his Cabinet were willing to give their successors in office all aid possible in the conduct of the Government. There is no unimpeachable authority for this, however, and there are other reports that the Tories have refused to accept the responsibility of forming a Ministry under existing circumstances, and that Mr. Gladstone will resume the premiership, which many think is the only solution of the problem. Among the best informed the situation is deemed extremely critical and the issue absolutely indubitable.

(LATEST) LONDON, June 23. To-night it is announced that, as a result of the Queen's efforts the Marquis of Salisbury has resolved to accept Mr. Gladstone's promise to use his influence with the Liberals to prevent the passage of the Redistribution of Seats bill, and that Lord Salisbury will announce the formation of a cabinet tomorrow. Writes will be issued for the re-election of the Cabinet ministers.

LONDON, June 23.—Mr. Gladstone has made a promise to Lord Salisbury to give the new Government as much time as possible during the remainder of the session. The correspondence between the party leaders will probably be presented to Parliament today. It is stated that the leaders have agreed to make an attempt to carry the Redistribution of Seats Bill through the House of Commons. The Redistribution of Seats bill, because when passed in its present form it would prevent, even in case of necessity, an appeal to the country before November. The motion of the Marquis was adopted by 124 to 56 Earl Kimberley, who was Secretary of State for India in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, voted against the motion to adjourn.

THE NEW CABINET. The following is an authentic list of the new Cabinet: Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs—The Marquis of Salisbury. First Lord of the Treasury—Sir Stafford Northcote. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir Michael Hicks Beach. Lord High Chancellor—Sir Hardinge Gifford. Lord Privy Seal—The Earl of Harrowby. Secretary for the Home Department—Sir Richard Assheton Cross. Secretary for the Colonies—Colonel Frederick Stanley. Secretary for War—Right Hon. Wm. Henry Smith. Secretary of State for India—Lord Randolph Churchill. First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord George Hamilton. President of the Local Government Board—Arthur J. Balfour. President of the Board of Trade—The Duke of Richmond and Gordon. Vice-President of the Council—Hon. Edward Stanhope. Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland—The Earl of Carnarvon. Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Right Hon. Edward Gibson. The minor offices have not yet been filled. The News says no specific pledges have been given, but a general promise has been offered that the giant's strength of the Opposition will not be used like a giant.

THE RADICALS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT. LONDON, June 23.—Sir Charles Dilke, addressing a meeting of Liberals to-night, said he was prepared to give the Conservatives reasonable assurances. He wished to study in Ireland a plan for the devolution of power from Parliament to the local authorities of the various counties of the Kingdom. He would visit Ireland as soon as possible for that purpose. He believed many Irish officials were in favor of devolution, and many expressed the wish to abolish Dublin Castle. He thought that Lord Salisbury's recent attitude was a case of bluff and bluff, and was not likely to induce the Liberals to enter into a formal compact.

AN AGREEABLE APPOINTMENT. DUBLIN, June 19.—The Freeman's Journal gives a candid approval to the appointment of Earl Carnarvon as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The Journal holds he will be a neutral vicerey.

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

(Continued from first page.)

While, however, the Duke of York had still more than twenty years to live, and the Orange Society was yet in its infancy, the position of the Catholics was pitiable in the extreme. The statesman of the Union who had promised much had performed nothing; the law still held nothing but hostility for the Roman Catholics. Under the benign Lord Lieutenantship of Lord Hardwicke all the inalienable offices which had darkened the close of the eighteenth century and compelled inaction were in full force. The vile old policy of shameful corruption on the one hand and shameless oppression on the other was followed out with stubborn persistence. A purchased press and a place hunting minority strengthened the hands of the Executive, and gave it full force and sanction for the hangings, and floggings, and imprisonments and the imprisonment which were so lavishly employed in order to make the Irish appreciate the blessings of English rule. It is one of the most remarkable features of Ireland's history, however, that no oppression has retarded her steady and persistent advance toward freedom. The desire for liberty, like the torch in the old Greek game, is handed over from hand to hand. Our runners may fail, our faint and fall off, but there are always others ready to snatch the torch from his loosening grasp and carry it a further stage nearer to the goal. Emmet's insurrection had been only just crushed out; the blood of the young leader was scarcely dry; his body scarcely cold in the nameless grave which his dying request had left without an epitaph, when the new movement began which was destined to gratify one of the greatest and justest of Irish ambitions in a quarter of a century, and to culminate in unavailing revolution nearly half a century later.

Pitt, the Prime Minister who had promised the Catholics their emancipation, was, as we have seen, Prime Minister again on the distinct understanding that he should make no concessions to the Catholics. The Irish Catholics resolved to combat this understanding. The old Catholic committee met in Dublin, drew up a petition, and entrusted it to Lord Fitzgibbon and some other Catholic noblemen and gentlemen to place in the hands of Mr. Pitt. Pitt received the deputation with courtesy, and listened to their appeal with that unalterable composure which had produced so irritating an effect upon Edward Gibbon many a long year before, when Pitt was little more than a lad, and had ventured to traverse some opinions of the historian of Rome. He absolutely refused to support the Catholic claims in any way. Previous promises, early pledges, he graciously admitted; he was still, it seemed, an ardent advocate of Catholic relief; but just then Catholic relief was inexpedient, in fact, impossible. The deputation wasted its words and its wits upon the Minister. He was civil, smooth spoken and immovable. Pitt had in his hands the greatest chance ever offered to a statesman of ameliorating the condition of Ireland and of damning a sea of troubles from many generations of men. But he had come into office on the condition that he was to be deaf to the voice of the Irish Catholics, and he preferred office to honor. Other Ministers since Pitt have pursued a like policy, and with a like disastrous result.

The disappointed deputation then turned from the Minister to the Opposition, and placed their petition in the hands of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox. The question was the cause of long and eloquent debates in both houses, which ended in recording the vote of a small minority in favor of the Catholic claims, and of an overwhelming majority against them. The debate is memorable especially because it was the occasion of Grattan's first appearance in the English House of Commons. In spite of all the disadvantages of his voice and manner, in spite of the still greater disadvantage of a great reputation gained in another country and another assembly, Grattan's oratory earned an unqualified triumph. He was applauded by the Minister against whom it was levelled, and whose secret opinions it, no doubt, expressed while it censured his public action. In vain, however, Grattan contended that the principle of religious liberty was equally sound whether applied "to a constitution where it is freedom, or to a empire where it is strength, or to a religion where it is light." In vain he denounced the proposition "which made in Ireland not only war but peace calamities." In vain he told the attentive Senate that "what the best men in Ireland wished to do but could not do, the patriot courtier and the patriot oppositionist, you may accomplish." Neither the genius of Grattan nor the genius of Fox could move or reduce the anti-Catholic majority, and the hopes of the Catholics were lowered to be raised again unexpectedly by an unforeseen accident, only to be dashed to earth again by another accident yet more unforeseen.

On the 2nd of December, 1805, Napoleon defeated the armies of the allies at Austerlitz. On the 26th of January, in the following year, Pitt had ceased to live. Not for a moment before his death, it is said, did the "Austerlitz look" leave his face. His fears foresaw the untriumphal triumph of Napoleon and the ruin of England; his genius could not predict Trafalgar, and Moscow, and Waterloo. The death of Pitt was immediately followed by the fall of the Pitt administration and by the accession of the Opposition to power, nominally under Lord Grenville, but actually under the commanding influence of Fox. The hopes of the Catholics rose high. Pitt had been their most dangerous enemy; Fox had promised to be, and seemed like to prove himself, their fastest friend. But the ingenious combination of the followers of Grenville, the followers of Fox, and the friends of Lord Sidmouth, which its friends proudly and its foes contemptuously styled the Ministry "of all the talents," was not destined to do much for the Irish Catholics or for Ireland. Lord Hardwicke, indeed, freed Ireland from his obnoxious presence, and a Duke of Bedford held away at the Castle in his stead—the same Duke who has earned a dishonorable immortality by his attack upon Burke, and by the magnificent reply with which Burke held his name up forever to the contempt of posterity. But a change of viceroys means little in Ireland. It is simply an Amurath succeeding to an Amurath. To this Duke the Catholics of Dublin presented an address expressing the hope that the new Government was prepared to accomplish Catholic relief. The Duke gave a guarded answer, but let it be noted that as soon as Fox could convert his king, the Catholics should reap the reward of their patience. Whether even Fox could ever have converted such a king must ever remain one of the unanswerable speculations of history. At least, he did not convert him. We may well believe in the integrity of Fox's intentions, and in his loyalty to his convictions and his promises, but he was not allowed the time to ratify his pledges or to verify the hopes of those who depended upon him. In the September of that same year, 1805, which had opened with the death of Pitt, Fox himself was carried to Westminster Abbey. The two great rivals slept in neighbor graves,

and the hopes of the Irish Catholics seemed to be buried in Fox's monument.

The prophetic wisdom of Fox had warned the Catholics, on his accession to power, that the popularity of their cause might mean the ruin of the Ministry that advocated it and the accession of a Ministry formed on the avowed principle of defeating the Catholic claims and so put all hope farther off than ever. What he expected came to pass. The Ministry "of all the talents" showed some signs of sympathy with the Roman Catholics. The grant to Maynooth was increased by five thousand pounds. An effort was made to pass a Bill admitting Catholics to hold commissions in the army and navy. Even this small concession to justice roused the passion of the bigot King. After it had passed the Commons he declared himself against it, and attempted to extort from his new Minister the pledge he had successfully imposed upon Pitt, never again to importune his kingly ears with proposals to relieve the Catholics. The Ministers refused to make this humiliating concession, and placed their resignation in the hands of the monarch. George immediately sent for Mr. Spencer Percival, a man more after his own heart than Grey or Grenville, and entrusted him with the task of forming the Ministry, which, from its supple acceptance of the royal bigotry, came to be known by the nick-name of the "No-Popery" Ministry. Catholic relief was postponed for twenty years.

The new Ministry began its work in no spirit of compromise or conciliation. It had come into office on the strength of its anti-Catholic pledges, and it was determined to retain its power by a thorough going fulfillment of those pledges. New measures of coercion signalled their entrance into office, and the new measures of coercion were as usual followed by fresh outbreaks. In 1802 we hear for the first time of two desperate local factions, the Shanvasta and Caravate, who seem to have agitated for a time very fiercely before they disappeared under the pressure of the law. Pastures were confiscated, and their families banished. The grant to Maynooth was reduced, and in every possible way the Catholics were made to feel the enmity of the King and of his Ministers. But, though the hopes of the Catholics seemed to be dashed to the ground, they did not despair. They still agitated, still petitioned, still united. It was their darkest hour, but it heralded the dawn. The hour which had come had brought the man with it. The leader for whom Ireland was waiting was at hand. There was a young man in Dublin taking an active part in the work of the Catholic Committee whose name Ireland, England and the world were destined to hear a great deal of. That name was Daniel O'Connell.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men, that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, &c., should try them.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

The movement of staple goods is moderate. In some lines the warm weather is stimulating enquiry, while in others, leading merchants are complaining of 4 summer dullness." Reports from travelling salesmen and others speak highly of the growing crops, which are said to be well advanced and in a most healthy condition.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER.—At most of the factories it is reported that the fall trade is opening out fairly well. On the whole, an improvement has been shown this week. Quotations are busy, and prospects for the fall trade are good. Oak sole continues firm in the English market.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—The market though quiet is firm. Hides have been advanced 60c and 75c, and tallow, under \$8. Lamb-skins are up to 30c and 25c. Western hides are also firmer. Tallow is steady at current quotations.

DRY GOODS.—The city retail trade has been satisfactory. Travellers out on a special trip with samples of fall woolsens, etc., have not met with success; stock-keepers seem short of the supplies offered, and evince a disposition to delay purchases. Re-quotations are unsteady. Prices of imported goods have kept firm.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—An unusually quiet week has been passed. The demand from both outside and local sources is disappointing. The market is easy. In grain some few transactions have occurred. The Government has ordered a temporary restriction in sales, equal to last year, and the forwarding companies have brought down their rates 2c per bushel. Business is disappointing, and the St. Lawrence route is not getting its share of the traffic.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—The market continues to wear an uninteresting appearance. In cheese the tone was less strong here and few could be bought at 7c; the market keeps unsteady, and reports of higher prices being paid in the country are in circulation. Sales have been fair, and have not been confined altogether to fine goods. Provisions.—The usual distribution of jobbing lots has been made. Eggs are selling at 12c to 12 1/2c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Pig-iron has been moving a little more freely in jobbing lots. Canada plates are slightly weaker. Tin plates are firm in consequence of cable advices noting an advance of 61 per box in England, in sympathy with pig iron. There seems to be a reason why merchants here should not advance their figures, as prices are already excessively low.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED.—Receipts of loose hay were large but the demand was fair, and we quote \$10 to \$13 per 100 bundles as to quality. Straw was quiet at \$5 to \$6. There was a good demand for pressed hay at \$16 to \$17 per ton; straw in bales, \$8 to \$9 per ton. Shorts quiet at \$17 to \$18 per ton; bran weaker at \$14 to \$15, the former for Montreal and the latter for Upper Canada; molasses \$24 to \$26 as to quality; buckwheat, 70c per bushel.

GROCERIES.—Orders are more frequent and larger in amount, but business is far from being active. Teas—Blacks are slow, with a downward tendency. Japan tea is higher, cables reporting an advance of \$2 to \$3 per cask. There is a fair enquiry for Pakings in boxes. Low greens keep dear, and desirable kinds are scarce. Sugar.—The market is strong and advancing for both raw and refined. There have been large sales here, and refiners hold still to rates. Beet sugar is higher in Europe. Fruit.—Old stock well cleaned up, and anything desirable brings outside prices. Molasses—Sales in round lots are reported at 28c to 30c; under 30c we believe were cargo lots.

GREEN FRUITS.—Oranges are very scarce; Valencia in cases, \$10.50 to \$12, and in boxes \$4 to \$4.50. Lemons in good demand. Melons, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per box. Peaches, \$3.50 to \$4.50; Napples in chests, \$5.50 to \$9. Pineapples \$2.25 to \$3 per dozen. Strawberries—American berries sold at 15c to 21c. Bananas are scarce and in demand; no yellow ones offered; red \$1.60 to \$2 per bunch. Cocoanuts dull at \$4.40 to \$4.75 per 100. There are Canadian berries in the market at 20c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There has been no apparent change in the market's business is quiet all round. There is a moderate dry goods trade, and orders are fairly numerous for hardware, but they are for small parcels. The money market continues to rule quiet, and rates are unchanged.

BUTTER.—The movement is still restricted in absence of any export demand. Prices have ruled rather firmer for new makes, which are in good local demand; the finest qualities job at 13c to 13 1/2c, and fair to good at 10c to 11c. Cheese is quiet and steady at 7 1/2c to 8c for small lots, according to quality.

COAL AND WOOD.—Trade in coal is quiet and prices unchanged. Stocks are increasing. Eggs, stove, grate and chestnut sell at \$6 a ton, delivered. Wood unchanged, with a moderate demand.

COAL OIL.—There is a moderate demand, and prices easier. Barrel lots of Canadian refined sell at 16c per gallon, and five to ten barrel lots at 16c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The flour trade has been very quiet during the past week. Sales of car lots of Superior Extra are reported at \$4.05 and \$4.10 for good brands. Extras at \$4. Spring extras are nominal at \$3.90. Wheat—Business has ruled remarkably quiet this week. Barley is purely nominal in absence of transactions. Oats are quiet, and unchanged in price, with sales of car lots at 34c on track. Peas quiet, with a sale of No. 2 on Monday at 67c. Rye is purely nominal. Canadian Corn is nominal at \$3.90. Oatmeal dull and unchanged. Bran quiet, with a moderate demand, and prices steady at \$10.50 to \$11.

GROCERIES.—The business of the week has been moderate and prices steady. Teas rather quiet. Sugars are steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Trade continues very quiet. Bacon easy, small lots of long clear selling at 7 1/2c to 8c. Hams are firm at 11c to 12c for smoked, and 10 1/2c for pickled. Mess Pork is unchanged at \$15 to \$15.50. Hops continue dull, with quotations at 10c to 12c. Beans dull at 7c to 9c a bushel in lots, and \$5 for small quantities of hand-picked. Potatoes dull and weak, with sales of car lots at 30c per bag.

HIDES AND SKINS.—There are fair offerings and prices rule steady. Calfskins are unchanged at 11c to 13c for green, according to quality. Pelts bring 20c, and lambskins 30c. Tallow quiet and unchanged at 3 1/2c for rough and 4 1/2c to 5c for rendered.

WOOL.—Business is quiet and without special feature. New fleeces are coming in more freely and bringing 16c to 18c. Selections bring 19c. Supers quiet and steady at 21c to 22c and extras at 25c to 26c.

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS.

There was only a fair market this morning at the Bonsecours. Farmers were plentiful, but the outside market was not so brisk as usual, and people flocked to transact their business on the inside. In the vegetable market the only trade done was in small articles. There is very little demand for potatoes; a good demand was noticed for cabbage, turnip, carrots, lettuce, parsley, etc., also for green peas and beans. Prices are unchanged. In fruit business is quiet, and prices have had no alteration. There is little or no demand for apples, and oranges small. The greatest trade is in bananas which are having a good enquiry, but the most of the stock is unripe. The meat market has been doing a fair trade, and prices rule high. Beef is having a good demand, as well as lamb. Prices are unchanged. The poultry and game market is ruling quiet, but little business has transpired lately, but a new venture may be looked for in a few days. Nothing has occurred to alter prices.

POTATOES, when out in small pieces, should not be dropped far in advance of the cover, especially on a warm, sunny day. The seed is very sensitive to heat, and even the midday's sun's rays will, on dry soils, destroy its vitality.

THE FARM.

Corn and potatoes may often be top-dressed to advantage after planting, providing fine manure is used. The cultivation of these crops during the season will mix the manure with the soil much more perfectly than it could be if ploughed under.

Peas sown after the 10th of June will be free from the bug which destroys the crop of early sown. Quite often of late years the late sown peas have yielded crops which, besides fattening the pigs, have given a profitable surplus for market.

The potato loves cool, moist soil, and is an exception to the general rule that shallow planting is best. Late in the season especially deeper planting is desirable. The tubers will be down far enough so that they will not be greened by the sun, nor will it be necessary to earth up the hills as is often done.

In places where there is danger of dogs at tacking sheep the latter may be enclosed at night in hurdle fences, which the dogs cannot get over or through. Placing these hurdles on the poorest and driest spots in the fields is a good way to increase their fertility.

Good crops of hets may be grown on any land rich enough and in suitable till for corn. Drilled in rows two feet and eight or ten inches apart, much of the work may be done by horse hoes. But the thinning must be done by the hand hoe, and unless properly attended to in time the beet crop will not amount to much.

A plough to run easily for either man or team should be set so that the bottom of the plough will rest flat, the point neither turning down nor up. Some farmers never get the haug of adjusting steel ploughs, and we have known them to throw aside valuable implements as worthless for lack of a little skill in adjusting them to run easily.

Some kind of forage should be sown now, so that stock may be kept of the new seedling of grass and clover after the grain is harvested. The damage from a cropping clover when it is only three or four months old from the seed is so great that a farmer had better purchase the most expensive grass as feed rather than turn his stock on it.

In the general uncertainty about potato seed most farmers are likely to plant more than will give the best results. Some good farmers make a practice of planting liberally, and then thinning to one or two shoots in each hill. With the less vigorous varieties one strong shoot will furnish more potatoes of marketable size than would be got by leaving more.

English farmers report better results from the use of phosphate on turnips than any other crop. But English summers are very wet and this helps to dissolve the mineral fertilizer. Our summers are not so well adapted to root growing as are those of England, nor will phosphate do much good here on any crop after the moist weather of spring has passed or until fall rains.

Excepting for two or three days when first hatched, even little chickens should never have an exclusive diet of ground and moistened food. Whole grain of wheat or oats is better as soon as they are large enough to eat it. The digestive apparatus of a fowl is very strong, and chickens will thrive better when food is given whole to furnish the digestive organs proper exercise.

FANCY SILKS AND SATINS

New Fancy Ottoman Silk, worth \$3.50, for \$2.10. New Fancy Gros Grain Silk, worth \$7.00, for \$4.50. New Fancy Striped Satin, worth 75c, for 55c. New Colored Broche Silk, worth \$2.00, for \$1.40. New Winding Silks, worth 90c, for 45c. New Fungee Silk, worth 45c, for 33c. New Fancy Ponceau Silk, worth \$2.00, for \$1.40. New Striped Silk, worth \$2.25, for \$1.75. New Fancy Ponceau Silk, worth \$3.00, for \$2.25.

S. CARSLLEY.

MILLINERY!

S. CARSLLEY is showing a fine stock of COLORED and WHITE HATS and BONNETS. Also, a full line of BLACK STRAW and CHIP HATS and BONNETS.

S. CARSLLEY is showing a large stock of SHAWLS, in six different colors, also black and white trimmed and untrimmed.

S. CARSLLEY is showing a large stock of MILLINERY and French Goods, rich materials and first-class styles.

FEATHERS! FEATHERS!

S. CARSLLEY is showing a very large stock of Ostrich Feathers, Pompons, Tips, Plumes and Fan Wings of all descriptions.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!

S. CARSLLEY's large stock of Flowers are now fast. Ladies say they are really beautiful.

S. CARSLLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

Notre Dame Street.

FIRST ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

IRISH CATHOLIC PARISHIONERS TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE!

With the sanction of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and under the direction of the Rev. Benedictine Fathers of St. Anne's, who will accompany the Pilgrimage.

SATURDAY, 4th July, 1885.

The splendid steamer "CANADA" has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave the Wharf, foot of Jacques Square, about FOUR O'CLOCK P.M. on the above date.

The Committee of Management is composed of representatives of the various Temples, Charitable and Young Men's Societies of the Parish, who will spare no efforts to ensure the comfort of all who attend. Satisfactory arrangements will be made for the needs of meals at moderate prices.

T. J. QUINLAN, Secretary of Committee.

128-13th St.

GRAND ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

IRISH CATHOLICS TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE!

With the sanction of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and under the direction of the Rev. Benedictine Fathers of St. Anne's, and an experienced Committee of Management will take place on

SATURDAY, JULY 11th, 1885.

The splendid Steamer CANADA

will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf at 4 o'clock returning will reach Montreal at 8 A.M. on Monday.

TICKETS—Adults \$2.00. Children \$1.00.

Tickets may be had from the Committee of Management and at the foot on the day of the Pilgrimage. The day of the boat will be on view in the Library of St. Patrick's House, No. 92 St. Alexander street, when plans, programmes and tickets may be obtained, and every day therefrom from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PETER MCCAFFREY, Secretary of Committee.

128-13th St.

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DIED.

WALSH—In this city, on the 10th inst., John Thomas, aged 18 months and 13 days, beloved son of Richard Walsh.