

(Continued from Third Page.)

MISSIONS OF LABRADOR.

To the Benefactors of the Prefecture Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Next year, if God and his friends will, it could be bought—two acres from the church, and quite close to the piece of ground where we shall build the convent—a nicely finished house with outbuildings; it is for sale. We could settle there three nuns, who would keep our school No. 1 until the new convent is ready for them. For these costly buildings our people would furnish the wood for frames and the stones for foundations, also, gratis, labor from November to March. Would Canadian generosity, so admirable to-day towards the negroes of Africa, refuse some mites to us, Canadian priests kept in dire exile by duty and obedience on those desolated and distant coasts of Labrador distant, but still within the boundaries of our own country? Shame on you, Canadian brethren, could you be all heart for African blacks and indifferent about those who, at all costs, even sacrificing their heart's blood and last breath of life, if required, bind themselves to evangelizing and christianizing our own country's entrance! We want boards, planks, bricks, ironings, paint and money; that is evident, even glass not included. Our heart begs; our hand is stretched out with entire confidence. Omnis enim qui petit accipit.

I keep under my roof two boys, 13 years old; my Vice Prefect subjects them to all the points of college regulations, preparing them to enter a Seminary, and they begin to study Latin next fall. If our hopes are realized they shall be the premises of our own clergy. Two ecclesiastics and two rhetoricians, besides three other young boys, have also offered and prepared themselves to be altogether ours, for, if I enjoy now the signal grace of being provided with holy priests, zealous and devoted, I must not forget that they are only lent to me, and that, in a few years, they will go back, ad propria. What a crucifying position for me! I am then bound to prepare beforehand, and without delay, our own clergy, a clergy bound to life to the Prefecture Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Some of our Seminals can make all their studies supported by their own family, but others can rely only on charity, and they might be the most useful to us. Pius IX. had his own poor in his palace, and that living charity showered incessant benedictions on the Pontiff. Pauperum porrigere manum tuam, et peripatitatorum propitiatio et benedictio tua, (Ecol. 7, 36). Spiritual conductor of hundred-fold blessings, and shall we not find some Seminary willing to use it in our favor. Petite et dabitur vobis. Oh, Jesus I abide by thy promise.

5. I wanted to acquire a true idea, and by myself, of the eastern part of this coast; being the furthest from his pastor's it had a right to a preference in our solicitude. On the 10th of January I started for that expedition, and travelling night and day, as fast as I could walk, or dogs haul me; in less than two weeks I ran over 375 miles, close to Blanc Sablon: it is the same distance to travel over coming back, I need not repeat here with what fatigue, sufficing and danger. I only mention that twice I broke the cometic (a dog-sleigh) under me. During a day of extreme cold, head wind and along shore I fell through the ice into the water to my arm-pits; I was alone, at a distance of 15 miles to the nearest house, my conductor coming far behind with his stock and exhausted dogs. How often, our dogs being overcome with fatigue (though I changed teams every day) I was forced to walk painfully, to help my dogs. How often, my dogs were daily praying for us, so many powerful benedictions protected us, that I was neither hurt nor frozen; and after having spent six short and hurried hours with my dear missionary, whom I had overtaken at the farthest end of his missions, I started immediately to come back. I was not altogether thawed and rested yet at home when they came from Natashouan, asking me to go and prepare for death a woman in great danger. I had 75 miles to travel over, abandoned to the mercy of dogs which could hardly drag their own carcass. God helping, it took but 44 hours to reach our journey's end; but our coming back was slow and perilous, over fresh undulating ice, but God kept us unscathed and unscathed.

But why make a show of my own trials! Are my missionaries on a bed of roses? Et nunc non mihi contingit parere anime: meos in omni tempore tribulationibus; non enim melior sum fratribus meis (I Mach. 13. 5). We have all accepted beforehand any coming trial, knowing that here tribulationes nos manent; and in the fulness of our heart we have said with St. Paul, " Sed et morti paratus sum propter nomen Domini Jesu."

The 120 miles of coast west of Blanc Sablon deserve great compassion, being more than 150 miles distant from their missionary, enjoying his ministry but very seldom and en passant,—mixed with neighbors of adverse creed, without sermons and catechisms; deprived of schools, the best among them get disheartened and think about leaving; the rest live in complete indifference. These 200 communities are residing priest must be given without delay—a priest fluent in English and French, robust and active, and sure to meet abundance of tribulations; but he will renovate the face of that earth, doing what is impossible to an itinerant missionary. Even must we say that Catholic faith is imperiled, for there also reside three ministers, and Protestants are more numerous and richer than Catholics. I have also to look after the 50 families settled and dispersed on Anticosti Island, without any residing priest, without any possible communication with the rest of the world during seven months of the year; no time must be lost to provide them also with a residing pastor. Besides, more than eight chapels must be built in various places, and provided with everything,—linen, sacred vestments, and sacred vessels; and not less than ten stations where the missionary says Mass, and where there is not even an altar stone. "I have been obliged," writes to me the missionary of Bethesamite, to carry on my shoulders an altar-stone weighing 30 lbs. for 75 miles." Three portable chapels (we mean a trunk used by missionaries containing linen, vestments and sacred vessels required for Mass, even missal, cards and altar-stone) which men could easily carry on their shoulders, even in bad roads, must be provided and are sorely wanted.

How, also, could I give a just idea of the martyrdom endured by the missionaries of Bethesamite, Maypoint and Natashouan? The first has traveled over 482 miles in his winter mission alone, after having run over 304 miles in visiting stations; he lays a particular stress on a certain portage across woods, 75 miles long, where their only night-shelter is a kind of hut; through which spruce trees, wind and snow. The other missionaries, in the same predicament, taste the same miseries, and have also to travel over, incredible distances. Not to be forced to blush before such heroism. I kept under my special care the mission of Bethesamite, 18 miles distant from here. It contains 26 families, besides three families in places 15 miles beyond. I re-opened there a school which gives complete satisfaction. Such is a

faint sketch of our missionaries' laborious life in the Prefecture Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; such a life is more painful than death itself. Misericordias Domini quis non numquam consumpsit.

Towards the north line are the three Indian nations of the Montagnais, the Nascapis and the Esquimaux. The Montagnais come at a distance of 240, 300 and 350 miles and more to meet the zealous Oblate Fathers at Migana and Masinaro. These indefatigable apostles have also, by dint of incredible fatigue, resolved the haunts of the Nascapis, at the height of lands. They have also evangelized the Esquimaux in the neighborhood of Angava, close to Hudson's Bay. But it is impossible to complete the evangelization of these Indians; if residences are not established where will the missionaries be settled and fixed?—one at Esquimaux Bay for the Nascapis, and one at Angava Bay for the Esquimaux. We must have more at heart the evangelization of these tribes than that of the African negroes; and since those Africans have found grace and favor in your sight,—Catholics of this Province of Quebec,—will not God prepare to our petitions a most consoling and favorable answer!

There is, besides, a coast of 900 miles long, all inhabited by handfuls of fishermen scattered a small distance from one another, from Esquimaux Bay to Cape Shedley, the north-east point of Labrador. Never has any Catholic priest overrun these parts, inhabited wholly, they say, by Protestants; but it is likely that there are among them some Catholics or descendants of Catholics. In summer that coast swarms with thousands of fishermen coming from Newfoundland. Then they are over head and ears in fish; they think only about fish and fishing. Let missionaries come then, non audiantur voces eorum. When the fishing season is over the Newfoundlanders go away, and those that remain behind for winter are quite busyless. What incredible good would a missionary do passing, then, through all these places, preaching everywhere, opportune importune in omni patientia et doctrina! That apostolic expedition would be extremely expensive, painful and dangerous. It is impossible to risk there now any of my missionaries, but if the holy congregation of the Propaganda will it, after informations taken, I shall myself go there with pleasure. Happy would I be to serve as an instrument of salvation to so many souls, inobstantibus in regione maris! Who knows, if God would not then move the heart of some generous and wealthy Canadian, making him share with us the immense merits of such an undertaking in giving us the means to accomplish it? because, supporting a missionary is a sure way to share his labors and merits. All these wants require a speedy solution; it is religion itself which wants to penetrate into those tracts inhabited indeed, but not sanctified yet.

6. My parish furnishes me with the bare necessities of life, as parish priest, but as Prefect Apostolic I am crushed under numerous and heavy expenses, and to face them I have no fixed and sure revenue. In a country of isolated missions like this, inhabited by poor fishermen, regular contributions are out of the question. God inspired me to raise the tariff of Low Masses to 50 cents, and to keep 20 cents on each for a fund destined to meet most of my expenses as prefect, though that resource is very slender. But, at this high rate, shall we have,—my missionaries and I,—a sufficient number of masses? Here again, I turn with an entire confidence towards you, generous souls of my country, and I say: Come and help us in that way also. Not only shall we promptly and with gratitude acquit your intentions, but you will also share the merits of all the holy works which that fund of the prefecture shall enable us to provide and finish. What a happiness also for you if, having included us in your last will, in return for that providence, a speedy deliverance would come to you from the Labrador shores! As for my coadjutors and myself, we pass through these trials, and sooner or later, in one way or the other, we shall be out of them; but the good we intend to do shall remain; the religious establishments we want to erect here shall be the firm pillars of religion, and ceaseless sources of benefits; and you, our dear benefactors for whom we now pray daily, shall be long ago in the house of your eternity, and your benefits shall continue yet to fructify here, and will entitle you to hundreds of fold of merits and glory.

F. X. BOSSE, Prefect Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Esquimaux Point, Labrador, May 20th, 1883.

OBITUARY.

Benedict Lapham, of Providence, R. I., State senator, a leading manufacturer and largely identified with public affairs, is dead.

Mr. Alex. Lemoin, notary, a well known and prominent citizen of Quebec, died on June 17th, aged 64, from the effect of eating poisonous beef purchased on a market.

James Washington Sheehan, one of the most widely known journalists of the west and for many years the leading editorial writer of the Chicago Tribune, is dead, aged 59.

Levina Loughlin, of Bowmanville, was removed from the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto on Saturday by her father. The officials objected as she was in the last stages of consumption, but without avail. She was taken to the Union Station in a hack and died before she could be lifted out.

One of the Brothers of the Christian School employed as professor at St. Rose, left that place in a small skiff, to go out fishing, on Friday morning. Some time afterwards the boat was seen drifting down the river with no occupant, and a hat was seen floating at some distance behind. A search was at once instituted, and, after dragging the river for some time, the body was found. An inquest was held, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The body was taken to St. Laurent for interment.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has recently received as a Pious Tribute to Peter's Pence from five Catholics, not of Italian nationality, gifts amounting to two million francs. It is an open secret that one, if not two, of these handsome offerings were from English hands. One of these English Catholic offerings consisted of the magnificent sum of £20,000. These tributes it is stated, were all offered to His Holiness personally at private audiences. But private tributes, however munificent, cannot supply the Vatican, since the Holy See has been depopulated of the State of the Church, with the necessary means of carrying on the work of the Church throughout the Catholic world. Hence the need of the appeal, which is being prepared, to the Bishops of Christendom to awaken the consciences of the faithful as to the discharge of the important duty of contributing with renewed zeal to Peter's Pence.

James Armstrong, of North Sidney, N.S., is to be shipping master for that port, vice Michael Tracy, deceased.

LORD LANSLOWNE AS A JUDGE

HARD ON THE POOR ENGLISH LABORER, BUT SOFT ON RABBITS.

We have received a marked copy of the London Echo, England, in which the following interesting paragraph appears:

"There is a laborer in Wiltshire, now engaged in discovering how to keep himself, wife and five children on eight shillings and ninepence a week. The man had been earning ten shillings a week, and after having asked for a rise of a shilling he absented himself for a day to find another job. He went back to his work on Tuesday, but on the Wednesday morning his master said that he should summon him for absenting himself without notice. The Bench composed of Lord Lansdowne, Rev. F. Goddard, Major Heneage, Captain Wyndham, and Mr. E. Brown, awarded the farmer 5s damages and 5s costs. The same farmer also charged the same man with killing a rabbit. Fine 2s 6d and 7s 6d costs, payable by instalments of 2s 6d a fortnight.

So Thomas Smart, the laborer in question, for the next sixteen weeks will have to keep himself, his wife, and his five children on the magnificent sum of 8s 9d a week, or fifteenpence per head, a fraction over twopence a day. Perhaps Thomas Smart's best way out of the difficulty would be to go to prison, and let the officials of the Union Workhouse show him how to keep his family on such a sum, if they can. At present Wiltshire papers cost considerably more than twopence per diem.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

A short time since a number of his countrymen in the Province of Quebec forwarded to the Hon. John Costigan an address, in which they dwelt upon his services to his Irish fellow-citizens and co-religionists in Canada, and speaking of him as "a typical representative, in the largest sense of the word, of our religion, our native land and our adopted country." When Mr. Costigan was raised to a place in Sir John A. Macdonald's Cabinet, just previous to the last election, his selection was received with the warmest approval by a very large section of the Irish people of the country, although old association with other leaders led some to oppose him. Even these were influenced much more by party than by personal considerations, for Mr. Costigan is one of those public men whose record has been such to command universal esteem. The same noble and noble qualities which made him a parliamentary force in a private member have enabled him to fill his public position with dignity and success. The departure of Mr. Anglin from the field of politics in New Brunswick has left him without any rival with equal claims upon the allegiance of a large and influential body of the electors of the Province. It is a fine record for a public man to have been, like Mr. Costigan, the representative of a constituency for twenty-two years in succession; and such a record indicates abilities and qualities which stand the test of time and change. While Mr. Costigan has more than once received very warm expressions of approval from his countrymen and co-religionists, with whose interests he has been especially identified in Parliament, he has always shown a moderation and calm common sense in all his public acts and utterances, which have won for him the respect and confidence of all creeds and classes throughout the Dominion. We join with his Irish friends in the hope that he may long continue to employ his abilities in connection with the legislation and government of the country.—Fredericton Capital.

A CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—A remarkable case of forcible abduction occurred here this morning. Michael and Dennis Gormley sailed from Liverpool on May 3rd for this port, in the steamer British Princess. When three days out Dennis had an altercation with the steamer steward, and was seriously hurt about the head by falling or being thrown against some part of the ship. He became delirious and maudlin. He attempted suicide by drowning. He believed that he was going to be killed. His first words on his arrival on the wharf were:—"Here's a sovereign. Give it to a priest for prayers in behalf of my soul, for I'm going to be killed." Many other proofs exist of the man's insanity on reaching Philadelphia. When the steamship company learned that Gormley's friends had secured counsel and that a prosecution would lie they undertook to return the injured man to Ireland.

HIGHWAYMAN WORK.

They have done under the statute which forbids the admission of insane persons or paupers and requires the steamship company bringing them to immediately return them to the land whence they came. It would appear as if the United States Immigration Commissioners had rendered valuable aid to the steamship company in the case. At all events, Gormley was taken out of the blockading Insane Hospital shortly after daylight this morning and driven in a carriage to the steamship wharf, where he was dragged on board the "British Princess" and shipped to Ireland. This was done without the knowledge of either his counsel, Daniel Dougherty, his brothers or of the Hibernian Society, which has been championing his case. The Hibernian Society, one of the strongest social organizations in the city, is exceedingly indignant, and will take the matter straight into the United States courts. A conference was held at Mr. Dougherty's office this afternoon, and it was resolved to bring criminal prosecutions against every person connected with what was openly termed "the kidnapping."

Officer Adams says that eight strong sailors dragged the madman on board the vessel amid the most piteous cries for aid. This act was authorized by an inspector of the Immigration Commission without acquainting the invalid's brother or his counsel.

Michael Gormley said to-night: "I am afraid my brother will never live to get home. We were stowage passengers on the 'British Princess.' We were out five days when my brother, while passing through the steamer mess room, took a potato out of a pan. The steward, Wm. Taylor, ran after him and pushed him down. My brother's head went crashing on against the iron bulkhead, and he fell insensible. That night he lost his mind, and so he remained all the way over. Two sailors and myself watched him constantly. He tried three times to jump overboard. He was 25 years old, and had always been well and strong."

"This thing is an outrage," said Daniel Dougherty tonight. "Not a word was dropped to me that these extraordinary proceedings were contemplated. I was on duty on the river from this morning, and saw an ambulance drive up to the depot. Three men got out of it with Gormley. The three seized him and dragged him on board the steamship. When he was on deck he fought and kicked like a madman. It took at least

eight sailors to hold him. All the time he was calling to me to help him in the most piteous manner. I wanted very much to interfere and take him away from Fougeray, but I knew he was a United States officer, and did not dare to."

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY, June 19.

In spite of the Chicago panic, stocks in New York to-day were steady to firm. St. Paul and Manitoba rose from 122 1/2 to 124. Canada Pacific sold at 63 1/2.

The stock market this morning was moderately active, and Gas and Pacific were firmer. The money market was easy and unchanged. Stock Sales—31 Montreal 198; 50 Ontario 111; 17 Merchants 123; 5 do 123 1/2; 250 Commerce 123 1/2; 150 Federal 159 1/2; 25 Pacific 63 1/2; 25 do 63 1/2; 60 do 63 1/2; 50 do 63 1/2; 60 Bichellen 73 1/2; 200 Gas 178; 50 do 178 1/2; 67 1/2 do 178 1/2.

New York, I. p. m.—Stocks firmer then declined, then higher and strong. Am Ex 89; C S 67 1/2; D & L 123 1/2; Erie 38 1/2; L S 112 1/2; M O 97 1/2; N P 52 1/2; N Y C 121 1/2; St P, 99; St P M & M 123; W U 87 1/2.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The distribution of merchandise during the week has shown very little variation in volume. We may say that some merchants are cautious enough to declare their intention to refrain from opening new accounts except on a cash basis, and these sell only to customers whose standing is beyond dispute. If even a fair crop is assured it is unquestionable that the masses of the people will be able to take large quantities of goods at the proper time, and in the event of a full harvest it is certain that the present quiet interval is merely the precursor of a period of marked activity.

GROCERIES.—The sugar market has lacked the support given by the active demand last week, and is unquestionably weaker. Buyers seem to have been filled up with their recent purchases, and the demand is virtually stagnant, although some refiners report a good inquiry. A more eager offering is in order now that the market has lost backbone and values are a fraction off. Yellows are quoted at 6 1/2 to 8 1/2c, raw at 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c and Nova Scotia whites at 8c. Tea.—The supply has been available to an extent sufficient to satisfy the wants of buyers, but no pressure to realize. Most holders continue to proclaim a fair amount of confidence in the situation, the tone being fairly healthy on all grades despite the absence of a sustaining demand of importance. A large transaction was understood to have been effected, but particulars were not ascertained. The first consignment of new tea via San Francisco is expected shortly. Syrup.—About the usual small call from ordinary trade sources is experienced, and there is no change worthy of note in the general condition of the market. Values are fairly steady, 3 1/2 to 5c per lb being refiners' prices. Fruits.—The distribution has been made within a moderate compass at prices which for the most part show no alteration. Demand rules inactive, but the manner of the offering indicates no weakening. The stocks of raisins are more than ample, and buyers are somewhat critical in giving orders. In the rest of the market no favors calculated to influence the general run of values have been granted. Figs are nominal. We quote: Raisins, Valencia 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c; Filberts 6 1/2 to 8 1/2c; Almonds 1 1/2 to 1 5/8c; Currants 5 1/2 to 6c; Walnuts, Bordeaux 6 1/2 to 7c; Figs, Elements 1 1/2 to 1 5/8c. Rice.—Few buyers appear willing to invest with freedom, and the demand is at best dull and uncertain with some doubt existing as to the maintenance of former values. Holders, however, have not offered better terms. We quote \$3.50 to \$3.60 as to quantity and quality. Spices.—The supply continues to be offered with more or less care on a very quiet market, but holders rarely give small lots. The total movement has been smaller compared with last week. Prices are retained as when last given. We quote: Pepper, White 25c to 26c; Pepper, Black 14 1/2 to 15c; Pepper, Shells 8 1/2 to 9c; Ginger, Jamaica 18 to 21c; Cloves 18 to 24c; Nutmegs 55c to 60c; Pimento 10 to 11c. Molasses.—On this market not much change can be advised, though the selling is firm enough. There is little demand, and holders are compelled to wait till the necessities of buyers force them into the market. When this development takes place prices can be accurately decided on, but in the meantime they are more or less nominal, but are quoted steady. Barbadoes are 50c to 51c; Antigua, 48c; and Trinidad to arrive at 44c to 45c.

LEATHERS.—Receipts have every indication of keeping the market freely supplied, and there is enough overrun in some lines to be somewhat burdensome, but when once the demand gets fairly started it is expected the accumulation will be satisfactorily worked off. As yet there are no expressions of uneasiness over the outlook. Stocks of sole leather are large, and demand limited. Black leather has a dragging market, and complaints of a light trade are numerous. The Boston market continues firm. Quotations are as follows:—Spanish sole, No. 1, B. A., 25c to 26c; do, No. 2, B. A., 23c to 24c; do, No. 3, 20c to 21c; China, No. 1, 23c to 23c; do, No. 2, 20c to 21c; Buffalo, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do, No. 2, 20c to 21c; slaughter, No. 1, 27c to 28c; English sole, 46c to 48c; rough bulling hide, 33c to 34c; harness, 25c to 30c; waxed upper, 33c to 37c; do Scotch grained, 36c to 38c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled, 12c to 15c; splits, ordinary to choice, 22c to 25c; do under July 18c to 19c.

LUMBER.—Nearly all descriptions of lumber are in ample supply for the scope of the outlets, and the market varies very little from the showing previously made. The prospects for a large export of deals are bright, and we hear of additional engagements, two vessels being chartered this week at 67 1/2 1/2 per standard to London. The first lumber chartered for South America this season were made this week. They were—barque Wolfe, 940 tons, to River Plate at \$14.50 per 1000 feet, board measurement, and barque Peter Orser, 628 tons at \$15.50 for the same voyage. We quote prices of lumber as follows: Pine, first quality per M, \$35 to 40; do 2nd \$22 to 25; do shipping cut is \$14 to 15; spruce per M \$11 to 12; oak per M \$40 to 45; hard maple per M \$30 to 32; soft do \$18 to \$20; do 20; black walnut 1st and 2nd \$100 to 110; do 1st \$110 to 120; do 2nd \$80 to 85; hemlock per M \$9 to 10; cherry per M \$30 to 35; elm, soft, \$18 to 18; do oak \$25 to 30; cedar, round, per foot, 6c to 10c; do flat, 4c to 5c.

Wool.—Wool oil has ruled quiet and lower on a subsiding demand and the market has lost all vestige of strength save the fact that stocks are light. A sale of 100,000 lbs. was made on p. t. Shipments to New York have been large. Lined oil is somewhat steadier on account of stronger prices in England. Oct

ton seed and cod liver oil are quiet and steady. We quote:—Seal, steam, refined 67 1/2 to 70c; cod, Newfoundland 65c to 67 1/2c; do Gaspe, 62 1/2 to 65c; do Halifax 62 1/2c; Linsed, boiled 60c to 63c, do raw, 58c to 60c; cod liver, \$1.66 to 70c; cottonseed, best per wine gallon, 67 1/2 to 70c; do inferior 60c to 65c.—FARINAE.—The market continues quiet and about steady. A moderate consumptive movement has taken place at former prices. The Petrolia figure is unchanged at 13c. Here we quote:—Oat 10c to 15c; broken, 16c; and single barrels, 17c to 18c. A despatch from New York to-day quotes petroleum firm; crude in brls., 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; refined, 7 3/4c to 8c; cases, 9 1/2c. Flour.—The chief movement has been in British Columbia salmon, which fell very low at \$1.60 to 17 per brl., while a few barrels of North Shore brought \$18. There is no trout on the market now. Whitefish sold at \$5 per half-brl., and Labrador herrings at \$6 per brl. A small quantity of dry cod is yet on hand, but the quality is very poor. Prices are quoted at \$6 to 6.25 per quintal. Mixed boneless fish is in fair request at 5c to 5 1/2c per lb.

SALT.—The current feeling on the market is much the same as previously noted as far as the regular trade is concerned, but large forced sales of coarse factory filled have been made at lower prices for tens and elevens. No twelves are offered. Higgins' Eureka and Ashton's factory filled have moved out moderately well at the established rates. We quote:—Coarse filled per bag, \$1.20 to 1.30; tens and elevens 47 1/2 to 50c; half bag 67 1/2 to 70c; quarters 40c to 42 1/2c; Higgins' Eureka per sack, \$2.40; do half sack, \$1.20; do quarters, 60c; Ashton's per sack, \$2.40; do quarters, 60c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—What with very firm advances from the sources of supply where stocks are much reduced and a fairly active demand, the firmness in the hide market has expanded into positive strength with a distinctly upward tendency, sales having been made at an advance of 3c over last week's rates, and choice No. 1 cannot now be bought at under 93c. The statistical position here as elsewhere is entirely in sellers' favor, who are very firm in their views, but not unduly so, as too exalted ideas would needlessly curtail the demand. As it is tanners have a very narrow margin for profits to work on, bearing in mind the dull state and relative cheapness of leather.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers in most cases are busy working off fall orders; nevertheless, some complaints are made of inactivity, which have their source in the fact that the country stocks of spring goods have not been moved as rapidly as was anticipated. On the whole trade is satisfactory and prices rule steady.

The provision market is dull and unchanged. We quote Western mess pork \$21.75 to 22c, Canada short cut \$22.50, Western lard 13 1/2 to 14c, hams 14c to 15c and bacon 13c to 14c. Butter.—Very little change can be heard in the expression of views among the trade in reference to the butter market. There is a small inquiry for creamery on export account, but the movements of buyers generally seem to show that there is no disposition to go in at present prices. As a matter of fact, the market is very quiet, with only a moderate local business passing. We quote:—Creamery 21c to 22c; Townships, 19c to 21c; Western, 16c to 18c. Cheese.—A more active movement progressed in cheese today chiefly in the way of deliveries on sales made last week. On spot there was a fair volume of business at steady prices. We hear that a round lot was sold on Saturday at 10 1/2c. We quote 10c to 10 1/2c. The public cable was lower at 59 1/2c. The SS "Comerest," which sailed last week for Bristol, took out 1,021 boxes, bringing up the total shipments for the week to 25,233 boxes instead of 24,712 as was previously reported. Eggs.—A dull and easy market for eggs at 16c per dozen about covers the facts. Ashes.—There is a fair demand for pots, and prices keep steady at \$5 to \$5.15, as to tins. The flour market is only moderately active and we quote prices as follows:—Superior extra, per brl, \$4.95 to 5.00; extra superfine, \$4.80 to 4.85; spring extra, \$4.70 to 4.75; superfine, \$4.30 to 4.40; strong bakers' (Canada), \$5.15 to 5.25; strong bakers' (America), \$5.25 to 5.75; fine, \$3.80 to 3.90; middlings, \$3.60 to 3.70; pollards, \$3.30 to 3.40; Ontario bags (medium), \$2.40 to 2.50; do spring extra, \$2.30 to \$2.35; do superfine, \$2.25 to 2.30; city bags (delivered), \$3.10. Grain.—In the present unsettled condition of affairs it is difficult to arrive at a correct line of quotations, and those given must be considered in that light. Other grains partake fully in the dullness of the leading cereal. We quote:—No 2 Canada red winter wheat, \$1.15 to 1.16; No 3 white \$1.11 to 1.12; No 3 white \$1.07 to 1.08; No 2 spring, \$1.13 to 1.14; peas 97 1/2c; oats 40c; rye 70c to 73c; and barley 55c to 65c.

MONTREAL BAY MARKET.

Choice qualities are active and prices rule firm at \$1.50 to \$2.00, while lower grades have a fair sale at 12c to 11c per hundred bundles. Straw is steady at \$3 to 5.00 per hundred bundles.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

In consequence of a light supply of good horses business has ruled very quiet. The demand keeps active. Mr. J. H. Kimball, manager of the Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, reports sales of fine horses at from \$110 to \$120 each. A car load of good workmen and drivers is expected at the Exchange tomorrow. At College street market the trade has been small.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

The spot supply was light at Point St. Charles, but there were large receipts on through account for export to Europe. The demand from exporters was active and prices were strong, all the offerings being taken at 6c to 6 1/2c per lb. Live weight as to quality. No shipping sheep have yet been received for this market. At Viger market good butchers' cattle were scarce and a fraction higher under a good demand at 6 1/2c for choice, and 6c to 6 1/2c for fair to good. Other grades sold well at 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c for pretty fair cattle, and down to 4 1/2c for lean stock. Sheep were in good demand at from \$5 to \$10 each, and lambs at \$2 to \$4.50 as to quality. Live hogs are plentiful and weak at about 7c per lb.

The following were the exports of live stock from the port of Montreal during the past week:—

Table with columns: To, Cattle, Sheep. Rows include destinations like Glasgow, Liverpool, London, etc., with corresponding quantities.

AGENTS WANTED!

TO SELL

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS

- Teaching Truth. Bibles, Prayer Books. Glories of Mary. Life of Christ. Faith of Our Fathers. Life of the Blessed Virgin. Lives of the Saints (Illustrated). Life of O'Connell. History of Ireland. Glories of Ireland. Household Book of Irish Eloquence. The Irish National Library. Moore's Poetical Works. Speeches from the Dock. New Ireland. Ireland of To-Day. Father Burke's Sermons and Lectures. Mirror of True Womanhood and True Men as we Need Them. Treasure of Pious Souls.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., MONTREAL.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDERS.

SUBLIME!

Satin Sublime makes a most stylish and durable dress. It is made of all pure silk and is fast taking the place of other satin faced silks.

THE MAKERS! The manufacturers of the new Satin Sublime silks are Messrs. Carlsley & Co., Montreal Silk Mills, Papineau Road, Montreal.

SPECIAL SALE. Special sale of Satin Sublime and other makes of Dress Silk at next week at

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SILKS AND SATINS!

Ladies will please bear in mind that we have only this year's goods in stock all fresh and reasonable.

NEW SILKS! NEW SATINS! From Monday, the 18th of June, you will find at

S. CARLSLEY'S The largest stock of NEW SILKS AND SATINS ever imported to this city.

We are now offering a large variety of new plain colored CANADIAN SILKS in all the leading shades at very low figures.

BROCADED SATIN, BROCADED SATIN. Special lines of new Brocade Satins can be bought at S. CARLSLEY'S in all the most desirable shades at very low prices.

Remember that S. Carlsley's is the proper place to go for Silks, in all qualities and prices.

BLACK SILK, BLACK SILK. Go to S. CARLSLEY'S if you want to buy good quality of new Black Silk at low figures.

ROYAL GROS GRAIN SILK, ROYAL GROS GRAIN SILK. New lot of Rich Royal Gros Grain Silk, in all the newest shades, can be bought at S. Carlsley's at low prices.

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