This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, than the ordinary kinds, and caunot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphete powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(Continued from fifth page.)

AMERICAN.

January 16, One Gila Benits, a cowboy, dressed and pointed as an Apache Indian, after many threats of dislodgment, made a descent upon Mexican herders in the employ of Don Pedro, of Montana, killing five and wounding one.

Advises from Costa Rica regarding the earthquake of December 30th say the shocks were the most severe experienced since 1882. In Say Jose, the national capitol and the magnificent cathedral fronting the public square, which required ten years of labor to erect at an expenditure of \$1,000,000, are in ruins. The Presidential palace, City Hall, National Post office and a description of the public public public public public profiles and a description of the public publi office and a doz n other public buildings were almost wrecked. Advices from surrounding cities report the shock almost more severe an bring accounts of loss of life and property The latest estimate of the damage throughout the country exceeds \$5,000,000. The Post volcano has suddenly become active.

Officials of the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central railway companies are greatly exercised over an order promulented last Saturday by the Costoms department at Detroit. The order required that all Canadian cars used as part of a through line between Atlantic points and the West by Canadian router be held at Detroit until duty on each car is paid.
The order fell like a bomb among the rail-

roads, and steps were immediately taken to secure Governmental interference. Collector Campau has accordingly demanded

from the Michigan Central Offic a's the duties on these cars, but no answer has yet been received. The point in controversy between the Customs department and the railroad officials

is as to what constitutes" international traffic."
The railroads claim that a car built in Canada can transport merchandise from any point in the United States. The Castoms authorities concede this. The railroads, however, make a claim that when this Caradian built car reaches a United States point, say Chicago, it can there be reladen for another United States point, say New York, if, in its transit to the latter point, any portion of the route runs through Canada claim the customs authorities deny. The latter claim that the mere fact that a part of the route is through foreign territory does not con stitute what is termed international traffic, that the destination of the goods is what governs the question, and that care carrying goods between American points are in the domestic traffic, ly they regard the present unrestricted system regardless of the route taken. It is understood that Secretary Fairchild has simply advised the under consideration upon the industrial situation. Customs Officials to go slowly in pre-sing the

The Ford committee on contract labor held another long meeting to-day and practicelly concluded its work. Respecting the tax to be imposed upon immigrants, the committee was not unanimous, but the majority finally agreed upon a tax of 35 with a view to excluding paupers. Chairman Ford proposed an additional saction, contemplating the exclusion of aliens who do not intend to become citizens. This met with some opposition as likely to lead to unpleasant complications with other project. to unpleasant complications with other nations which now admit citizens of the United States. and it was decided to permit the amendment to be tent in as an independent expression.

In the Kansas House of Representatives a resolution, was adopted that a committee be directed to ascertain and report whether the British doctrine of free trade is being taught at the State university at Lawrence; if so, to report what, if any, legislation is necessary to abolish the English titles of lord chancellor, dean and regents or rulers in the absence of a King and substitute in lieu thereof the American titles of professor and trustees for that and all other state institutions of the state to whom British titles are given by laws of the state.

January 18th. Engineer Alfred and a colored fireman were killed by a train on the Nortwest & Florida railroad going through a trestle bridge.

"John Storms, who was bitten by a pet spaniel ben days ago, died of hydrophobia at Elizabeth, N. J. The man's end was agonizing in the ex-The committee on post offices thas authorized

a favorable report on the bill to increase the maximum amount of international money orders By advice of his physician Jay Gould will

take a short trip through the South to recu-terate his failing health, caused by long vigils at his wife's bedside, the loss of sleep, added to malarial trouble, having almost prostrated him.

H. F. Voight, the former cashier of the farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Pittsburg, was arrested charged by officers of the bank with embezzlement, perjury and falsifying accounts. He is in jail in default of \$250,000. The access caused a great deal of excitement. Mr. Voight was cashier of the bank for nineteen years.

The movement of wheat in the Northwest is small. There are still 8,000,000 bushels in country elevators, and, it is estimated, about 2,000,000 more in farmer's hands. Deducting seed and what is used for food, it will leave 6,000,000 bushels yet to be marketed. Socks of wheat in the Northwest are about 17,009,000 bushels less than last year, and good milling wheat will become scarce before the new harvest.

AL Belviders, N. J., the jury in the case of M. Nason Huntsman, indicted for impersonating the Son of God, allowing his followers to vay him divine honors, and passing judgment those for whom he cohecived a diske, begit in a verdict of guilty last night. The court this morning sentenced him to six menths cold this morning sentenced him to six months in the county jail and to pay \$100 fine and the cost observants. cost of prosecution. The prisoner made a speech setting in that his life was in keeping with the life of hrist and the Apostles, and that he stood read to suffer anything for his religious belief.

Jacuary 20th. The bill reposed by the Ford committee on contract labor and immigration to the house today as a result of the investigation of last cay as a revult of the investigation of many summer and fall proposes in its first section to prohibit the admission no the United States of any person who is an idet, insans, a purper, or pullable to become a public charge.

been legally convioued of a felony, other infamons crime or misdemeanor involving moral turp tode, cr who is a polygamist, anarchist or socialist, or who is afflicted with any loathsom socialist, or who is afflicted with any loathsome disease, or who has entered into a contract; expass or implied, oral or written to perform labor or service for any nerson, firm, company or corporation in the United States or doing business therein, or whose passage is paid on a promise to labor. It also provides that alien isobrers, other than those expected by the contract labor law, shall not be admitted to labor for a limited time with the intension of returning. The section expects professors of universities and ministers from its prohibition.

The second section declarse it to be a misde-

The second section declares it to be a misdemeanor for such objectionable persons to come into the United States or for any person to assist them so to do, and a penalty not exceeding turned within two years to his country at the expense of the transportation company or of the United States.
Section third limits the carriage of incoming

foreign passengers to one passenger for every five tons burden of the ship, excepting children under one year of age, and counting those be tween one and eight years of age as one passenger. Violation of the provision is made punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$500 for

punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$500 for each passenger in excess of the allowance.

The forth section proposes to larve at an of \$5 on every alien coming into the United States, which is to be paid to the collector at the nearest port by the transportation agent or master of the vessel. Diplomatic representatives, consuls or agents of foreign Governments are excerted. The section also provides for are excerted. The action also provides for annual agents to defray the expense of the execution of the act.

Section five requires an intending emigrant to the United States to possess a certificate from a United States diplomatic representative or consul near his residence issued after examination as to his character without fee, but this cartificate is not to be conclusive evidence of the right of the person to come into the United Spates nor relieve masters of vessels of responsıbility.

The sixth section requires the masters of vessels and officers of railroad trains coming into the United States to report to the col actor of the port or his agent the number, nationality and condition of foreign passengers. The Government Officer is then to board the vessel or train, inspect passengers and compare their certificates. Passengers may be landed temporarily awaiting inspection and the only appeal from a collector's decision shall be to the

Secretary of the Treasury.
In the seventh and eighth sections the Secre tary of the Treasury is charged with the duty of supervising immigration, authorized to make rules and contracts and employ assistants, not to exceed three inspectors at any one part at a salary of between \$1,500 and \$4,000 and to use United States property and reservations. The last section gives full jurisdiction in United States, circuit and district courts in all causes arising under the act, which is to take effect

July 1 next. The report accompanying the bill gives the result of the investigations made by the com-mittee in New York, Boston, Pittsburg and Detroit. The report says as no inspection is made of immigrants along the border between Canada and the United States large numbers of

Asiatio army, a probable total of 700,000. Turning now to England we find her entire a railable force amounting of 620,000 men, 100,000 of these being abroad. The home forces embrace about 100,000 regulars. 54,000 reserves and 350,000 militia, yeomen and volunteers. The total available forces of the great alliance, including England will foot up vary nearly q.

including England, will foot up very nearly 9, 000,000 while the combined forces of France and Rossia will number about 8,000,000, with a margin for more Russian troops if they prove affective. These are the most important data which must be considered in estimating the relative military strength of the European States and of the, two opposing groups of States into which Europe will probably be devided. It will be seen that it is a problem into which very into the United States or for any person to assist them so to do, and a penalty not exceeding assist them so to do, and a penalty not exceeding be accurately measured beforehand, others not at all. Among the other considerations, which, provided in such cases. Prosecution may be it is almost needless to say, will effect the recommended within two years after the commission of the offence, and the alien may be retuined within two years to his country at the side; the type of rifle and of other arms adop. ed for the different armies; the national characteristics and aptitudes of the different troops, which well deserve a separate chapter, and the season of the year in which the war is begun, which would be of serious importance, particularly to Russia, as she learned in 1853 and in 1873 in the Balkan campaigns. But for one who whises to form a general estimate of the balance of military power in the different States in the coming struggle, the foregoing facts will furnish sufficient data.

BISMARK'S "REPTILE FUND."

ATTEMPT TO PURCHASE AN ENGLISH PAPER. LONDON, Jan. 16.-The report circulated some time ago that Prince Bismack had attempted to subsidize the St. James Gazette in the interest of Germany is virtually confirmed by a letter written by Mr. Greenwood, late the principal editor of that journal. Mr. Greenwood states that he resigned his position on and all connection with the paper because the policy proposed to be pursued in its column with regard to Germany was entirely incompatible with independence. He further admits that other attempts were made to get control of the paper with a view to using its columns for the benefit of Germany, though he does not give the names of the persons making the attempts, and boldly challenges refutation of his statement. Mr. Steinkopf, the new owner of the St James Gazzette, denies Mr. Greenwood's version of the circumstances leading to his resignation, and declares that he has no knowledge of any attempt or even desire on the part of anybody to change the policy of the paper to suit the views of the German Government.

A NOVEL SCENE.

SELECTING THE CONFORT AND HAREM BEAUTIES YOR THE EMPERIOR OF CHINA.

In a late issue was published an edict from the dowager Empress of Chica announcing that Yeh hoh-na-la, the daughter of the Manchu Brigadier-General, Kwei-Slavg (younger tro-ther of the Dowager Empress), had been selec-ted as the consort of the youthful Emperor of China, and that two girls named Ta-ta-la, daughters of Changshub, a Manchu Vice-President of the Peking Board, aged fifteen and thirteen years respectively, had been chosen for the harem. The Emperor's marriage will

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

alien paupers, insane persons and others not lawfully entitled enter the United States by this way. The number during six months was estimated at 50,000. In many instance immigrants coming to Quebec have within eight hours after their arrival been applicants for shelter in New York almshouses and the charitable institutions of Wayne County, Mich, are filled to overflowing from this cause. The raport condemns the practice which has prevailed among certain foreigners resident in this country of importing men for the purpose of contracting them on railroad works and keeping them in a state of almost abject slavery. Reference is also made to daily crossing into the United States of Canadian laborers, it being whown that about 800 Canadian carpenters daily labor in Detroit, while the same number of Americans lie idle for lack of employment.

"In conclusion the committee says: "Certain-

ation of this country has been very bad, and the committee believe that the time has come when immigration should be more effectively regulated, that persons who immigrate to the United States should at least be composed of those who in good faith desire to become its citizens and worthy to be such " Mr. Spinola does not agree with the majority in regard to the reports submitted or the bill presented. He makes a minority report.

RUSSIA'S IMMENSE POWER.

The Most Formidable of all European Nations in War.

A writer in the Boston Herald, in estimating the mulitary resources of Eur pe, makes Russia the most formidable of all the great powers at the present time. The following facts and figures he gives are interesting:
The nominal grand total of Russia's forces

reiches the enormous number of 7,000,000. Out of this, however, it is impossible to estimate what numbers could accusly be used to attack her neighbors. Considering the extent of her almost roadless territory, and the disproportion hitherto existing between the paper army and the effective army of Russia, these 7, 000,000, to determine the available force at 4,-000,000 and it is placed by the most adverse estimate at 3,000 000. On a peace footing, she army musters 850,000, or, as Dilke says, 900,000—larger than the peace army of Germany and Austria together. Numerical comparisons can be of no little value until the effective numbers are ascertained. But the single difficulty is that of movement and supply, and this much is certain, practically, that Russia can draw on an overwhelming number of troops. Upon what numbers does Russia's ally count?

The nominal total force of the French army is now 400,000 men in round numbers. These armies of Russia, France and Germany are by far the largest on the continent. The army of Italy, by the law of 1887, is placed in the next rank. Her total force now amounts to 2.560,000 men—the regular standing army to 285,000 men, to be raised in time of war to 870, 000, the "movable militia," or first reserve to 380,000, and the territorial militia, or second reserve, to 1,310,000. This makes Italy, in numbers at least, a more formidable power than Austro-Hungary. The total forces of the latter now slightly exceed 1,500 000, 290,000 in the standing army, 910,000 in the landwehr and 330,000 (by the law of 1887) in the territorial militia. Austria has supplied her troops with magazine rifles, as Germany has done, and as France and England are doing. The Austrian cavalry is considered one of the most effective hodies of horse in Europe. The forces of the dual empire will undoubtedly receive cordial support from the armies of the Balkan states, S rvia, Roumania and Bulgaria can put 250,-000 men into the field, exclusive of reser es. Roumaniz is not naturally inclined to favor Russis, and especially not since the treachery with which she was rewarded by Russia, for her assistance in 1876. Bulgaria's independence has been to much assailed by Russia, openly and secretly, not to make the anti-Russian feeling stronger than ever. Servia, it is true, has lately, through King Milan, made a declaration of neutrality; but it may be doubted whether this has any significance except as to the personal attitude of Milan himself. It is safe to predict that the Balkan forces can be relied on by the

take place, according to present arrangements, on the 23rd of next February, a time which the Astronomical Board has declared to be propi-

The process of selecting the Emperor's consort is interesting. After two inspections, at considerable intervals, the number of candidates was reduced to thirty-one, who are daughters of mandarius of above the fourth rank, and, of course, of Manchu extraction.

These thirty-one young ladies were conveyed in cirts to the palace on the night of the 27th ultimo, or rather in the early morning of the 28th, at two o'clock. They entered by the "Gate of the Southern Sea," which they crossed in six boats, and were conducted to the palace, which they reached at three a m. 4 splendid banquet was then spread before them, after which they were ushered into the presence of her Majesty the Empress dowager by groups of four and five. It may interest the ladies to know that her Majesty were on one occasion an apricot- yellow silk long dress with a black velvet jacket. Each girl carried a even monitory words for having continued to share the forehead, her Majesty formed her outnion of the candidate, which, when unfavorable, was signified by handing the girl's tablet time and the process of digestion studied under to one of the ennuchs with the order to present

the rejected aspirant with a roll of silk.

Toe girl with the silk was then taken back to her cart, never more to participate in the imperial matrimonial compension. The selection of a new empress inflicts a serious burden on many poor men whose daughters are eligible and must be presented, but who have little means to defray the expenses incident to journeying to Pekin, and frequent visits to the palace. Most of them pray to be put out of their misery at the first inspection, and thos who survive to the last and are then rejected are really to be pitied.

EUROPEAN BRIEFS.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE VARIOUS TRANS-ATLANTIC COUNTRIES.

There are over 20,000 young women in Great Britain studying music with the idea of some day blossoming into stars.

Barley a week passes without some officer in the Austrian army committing suicide, the almost invariable motive being insolvency.

A French physician claims to give an anti dote which will forever prevent people from catching cold, but the law is going to investigate The Bank of England is the most extensive

banking institution in the world. It employs over 1,000 clerks and its buildings cover more than eight acres.

The French Minister of Education has offered a gold med i for the best French scholar to be found in English schools. His offer is in-tended to encourage the study of French.

A Milan newspaper, the Secolo, is publishing the Bible in 210 halfpenny parts of eight pages each and 900 wood cuts. This is the first enter-prise of the kind in Italy and it has already achieved enormous success.

During the last four years 425 fishermen wer drowned in connection with the Scottish fisheries, 181 boats totaly wrecked and 548 damaged, the total loss in boats and material being estimated at £192,000.

Paris cabmen are to pass an examination before obtaining their licenses. Would be Jehus will have to show their skill in harness-ing a wooden horse, their knowledge of Parisian geography and their ability to repair a broken cab.

Opera is rather enriously performed at Buda-Pesth, the capital of Hungary. M. Lasalle, the famous baritone, has been singing his part in Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" in the French tongue, the prima donns in Italian, the other principals in German and the chorus in Ozech.

A banker in Lille, France, had themisfortune to wet eighteen bills of the Bank of France, and in order to dry them he placed them on a board at an open window where the sun shone upon them. They dried more rapidly than wa-anticipated. A gust of wind carried them into the street, where unfortunately, a goat picking up odds and ends at once captured the triple alliance. Turkey, now seeking admission | bank bills and awallowed them. The goat wainto the triple alliance, will of course and her | purchased and the bills secured in a very dilapsupport, and in Europe alone can probably out idated condition, but the Bank of France 300,000 men into the flald, making, with her recognized its obligations and redeemed them

NEWS FROM STANLEY

A Letter from the Explorer, received in Brussels.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A Brussels despatch says that the following letter written by Henry M. Stanley has been received in that

BOMA OF BONALIJA MURETIA, Aug. 17. To Sheith Hamed Ben-Mahomed. From his good friend Henry M. Stanley.

Many saalams to you. I hope that you are in as good health as I am, and that you have remained in good health since I left the Congo. remained in good health whice I left the Congo.

I have much to say to you, but hope I shall see you face to face before many days. I reached here this morning with 130 Wangwana, three soldiers, and 66 natives belonging to Emin Pasha. It is now eighty two days since I left Emin Pasha on the Nyanza. I only lost three men all the way. Two were drowned and the other decamped. I found the white men who were looking for Emin Pasha quite well. The other white man. Casati, is also well. Emin were looking for Emin Pasna quite well. The other white man, Casati, is also well. Emin Pasha has ivory in abundance, thousands of cattle and sheep, goats and fowls, and food of all kinds. I found him a very good and kind man. He gave all our white and black men numbers of things. His liberality could not be excelled. His soldiers blessed our black men for the liberal in a course. or their kindness in coming so far to show

for their kindness in coming so far to show them the way. Many of them were ready to follow me out of the country, but I asked them to stay quiet a few months that I might return and fetch the other men and goods left at Yambungs. They prayed to God that He would give me strength to finish my work. May their prayer be heard and now my friend, what are you going to do? We have gone the road twice over—we know where it is had and where it is good, where there is blenty of food. where it is good, where there is plenty of food, and where there is none, were all the camps are, and where we shall sleep and rest. I am waiting to hear your words. If you go with me it is well. I leave it to you. I will stay here ten days, and will then proceed slowly. I will move hence to Big Island, two hours' march from here above this place. There are plenty of houses there and p'enty of food for the men. bonses there and penty of 100d for one men. Whatever you have te say to me my ears will be open with a good heart, as it has always been towards you. Therefore, if you come come quickly, for on the eleventh morning from this I shall move on. All my white men are well. but I left them all behind except my

Henby M. Stanley. (Signed.) TIPBOO TIE.

servant, William, who is with me.

Sheikh Hamed-Ben-Mahomed, to whom the above letter is addressed, is the Arab, Tripoo Tib. The letter, which was taken to Stanley Falls by a messenger, and which reached Brussels by post last night, is the only one from Stanley which reached the coast of Africa A number of other letters which the messenger convered to Stanley Falls still remain there but conveyed to Stanley Falls still remain there, but it is expected they will arrive in Europe in two or three months.

CANADIAN BUTTER FOR CHINA. It will be news to the trade that shipments of Canadian creamery butter have been made to Chins with very satisfactory results, and that fresh enquiries have followed the first shipments. The secret of exporting it successfully is known only to a British Columbia firm, which get their supplies from Montreal and ship direct from Vancouver. The butter is well liked by the Chinese, and notwithstanding its high basis of cost laid down in the Celestial Empire it was cagerly sought for as soon as landed, and if ten times the quantity would have been speedily disposed of. This is another proof of what we have previously assert-

of what we have previously assert-ed, namenly, that the possibilities of the extension of Canadian trade with the East are almost illimitable, as it will be found in time that many other Canadian products will be required by consumers in the far East, in return for commodities that are now being imported into the Dominion via British Columbia.

EXPERIMENTS IN VIVISECTION.

PARKERSBUEG, W. Va., Jan. 16 - Prof. Harbigan, of the West Virginia University, is

the and the process of digestion studied under the microscope. The other operation is one which required more skill. The professor re-moved a portion of the skull of another dog and replaced it by a nicely fitting plate of glass. Through the window he successfully studies the action of the brain while the animal is asleep,

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY RECEIPTS - Return of traffic for the week ending 12th January 1889.

Passenger train earnings.. \$104,815 94,683 Freight 194,230 203.867 Total......\$209,045 \$298,550

Increase for 1889...... \$495.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUE.—Receipts during the week, 2,862 bbls, against 2,512 bbls the week previous, The

demand continues light, owing to the hand-to-mouth operations of buyers, and the unsettled condition of the wheat market. There is a wide difference in prices, old wheat strong bakers' selling at \$5.85 to \$5.90, and new wheat brands at \$5.50. Straight rollers are offered in 500 bbl lots to arrive at \$5.85, but smaller quantities are quoted at \$5.40 to \$5.50. Our advices from Ontario millers are to the affect, that they have experienced great difficulty in getting their wheat, farmers being very conservative in their deliveries. They appear to universely the statement of the stat derstand the situation thoroughly, namely, that millers are not supplementing their short crop with Manitoba wheat as freely as they did last year, and consequently the demand for their grain has put up prices 5c per bushel recently. The prominent flour salesmen referred to by us last week, is said to have entirely shut off the demand from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, by talking prices very low, in order to lay the foundation for future offers. Consequently no orders are coming in at present prices.
We quote prices more or less nominal as fol-

lows: Patent inter, \$6.00 to \$6.15 patent spring, \$6.00 to \$6.25; straight roller, \$5.50 to \$5.75; extra, \$5.20 to \$5.45; superfine, \$4.80 to \$4.90; cut down superfine, \$4.40 to \$4.60; strong bakers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Ontario bags, extra, \$2 40 to \$2 60.

\$2 40 to \$2 60.

OATMEAL, &c.—The market continues very dull, supplies being ample and the demand rather slack. Prices have a wide range, being quoted in bbls at \$4 60, to \$4 75 for ordinary standard, and granulated, \$4 90 to \$5 10. In baga, \$2 40 to \$2 45 Rolled cats \$5 40 to \$5 50. Commeal, \$1 50 to \$1 60.

Bran, &c.—The market is quiet but firm, bran being scarce and quoted at \$17 50 to \$18 per ton in car lots. Bales of Manitoha bran have been made to arrive at \$16.50 laid down

WHEAT .- This market remains very quiet, and prices retain their purely nominal characters. Prices are quoted as follows: Manitons No. 1 \$1.20 to \$1.22; No. 2 do., \$1.18 to \$1.26; Qanada red winter \$1,15 to \$1,17; do. spring.

Canada red winter \$1,15 to \$1,17; do. spring, \$1.14 to \$1.15; White winter \$1.20 to \$1.22. These prices are are purely nominal. Since our last report May wheat in Chicago broke away to 95c cash and 99c May, being a drop of 44c. but has rallied 2c to 25c since.

Conn.—There is no change in this market, which is quite and steady as 56c to 57c duty paid for No. 2 as to quantity, but No. 4 has been sold at 52c to 53c duty paid, and we learn that a good deal of this kind has been shiped to the Eastern Townships for feed.

PEAS.—The market is dull, and prices here in the absence of business are purely nominal at 74c to 76c per 66 lbs. Sales in the Stratford district are reported at 591c per 60 lbs.

OATS.—The market is weak and lower. Sales have been made at 412c per 40 lbs at country

have been made at 412c per 40 lbs at country prices since our last report but they are now offered at 41c per 40 lbs, or equal to 342c per 31 lbs laid down here on track. Last sales in this market were reported at 35c to 56c in car lots on track.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,-There is little change in this article and prices are quoted steady at \$2.70 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT.—Business continues limited owing to small offerings, last sale in car lots being reported at 57c, and we quote 57c to 60c

BARLEY.-The market as again lapsed into quietness owing to the falling off in the American demand, and we quote good to choice malting grades 65c to 70c, and feed barley 55c

MALT.—A few small parcels have been taken for eastern points at \$1.05 to \$1.20 per bushel as to quantity and quality.

SEEDS.—Advices from points west of Toronto quote Alaike very grave and high, holders asking 14c to 14½c per I.. Clover seed is now being offered from the West, and firm offers are asked for but dealers here are not inclined to make

for, but dealers here are not inclined to make them. We quote red clover seed firm at \$5.t0 to \$6.00 per bushel. A few lots of timothy have been received from farmers, and frices are Quoted at about \$1.90 to \$2.00 per bushel,

OVISIONS.

OVINIONS.

Debug Hold.—Receipts during the past week 3,081 head against 3,562 head for the week previous. Owing to the continuance of mild, moist and unseasonable weather the hog market has been as sick as it could well be, buyers helding off, and sellers not offering. Sales of car lots of nice bright packers have changed hands at \$7.10, whilst has desirable cars have sold at \$7 per 100 lbs. Smaller lots have sold at \$7.15 to \$7.30, very choice jobbing lots for country trade at even higher prices.

trade at even higher prices.

BORK, LARD, &c.—The demoralized market reported by us last week in hog products has not improved any during the week, owing to the protracted mild and unseasonable weather. In Montreal short cut mess pork sales of jobbing lots have transpired at \$17.25 to \$17 50, although round lots of 100 to 300 bbls have brought \$16.50 to \$17.00. Western short cut clear is quiet, with sales of jobbing lots at \$17 to \$17.25 and round lots are offered at \$16.50. Chicsgo mess pork in small quantities have changed bands at \$16 50 to \$17, but round lots are offered at \$16 25. Smoked meats are quiet, although sales have been made of smoked hams at 120 to about 11½c to 12c. A round lot of green hams and flanks was sold at 9c, and several lots of shoulders at 6½c to 6½c. Lard is quiet with sales at 10c per lb in pails for Western, which was been shoulders at 6½c to 6½c. price has been shaded for round lots. Danada short cut clear, per brl,\$17.00 to \$17.50; Chicago short cut clear, per bri, \$17 00; Mess pork, western, per bri, \$16.50; Hams, city cured per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, western in pails, per lb, 8½c to 10c; Bacon, per lb, 11½c to 12½c; Shoulders, per lb 6½c to 6½c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 6½c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER,-Receipts during the past week 499 packages, against 717 do. for the week previous. The market is quiet, the chief business pretain ing to the local trade. A few lots continue to go forward to the British market, but strange to say, whilst these are being shipped, shippers are offering to sell here. The shipments last week were 1,189 packages, 637 of which went by the conducting two interesting experiments in ger vivisection. In one he made an incision into the stemach of a dog, in which he placed a fittle tube from the outside. When a vessel of milk is placed before the dog and the animal drinks, the fluid runs out through the tube as a fit is larved up and the dog at the first is not feet as it is larved up and the dog at the first is not feet as it is larved up and the dog at the first is not feet as it is larved up and the dog at the first is not feet as it is larved up and the dog at the first is not feet as it is larved up and the dog at thirst is not the foundation. tablet bearing her name and age, also the name of set as it is lapped up, and the dog's thirst is not the business transpiring is of a jobbing nature: of her father, banner etc., which was presented to the Empress while the girls stood before her. After some interrogations, and in no few cases even monitory words for having continued to sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the throat, but is a degree of the sea of thirst is not in the sea of thirst is not in the sea of the sea of thirst is not in the sea of the sea of the sea of thirst is not in the sea of th

Western, 16c to 18c; Kameurasks, 17c to 19c. ROLL BUTTER,—Quite a lot of Morrisburg rolls have been coming in recently, which have sold at 18c to 20c as to quality. Western rolls in tubs, barrels and boxes have been placed at 17c to 19c as to quality.

CHEESE — The firm feeling noticed in our last issue has been strengthened by the unward ten-

issue has been strengthened by the upward ten-dency of the public cable, which has advanced is per cwt to 60s. In this market several lots or under-priced goods have been sold at 11c to 11hc, showing good profits, with sales of finest fall goods at 12c, which can be had easily, some fall goods at 12c, which can be had easily, some holders refusing to listen to anything short of 12\forall c. The shipments of cheese last week were 13,239 boxes, of which 4,736 went via the Central Vermont. Their destinations were 3,218 boxes to Liverpool, 7,557 to Bristol, and 2,464 in London. We quote:—Finest September, 12c to 12\forall c; Finest late August, 11\forall c to 12c; Fine, 11\forall c to 11c; Medium, 10\forall c to 11c; Inferior, 9\forall c to 10c. ferior, 91c to 10c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs -The continued mild and wet weather has had a demoralizing effect upon the market, and prices have declined 1c to 2c per dozen Limed have sold as low as 17c and we quote 17c to 18c, and fresh held have sold at about same Squres. The New York market is thoroughly demoralized, fresh gathered goods from near by points being offered freely at 18c to 181c, fresh laid Southern being quoted at 18c,

with ice house stock at 10c to 14c.

Brans.—Good to choice white mediums \$.75 o \$1.85 per bushel for jobbing lots. Honey.-Extracted white clover honey 11c to

So per lb in 5 lb ting, and 10c to 12c in 30 lb tins. BEESWAX .- Prices quoted at 28c to 25c.

HOPS.—From present appearances the markets has touched bottom, and holders of choice Canadian hops are firmer in their views. Advices by cable by London, and by wire from New York, are of a decidedly encouraging nature, although no particular advance has yet been established in prices. Choice hops are said to be scarce on both sides of the Atlantic, although inferior and medium grades are plentice. although inferior and medium grades are plentiful. In this market the sale of a choice lot o Washington Territory hops was made a few days ago at 22c, duty paid. Holders of the best lots of Canadian ask 22c, but brewers will sconer pay 6c to 8c per lo more money for what they claim to be a far superior foreign hop. They ought to be the best indges, being the actual consumers. We quote Canadian good to chair 18c to 22c other surder 14c to 25c. Old. choice 18c to 22c, other grades 14c to 26c. Old hops 6c to 12c.

HAY .- The market continues quiet and casy, pressed hay being quoted at \$13.50 to \$14 per ton for No. 1 and \$12.50 to 13 for No. 2, inferior qualities being quoted at \$11 to \$12. Some en quiry has been received from Several points in Ontario, which shows that at the recent decline supplies are being worked off.

DRESSED POULTEY. Another uneatisfactory week has been passed in this market, but at the close there is an inproved feeling for choice fresh turkeys and chickens. Turkeys have sold at 9c to 9g for nice fresh dry picked birds, per ton in car lots, Sales of Manitoba bran whilst sales of poor dark looking stock have been made to arrive at \$16.50 laid down been made as low as 61 to 7c. Poor geese bave here, but it is said that no more can be had at the figure. Shorts, are doing better and are about 6c. We quote today's prices for good quoted at \$19 to \$20. Moulie, \$23 to \$27 per ton. deal of old stock has been worked off during the week, some of it at very low prices. But at the close a better feeling has set in, owing probably to the colder weather predicted.

FROZEN MEAT.—Fore and hind quarters of beef, 30 to 50 per 1b as to quality. Mutton car. casses, frozen, 50 to 640 per 16.

ASHES.—First pots, \$4 to \$4.05 per 100 lbs, and of seconds at \$3.55.

PRUITS &v.

APPLES.—The local market is extremely dull APPLES.—Ine local market is extremely dull, the few sales made being on a very low basis of cost. Sales have been made of poor to fair fruit at 50c to \$1. A car load was aftered at \$1.25 and a car of ordinary fruit at \$1, without find. and a car of ordinary fruit at \$1, without finding buyers. Another lot sold at 75c. A lot of choice greenings was sold at \$1.50, costing \$2 laid down here in the fall. The warm winter has militated against the keeping qualities of of apples, some of the cellars being too warm, thus causing the fruit to deteriorate. In tact, the stock in the finest storehouses is not keeping well. Produce firms in this city are now offer lass apples in car lots on commission, and the ing apples in car lots on commission, and the markets is in a very unsettled state of prices ir. regular. Fancy apples in small lots are quoted at \$1.75 to \$2.

EVAPORATED APPLES,—The market is quiet at 7½c to 8c

DRIED APPLES.—We quote 5c to 5½c.

ALMERIA GRAPES.—Quiet, \$3.50 to \$4.25 per

keg as to quality.

Change eries.—The market is quiet at \$3 to \$6 per bbl. COCOANUTS .- Market steady at \$5 to \$5.25 per bag of 100.
PINE APPLES.—Sales are reported at 30c

ORANGES.—Valencia oranges are firm at \$5 per case with an advacing tendency. Jaffa are quoted at \$3.50 per box and Florida at \$2.50 to \$3 per box. The Florida fruits is very fine and is taking well with consumers. The first lot of bitter oranges this season has been received, sales of which were made at \$4 50 per box.

This fruit is used for mermalade

Lemons.—The merket is weak with sales re-ported at \$2.50 to \$3 per box, on lot being mentioned at a shades under the inside figure. POTATOES.—There is no life to the market, stocks being ample for all requirments, and the demand is confined to the local trade. A car of very choice Early Rose was received from Riviere de Loup and sold at 600 p r bag Car loads are still coming in from the west of Toron-to. We quote car lots at 50c to 60c per bag of 90 lbs as to quality, and small jobbing lots at 65c

to 75 per bag.
ONIONS.—The market is very dull for Canadian reds and yellows at 90c to \$1.25 per bbl. The cheapness of Spanish onions is the cause of the low pricas ruling for Canadian, the former selling at 75c to 85c per crate.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES. The weaker tealing no stocks An includes the weaker realing no ticed has week in refued sugar has developed into a decline of hall to per lb granulated being quoted at 7½ and yealows at 5½ to 6½. In molasses the sales of a round let of Porto Rico

molasses the sales of a round are of rotto rico has taken place about 37c, and several lots of Barbadoes Syrups at 4c to 4½c.

Fish Oils.—The sale of a round lot of Newfoundland col oil has just transpired at 38c, with sales of smaller lots at 40c. Halifax cod oil is quoted at 36c. Cod liver oil is quiet but transpired at 36c to 70c for Namformalland, and at sterdy at 65c to 70c for Newfoundland, and at 85c to 90c for Norway. In sterm refined seal oil a firm market is reported at 48c so 50c according to size of lot, and pale seal oil is steady at 42c to 45c a sample.

423c to 45c a sample.

Pickled Fish.—Stock here are lighter than usual for most kinds of sait fish, for this season of the year. Labrador herring are in good demand and sales have been made at \$5.25 \$5.50, the latter figure for choice Lubrador. In Halifax the principal holder there asks \$5, which would cost \$6.70 first cost laid down here. Dry cod has been placed in this market at \$4.50 to \$4.75, some inferior fish selling at \$4.25. Green cod is quite at \$5 for No. 1 ordinary, \$5.25 for No 1 large, and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for large draft. Salmon is said to be wanted for Boston, sales of Newfoundland being made in that market at \$25 to \$27 per tierce for No. 1. Here Newfoundland salmon is quoted at \$13.50 to \$14 per bbl for No 1 and British Columbia at \$12.50 to \$13. Sea trout is quoted at \$10 to \$11 per bbl. mand and sales have been made at \$5.25 \$5 50.

CANNED FIRE .- The mrket is very quiet and prices are nominally quoted at \$5.80 for lob ters, \$5.90 mackerel, and \$6.80 for salmon, or \$1.70

cod and haddock have sold at 3c to 31c in quentities and at 4c in jubbing lots Tommy cods refrozen have sold as low as 90c by the car load, but fresh fish have brought \$1.25. Frozen herring 95c in car lots and \$1 to \$1.10 in

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES.

MARKET BEPORT. The receipts of live stock for week ending January 19th, 1889, were as follows:—628 cattle, 70 sheep, 2 higs and 23 calves; left over from previous week, 109 cattle. Tital for week, 737 cattle, 70 sheep, 2 hogs and 23 calves; left on hand for sale, 55 cattle; receipts last week, 365 cattle, 196 sheep, 28 hogs and 46 calves. 46 calves.

Trade in export stock was very dull. We quote the following as being fair values: Export good average, 4c to 4½c. Butchers', good average, 3½c to 4c; do., medium, 3c to 3½c; do., culls, 2 to 3c; hors, 5½c to 5½c; sheep, 3c to 3½c; lambs, each, \$2.50 to \$3.00; calves, each, \$4.00 to \$8.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. POINT ST. CHARLES-MARKET REPORT.

The receipts of horses for week ending January 12th 1888, were as follows: 234 horses left over from previous week, 45; total for week, 279; shipped during week, 157; sales for week, 41; left for city, 56; on hand for sale and shipment 25. Trade at these stables during the week has been good, and 41 horses changed bands at various prices, ranging from \$95 to \$140 and one span of geldings weighing 3000 lbs



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