CLIMBING UP THE ROCKS

Persecution Stirs the Blood for Magnificent Battle.

A despatch from Washington says:—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text: "There was a sharp rock on the one side, and there was a sharp rock on the other side." —1 Sam. xiv. 4.

My friends, you have been or are now, some of you, in this crisis of the text. If a man meet one trouble, he can go through it. He gathers all his energies, concentrates them upon one point, and in the strength of God, or by his own natural determination, goes through it. But the man who has trouble to the right of him and trouble to the left of him, is to be pitied. Did either trouble come alone, he might endure it, but two troubles, two disasters, two overshadowing misfortunes are Bozez and Seneh. God pity him! "There is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

In this crisis of the text is that man whose fortune and health fail at the same time. Nineteenths of all our merchants capsize in business before they come to forty-five years of age. There is some collision in commercial circles and they stop payment. It seems as if every man must put his name on the back of a note before he learns what a fool a man is who risks all his own property on the prospect that some man will tell the truth. It seems as if a man must have a large amount of unsaleable goods on his own shelf before he learns how much easier it is to buy than to sell. It seems as if every man must be completely burned out, before he learns the importance of always keeping fully insured. It seems as if every man must be wrecked in a financial tempest before he learns to keep things snug in case of a sudden cyclone. When the calamity does come, it is awful. The man goes home in despair and he tells his family: "We'll have to go to the poor house." His take a dolorous view of everything. It seems as if he never could rise. But a little time passes and he says: "Why, I am not so badly off after all; I have my family left." Before the Lord turned Adam out of Paradise, he gave him Eve; so that when he lost Paradise he could stand it! Permit one who has never read but three or four novels in all his life and, who has not a great deal of romance in his composition, to say that if, when a man's fortunes fail, he has a good wife, a good, Christian wife, he ought not to be despondent. "Oh," you say, "that only increases the embarrassment, since you have her also to take care of." You are an impostor! for a woman as often supports a man, as the man supports the woman. The man may bring all the dollars, but the woman generally brings the courage and the faith in God. Well, this man of whom I am speaking, looks around and he finds his family is left, and he rallies, and the light comes to his eyes, and the smile to his face, and the courage to his heart. In two years he is all over it. He makes his financial calamity the first chapter in a

NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY.

He met that one trouble—conquered it. He sat down for a little while under the grim shadow of the rock Bozez, yet he soon rose and began like Jonathan to climb.

I suppose that these overhanging rocks only made Jonathan scrabble the harder and the faster to get up and out into the sunlight; and this combined shadow of invalidism and financial embarrassment has often lifted a man up the quicker into the sunlight of God's favor, and the noonday of his glorious promise. It is a difficult thing for a man to feel his dependence upon God when he has ten thousand dollars in the bank and fifty thousand dollars in government securities, and a block of stores and three ships. "Well," the man says to himself, "it is silly for me to pray, 'Give me this day my daily bread,' when my pantry is full, and the canals from the west are crowded with bread-stuffs destined for my storehouses." Oh, my friends, if the combined misfortunes and disasters of life have made you climb up into the arms of a sympathetic and compassionate God, through all eternity you will bless him that in this world "There was a sharp rock on one side and a sharp rock on the other side."

Again: that man is in the crisis of the text who has home troubles and outside persecution at the same time. The world treats a man well just as long as it pays best to treat him well. As long as it can manufacture success out of his bone and brain and muscle, it favours him. The world fattens the horse it wants to drive. But let a man see it is his duty to cross the track of the world, then every bush is full of horns and tusks thrust at him. They will belittle him; they will caricature him; they will call his generosity self aggrandizement; and his piety sanctimoniousness. The very worst persecution will sometimes come upon him from those who profess to be Christians on the principle that religious wars are the most bitter wars. Now the world sometimes takes after him, the newspapers take after him, the public opinion takes after him, and he is lied about until all the dictionary of Billingsgate is exhausted on him. A certain amount of persecution is a

TONIC AND AN INSPIRATION;

but too much of it, and too long continued becomes the rock Bozez, throwing a dark shadow over a man's life. What is he to do then? Go home, you say. Good advice that. That is just the place for a man to go when the world abuses him. Go home. Blessed be God for our quiet and sympathetic homes. But there is many a man who has the reputation of having a home when he has none. Through unthinkingness or precipitation there are many matches made that ought never to have been made. An officiating priest cannot alone unite a couple. The Lord Almighty must proclaim banns. There is many a home in which there is no sympathy and no helpfulness and no good cheer. The clangor of the battle may not have been heard outside, but God knows notwithstanding all the playing of the "wedding march," and all the odor of the orange blossoms, and the benediction of the officiating pastor, there has been no marriage. Sometimes men have awakened to find on one side of them the rock of persecution, and on the other side the rock of domestic infelicity. What shall such an one do? Do as Jonathan did. Climb! Get up into the heights of God's consolation from which you may look down in triumph upon outside persecution and home trouble. While good and great John Wesley was being silenced of the magistrates and having his name written on the board fences of London in doggerel, at that very time his wife was making him as miserable as she could, acting as though she were possessed with the devil, as I suppose she was; never doing him a kindness until the day she ran away, so that he wrote in his diary these words; "I did not forsake her; I have not dismissed her; I will not recall her."

Again: that woman stands in the crisis of the text, who has bereavement and a struggle for a livelihood at the same time. Without calling names, I speak from observation. Oh! it is a hard thing for a woman to make an honest living even when her heart is not troubled and she has a fair cheek and the magnetism of an exquisite presence. But now the husband or the father is dead. The expenses of the obsequies absorbed all that was left in the savings bank, and wan and wasted with

WEEPING AND WATCHING,

she goes forth—a graveyard in one, a coffin behind her—to contend for her existence and the existence of her children. When I see such a battle as that open, I shut my eyes at the ghastliness of the spectacle. Men sit with embroidered slippers and write heartless essays about woman's wages, but that question is made up of tears and blood, and there is more blood than tears. Oh, give woman free access to all the realms where she can get a livelihood, from the telegraph office to the pulpit. Let man's wages be cut down before hers are cut down. Men have iron in their souls and can stand it. Make the way free to her of the broken heart. O ye sewing women on starving wages—O ye widows turned out from the once bountiful home—O ye female teachers, kept on niggardly stipend—O ye women of weak nerves and aching side, and short breath, and broken heart, you need something more than human sympathy, you need the sympathy of God. Climb up into his arms. He knows it all and he loves you more than father or mother or husband, ever could or ever did, and instead of sitting down wringing your hands in despair, you had better begin to climb. There are heights of consolation for you, though now "There is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

Again: that man is in the crisis of the text who has a wasted life on the one side and an unillumined eternity on the other. Though a man may all his life have cultivated deliberation and self-poise, if he gets in that position, all his self-possession is gone. There are all the wrong thoughts of his existence, all the wrong deeds, all the wrong words—strata above strata, granatic, ponderous, overshadowing. The rock I call Bozez. On the other side are all the retributions of the future, the thrones of judgment, the eternal ages angry with his long defiance; piled up, concentrated, accumulated wrath. That rock I will call Seneh. Climb up by the way of the cross. Have your wasted life forgiven. Have your eternal life secured. This morning just take one look to the past and see what it has been, and take one look to the future, and see what it threatens to be. You can afford to lose your health, you can afford to lose your property, you can afford to lose your reputation; but you can not afford to lose your soul. That bright, gleaming, glorious, precious, eternal possession you must carry aloft in the day when the earth rocks down and the heavens burst. O God, help that man to save his soul. Like Jonathan, than, climb with all your might, instead of sitting down to wring your hands in the shadow and in the darkness, a sharp rock on this side, and a sharp rock on the other side.

CURFEW AT BOTH ENDS OF THE DAY.

In the picturesque village of Allesley, Warwickshire, England, an ancient custom, which is found to linger here and there, is still observed. The church bell is rung at five o'clock every morning in the summer and at six o'clock in the winter, in order to arouse sleeping villagers and enable them to start work in good time. The curfew bell is also tolled at eight o'clock each evening.

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS.

As in the Times of Bobby Burns—Many Things Happen to Interest the Minds of Auld Scotia's Sons.

The drawings for the week ending 30th March, 1901, of Glasgow tramways were £7,999 3s. 11d.

Mr. Dunnet has let the Kirkwall Hotel to Mr. Donald Sutherland, from the Caledonian Hotel, Inverness.

The death has taken place in London of Mr. John Paton, who in 1895 stood as Liberal candidate for the St. Andrews Burghs.

Rev. Andrew Brown, Ceres, Fife, has been elected minister of Aberdeen West parish church, in succession to Rev. R. H. Fisher.

Plans for the erection of the new Greyfriars church., at a cost of about £10,000, have been approved by Aberdeen Town Council.

Detachments of recruits, numbering 25, left Aberdeen for Southampton recently, en route for South Africa to join Baden-Powell's police force.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Scotland the portrait of the Earl of Stair, the governor of the bank, was formally unveiled.

The Eadie prize in Greek at the Aberdeen Free Church College has been gained by Mr. Donald James Ross, a son of Mr. D. M. Ross, confectioner.

John Kerr, who resides at 57 Richard street, Glasgow, and who fell into the harbor, died in the Western Infirmary recently, from the effects of his immersion.

The body of a man was observed floating at the west end of the Town Loch, Dunfermline, and on its being recovered it was identified as that of John Sharp, water officer.

The estate of Hallrule, which belonged to the trustees of Sir William Elliott, of Stobo, has been purchased by Sir John Usher, of Wells, at £40,000. The rental of the estate is £1,650; acreage, 2,800.

Lady Geddes has offered, on behalf of herself and the family of the late Sir William D. Geddes, to place a stained glass window in Aberdeen University Chapel, King's College, as a memorial of the late principal.

Lord Provost Steel, Edinburgh, is in receipt of a letter promising, on behalf of Lord Rosebery, a subscription of £100 to the further fund his Lordship is raising for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association.

The funeral of Mr. William Maitland Macrobert, ex-Provost of Stranraer, took place recently. The deceased, who was major of the 1st Ayr and Galloway Artillery, was buried with full military and Masonic honors.

A lamplighter named John Kirkwood, residing at 416 Garscube road, Glasgow, committed suicide in his house by hanging himself from the kitchen pole by means of a piece of cord.

The tenantry on the Aldourie estate, near Inverness, have resolved to accord a loyal Highland welcome to their proprietor, Mr. Fraser-Tytler, who was one of the officers with Lord Lovat's Corps of Scouts.

Mr. Quarrier, of the Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge of Weir, has received intimation that the late Misses Thomson, Crofthill, Cairnside, have bequeathed to these homes the residue of their estates, amounting to a sum of about £1,300.

On the occasion of her approaching marriage, Miss Isabell Jane MacKenzie, Stornoway, has been presented by her fellow-members of the United Free English Church choir, with a handsome silver-mounted oak tea tray, and a beautiful gold bangle, and a sum of money.

Mr. John George Graham, son of Mr. Henry Graham, late of Rosemount Viaduct, Aberdeen, now of London, has received official intimation of his success at the last open competitive examination for the situation of Assistant of Customs in the Customs Department.

The details of the Black Watch, numbering over 280 rank and file who will form part of the new garrison for Edinburgh Castle, arrived at the Waverley station from Montrose, recently. Major Everett of the 3rd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, was in command.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IX, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 2.

Text of the Lesson, Heb. ix, 11-14, 24-28—Memory Verses, 24-26—Golden Text, Heb. vii, 25—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

11. "But Christ being come an high priest of good things to come by a greater and more perfect tabernacle not made with hands." The Holy Spirit in this epistle dwells upon the excellency of the Son of God, the brightness of the Father's glory and the express image of His person, better and higher than angels, than Moses, than Melchisedec, than Aaron, than Joshua, than the tabernacle with all its ritual, than all the sacrifices, for on He Himself is the true tabernacle and the true sacrifice, of which all others were only typical. A high priest on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens, a minister of the true tabernacle which the Lord pitched and not man (chapter viii, 1, 2). The good things to come, of which He is a high priest, are also mentioned in chapters x, 1; xi, 20, and shall be fully seen and enjoyed in the ages to come when He will show he exceeding riches of His grace in His kindness toward us through Christ Jesus (Eph. ii, 7).

12. "By His own blood He entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us." Everything about the tabernacle, which Moses was repeatedly instructed to make according to the pattern showed to him is the bloom (chapter viii, 5; Ex. xxv, 40, et al.), spoke of Christ and His sufferings and glory, or, as it is written in Pa. xxix, 9, margin, "In His temple every whit of it uttereth His glory." The blood taken within the vail once a year for the high priest himself as well as for the people (verse 7 and Lev. xvi) pointed to His own precious blood which He has shed once for all and which takes away not the sins of a year, but all sins forever, for the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin (I John i, 7; Rev. i, 5; John xiii, 10). He has not obtained for us redemption for a week or a month or a year, but eternal redemption. He gives to His sheep eternal life, and they shall never perish; neither can any pluck them out of His hand (John x, 27-29). He Himself is our redemption, and apart from Him there is none (Eph. i, 7; I Cor. i, 30; Acts iv, 12).

13, 14. "How much more shall the blood of Christ surge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?" There was a ceremonial cleansing by the blood of the sacrifices, but nothing ever took away sin but the blood of Christ, to which all the sacrifices pointed. The ashes of a heifer take us back to Num. xix and the wondrous and most significant ordinance of "the red heifer," which should have a most prayerful study. But the only real cleansing, either from sin or from defilement, by the way, in this wilderness journey, is by the blood of Him who by the Eternal Spirit offered Himself a sacrifice to God for our sins—a lamb without blemish and without spot (I Pet. i, 19). Do let us give earnest heed to what is here taught that we are not redeemed to be taken at once to heaven, but to abide here to serve the living God, or, as it is written in I Thess. i, 9, 10, "to serve the living and true God and to wait for His Son from heaven." With the wicked works of the ungodly the believer is supposed to have forever done, but all works of the believer, however good in themselves, if not wrought by the Holy Spirit are only dead works, they profit nothing (I Cor. iii, 15).

24. "Christ is entered into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us." That we, having obtained life in Him, shall continue to live is because he ever liveth to make intercession for us (chapter vii, 25). As He said, "Because I live, ye shall live also" (John xiv, 19), or as it is written in Rom. v, 10, "Being reconciled to God by the death of His Son, we shall be saved by His life." We have in heaven a Great High Priest who is touched with the feeling of our infirmities, having been in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin, and to Him we may come boldly and find in Him always the mercy and grace that we need (chapter iv, 14-16). Let us lay up in our hearts and hold fast these precious words, "In the presence of God for me;" and also the words in Rom. viii, 34, "At the right hand of God for me."

25, 26. "Now once in the end of the world hath He appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself." We have in these closing verses of this chapter what some have called His three appearings—in humiliation to put away sin, now in the presence of God for us and, as we shall find in the last verse, His appearing to bring the fullness of His salvation, His kingdom—two appearings on earth and one in heaven. It was at the end of the age preceding this and at the beginning of this age that He came to give Himself a sacrifice for sin. At the end of this age He will come the second time, and during all this age He is in the presence of God for us. We cannot dwell too much upon the great truth of the sacrifice of Himself. "His own self bore our sins in His own body on the tree." "He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities." "The Lord laid upon Him the iniquity of us all." "Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us." "He gave Himself for our sins." "The Son of God loved me and gave Himself for me" (I Pet. ii, 24; Isa. liii, 5, 6; Gal. iii, 13; i, 4; ii, 20).

For best English ale 41-2 bushels of malt are used in brewing a barrel. Lager beer needs only 1 1-2 bushels.

One-fourth of the whole population of Queensland live within five miles of the centre of the capital, Brisbane.

The United Kingdom produces only 40,000 tons of cheese out of the 120,000 eaten every year by people in that country.

FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE.

INTERESTING NEWS BY MAIL FROM OLD IRELAND.

Here and There in the Land of the Shamrock—Of Interest to Canadian Irishmen.

The experiment of tobacco-growing in Ireland is now meeting with success.

John Corcoran, a young farmer, has been murdered at Ballinacur, about twenty miles from Athlone.

The spring cattle show of the Royal Dublin Society at Ballsbridge numbered 890, as compared with 776 in 1900.

The numerous restrictions recently placed upon the manufacture of matches in Ireland have led to the closing of two factories in Belfast. About 400 operatives have been thrown out of employment.

A public meeting was held in Belfast to start a fund for the better equipment of Queen's College. Some handsome gifts were announced, including £5,000 by Sir James Musgrave Bart., for the foundation of a chair of pathology.

General Pole-Carew and Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew were at Ormonde Castle recently on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde. The members of the Ormonde family are particularly popular in Kilkenny, and Lady Beatrice and her gallant husband got a very enthusiastic reception on their return from their honeymoon.

The Duchess of Connaught, although German by birth, is said to be an enthusiastic lover of everything British. She has delighted the Irish tenantry by engaging three women instructors in the Dublin schools to teach her daughters music, painting and literature. Her house in Dublin is said to be charming since she and the Duke refurnished it.

At the village of Glassco, near Athlone, Dr. Edward French, who was a member of a well known West of Ireland family, entered the room of his wife, and, it is alleged, stabbed her in the breast, Mrs. French expiring 20 minutes afterwards. Dr. French, it is further alleged, attacked the police who went to arrest him but was overpowered.

The Lord-Lieutenant has made two very generous gifts lately. One of £500 to the poor of Dublin, £250 being given to the Protestant Archbishop of the city, and the same amount to the Roman Catholic Archbishop, to be distributed as they may think best. Lord Cadogan has also promised £250 to the Cork Industrial Exhibition, which it is proposed to hold during the year 1902.

In live stock, Ireland is doing a big thing, and for the three months ending March, 31, 397,938 animals left Irish ports for Great Britain; 128,389 being cattle, 67,898 sheep, 197,469 pigs, and 4,099 horses. Liquor exports hold their own well, nearly 101,000 hogsheads of porter being shipped from Dublin alone in the three months. Of this the great Guinness firm sent over 83,000 hogsheads. Irish whiskey also is a large export, 22,600 tons of foreign flour was imported into Dublin during the three months.

The port of Dublin seems to be on the look-up as far as customs duties are concerned, as for the three months ending March 31, 1901, the amount collected was nearly £276,000, as compared with £204,000 for the corresponding quarter of 1900, and £190,000 in 1899. This showing, however, for the present year is possibly owing to the large clearances which have been made in anticipation of the coming budget. To watch the quays of Dublin one would say what a busy port it was, till they began to consider that the rush of the hustle was caused by the imports and very little by the exports.

A young officer writes home a very graphic description of the night attack by Botha on Gen. Smith Dorrien's brigade at Lake Chrissie, in north-east Transvaal. The attack took place about 2 a.m., in a thick fog, and so unexpected was it that something very much akin to a panic took place. Several of the most "panic stricken" were afterwards tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot, but this was afterwards commuted to two years imprisonment with hard labour. The situation was saved, however, and by an Irish regiment, too, it is said. "When all was confusion, says the writer referred to above, "we suddenly heard a real good Irish cheer, which buckled us up better than two whiskies, and soon found that the 5th, Royal Irish Lancers had formed up and charged, followed by the Cameron Highlanders, and the Boers were quickly in full retreat."

40,330,000 tons of coal are carried across the ocean in a year, and 19,200,000 tons of grain.

Ned, at the club,—Where's Tom? He is generally here at this time. Fred—Tom will be away for some days. He bought a bicycle yesterday. Then he thought it would be 'such a pleasure to be able to ride.' Now he writes that it would be such a pleasure to be able to walk.

KING EDWARD IN DANGER.

Shamrock II. Dismasted While His Majesty Was on Board.

A despatch from Southampton says:—The most dramatic incident in the history of the America's cup occurred to-day, when a sudden squall on the Solent completely wrecked the new challenger and endangered the life of King Edward and several distinguished persons.

The yachts were to be sent over a triangular course similar to one of the America's cup series. The entrance into the race of the yawl Sybarite, about 99 feet over all, placed the captains of the two Shamrocks under the necessity of driving their boats at full speed in order to make any creditable showing, and promised King Edward an opportunity of witnessing the smartest race of the series. There was some delay in establishing a starting line. The wind freshened considerably and blew twelve to thirteen knots, with the prospect of magnificent racing. King Edward, desiring to take a more active part in the proceedings than was possible from the deck of the Erin, was taken on board the challenger accompanied by Sir Thomas Lipton.

While the yachts were manoeuvring for the start a squall came without the slightest warning, and the bowsprit of the challenger was carried away short. The extra strain thus thrown on the topmast proved too much for the spar. It whipped, broke and doubled off to leeward, carrying the whole weight of the jackyard and gear over the side in a terrible tangle. Almost as the topmast fell, the great steel mainmast, weighing over two tons, and carrying spars and gear weighing an additional three or four tons, swayed for a moment, and then by great good fortune plunged over the side and into the water, with the sound of breaking wire and tearing gear in the air. From the suddenness with which all the spars and canvas were ripped out of the challenger it looked as though everything had been blown out of her with one gust. The wind was fresh at the time of the accident, and was blowing occasionally in stronger gusts, but there was nothing in the weight of it to threaten disaster.

KING EDWARD'S DANGER.

The two ladies on board had a very narrow escape. The first words the King said were, "Is anyone hurt?" He displayed great presence of mind. His first action after the debris of the wreck had been cleared away was to send a telegram to Queen Alexandra saying that he was safe.

The members of the Royal party were seated on deck, close to the companionway. The King was showing keen pleasure, watching the flight which Captain Sycamore was making for the advantage at the start. The yacht was racing alongside at a formidable angle, and the sloping deck, with a mere fringe of rail, seemed rather a perilous place for the accommodation of the visitors.

As the sea swept the deck it was most astounding that no one was injured. For a moment or two the situation appeared to be very grave. Mast after mast, working forward went overboard. Within five seconds of the disaster the Shamrock I. bore around to render assistance, when she in turn was caught by the squall, and her gaff and topsail spars collapsed, leaving her helplessly crippled. The press tug, following the racers, ranged alongside the helpless yacht, and a torpedo boat which was in the vicinity and the Sybarite sent boats to the scene. In answer to a hail Captain Sycamore sent a reassuring message that all on board had escaped without injury. As quickly as possible the King and the Royal party were transferred to the Erin, and later the King, accompanied by Sir Thomas Lipton, landed at Southampton en route to London.

King Edward left Southampton at 10.15 p.m., and arrived in London at midnight. The King drove to Marlborough House, where he was cheered by a small crowd awaiting his arrival. Numerous telegrams were awaiting him from Queen Alexandra, the crowned heads of Europe and others congratulating him upon his escape.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, May. 28.—Wheat — The wheat market was quiet to-day, with little change in prices. No. 2 white and red sold to millers at 68c, on a 5-cent freight, and it is quoted at 67 1-2 to 68c, middle freight to Montreal. No. 1 goose, 67 1-2 to 68c, on low rate to New York; spring, 70 to 71c east. Manitoba wheat is firm, with No. 1 hard, 92 1-2c; Montreal freight, g.i.t.; No. 2 hard, 89c; and No. 3 hard, 80c.

Millfeed—Market unchanged. Bran, in car lots, $12 west, and shorts, $14 west.

Corn—Market is quiet, with Canadian yellow, 41 1-2c; and mixed, 41c west. On track here, 47 1-2c.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices steady at 50 to 51c middle freights.

Buckwheat—Market dull at 53c east, and 51c middle freights.

Peas—Market is firm, with sales west at 68c; and middle freights, at 69 1-2c.

Barley—Market rules quiet; No. 2 sold at 50c lake ports; and at 44 to 45c, middle freights; No. 3 extra, 42c, middle freights.

Oats—Market rules firm, with sales of No. 1 white at 33c west, and No. 2 at 31 1-2 to 32c west.

Flour—The demand is fair, and prices firm; 90 per cent patents, buyers bags, sold at $2.65, middle freights. Choice lots, 15 to 20c more. Manitoba patents, $4.25; and strong bakers, $3.95.

Oatmeal—Market unchanged; car lots, at $3.65, in bags; and at $3.75 in wood; small lots, 20c extra.

THE STREET MARKET.

The wet and unfavorable weather prevented farmers coming in to-day with grain and produce, and prices consequently are nominal in most cases. One load of white wheat sold at 73c, and one load of oats at 37 1-2c.

Following is the range of quotations:

Apples choice, per bbl.	400	500
Apples, choice per	400	500
Chickens, per pair	060	085
Oats	0 37 1-2	0 38 1-2
Rye	000	0 51 1-2
Wheat, white	$0 72 1-2	$0 73
Wheat, red.....	000	0 72 1-2
Wheat, goose	0 68 1-2	0 69
Wheat, spring	072	072 1-2
Peas.....	000	066
Barley	000	047
Rye	000	0 51 1-2
Oats	0 37 1-2	0 38 1-2
Hay, per ton.....	12 00	13 50
Straw, per ton	850	900
Dressed hogs	875	910
Butter, in lb. rolls ...	014	018
Chickens, per pair...	060	085
Do., spring	100	125
Eggs, per doz.....	012	012 1-2
Potatoes, per bag ...	032	040
Apples, choice per bbl.	400	500
Beef, fore quarters ...	450	550
Beef, hind quarters ...	800	950
Beef, carcase	700	800
Calves, each.....	700	800
Lambs, yearlings	900	10 00
Spring lambs.....	900	900
Mutton	700	800
Veal, choice.....	750	850

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—supplies are moderate, and prices unchanged. Pound rolls sell at 13 to 14c, and large rolls at 12 to 13c; poor to medium qualities, 10 to 11c; creamery, boxes, 17 1-2 to 18c; and pounds, 18 1-2 to 19c.

Eggs—Trade is fairly active, and offerings moderate. Quotations, 10 1-2 to 11c, in case lots; No. 2 chips, 8 1-2 to 9c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs in moderate offer, and prices rule firm. Quotations, $8.75 to $9 for country dressed, fresh. Quotations are as follows:—Bacon, long clear, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2; short cut pork, $20 to $20.50; heavy mess pork, $19. to 19.50; shoulder, mess $15.

Smoked Meats; Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 13c; light, 13 1-2c; rolls, 11c; and shoulders, 10 1-2c.

Lard—Pails, 11c; tubs, 10 3-4c; tierces, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c.

Buffalo, May 28.—Flour—Quiet but firm. Spring wheat—Dull and lower; No. 1 Northern, old, spot, carloads, 83 3-4c; do. round lots, 82 1-2c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 76 1-2 to 77c bid; No. 1 white, 76 to 76 1-2c bid, track, Buffalo. Corn—Strong; spot, No. 2 yellow, 48c asked; No. 3 do offered at 47 1-2 to 47 3-4c; No. 2 corn, 47 1-4c; No. 3 do, 47c, through billed. Oats Firm; No. 2 white, 33 1-4c; No. 3 do, 32 1-2c; No. 2 mixed quoted at 30 1-2c; No. 3 do, 29 3-4c, through billed. Barley—20,000 bushels sold in small lots at 58 to 60c. Rye—Nothing done; No. 1, in store, 59c asked.

Chicago, May 28.—Wheat ruled easy to-day, despite higher cables. July closed 1-4c higher. July corn, 1-8c to 1-4c lower, and provisions 5 to 22 1-2c lower. Twenty-seven loads for export were reported. Seaboard clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 526,000 bushels. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 202 cars, against 152 last week, and 243 a year ago. Primary receipts were 433,000 bush. Local receipts were 37 cars, none of contract grade. Estimated receipts for to-morrow:—Wheat, 30 cars; corn 655 cars; oats, 290 cars; hogs, 29,000.

Milwaukee, May. 28.—Barley—Dull; No. 2, 57c; sample, 40 to 54c.

Toledo, May 28.—Cloverseed—Cash, prime, $6.50; October, $5.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, May 28.—Good to choice export cattle sold to-day at from 5 to 5 1-4c per pound, and more would have been taken had the stuff been here. For a few picked lots an eighth more was several times paid. Good light and medium shipping cattle sold at from 4 1-2 to 4 7-8c per pound. Prices are keeping up uncommonly well, and apparently as yet there are no indications of a decline.

Butcher cattle is also strong; and some picked lots to-day fetched close on five cents. Choice butcher cattle sold at from 4 1-4 to 4 1-2c; good from 3 1-2 to 4c per pound; and common stuff around 3 to 3 1-4c per pound.

Feeders and stockers are firm and wanted.

There is little enquiry for export bulls just now, but prices are unchanged.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Notes of the Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

MR. DEVLIN'S LETTER.

On motion to go into supply Mr. Wilson, Lennox, drew attention to a letter by Mr. Charles R. Devlin, Immigration Agent in Ireland, printed in the Montreal Herald, in which the writer harshly criticized members of the House. Mr. Wilson submitted that if Mr. Devlin had the right to criticize members of the House, every civil servant in the country had the same right.

Mr. Cowan—Did he tell the truth?

Mr. Wilson—No, sir; he did not tell the truth.

The time, Mr. Wilson said, was too short to deal with the subject now, but he would bring it up next session, to show that either the report of the Interior Department, or the statements of Mr. Devlin were incorrect. For the present he would only say that Mr. Devlin's letter was unfair and untruthful.

Mr. Sifton would say nothing further for the present, than to repeat his statement of the other day is supply, that he would see to it that no official in his department would transgress in that way again.

THE CANAL ESTIMATES.

The House then went into committee on supplementary estimates for canals.

On the item of $300,000 for improvements at Port Colborne entrance Mr. Blair explained it was intended to build two large projecting piers to contain two elevators, the contract for which had not been let. The channel woud be 22 feet deep, and would allow steamers to proceed straight to the dock without turning.

During the discussion of the item of $500,000 for the new Lachine canal lock at Montreal, Mr. Haggart expressed the hope that it would be made a sufficient width to accommodate the class of vessels to be provided for by the Georgian Bay canal.

Mr. Blair—It will be 60 feet wide.

Mr. Haggart—That is exactly the width, but I would advise another six inches in the depth of the mitre sill.

PLEA FOR BOBCAYGEON.

Mr. Vrooman put in a plea for the improvement of the Bobcaygeon dam which, he said, was absolutely necessary, if the dredging work now being done in the river was to be of any use.

Mr. Tarte—I admit it.

Mr. Blair said it might be that on looking into the matter he would come to the conclusion it deserved attention. He was of the opinion that the expenditure could be met out of the Trent canal vote.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

On the item of $5,000 "to defray expenses in gathering information and otherwise with reference to a Railway Commission," Mr. Blair explained that it would be necessary also to employ distinguished counsel to draft a bill.

NEW ROOMS.

On the vote for new rooms to the House of Commons building, Mr. Haggart said he had hoped to see a proposal brought down to add a new wing to the Parliament building. Better accommodation should be given to the Speaker, and also to the members. The members should be brought closer together. It would improve their morals. Great laughter. Well, at any rate, it would improve the morals of the House.

Mr. Tarte said he would look into the whole question during the recess.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM.

In connection with the item of $50,000 for commencing the construction of the Victoria memorial museum, Mr. Clarke asked what would be the ultimate cost of the building, and whether competition had been invited in the furnishing of plans?

Mr. Tarte replied that the plans thus far had been furnished by the chief engineer of the department, but were merely tentative. If a museum were to be erected for a museum alone, it would cost about half a million, but if the structure were to include a Supreme Court, an Exchequer Court, a national art gallery, and a national fishery exhibit, it would cost about a million. He assured the House that none of the $50,000 voted would be expended until all the plans had been settled.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE

During the discussion of the steamship subventions in the House, Dr. Sproule enquired whether the Government had entirely lost sight of the desirability of the fast Atlantic service.

Sir Richard Cartwright replied that the time had been inopportune for entering into a contract for such a service. There had been an enormous increase in the cost of vessels and the cost of coal, as compared with a few years ago. The Government, however, had kept the subject in mind, and it might be that in the course of two or three months they would be in a position to obtain some reasonable offers on the subject. It must be remembered that it was necessary also to negotiate with the Imperial Government in making such a contract, and these negotiations were now going on.

ON THE FREE LIST.

The bills to provide lead bounties and to put beet root sugar on the free list were read a third time.

After some time had been spent in concurrence, a motion was made to go into supply. Mr. Kaulbach brought up the question of the Bond-Blaine treaty, dwelling at some length on the injury it would do to Canada fishing interests. He suggested that the Minister of Marine should appeal to the Secretary of State at home and ask that he approach the American Government, with a view to having them understand that England cannot allow the American flag to be planted in Porto Rico unless there was an arrangement between them that there shall be no hostile tariff between the United States and Great Britain and her colonies respecting the trade in fish.

PRIVATE BILLS PASSED.

The last of the private bills was disposed of at the evening session to-day, when the following were passed:—

Respecting the Montreal & Southern Counties Railway Company—Mr. Carroll.

To amend an act passed during the present session entitled "An act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company—Mr. Douglas.

To confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Eudora Sibelius—Mr. Cowan.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

In answer to Mr. Hughes, Victoria, the Premier said the Ontario Act, entitled an Act to Extend the Duration of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, had not been considered by the Government.

MACKENZIE & MANN.

In answer to Mr. R. L. Borden, the Premier stated that the claim of Mackenzie & Mann for damages arising out of the non-completion of the Yukon Railway contract had been referred to the courts.

SUPPLY BILLS PASSED.

The last items of concurrence were passed, and the supply bills for current and main expenditure introduced and passed through all their stages.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL ARRIVES.

At 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon his Excellency the Governor-General proceeded to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the throne. The members of the Senate being present, and the members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the bar of the senate, his Excellency was pleased to prorogue the first session of the 9th parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following speech:

Hon. gentlemen of the Senate, gentlemen of the House of Commons:—In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, I desire to thank you for the assiduity and zeal with which you have considered the many important subjects that have been brought before you.

24TH AS A HOLIDAY.

It has been pleasing to note that the act making the 24th day of May a legal holiday has met with such general approval, evincing as it does a desire to pay a worthy tribute to the memory of a sovereign who was so dear to her subjects. The establishment of a branch of the Royal mint in Canada makes a new departure in our monetary system, and is gratifying to the pride of the people evidencing as it does the increasing wealth and prosperity of the Dominion.

VISIT OF ROYALTY.

I am glad to observe the interest shown in so many cities and towns throughout Canada in the approaching visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. It affords an assurance that they will receive a hearty welcome.

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

The subsidy granted for the establishment of a line of steamers between Canada and France will, I am confident, aid materially in developing and increasing a trade with France that will prove advantageous to both countries.

GRANT TO P. E. I.

The act providing for a further allowance to the province of Prince Edward Island removes from controversy a long pending claim against the Dominion, and has been accepted in full satisfaction for all damages arising out of the alleged non-fulfilment of the terms of union in respect to inter-communication between the island and the mainland during the winter season.

TO THE COMMONERS.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the liberal supplies you have granted towards the development of our resources. This action is amply justified owing to the expanding revenue of the last two years.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I congratulate you upon the adoption of many important measures in addition to those named, and I do not doubt that they will contribute to the general advancement and prosperity of the Dominion.

REFUGEES IN DISTRESS.

The Portuguese Government Will Assist Them.

A despatch from Durban says:—The last of the British refugees from the Transvaal have left Lorenzo Marques. Many of the Portuguese refugees will be forced to leave owing to the fact that the local aid is inadequate to relieve their distress. It is probable that the Portuguese Government will have to assist in getting these refugees away from Lorenzo Marques.

KILLED HIS SISTER.

Thomas Ryan, 16 Years Old, Charged With Murder.

A despatch from Toronto says:—At St. Andrew's Market police station, Thomas Ryan, jr., the sixteen-year-old son of Thomas Ryan, boot and shoe dealer at 736 Queen street, west, is under arrest, nominally charged with murdering his sister Olive, ten years of age.

The deed was done with a three-calibre Smith and Wesson self-cocking revolver on Sunday afternoon at the family residence, 26 Leonard avenue. After d