This Fowder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cass. EOXAL RAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

WHAT HAS THE UNION DONE FOR IRELAND?

LETTER III.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,—Will any man, even the editor of the Times, have the hardihood to say, that being obliged to support these local and general monopolies is not paying, and with a vengeance, for the share which Irish landlords have in the monopoly of the English Corn Market? But Ireland has given another and a much greater equivalent for this more than problematical advantage; she has given every vestige of her manufactures. Theoperations of this much lauded Corn Bill, a free intercourse with England, have been to carry off by one fell awoop the manufactures of Ireland. To make this more clearly appear, I shall, at the risk of becoming tedious and dull, take a short retrospect of the manufactures of Ireland; and I must be greatly mistaken, indeed, if it shall not clearly appear, that what could not be effected by the most severe and unjustifiable laws on the part of England for centuries, was silently and effected by the accomplished by the sore monoraly. England for centuries, was silently and effectively accomplished by the corn monopoly which the Times threatened to deprive our country of, if our people dared to petition or demand a restitution of their constitutional rights. The landed monopoly to which I attribute so much loss and injury, is not partial; it is measure of the most disastrous impartiality. If it has swept away the manufactures and trade of Ireland, and reduced the scricultural populaof Ireland, and reduced the agricultural popula-tion to the lowest ebb of human existence, its effects will be equally certain on the manufactures, trade and agriculture of England. manufactures, trade and agriculture of Eogland. Every interest must be crushed under its weight. It is a mere question of time. In my view of the former state of Irish manufactures I shall be greatly assisted by a small but able pamphlet, entitled "The Choice of Evils," published in 1785, during the period of the discussion on Orde's celebrated commercial propositions. I shall quote from the pamphlet without reserve; and regret, in consequence of its being anonymous, that I cannot name the author, who evidently understood the interests and sympathized with the oppressed and deand sympathized with the oppressed and degraded state of Ireland. Until 1699, Ireland had considerable export of cloth to foreign countries, and undersold the English market. What did the English Parliament actually propose? It presented a petition to William III., wring him to suppress this source of frish in. urging him to suppress this source of Irish in-

"Wherefore, we most humbly beseech Your Most Sacred Majesty that Your Majesty "would be pleased, in the most public and fefectual way that may be, to declare to all your subjects of Ireland that the growth and increase of the woollen manufactures there has long been, and will be ever, looked upon "has long been, and will be ever, looked upon with great jealousy by all your subjects of this kingdom, and if not timely remedied may occasion very strict laws totally to prohibit it and suppress the same," The King answered: "That he would do all in his power to discourage the woollen manufacture of Ireland." And, soon after, acts were passed in Parliament having for their object to force the Irish to send their wool to England, to be worked up in Yorkshure; from which period the English manufactured their cloth without molestation, and sold what they could to foreigners and to the Irish. (These acts are cited in the TRAVELS OF ARTHUR YOUNG. See the the historical introduction of M. Custary. also the historical introduction of M. Gustave de Beaumont, third period, c.i.) In truth there sonly one word to describe such language, such tets, such laws. But it is a word I will not atter. Speaking in allusion to the jealousy on the part of Eugland, the author of "THE CHOICE OF EVILS," has the following words:

"This jealously rises to a degree of frenzy in traders and mechanics whenever their speculations take a higher flight than the "immediate interest of their shops and warehouses. Two petitions were presented from
"Folkstone and Aldborough, stating what a
singular grievance they suffered from Ireland, "by the Irish catching herrings at Waterford
and Wexford: and it is not long since the
cotton weavers of England petitioned the
present minister to suppress that manufacture in Ireland."

He makes a claim on the part of Ireland for being a manufacturing country from the very

earliest period :-"My aim in this pamphlet is to inform the "understanding, without either amusing the fancy or influencing the passions. Upon this principle I must observe that an egregious misrepresentation is introduced in the fore-"going address of the House of Commons,"
(this address will be found in a subsequent extract from the same namphlet) "viz., that
"Ireland had of late applied itself to the
"woollen manufacture. The Irish are described in the earliest histories of them by the English, as clothed in their own manufactures: -but, lest such authorities should go for nothing, be it remembered, that by the "for nothing, be it remembered, that by the "50th of Edward 3rd, chap. 8, no alnage is to "be paid of frieze-wares which are made in "Ireland, when imported to England; and by "statute of Edward 4th, all woollen cloths are "excluded from England upon pain of for feiture, except cloths made in Wales or Ire"land; and before the rebellien of 1641,
"woollens to the amount of SEVENTY THOUGH AND POUNDS and numerical waves exported. "land; and before the rebellien of 1641,
"woollens to the amount of SEVENTY THOU"SAND POUNDS and upwards were exported.
"The woollen manufacture always was the
"great staple of Ireland before the above re"strictione, and ever should be for the interests
of, the Empire at large. It is a mistake also,
"and pretty general even among ourselves, that
"the linen is a new manufacture in Ireland;
"for, whence came the immiense number of
yards of linen, dyed with raffron, which all
the Irish gentry wore in old times? From
Ireland, It was a manufacture peculiar to
the country, the widest of which did not erceed fourteen inches. But here stands
the case: As soon as Lord Strafford
mediated the suppression of the woollen trade,
he introduced the more gen eral practice of
weaving linens of a yard wide, as we see
them at this day. When the Harl of Tyrone
"warred with success against Q usen Elizabeth,
she prohibited the exportation of linen, yarn
and flar from Ireland, as the found his resources arose principally from these articles.
"Documents are not wakiting to evidence that
Ireland was in borsesaic up of still more curious

"manufactures at a very early period. One of the COLLECTANEAS DE REBUS HIBERNIOIS preserves an Italian poem, in which the lover promises his mistress a garment of Irish silk." That England has ever striven to depress and impoverish Ireland, and the false and narrow maxims of monopoly led her, in times past, to cripple her trade and limit her commerce, under the ignorant notion that Ireland's gaid was England's loss, is placed beyond doubt by her own best authorities, throughout a series of

The commercial liberties given to Ireland in 1360, which liberty in our days (A.D. 1763, says Anderson, in his History of Commerce, vol. 1., p. 321), "would be deemed unsafe and dangerous." Nearly a century earlier than this, Sir William Temple advised the Irish Lord Lieutenant thus:—"Regard must be had to "these points, wherein the trade of Ireland "comes to interfere with that of England—in "which case the Irish trade ought to be de"clined, so as to give way to the trade of England." An English writer on trade, in 1727, after apologising for his "very bold proposition," so opposite to the universally received opinion, "that it were better for England if Ireland were no more!" proceeds to argue that the trade of Ireland might be made very profitable to England. He says the situation of the former for an extended trade is "more advantageous than that of any other nation in Europe. Its harbors are many and commodious, its interest of the state of the commodious, its interest of the commodious and the commodious, its interest of the commodious and ages.

COMMERCIAL.

HOME MARKETS. MONTREAL, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1888. The markets to day were not over interest-

The markets to day were not over interesting, and few if any great acts were performed; New Years, evidently with the universal swear off, keeping a great number of our rural friends at home, still there was enough for all. Venison is being closed out at small prices only seven days being left, and most all people can be seen saddling a saddle, passibly for home use, possibly to be shipped to the States as dried beef. The river having bridged itself afforded the friends of hay and oats cheap transportation and the efferings of grain and hay were fully up to high water mark, and there seemed more than sufficient for all demands: parties who believe they for all demands; parties who believe they could see a cent a piece for every gret they had to offer, and in many instances looking for a customer, and in many instances looking for a customer, still fine clear cats are good at 36c for 32 pounds. There is considerable poultry still on sale, but mest of it looks as if it had been frest-bitten and seems to be looking for a purchaser. There is no change to note in beef yet, we notice that some of the butchers and marketmen are trying to sell sirloin steaks cut close to the born or near the gambule. As to to the horn or near the gambule. As to habitants numerous and hardy, inured to want and labor, and able on poor fare to run through a great deal of work." Mark the inducements which he holds out to the legislature of his coun.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

tsy to tolerate Irish trade! "The politenees, the gaiety, the power of our court, allure all those who are studious, either of improvement, of pleasure or of preferment. This drains from them the rents of most of the great estates of the kingdom, and every increase of their wealth will (by enlarging the rent rolls of those already sattled there, and by enabling others to taste the delights of a court, who, by the narrowness of their present fortunes, are confined at home) greatly colarge this inlet of their money and increase our drafts upon them, which, together with the restrictions on the exportation of their wool, and other advantages which we have of them in trade, will cause to settle in England all or the most part (Common. 8 9) tay to tolerate Irish trade! "The politenees,]

rantages which we have of them in trade, will cause to settle in England all or the most part of their acquisitions on the general balance." This is English policy. (From Prize Essays on the Repeal of the Union.)

Mr. Grenville (afterwards Lord Grenville) said, "if England were heavily taxed, she had now, and had had for a whole century past, the now, and had had for a whole century past, the benefits of a widely extended trade, from which she had excluded Ireland,—and the latter had already given to England all that she could have made, if by a barbarous and equally absurd policy, she had not been debarred from those advantages that God and nature had given her." Even Pitt, in 1799, was obliged to admit that "Ireland had long felt the narrow policy of Great Britain, who, influenced by views of trade and commercial advantage, and stained and perverted with selfish motives, had treated, her with partiality and neglect, and never looked on her prosperity as that of the empire at large.

noted on her prosperity as that of the empire at large.

"Is it not well known," asked Mr. Huskisson (Mar. 21, 1825), "that, till 1780, the agriculture, internal industry, manufactures, commerce and navigation of Ireland were held in the most rigid subserviency—to the supposed interests of Great Britain? In 1778 there was a prevent to the supposed proposal to allow her to import augar direct, and to export every thing but woollens to pay for it; and this proposal was almost made a question of allegiance by the great towns of Great Britain, and so it was lost! In 1779 a more liberal concession to her was also lost! lost! But towards the close of that year, the disasters in North America, and the state of things in Ireland, produced a different feeling in the British Parliament—state necessities, acting under a sense of political danger, yielded without grace that which good sense and good feeling had before recommended in vain; and in 1782, under the like pressure, those concessions were rendered irrevocable."

"But, said Mr. Labouchere in 1841, "every liberal relaxation encountered violent opposi-Glasgow and Liverpool; the merchants of the latter place said that if Ireland were placed on the same footing with England, the port and town of Liverpool would fall back to its former state. This disgraceful spirit seems to have been evoked by Lord Strafford, who said he "discouraged all he could the little beginnings of a clothing trade he found among the Irish, lest they should undersell the English, which they were able to do." (See Prize Essays.) These jealous restrictions were designed to guard more against a possible than an actual danger to English interests; for Irish manufactures

and commerce though making some progress were not in a condition to give much annoyance. After the revolution the Protestant party in Ireland feeling that they could not permanently maintain their ascendancy without the consent and aid of England, were
obliged to purchase it by sacrificing their
trade—a price which England was not slow to
demand. The English lerds and commons
addressed the King (as already seen in this letter) telling him plainly that they wished him to declare to his Irish subjects, that "the growth and increase of the woollen manufacture there hath long been, and will ever be, looked upon with great jealousy;" threatening that they might otherwise have to exact "very strict upon with great jealousy;" threatening that they might otherwise have to exact "very strict laws totally to prohibit and suppress the same." (English Lords' Journal, 1693, quoted by Rev. J. Godkin,—Prize Essay). William's answer, which was brief and to the point, I have already given. These laws, I am aware, were afterwards modified, when the English needed them no longer; but when a nation's commerce and industry have been thus struck down and stifled, who can fail to see the thing is done for ages? When the capitals of industry, the streams of commerce, advantages, encouragements, thews and snews have been transported elsewhere, you cannot bring this back all in a day. Time and extraordinary efforts are needed to do it. Ireland is making the efforts to-day. But by what difficulties are these efforts shackled? Gladstone and Parnell can answer the question. Edmund Burke said: "It was not English arms, but the English constitution that conquered Ireland." And what of the navigation laws; the absolute forbidding of all direct commerce between Ireland and the colonies? No colonial produce was admitted into Ireland before it had been discharged in an English past colonial produce was admitted into Ireland be

d been discharged in an English port. Dean Swift, writing on these laws, says:—
"The conveniency of ports and havens which nature hath bestowed so liberally upon this kingdom (Ireland), is no more use to us than a beautiful prospect to a man shut up in a

Montreal, Dec. 27, 1887.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she oried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

business when on earth? Applicant: Editor of a newspaper. St. Peter: Big circulation; of course? Applicant. No, small, smallest in the country. St, Peter: Pok out your barp.

When the girl who has encouraged a young man for several years suddenly tells him that she never can be more than a si-ter to him, he can for the first time see the freckles on her

mand for vegetables is limited, but there

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. }	Hides, No. 1, per lb
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3]	EGGS.
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• 1	GAME AND POULTRY.
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	Chickens, per pair 0.25 0.50
	Turkeys, per lb 0.08 0.10
3	Partridges 0.40 0.70

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۰	Pigeons	0.35		0.4
•	Hare, per pair	0.35		0.4
	Teal ducks, per pair	0.35		0.4
1	Blue bill ducks, per pair	0.40		0.4
	Snipe, per dozen	2.75		3,00
	Plover, per dozen	2.50	••	3,00
	VEGETABLES.			
	Potatoes, per bag	8 75	@8	1.00
	Celery, per doz			50
ì	Cranberries, per peck	50	••	60
ı	Turnips, per bush	40	••	50
ı	Carrots, per bush	40	••	60
i	Onions, per bush	85	1	1.15
	Beets, per bush	30		50
ı	White cabbages, per doz	40		60
į	Apples, choice	250	8	3 25
ł	Apples, common	1 20	1	l 75

Liverpool, per bag, Rlevens....\$0 40 @\$0 50 Twelves. 0 40 .0 45
Canadian, in small bags ..., 2 50 .3 50
4 Quarters ... 0 83 .0 35
Factory filled, par bag ... 1 20 .1 25
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Turk's Juland ... 0 28

Turk's Island...... 0 28 ... 0 30 OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

During the last 11 years no less than 489,846 head of cattle and 660,190 sheep have been experted from the Dominion for the Liverpool and Glasgow markets, and it needs no words to show the benefit which must have accrued to the Canadian farmers from the opening up and development of works a voice.

the Canadian farmers from the opening up and development of such a trade.

The Bell Farm Company have held their annual meeting, when the best yearly statement yat made was presented. The farm produced nearly 80,000 tuehels of wheat this year, all of which has been threshed, sold and delivered, averaging 50c per bushel. The cash reslized from wheat, other grains, roots, etc., is about \$50,000.

At a recent meeting of the New England Creameries, Association at Springfield, Mass., President Hazen stated that he works up the

milk from 525 cows, and makes 80,000 pounds of butter annually. His own cows are Jerseys, and their product is kept separate for the higher prices. He makes butter to suit his customers, who have varying tastes. His own preference is for bring salted butter, but it is too fresh for the general market. The patrons realized on an average 24 c for their butter.

AND AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

realized on an average 24½c for their butter.

One of the greatest yields of butter ever given at a public trial has just been reported from Australia. At the recent National Agricultural how at Melbourner Daisy, a half breed Ayrshire cow gave 107½ lbs of milk in two days, from which the extraordinary quantity of 7 lbs. 5½ oz., or 9 lbs. 10½ oz. per day, was produced. At the same trial an imported Holstein-Friesian cow, Dairymaid, gave 123 lbs of milk in two days, from which the quantity of butter made was 4 dbs. ¾ oz., or a small fraction over 2 lbs. per day. per day.

per day.

Parties who have recently returned from Manitoba state that the wheat fields of the Canadian North-West are bound to become the most important in the world, and that it will not be very long before the production of wheat in Manitoba exceeds that of Ontario. Large areas of virgin wheat lands are still awaiting the operation of the plowshare, and it is admitted by all who have visited Manitoba and the North West Territories, take the lead of all other wheat sections on this continent. Manitoba wheat has already attained a world-wide toba wheat has already attained a world-wide celebrity, and is fast superseding other descrip-tions in the English markets.

A correspondent sends us the following relative to ice houses: A great deal has been writ-ten about ice houses and filling them, by persons who have built elaborate structures, and who have been partially successful, which has confused novices by mixing together essential with non-essential detail. If you have plenty of sawdust, you need have no diffinave pienty of sawdust, you need have no dim-culty. I have never seen ice kept better than in a board shanty, with single board walls, built originally for a small cheap cow stable. The three essential requisites were observed, namely: 1. Good drainage at the bottom, with-out admitting air from without; 2. A compact wall of sawdust a foct thick on each side of the solid cube of ice, built of solid blocks. 3. Free ventilation over the sawdust which covered the top. I have filled ice houses for the past thirty years or more on this simple plan, and never had the least trouble.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The rice crop of America argunts to about 600,000 barrels a year. The major portion of this is the product of the South.

Switzerland employs 90,000 persons in the cotton industry, and uses 100 000 bales of cotton, a large portion of which is the product of the

At Ingersoll, Saturday, 19,890 boxes of cheese were offered, most of it selling at 10c to 104c is thought that there are 4,000 boxes still tributary to that market.

A close estimate of the value of the poultry product of the United States places the amount at \$250,000,000 a year, an amount equal to the value of the total cotton crop.

Petroleum is being produced in immense quantities. It is thought, from the moreasing supply throughout the world, that the oil will become a cheap substitute for anthracite coal.

Sawdust is now sent to market from the mills where it has formerly laid wate, by being packed in bales in a machine like a a cotton press, that reduces its bulk much over one-half Mr. R. Irwin has commerced his shipment of 50,000 bushels of barley from Clinton. This is the largest in this line ever made by a firm in this country, and one handred cars will be required.

Central Africa and Costa Rica have contri-bated two new articles to the commerce of the world in the the form of vegetable performes, ob-tained from plants and trees indigenious to their

The export season of Canadian live stock, which has just closed, was the greatest known, the total number being over 65,000. In sheep the number was only 35,000, being the smallest on record since 1878. According to a late report Minnesota and Pakota, with a population of a million and a

half of people, produce in one year more wheat than Great Britain and Ireland with a population of thirty-five million.

found to be equally as durable as the plaster. Lumber made of brick, or terra-cotta lumber and brick-wood, is a modern substitute for wood, which is finding quite a market. It is said to be incombustible as well as light and strong, and it may be sawed, turned, tongued and grooved

with the same tools as pine, and can be nailed. The waste cuttings of cork are now being employed in England for making bricks, which can be used for walls, impervious alike to heat or damp. The cork cuttings are reduced to powder in a mortar, and mixed with lime or clay; and from this composition the bricks are

made in the usual way.

The St. Johns News gives the tollowing as to the markets in that town:—Butter sold from 15c to 18c; winter made, 21c to 24c; dressed hoge, 6c; oxen, live weight, 4c; chickens, 10c to 12c; turkeys, 12c to 15c; eggs, 25c per dozen; factory cheese, 10c to 11c per pound; potatoes, 65c to 75c per bushel.

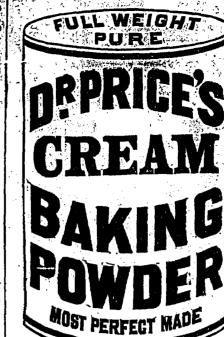
The Canadian turkey sent by the Etruria and Servia found a ready market in London at 10d to 1s per pound according to size. The Dominion farmers will find this a most profitable branch of industry. Much larger supplies can be received, and if of the same quality can be sold to great advantage.

The Boston flour market is said to be the largest and most active for years, and shippers are finding much difficulty in securing transportation; many shippers from the west finding it impossible to get ocean freights and the docks are reported filled to their full capacity, still there seeme to be no change in prices.

Some parts of Florida are making rapid progress in the culture of pinsapples. Although this would seem that just now if Florida had to depend on the Bominion thermometer there would be little encouragement to engage in the industry, still we are told it promises to add to the commercial inportance of that section of the universe

The steamship Batavia, from Hong Kong and Yokohams, arrived at Vancouver, B.C., yesterday, after a voyage of 16 days 22 hours from Yokohama. Her cargo consists of 118 chests opium, 165 packages silk, 14,590 packages tea and 9,300 packages general merchandise. She experienced very tempestuous weather during nearly the whole voyage. The Montreal fish market remains very quiet

and there are few changes in prices. There has been a good export demand for codfish, and recelpts keep pretty well sold up. Pickled her-ring in fair supply and steady. Box herring in moderate supply: Very little doing in mack-erel, but the small stocks here are held for full prices. Haddock seems to be in good demand. At Toronto wheat was quoted at 830 to 850 At Toronto wheat was quoted at soo to see for fall, 78c to 83c for spring, and .72c to 75c for goose. Barley at 60 to 75 c. Oats unchanged, with sales at 38c to 40c. Peas are quoted at 65c. Hay in limited supply, prices steady and sold at \$10 to \$12 for clover, and \$13 to \$16 for timethy. Straw at \$11 to \$12. Dressed hogs quoted at \$6.70 to \$7. Beef, \$3 to \$5 for forequarters, and \$5 to \$7 for hinquarters. Mutton, \$6 to 6.50; lamb at \$6.50 to \$7.50, veal, \$6.50



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes or more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the fulled States Government. Endorsed by the heads of he Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and cost Healthfol. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder hat does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold

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PIANO FORTES

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ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM CREAM BAIM OF THE SECOND SECON Gives Relief at once and Cures COLD n HEAD CATARRH Hay Fever
Not a Liquid, Snuff TO THE PROSE Injurious Druge HAY-FEVER

The Government immigration returns show the total arrival from January 1st to November 30th to be 138,162 as against 109 492 during the same period of 1886. The total number of settlers in the Dominion this year is 72,541 as against 60,905 last year, and the total passengers who have passed through Canada to the United States during the reas were 65 621. United States during the year were 65,621, as against 48,587 in 1886.

A particle savolied into each nostril and is agreeable Price 50 content or wists; by mail, registered, 60 cts ELY BROIHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

against 48,587 in 1886.

In 1884 there were shipped from Inhrador direct 364,589 quintals of cod. and 55,462 barrels of herrings. In 1883, 266 931 quintals of cod, and 29,522 barrels of herrings. In 1881, 362,063 quintals of cod, and 23,605 harrels of herrings; also 55,000 lbs frozen salmon and 10.000 in time. In 1875 the exports were 244,707 quintals of cod and 58,347 barrels of herrings, also 5,640 lbs. of salmon in time. Taking these four years we find that the average annual these four years we find that the average annual hipments of codfish from Labrador were 334. Wood pulp is taking place among materials for the manufacture of building ornamentations formerly made in plaster of paris; the pulp is barrels. The other products are of small acvalued for its greater lightness, and it has been

The receipts of hav and straw for the past few days have been light, and will likely continue so until the river "catches on." The demand is good and all the offerings have been taken. Choice timothy sells at \$10 and inferior at \$7 per hundred bundles. In pressed hay a fair amount of business has been done at steady prices. No. 1, \$12; No. 2, \$11, and No. 3, \$10 per ton in large quantities. There is a good inquiry for staw; but, owing to the light offerings many buyers could not fill their wants at \$5 to 87 per hundred bundles, as to quality. The de-mand for feed is good and an active business has been done

The following are the latest markets at Ottawa:—Dressed hogs \$6.50 to \$7 per cwt. Beef plentiful, hindquarters bringing from \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. and forequarters from \$2.50 to \$4.50. Lamb sold at from 6c to 9c per lb. Poultry largely represented, sales lively at from 60c to \$1.50 for turkeys; 50c to 70c for geese; 65c to 60c per pair for ducks; and 35c to 55c per pair for chickens. Butter firm at from 20c to 25c per lb., and eggs steady at from 20c to 25c per dozen. Potatora from 80c to 90c per bushel. Oats scarce and prices still climbing, sales being made at 39c and 40c per bushel. Hay meets with a steady sale at from \$10 to \$12 per ton. Green best hides are worth from 4c to 5c per lb., and sheepskins from 60c to 90c each. Wood sells at from \$2.50 to \$4 per load, the latter figure being asked for the best hard-

There is very little to note in the boot and shoe trade that is new. The number of buyers in the market at present are small. Many large orders are coming in by mail, and the volume of trade is far ahead of previous seasons. The tight money market has not as yet been felt by the trade. Collections have been fair, and the number of failures noted have been small. A feature of this season's trade is the urgent defeature of this season's trade is the urgent de-mand by the buyers for early delivery, and some of the large manufacturers have already made some very large shipments. The demand for heavy boots is now pretty well supplied as far as new orders are concerned, but there is con-siderable work on hand to be finished up. Men's calf shoes continue to show the same activity, and liberal orders are being daily re-ceived. The increased demand for calf boots is still a feature of the present sale. The slipper still a feature of the present sale. The slipper and fancy low shoe trade is a thing of the past, but the sales during the season have been un usually large. In rubber there is a fair demand and the snow and cold weather has materially started up the retail trade. In the standard lines the supply is limited. An advance has been ordered in boots and lumberman's, and we anderstand there is a renewed demand for heavy goods,

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET. During the past ten days there has been

out little doing at the different horse markets. Mr. Ryan, at the Montreal Horse Exchange, reports three sales of single drivers at fair figures and several calls, but buyers from the States have not seemed over-anxious, and the America spends its money in the following manner: Missions, \$5,000,000; public education, \$85,000,000; sugar and malases, \$150,000, tion, \$85,000,000; sugar and malases, \$150,000, tion; \$85,000,000; sugar and malases, \$150,000, tion; \$100,000; hoots and shoes, \$190,000,000; cotton goods, \$210,000,000; lumber, \$233,000,000; woolen goods, \$237,000,000; iron and steel. \$290,000,000, mast, \$300,000,000; tobself, \$200,000,000; bread, \$505,000,000; tobself, \$200,000,000; bread, \$505,000,000; tudors, \$900,000,000. Just think of it? 10,000,000; single drivers are wanted, but there seems to be no over-anxiety. Parties having good, well-formed horses can find a fair market here, but big prices are out of date.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

EXIT

MDCCCLXXXVII

With all its trials and pleasures.

ENTER MDCCCLXXXVIII.

With all its responsibilities,

S. CARSLEY.

S. Caraley has decided to clear out several lines of Ladies' Walking Sacques at half price. It is said that Plushes and Velvets are going to be sacrificed at nominal prices during S. Carsley's cheap sale.

For English and Canadian Blankets S. Carsley's seems to be the store for all qualities and sizes; a good Blanket can be bought for \$2.00 a pair.

An Irishman who had on a ragged coat, was asked of what kind of stuff it was made.
"Bedad. I don't know," said he; "I think the most of it is made of fresh air."—Tid-Bits.

> AT NINE O'CLOCK AT NINE O'CLOCK

On Tuesday Morning will begin the most wonderful cheap sale of Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets that ever occurred in the city.

S. CARSLEY.

10,000 PIECES 10,000 PIECES

Over ten thousand pieces of Dress Material laid out on the tables. Original prices, varying rom 29c up to 68c yd. All to be sold now at

19c YD. 19c YD. 19c YD.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered, it gives the opportunity of selecting a new handsome Dress at a nominal price.

S. CARSLEY.

Family Physician—"I am afraid you have been easing too much cake and sweetstuff, Let me see your tengue."

Little Girl—"Oh you can look at it, kut it won't tell!"—Tid-Bits.

THEY ARE ALL REDUCED THEY ARE ALL REDUCED THEY ARE ALL REDUCED THEY ARE ALL REDUCED THEY ARE ALL REDUCED

Not a single piece of Dress Material in the house which has not been much reduced, al-

4c YD. 4c YD. 4c YD. 4c YD. 4c YD.

Will be our lowest price for Dress Goods.

BUT THE SURPRISE BUT THE SURPRISE BUT THE SURPRISE BUT THE SURPRISE BUT THE SURPRISE

Will be in the Silk Department; Plain, Stripe, Broche, or Moire, Black or Colored, all kinds of Silk will be marked at extraodinary reduc-

SO YOU CAN PURCHASE SO YOU CAN PURCHASE SO YOU CAN PURCHASE SO YOU CAN PURCHASE SO YOU CAN PURCASE

A good Silk Dress for the price of an ordinary S. CARSLEY.

The following bill was presented by a farrier to a gentleman:
"To curing your pony that died, £1 1s."-Tid-Bits.

> MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY

All Hets and Bonnets greatly reduced in S. CARSLEY.



All Feathers and Flowers greatly reduced in S. CARSLEY.

A small boy was delighted one day when a slight fire in his father's house brought the firemen and the engine.

"I say," he exclaimed to the first fireman he met, "I say, if there should be a big fire here and you want to save things, please don't save my winter flannels, for they tickle me."—Tid-

BOYS' TWEED SUITS BOYS' TWEED SUITS BOYS' TWEED SUITS BOYS' TWEED SUITS BOYS' TWEED SUITS

Balance of Winter Stock to be sold at a great S. OARSLEY.

BOYS' WINTER OVERCOATS BOYS' WINTER OVERCOATS

Balance of Boys' Heavy Overcoats to be sold S. CARSLEY.

MONTRBAL, January 3rd, 1888. CARSLEYS COLUMN

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A State of the Sta Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.