

**COOK'S FRIEND**  
BAKING POWDER  
IS PURE,  
**HONEST GOODS**  
Will do MORE WORK for SAME  
COST than any other com-  
posed of equally safe  
Ingredients.  
**McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND**  
THE ONLY GENUINE.

**1874 AND 1890.**  
A Retrospect and Striking Contrast.  
The Progress of the Home Rule Controversy  
in the House of Commons—Those Who  
Have Fallen by the Way.

Eheu! I must be getting old.  
Not that I am at all physically sensible, I  
am glad to say, that age is creeping upon me.  
In fact, in this respect, I can safely affirm  
that I feel as young to-day as I felt "twenty  
golden years ago." But, nevertheless, when  
I compare the dead then with the existing  
now, I recognize sadly that the years are  
going by. I realized this truth in an especial  
manner a couple of days ago as I walked down  
the steps of the members' entrance to the  
House of Commons, arm in arm with Mr. E.  
T. Gourley, the junior member for Sandar-  
land. As I chatted pleasantly with him, my  
mind went back to a memorable Parliamen-  
tary decision of exactly sixteen years ago, a  
decision which I remember distinctly although  
I was not anywhere in the neighborhood of  
Westminster at the time. Mr. Gourley was  
honourably and intimately associated with  
that decision, hence its being suggested to  
me by his companionship the other day. In  
this long interval of sixteen years what gaps  
have been made in the ranks of public men,  
and what a striking change has come over  
the policy which Great Britain formerly  
pursued in regard to Ireland.

1874.  
It was on the 30th of June, 1874, that Mr.  
Isaac Butt, in his capacity of leader of the  
Irish Parliamentary party of the day, sub-  
mitted the Home Rule question to the House  
of Commons for the first time. He did not  
ask the House directly to grant Home Rule  
to Ireland. He only touched the mere fringe  
of the subject by requesting that a commit-  
tee should be appointed to examine, and report  
upon the nature and extent of Ireland's  
demand for Home Rule. In 1890 we have  
got far beyond that point. We now demand  
the thing itself, and what is more we are  
going to get it. The debate on Mr. Butt's  
motion occupied two nights—that of Tuesday,  
June 30th, and of Thursday, July 2nd. Mild  
and innocuous as the demand of the Irish  
leader in that day was it nevertheless was  
rejected by an overwhelming majority. The  
vote in favour of the motion was 81, against  
it 453. Of the representatives of the Irish  
constituencies who took part in the division,  
51, or 53 including the two tellers, supported  
Mr. Butt while 35 of them opposed him.  
From this statement of the numbers it will  
be seen that so late as sixteen years ago the  
harmless request made by Ireland for an en-  
quiry into the nature and extent of her  
demand for Home Rule could only obtain the  
adhesion of 10 British members of the House  
of Commons. Of this small band of false-  
minded British members it has to be told to  
Mr. Gourley's credit that he was one.

THE FIRST VOTE.  
Even if it does remind me that I am get-  
ting old, it is interesting to compare the now  
with the then. Of the ten British members  
who voted with Mr. Butt only three are still  
in the front in Parliament, and they, I hope,  
are destined to bear a hand in the final strug-  
gle with its rapidly approaching and which is  
destined to give back to Ireland the Sonnet  
which she lost in 1800. These three men  
who are still to be met with in St. Stephen's  
are Sir William Lawson, Mr. Thomas Butt,  
and Mr. Gourley. Of the remaining seven  
British members who supported the old  
Irish demand that was put forward in 1874,  
one single representative hailed from Scot-  
land and one from Wales. As far as Scotland  
and Wales are now concerned the pendulum  
has swung heavily to the other side. Analys-  
ing the verdict given by England, Scotland,  
Wales, and Ireland on the question of Home  
Rule in the general election of 1890, "O!  
these four nationalities, there have spoken  
for Irish autonomy, there have spoken for  
the return of the time in which the fourth has  
forbidden it. Scotland has approved our  
policy by three to two, Ireland herself  
by four and a half to one, and gallant Wales  
has returned more than 150 supporters of the  
policy, and rather above 50 against it; or  
three to one its favour." Decidedly in  
the broadening and widening of a sense of  
fair-play towards Ireland as well as in the  
matter of the lapse of time we have got far  
away from 1874.

THOSE WHO HAVE GONE.  
The single Scotch member who in Mr.  
Butt's era voted in his favour was, strange to  
say, that erratic creature, Mr. Edward Jen-  
kins, the author of "Glims' Baby," who hap-  
pened at the time to be member for Dundee.  
The Welsh member was Mr. Ellis Sytoun,  
who represented the Flint Boroughs, and who,  
poor fellow, is since dead. I have now  
named five out of the ten British members  
who voted in the minority of 61. The remain-  
ing five were Messrs Joseph Cowen and  
Hamond, of Newcastle on Tyne; Sir Joseph  
Simon, of Dewsbury; J. K. Cross, of Bolton;  
and Sir Charles Dilke, of Chelsea. Of these  
I fancy Sir Joseph Simon and Mr. J. K. Cross  
have joined the majority. As we cry in Ire-  
land, "may the turf lie light on their graves!"  
In a day when our country had but few  
friends in the British Parliament they stood  
jealously by her side. These ten men, whom  
I have named and of whom Mr. Gourley is  
one were pioneers in a cause which has now  
thousands of adherents in all parts of Great  
Britain. In 1886 when Mr. Gladstone's Home  
Rule Bill was rejected by 241 votes to 311,  
the Irish party to the number of 85 voted in  
the minority. That left a balance of 228  
British members who cast all doubts and an-  
glophs to the winds and boldly went into the  
lobby in favour, not merely of an enquiry into  
the nature and extent of Home Rule, but ab-

olutely in support of a well-defined and  
complete scheme of Home Rule itself, and  
advance from 10 members who voted for  
mere enquiry in 1874 to 228 members who  
voted for an elaborate and comprehensive  
Home Rule Bill in 1887 is not by any means  
a bad growth.

A GREAT CHANGE.  
Looking back from our standpoint of 1890,  
with our knowledge of how the Irish Nation-  
al question stands to the days of 1874, the  
position taken up by Mr. Butt's opponents in  
the discussions of that year, the main line of  
argument advanced by them against the Irish  
leader, appear ludicrously grotesque to our  
eyes. "Men may die, but causes live," was  
not one of those maxims which impressed  
themselves on the minds of the Tory party,  
or that matter indeed, on the minds of the  
Liberal party either—in that Parliamen-  
tary Session of sixteen years ago when Mr.  
Gourley was one of the ten British members  
who voted as the Irish people would wish  
them to vote. Home Rule was pesh-pushed  
on every side. It was a cause of mushroom  
growth and would disappear as quickly as  
mushrooms habitually do. The wish for self-  
government was merely a momentary craze,  
a passing aberration which with mild treat-  
ment would speedily vanish. This was what  
we said. It all sounds very funny now when  
the settlement of the question of giving self-  
government to the Irish people is one of only a  
trivial matter. Here is an extract from the  
speech of the Right Hon. J. T. Ball, the Irish  
Attorney-General of the day, which will not  
degenerate into a mere recital, without an ac-  
companyment of laughter. "Safety lay," said  
the Attorney-General in replying to Mr.  
Butt's speech, "in not paltering with this  
question. It should be met with a thorough  
and determined and uncompromising op-  
position. Let them meet it (the Home  
Rule demand) as they had done the Scotch  
agitation. Let them refuse to listen to it.  
(Cheers.) If they met it in the same way  
they might anticipate the same end. It too  
would ignore itself. It, too, would leave no  
impression except on the page of history. . . .  
The only wonder of the spirit of history  
would be at the folly, the ingratitude which  
gave a temporary importance to what was so  
feeble and so worthless in itself." That is an  
extract from the parliamentary report to be  
found in the Times. The events which have  
happened since this speech was delivered have  
fallen far below the prophesies as actually  
said. The very first name on the list of those  
who have disgraced the name of the  
Times. The claim put forward on behalf of  
Ireland was "so feeble and so worthless,"  
we were told by others as well as by the Irish  
Attorney-General at the time, that it would  
soon die. Knowing, as we know now, what  
has really taken place, we may quote from  
Goldsmith and say "the man recovered from  
the bite, the dog it was that died." The  
Home Rule question was never so strong as  
it is to-day. It embodies a living, uncon-  
querable, irresistible principle. It is on the  
threshold of triumph. Where are the men who  
gave fierce opposition to it and foretold its  
early collapse in 1874? Mostly dead like  
the dog in Goldsmith's poem. A character-  
istically bitter and flippant speech was made  
against Mr. Butt's motion by Mr. Disraeli, as  
he then was. Vehement opposition was also  
offered to it by Mr. Rosbuck, Mr. Richard  
Smyth, member for Kerry, Mr. O'Donoghue,  
Sir E. Legard, Lord Colclough, Mr. Connolly  
and Mr. Parnell. What power have these  
men now to impede the onward march of the  
Irish national cause? We must go to the  
land of Shadows for a reply. The claim "so  
feeble and so worthless in itself," has out-  
lived them all.

CHANGES.  
A study of the division list which records  
the names of those who voted for and against  
Mr. Butt's motion is not without its philo-  
sophical interest. It shows the list of those  
who voted in the "aye" lobby is that of poor  
Joseph Gillis Biggar. The name of Mr. Parnell  
is absent, but at that time he had not a  
seat in the House. Only four members out of  
the 51 Irish members who voted "aye"—r 53  
including Mr. Butt and Mr. O'Shaughnessy,  
the tellers—have seats in the House now.  
These are Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Edward  
Sheil, Colonel Nolan, and Sir Joseph  
McKenna. Death has overtaken men like  
Joseph Renavne, A. M. Sullivan, Joseph  
Biggar, Major O'Gorman, Dr. Ward, E. J.  
Synan, Sir John Gray, Sir Colman O'Leighlin,  
William Henry O'Sullivan, Dr. O'Leary,  
William Archer Redmond, P. J. Smyth,  
John Martin, and Mr. Butt himself. Men  
who are still in the flesh but no longer, from  
one cause or another, in the Irish party are  
John O'Connor Power, Mitchell Henry, Row-  
land Pennohy, Bennet-Bassett, Sir Patrick  
Allen, Keys O'Flynn, The O'Connors, Dr.  
William Shaw, Arthur Moore, George E.  
Kilgobbin, George Hardly King, and Richard  
O'Shaughnessy. Amongst the names ap-  
pearing in the majority against Mr. Butt's motion  
are Arthur James Balfour, then member for  
the borough of Hertford, William Henry  
Smith, Lord Randolph Churchill, the  
Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Goschen. What  
strange and diversified memories these names  
call up! Some of the men named in these  
lists have fallen by the wayside, with broken  
faith and hopes that proved too weak to sus-  
tain them, some have passed hence for ever,  
but they live in the affectionate recollection  
of their fellow-countrymen; some have found  
salvation and are now amongst the truest  
friends whom Ireland has got; some are still  
her bitter enemies. Much has changed in the  
interval of sixteen years, except the cause in  
whose behalf Mr. Butt spoke. That, thank  
God, is unchanged and unchangeable.

A YOUNG MEMBER.  
Some personal memoranda, which have not  
as yet seen the light, and which I have, for  
the most part, gleaned from the men who  
shared in that memorable debate and division  
of sixteen years ago, may fittingly terminate  
this article. I have mentioned that, of the  
surviving colleagues of Mr. Butt who have  
still seats in the House of Commons, one is  
Mr. Power—now the genial and popular  
senior "Whip" of Mr. Parnell's party. This  
reference to Mr. Power reminds me that  
there is a general impression abroad that  
nobody can take a seat in St. Stephen's until  
he is twenty-one years of age. I dare say  
that the law of Parliament requires that this  
should be the case, and I have no doubt that  
it is a newly-elected member, whom the speaker  
knew to be under age, presented himself at  
the Bar to be sworn in, he would be refused  
permission to take his seat. But in the  
absence of any special information on the  
point being in the hands of the speaker, I see  
nothing to prevent a minor taking as active  
a share in parliamentary work as if he were  
an octogenarian. As a matter of fact, I would  
expect the preponderance of activity to be on  
the side of the minor. In this connection it  
is interesting to know—and I speak of what  
I am going to state on the authority of one  
who should be familiar with what he was  
talking about—that when Mr. Richard Power  
took his seat in the House as member for  
Waterford in 1874 he was still two days short  
of being 21 years of age. I sincerely hope  
that as a consequence of this revelation Mr.  
Power, who is regarded with such warmth by  
his comrades, will not be sent either to the  
Clock Tower or to Millbank.

A COMICAL INCIDENT.  
Mr. Richard Power, I remember, was un-  
intentionally at the time the means of mak-  
ing Mr. John O'Connor Power look some-

what ridiculous in the eyes of the public.  
Many of us will remember the incident to  
which I am going to refer. It was Mr.  
O'Connor Power's desire to speak in the  
debate as soon as he found an opportunity.  
With this purpose in view he prepared an  
elaborate and eloquent oration, the manu-  
script of which, as I heard the story, he  
handed to the editor of the Freeman's Jour-  
nal, with instructions that as soon as it was  
noticed that he (Mr. Power) had spoken, the  
speech was to be inserted in the proper place  
in the parliamentary report of the Freeman.  
Even so it was done. Word was sent over  
the Freeman wire from the House of Com-  
mons that "Power is up," and the next  
morning a full report of the elaborate and  
eloquent oration appeared in that portion of  
paper devoted to the proceedings of Parliamen-  
tary business. I must say the speech read very  
well. It was in fact an old scrap-  
book article, and the person who was a  
mercifully ornate one concurring with the  
Astonishing lines—

"A land of just and old renown,  
Where Freedom broadens slowly down  
From precedent to precedent."  
Matters, however, had got a little mixed.  
The Power who had spoken was Mr. Richard  
Power, and not Mr. O'Connor Power, and I  
have no doubt that when the member for  
Waterford received his Freeman the next day  
and looked out for a report of what he had  
said he was considerably taken aback to find  
himself credited with thoughts and phrases  
which he had never framed or uttered. His  
surprise probably was only equalled by the  
pique of Mr. O'Connor Power, whose feelings  
must not have been of the sweetest kind  
when he saw his fine speech gratuitously  
thrown away.

THE SOWING OF THE SEED.  
It has often been said that the fight waged  
for Home Rule under Isaac Butt was a sham  
fight. Looking back at it now, it must be  
admitted that there was neither heart nor  
reality about the conflict. The fault was not  
poor Butt's altogether. It was simply im-  
possible for him to prosecute a vigorous and  
offensive campaign with the forces at his  
disposal. On the wildest imagination fancy a  
war to the death when the blows had to be  
struck home by such heroes as C. J. Fay,  
George Errington, C. H. Malden, Sir George  
Colthurst, and Sir Patrick O'Brien? How  
lukewarm and careless were the followers of  
Mr. Butt in the cause which they were elected  
to serve is admirably shown by a story told to  
me by Colonel Nolan in connection with Mr.  
Maurois Brooks then one of the members for  
Dublin. It would have been thought that  
he, elected as Home Ruler would, at all  
hazards, have made a point to vote for a Home  
Rule motion when made by their leader. Mr.  
Maurois Brooks, however, was of the opin-  
ion, apparently, that social engagements  
should be put before political pledges. Doubt-  
less in this he thought as many others among  
his colleagues thought. At all events Mr.  
Brooks' name does not appear in the division  
list as having voted for Mr. Butt's motion. I  
am given to understand that the reason for  
his absence was that he was entertaining Lord  
Woleley at dinner on the night of the divi-  
sion, and that the attraction of such distin-  
guished society was infinitely greater than  
that of Westminster, even though the cause  
of Home Rule could have been served by his  
presence there. With materials such as these  
working out the problem of Ireland's legisla-  
tive freedom it was full time that a Parnell  
and a Biggar should make their appearance  
on the scene. If these two had not put in an  
appearance in the political arena and—in-  
clude in an extravagant assumption—if Ire-  
land had remained committed contendedly to  
a parliamentary policy, with such men as  
those of sixteen years ago at the helm, there  
would I am confident, be no such striking  
contrast to institute as the one I have drawn  
here between 1874 and 1890. (An Irish mem-  
ber in the Glasgow Observer.)

**A DREADFUL SCENE.**

Kemmler, the Auburn Convict, Executed by  
Electricity—A Banging Affair and Sad  
Results.  
AUBURN, N. Y., August 6.—William Kemmler  
was executed for the murder of his wife  
to-day, the first to suffer death under the  
new law, which makes electricity the method  
of inflicting the extreme penalty in the place  
of the rope. The prisoner's nerve was won-  
derful; he never flinched, but directed the  
adjustment of himself in the chair and coun-  
selled the warden to moderation to secure  
perfect safety. The shock was given at 6.43,  
and was continued about eighteen seconds.  
Two minutes after the current was out off  
there was evidence of respiration. As soon  
as possible the current was returned, then it  
was out off and again respiration was evident.  
After a few moments saliva came from the  
mouth, the chest heaved and there was a  
wheezing in the throat. The shock was again  
put to the prisoner, who, the doctor re-  
marked, was unconscious from the moment  
of the first shock. After a short time some  
appeared at the back, the flesh was burning.  
The spectacle was most trying. The man,  
the doctors say, suffered no pain, however.  
The warden says the voltage at the first  
shock was at 1800 volts, which ran down to  
a point not named. After the third contact  
of four minutes, the man was declared dead.  
The warden's certificate of death was signed  
by all present. When the mask was taken  
off Kemmler's face, his eyes were found half  
open and his expression, while not normal or  
pleased, was not horrifying to see.

TO THE DEAF.  
A person cured of Deafness and noises in the  
head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy.  
Will send a description of it free to any person  
who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John Street,  
Montreal.

**Stop that  
CHRONIC COUGH NOW!**  
For if you do not it may become con-  
sumptive. For Consumption, Croup, Hoarseness,  
General Debility and Wasting Diseases,  
there is nothing like  
**SCOTT'S  
EMULSION**  
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and  
HYPOPHOSPHITES  
Of Lime and Soda.  
It is almost as palatable as milk. Far  
better than other so-called Emulsions.  
A wonderful food product.  
**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
Is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be  
sure and get the genuine. Sold by all  
Dealers at 50c and \$1.00.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



**DR. SEY'S REMEDY**

Dr. SEY'S REMEDY, the Great French  
Remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections,  
Constipation and all diseases of the stomach,  
liver and bowels.  
Dr. SEY'S REMEDY is composed of the purest  
aromatics which stimulate the digestive organs,  
and which, far from weakening like most medi-  
cines, imparts tone, and strengthens the system.  
Further it contains a substance which acts  
directly on the bowels, so that in small doses, it  
prevents and cures constipation, and in larger  
doses it acts as one of the best purgatives.  
It is important to note that Dr. SEY'S REMEDY  
can be taken in any dose without disturbing the  
habits or regime of those who take it.  
Sold by all Druggists, \$1.00 per Bottle.

**S. LACHANCE**  
SOLE PROPRIETOR  
1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET,  
MONTREAL.

**JOHN FOSTER,**  
Practical Sanitarian,  
PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER,  
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER.  
117 Collere Street. Telephone 2582

**COMMERCIAL.**

**MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.**

**FLOUR, GRAIN &c.**  
FLOUR.—The cleaning out of the stock of the  
Parsons, Laprairie Milling Co'y by their agents  
here, amounting to about 60 carloads at a slight  
advance in price has been the chief topic in Mani-  
toba strong bakers of late. The agent says he  
is certain that he has done the right thing in  
view of the large crop of Manitoba wheat that  
is promised. Some of the local mills however  
think that they will not be able to replace the  
flour from 1890 wheat crop, except at much  
higher prices. Spring patents have sold at  
\$5.25 to \$5.35, and city strong bakers at \$5.25,  
sales of less desirable brands being reported at  
\$5.10 to \$5.15. In Ontario flour the market is  
quiet but steady with sales of straight rollers at  
\$4.80 to \$4.84. The market prices are as follows:  
Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Patent spring,  
\$5.25 to \$5.60; Straight roller, \$4.80 to \$4.90;  
Extra, \$4.40 to \$4.75; Superior, \$3.75 to \$4.50;  
Fine, \$3.25 to \$4.00; City Strong Bakers, \$3.00  
to \$3.25; Strong Bakers, \$5.00 to \$5.25; On-  
tario bags—superior, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Ontario  
bags—fine, \$1.45 to \$1.85; Ontario bags—extra,  
\$2.00 to \$2.35.

**WHEAT.**—The market has been quiet in  
this week. Manitoba prices still well sustained,  
in spite of the buoyant crop reports from that  
district, which place the surplus Northwest  
wheat crop at from 15 to 16 millions of bushels.  
Corn.—The market has again been excited in  
sympathy with the advance in the west. Sales  
have been made here in car lots at 60c to 62c  
dried, one lot reported as high as 65c.  
OATS.—Market still firm, with prices slightly  
advanced. Lower Canada having sold at 48c to  
49c per 32 lbs and Upper Canada at 47c.  
BARLEY.—Market firm. Fine malting barley  
is not offered at 65c to 70c per bushel. Feed  
barley has sold at 50c to 55c.

**BUCKWHEAT.**—There is little offering. Sales  
have been made during the week at 52c per  
bushel.  
RYE.—Stock light and market firm. Sales  
during week in car lots at 55c.  
WHEAT.—Sales are reported at 50c to 60c  
in bond.

**PROVISIONS.**

**POBD, LARD, &c.**—The market has ruled  
fairly firm during the week with small business  
transactions. There has been some demand on the  
part for selected lard, but not clear, but only in a  
jobbing way. There has been a slight advance  
during the week at Chicago in sympathy with  
the rise in grain. We quote:  
Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to  
\$18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.50  
to \$17.00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$19.00  
to \$20.00; Lard, Western, in pairs, per lb, 9 1/2c  
to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pairs, per lb, 8 1/2c  
to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, com-  
mon, refined, per lb, 5 1/2c to 6c.

**DAIRY PRODUCE.**

**BUTTER.**—The agents of those creameries  
which still hold their June and July goods are  
now paying frequent visits to the city in the  
hope of inducing buyers to take hold of their  
offerings, but they are meeting with very poor  
success. One factoryman was in town this week  
offering 275 tubs of June and July creamery at  
17c, also selected lard, but as factorymen have  
not such time ago. Another factoryman was  
offering 100 tubs of July, he had previously of-  
fered 17c, but now the best figure buyers cared  
to pay was 16c. Another lot 150 tubs June and  
July creamery was offered at 17c, and because  
that price was unobtainable the holder ordered  
17c, also selected lard. Still another lot of June  
creamery was put into store here through not  
being able to dispose of it. Several lots of  
choice Lower Canada creamery, amounting to  
1,000 tubs are offered at 17c delivered in Mon-  
treal, and still no buyer or buyers are anxious to  
invest. The above is sufficient to give some in-  
sight into the creamery market. Of course a  
single package of choice fresh made might com-  
mand 18c, but this is regarded as an extreme  
figure, and 16c to 17c is a fair range of value.  
In Eastern Townships dairy there have been  
sales at from 14 to 16c in jobbing lots, single  
packages of choice lard made being 16c. Western  
has changed hands for Newfoundland as  
12c, also selected lard, but as factorymen have  
not such time ago. Another factoryman was  
offering 100 tubs of July, he had previously of-  
fered 17c, but now the best figure buyers cared  
to pay was 16c. Another lot 150 tubs June and  
July creamery was offered at 17c, and because  
that price was unobtainable the holder ordered  
17c, also selected lard. Still another lot of June  
creamery was put into store here through not  
being able to dispose of it. Several lots of  
choice Lower Canada creamery, amounting to  
1,000 tubs are offered at 17c delivered in Mon-  
treal, and still no buyer or buyers are anxious to  
invest. The above is sufficient to give some in-  
sight into the creamery market. Of course a  
single package of choice fresh made might com-  
mand 18c, but this is regarded as an extreme  
figure, and 16c to 17c is a fair range of value.  
In Eastern Townships dairy there have been  
sales at from 14 to 16c in jobbing lots, single  
packages of choice lard made being 16c. Western  
has changed hands for Newfoundland as  
12c, also selected lard, but as factorymen have  
not such time ago. Another factoryman was  
offering 100 tubs of July, he had previously of-  
fered 17c, but now the best figure buyers cared  
to pay was 16c. Another lot 150 tubs June and  
July creamery was offered at 17c, and because  
that price was unobtainable the holder ordered  
17c, also selected lard. Still another lot of June  
creamery was put into store here through not  
being able to dispose of it. Several lots of  
choice Lower Canada creamery, amounting to  
1,000 tubs are offered at 17c delivered in Mon-  
treal, and still no buyer or buyers are anxious to  
invest. The above is sufficient to give some in-  
sight into the creamery market. Of course a  
single package of choice fresh made might com-  
mand 18c, but this is regarded as an extreme  
figure, and 16c to 17c is a fair range of value.  
In Eastern Townships dairy there have been  
sales at from 14 to 16c in jobbing lots, single  
packages of choice lard made being 16c. Western  
has changed hands for Newfoundland as  
12c, also selected lard, but as factorymen have  
not such time ago. Another factoryman was  
offering 100 tubs of July, he had previously of-  
fered 17c, but now the best figure buyers cared  
to pay was 16c. Another lot 150 tubs June and  
July creamery was offered at 17c, and because  
that price was unobtainable the holder ordered  
17c, also selected lard. Still another lot of June  
creamery was put into store here through not  
being able to dispose of it. Several lots of  
choice Lower Canada creamery, amounting to  
1,000 tubs are offered at 17c delivered in Mon-  
treal, and still no buyer or buyers are anxious to  
invest. The above is sufficient to give some in-  
sight into the creamery market. Of course a  
single package of choice fresh made might com-  
mand 18c, but this is regarded as an extreme  
figure, and 16c to 17c is a fair range of value.  
In Eastern Townships dairy there have been  
sales at from 14 to 16c in jobbing lots, single  
packages of choice lard made being 16c. Western  
has changed hands for Newfoundland as  
12c, also selected lard, but as factorymen have  
not such time ago. Another factoryman was  
offering 100 tubs of July, he had previously of-  
fered 17c, but now the best figure buyers cared  
to pay was 16c. Another lot 150 tubs June and  
July creamery was offered at 17c, and because  
that price was unobtainable the holder ordered  
17c, also selected lard. Still another lot of June  
creamery was put into store here through not  
being able to dispose of it. Several lots of  
choice Lower Canada creamery, amounting to  
1,000 tubs are offered at 17c delivered in Mon-  
treal, and still no buyer or buyers are anxious to  
invest. The above is sufficient to give some in-  
sight into the creamery market. Of course a  
single package of choice fresh made might com-  
mand 18c, but this is regarded as an extreme  
figure, and 16c to 17c is a fair range of value.  
In Eastern Townships dairy there have been  
sales at from 14 to 16c in jobbing lots, single  
packages of choice lard made being 16c. Western  
has changed hands for Newfoundland as  
12c, also selected lard, but as factorymen have  
not such time ago. Another factoryman was  
offering 100 tubs of July, he had previously of-  
fered 17c, but now the best figure buyers cared  
to pay was 16c. Another lot 150 tubs June and  
July creamery was offered at 17c, and because  
that price was unobtainable the holder ordered  
17c, also selected lard. Still another lot of June  
creamery was put into store here through not  
being able to dispose of it. Several lots of  
choice Lower Canada creamery, amounting to  
1,000 tubs are offered at 17c delivered in Mon-  
treal, and still no buyer or buyers are anxious to  
invest. The above is sufficient to give some in-  
sight into the creamery market. Of course a  
single package of choice fresh made might com-  
mand 18c, but this is regarded as an extreme  
figure, and 16c to 17c is a fair range of value.  
In Eastern Townships dairy there have been  
sales at from 14 to 16c in jobbing lots, single  
packages of choice lard made being 16c. Western  
has changed hands for Newfoundland as  
12c, also selected lard, but as factorymen have  
not such time ago. Another factoryman was  
offering 100 tubs of July, he had previously of-  
fered 17c, but now the best figure buyers cared  
to pay was 16c. Another lot 150 tubs June and  
July creamery was offered at 17c, and because  
that price was unobtainable the holder ordered  
17c, also selected lard. Still another lot of June  
creamery was put into store here through not  
being able to dispose of it. Several lots of  
choice Lower Canada creamery, amounting to  
1,000 tubs are offered at 17c delivered in Mon-  
treal, and still no buyer or buyers are anxious to  
invest. The above is sufficient to give some in-  
sight into the creamery market. Of course a  
single package of choice fresh made might com-  
mand 18c, but this is regarded as an extreme  
figure, and 16c to 17c is a fair range of value.  
In Eastern Townships dairy there have been  
sales at from 14 to 16c in jobbing lots, single  
packages of choice lard made being 16c. Western  
has changed hands for Newfoundland as  
12c, also selected lard, but as factorymen have  
not such time ago. Another factoryman was  
offering 100 tubs of July, he had previously of-  
fered 17c, but now the best figure buyers cared  
to pay was 16c. Another lot 150 tubs June and  
July creamery was offered at 17c, and because  
that price was unobtainable the holder ordered  
17c, also selected lard. Still another lot of June  
creamery was put into store here through not  
being able to dispose of it. Several lots of  
choice Lower Canada creamery, amounting to  
1,000 tubs are offered at 17c delivered in Mon-  
treal, and still no buyer or buyers are anxious to  
invest. The above is sufficient to give some in-  
sight into the creamery market. Of course a  
single package of choice fresh made might com-  
mand 18c, but this is regarded as an extreme  
figure, and 16c to 17c is a fair range of value.  
In Eastern Townships dairy there have been  
sales at from 14 to 16c in jobbing lots, single  
packages of choice lard made being 16c. Western  
has changed hands for Newfoundland as  
12c, also selected lard, but as factorymen have  
not such time ago. Another factoryman was  
offering 100 tubs of July, he had previously of-  
fered 17c, but now the best figure buyers cared  
to pay was 16c. Another lot 150 tubs June and  
July creamery was offered at 17c, and because  
that price was unobtainable the holder ordered  
17c, also selected lard. Still another lot of June  
creamery was put into store here through not  
being able to dispose of it. Several lots of  
choice Lower Canada creamery, amounting to  
1,000 tubs are offered at 17c delivered in Mon-  
treal, and still no buyer or buyers are anxious to  
invest. The above is sufficient to give some in-  
sight into the creamery market. Of course a  
single package of choice fresh made might com-  
mand 18c, but this is regarded as an extreme  
figure, and 16c to 17c is a fair range of value.  
In Eastern Townships dairy there have been  
sales at from 14 to 16c in jobbing lots, single  
packages of choice lard made being 16c. Western  
has changed hands for Newfoundland as  
12c, also selected lard, but as factorymen have  
not such time ago. Another factoryman was  
offering 100 tubs of July, he had previously of-  
fered 17c, but now the best figure buyers cared  
to pay was 16c. Another lot 150 tubs June and  
July creamery was offered at 17c, and because  
that price was unobtainable the holder ordered  
17c, also selected lard. Still another lot of June  
creamery was put into store here through not  
being able to dispose of it. Several lots of  
choice Lower Canada creamery, amounting to  
1,000 tubs are offered at 17c delivered in Mon-  
treal, and still no buyer or buyers are anxious to  
invest. The above is sufficient to give some in-  
sight into the creamery market. Of course a  
single package of choice fresh made might com-  
mand 18c, but this is regarded as an extreme  
figure, and 16c to 17c is a fair range of value.  
In Eastern Townships dairy there have been  
sales at from 14 to 16c in jobbing lots, single  
packages of choice lard made being 16c. Western  
has changed hands for Newfoundland as  
12c, also selected lard, but as factorymen have  
not such time ago. Another factoryman was  
offering 100 tubs of July, he had previously of-  
fered 17c, but now the best figure buyers cared  
to pay was 16c. Another lot 150 tubs June and  
July creamery was offered at 17c, and because  
that price was unobtainable the holder ordered  
17c, also selected lard. Still another lot of June  
creamery was put into store here through not  
being able to dispose of it. Several lots of  
choice Lower Canada creamery, amounting to  
1,000 tubs are offered at 17c delivered in Mon-  
treal, and still no buyer or buyers are anxious to  
invest. The above is sufficient to give some in-  
sight into the creamery market. Of course a  
single package of choice fresh made might com-  
mand 18c, but this is regarded as an extreme  
figure, and 16c to 17c is a fair range of value.  
In Eastern Townships dairy there have been  
sales at from 14 to 16c in jobbing lots, single  
packages of choice lard made being 16c. Western  
has changed hands for Newfoundland as  
12c, also selected lard, but as factorymen have  
not such time ago. Another factoryman was  
offering 100 tubs of July, he had previously of-  
fered 17c, but now the best figure buyers cared  
to pay was 16c. Another lot 150 tubs June and  
July creamery was offered at 17c, and because  
that price was unobtainable the holder ordered  
17c, also selected lard. Still another lot of June  
creamery was put into store here through not  
being able to dispose of it. Several lots of  
choice Lower Canada creamery, amounting to  
1,000 tubs are offered at 17c delivered in Mon-  
treal, and still no buyer or buyers are anxious to  
invest. The above is sufficient to give some in-  
sight into the creamery market. Of course a  
single package of choice fresh made might com-  
mand 18c, but this is regarded as an extreme  
figure, and 16c to 17c is a fair range of value.  
In Eastern Townships dairy there have been  
sales at from 14 to 16c in jobbing lots, single  
packages of choice lard made being 16c. Western  
has changed hands for Newfoundland as  
12c, also selected lard, but as factorymen have  
not such time ago. Another factoryman was  
offering 100 tubs of July, he had previously of-  
fered 17c, but now the best figure buyers cared  
to pay was 16c. Another lot 150 tubs June and  
July creamery was offered at 17c, and because  
that price was unobtainable the holder ordered  
17c, also selected lard. Still another lot of June  
creamery was put into store here through not  
being able to dispose of it. Several lots of  
choice Lower Canada creamery, amounting to  
1,000 tubs are offered at 17c delivered in Mon-  
treal, and still no buyer or buyers are anxious to  
invest. The above is sufficient to give some in-  
sight into the creamery market. Of course a  
single package of choice fresh made might com-