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IRISH LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

"The Duchess" tells how Marriages are made on the Emerald Isle.

I know the popular notion is that remance runs riot in Ireland. All the old songs are full of this idea, and all the old stories. But for my part I believe there never was a country where romance was such a dead letter. I am not n w aluding to the upper ten, but

that far larger and more important community, the great nawashed. As for the first named class, there is no new string to be touch ed when alluding to their love. The artful little god draws his how at venture as much for the inhabitants of Erin as for other folks. He gives to all alike. Court hip and marriage is pretty much the same thing all the world over, given the same status in society. Select two people of opposite rexes, call them towards each other. They come, they see, and one, at all events, is conquered. It is the very oldest of all old games, and has been vigorously played by high and low from the hour when Adam first laid eyes on Eve-and of we believe in Milton (how harming that first view must have been)-until

They meet, these two, they look, they lovethough (as I believe) not until they have looked a great many times. The theory of "love at first sight," though useful for sentimental purposes and for whe wrking out of certain plots, is not a practical one; is on the contrary, dis-tiuctly shallow. However it may be with lovers in warmer climates, in mine the affection or liking what grows into passion takes time to ripen it. And the country is a better field for the perfecting of this state of feeling than the town—the simple open country, that seems to hold nothing bidden in its innocent fields and hills, its delicate rarders, and wild glad open. its delicate gardens, and wild, glad ocean.

See, here is a quiet village, where there are but half dozen select families when all is told, and on which a young man from the wider spheres beyond decends, full of a belief in himself and his power to defey the enchantments of all the unsophisticated maidens upon earth. The young man crives in the smartest of collars, the newest of bats, coats that Poole alone could have given-and finds himself somebody's slave within a month. It is the careless picuic or the impromptu dance, the mornlight stroll or the mild tennie party that does it; and marrioge, the usual consequence of falling in love in this most improvident of all isles, swallows that

So much for the people whom we all know, among whom we dire to every clime. For there are always the big people and the little, and always will r , in spite of every Socialist that in spits of every Socialist that ever thundered.
"The poor always ye have with you," says

St. John, that genules of all saints, and what a truth lies in his words!

It is with the very poor of Ireland and their love affairs that I would now deal. And alas! for sentiment where they are concerned. It is no longer here; if it ever did exit, it is now dead. A cov, a pig even a feather bed has been known to influence the making of "a match." I know that tendition, old lore, and Moore's melodies are against me, but I who have lived among them for two and thirty years, I say this. Extremes meet. The King's sons or daughters may not weel according to their choice; their consorts must be chosen for them by their royal father and mother. The Irish farmer's sons or daughters mry not marry until a spouse is found for them and approved of by their father and mether. And oh, the endless details, the small bargainings, the livele, tittle things that are sone into picenical, and that ofttimes make or mar the merriage.

Love before marriage is so very exceptional as to be almost unknown among the farming classes in treiand. Matches are made and carried out with scarcely a consideration for the two most nearly concerned, very little or no interceurse being considered necessary between the two young people designed for, bride and bridegroom upril the actual day of marriage, It is not, indeed, at all an unusual thing for the young man and woman to meet for the first of Cana, He was there to teach all Christians to time at the charel gate on the morning that is the end of time that He would be really and as to make them man and wife, Everything is arranged by the parents. Their farm is worth so Have the parents. Their farm is worth so much, therefore the eldest son is worth so much. He will inherit it. The burning question then is to discover some one fit to mate with their son, some one with a "fortune" equal to his. This desirable daughter-in-law once found (be she old or ugly,) she matter may be considered arranged. The bridegroom, impressed by the general talk about the bride's "fortune," which always takes precedence of her "looks," falls in with the family view of the affair, and a wed-ding follows as a matter of course. Providence, seeing all thic, has mercifully ordained that most frish girls should be comely.

The marriage once consummated, the old peo-

ple give up the reins of government and retire into the chimney corner, leaving the young couple masters of the field. A most unwise arrangement, that generations of fools in their line have not sufficed to wipe out.

Marriages thus completed, with all the chill-

ing formulas that mark the alliances of the crowned heads of Europe, are nevertheless in reland almost always happy. Rarely, very rarely they turn out badly. An unfaithful husband is so scarce a thing that all the country-side would ring wish the mention of him should he present himself; an unfaithful wife is almost unknown. Ireland, in spite of her many imperfeccions, in spite of those unsubduable papple who annoy so terribly the decent House of Commons, people who in their native land would be fited by only the lowest and vulgarent class, is the most moral country in the world, and—if I may date say so in face of all the criminality that has unhappily of late char-

That I stoudd speak so, let you of all and every political opinion forgive me; for I am Irish born, and Ireland I love; and this small, mony, represented the eternal and indissiputes union between Christ and His Church. This was the doctrine of St. Paul, which they found in the 5th chapter of the Ephesians. Drawing a certain analogy between married people and Priests, he said, as the former were the delegates of God to perpetuate the work of creation, the Priests were the delegates of Christ to canotify mankind. The Christian husband and wife were the delegates of God to perpetuate context, the Priests were His delegates to perpetuate to the Priests way. His delegates to perpetuate turbulent, lovable, wild, beautiful, Ireland is both my greatest grief and my greatest joy!
Where, then, is remande? Descenting from

the fermers to even a lower scale in the gamut of the human drama we get to the laborers. Poor scale! who will surely suffer the most now that the law has fallen with so severa a hand upon the 'and'ords. For to them—the land-lords—alone they had to look in all their griefs God pity them when they come to learn that the "gentry" are a thing of the past improved and can property and the gramers are

their only support when cruel famine presses on

Yet even with these romance is hardly known. Until very lately the servants in Ireland were drawn from the ranks of the laborers, good and honest girls, without a grain of understanding in the culinary or domestic line, but who were quite capable of being taught. Among the others of my household last year was a certain Honora Ozsey, who, after five months' hard beaching, was a very presentable housemaid.

It was close on the end of Shrovetide, that It was close on the end of Shrovetide, that most stirring of all times in an Irish village when the chances of matrimony ebb and flow like the tide, and when a maiden has barely time to hesitate as to whether she will or will not. During Shrove one marries very cheap, after Shrove very dear. "Those intending to marry, take notice." I was not intending to marry, having gone through the wedding ceremony many years ago, and was sitting in my drawing room one night last year playing bezique with the eldest of the children, when Honora opened the door and, standing on the threshold looked hard at me.
"Well, Honora?" said I, feeling that some-

"Well, Honora?" said I, feeling that something was due to me from her, seeing how moonstruck she appeared.

"I beg you pardon, ma'am," said she, drop-ping an elaborate courtesy, "but may I go up to entrance gate, ma'am av ye plaze?" "Dear me, it's late, Honora, isn't it?" said I.

"Nine o'clock if it's a minute - ch, Daisy?" appealing to my little partner at bezique.

"What can you want at the gate at this hour?"

"Please ma'am, he's come," said she

"Who's come?" asked I.

"Hemself, ma'am. Me mother thinks it's about time I'd settle—an'—an' she's chosen a boy for me!"

a boy for me!"

Good Heavens ! she's going to be married,' said I adressing the innocent Daisy, who maturally stared blankly back at me. "Who is it, Houora ?" asked I as quietly as

a woman can who knows that one of her best servants is about to desert her. "I don't know, ma'am," said she. "What's his name?" demanded I. I liked the girl, and was reasonably anxious about her future welfare

"I never heard it, ma'sm," said she, with a mild but exaperating manner. "Mother knows, but—but—I'll know soon if ye'll let me go to the gate."
"Oh, go!" said I. It seems too dreadful. I

had heard of marriages arranged like this, but up to the present moment I had only partly believed in them. I didn't quite believe still. I called her back. "And when are you to be married, Honora?" asked I—"next year, eh?"?
"Law, no! To-morrow, ma'am," said she, with the broad and lovely smiles that had en-

deared her to me. I asked no more questions. In one blow I lost my faith in the romance of Irish history

and my housemaid. But if you would know whether Irish marriages are happy, as a rule, my answer must be "yes." Among the lower ranks one never hears of a case of infidelity, and among those of one's own class—well, hardly cucr?

This, at all events, I can affirm, that I have large, tremendous number of acquaintances, and among them all there has been but one case of divorce, and were I to lay bare the real facts of that case to you, I think, dear friends, you would forgive her.

THE DUCHESS.

glorious and triumphant, leading the human lated. Rolled cats \$5.40 to \$5.50. Commeal family to immortality. The preacher concluded \$1.50 to \$1.65 per bag.3

Bran, &c.—The market is lower at \$16.50 to in wedlock to remember their dignity as Chris. \$18 for car lots. Shorts are easier at \$18 to in wedlock to remember their dignity as Chris. tians and to preserve the sanctity of marriage

O'CONNELL.

Ode to the Apostle of Moral Force.

ET FATHER MAC.

"Words are soft, and deeds are hard," Said the mighty men of old; And with swords of steel they warred And their deeds were strong and bold;
And at times they warred for Right,
And at times they strove for Wrong,
While the battle flowes with Might, And the Victory with the Strong.

"Chains are reasons full of force," Long a motto was of Kings; Still they are the last resource Order to disorder brings. And the victims die in gyves, Now in age and now in youth, God himself in person shrives Every Martyr to His Youth,

Came a mighty man at last, Hero of a martyred isle; On Angel trumpet blew one blast, And the spheres grew still the while; "Words are keen, while steel is false In the battle of the Truth.

Angels beamed, and demons fled, But men conjured them once mare. Soldiers bleed, as they have bled, Force is umpire as before. Yet must all the sons of Light

Hear, ye souls in captive vaults! Force gives way to Heaven's Ruth."

Follow in this creed of Ruth: "Right is mightier than Might,"-Motto of the God of Truth.

ITHE DIFFERENCE.

When she heard her sisters promise In all meekness, to obey Their respective lords and masters And accept their rightful sway. Then she tossed her head so proudly, Then she said, "You wait and see; No one in the male creation Will e'er make a slave of me !"

When she heard her friends consulting Asking for a new spring hat, Urging unbelieving husbands. That they needed this or that,
Then she said, Oh, how I scorn it?
Then her haughty spirit rose,
And she cried, "You see if ever
I go begging for my clothes!"

And you ought to see her really, Now that she at last is wed, Sifting coals and lighting fires, While her husband lies in bed, E'en to wear her last years bonnet
She to day does not refuse; To brush his coat she's ever ready-And they say she shines his shoes.

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria:

CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE.

It is Proved to be no Failure. On a recent Sunday evening. Father Dubberly, S. J., began a course of sermons in St. Francis Navier, Liverpool, on the subject of marriage, devoting the introductory discourse to a consideration of its sanctity. Taking as the text the words, "And Jeeus was invited to the marriage," he said for some weeks the columns. marriage," he said for some weeks the columns of the daily papers contained an expression of opinion on this subject which proved that a great change had come over the minds of some the salient points of the conclusions drawn from this contravorsy he found it stated that there should be greater facilities given for divorce; that all people were equal before the law and that every one had a perfect right to entiry into any contract he liked provided he did not igjure a third party; that it was for the State to ratify and enforce the contract; that the State should not recognize any marriage contract that should not be by right terminable if the terms of the contract were not fulfilled; that there was nothing intrinsically impossible in contracts of marriage for ten, fifteen or twenty years; that the laws of divorce should be changed as quickly as public opinion would permit, and that other laws in reference to marriage should be enacted at the same time, and that thus by degrees the practice would be done away with and marriage would consequently disappear. In all these things he failed to observe a single reference to Almighty God, or notice that there was the slightest idea that marriage had anything what ever to do with Christianity. Marriage was brought down from the high pedestal on which the founder of Christianity had placed it to a level, nay, beneath the level of any other contract. He thought it high time that in a country that still called itself Christian, that a Christian minister should raise his voice to protest against such payan ideas, which would certainly lead to pagan practices. After the adorable Sacrament of the altar, the lawful and legitimate union of man and woman in matrimony was one of the most sacred and holiest things in the world. When Jesus Christ was present at the marriage truly present, though not in a visible manner, at their marriages. It was God who established marriage, as was implied in these words, "cgo conjungo vos," used by the Priest in the name and by the authority of God. This was no mere imagination, no postical thought, no haze surrounding matrimony, but a reality, a fact, a divine revelation—it was of faith. It was a contract raised far above the level of mere human contracts, because it was one God had initiated, blessed, sanctioned and forbade any man to violate. Having alluded to the Mosaic law regarding marraige, the preacher said he might be met with the objection that Christ had made the yoke heavier; but if He had made it beavier He had also given special means where-by the burthen might be borne. He (the preacher) was not astonished to find in a country where the doctrine or Sacrament of Matrimony where the doctrine or Sacrament of Matrimony was denied, where it seemed people had no idea that special graces were imparted in this Sacrament, that they were unable to bear up under the yoke of the Christian law and strive to find relief from it in the divorce coust on the most pattry excuses. The Council of Trent had de clared that if any man said that marriage was not one of the seven sacraments instituted by Jesus Christ, let him be anathema. What the Council of Trent said three centuries ago was simply a confirmation of what the great Apostle of the Gentiles said when he declared that mar-riage was a great sacrament. The married Christian stood before the world as the repre-sentative of Christ, and the Christian wife as

the representative of His Church; and Christian

men and women united in the bond of matri-mony, represented the eternal and indissoluble

THE MAID OF CRLEANS.

From time to time we read in the daily papers reports of efforts of the admirers of Joan of Arc to have her name enrolled among the cannoniz ed saints. Her memory is dear to the patriotic heart of Christian France. A correspondent of the London Daily News informs us that a number of devous persons recently brought an "authentic standard" of Joan of Arc to lay on the shrine of Notice Dame de Lourdes. They asked the Bishop of Nancy to receive and bless them before they set out to fulfill their purpose, which they fully explained to him by letter.

After some delay he fixed a day to receive them.

The Bishop, before consecrating the relic, spoke of the people of this country, and that they of Joan as having been sent to give confidence were slowly but surely returning to the faith and moral unity to a shattered nation, and orand ideas and practices of paganism because they dained for a great work in the world. The were left like sheep without a shepherd. Among the salient points of the conclusions drawn from the salient points of the contract that they are salient points of the contract the salient points of the salient points of the contract the salient points of the salient points o This was erroneous view. The Church in Joan's time was distracted, and the Pope an exile in a foreign land. Joan appealed from the Rouen sentence to the Church Universal. It was then unable to helpher. But twenty-five years after ber death Pope Calintus ordered all the charges made sgaines her to be investigated, and a new trial to take place. She came out of it victori-ous, and was rehabilitated. The inquiries set on foot by his order enabled France to know what manner of heroine Joan was, and the mir aculous nature of her mission. Her name was freed from the reproaches of witchcraft and heresy. "The Papacy," said the Bishop, "which rehabilitated her will glorify her purity, piety, patriotism and valor. It will give a place on the altars of the churches to the warrior and martyrized shepherdess. When it does, France will quiver with new hopes from the Pyrenees to the hills of Lorraine, and from Brittany to the Alps. She will then invoke with boundless confidence Saist Joan of Domremy, Saint Joan of Orleans, and Saint Joan of France."

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR-Receipts during past week were 3,510 bbls, agains: 5,054 bbls last week. The market is very quiet and business restricted with prices very irregular. Whilat old wheat strong bakers are steady at \$5.76, new wheat brands have sold at \$5.50 and under. Advices from the Eastern Townships state that American flour has been delivered at various points and refused. In some instances reductions were made, and in others shipments on the way were ordered on to Boston and New England points. A New York report dated January 1, says:-Flour was steadier in tone and firmly held for high and low grades, with plenty of shipping orders in the market for the latter, at and below \$4, while the jobbers are taking spring and winter patents at full, and in one or two cases a trifle better, prices for good brands, up to \$6 85, though the fancy brands of new are to \$1.50 to \$1. held at \$7, and are not selling, but at \$6.50 to \$6.75 4,000 bbis were sold, and job lots at \$6.85;

S1.15. Others quote \$1.20 to \$1.28. The break in the West has had a depressing influence upon

the Priests were His delegates to perpetuate to the Priests were His delegates to perpetuate to Christianity, representing Christ in His obedience, mortification, humility, and contradictions; while the married couple represented Him

to 9½c.

COMMERCIAL:

held at \$7, and are not series, but at \$6.50 to \$6.75 4,000 bbis were sold, and job lots at \$6.87; 2,600 winter patents, including one line of 1,000 Illinois at the range, and 1,500 spring clears and straights, and 1,400 winter do. at the quotations; 1,800 city mills at \$5.15 for the bottom up to \$5.25 in old and \$5.35 in new bbls for the West Indies, and 600 patent do. Buyers and sellers are 10c to 15c apart still on the low grades, and hence little is doing, and Southern are dull since the late more free sales." Here ices are nominal as follows:—Patent win \$r\$, \$6.00 to \$6.15; patent spring, \$6.00 to \$6.25; atraight roller, \$5.60 to \$5.75; extra, \$5.50 to \$5.75; straight roller, \$5.60 to \$5.75; extra, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ontario bags, extra, \$2.40 to \$2.60.

Wheat—Receipts 5,705 bushels. The market here is more or less nominal in absence of spot business, although some receivers say they can lay down No. 1 new hard Manitoba wheat at \$2.15.

CORN.—Receipts during week ending Jan. 26th, 6,116 bushels. The market continues quiet at 55c to 56c duty paid for new, and 57c to 58c

\$19, and moulie \$24 to \$27 per ton.

Oats.-Receipts for the past week were 11,249 bushels, but there is no change in prices, sales being reported at 36c for cars per 32 lbs on PEAS.—Receipts for the past week 1,300

PRAS.—Receipts for the past week 1,300 bushels. Prices 72c to 75c.

BARLEY.—The market is steady, and prices rule a little firmer. A few cars of good Morrisburg barley has been sold for American account at point of shipment. Here we quote 65c to 70c for malting.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The market is unchanged at \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT.—Is firm at 60c.

MALL—The market is quiet at \$1 to \$1.15 per

MALT-The market is quiet at \$1 to \$1.15 per bushel as to quality.

SEEDS.—Canadian timothy is quiet at \$2, and American at \$1.50 per bushel. Clover seed

is quiet at \$5.50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

PORK. LAED. Ac. - There is no particular change in this market, prices still in favor of buyers. We repeat hast week's quoations as -Canada short cut clear, per brl, \$17.50 to 18.00; Chicago; short cut clear, per ori, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Chicago; short cut clear, per ori, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Mees pork, western, per bri, \$00.00 to \$17.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12½c to 13½c; Lard, western, in pails, per lb, 10c to 10½c; Bacon, per lb, 12c to 13c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 6½c.

Dressed Hogs.—The receipts during the past week were heavy, amounting to 7,115 head, against 3,489 head for the week previous.

A portion of recent arrivals have gone into store in rather a soft condition. Sales were made to-day of light clean looking bogs at \$7.15 with sales up to \$7.20, which is considered and outside figure. Small lots \$7.20 to \$7.30.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 1,212 packages, against 699 the week previous. Reports from Quebec state that a Montreal huyer has taken one or two lots of Ka-mouraska for shipment to the Lower Ports, but prices were not mentioned. In this market the usual jubbing enquiry has been experienced for finest dairy and creamery whilst the lower quali-ties are almost neglected. Choice grades remain firm. We quo: -- Creamery, finest, 25c to 26c; do. earlier unde, 22c to 23c; Eartern Townships, 19c to 19c; Richmond, 17c to 19c; Renfraw, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, 19c to 21c; Brockville, 18c 60 20c; Western, 16c to 18c; Kamouraeka, 17 to 19.

ROLL BUTTE .. - A fair demand exists for rolls. a lot of 10 packages of nice fresh goods well packed bringing 182c, and we quote 18c to 20c as to quality and package, the outside figure being for Morrisburg baskets.

CHEESE-Receipts during the week nil. The market through quiet is firm, and from the market through quiet is firm, and from the initial enquiries from the other side we would not be suprised to Iram of a lively movement again in a week or so. Two New York operators were in the city to-day, but we could not learn of any business resulting the efrom. Prices remain firm under light supplies on this side, 12c being the lowest figure at which finest September can be secured. The shipments from Portland last week were 20 372 hours. from Portland last week were 20,372 boxes, besides which 4801 boxes were shipped by the Central Vermont to Boston and New York for shipment to London, Glasgow and Bristol We quote prices as follows :- Finest September, 10c to 122; Finest late August, 1142 to 114c; Fine, 11c to 114c; Medium, 104c to 103c; Interior, 9c

FRUITS &c.

APPLES. - A cable report from Liverpool dated Dec. 31st, says: "Fancy Baldwine are in little demand and only the finest fruit is wanted. The general condition of the market is had and no great improvement in prices can be looked for intil stocks in dealers hands are reduced. Here prices are more or less naminal, good to choice fruit being quoted in round lots at \$1.35 to \$1.65 and jobbing lots of choice varities at \$2. Frazen stock sold at 25c to 75c per bbl.

EVAPORATED APPLES-The market continues quiet at 7/c to 8c.

Dried Apples — We quote 5c to 5/c.

Grapes—31 to 5/2 25 per keg as to quality.

CRANBEREIES-The market is steady at \$3 to \$6 per bbl. LEMONS.—The market is giet at \$2.75 to 33

per box. ORANGES .- At the auction sale of 300 boxes of Florida cranges vesterday, they were knocked down at \$1.50 per box. Quotations are \$3.00. Valencia cranges are firm at \$4.75 per case.

PECANS—Are firm at 10c,
ONIONS—Red and yellow Canada onions, 31
to \$2 per bbl. Spanish onions, 75c. to 80c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES. - There is no change in either sugar or molasses. A lot of 400 puns of second runnings of Barbadoes molasses is re-ported on pot. First crop Barbadoes is quoted at 40c to 424c. Syrup 44c to 43c for brights, Pickled Fish—The market for fish is un-Picked Fish—The market for fish is unchanged. A fair demand is reported for green cod at \$4.75 for No. 1 ordinary, \$5 for No. 1 large and \$5.25 to \$5.50 for large drat. Dry cod quiet at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per quintal. Labrador herrings are steady at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl. Capo Breton herring \$5.50 to \$7.75 per bbl. British Columbia salmon \$12.50 to \$13 per bbl, and sea trout \$10 to \$11 per bbl.

Fish Oils,—The oil market is firm, sales of Newfoundland cod oil in lots of 5 to 10 bbls at 42sc, round lots held steady at 40c. Halifax oil 371c to 38c. Seal oil is also firm at 48c to 50 as to size of lot. Cod liver oil, 65c to 70c.

STOOKS OF CHEESE.

The stock of cheese in Liverpool on Jan. 1st, 1839, was 121,200 boxes or 60,000 boxes less than the actual stocks of a year ago. In Liverpuol the stock is 35,000 boxes.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.-Nothing has transpired during the week to alter our quotations, the merket having remained quiet with sales of limed at 18½c to 20c, single cases of choice, Montreal limed hav-ing taken place at 20c. Fresh beld are chiet at 22c to 24c as to quality and quantity. Strictly fresh are firm at a high basis of cost.

GAME.—Owing to the continuance of soft weather for keeping, sales have been made of patridges at 45c, and we quote 45c to 50c per pair. Venison saddles quiet at 10c to 11c per

DRESSED POULTRY .- Receipts have been argo during the week the demand has improved andsaleshave been larger than was expected. Turkeys have sold fairly well at 80 to 92 as to quality, some fresh lots of dried picked bringing 10c. Chickens have met with rather slow sale at 65 to 7c, and geese at 6s to 63c; duckes to 9c Stocks are ctill large, but it is thought that they will be received off without rough difficults unless that they will be received off without rough difficults unless that they will be received off without rough difficults unless that they will be received off without rough difficults unless that they will be received of the state of the will be worked off without much difficulty unless receipts increase.

FOREIGHT INCREASE.

FROZEN MEAT.—Sales of fore and bind quarters of beef are reported at 4c to 5½c per lb, and a few high colored carcasses at 3c to 3½c. Mutton carcasses, frozen, 5½c to 6½c per lb,

ASHES.—Latest sales of first pols are reported at 84 per 1(0 lbs, and of seconds at \$3.55.

at \$4 per 10 lbs, and of seconds at \$3.55.

Bears.—The market is quiet, good to choice white nediums being quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.80 per bush for jobbing lots.

Honey.—The market keeps firm, extracted white clove honey quoted at \$15 to \$112c per 1b in 5 lb time, and 10c in \$0 lb time.

Beeswax.—Quiet and prices nominally quoted at \$28.50.

DEEDWAX.—Quiet and prices nominally quoted at 23c to 26c.
Hors.—The market is still dull, only a few small lots to brewers being still reported at within range of our last quotations, which are as prices atthough some holders are confident of in range of our last quotations, which are as higher figures later ou. Canada white and red follows:—Good to fine Canadian, 15c to 20c, winter wheat is purely nominal.

and old 60 to 10c.

HAY:—Pressed hay continues easy owing to the falling off in the demand from Ontario. Where prices have declined considerably, but as CO., Holly, Mich.

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria:

ted to revive. It is stated that receivers at Kingston and points in that vicinity have dropped considerable money through stocking up at the highest pitch of prices. Here we quote No. 1 pressed \$13.50 to \$14.00 per ton. soon as stocks are reduced the demand is expec-

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES.

MARKET REPORT.

The receipts of live stock for week ending January 5th, 1889, were as follows:—832 cattle, 242 sheep, 18 hogs and 46 calves; left over from previous week, 95 cattle, 642 sheep, total for week, 927 cattle, 884 sheep, 15 hogs and 51 calves; left on hand for sale, 160 cattle and 340 sheep; receipts last week, 326 cattle, 716 sheep, 7 hogs and 12 calves.

Trade during the week was more active, owing to the Christmas supplies having pretty well run out. The demand for good cattle for export was brisk but the supply was small. There was no butcher stock left over. We quote the following as being fair value:

Export good. Butchers', good average, 3½c to 4½c; do., medium, 3c to 3½c; do., culls, 2 to 3; hogs, 5½c to 5½c; sheep, 3c to 3½c; lambs, each, \$2.50 to \$3.50; calves, each, \$4.00 to \$8.0**0**.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE,

POINT ST. CHARLES-MARKET REPORT. The receipts of horses for week ending January 5th 1888, were as follows: 151 horses left over from previous week, 14; total for week, 165; shipped during week, 72; sales for week, 23; left the city, 28; on hand for sale and shipment, 34. The horse trade at the stables this week has been very much better than that of last although the teries point week than of last, although the prices paid were not very remunerative to the seller. The supply is still in excess of demand we have been advised of one car load of Blacks to arrive on Monday,

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

MIDGET OMELETTES .- Eight eggs, one-half cupful of milk, salt and pepper, one tablespoon ful of cheese. Beat the cggs light, season, stir in the milk and grated cheese. Half fill eight patty pane, buttered and set in a dripping pan with half an inch of beiling water in it. Shut up in a quick oven and as soon as they are "set" turn out in a hot dish, and when dished, pour drawn butter over the omelettes.

BREAD AND BUTTER FRITTERS. - Make patter of milk, and eggs and flour, just as if for mussing. Cut some slices of bread rather thin, and yet so thick that there is no darger of it crumbling, spread half of them with butter and ball of them with jam. Put in the plain ball over the other, then cut them in square or round pieces. Dip them into the batter and fry in bot lard. Drain well, and while hot sift powdered augar over them.

PLAIN FRUIT CAKE .- One cupful of butter, the same of sugar, beaten to a cream: add one cupful of molasses, three cupfuls of sifted flour, four well beaten eggs—beat the whites and yolks separately—add but a tea-poonful eac: of cin-namon, ground cloves, allepics and numers, at the last add balf a proud of well washed and dried currents, the same of seed draisins and one-quarter of a pound of thinly sleed citron. Bake in a moderate oven one hour and a quarter.

LEMON PUDDING .- Take three eggs wellbeaten, and the juice of three iemons and the beaten, and the juice of three iemons and the peel of two chopped fine, or grated; a quarter of a pound of lum sugar and three ounces of butter, melted to an oil. Line a dish with puffpaste, put in the mixture, and take for three-quarters of an hour. Orange juice may be sub-stituted for lemon if preferred. A meringue made of the white of an egg and a little powder-sugar is quite an improvement to this pud-

RAISED DOUGHNUTS.—In the morning take take one pint of warm milk, one cup of sugar, one half cup of yease, a little rair, and set a sponge, making it rather thick. At night add one cup of sugar, one half cup of cf lard and two eggs; kneed up and let it stand until morning. Then roll out thin, cut round and let it stand on the moulding board until light. Fry in hot lard.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES .- The best of buckwheat cakes are made with the addition of cornmeal flour and catmeal flour to the buckwheat in this proportion: Six cupfuls of cupfuls of oatmen flour, or, if this cannot be oh tained, substitute Graham flour in its place and one cupful of cornmeal flour; to this add a desertspoon full of molasses and lukewern water sufficient to form a batter; stir through the flour well four teaspoonfuls of baking powden before wetting. But these cakes are better raised over night with yeast.

HOMINY CROQUEITES.—For two down croquettes boil a pound of fine bominy until well done; sesson with a little salt, and, when cool, enough to make a stiff batter. Mold into croquettes, roll in cracker dust and fry in a kettle of boiling lard until a light brown. Serve hot. The hominy is best boiled the day or morning

A WINTER PUDDING,-Take a quart of flour and make it into a good paste with butter and warm milk. Grease well an earthenware mold warm milk. Grease well an earthenware mold; line it with raste, which should be an inch thick. Then fill ur with apples, two ounces of blanched almonds, the same quantity of candied peel, all finely chopped, and chough augar to sweeten. Cover over the top with paste and insert a knife all around the basin to prevent the nudding sticking along to the sides that the pudding sticking close to the sides; then sprinkle over it two cunces of sugar and on that place the same quantity of butter cut into small lumps. Bake it very, very gently in a slow ovan for quite three hours, until it is glaced all over and a rich brown. Serve with braudy or wine sauce in a sauce-boat, as many prefer the pad-ding without sauce. ding without sauce.

HOW WOMEN REST THEMSELVES.

HOW WOMEN REST THEMSELVES.

How differently men and women indulge themselves in what is called a resting spell. "I guess I'll sit down and mend these steckings and rest awhile, says the wife, but the husband throws himself upon the easy lounge or sits back in his arm chair, with hands at rest and feet placed horrizontally upon another chair. The result is that his whole body gains full benefit of his half hour he allows himself from work, and the wife receives that indirect help which come from change of occupation. A physician would tell her that taking even ten minutes, rest in a horizontal position, as a change from standing or sitting at work, would prove more beneficial to her than any of her makeshifts at resting. Busy women have a habit of keeping resting. Busy women have a habit of keeping on their feet just as long as they can, in spite of backaches and warning prints. As they grow on their feet just as long as they can, in spita of backaches and warning prina. As they grow older they see the folly of permitting such drafts upon their strength and learn to take things easier let what will happen. They say, "I used to think I had to do thus and so, but I've grown wiser and learned to elight things." The first years of housekeeping are truly the harces, for untried and unfamiliar cares are almost daily trust upon the mother and home-maker. trust upon the mother and home-maker.

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Splendid choice of Plain and Fancy Dra Materials; regular price, 38t, 45c and 63cr &

45c; all selling at

selling at

23c yard.

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The present is a good opportunity to it

INCORRECT.

It was not the makers of Corticelli Ser Silk who circulated the report that their was strong enough to answer for Cables to the proposed Suspension Bridge across the Lawrence from Montreal to St. Lawrence from Montreal to St. Lawrence from Silk is so strong the causing much talk as to its possibilities. It is not to the possibilities of the course for hand and machine serving in its second. ever, for hand and machine sewing, it is sport as the Silk Thread of the future.

s. Carsley

1705, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 177 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, January 9th. 1882

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.