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PARNELL COMMISSION.

Denis Tobin, the Kilconally Moonlighter Takes the Stand.

INFORMER FARRAGHER'S EVIDENCE

Pretty Testimony by Vagabonds and Scoundrels.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—When the Parnell commission assembled to-day Sir Charles Russell said that owing to the publication of a later paragraph in the Standard Telegraph, and to save time he would not press his application for a writ against that paper. Justice Hannen expressed gratification at this action from the counsel and said he hoped no fresh application of a similar nature would be made as he had thoroughly defined the principles which govern newspapers in commenting on the case.

A man named Farragher deposed that Archbishop Walsh in Mr. Davitt's presence had advised him not to pay his rent and that he (Farragher) was evicted. He was afterwards employed in the offices of the Dublin branch of the League. Witness also testified that he had carried letters, some of which contained cheques from Mr. Patrick Egan to Mullist, the landlady of Arthur O'Connor, member of Parliament for East Down, who was an important part in the League. Messrs. Davitt, Sexton and Harrington were members of the executive. Witness lodged with Weldon who had been tried for the murder of young Castlerough. Weldon afterwards went to Manchester, having a cheque for his expenses drawn on the Hibernian bank. Nally used to visit the League rooms.

A PARNELLITE PROTEST. Sir Charles Russell protested against this evidence. He stated that Nally was under going a sentence, and he objected to any enquiry being made into the circumstances of Nally's crime in order to damage members of Parliament, who, it was alleged, associated with him.

The court decided that the evidence concerning Nally was admissible.

Sir Charles said that the Nally under discussion was not "Strao" Nally, but another Nally whom Mr. Parnell had thanked for his services to the League.

Farragher further stated he had seen Messrs. Parnell and Sexton attend meetings of the League as members of the executive.

Sir Henry James, counsel for the Times, produced a report of a speech made by Mr. Parnell at the League convention of October, in which Mr. Parnell strongly commended Nally for rendering important service to the League.

LONDON, January 23.—Before the Parnell commission to-day, Denis Tobin deposed that he was a member of the Kilconally band of moonlighters. He said that when the members of the band were sworn the leader told them that by order of the League tenants who paid their rents were to be raided. The moonlighters were ranged in divisions, each division receiving orders from a captain, who also furnished the men with arms. The arms were hidden when not in use. The moonlighters were paid for committing outrages. Witness said he received £5 for making a raid on the cattle of an obnoxious farmer, and at another time they got 7s 6d each for slaughtering cattle on Miss Thompson's farm.

Tobin recounted a succession of similar misdeeds in which he took part, detailing them without exhibiting the smallest sign of regret. His evidence regarding moonlighters differed from that of other informers, who have generally described the raiders as fortuitous unattached groups. Tobin alleges that the Kerry moonlighters were an organized body working under recognized rules and with a specific constitution.

Cross-examined by Michael Davitt, the witness said that the raids were not made for the purpose of getting cheap beef. The were moonlighting affairs, under order. He had been in prison for assault, but had never been convicted for theft. He was under police protection, but he denied that his evidence was the result of police suggestion.

LONDON, January 25.—Yesterday Inspector Rogers deposed that he searched the house of Mary O'Connor, secretary of the Ladies Land League, at Athlone, and found letters from Anna Parnell regarding the formation of a ladies branch for the relief of evicted tenants. Miss O'Connor's accounts disclosed expenditures for the defence of prisoners charged with outrages.

Sir Henry James announced that he intended to read extracts from the speeches. Sir Charles Russell wanted all of Mr. Parnell's speeches read, not extracts.

Justice Hannen, seeing that Sir Henry had a pile of speeches a foot high, entreated counsel to consider how to shorten the reading.

Sir Henry read extracts from a speech by Mr. Biggar in October, 1880. Mr. Biggar said he would not have extracts. He was anxious to hear the whole speech, which was well worth hearing (laughter).

Sir Charles emphasized Mr. Biggar's desire, and Sir Henry acceded. After reading a while his voice failed, and he was relieved by Mr. Lockwood, of the Parnellite counsel. The Parnell commission resumed work this morning. Sir Henry James, counsel for the

Times, said he and Attorney-General Webster had concluded that the speeches produced in court were an important part in the evidence and should be read. The reading of the speeches occupied the time of the court until it adjourned.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

THE MISSION OF RICHMOND. (True Witness Correspondence.)

This mission, which was formerly united with Napanee, has recently been annexed to the mission of Keok, Northern Tyndinange, by His Lordship Bishop Cleary. Formerly there was Mass only once a month, but now Mass will be celebrated every second Sunday and probably in summer when the roads are good, every Sunday. The new pastor of Richmond, the Rev. Father McCarthy, is young and vigorous and a very active and zealous priest and great things are hoped for under the new order of things. At a meeting of the congregation of St. Patrick's the following resolution of thanks to the Bishop was passed unanimously:—

It was moved by James H. McHenry, seconded by James Blute, jr., and Resolved, That the marked thanks of the congregation are due and hereby tendered to His Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of Kingston, for having so graciously received the deputation sent from this mission, and for his kindness in granting the petition we humbly laid before him. And we beg to assure his Lordship that his spiritual children in this mission will always exhibit due filial obedience and reverence to his Lordship, and the pastors whom in the Providence of God he has placed in charge of this mission. And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his Lordship.

HYPNOTISM IN BERLIN.

AMUSING EXPERIMENTS WITH A SUBMISSIVE SUBJECT OF THE MAGNETIC POWER.

At a meeting of the Berlin Medical Society Professor Virchow introduced a French physician, Dr. Feldmann, who made some experiments in hypnotism. A young man named Garrick offered himself as a medium, says the London News. After a few seconds of the usual manipulations the medium fell into a deep magnetic sleep. He became perfectly apathetic and motionless.

In his state of "suggestion" Dr. Feldmann showed the influence of various medicaments on the medium, who took quinine for sugar, smacking his lips with enjoyment, and he believed ammonia to be perfume and smelt at it for some time. Immediately afterward, following the will of the doctor, he showed the usual abhorrence of these bitter and caustic substances. With the same success he ate a lemon for an apple, a piece of cucumber held on his forehead, had a singular effect on his forehead, bent his body far backward and had to be held on his chair.

A magnet caused a dreamy state, during which the medium related his impressions as to events in the street, in which he believed himself to be. Then the medium obeyed the will of the doctor in various ways, shovelling snow, skating, falling and rising again with one jump at the doctor's suggestion, and finally took a pocketbook by force out of Professor Virchow's pockets. He was then ordered by Dr. Feldmann to reset himself and soon woke out of the hypnotic sleep, remembering nothing of what had happened. Two young physicians then spoke, declaring that such experiments were without scientific basis. They believed the "suggestions" to be probably genuine, but as to the other experiments, especially the effect of medicines and the magnet, they thought they needed careful examination.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Poets and orators have exhausted the language of eulogy in describing the blessings conferred upon society by the Sisters of Charity. They are "heavenly messengers" to suffering humanity. They are the servants of the poor and suffering, and are equally at home in the school, the hospital and on the battle field. These wonderful women fear no danger. It is a fact well worth knowing that of the thirty-four women who have received the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in France, twenty have been Sisters of Charity. All honor to the daughter of St. Vincent de Paul. They are true heroines.

ENGLISH IMMORALITY.

The social condition of what are called "the better classes" in England is in a wretched way from a moral standpoint. The records of the Divorce Court show that since the severance of marriage ties was made lawful in 1859, there have been no less than 13,022 suits brought under it; and in 7,295—more than half—the court has pronounced those whom the Church alleged God had joined together. This is not a good showing for England. Worse still does it appear when the three decades of divorce are considered. In the second, 1858 to 1877, there were 2,187 divorces, in the third, 1878 to 1897, there were 3,273, in the fourth, 1898 to 1917, there were an increase of about 50 per cent. In the third, 1878 to 1897, there was 4,761, an increase of about 75 per cent. In the next decade the increase will be, say the lawyers, fully 100 per cent. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gladstone will succeed in his efforts to abolish the courts of divorce.

A FEW CONUNDRUMS.

What policeman is never behind?—B-4. When is coffee like the earth?—When it is ground. Why are the Highland regiments the greatest smokers in the world?—Because every regiment has its pipes and each soldier has one claymore. Why is a schoolmaster like a man who was formerly a carpenter?—Because he is an explainer. What is it you must keep after giving it to another?—Your word. When is new-mown hay like the moon?—When it is on the wane. Why is anything that is unsuitable like a dumb person?—Because it won't answer. What belongs to yourself, and yet is used by everybody more than yourself?—Your name. If I lend you five water-pitchers, why would it be right for you to claim them as your own?—Because they are all evers (yours).

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY RECEIPTS.—Return of traffic for the week ending 19th January 1889.

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1889, 1888. Rows include Passenger train earnings, Freight, Total, and Increase for 1889.

Servian authorities have decided to tax women's bustles, on the ground that they are luxuries.

HEALTH HINTS.

Pleasant conversation is an unfailing help to digestion. Don't unload your griefs and cares at the dinner table.

If you are handling money, do not put a piece in your mouth; most loathsome diseases can be conveyed in this manner, and some times have been.

Though milk is a liquid, it is not always a good article to relieve thirst. It will satisfy hunger, but even with infants an occasional drink of water will relieve the thirst that milk cannot relieve.

The hands touch many things, and are exposed to more; and can easily convey the germs of infectious disease. Clean hands are the safest always, even though it is a little trouble to keep them clean.

Don't run when you can get there in time by walking. A man can walk farther and longer than he can run, and get there quicker if he has any distance to go—and with less injury to health and strength.

During the seventeenth century the average man only lived 24 years, in the eighteenth century the average was increased to 29 years, in the present it is 49. So much doubtless for the good effect of sanitation.

Dr. Beveridge, of the British navy, suggests an easy method for the removal of foreign bodies—such as pieces of meat—in the throat. It is simply to blow forcibly in the ear. It is an easy plan to try, and whether it will succeed or not can only be decided by trial.

It is not always the prosy preacher that makes the sleepy hearer; it is lack of proper ventilation, rendering the air impure and causing drowsiness and stupor. How many churches are so arranged as to allow 3,000 cubic feet of pure air per hour to everyone in the audience?

Excessive sweating in the armpits—a great annoyance to some ladies—may be rendered less offensive by a salicylic boracic acid ointment (half drachm of powder to an ounce of vaselin). Starch powder may be used, and a pad of absorbent cotton can be worn with great benefit.

In guarding the health of the eye in school the following points should be observed: Light abundant, but not dazzling, coming from the left and rear of the scholar; the book to be held nearly at right angles to the line of sight; distance of book from eye about fifteen inches; frequent rest of eyes by looking up; posture erect; clothing loose around the neck; good ventilation and comfortable temperature.

SECRETS IN THE FACE.

EXPRESSIONS OF THE COUNTENANCE REVEAL A MAN'S BUSINESS TENDENCIES.

A man's occupation or condition has a good deal to do with making his facial expression, at least so says a writer in the Herald of Health. Intellectual pursuits, like studies of the scholarly profession, when coupled with temperate and moral habits of life, brighten

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

will of the doctor in various ways, shovelling snow, skating, falling and rising again with one jump at the doctor's suggestion, and finally took a pocketbook by force out of Professor Virchow's pockets. He was then ordered by Dr. Feldmann to reset himself and soon woke out of the hypnotic sleep, remembering nothing of what had happened. Two young physicians then spoke, declaring that such experiments were without scientific basis. They believed the "suggestions" to be probably genuine, but as to the other experiments, especially the effect of medicines and the magnet, they thought they needed careful examination.

The face and give a person a superior look. Magnality of nature, or love of studies and arts, will make a bright, glad face; but contrary to this, a man may have a face that does not please anybody, because of a love of self to the exclusion of all others, notwithstanding his learning and worldly shrewdness. Soldiers get a hard, severe look, overworked laborers constantly look tired, reporters look inquisitive, mathematicians look studious, judges become grave, even when off the bench; the man who has had domestic trouble looks all broke up.

NOT EASILY CRUSHED.

THE SUBLIME FAITH OF A MAN WHO HAS MET WITH EVERYTHING BUT DEATH.

"I have been shipwrecked, been baked in a railroad accident, and fired out of a tondry window by a boiler explosion. I was shot in the neck at Gettysburg, suffered starvation in Libby Prison, fell overboard from a transport off Constantinople, and left four of my fingers in the mouth of a shark. I had my arm broken in two places in a New York riot, and stood on a barrel with a hotter round my neck, in a Southern town at the outbreak of the great rebellion from sunrise to sunset. I was buried under the ruins at San Francisco during an earthquake, and dug out after fifty hours of imprisonment.

I have been shot at three times, twice by lance and once by a highwayman. I was buried two days by a gas explosion in a mine, and narrowly escaped lynching last year in Arizona through mistaken identity. And though I am over fifty, and nearly lost the use of my right leg, have just had, as I understand, all my property, on fire there was no insurance, destroyed by one in a Western town; and the doctor in New York to whom I went last week for examination assures me that I will soon be bedridden from rheumatism, nevertheless," he added, cheerfully, "while I undoubtly have met some obstacles in the past, I still refuse to believe that luck is against me."—Daylight Land.

CONCERNING ELECTRICITY.

A KNOWLEDGE OF IT NOT NECESSARY TO ITS USE.

As the use of electricity becomes more general there is increased curiosity to learn what it is, says the Electric Power. It is considered a mysterious force, because in its normal condition it cannot be seen. The wire which conveys the current gives no manifestation of the energy which is passing through it. Just as the steam from a boiler, the note of time from a clock, the "we take no notice of time from its loss," "we take no notice of electricity," it must be measured as it flies. It is strange, however, that its laws are perfectly understood.

It is necessary that we should know what it is? Nothing is more familiar to us than the action of gravitation. We know that it is the attraction of the earth. It holds the atoms of the earth together and enables us to perform all of the operations which make up our daily life. It is, however, a mystery, but its laws are all well known, and if we violate them by jumping off a precipice, should we consider the force of gravity necessarily dangerous? Steam is also something of a mystery. It has been familiar to mankind since the dawn of civilization, yet how many people know that it is transparent and therefore invisible until it comes in contact with the air? The natural laws governing the generation and use of steam are not as well understood to-day as are those which have been formulated by the scientific investigation of electricity.

THE WEEK'S DEATH ROLL.

Pellegrini, the famous oboist, is dead. Alexander Cabanel, the French painter, is dead.

Chas. A. B. Shepard, of the firm of Lee & Shepard, Boston book publishers, died Friday, aged 60.

The death is announced of Wilhelm Sobott, the German philologist and ethnologist, and of Prof. Karlo Etzs.

Mr. A. P. Macdonald, the well known Dominion contractor, and formerly member of West Middlesex in the Dominion house, died last night at his home on Rusholme road. He was 76 years old.

Robert Steward Menzies, M.P. for East Perthshire, is dead. He was a Liberal and a Home Ruler. Mr. Menzies was only 32 years of age and was a barrister. He was elected at the general election by 1,309 majority.

Madame Salina Delaro, a singer and the author of a number of plays, died suddenly of consumption at New York on Thursday, aged 37. Madame Delaro was born in London, England, and first appeared on the stage in January, 1870, at the Lyceum theatre in "Chilperic." She made her American debut at the Academy of Music, New York, in October, 1879, as Carmen. In 1885 she married Isaac Belasco, but was divorced in 1879.

Samuel M. Felton, president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and ex-president of the Philadelphia, Williamston and Baltimore Railroad Company, died Thursday, aged 80. Mr. Felton, in 1841, built a railway from Boston to Cambridge. He became superintendent of the Fitchburg in 1845 and held that office until he was elected president of the Philadelphia, Williamston and Baltimore in 1851. To Mr. Felton the credit is given of enabling President Lincoln to pass through Baltimore on his way to his inauguration unopposed. It was due to his foresight and zeal also that the route to Washington by way of Annapolis was opened when Baltimore was closed by the riot of April, 1861. Mr. Felton was a member of the Hooeac Tunnel Commission.

Sr William Buell Richards, ex-chief justice of the Supreme court, died at his residence at Ottawa last Saturday. He had been falling for a year past and was confined to his bed for the last few weeks. The remains will be taken to Brockville, his birthplace, for interment. The deceased justice was descended from an old Massachusetts family, a branch of which took part in the United Empire Loyalist migration to Canada. The future chief justice was born at Brockville on May 2nd, 1815, and consequently was in his 74th year. His father had been the member for Leeds in the Upper Canada Assembly from 1801 to 1804. Mr. Richards was educated at Johnstown district grammar school, studied law with Mr. Andrew Norton Buell, and the late Judge Mallock, of Brockville, and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in Michaelmas term, 1837, being created a Queen's Counsel in 1850. He was a member of Leeds in the Assembly from 1845 to 1853, a member of the Executive Council of Canada and Attorney General for Upper Canada, succeeding the late Hon. Robert Baldwin from October, 1851, to June, 1853, when he was appointed a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, being in 1873 promoted to be Chief Justice of that Court. In November, 1869, he was named Chief Justice of Ontario, and in 1875 was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which post he resigned several years since owing to ill health. He was arbitrator on behalf of Ontario for the settlement of the North-western boundary of the Dominion from 1874 to 1876, and was Deputy-Governor of Canada during the absence of the Earl of Dufferin in British Columbia from July 29 to October 23, 1876. He married in 1846, Miss Nurcead, of Niagara; she died in March, 1869.

OUR FOREIGN COUSINS.

It is estimated that 32,000 families are homeless in London through intemperance. The chief of an Australian tribe delivered the following temperance lecture in one line:—"One drink is to much; two are not half enough."

In Liverpool the rate of infant mortality is 18 per cent. Every fourth funeral is that of a child under a year old, and every second funeral that of a child under five years old. An English woman voted in the Holborn election. Her Christian name is Francis, and the registrar was under the impression she was a man. Her vote could not be refused.

THE WEEK'S DEATH ROLL.

Leopold, King of the Belgians, has never signed a death warrant, and, although the statute has not been abolished, capital punishment is practically abolished in Belgium.

It appears from a report just compiled, that there are in the Department of the Seine (which is really Greater Paris) no fewer than 180,253 foreigners, out of a total of 2,260,945 inhabitants. The Duchess of Hamilton is about to place facilities in the way of young London women who desire instruction in dairy work, and she has arranged with an experienced dairymaid to give lessons at Glenham Farm.

The number of people immigrating into England yearly varies considerably. The figures for the five years ending 1887 were: average during that period of 113,082. Of the immigrants in 1887 85,475 were of British origin. The agricultural returns of 1888 show that, while the total cultivated area of the United Kingdom has increased since 1875 by about half a million acres, and the area under grass by two million acres, yet there has been no increase in the number of live stock.

It is stated that five of the English bishops are upward of eighty years of age, namely, the Bishops of Chester, St. Alban, Worcester, Bath and Wells and St. Asaph. Three others are seventy-seven, and three others, though much younger, are chronic invalids, namely, the Bishops of Durham, Truro and Oxford.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts for the week, 5,774 bbls. Although buyers continue to operate in a hand-to-mouth way, sales during the past few days have shown a somewhat larger aggregate, which have ruled in favor of buyers. Quite a number of bakers of strong brands have manifested an interest in prices ranging from \$5.70 to \$5.90, with sales down as low as \$5.50, and under for ordinary grades. Owing to the wide range in qualities this year, prices vary in sympathy. Straight rollers have sold at \$5.25, to \$5.50 as to quality. The demand from the Lower Ports and Newfoundland is almost nil. There has been a little better country trade, but orders are small, although more numerous, which indicates that stocks are getting low in the interior. There is no speculative demand.

Patent winter, \$6.00 to \$6.15 patent spring, \$6.00 to \$6.25; straight roller, \$5.25 to \$5.60; extra, \$5.10 to \$5.30; superline, \$4.50 to \$4.80; cut down superline, \$4.15 to \$4.40; strong bakers', \$3.50 to \$3.90; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.40 to \$2.55.

BRAN, &c.—The market is quiet and prices are 50c to \$1 per ton lower, sales on track having been effected at \$17. Moulins, is also lower with sales at \$24 per ton. Shorts are quoted at \$18 to \$19.

WHEAT.—Receipts 15,612 bushels during the

week. This market continues quiet, with prices nominal as follows: Manitoba No. 1 \$1.20 to \$1.22 No. 2 do. \$1.18 to \$1.20; Canada red winter \$1.10 to \$1.12; spring \$1.14 to \$1.16; White winter \$1.18 to \$1.20. Strongest corn last report May wheat in Chicago broke away to 93c cash and 96c May, being a drop of 4c. CORN.—Quiet and steady at 56c to 57c duty paid for No. 2 as to quantity, No. 4.50c 55c duty paid.

FRAS.—The market is the absence of business in this article and prices are quoted steady at \$2.70 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs. Sales in the Stratford district have been made at 59c to 60c per 66 lbs.

GRAIN.—The market is easy. Sales in this market were reported at 35c to 36c in car lots on track.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—There is no change in this article and prices are quoted steady at \$2.70 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

MAIZE.—\$1.05 to \$1.20 per bushel as to quantity and quality.

RYE.—Several samples have been forwarded to this market from the West, one choice lot being held at 70c, but buyers' views are lower, and in absence of business we quote nominally 65c to 70c.

BARK.—There has again been some enquiry for American account, and we learn of sales in Ontario for Montreal account of No. 1 Toronto at 65c per bushel for shipment to Buffalo. In this market things are very quiet, Island barely being quoted at 65c to 70c for good to choice lots, feed qualities being reported at 45c to 50c.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Dealers have reported a few more sales during the week at \$17 for jobbing lots of Montreal short cut mess pork, round lots being quoted of \$16.50 to \$16.75. Chicago short cut clear is in fair demand, and sales are reported at \$16.25 to \$16.50 as to lot. Western mess pork, western, per bbl, \$16.00 to \$16.25; mess, city cured per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, western, in casks, per lb, 9c to 10c; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 12c; Shoulders, per lb 6c to 6c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb 6c to 6c.

DRESSING HOOPS.—The market has ruled very quiet, and reports, and sales are difficult to effect, even though car lots are offered at fully 25c per 100 lbs below our last quotations. Quite a few are being offered from the West at the induce business. The return to mild weather has again affected the market adversely, buyers being afraid to operate. We quote car lots at \$7 to \$8.50, with smaller lots selling slowly at about \$7 to \$7.10. A car load was reported at \$6.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the past week 417 packages, against 490 do. for the week previous. There was a few lots of butter that has recently gone forward to the English market, and some of Eastern Townships and Morrisburg costing 20c to 22c. This has been the result of quite a little boom in the English market where prices have advanced 6c to 10c per cwt, cable advices reporting a still steeper rise. It is very risky however to ship to the English market at this season of the year, when a sudden change to mild weather might set in at any moment, and send prices away down beyond where they started from, long before shipments on the way reached their destination. Several thousand packages however have been shipped from Canada during the past few weeks. There is nevertheless plenty of milk left on requirements, and it is likely to be if we shipped a few more thousand packages. A lot of fine Western is reported sold to arrive at 17c. On spot this class of goods is rather scarce and quoted at 17c to 18c.—Creamery, finer, 25c to 26c; do. earlier made, 22c to 23c; Eastern Townships, 19c to 22c; Richmond, 17c to 19c; Kenilworth, 18c to 19c; Morrisburg, 18c to 21c; Chalkville, 18c to 20c; Western, 16c to 18c; Kamouraska, 17c to 18c.

ROLL BUTTER.—A very good demand has been experienced for roll butter, and sales have been reported during the week at 18c to 20c as to quality and packages. Sales of 14 tubs of nice rolls in barrels were disposed of at 18c to 18c, and 30 tubs of Morrisburg, 18c to 19c.

A lot of 7 small cases of choice rolls was also sold at 19c, and two boxes of less desirable goods at 17c. CHEESE.—Although the local market during the past week has been devoid of activity, its former firm tone has been well maintained. It is credited to Mr. George B. Burt, of Bowles, London, Eng., was hunting up all the "cracks" he could secure on the New York market, and it is reported that he scooped in a good large line at 12c to 12c. It was also mentioned that the London Co-operative Society bought 4,000 boxes last week in New York at 12c, but whether or not this was the case is credited to Mr. George B. Burt, who cannot say. Here prices are very firm, it being now definitely known that stock on this side are not more than half what they were at this time last year. A lot of about 300 boxes of finest September was reported sold at 12c. The Liverpool cable is steady at 12c. Underpriced goods are in good demand at firm prices, but very little in this stock can be "collared." The shipment of Canadian cheeses last week were 5,455 boxes against 6,393 boxes for the corresponding week last year. Of these, 887 boxes went via Portland to Liverpool, 3,310 boxes via the Central Vermont for Liverpool, and 1,258 via the same route for London. We quote:—Best September, 12c to 12c; Best late August, 11c to 12c; Fine, 11c to 11c; Medium, 10c to 11c; Inferior, 9c to 10c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The market is somewhat easier, owing to a free rivalry from the West, several lots of strictly new laid eggs having been received, sales of which are reported at 20c to 22c. A lot of new laid eggs has also been received by a fruit house, sales of which were made at 20c. Montreal limed eggs have sold at 17c to 17c, and Western limed have been placed at 16c. The receipts during the past week were 570 packages.

BEANS.—Car lots of white medium beans have been sold at \$1.65, and smaller lots at \$1.75 to \$1.85, a good sized lot having been placed for shipment to Three Rivers at \$1.80.

HONEY.—Extracted white clover honey 11c to 13c per lb in 10 lb tins, and 10c to 12c in 30 lb tins.

MAPLE SUGAR.—A few sales are beginning to be made in this market, business having been reported at 6c to 8c as to quality and quantity for fresh receipts from the Eastern Townships, which of course are old.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Fresh stock has been in little better request, and sales of cases of fine turkeys have taken place at 9c and ordinary qualities at 8c to 9c, a lot of two large packages of 30 lbs each, being sold at 7c. Chickens have been placed at 6c to 6c, and classes about the same figures. Ducks have sold at 9c for choice, and we quote 8c to 9c.

FROZEN MEAT.—Fore and hind quarters of beef, 3c to 5c per lb as to quality. Mutton carcasses, 4c to 6c per lb.

HORS.—The market has been quiet but steady during the week, the chief demand being for

Washington Territory and New York State hops, as brewers claim that the quality of Canadian hops offering are not good enough for their requirements. Still we learn of the sale of two lots of 5 and 7 bales at 130 and 21c respectively. Some holders, however, are asking higher figures. A small lot of Canadian was also sold at 18c, but the quality was below that of a lot of Washington Territory hops of very choice quality was placed at 22c laid down heavy duty paid. Old Canadian are quoted at 6c to 10c.

HAY.—The market during the last few days has ruled very quiet, and \$14 is said to be the outside price for No. 1 in the market to-day although \$15 was obtained for a car a few days ago. A telegram from Toronto reports No. 1 hay offering there at \$14 per ton in car lots, so that prices in the West are as low as they are here. Advice from Boston also reports a decline of \$1 per ton. Here we quote No. 1 \$13.50 to \$14, No. 2 \$12.50 to \$13, inferior grades \$11 to \$12.

ASHES.—First pots, \$4 to \$4.05 per 100 lbs, and second, at \$3.55. Sales to-day of fruts at \$4.02.

FRUITS &c.

APPLES.—The local trade has not yet felt the effects of the improvements in England, and this market will have to be relieved of large quantities of apples before it sympathizes with the market on the other side. It appears that more frozen apples were put into store here than was generally supposed, and on that account Western consignments may be prepared to meet some pretty severe losses. Sales of frozen stock are reported at \$5 to \$6 per bbl, one lot of very poor stock going at \$2 per bbl. Sound quantities, and in a small way at \$1.50 to \$2, single barrels of extra choice Kings' Spies being quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.50.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—The market is dull at 7c to 8c. ALGERIA GRAPES.—Quiet, \$3.50 to \$3 per keg as to quality. CRANBERRIES.—The market is dull at \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl for frozen and \$9 to \$12 for fancy No. 1 unfrozen.

COCONUTS.—Market steady at \$5 to \$5.50 per bag of 100. PINE APPLES.—Sales are reported at 30