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WILLIAM O'BRIEN

SAILS FOR AMERICA YESTERDAY-THOUSANDS BID HIM GOD SPEED -LIBERTY-LOVING CANADIANS TO HEAR A TRUE AC-COUNT OF LANSDOWNE'S CRUELTY TO HIS TENANTS.

QUEENSTOWN, May 1 .- William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, and Mr. Kilbride, one of the tenants evicted from the Lansdowne estates, sailed hence for New York today on the steamer Umbria. The mayor and the municipal council of Queenstown and various other bodies presented Mr. O'Brien with addresses. A crowd of several thousand persons gathered to bid him farewell, and he was called upon for a speech. In the course of his remarks Mr. O'Brien said he carried with him the full approval of the Irish people. He felt that when the liberty-loving Canadians heard a true account of Lord Lansdowne's cruelty to his tenants they would not tolerate being governed by such a

A STRAIGHT ANSWER.

T. D. SULLIVAN'S REPLY TO THE "TIMES." LONDON, April 27 .- Hon. Timothy D. Sullivan, Lord Mayor of Dublin, has written to the Times, on behalf of the Nation and Weekly News, in reply to the correspondent who accused the Nationalist papers of refusing to insert the Government advertisement offering a reward for evidence that would lead to the arrest of the Phoenix Park murderers. Mr. Sullivan save that, though the papers decline i to take Castle money, they announced the reward in their news columns in leaded type and charged nothing for it.

FRENCH OPINIONS ON PAPAL POLICY.

Paris, April 29.-The clerical newspapers here are silent on the Papal decision on the labor question while the royalist journals express displeasure. M. Lemoine, a semi-Orieanist writer, says that the Pope is as much of an opportunist as Prince Bismarck. While democratic America continues Conserva ive. Europe, he says, is not de nocratic through love of demo-cracy but because she is oblived to be. The Temps says it does not wonder that the Pope is trying to gain such a powerful machine for his side as the Knights of Labor, but wonders what is to become of the old prejudiers that so long dominated Rome. The holy offices consecrates democracy as the legitimate heir of the French regimes which preceded it.

SIR JOHN BRENNON

TELLS HOW GLADSTONE WANTED TO MAKE PAR-NEIT TRISH SECRETARY IN 1879, LONDON May 2.-The libel suit brought agains W.m. Ridgeway, the publisher, for \$25 CC, for asserting in the Brack pamphlet on the Itish question, recently issued by him, that Sir John Brennon, the plaintiff, a former Home Rule natimber of Parliament, was a Fenian and ally of the Invincibles, came up for trial to-day.

The court room was crowded in anticipation of interesting developments. Mr. Ridgeway, being called, pleaded that the alleged libel was true. Sir John Brennen, being sworn, made an emphatic denial of the defendant's statement. Sir John said he never was a Fenian He left the Land League in June, 1880, after a quarrel with its managers for opening his tele-grams. He had not since that time joined any Irish lengue or association or any Funian league or association. He had never travelled between Paris and London on Irish republican business. He had never interfered with the work of tracing. Sir John declared that Sir Lyon Playfair told him that Mr. Gladstone had become converted to the Home Rule theory in 1879, and that he desired Mr. Parnell to accept the office of chief secretary for Ireland. Witness spoke to Mr. Parnell about taking the office, but he decined even to entertain the idea.

GLADSTONE AND BUFFALO BILL.

THE GRAND OLD MAN VISITS THE WILD WEST SHOW AND SAYS NICE THINGS OF THE

UNITED STATES. LONDON, April 27 .- Mr. Gladstone and his LONDON, April 27.—Mr. Gladstone and his wife to-day paid a vis.t to the grounds of the Wild West show. A special performance was given for their entertainment. Mr. Gladstone sat and hooked on with all the evidence of child-like delight. After the performance was over he was introduced to Red Shirt, one of the Indians. Mr. Gladstone spoke to him at length and asked him whether he noticed any difference between the English and Americans. any difference between the English and Americans, or if he regarded them as brothers. The Red Shirt replied that he "didn't notice much about the brotherhood." The filteen hundred workmen employed at the exhibition grounds cheered for Mr. Gladatone and home rule. Mr. Gladstone and his wife bowed repeatedly in answer to the salutations. Mr. Gladstone was entertained at lunch by the managers of the exentertained at lunch by the managers of the exhibition. Col. Russell, of Boston, presided. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a toast to his health, said among other things, "The institutions and progress of the United States have always been subjects of great interest to me. Ever since, very many years ago, I studied the life of Washington, I became then aware first of the magnitude of the destinies reserved for Americans and second of destinies reserved for Americans, and second of the fact that the period of the birth of the American state was of more interest than any other it was possible to study. Whenever a youth desirous of studying political life consults me respecting a course of study in the field of history I always refer him to the early history of American. God Almighty made Englishmen and Americans kinsmen, and they ought to have affections for one another. If they had not humanity would cry spaine upon them. I rejoice that the clouds which once obscured our mutual vision have almost vanished from our political sky, and that the future is as bright and promising as the warmest-hearted among us could desire."

DR. McGLYNN REFUSES TO GO TO ROME.

LONDON, April 29.—A despatch from Rome to the Chronicle says: The Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of New York, has again informed the Vatican that he refuses to come to Rome.

THE CANDLEFISH.

The candlefish of British Columbia is a specie of smelt so rich in oil that it is, when dried, used as a candle or torch. This curious and used as a candle or torch. This curious and useful fish is of a slender make, and measures about a foot in length. It is silvery white, and is regarded by the natives as the most delicious of edible fiishes. Large quantities are dried for future consumption, and from others the oil is extracted and preserved. The dried furnish excellent food, but their most remarkable use is that of an illuminating event. When a readle is required a dried fish agent. When a coudle is required a dried fish is stuck, tail upwards, in a lump of clay or cleft

"NORTH AND SOUTH."

North and South is the name of a weekly journal lately started in Ireland. It is the organ of the Irish Protestant Nationalists. It breathes of the Irish Protestant Nationalists. It oreatnes the spirit of Davis. It has full trust and confidence in the honesty and liberality of the Catholic population of Ireland. The editor is Charles Hubert Oldham, a Saxon-Irishman, but one more Irish than the Irish themselves. Every Irish Catholic should hail such a publication as North and South with undertaken I taken a there is here for bounded joy. It shows that there is hope for Ireland when men who never before, at least not since 1798, took any interest in the politics of their native land, and who have been in the habit of looking on themselves as more English than Irish, should now turn round and espouse the cause of their country. North and South is gotten up splendidly; not one of the London weeklies is better printed, or turned the London weeklies is better printed, or turned the London weeklies is better printed, or turned out in better style. It is ardently to be hoped that the Catholic population of Ireland and America will patronize this noble journal, for it is the most hopeful "sign of the times" that for long years has appeared in Ireland. Irish Catholics should remember that every Irish Protestant who espouses the cause of Irish nationality has, as yet, to undergo a sort of social ostracism. He becomes in most instances estranged from his year, "thith and kin" has the finger of scorn very "kith and kin"; he has the finger of scorn pointed at him, and becomes marked as a "rebel." Such a state of things cannot possibly last long in Ire and, for the light that is breaking will soon dissipate the darkness which has fer so many generations dimmed the political vision of Irish Protestants. They are, however, coming gradually around, and at the way they are now progressing it will be only a very short time until they are as national as their Catholic fellow-countrymen. And why should they not be? Nationality is not a thing of creed. Some of the European peoples, whose nationality is of the most intense kind, do not all worship at the same altars. Germany is a noble example of this altars. Germany is a noble example of this. A German is a German first, and everything else after. Germans may have their faults, and their government may be a tyranny, but in the matter of being true to their country there is no nation shead of them. Should the Father and be in danger, German Catholics and German Protestants would march shoulder to shoulder against the common game. They have done Protestants would march shoulder, to shoulder against the common enemy. They have done so already and would do to again. All bonor, then, to the Irish Protestants who conceived the idea of starting such a journal as North and South. We would rather it had a name more Irish; but no matter. It is the right thing in the right place, and may its aims be soon accomplished and its mission a success—the union of the Irish people, the building up of an Irish nation and the achievement of Irish liberty.—

N. Y. Citizen. N. Y. Citizen.

THE TRADE OF MARRIAGE.

The usual retort, when women complain of want of remunerative employment, is that they should not work, but find men to support them. As there are 500,000 more women than men in As there are 500,000 more women than men in England, it is obviously impossible that every woman should have a hu-band. This state of things is as bad in Germany also. The preponderunce of the women over the men is greatest in the professional and upper middle classes. Among the richer aristocracy of England, and the absolutely working recople, the sexes are still equal in number, and women can still marry. But the sons of chargement. can still marry. But the sons of clergymen can still marry. But the sons of clergymen, officers, civil servants, lawyers, doctors, and some of the country gentry, find the struggle for existence too great in this kingdom; they emigrate or leave the country by joining the military or naval service. Their sisters all remain at home, unable to find husbands, and analysis of frequents were demonstrated frequents. and uneducated for work, even domestic work. These "superfluous women" most undoubtedly. as a body, perform the first duty of their sex-that of being charming; they are often hand some, and generally well mannered, and well dressed. They are "charmers," but there is no one to charm. They know very well that their chances know very well that their chances of marriage are almost nil; therefore, should a solitary suitor with even a modest compatency appear, they feel driven to accept the first man who asks them, whether they care for him or not, and most generally they do not. Their parents wish to get rid of them, so they marry without lave. An avail arises out of this mare without love. An evil arises out of this, more ghastly than can be described. The marriage of convenance is a recognized social institution abroad. In England, in this nineteenth century, the women of the upper middle classes adopt it without acknowledging it. However, we may affect to deny it, there is a vast amount of married unhappiness in all classes. The fault is sometimes ascribed to the present degeneracy. of women and sometimes to the deterioration of the men. The fault really lies in our social system, which gives a woman neither work nor money and obliges her to sell herselt before she has lost her only salable commodities—youth and beauty. As there exists four "superfluous women" to one man, the female has no choice, while the lordly male has the greater number from whom to pick and choose. Therenumber from whom to pick and choose. fore, in this country, many women have not only no chance of marrying at all, but no free-dom of selection whatever.—The National Rc.

A WOMAN'S DUTY.

Of all the powers upon earth, there was in the hands of mothers, and daughters, and sisters, a power which could control the greatest strength of man, and this was the power of good example, of a good life, of true Christian love the persuasion of their patience in waiting until the faults of those whom they tried to win to better ways should be wiped out. Men might teason and wrangle and might convince one another, but they have not the power of persua-sien that a mother or a sister or a daughter possessed over a father or a brother. They could sometimes do what priests could not. The good Bishop of Ferns, who had gone to his rest, had told them he had often seen women rest, had told flom he had often seen women kneeling beside men and taking the pledge along with them for the purpose of giving them courage and strength to do that which so many of them were so cowardly that they dare not promise to do. Many a man had been brought to heaven, and the sacraments, and holy death, by the influence of wife or mother or sister. It was most certain that the character of a mar was formed for life by the mother, and he had rarely known a good mother who had a bad daughter or a bad son. Speaking of drunkennes, he described it as the sin of the Christian

ness, he described it as the sin of the Christian world, saying that among the Africans and the people of the East drunkenness only came in when we brought it.

During all the time he spent abroad, in France, or Italy, or Rome, he never taw a drunken woman, though here and there a drunken man, but very few. When Frenchman and Italians come over the England them. men and Italians came over to England they seven hundred moth often, for the first time, saw men and women it takes a pretty sma drunk in the streets. Towards the conclusion one mother-in-law."

of his remarks His Eminence condemned the employment of married women outside of their own households, saying that when a woman married she extered into a solemn contract for life that she would give her time to her husband, her home and her children; and if she did not do so, it destroyed the whole domestic life. - Curdinal Manning.

HEALTHFUL BREATHING.

Tight lacing and lazy ways of breathing, says Helen C. Swazy, in St. Nicholas, prevents the lungs of the adult woman from getting enough exercise for their own good. It is well to establish is stuck, tail upwards, in a lump of clay or cleft of stick, a light is applied to the tail, which instantly flames up, and the fish burns steadily downwards, giving a light superior to the best quality of dips. In some cases a piece of rush pith or a strip from the inner back of the cypress tree is drawn through the fish, a long round needle made of hard wood being used for the purpose. So highly is the fish prized for its illuminating qualities that the natives of the region in which it abounds find a profitable trade in bartering it with the people of less-favored districts. The oil is said to be as efficacious as cod liver oil in pulmonary diseases, and has the advantage of being much more palatable.

"NORTH AND SOUTH" "

lungs of the adult woman from getting enough exercise for their own good. It is well to establish the habit of deep breathing; but, in addition to this, the reserve air which is left in the lungs after an ordinary expiration should be expelled and the lungs thoroughly ventilated at least twice every day. First, then, see to it that twice every day. First, then, see to it that and superfluous clothing removed, lie flat on the back and, with the mouth firmly closed, take a full deep breath. Hold it eight or ten seconds, and thas the advantage of being much more palatable.

"NORTH AND SOUTH" " filled to their full capacity, when the air should be exhausted in the same slow and steady manner in which it was taken in. When you have taken this movement again, to make sure that the shoulders are in good position, throw your arms vertically over your head and throw your arms vertically over your head and take another quick, full inspiration, swinging the arms rapidly to the sides close to the body and back again over the head. Swing the arms up and down four times on the same breath and repeat the exercise three or four times. After this, it is a good plan to stand erect with the arms horizontal at the sides and vigorously close the hands from that nosition over the the arms horizontal at the sides and vigorously clasp the hands from that position over the head a few times. When taking such movements in an erect position, always keep the chin two or three inches back of the vertical. A few such exercises as these for five or ten minutes at night and morning will promote refreshing sleep and give increased vitality.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retire i from practice, hav-In old physician, retriet from practice, having had placed in his hends by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affician also a registic and regional cure Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tesh d its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Nores, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 39—9eow

DOGS OF WAR. The St. Hubertus, a German sporting journal, contains an account of the "dogs of war," which have been added to the Jager regiments at Lubben. The dogs are not intended for postal service. Each company has two dogs-"havoe," as in Shakespeare's alius on, but for sheep-dogs, after many comparative experiments, were chosen as the best race for the particular work. A dog-master is appointed, whose duty consists chiefly in drilling and ex-r-cising his four-footed subordinates Each dog cising his four-footed subordinates. Each dog has a small leather bag fastened to his collar, and in this are placed the letters and notices which he has to convey between the department and headquarters. As the dozs are to be used also for the seeking out of the wounded and missing, it is a part of the education of each dog to be familiarised with every individual soldier belonging to his own company.

HENRY GEORGE'S WIFE.

Though Henry George has acquired such large celebrity, his wife's name has hardly been mentioned in the papers that speak of him so often and so much. She is a thorough home body, devoted to her husband and their four cheery bodies that never get down-hearted, and people who have known them a long time say that but for her unflagging devotion and enthu-siastic belief in him, Mr. George would never hrve been able to come triumphantly through the long period of straightened means and hard work which preceded his sudden success. She is of Irish parentage and a devout Catholic.

THE HORSE MARKET.

Since our last the liouse market has been fairly active, and notwithstanding the flood a good business has been done, but not by our leading horse dealers, as some of them were flooded out and were obliged to leave their pre-

flooded out and were obliged to leave their pre-nises. The shipments made are as follows: B.
B. Harvey, of Strongmain, N.Y., 15 horses;
G. Lenard & G. Mason, of Kantin, Mass., 22 horses; Stephenson & Palmer, of Catskill, N. Y., 21 horses from the American house. Mr. Mann, of Glenville, Maine, 18 horses from the American house. J. Trafton, of Maine, 22 horses. At Mr. James Maguire's stables, 322 St. James street, the following sales were made: Oue horse at 385, one do. at 348, and one do. at 863. Mr. Maguire has a few fine driving and Mr. Maguire has a few fine driving and saddle horses on hand.

GIVE ELY'S CREAM BALM a trial. This justly celebrated remedy for the cure of cavarrh, hay fever, cold in the head, &c., can be obtained of any reputable druggist and may be relied upon as a safe and pleasant remedy for the above complaints and will give immediate relief. It is not a liquid, snuff or powder, has no offensive odor and can be used at any time with good results, as thousands can testify, among them some of the attaches of this office.—Spirit of the Times, May 29, 1886. GIVE ELY'S CREAM BALM a trial. This justly

Canada is in a bad way. It has an enormous debt and comparatively limited resources. It has imitated our protective policy, but is with-cut that great range of domestic free trade which we enjoy, and which makes our tariff en-durable. The only salvation for Canada is an nexation to the United States. That would ex-tend the area of freedom, and lead to the deve-lopment of Canada's resources The two coun-tries would be worth more together than separate. Annexation would settle the fishery disputes, give New England cheap coal, and nationalize the toboggan. We are not coy. We would take Canada, with all her debt, her race quarrels and her interest in "God Save the du en."—Boston Herald.

Seedy Stranger: "I am soliciting subscriptions for the Society for the Suppression of Intemperance and the Banishment of Tramps. What may I put you down for?" Old gentleman: "Well, if I give you anything, you may put me down for a foel."

Mr. Livingston Van Riper (of New York) -"May I have the pleasure of part of the next waltz, Miss Frankfort?" Miss Frank-fort (whose father owns a Kentucky stock farm)-"Thanks, awfully, but I've danced so much, I'm 'most foundered."

"Has the cookery-book any pictures?" asked a young lady of a bookseller. "Not one," replied the dealer in books. "Why," exclaimed the witty girl, "What is the use of telling us how to serve a dinner if you give us no plates?"

Sunday-school teacher-"Why was Solomon said to be the wisest man that ever lived?" Smart pupil-"Cause he fooled seven hundred mothers in law, and pa says it takes a pretty smart man to get ahead of

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business during the flood, as can be readily imagined, was depressed, but now that the waters have subsided the former shape of things is being resumed and trade is again in full blast. Orders from the country are numerous or general goods and payments are considered

DRY Goods.—The tone of the dry goods market continues strong at the advance. SAUT.—Salt has been steady. Fectory fill-d S1.20 per bag, elevens 50 to 52\text{to and twelves} 53c. In New York a fair business is quoted at osc. In New York a fair outstees is quotre at regular prices;—Ashton's, \$2.50; Deakin's, Worthington's, Verden's, Washington's and Champton's, \$1.20 to \$1.25; Buckley's, Falk's and Franklin's, \$1.10 to \$1.15; Liverpool ground, \$0e to \$5e; Turk's I-land, 30e to 32c.

LUMBER.—Business, considering the drawbacks to which business generally has been subjected has been fair, and lumber dealers are to jected, has been fair, and lumber dealers are in

good heart.

Furs.—In the fur trade there is positively nothing doing until after the opening of naviga-

way to supply immediate requirements; but nothing more. Having got through so far, manufacturers aprear inclined to wait and see what the effect of the new season's clip will be upon prices. Cape has been sold at 15½c to

HIDES AND SKINS .- We cannot even say that the market for hides and skins has been fairly active. But little has been done since our last.

LEATHER.—The floods which have prevailed

the past week have put a damper on this as other branches of trade.

Boots and Shoes.—Many of the factories have been unable to work because they were flooded out, while others could do no business for lack of ability to send out orders.

They and the property of

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The anticipation of an increase in the duties on iron and hardware rather demoralized business and the addition of the flood has capped the climax and rendered it

impossible to do business,
GROCERIES —Local business in gro cries has been fair since our last issue, though the country trade has been materially checked. There have een numerous inquiries for t-as.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR-A few orders have been received for Lower Ports account for shipment by fits; boars. There has been a good demand for lead and country account, a large business linving been done in city bags, at steady pricer. In superior, there have been sales at \$3.90 to \$1 according to quality. Extra is steady, and sales have gone through at \$3.75, one or two cars having fetched \$3.80. Spring extra has been placed in large at \$1.65, \$1.67\frac{1}{2} and \$1.70 and in barrel, at \$3.3.5. Manitoha strong flour, has been gold at fetched \$3.80. Spring extra has been placed in lags at \$1.65, \$1.67\$ and \$1.70 and in barrel at \$3.45. Manitoba strong flour has been sold at \$4.20 to \$4.25, sellers paying commission, whilst several lots of chice under a better enquiry have brought \$4.30. War quote:—Patent \$4.10 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban) \$4.20 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban) \$4.20 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 for stove, \$6.25 for chestrut, and \$6.00 for egg and runnace, but a drop may take place any day.

\$4.20 to \$4.35; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 for egg and runnace, but a drop may take place any day.

\$4.20 to \$4.35; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 for egg and runnace, but a drop may take place any day.

\$5.10 to \$3.50; Fancy, \$3.55 to \$3.50; Superfine, \$3.70 to \$3.50; Superfine, \$3.70 to \$3.50; Superfine, \$3.20; Fine, \$2.75 to \$2.85; Middings, \$2.15 to \$2.30; Pollards, \$1.90 to \$2.00; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.50; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1

granulated. Commeal, \$2.35 to \$2.50 per libl.

Bilan, &c.—There is still a g od enquiry and prices range from \$17 to \$17.50 in car lots. Shorts \$17 to \$18, and middlings \$19.50 to \$20.

Wheat.—A brisk export demand has spring up for wheat, especially for Canada white winter, and several large sales are reported. For white wheat 91½c was bid for a cargo affoat at Montreal and refused. We quote white wheat 92c to 93c affoat May, and red do, 91c to 92c.

Corn.—Business is reported at 47%c to 48c for

Conn.—Business is reported at 47½c to 48c for May delivery in bond.

Peas.—There are large transactions in peas. It is understood that business has been done for May 45%. for May at 672c to 68c per 66 lbs affor. Black

eyes are quoted at 88c.

OATS.—The market is more active, sal-s hav ing been made for shipment to points in Ontario on the basis of 28 to 29c. Barley.—This cereal remains dull at 50c to 55c for malting and 42c to 45c for feed. Rys.—Market steady at 62 to 53c for round

BUCKWHEAT.—There is scarcely any enquiry for buckwheat, car lots being held at 44 to 45c

MALT.—A few more sales are reported on out of town orders, and prices are quoted at 85c to 90c per bushel for Montreal and at 70c to 85c for Ontario grades.

SERDS.—There is still a fair enquiry for timothy seed, and sales have transpired at 82.75 per bushel for Canadian and at 82.40 for American. Red clover seed continues steady under a moderate enquiry with business reported at moderate enquiry, with business reported at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per bushel,; Alsike at \$5.75 to \$6.25; Flax seed is steady at \$1.05 to \$1.20 as to quality and size of lot.

DAIRY PRODUCE

BUTTER.—There has been no material change in prices. Sales of fine new Townships arriving by express have been made at 19c to 20c. round lot of new Townships was sold at 18c. In Western a few small lots of new have been received and placed at 162 to 182. We received and placed at 16c to 18c. We quote:—Creamery, 18c to 20c; Townships, 15c to 18c; Morrisburg, 15c to 17c; Brockville, 15c to 17c; Western, 13c to 15c; low grades,

ROLL BUTTER.—The season for rolls is about over. A few fancy rolls in baskets have sold at

CHERSE.—There is no material change in the estuation, a few lots in quantities of 20 to 25 boxes have been received, which are selling to the local trade at 13c to 131c, the quality being very good for early made cheese. The English marker is quiet.

PROVISIONS, &c.

Provisions.—The market is quiet after the derangement of business caused by the flood. Orders, however, are being filled for Canada short or timess pork at \$17.50 up to \$18.00 as to size of lot. In lard there have been sales of Canadian at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c to $9\frac{3}{2}$ c in pails, and American at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. In smoked meets we loom of hereign Canadian at 9½c to 9¾c in pails, and Amerian at 20c. In smoked meats we learn of business in hams at 11½c to 12, and in bacon at 10c to 11c. Finne hams are still selling at 8¾c to 9c. Tallow is quiet, a few sales in boxes being made at 4½c to 4¾c. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$17.50 to 18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per brl., \$17.50 to 18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per brl., \$17.50 to 18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per brl., \$17.50 to 12½c; Hams and flank, green, per lb., 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 10c to 10½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 9½c to 9½c; Bacon, per lb., 10½c to 1½c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb., 4½c to 4¾c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The market is very firm for fine to fancy stock, which is selling in jobbing lots at from \$4 to \$5 per brl., common to fair stock selling at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per brl. selling at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bil.

PINE APPLES.—The receipts of pine apples have been fair, and sales have been made at \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen, as to size and quality.

EVAPORATED PPPLES.—The market is quiet but steady, with business reported at 13c to 14c per lb. for 50 lb. boxes. There is a steady feeling in dried apples at 5c to 6c per lb.

DATES.—The market is unchanged, prices being still quoted at 44c to 6c as to quantity.

ORANGES.—In this market Valencias in cases are strong at \$7 per case, being a further ad-

are strong at \$7 per case, being a further ad-

vance during the week, boxes being quoted at

The state of the s

LEMONS .- There has been a slightly better movement in this fruit, but prices have under-gons no material change, and we quote boxes \$3.50 to \$4.50 and cases \$4.50 to \$5. BANANAS.—There have been moderate receipts and sales have been made of reds at \$1.50

to \$2.50 per bunch, and yellow Januaica at \$2.50 to \$2.50 per bunch, and yenow summed at os. so to \$3.50 per bunch.

Coconnuts.—Under a fair enquiry and limited stocks seles ave been made as pretty steady rates, which we quote \$5.50 to \$6 per 100.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS. — Since the waters have subsided, trade has reverted to its regular channels and retailers have been able to obtain their usual supplies, consequently prices have declined from 15c to 155c. Several cars of eggs are on the way from the West, some in cases and some in bbls.

Beans.—The market is quie', the few sales reported being of small dimensions, at prices ranging from \$1.20 to \$1.30, choice hand ricked being field at \$1.35 to \$1.40. A part car load of postty fair at the way soffered in the Beauharnois

pretty fair et ick was offered in the Beauharnois district at \$1.05. HONEY.-Sales of 100 cases of 2b, boxes in

comb was made at 14c to 15c per lb. Strained hon-y is slow of sale at 8c to 10c per lb.
MAPLE SUGAR AND STRUP.—There have been quite a number of sales of syrup at 60c to 70c, and in 15 gallon kers we learn of transactions at The to 80c per imperial galon. Sales have also te no posted at 63c to 7c per lb in wood. In sugar the sale of a round lot took place at 74c, but the average run of sales was at 8c to 84c. Hors.—The trade is well supplied with all kinds of foreign descriptions. We quote Ger-

man hops 14e to 20c as to quality, and English at 15c to 22e.

Potators.—Market steady and trices are quoted at 85 to 95c per bag as to quantity and

ONIONS-Red onions \$3 per bbl, in round lot, and at \$3.50 for small lots.

CABBAGES—Quiet at \$2.50 to \$4.00 per 100

Ashes—The market is resuming its normal condition after being deranged by the floo i and we quote \$140 per 100 lbs. for potr.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SALT FISH .- A few small lots of dry cod fish SALT FISH.—A I-w small lots of dry cod fish have changed hands during the week at \$3 to \$3.10 per quintal. We quote prices more or less nominal as follows:—Labador herring, \$4 to \$5.00; Newtoundland and French shore herring, \$4.00 to \$4.25; salmon quiet at \$19.50 to \$20 for No. 1, and at \$17 for No. 2. In barrels, No. 1 is quoted at \$14 and No. 2 at \$13 to \$12.50. Cover and her her repeated from to 13.50. Green cod has been purchased from grocers for shipment for the American market

At \$1.50 per barrel.

Fish Oil.—We quote:—Steam refined seal 47½c to 49c. Newfoundland cod at 38c to 40c, and Halifax at 34c to 36c. Cod liver oil 65c

gus 60c to 70c per bunch, new potatoes 50c per measure, and new cabbage 10c to 25c each Onions are well enquired for and steady at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel. The demand for meats is brisk with the supply large and of good quality, and whose mechanical Choice heef sold at 12c and values unchanged. to 15c per lb., mutton at 10c to 12c, veal at 7c to 12c, hams at 11½c to 13c, saurages at 10c, lamb at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per quarter. Dressed hogs scarce and steady at \$6.50 to \$7 per 100 lbs. Dairy produce quiet, and dealers complaining of the slow demand, notwith-tanding the good quality offered in steady prices. In fruit there is a fair business, with no change of any importance to note. Apples scarce and firm at \$4.50 to \$6 per barre! Bananas \$4 to \$5 per bunch. Malega grapes at 20c per pound, Valencia oranges at \$6.75 to \$9 per case, and pineapples at 50c to 60c each. The offerings of game are fair for this time of year, and me with a good demand at former quotations for buckwheat, car lots being held at 44 to 45c Black duck brought \$1,10 per pair, teal duck, per 48 lbs.

MALT.—A few more sales are reported on out of town orders, and prices are quoted at 85c to Poultry, active and firm, for which the demand is brisk. Fowls 75c to \$1.00 per pair, ducks at \$1.00 to \$1.35, gee-e at 70c to 85c each, and cock turkeys at \$1.40 to \$1.75 each. The fish market is fairly active, there being a good demand at quotations.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

Business in cattle is fairly active owing to the offerings being large and of a good quality; there is a good demand from the best butchers and export buyers. Choicest are bought for and export buyers. Choicest are bought for export at about 5c per 10, good cattle sold at 4c to 4½c, fair at 3c to 3½c per 1b. live weight. Milkmen's strippers sell at from \$18 to \$30 each. The receipts of sheep cont nue light, and all the offerings are bought up at 5c to 4½c per 1b. Live weight. Spring lombs met with a hyirk lo. live weight. Spring lambs met with a bri-k demand at from \$2.50 to \$5 each as to quality and rize. Calves are plentiful, and sell at from \$2 to \$8 each as to quality and size. Live hogs 5%c to 64c per 1b.

MILCH COWS.

At Viger market a good business was done in milch cows and the market was fairly active. There was a good demand for all the best milkers at higher prices than were paid last week. Choice milkers sold at \$60, good at \$40, 605, and 1, 600, and 1, week. Choice indicers some at \$00, good at \$00, fair at \$30, common at \$25 and inferior at \$18 each. Cows were sold at the yards at prices from \$30 to \$40 each, and one lot of six good milkers sold at \$35 each. Calves met with a slow demand at from \$2 to \$8 each as to



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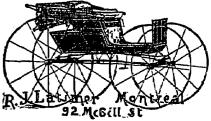
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