Busines Cardes 8 HON. JOHN O'CONNOR. Editor of the Ottawa Cilizen.
Sis,—It afforded me, as I am sure it did every other lover of justice and fair play, very great pleasure, indeed, to read some days ago in the Citizen an editorial paragraph in defence of Hon. John O'Connor. I presume you did not consider it necessary to notice sooner or at greater length the cowardly anonymous attacks, the vile falsehoods and calumnies published against this gontloman by the Grit organs, and notably by that filthmachine and slander-mill, the Ottawa Free Press, ostensibly owned and edited by apostates to every principle and sentiment held in esteem by all upright and honorable men. A public man holding the position which Mr O'Connor occupies is open to oriticism and stricture, but it must be admifted that the one should be just and the other merited. Instead of this, groundless assertions, low abuse and inuendos as contemptible as they are cruel, are the weapons with which the chivalrous editors and correspondents of the Globe and Free Press invariably assail the Postmaster-General. In addition to these malicious attacks of the Grit journals, Mr. O'Connor has to endure the treachery and deceit of certain persons who pretend to be his friends, but who, behind his back, prove themselves traitors of the deepest dye. Having known the member for Bussell, and closely followed his career for the last twenty-four years, I venture to request you will grant me space to deal with the slanders and lies of his avowed and secret enemies. In doing this, allow me to state I am not under any obligation to Mr. O'Connor, nor do I ever intend to ask any favor at his hands. I am solely actuated by a desire to correct the misrepresentations which have been indulged in at his expense and to present him to the readers of the Citizen in his true character, as known to those by whom it is properly understood. A two-fold object is sought to be attained by the Grit writers in their efforts to hound down the Postmaster-General. One is to belittle him as a politician and a Cabinet Minister in view of injuring his prospects of re-election or of induoing him to abandon political life. The other is to endeavour to oust him from the Ministry by circulating the unfounded report that he has forfeited the confidence and support of the Irish Roman Catholics, whose interests he was summoned by the Premier to represent in the Privy Council. It is undenlable teat Mr. O'Conner is a man of remarkable ability and possessed of a large fund of varied information from extensive reading and study, and from his intercourse with the world. He occupied a foremost place at the bar on the western circuits, and could hold his own with such men as the late Albert Prince, one of the ablest nius prius lawyers in Western Cameron, Henry Eccles, and at the Chancery beyond peradventure, he would have not only reslized wealth, but would have reached a judgeship years ago had he coveted ermine. Among his contemporaries who now adorn the bench by their talents and by the rectitude of their lives, as among the senior practitioners of the province, I undertake to assert that few, if any, will be found to withhold from Mr. O'Conner the credit of having secured a larger practice and attained to respectable eminence as an advicate. Entering the field of politics he has been no less successful. In Essex, the constituency for which he was first returned, about twenty years ago, to the Parsiament of United Canada, he had to contend against a very popular and powerful antagonist in the throughout life, and in the face of difficulties which would have appalled men of ord-From expediency, but not on its merits, the case was decided adversely and the seat given to his opponent. I well remember with what good grace and resignahowever, to regain the seat the first opportubeen a steady and unswerving supporter of Conservatism and of his leader, Sir John Macdonald, from his first appearance in public life up to the present moment. He fell with his old chief in 1873, bravely and uncomplainingly, and bore with his own defeat in Essex without a murmur. Among all his friends and supporters in Parliament, when the crisis connected with the so-called "Pacific Scandal" arose, Sir John had none more faithful or steadfast than Hon. John O'Connor. He is well aware of this fact. He knows that to party principles and to party obligations the member for Russell is true as steel, and he holds him, consequently, in proper appreciation. Were any proof necessary to establish Mr. O'Connor's success as a politician, atter the memorable defeat of the Conservative party in 1874, it is to be found in his triumph in Russell in 1878, when men like Dr. Grant and Messrs, Dickinson, Bake and Cummings stood aside and yielder their claims to the representation of the cunty. They did so in deference to the Conservative opinion of the constituency, to the ffect that Mr. O'Connor's political prestige and experience pointed him out as the most desirable and eligible candidate. It is re ordinary man -a comparative stranger at that-who could accomplish this in Russell. There is no one in the Dominion better qualified to pronounce an opinion upon Mr. O'Connor, as a public man, than the ex-leader of the Opposition, Hon. A. Mackenzie. And why so? Because, many a time and oit', he encountered the Posimaster-General at political meetings in western constituencies, in years gone by, and found, on every occasion, he had fully met his match. These few facts are quite enough to dispose of the malevolent attempts of the Grit Thugs to deal a death blow at John O'Connor as a public man, by underrating his competency as a representative and a member of the Cabinet. In order the more effectually to carry out their malignant design, they represent that Mr. O'Connor has failed to meet the expectations of his coreligionists in his capacity of Minister. They are so anxious for the welfare of the ci devant "Irish Dogans" as to bewail the neglect of their interests at his hands! Your contemporaries do not care to remember that Mr. Mackenzie, when forming his Cabinet, was afraid or ashamed, or both, to call to his aid as a colleague Mr. T. W. Anglin, leaving the Unbinet without an Irish Catholic-the first time in thirty years. Had they a word of remonstrance to offer then, when it might reasonably be supposed to prove efficaious with their own friends in power? The Grit writers are not alone, as has been already indicated, in the process of undermining which has been carried on towards Mr. O'Connor as a Minister. It is to be regretted that among his own co-religionists and among those, too, who profess to be his friends, are to be found men who have been for months past secretly plotting to de-

bring about. They tell us forsooth! that Mr. O'Connor is "a nobody," that the does not open former servant told her that she witnessed his mouth in the House," that "he does not hourible scenes in the Home. The jury renlook after his friends," that "he bestows his dered a verdict that the death of the children patronage at his disposal on Orangemen," etc. These sum up the objections which some Catholics urge against the Postmaster General. A little consideration would show those people that they talk idly and without reason. Several gentlemen are spoken of as likely to succeed Mr. O'Connor in the Cabi. portfolio held by the Postmaster General. In the first place, it is a very bad form, on the part of those aspirants to Ministerial honors, to assume without authentic grounds, that Mr. O'Connor either intends to resign voluntarily quite safe to assert that neither step is contemplated. Sir John has followed an admirable from the Bench those whose modesty impels them to apply personally for the promotion. Let us hope he will adopt the same course in dealing with the would-be Irish Catholic representatives in the Cabinet. In the second total will be 160,000. place, 1 presume to say, I am thoroughly the figures in detail: acquainted with every man in the Dominion who could put forward any claim or pretension to a seat in the Cabinet as the successor of Louis T. Drummond, Charles Alleyn, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Sir Edward Kenny and John O'Connor, and without meaning the least disrespect or slight towards the parties whose names are spoken of in this connection, I undertake to say, that he would compare the bast of them." favourably with In the event of Mr. O'Connor deciding upon retiring from public life—of which there is no likelihood, according to present appearances-it is to be hoped Sir John will appoint a representative who will be acceptable to the Irish Catholics of the Dominion. When the time to do this will have arrived-and may it be distant !-- it is not the voice of a petty self-interested clique, halling from Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto or London which will be listened to by the leader of the Government, but he will be guided in his choice by an honest and earnest desire to meet the views and wishes of the community interested in the selection. The reproach that Mr. O'Connor does not speak often in the House is not worthy of attention. It is well known that he can speak, and effectually too, and if he elect to remain silent it is because he knows that "silence is golden" when the necessity does not exist to occupy the time of the House. Will Mr. O'Connor's traducers point out where any interest, which he is expected to advocate, suffered by his silence? He is not -to borrow the homely but apt expression Canada, Mathew Crooks and John Hillyard recently used by P. J. Smyth, M.P., for Tipperary to designate his defamers—a " blather-Har with even Edward Blake himself. Had he continued the practice of his profession, "blatherumskiting," is not appreciated by heavend paradyenture, he would have not only those who take delight in that pabulum. It is in the Council Chamber and not on the floor of the popular branch of Parliament that the representative of Irish Catholics can effect the most good for his co-religionists. who can say, with any share of certainty, that he, then, fails in his duty in the least degree? Reserved, unsociable, if you will, he makes no boast of what he does; but, I feel safe in saying that he omits no opportunity to do good when he can properly carry out his intention. He is but one out of thirteen, and if he cannot accomplish all that is expected of him, he is not alone in this respect. His colleagues stand precisely in a similar posi-tion. "He does not look after his friends." What does this mean? Is it that he does not person of Col. Rankin. With that pluck got a situation, promotion or an increase of and energy, which have characterized him salary for every one who applies to him for one or other of those objects? To meet all such demands, and to satisfy every applicant, inary metal and determination, he gained his Mr. O'Connor would require to have absolute first election. It was contested before the control of at least half a dozen other departments in addition to his own, and it were very questionable if he would even then succeed. All those matters are determined in council, and, as before stated, each Minister tion Mr. O'Connor accepted, in the interest of has but one voice and one vote. But "he his party, as he then believed the unfair ver- bestows the patronage at his control upon dict of the committee. He was determined Orangemen." What a horrible offence! Is it not true that Catholics come in for nity that offered, and he succeeded. He has a share? Unquestionably, whenever the Postmaster-General, in the public laterest, can appoint a Roman Catholic to an office in his gift, he does so cheerfully and willingly. It should be remembered, however, that no Minister is quite free and independent to dispose of the patronage of his Department as he wishes. As in England and under all representative Governments the supporters of the Administration of the day are consulted in regard to vacancies in their respective constituences, and the Minister in filling such yamincies is, if not in all cases, or the most part influenced part influenced by the recommendation of the member whose advice, courtesy and custom obliges him to ask. Thus it will be readily gen that a Minister, however anxious he may be to make certain appointments, is not always at liberty to carry out his wishes. Furthermore, it ought to be considered that the Postmaster-General is not indebted, solely, or in a great part, even to his co-religionists for his seat in Parliament. He was recurned by a majority of Protestant votes; and assuredly this class of supporters have their claims upon his consideration, and he is quite right in giving them attention. In this connection, it may be here stated that Mr. O'Connor in several election contests in Essex,

> nished reputation of AN ADMIRER OF UNPRETENTIOUS BUT STERLING WORTH.

in the days when money was freely

spent, received no outside money aid, but in

the interest of his party and the cause he

espoused freely drew on his own resources to

meet the heavy expenses that were incurred.

This is what cannot be said of many of cur

public men, on either side of politics. In

the interest of truth and fair play, I have

tried to lay before your readers the case

which the caluminators of the press, and the

masked friends of Mr. O'Connor make out

against him, side by side with the unvar-

LAID ON THE SHELF. Mr. Thos. Claydon, Shelburne, Ont., writes I have been suffering with a lame back for the past thirty years, and tried everything I heard of without success. Not long ago I was persuaded to use St. Jacobs Oil. I purchased a bottle, and, strange to say, before I had used it all, I was perfectly cured. I can confidently recommend it to any one afflicted. No one can speak too highly of its merits. Mr. W. E. Weeckley, also of Shelburne, thus mentions a matter of his experience: "I have been a sufferer with rheumatism for years. I was laid up with a severe attack a short time ago, and I can truly say that St. Jacobs Oil produced the quickest relief that I ever experienced. 1 cheerfully recommend it to every sufferer.

SCANDALOUS ILL-TREATMENT OF

CHILDREN. NEW York, June 5 .- In the investigation of the affairs of the Unsectarian Home to-day, pose him from the position he noids as the Irish Catholic representative in the Cabinet. The filmsiest reasons are given by those self-seekers for the charge which they would tain

BAXTER'S MANDER of Donovin & Standing, May OI, Superfine, \$5.50 to \$5.60; to \$5.60; cure all diseases departments of personal nature, the firm dissolvent of partments of personal nature, the firm dissolvent of the charge which they would tain the food given them impure. She frequently seekers for the charge which they would tain the food given them cry for want of food. During her limit of Donovin & Standing, May OI, Standing, Stan Emma McGee, a former attendant, testified

service two obildren died of neglect. A was caused by uncleanliness of the Home, and directing it to be abolished. Superintendent Ramscar was held in \$5,000 bail.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

New York, June 4 .- Captain Heinzman, Assistant Superintendent of Castle Garden, net. As a fact it may be stated that some of to-day completed his statistical report of the them have made application, personally, and nationalities of immigrants that have been through other parties, to the Premier, for the landed here from January 1 to and including April 30. One of the most striking features of the report is the fact that during the four months Ireland only sent out 2,362 more than England. Heretofore the Green Isle has furnished four to England's one. Little Italy, it or will be called upon to do so by the will be seen, sends only 181 less than Ireland leader of the Government. I think it is From Scandinavia comes 15,985, figures largely in excess of former years; and diminutive Hungary's quota, 4,283, is a surprise to rule in appointing judges, namely, to exclude | Castle Garden officials. Germany's total is about 10,000 more than it was for the corresponding time last year. Should her people come in the same proportionate ratio of increase for the ramsinder of the year, the grand total will be 160,000. Below will be found

Nationality. Nationality. England..... 10,804 Scotland.. ... 4,442 Wales..... 1,083 Ireland......13,166 Germany.....57,171 Austria..... 893 Hungary.... 4,283 Greece Sweden 8,985 Spain.... Norway 3,083 Portugal..... France..... 1,203

15: West Indies, 7; Mexico, 1; South America, 2; Australia, 10.

BECAPITULATION. Europ 136,135 America. Adis 3 All others.... Afri

Doing the four months there were 60 births and 2 7 deaths at sea. One of those that died was at American; all the others were Euro-

Care for your live stock would seem an almost superfluous piece of advice to farmers, cattle raisers, horsemen and others, whose capital is largely invested in quadrupeds. Yet how often are the diseases and sanitary requirements of horses and cattle disregarded; how often are they left to the care of the ignorant and brutal, and irrationally treated when unwell? No stock yard, farm or stable efficient remedial agent is not provided. The best and most highly approved by veterincomplaints, bronchitis, rheumatism, neuralgia, sores and hurts of the human race, remedies with certainty Galls, Contraction or Cracking of the Hoof, Distemper, Scours, Curb, Corks, scratches, sore teats and other disorders and troubles of horses and cattle. Sold by ail medicine dealers. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, May 30, 1882. Money was easy at 5 per cent on call, and

53 to 6 on time.

City Passenger advanced } per merce 3. City Passenger advanced 3 per cent, St Paul 3, Richelieu 13, and Telegraph 3. The bid prices at noon were: Montreal, 2081; Ontario, 127; Toronto, 179; Merchants', 1281; Commerce, 1461; Telegraph, 1334; Richelieu, 714; City Passenger, 1434; St Paul, 1363, and Gas 1701.

Morning stock sales.—85 Montreal 200; 25

do 2083; 80 do 2081; 3 Molsons' 1271; 25 Toronto 1791; 25 Merchants' 129; 100 do 1283; 25 Commerce 1472; 180 do 147; 25 Merchants' 129; 100 do 1281; 25 Untario 1281; 50 Coal 11; 4 Peoples' 881; 100 Montreal refograph 1331; 25 Richelleu 70½; 165 do 71; 30 do 71½; 200 do 71; 300 do 71½; 17 do 71½; 22 Dundas 122; 50 St Paul 136½; 50 do 136¾; 50 do 137; 600 Gas 1704.

New YORK, June 6, 1 p.m. -Stocks irregular. Amaican Ex, 95; C S, 41; D & L, 1187, Erie, 333; pfd, 72%; H & St Jo, 90; old, 80; Ill C, 133%; K & T, 28; Jo., 90; M. C, 841; J. C, 66; N. P, 401; pfd, 751; N. W, 1291; pfd, 142; N. Y. C, 1267; P. M, 401; Reading, 53; R. I, 1281; St. P. 110; pfd 1211; St. P. & O, 361; pfd, 12 100] ; W, St L & P, 26 ; pfd, 49] ; W U, 82] The "street" this afternoon was agitated by a report from New York that the large fron firm of W B Meeker & Co, failed, and also by the report that the Bank of Montreal had sold all its C P R bonds.

At the aiternoon session, Bank of Montreal rose 4; Merchants 4; Ontario 1; and Commerce and City Passenger 1.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE PRICES.

The wholesale markets have remained steady to firm, about the only exception being cheese, which has declined a fraction owing to freer offerings of the new makes. The spring trade is now well advanced and may be considered at an end in some departments. The imports of European coal and sait have eo far been light in consequence of the delays to sailing vessels; but there have been large deliveries of other steple goods by steamers. The most interesting item this week was the disbursement by the banks on the 1st just., of their half yearly dividends amounting to about \$1,250,000. This large distursement to the public, together with the rumor, referred to last week, of the purchase in the North-West by the Duke of Manchester and others of 5,000,000 acres of wild land, has tended to keep the money market easy at 5 to 6 per cent for stock loans on call and time. Local bank stocks are firmer, but are not expected to improve much until after the annual bank meetings which take place this month.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- For the season trade has been fair. Makers have about finished their shipment of spring goods, and are now attending to fall orders received per travellers, such orders are not yet very numerous, but they compare well with orders received at this period last year. Prices are quite steady, and we hear good reports about remittances. Large shipments were made the past week to the Lower Provinces. Two of our leading houses are in receipt of orders nominally at 85c to 87c. from Cork and Belfast. The trouble in the firm of Donovan & Stafford, this city, was of

men's split boots, \$1.60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3.25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans; \$1. 35 to 1.40; men's split do 900 to \$1.10 men's buff cong-ress, \$1.50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled \$3.80 to 4.00. balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 35 to 1 75; shoe packs, \$1.10 to 2 10; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 150; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do inferior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 75c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 750 to \$1.00; do prunella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

GROCERIES.—Stocks have been considerably augmented by new arrivals. In sugar we hear of large sales of Porto Rico at 7go to 8c. Prices about steady. We quote :- Sugar .-Granulated, 9fc to 10c; grocers' A 1, 9fc to 94c; bright, 8c to 84c; vellow, 74c. Fruits -Valentias quiet at 101c to 111c for low to good; currants, 61c to 71c. Good to choice meal, do, \$1 80 to 1 90; moulie, do, \$1 60 Japan tea is fully steady. Other kinds to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 25. quiet, but fully maintained in price. Teas-Japan, common, 15c to 20c; good common to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to gcod, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38c to 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, Italy......12,925 | 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 40c to 47c; Roumania.... 15 | seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 280 to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Spices quiet. Cassia, 13c to 18c. Black pepper, 15c to 17c. Bloe is quiet and queted at \$3.25 to \$3.75. IRON AND HARDWARE. - The receipts of iron

have been larger, but very little pig has gone into store here so far. Most of it passed into consumers' hands here or went on to Western consumers. Buyers here expect European freights on iron to be much lower about August, when they intend to stock up for the However, their prospects are not over bright, as there can be no inducament for ships to come to Montreal till after the next harvest is garnered, and the knowledge of this, together with the serious strike the miners of Pennsylvania, among strengthens holders to exact the best price they can both for present and future delivery. We hear of several sales of leading brands of pig iron at \$22 to \$22.50, some Middlesboro' selling ex-vessel at \$21. Bar iron is easier here, though one dealer claims to have recan be said to be properly equipped where an | ceived a cablegram from England noting an advance. Tin plates are firmer, and an advance of 6d per box has occurred in Engarians is Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which besides land. A lot of 500 boxes cokes sold a thorough remedy for lung at \$4.15. Ingot tin and copper are firmer. Pig iron per ton :- Siemens, \$22 50 : Summerlee \$22 50; Langloan, \$22 50; Eglinton, \$22 to \$22 50; Cambroe, \$22. Bars per 100 lbs, \$2 to \$2 15; Canada: plates, per box: Hatton \$3.50; other brands, \$3 25; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IC, \$5 to \$5 25 Coke, IC, \$4.15 to \$4.25. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7.50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 12½c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar, \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast per 1b, 11½ to 12c½; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, This morning bank stocks were easy, and miscellaneous strong. Bank of Montreal declined 1, Ontario 11, Merchants' 3, and Company 1, Clin Possesson 1, Clin Possesson 2, Clin P 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain. § inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nails :-Prices, not cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.70 per keg; 8 d and 9 Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Conada Pattern, \$3.10; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.60 Canada Pattern, \$3.60.

LEATHER.—The market was quiet, but prices were fairly well maintained. Several round lots of splits were placed at present low prices; 700 sides of Pebble sold on p+; also 400 sides of grained upper. Sole wather is still firm, especially for best P 4, of which stocks are light. We gaute: Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, PA, 24c to 27c; ordinary, 22c to 24c; No 2, B A, 23c to 24c; No 2, ordinary, 22c to 221c. Buffalo sole, No 1 22c to 22c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock claughter, No 1, 27c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 600 to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14e to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

Furs. - Market dull and unchanged Beaver, prime, per 1b, \$2 00 to 2 50; bear, per skin, \$6 00 to 8 00; bear cub, \$3 to 4 00; fielder, \$5 to 7; fox, red, \$1 25 to 1 40; do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, \$1 00 to 1.25 mink, \$1 to 1 25; otter, \$8 to 10 00; raccoon, 40c to 50c; skunk, 50c to 80c; muskrat 17c to 18c.

HIDES AND TALLOW .-- Prices are firm and inclined to advance if anything. quote green hides at \$8, \$1 and \$6 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins are firm at \$1.35 to 1.50; calfesting, 14c to 14c4 lambskins, 25c to 30c. Rough tallow is at

Wood-There is nothing new. Local trade continues quiet. Greasy Cape, 191c to 21c; Australian, 23c to 32c; Canadian pulled, A super, 31c to 34c; B super, 28c to 30c, and unassorted, 26c to 28c. Oils.-The market is steady. Seal oil is

firm at 70c to 72½c per imperial galion. Cod oil 571c to 60c. Perrousum-There is but a very light demand, and the market is irregular. We quote: Car lots, 191c here; broken lots,

20c; single barrels, 22c. SALT .-- About 1,000 bags were destroyed in the Quebec fire, and the market is steadier. We quote new lots at 621c to 65c for elevens, and 674c for tens; factory filled, \$1 25.

A lot of 4,000 bushelswhite winter sold at \$1.36. Peas were easier, and sold at 99c. We quote ss follows :- Canada red winter, wheat at \$1.44 to \$1.46; white winter Two of our customers disputed about which wheat, \$1.35½ to \$1.36, and Canada Spring should have the last bottle, and we decided at \$1.38 to \$1.40. Oats, 43c to 44c. Corn at 80c to 82c. Barley at 67c to 75c, and rye once. The Birrers give universal satisfac-

FLOUR-Superior extra, \$6 25 to 6 30; extra | send us twelve dozen torthwith." superfine, \$6 05 to 6 15; fancy, \$6 15; spring extra, \$6 05 to 6 10; auperfine, \$5 50 to \$5 60; cure all diseases d the Stomach, Liver and Oanada strong bakers', \$6 50 to 6 75; Ameri-Bowels. 25 centr per bottle. Sold by all

\$485; middlings, \$4 11 to 4 35; pollards, \$3 50 to 375. Ontario bags-Medium to strong, \$3 00 to \$3 65; apring extra, \$2 90 to 2 95

All resident and reservations are leading to the highest problem and the problem and the second section of the

Receipts here to-day :- Wheat, 63,734 bush; corn, 900; peas, 24,902; oats, 15,990; flour, 6,185 brls; oatmoal, 138; ashes, 1; butter, 41 pkgs; cheese, 1 bx; tallow, 40 bris; tobacco, 25 cases.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET. -June 6

There was a good demand for produce today. Green stuff was easier, but meats, poultry, dairy produce and roots were firm Potatoes sold at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag Fifty bags of Irish potatoes, just imported, arrived from Quebec and sold at 60c, per bushel. This is the advance lot of some 5,000 bushels. As our quotations show meats are extraordinary high in consequence of the scarcity of live stock and the large exports to Europe of cattle bought by shippers

early in the spring. FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 50 to 3 60 buckwheat flour, \$2 00; oatmenl, do, \$2 50; corn

Grain—Oats, per bag, \$1.05 to 1 10; pear, per bush, \$1.02 to \$1.10; beans, \$2; buck-

Wheat, per bushel, 80c to 90c.

Vegetables. — Potatoes, per bag, \$150 carrots, per bushel, \$150; onlons, per brl, \$6 00 to 7 00; Montreal cabbages, per brl, \$0 00; lettuce, per dozen, 300 to 400; Montreal turnips, per barrel, \$0 00; beets, per bush, \$1 00 to \$1 25; parsnips, \$1 25 per bush; artichokes, \$1 25 per bush; rhubarb 30c to 50c per doz, bunches; cucumbers \$3 50 per box ; asparagus, \$2 50 per doz. bunches; young carrots, 15c per bush.

Faurt.—Apples per barrel, \$4 00 to 6.00 cranberries, \$1 per gallon, \$5.50 per box, \$9 to \$12 per brl; oranges \$9 00 per case; lemons, 6 to \$9per case; Florida tomatoes,\$1 25 per box; strawberries, 25 to 30c per quart; bananas, \$2 50 to \$3; pine apples, \$3 per

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print but ter, per lb, 25c to 30c; tub butter, new, 18c to 22c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 17c to 18c. POULTRY ANG GAME. Fowls, per 1b, 11c; Spring chickens, 80c to \$1 per pair; turkeys, per 1b, 13c; geese, 10c; wild ducks, 50c per brace; plover, \$3 50 per doz; black ducks, \$1

MEATS.—Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 15c to 200 mutton, 12e to 15c; lamb per quar \$2 50 to 3; veal, per 1b, 10c to 15c; pork, per 1b, 14c to 15c; hams, per Ib, 15c; lard, per Ib, 15c; sausages, per Ib, 13c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$10 to \$10 50 per 100 lbs.

Fish .- Salmon, 40c to 50c per lb; lake trout, 121c to 15c; smelts, 12c; fresh herrings, 30c per doz; pike and lobsters, per 1b, 12c; white fish, per 1b 12c; halibut, per 1b, 15c to 20c; haddock and cod, per lb, 6c to 7c; mackerel, per lb, 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40c to 50c; maskinonge, per 1b, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per 1b, 121c to

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET—June 5.

PRICES VERY HIGH. Beef cattle sold to-day at the highest price known for years at this season of the year. Two months ago fat cattle sold at 51c, and to-day they brought 7½c, and one or two extra fine steers are known to have realized even as high as 8c live weight. Most of the large herds in the country were bought up by exporters early in the spring for delivery this month and the early part of next, and as these exporters have also engaged freight space on the steamers the best stord is bound to go out of the country and leave our markets comparatively bare. Butchers, of course, have again raised the price of beef, while ranges all the way from 15c to 25c per lb gabriel market the retail. At St receipts were principally shipping cattle, but a few loads were picked out and forwarded to Viger Market, where local buyers were assembled. The receipts at Viger Market were 100 to 125 head. R Nicholson bought 12 head at 64c to 7c, also 19 lambs at \$4 50 each; M Daoust bought 3 head at 7c. B Roy sold a load at 61 to 63; M McLean, 8 bulls at 6c; L Delorme, part of a load at 74c; Thos Bonner, 21 bulls at 54c; R J Hopper, one load at 5c to 7c; and M Benoit one oad do. The following is the New York marlet :-- Beeves -Buyers and sellers were apart and market was dull. Poor to prime native, 101c, to dress 54 lbs, up to 1730, to dress 8 lbs, and general sales were at 13c to 15c per 5. None used for the saport trade."

The receipts of calves were 200, and sales ere at \$3 to \$12 each. Sheep sold at \$7 to to \$10, and lambs at \$3 to \$7 each. Hogs nominal.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-JUNE 3.

The demand for borse flesh the past wek was even less than the previous week. Ony a few Americans were here and the local elquiry was almost nil. Outside traders were: -J A Trafton, South Paris, Me: S T Nute Lowell, Mass, and Charles H Johnson, New

Exports to the States since last weekly report were:-May 29th, 1 horse, \$110. May 30th, 11 do, \$1,546.50. June 2nd, 6 do, \$485.

Five hundred and fifty boxes of cheese were sold at Utica, N.Y., yesterday at 101c, 3,300 at 10%c 150 on private terms; 350 boxes consigned.

The shareholders of the Chicago, Mil waukes & St. Paul Railway have authorized en issue of \$6,400,000 of common and preferred stock. half on account of surplus earnings and the remainder to be sold to the stockholders at par. The money is to be used in improving

There is great excitement in Oalcutta regarding the order of the Marquis of Hertington, Secretary of State for India, for immadiate repeal of the Petroleum Act of 1881 and the substitution of a new act allowing the importation of any oil subject to orders of the viceroy.

The insurances on the property burned on Friday at South Quebcc, so far as ascertaized, are as follows :- Grand Trunk buildings, in Commercial Union, \$22,000; total loss. Mr. Marquette's stock in immigration sheds, \$1,500 in Queen ; total loss. Lawler's Hotel. on building in Phonix \$1,600; Fire Association, \$1,500; Citizens, \$1,000; total loss. Victoria Hotel, on building, \$4,000 in Royal, partial loss; on contents, \$4,000 is Phoesix and \$2,000 in North British and Mercantile, partial loss.

J. Werts & Son, Freedomville, Ohio,

writes:--"This informs you that we have sold all those Banter's Mandrake Bitters you sent us. We sold the last three bottles to day. to all who have tried them, We want you to

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Act of Consecration to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. (Two page leaflet) 3 Sadge of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, for distributing with scapular. (Two page leaflet)

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