THE MONTREAL COLLEGE CON-VENTION.

It is announced that the 9th of September next has been definitely fixed for the re-union of the old students of the Montreal College, of the old students of the Montreal College, instead of the 17th of June as at first proposed. On the occasion of this change of date there have been effected in the organization a few modifications which it is desirable to make known to those taking an interest in this family fact. interest in this family feast. The members of the different committees waited upon the Superior of the Seminary to have him accept a more extensive part in the direction of their operations. The Superior, in words of affection and kindness, stated that the Seminary charged themselves with all expenses and thus take all pre-occupation of personal responsibilities Then, to give the Committee on Invitations a greater facility to perform their duties, another sub-committee was named to especially look after the members of the clergy. It is composed of Rev. Messrs. A. Marechal, Vicar General, President; M. P. Deguire, S.S., Director of the Montreal College; M. Z. Racicot, Secretary; M. R. Jasmin, parish priest of Besuharnois, and J. Salmon, parish priest of St. Gabriels. The name of the Rev. Father Tassé, of Longueuil, was added to the three first dignitaries of the organization. From the beginning of this enterprise the idea was to give a place of distinction to those whom their dignity and position singled out among the old students. The circumstance appeared favorable, and the idea will be executed. In consequence, amid great applause, the title of putron of the re-union was attributed to their Lordships the Archbishops and Bishops, to the honorable judges and senators, and to the honorable members of parliament who once belonged to the institution, and the title of dean to those of the exstudents in favor of whom age reclaims the homage of a particular distinction. It is unnecessary to add that no one will be obliged to contribute anything towards the expenses. A most pleasant re union will, therefore, be looked for on September 9th.

THE ALLEGED DYNAMITERS.

HOW THEY BORE THEIR SEVERE SENTENCE

London, May 18 -- When sentence was prononneed in the dynamite case Cunningham maintained his self-composure, but Burton broke down and solbed when the verdict was re, dered. When the prisoners were asked if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them, Canningham pro-tested that he was innocent. He said he was tested that he was innocent. He said he was willing to accept penal servicide for life, but they could not touch his soul. Burton simply declared he was innocent. The judge, in charging the jury, said the prisoners had been ably defended and their trials had been fairly conducted. The bag and coat found at Charing Cross station had been identified beyond question as the property of Burton. Burton's statement, in which he adoutted buying tan bars about Hamuton. he admitted buying two bags about Hampton, was inconsistent with the statement of the defence which denied that Burton had been at Southampton at the time or had bought bags Burton's explanation of how he had come into possession of Cunningham's trunk was unsatisfactory. The strength of the case against Cunningham was his presence in the Tower at the time of the explosion, coupled with the discovery of the detonator in his trunk. In sentencing the prisoners the judge said they had been covieted of a crime as bad, cruel and wicked as had ever entered the heart of man. It could not be too well known that the Queen nor her advisors could be intimidated by any such means. The humanity of those in charge of the prosecution alone prevented them from indicting the prisoners for high treason, on conviction for which their lives would have been for-

Cunningham and Burton maintained a cheerful appearance after being taken back to prison, and chatted freely with the wardens. They still insist they are innocent. Extra guards have been stationed at Newgate. The prisoners will be removed to different prisons to-mor-

A DOUBTFUL STORY.

COL. OTTER REPORTED TO HAVE AGAIN FOUGHT POUNDMAKER WITHOUT OR

TORONTO, Ont., May 19.-Much excitement was caused here to-day by the publica-tion of the following despatch:—St. Paul, Minn., May 19.—Despatches from Winnipeg state that Col. Otter yesterday attacked Poundmaker, and after a severe battle captured him and took 129 prisoners. The battle was fought on Eagle Hills, and Col. Otter made the assault against orders. There were 21 Canadians and 19 Englishmea killed. No trace of the teamsters taken by Poundmaker a week ago was tound. It is suprosed they have been massacred. An enquiry was at once made at Winnipeg, and from the reply received it is believed that the story is a hoax. Nothing is known there of the alleged battle. The latest advices from Battleford stated that everything was quiet and that Otter was awaiting the arrival of Middleton before moving.

THE FEELING IN LONDON,

London, May 19.—The hope is generally expressed here that the Dominion Government will not repeat the error of showing leniency to Riel.

A LIBEL ON THE 65TH.

TORONTO, May 19 .- High Constable Bisonnette, of Montreal, and Detective Hodgins this morning arrested E. E. Sheppard, the proprietor of the News, for criminal libel, at the instance of Major Dugas, 65th Batt., arising out of charges of drunkenness, filthiness, &c., made against the officers and men of the 65th, in published interviews with Sergt. Nelson, of the Grenadiers, and Dr. White of the Body Guards. He was afterwards released on bail.

FIRST SIGNS OF CONSUMPTION.

It is not as generally known as it ought to be that, in the large majority of cases, consumption begins with a slight cough in the morning on getting up. After a while it is perceived at night on going to bed; next there is an occasional coughing spell some time during the night; by this time there is a difficulty of breathing on any slightly unusual exercise, or in ascending a hill; and the patient expresses him-self with surprise: "Why it never used to tire me so!' Next there is occasional coughing after a full meal, and sometimes "casting up." Even before this, persons begin to feel weak, while there is an almost imperceptible thinning in flesh, and a ground diminution in weight-harrassing cough, loose bowels, difficult breathing, swollen extremities, daily fever and a miserable death. Miserable because it is tedious, painful and inevitable. How much it is to be wished that the symptoms of this hateful disease were more generally studied and understood that it might be detected in its first insidious approaches, and application be made at once for its arrest and total eradication; for certain it is that in very many instances it could be accomplished.

It must be remembered that a cough is not an invariable attendant on consumption of the lungs, inasmuch as persons have died

system and ought to be cut of it; hence the folly of using medicines to keep down the cough, as the cough remedies sold in the shops merely do, without taking means at the same time for removing that state of things which makes cough necessary.—Hall's Journal of Health.

THE FARM.

The present spring there is an unusual scarcity of early varieties of potatoes. Seedsmen report that the early kinds are going off rapidly, and in some cases they have advanced prices to retain a part of their stock later.

Salt has from time immemorial been recommended as a manure for asparagus. Undoubtedly it is good, for one of the effects of salt on rich soil is to make all its plant food available. Market gardeners find that heavy coverings of manure are very important. They add salt later, and in doses heavy enough to aid in repressing weeds.

The change from dry to green feed should not be made too suddenly in spring. Cattle turned from the barnyard on full feed of grass will be liable to eat too much and die. For this reason it is a good plan to let cows pick a little grass daily as soon as it affords a bite, though they will need extra rations of meal or grain to keep up their flow of milk.

Grass and clover seeds may be made a good catch with oats provided the latter are sown early and thinly. This grain, however, is not as favorable for seeding with as barley,

The attendance in the pu which is off the land two or more weeks carlier, giving the young plants a better chance to grow. It often happens that cover in oats is all right until a few days before harvesting, when the oat roots suck out all the moisture and leave the clover catch to perish.

The potato and tomato, being both members of the same family, may be grafted into each other with success so far as growth is concerned. A gardener who tried grafting the tomato on a potato plant had a crop of tomatoes above ground and one of potatoes under-neath. The latter, however, were not good, as the potato leaves were needed to give

character and maturity to the crop.

Considerable complaint is made by Western fruit growers of the ravages of the apple curculio. This insect is similar in its work to the plum curculio, but is distinct from it. Jarring the trees does not dislodge it as it will the plum curculio, aside from the fact that apple trees, after a few years, attain a size which makes jarring impossible. Keeping pigs in orchards to eat the fruit as it falls is the best remedy for this

as it is for the apple magget.

Good ripe fruit should form part of the daily diet of all. It is especially a specific against worms from which so many children lie. A youngster who has a plentiful supply of fruit in its season will make his stom cha most inhospitable place for those parasites. It is not generally known that the juices of fruits, and especially those of acid character, are more speedily fatal to stomach worms than are medicines really poisonous, and which injure the child in the effort to relieve him.

Much is said in the papers about breeding pure fowls; but probably the most desirable as well as the cheapest improvement may be made by farmers themselves in selecting eggs for setting from the hens which are known to be the best layers. In the same breed there will be wide differences in this respect, as every observing farmer knows. Often the cross-bred fowls will produce specimens of extraordinary laying qualities, and by breeding from these this desirable characteristic may

be perpetuated. One of the disadvantages of a side-hill is that in drilling it up and down the seed is almost inevitably buried at different depths. We have seen wheat in which the alternate drill marks were plainly visible; those in which the seed was buried deeper going up the hill being winter killed, while the next width of the drill covered more shallow escaped. Barley covered unevenly will ripen unevenly, so that it will be difficult to cut it when some is not too ripe or other portions too green to make the plumpest, brightest

THE HOME.

Never boil coffee ; smash every coffee pot that has no strainer. Parsnips fried in thin batter are a gas-

tronomic delicacy. A cup of tea or coffee taken very hot, im-

mediately after eating will relieve periodic dyspensia.

INEXPENSIVE PLUM CAKE. -- One half pound of butter beaten to a cream, then mix a half pound of moist sugar, one pound of currants, quarter of a pound of mixed peel (or less to taste), cut very small, one-half pound of flour ard four eggs well beaten. Bake in a moderate oven for two hours. The cake should not be eaten now, and is better kept some days.

OYSTER SAUCE.--Knead together into a thick paste three ounces of butter and two ounces of flour, add gently one gill of the liquor of the oysters and one gill of milk. Stir this with care over the fire until it thickens. Blanch nine large oysters, if preferred cut them in half; put them into the sauce and let them simmer gently for about five or ten minutes, depending on size of

oysters. ESSENCE OF BEEF.—Cut one pound of lean beef into small pieces, put into a covered jar the necessary batteries and with a key by without any water. Set the jar in a saucepan which to obtain access to the wires, may of water to simmer for six hours; take it out and there will be about a teaspoonful of the strongest beef juice.

LEMONADE. - Take the rinds of four lemons. pared very thin, three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar, pour on them one quart of boiling water. Take the juice of the lemons in another vessel and pour on it one pint of boiling milk; let both remain till the next day. Then mix the whole together, adding half a pint of raisin wine; strain all through a jelly bag until clear. The milk should be removed from the fire and used before the froth rises.

RICH POUND CAKE. - One pound of raisins, one pound of flour, one-quarter of a pound of flour rice, three-quarters of a pound of butter, nine eggs, one pound sifted white sugar, some almonds and pieces of lemon peel. Melt the butter to recent report on the health of Hudersa cream, but do not let it oil; add the sugar, leaving some to add to the eggs. Whisk the whites and yolks of the eggs separately (the borough. Every case at school was isolated whites should be beaten for at least twenty as soon as it came to knowledge, and, so far minutes); then gradually pour the eggs on to the butter and keep whipping all the time, adding the other ingredients by degrees. Bake in a slow oven.

yet the same persons were never noticed to have had a cough, or never observed it themselves, until within a few days of death. But such instances are rare; and a habitual cough, on getting up and on going to bed, may safely be set down as indicating consumption begun. Cough, as just stated, is originally a curative process—which offends, that which is foreign to the system and ought to be out of it; hence the to flavor it, and pour round the pudding.

BREVITIES.

There are 17,000 dentists in the United States.

The number of bananas on a bunch averages 110. West Virginia has two tin mines in success-

ful operation. The Bank of North America was the first bank of the United States. It commenced

business in 1782. In is estimated that 50,000 gallons of wine are consumed at the sacrament tables in the

United States every year. Fresh mackerel were so plenty in New York last week that they were sold at 1 or 2 cents each, and thousands were given to the

The population of Great Britain exclusive of India, Australia and Canada, is about 36,000,000; including all the empire, about 250,000,000.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that a telephone company can remove an in-strument from the premises of any man who swears through it.

A New York chemist asserts that in every 100 pounds of green tea used in this country the consumer drinks more than a half pound

The attendance in the public schools of England has risen in a few years from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000. Juvenile crime has greatly diminished in consequence.

An experienced theatrical trainer, an Englishman, says that American girls learn the elements of the profession much more readily than do their English sisters.

A Nevada woman took a fall of 385 feet off a ledge the other day, brought up in a tree top, helped herself out, went home and cooked dinner as if nothing but a circus procession had passed by. There is a house in Dublin, Ireland, which

are crowded into it, who pay a rent of \$410 a year. The owner, it is said, is a gentleman of wealth who lives abroad. In answer to a question, What is the highest note ever reached by a tenor singer? The World says tenors have been known to sing E in alt, but it is a question whether they

is worth at the most only \$40. Eight families

sang the note in falsetto or from the chest. Statistics show that murder in this country has reached an astonishing degree of frequency, and that the sacredness of human life is held more lightly every year. In 1883 there were 9 350 murders; the number increased to 13,397 in 1884.

It is stated as a fact that when the Governor of Georgia gives a state dinner one course is always baked 'possum. The Governor avers that roast pig is juiceless diet as compared with 'possum, and prophesies that 'possum breeding is a coming industry.

Among the present English ministers there is only one ex-journalist, Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Courtney, who recently retired, was a leader writer on the London Times. Nearly every member of the French Ministry, on the other hand, has been a journalist.

A patriotic Philadelphian sent to the World's pedestal fund the other day the handsome sum of \$100, and with a modesty equaled only by his munificence declined to give his own name as the donor, but desired that the contribution should be credited to General Grant.

An incident happ a few days ago which serves to illustrate the mysterious origin of some fires. A girl was sweeping a room with a carpet sweeper, when she noticed smoke coming from it. On examination she discovered that a match had been lighted by the revolution of the brush inside the sweeper.

The Earl of Selkirk, whose title has become extinct by his death lately at St. Mary's Isle, Scotland, was son of the founder of the Selkirk settlement in Canada. Paul Jones once dropped down on St. Mary's Isle and carried off the family plate while the Earl was away. It was recovered, and the family have it to-day.

A London paper points out that the strength of the British army lies largely in voluntary enlistment, which gives fighting men for fighting and leaves the rest for peaceful pursuits. In England it has always been found that a rumor of war brings any number of recruits needed, whereas the United States are full of men who have left their country to avoid the army, many of whom are suited for nothing but the army.

The Kansas Supreme Court has been called upon to decide a point prabably never before raised. It seems that when the jury went out one of the number proposed to open their deliberations with prayer, and thereupon pro-ceeded to pray "long and loud." The ver-dict was against the defendant, whereupon his lawyer moved to set it aside on the ground of "undue influence exercised by one of the jurymen by means of public prayer in the jury-room."

A French engineer has conceived an idea for enabling vessels upon the high seas to communicate with the shore by means of the existing submarine cables. He proposes that that these cables shall be supplied at convenient intervals with short branches, the free ends of which shall be buoyed in such manner that passing vessels, provided with telegraph home.

A Washington correspondent who has investigated the subject says we may look for cholera, if at all, through Spanish channels, and our outpost of observation should be Havana. While there seems no occasion for alarm at this time there is every reason for extreme vigilance. The Secretary of State has instructed Consuls to notify the department by cable of any outbreak, and the information will be given at once to the Associated Press .- Chicago Herald.

THE SPREAD OF SCARLATINA.

The great difficulty of stamping out scarlatina when it has once gained entrance into an elementary school is well illustrated by Dr. Spottiswoode Cameron in a Scarlatina broke out among the scholars at a particular school in that as practicable, the clothing of every member of the family, the sick-room, and the bedding disinfected, and yet new cases kept from time the lungs, inasmuch as persons have died and on examination a large portion of the lungs was found to have decayed away, and on examination to have decayed away, and lungs was found to have decayed away are lungs was found to have decayed away and lungs was found to have decayed away and lungs was found to have decayed away are lungs was found to have decayed away

reason to think that in this case the child had carried the disease to any others. At length Dr. Cameron learned, from the mother of two quite recent cases, that two elder children of hers had been ill of this disease several weeks before, that no medical man attended them, and that they went back to this very school as soon as they were well enough—that is to say, of course, while they were shedding their poisoned skin—and this without any at-tempt at the disinfction of their clothing. The people were exceedingly dirty, and to the want of proper isolation and disinfection of these two boys is attributed the spread of the disease to no fewer than fifteen persons. There is also a strong suspicion that two other children, attending another school, took the disease from playing with these children, who lived near. There seems no room for doubt that the poison of scarlet fever may lie for a long time dormant in the clothes, and, perhaps, also on the persons of those who have been in contact with or in the near neighborhood of those suffering from the disease, as well as in the clothes and on the persons of those who have themselves had the ailmest. A case similar to this occurred in the same borough a few years ago, where a child,—after attending the Aldmondoury Board School,—was taken with scarlet fever, although every case was isolated as it occurred. At length it was found that a girl, whose brother's skin was peeling from a slight attack of scarlet fever in the common room of the house, was actually going to and from school. When her attendance at school was dispensed with no further case of scarlating occurred. -British Medical Journal.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

Navigation on the river has been resumed, and the steamers are coming into port almost in a line and before the wharves could be cleared of ice for their reception. The early importations of merchandize have been mostly sold to arrive on through bills, and prices have undergone no material change, but are generally steady. There has been a fair movement of goods to all points, and there are good business prospects for the remainder of the month.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. - The demand for flour this week has been active and prices at the close are easier. During the latter part of cat at at \$4.60. Spring extra at \$4.60. Spring extras are quoted at \$4.30. Wheat has not been as active as during the previous week, and prices have been a little irregular. Barley is dull and nominal. No. I is quoted at 68., No. 2 at 65c, No. 3 extra at 62a and 15c. Sheepskins are firm, range from \$1.10 to \$1.35. Lambskins bring 20c. Tallow unchanged at 3½c for rough and 6½c to 65c, No. 3 extra at 62a and 6½c for rendered. at 68; No. 2 at 65c, No. 3 extra at 62c, and Phovisions, ere—Business is quiet and No. 3 at 58c. Outs are easier, with sales of prices heavy. Bacon sells in ton lots at 84c. car lots at 423c to 43c. Peas me rather for long clear, and car lots are quoted at 75 casier; No. 2 offered at 71c, with 70c bid, 1. Sc. Hams firm, with sales of smoked in a Rye nominal at 70c to 72c. Commend as small way at 12c; sweet pickled are quoted quoted at \$3.25 a barrel, and Oatmod at \$1.40 to \$4,45 in car lots and \$4.80 to \$5 in small lots. Bran cosier, with sales at \$12 and \$12.50 on track.

BOOTS AND SHOES -The leading factories are fully employed. Manufacturers are busy with their fall samples, also on sorting orders which are reported to be below those of last year. Just now things look brighter. A eading house which, was previously working for the militia department, has received the order for foot wear for the Prince of Wales

Regiment. DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.-A fair supply of new butter is coming in and Townships has sold at 17c to 19c, Brockville and Morrisburg at 16c to 18c, and Western at 14c to 15. There is some demand for good old butter. Poor grades of old stock seem to be unsaleable. Cheese-A few lots of new are arriving and quotations range from 90 to 91c. Eggs-Receipts during the past week were not so large as previously, but the market is unchanged. Sales at 12c to 12c. Provisious-A brisk trade was done in pork and cut meats, prices being reasonable. Business Cleary, beloved wife of John Roe, aged 60 was confined chiefly to jobbing lots, but a few good-sized orders in pork were also placed.

DRY GOODS - Some houses report trade as not equal to last week, but on the whole, business is fair. Merchants state that the light sales during the inclement weather of the past will be compensated for by a better trade during the remainder of the month. The millinery establishments have been booking large orders. Some travellers returned, but departed immediately with freshly assorted samples.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—A fair business was transacted in flour on export and local account. Reported sales have been 200 bris. to 500 brls. per day principally for consumption. The market closes quiet and firm with a noticeable improvement in the demand. Grain arrivals of wheat at Kingston by water have been fair. Here a carge of No. 2 red sold at \$1.03 and 5,000 No. 2 white in store at \$1, on different dates. Oats changed hands in car lots at 41c, and 5,000 bushels at an outside point fetch 37c.

FURS.—Since the opening of navigation of-ferings of skins have been larger, principally muskrat and mink. The following are the city quotations for prime skins: Beaver per lb., fall \$2, winter \$2.50, spring \$3; hear, perskin, \$7 to \$10; bear cub, per skin, \$5 to \$7.50; fisher per skin, \$2 to \$5; fox, red, per skin, \$0e; fox, cross, per skin, \$2 to \$3.50; lynx, per skin, \$1.75 to \$2.50; marten, per skin. 60c to 80c; mink, per skin, large dark, 50c small 25c; muskrat, per skin, fall 5c, winter, Sc, spring, 12c; otter, per skin, \$6 to \$9; raccoon, 25c, 40c and 70c; skunk per skin, 15c, 25c and 50c. Skins not prime 25 to 30 per cent. less.

GREEN FRUIT, MAPLE PRODUCTS, &C .-Supplies are more varied and business is brisk. There was a fair supply of strawberries from Charleston, S. C., and sales were proceeding at 35c per quart. Bermuda tomatoes were selling at \$1.25 per box. Valencia oranges were unchanged and steady at \$7.50 to \$8 per case. Lemons in boxes \$3.50 to \$4. Bananas were plentiful; red at \$2 to \$2.50 per bunch, yellow \$3 to \$6. Pincapples were quoted at \$2.75 to \$5 per dozen for Havanas and \$6 for extra Porto Ricos, Canadian apples \$3 to \$4 per bri. Dates, 51c to 6c; skins 4c. Cocoa nuta \$5 per 100. Maple syrup easier at 60c to 70c per tin and sugar at 7e to 9c per lb.

GROCERIES-Generally speaking, business was only moderate. The opening of the canals was a considerable aid to the movement of goods awaiting shipment. Tea and coffee were active, but sales were chiefly speculative on rumors of increased duties. On this market teas under 20c keep scarce. Sugar on this market is firm, and fully 1 to 1 higher. Refiners are asking 6 to for granulated, and a bid of the was refused in one instance. Beet sugar has advanced about 5s per cwt. from the lowest point, go ing from 9s 9d to 15s. Yellows have risen about to here within a few days. Molasses have advanced to about 30c in lots. Rice is firm at former prices. Spices -Singapore advices state that black pepper has come to market slowly, and the small business put through was at steadily advancing figures. Bake in a slow oven.

to time appearing. The school was visited The last transaction was \$18.50, but the price twice, by different persons, and although rose to \$19.50. White pepper in fair supply of cloves in that city about 30 bags, for which \$161 is offered. Pearl sago is firmer, owing

to scarcity of pearl taploca.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Pig iron and heavy metals generally are in the same position as last week. There were fewer sales of pig iron here, buyers having bought largely and anticipated their wants last month Mail advices scate that most metals are firmly held, and manufacturers seem able resist the pressure for lower rates; Tin is firm, and sales reported for future delivery are at steady prices. Nails have been going out pretty freely. British metal cables are:—Warrants, 42s; Middlesborough No. 3 foundry, 33s; London ingot tin, £85 5s; best selected copper, £48 10s, and Chili bars, £44 15s.

LEATHER. -The trade of the past week has been fairly safiefactory, there being a moderate demand for most kinds.

LOCAL CATTLE MARKET. There was quite a number of butchers present at the Viger marke: this morning, but very few large sales were made. The choice cattle were offered at rather high prices, and the second class did not appear to be in demand. Calves had good enquiry and some brought high prices. Spring lambs were not very numerous, but sufficient to cover the demand. The receipts were about 350 head of cattle, 80 sheep and lambs, 60 spring lambs and 150 calves. Prices ranging for cattle on the hoof from \$\frac{1}{2}\$c to \$\frac{4}{2}\$c for medium and 5\$\frac{1}{2}\$c for choice; sheep and lambs on scale \$4\$\frac{1}{2}\$b to 5c per lb.: spring lambs, \$3\$ to \$5\$, and calves \$1.50 to \$5.50 for common and \$6\$ to \$7\$c for choice, each.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The condition of the wholesale trade remains unchanged. In some lines a fair move is renorted. Orders are chiefly for small lots, and prices are unchanged.

BUTTER. -The trade remains in a demoralized condition, and prices are easier. There is a moderate jobbing demand, with sales of nice fresh rolls at 101c to 13c. Choice tub is quoted at 14c. Eggs are rather firmer with a good demand, case loss sold at 14c during the past few days. Cheese is steady at 111c to 12c for small lots of old and 11c to 111c for new.

GROCERIES -There has been a moderate movement this week. Teas remain very firm, sugars are rather stronger; granulated are quoted at 64c, and Canadian refined 44c to 51c. Fruits quiet and prices steady.

Hides, Skins, Erc.-Trade is fair and prices unchanged. Dealers are still paying 92 for No. 1 green steers, Sie for No. 1 cows, and 7 ic for No. 2. Calishins are in moderate

or long clear, and car lots are quoted at 73 at 101c. Lard quiet and steady. Mess pork is quoted at \$15. Hops dull. Beans dull at 75: to St a bushel in lots, and \$1.10 for small quantities of hand picked.

SERBS.—Business is quiet and confined to small lots from store. Red clover sells at \$11 a certal. Alsike unchanged at \$10.50 to \$12 50. Timothy steady at \$4.40 to \$4 50 per cental.

Wood.-About the only business is in

small lots of coarse wools at 16 to 19c. Selections are worth 18 to 19c, and ordinary 15 to 16c. Supers are steady at 21 to 22c, and extras at 25 to 26c.

MARRIED.

NEVILLE—McWILLIAMS.—At St. Gabriel's Church, by the Revd. Father Salmon, P.P., on Monday, the 11th inst., Mr. Frank Neville to Miss Rose Ann McWilliams, all of this city. [Omagh (Tyrone, Ireland) papers places covered.] please copy.]

DIED.

ROE-On the 10th inst., at Quebec, Anne years.

DUGAS-At Quebec, on the 9th inst, after a long and painful illness, J. V. Dugas, at the age of 42 years.

CASTONGUAY.—In this city, on the 9th inst., Mary T-resa, beloved wife of Ernest Castonguay and daughter of Matthew Walsh. LARKIN-At St. Columba, Sillery, 12th inst, Bridget Larkin, aged 27 years, youngest daugt ter of Daniel Larkin.

MURTAGH-On the 11th inst., at Quebec, aged 63 years, Honora Murtagh, widow of the late John Hynds.

BLUMHART-On Monday morning, at the age of 78 years, Mr. Benjamin Blumhart, an old school teacher. He was the father of Mr. W. E. Blumhart, Editor-Proprietor of Ja Preese, and of Mr. E. Eug. Blumhart, of the firm of Blumhart & Riveria.

LOVETT-At St. Henri, on May the 13th, Michael Lovett, at the age of 49 years.

RYAN-In this city, on the morning of the 12th inst., William Ryan, aged 77 years, a native of Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland. LING.-In this city, on the 11th inst., Ann Ling, aged 60 years, a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland. BURNS-In this city, on the 12th instant,

Walter Joseph, aged 8 months, son of John Burns. CRAVEN-In this city, on the 12th instant,

Bridget McLaughlin, aged 44 years, beloved wife of Thos. Craven; a native of Crossmalina, County Mayo, Ireland. AYLMER—In this city, on the 12th inst., Patrick, aged 23 years and 7 months, only son of Thomas Aylmer, and grandson of Lawrence

O'CONNOR-In this city, on the 14th inst... ohn O'Conner, bricklayer, aged 47 years and 3 months.

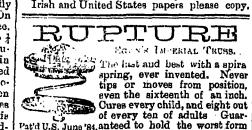
ROZON.—In this city, on the 11th inst., William Peter, aged 21 months, youngest and only son of Mary Ann and William Rozon, of P. O. Department.

SMITH-In this city, Bridget Starrs, widow f John Smith, and a native of Tattyreagh County Tyrone, Ireland. CUNNINGHAM.—In this city, on the 14th inst., Katherine Mosgrove, widow of the late John Cunningham and mother of Edward Cunningham, grocer, in the 87th year of her

QUINN-At Longue Pointe, May 16th, James Edward, eldest son of James E. Quinn,

aged one year and eleven months. McGRATH—In this city on the 16th inst., Margaret McGrath, aged 43 years, a native of Waterford, Ireland.
May her soul rest in peace.

Irish and United States papers please copy.



even the sixteenth of an inch. Cures every child, and eight out of every ten of adults Guar-Vat'd U.S. June '84 of hernia, during the hardest work or money refunded. Don't waste money on uscless appliances, but send stamp for illustrated circular, contains price list, your neighbor's testimony, and questions to be answered. Call or address, "THE EGAN IMPERIAL THUSS (OMPANY"

Office, 23 Adelaide street East, Toronto, Ont

Carsley's Advertisement.

FOR FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY

S. CARSLEY'S.

FOR GOOD WORK AND LOW PRICE -07 OD-

-GO TO-

S. CARSLEY'S,

The largest stock of Straw Goods in the city to select Black Straw Hats and Bonnets.

White Straw Hats and Bonnets. Colored Straw Hats and Bonnets.

Biack Chip Hats and Bonnets. Colored Chip Hats and Bonnets.

White Chip Hats and Bonnets. Fancy Braid Hats and Bonnets, every shade and cole

S. CARSLEY'S. Stock of Crape Bonnets complete, in every quality and

CRAPE VEILS! CRAPE VEILS

NEW MANTLES!

- S. Carsley's Ottoman Silk Mantles.
- S. Carsley's Broche Silk Mautles.
- S. Carsley's Striped Silk Mantles. S. Carsley's Sicilienne Silk Mantles.
- S. Carsley's Plain Silk Mantles,
- S. Carsley's Plain Satin Mantles.
- S. Carsley's Satin Sultane Mentles S. Carsley's Terry Velvet Mantles.
- S. Carsley's Broche Velvet Mantles.
- S. Carsley's Silk Chenille Mantles. 8. Carsley's Lace Mantles.

S. CARSLEY'S,

In Great Variety.

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

Notre Dame Street.

ALLAN LINE



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New foundtaind for the conveyance of the CANADISN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1885 – Winter Arrangements – 1885 This Company's Lines are composed of the follows Double-Engined, Clyde-built 110N STEAMSHIPS. The pull in water-tight compartments, are misurpass for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with the modern improvements that I ractical experience c suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

+ C35"44.	1 onnaye.		Community 18.
ımidian	6,160		. Building.
risian		Captain	 W. Richardson.
dynesian		- 64	R. Brown.
rmatian	3,600		John Graham.
reassian		44	R. H. Hughes,
ruylan		tt	Joseph Ritchie.
va Scotlan	3,300	٠.	Hugh Wylie.
rthagenian		44	A. Macnicol.
ernian		"	R. P. Moore.
rwegian	3.531		J. G. Stephen.
bernian	3.440	44	J. Barclay.
istican		"	J. Ambury.
storian	, 2,700	11	D. J. James.
usrian	3,000	-4	Alex. McDougal
andinavlan	3.000	i t	John Park.
onos Ayrean	3,800	(f	James Scott.
rean	4.000	"	C. J. Menzies.
ecian	3.600	44	G. Le Gallals.
mitoban	3.150	61	R. Carruthers.
nadian	2.600	44	John Kerr
œnician	2.800	44	John Brown.
aldenslan	2.600	14	W. Dalzjell.
cerne	2,200	**	W. S. Main.
wfoundland	1.500	"	C. Mylins.
adiu	1.350	44	F. McGrath.
rdinjan	4.650	Lieut.	W.H.Smith, R.S.
spinn	3,200	7.	R. Barrett.
noverlan	4.000	41	B. Thompson,
	,000		

The Shortest Sea Route between America and Europebeing only Fire Days batteren Land and Land.
The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and
Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every
THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling
at Lough Poyle to receive on board and land Mails and
Inasengers to and from Iroland and Soctiand, are is
tended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC:

Circassian. Saturday, May 23
Parisian. Saturday, May 23
Perivian. Saturday, June 6
Sardinian. Saturday, June 18

Peruvian. Saturday, June 18
Sardinian. Saturday, June 18
Rates of passage from Quebec:—Cabin, \$60, \$70 and \$80 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$50;
Steerage at lower rates.
The Steamers of the Glasgow and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:
Norwegian. About May 23
Grecian. About May 30
Buenos Ayrean. About May 30
Buenos Ayrean. About June 6
The Steamers of the London, Plymouth and Montreal Line are intended to sail from Montreal for London as follows:—

follows :-

Canadian.

Canadian.

Canadian.

About June 6

The Steamers of the Laverpool, Queenstown, St. Johns, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be desputched as follows:—

FR()M HALIFAX:

Caspian.

Monday, May 25

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. Johns:—
Cablin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15; Steerage, \$6.

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderr, Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service are lutended to be despatched as follows, from Boston for Glasgow direct:— FROM BOSTON:

Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, and as all points in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal, Conpections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Conpections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk

stations in Canada in the Office State Stations in Canad Trusk and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trusk Rallways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trusk Rallways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Rallways (Morchants' Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Rallway Company via Portland.

Through Rates and Through Blits of Lading for Eastbound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Rallways.

For Freight, Instage or other information apply to John M. Currle, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Ang. Schmitz & Co., of Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordenux; Fischer & Belmer, Schusseikorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Molcolm, Belfast; James Stott & Co., Queonstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Jalian Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rad Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Balle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronte; Love & Alden, 407 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington street, Boston, or to G. V. Robinson, 1180-2 St. James street, opposito St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. Allan, 70 India Street, Portland.

H. & A. ALLAN,

March 10, 1885.