

Wonderful Effect.

Sr. Louis, Mo., June, 1898. I was treated by the best doctors of this and other cities without any relief for ten years' suff-aring, but since I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Ronic I have not had a single nervous attack; its effect was wonderful.

CAROLINE FARRELLY.

Finished His Studies.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., August, 1898. It is about three years since I had the first at tack of epilepsy, for which several physicians treated me unsuccessfully, but advised me to discontinue my theological studies. I was not disappointed by Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, as after using it I finished my studies and am now assistant. I know also that a member of my consensation was sured by it. n was cured by it.
TH. WIEBEL, Pastor, 257 Central Av.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Disceases and a sample bottle to any so dress Poor patients also get the medicine free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, lind the libre, and is now under his direction by the

KOINIG MED. CO., Chicago. III. 49 S. Franklip Street Sold by Druggists at S1 per Bottle. Sfor S5 Large Size. S1.75. * Control for S9.

For sale in Montreal by LavioLette & NELSON, 1605 Notre Damestreet, and by B. E. McGalz, 2123 Notre Dame street.

LIFE IN DONEGAL.

[London Universe]

There is not on Irish ground a corner more interesting, though remote and little visited, than dark Donegal, the wild wind swept angle in the extreme northwest. Its bleak coast, indented with armlets of the sea from beyond Horn Head to Gweebarra Bay, its multitudinous islets dotting the shores, its grey headlands, curmous caves and conical hills, present such scenes as attract the tourist who is in quest of the sublimities of nature rather than the comfortable show-pots of England. The place is not intersected with railways, and one can study landscape without interruption from the frequent whistle of the steam engine. The scream of the rains of the autumn have ruined the sea-mew is heard by the roll of the rops from north to south. surge, and the tweet of the plover in the marshes is more common than the strains of bugles playing the post-callop. It is a district rich in minerals from granite to garnet, beryl and white crystalline marble. It is well worthy of a visit from those who wish to know the real Ireland—the Ireland of the Celtic | face with one of those failures of the peasant—with its ruins and traditions, potato crop which have too often brought its legends of the bygone suggested by the mountain-tarns, the lone lakelets, and the sandy plains spread in the district. It is poverty-stri ken and primitive, certes, but it has grand historic recollections from the crags and cliffs of Stirral Purt to the wilds of Glenlough, where Prince Charlie is fabled to have sought refuge for a time from his pursuers. Here was

THE HOME OF THE O'DONELLS, and here the O'Clerys flourished of old, tates have informed their landlords' and the "Annals of the Four Masters" saw the light, and in that hoary keep yonder the M'Swines kept a private reallows for the accommodation of up. gallows for the accommodation of un-welcome visitors. In the bosom of Lough the t Derg, a romantic sheet of water, is Station Island, where entrance is shown to St. Patrick's Purgatory. There are many ruined towers, and the ivied remains of mouldering churches, which speak volumes of the piety and zeal of the former natives of the territory of the Chiefs of Tyrconnel, and the spirit of patriotism and fidelity to the noble old religion still survives in the see once blessed by the presence of St. Eunan, and whence the Bishop of Raphoe sends forth his voice of pleading invitation to the men who love native land. From the Gap of Barnesmore, with its wall of hills, echo the accents of virtue and evention to the soil of Columbkille,"and by the banks of Owenree to the peak of Errigall, and the wavewashed Duntanaghy, the map is one of these rugged countries, untrodden by the mine as of luxury." This fascinating spot of earth is not so familiar as it deserves to be, and it is to be hoped before long to convering Emiliehman, with money to spend will find his way to the Highams of Donegal. But he most go thinher in a different trame of mind from that writer in Blackwood's Magazine who is of the trans of the grant who is of the transfer. zine, who is of the type of those who travel from Dan to Beershebs, and find everything barren. He or she-perhaps it is a lady—has just given us a sketch of what was seen of

LIFE IN DONEGAL.

In the townlands of Derryconnor and Derry beg was come across a dense swarm of human beings, ill clothed, ill-housed, and. That, unfortunately, we cannot slang for refinement to compare the March 1st, 1881. In this class 1,204 quiet attitude of devotion of kneeling parents have been issued :worshippers with the hysterical tam

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what we have seen of other parts of the country, and what we know of the people, we have a fair knowledge of the superficial basis on which the generality of visitors of this stamp build their observations. They do not pause to ask what remuneration do these men get for their labor. Before they condemn them as incurably indolent they should insist on learning what hire they receive.

WHERE IRISHMEN ARE LAZY, and we do not say they are always in dustrious, there is a reason for it. At home they are voted lazy. That imputation does not lie against them abroad. In the harvest-fields of England, in the mines of the North and the dockyards of London they are strong and milling. of London they are strong and willing workers, and the same story is told of them in the levée of New Orleans. If it be not true of the home land also it must be because they get nothing to sweeten their labour. We refuse to believe in their laziness. It is an unaccountable libel. It is added that the land is cut up in runrig, and that the time which might be more profitably spent in making the best of a poor living is devoted to fruitless bicker ings about trespass and the right of way. We cannot say that this is not the case. A love of litigation, where it is encouraged, is a vice of servitude, and is the parent of all uncharitableness. A day spent in the law courts is wasted and frequently could not be worse occupied even when the cause is won, and a Pyrrhic victory gained over an opponent. For Heaven's sake let our people rid themselves of this degrading passion of going to law. If there be a dispute among neighbors why not leave it to the arbitraton of the priest of the parish? He is the best and most permanent of pracemakers. Those who are guided by his advice will save means, time and emper, and spare their birthland from the reproach of the cavil of supercilous toreigners who set up as judicial authori ties on life in Donegal and elsewhere.

Failure of Crops in Ireland.

The London correspondent of the Sun. N.Y., says the Irish question is coming up in an acute form through an Irish famine. The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, one of the most trustworthy and least sensational papers in England, declares that no such appalling prospect has presented itself during the present generation. Concurring reports show that the prolonged and continuous

The rich lower lands have been flooded for weeks at a time when the harvest ought to have been proceeding. Corn and haystacks have been submerged, and potatoes are rotting in the fields. In the poorer hill lands the small farmer and cotter population are again face to

nothing. The Irish Secretary's tour in the west and the northwest occurred before the bad weather set in, and at a time when little could be predicted of the harvests. Since then he has obtained reports from official sourcesfrom landford sources-which can only

be described as misleading.

The farmers on many of the large esthe tenants. Using their utmost privileges under the Land Act, they are applying for ejectment decrees by the thousand, and an eviction campaign such as rarely has been witnessed even in Ireland is now in progress in many districts.

As soon as the rigors of winter set in the demand for relief will be clamorous. The Government will be compelled to intervene before Parliament opens, or lace an accusation of reckless indiffer ence to suffering such as ought to overwhelm any English Ministry.

With this tamine impending, combind with the revelations of the Financial Relations Commission, showing how Ireland is annually bled of millions of money to the advantage of Great Britain, it will be no wonder if Irish discontent assumes a more active form than mere talk over legislation for

PATENTS ON TYPEWRITING MACHINES.

Messrs. Marion & Laberge, Engineers and Experts in Patents, 185 St. James street. Montreal, furnish us the following information :—

The forerunner of the modern typewriter of the usual form is the so-called Remington machine. Numerous inventors and mechanics have been engaged in reducing the Remington machine to marketable form, but the principal ones are Jenne, Snoles, Yost and Brooks. No patent was ever granted on the broad elements of a typewriter, although sevand ill-fed. We could parallel that within a stone's throw of the Queen's palace of Buckingham in the parish of Westminster There are streets of and technical nature of the improvestately mansions there and squalid tenements where the poor die off like flies of writers, it is impossible, within the scope diseases begotten of starvation and over- of this report, to more than give the data crowding, are miserably clad, almost in of the characteristic patents on this subrags, and do not feed on the fat of the ject. See the following list:—Sholes, and. That, unfortunately, we cannot No. 207.559, August 27th, 1878; Yost, deny of Donegal. The air is pure, we No. 313,973, March 17th, 1885; Yost, No maintain, and if the inhabitants are 408 061, July 30th, 1889; Jenne, No. 478. badly off and have to go about 964, July 12th, 1892; Jenne, No. 548,553. in mean clothes, the fault has October, 22nd. 1895; Brooks, No. 202,928, to be fixed on others than they, April 30th, 1878; Clough & Jenne, No. to be fixed on others than they, April 30th, 1878; Clough & Jenne, No. for the landlord is not the most merciful 199,263, January 15th, 1878; Spiro, No. of men in these tracts of desolateness Gweedore is in Donegal, and Gweedore No. 465,451, December 22nd, 1891; Davidis a name of ill-omen for years. But son. No. 487, 147, November 22nd, 1892 when it is added that these wretched be- Densmore, No. 507,726, October 31st ings subsist in a state of rude savagery 1895; Unz No. 400,146, March 26th, we take exception to the averment. 1889; Blickensderfer, No. 472.692, April What is this stranger's notion of 12th 1892; Hammond, No. 290,419, Desavagery? Is it founded on the use of a comber 18th, 1893; Williams, No. 442,697, language he does not understand? Does December 16th, 1890; Webb. No. 471,710 he mistake the vulgarities of Cockney March 29th, 1892; Hall, No. 238,387

In connection with typewriters there bourine whacking of so many Salvation have been invented inking ribbons, ists to the humiliation of the former? single and manifolding. The first type-But this critic on the people of Donegal being the spirit of ill-nature which underlies him in the next clause; "Inseparable ingrained laziness is writ large upon them." We deny that, for from No. 376,764, January 24th.

A NOVEL CONTEST

Indulged in By Marriagcable Young

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.] There was a novel wood-cutting con-

test in the Seventh Ward, Williamsburgh, Ps., in which six young women took part. The girls are all employed in the Lycoming rubber factory and, having a holiday, they turned their time to good account, beside a ttling a much disputed question as to which was most entitled to a husband The girls are Beas Mayers, Flora Mahl, Lillie Mahl, Lillie Dunlap, Belle Gouldy and Mary Russell, all pretty, vivacious young women, who earn their own living and make good

wages in the rubber factory. in a banter the other day one of the girls proposed that they have a woodchopping contest, and the one who proved herself to be the champion cutter should be entitled to a husband, while the others, it was agreed, must wait two vears before joining fortunes with her

best beau. Tuesday morning the girls, each with brand new axe, bedecked with red, white and blue ribbons, marched into the back yard of Widow Hartman's home and made an assault on the woodpile. Widow Hartman is a helpless invalid, she having fallen and hurt her-self quite badly last winter. Her daughter Lou works in the rubber factory, too, and she was one of the movers in the wood cutting scheme, although she took no part in the contest.

Six loads of hemlock slabwood, cut to stove lengths, had been delivered at Widow Hartman's place the day before— the girls paying for it—so there was plenty of material for them on which to test their strength and skill. But the way the ribboned axes flew and tongues wagged was only equalled by the shower of split sticas that gradually piled them-selves up around each chopping block. William Baskins and Joseph Schell were there as referees. One of the young men, however, had a more direct interest in the contest than being judge, for one of the girls was his sweetheart, and according to the compact, if she proved one of the losers in the contest he would be compelled to wait two long years before she could become his wife. For four hours the woodch pping went on; the girls got red in their faces; they rolled up their sleeves until their plump, pink arms were bared almost to the shoulders, and whacked away at the hemlock blocks as though their lives instead of a husband depended upon it.

Finally 12 o'clock came, and at the end of that time there were six weary, perspiring girls and six big piles of nicely split hemlock wood for Widow Hartman. But for the life of them the referees could not decide between the piles of wood cut by Miss Dunlap and Miss Russell as to which was the larger. And, indeed, after raking over all the sticks and counting them separately, the discovery was made that the two girls had cut exactly alike. The contest was declared a draw. And now all the marriagable young men of the Seventh ward are casting their eyes with favor in the direction of these fair young women who so gallantly demonstrated their ability to cut firewood.

COLD STORAGE.

Aid to Creameries in Providing It for Mr. Robertson, the Dominion Dairy

Commissioner, has issued the following circular: I am directed by the Minister of Agri-

culture to state that the sum of \$20,000 was placed in the supplementary esti mates by the Government and voted by the Parliament at its last session "to wards providing for cold storage and carriage of Canadian perishable food products, and to secure recognition of the quality of such products in the mar kets of Great Britain in an undeteriorated condition." Part of this sum [is to be used in assisting the owners of creameries to provide suitable cold storage

In order to have creamery butter in a perfect state when it is delivered to the consumers in Great Britain, it should be protected in cold storage from one day after it is made. As the Government has decided to arrange for what will be practically a chain of cold storage service from the producers in Canada to the consumers in Great Britain, it is necessary that the owners of the creameries, the manufacturers of butter and the farmers who furnish the milk or cream, should all co-operate to bring about the best results. Very few creameries are equipped with sufficient or efficient cold storage accommodation.

The cost of an ice-house and refriger ator room adequate to store the make of butter at a creamery for two or three weeks while awaiting shipment is estimated at from \$400 to \$600 per creamery. At most creameries there is already an ice-house, and at least a room that goes under the name of a cold storage room. The necessary alterations and improvements to those existing buildings would cost probably from \$100 to \$200 per creamery.

Plans showing the style of construction to be adopted for the insulation of the cold storage room, and the method which is recommended for the storing of ice and the cooling of the room will be furnished on application to the Agricul-

tural and Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. These require that the inside of the walls of th cold storage room shall have two dead-air spaces, measuring together not less than three inches in thickness, with an inside finish of two thicknesses of one-inch lumber, with building paper between. The dead-air spaces can be made most economically and effectually mineral wool, or sawdust, to a depth of at least six inches, to prevent the admission or exit of air. Where the air can enter or escape from the hollow space in a wall, it becomes a flue rather than a dead-air space, and is not efficient as

NOVEMBER BARGAINS.

Warm Gloves for Cold Weather.

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, in Cashmere, Wool Kid, Lined Kid, Mock Buck, Buck Mocho, Reindeer, etc.

STYLE RIGHT, FIT RIGHT. FINISH RIGHT, and all marked at the RIGHT PRICES.

MEN' MOCK BUCK GLOVES, wool lined, leather bound and well finished in every respect, at \$1.00 pair, worth \$1.50. 400 pairs of Sample Winter Gloves for both sexes at regular factory prices.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS. Highest Quality. Prices Low.

TIES.

In all leading styles and colors, prices, 15c to \$1.50 each.

MUFFLERS.

New patterns, new colorings, large, variety, prices, 200 to \$500 each.

SHIRTS.

Unlaundered White Shirts, equal to custom made: at 50c, worth 75c. Another line at 75c. This line is extra value and well worth \$1.00.

Dressed White Shirts, extra fit and finish; prices, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. CAMBRIC SHIRTS, ALL REDUCED. Corduroy Vests, flanuel lined, from \$2.25, Cardigan Jackets, from \$159.

Sweaters, all sizes and prices.
Frieze Ulsters, tweed lined, at \$6.98, regular \$11.50 ones. Black Rubber Coats, \$4 00 ones for \$2.89.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St., CORNER OF METCALFE STREET.

TELEPHONE No. 3833

TERMS, CASH.

continued on the ceiling and under the top thickness of the lumber on the floor. The floor is to be at least two inches thick with two thicknesses of building paper between the top and underneath boards or planks of the flooring.

The cooling is to be effected by means of cylinders to be filled with ice, or ice and sale, as shown on the plan, or by some other efficient method, to the satis faction of the Department of Agric 1ture. The temperature is to be maintained under 38 Fahr. continuously.

The butter maker must keep a record of the temperature of the cold storage room, taken once a day. Forms for the keeping of the record will be supplied by the Department of Agriculture in duplicate for each month; and one cory, when filled up. is to be sent at the end of the month to the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

The quantity of butter to be manufac-

tured at the creamery from the 1st of April to the 1st of December shall not be less than 15,000 ils.

To encourage the owners of creameries to provide the cold storage accommodation which is so desirable, the Govern-ment will grant a bonus of \$50 per creamery to every creamery which provides and keeps in use a refrigerator room according to the plans and regula-tions during the season of 1897; the Government will pay a bonus of \$25 per creamery to every creamery which provides and keeps in use a refrigerator room, according to the plans and regulations, during the season of 1898; and the Government will pay a bonus of \$25 per creamery to every creamery which pro vides and keeps in use a refrigerator room, according to the plane and regulations, during the season of 1899.

It will thus be seen that the owner of a creamery who provides the necessary refrigerator room and keeps it in use according to the regulations during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899, may receive a bonus of \$100 per creamery.

already have ice-houses and cold storage rooms, will please send specifications of the same, together with a statement of the materials used in construction and a sketch or plan of them. Plans and specifications will then be furnished showing the alterations, additions or improvements which are required to meet the regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

MARKET REPORT.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON, November 9.-There was a weaker feeling in the market for cattle, and prices declined to to to as compared with this day week, which was due principally to heavy supplies and a slow demand. Choice States sold at 101c, and Canadians at 91c. The trade in sheep was firmer, and prices are unchanged at 10c.

A private cable received from London quoted choice American cattle at 11c. Canadiana at 10c, ranchers at 9c, and sheep at 10c.

Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock salesmen, of London, Eng., write Wm. Cunningham, live stock agent, of the Board of Trade, as follows:—The supplies at Deptford to-day were much larger, 2830 head of cattle and 4,332 sheep being for sale, viz, 2 088 from the States, 602 from Canada and 140 from South America. The trade was dragging, and last week's prices could not be mainby the use of a thick, tough quality of tained, good States cattle realizing 51d building paper. The bottom of the to 51d, Canadian cattle 41d to 5d, and outer dead-air space is to be filled with South American 41d to 5d. The 4 332 sheep for sale were all from Canada; the trade was slow, without much alteration in price, the same making 5d to

MONTREAL, November 9.—There has been a little more activity in live stock

Montreal's only Up-to-date . . Cash Store . .

Some of the bargains we are giving during our Creat November Clearing Sale.

200 pairs White Wool Blankets with nice Border. This is not a canton finnel blanket, but a very fair Canadian made wool Blanket, size 52x72, retails at \$2. Now \$1.33 pair. Only 2 pairs to any customer. None to the trade.

50 pairs of extra large size 68x98 White Wool Blankets, with handsomeborders. This size and quality of Blanket is usually sold at \$5. Our prices now.

25 only large size Reversible Steen Covered Real Russia Down Comforters,

the \$5 quality. Now \$3.79.

Why pay 35c for Lulies' Camel Hair Hats when our price is only 27c.

We will offer 100 handsome Oriental design Velvet Pale Rugs, with fringe, size 36x72, regular \$2.50 value for \$1.50.

Special line of Tapestry Curpets, patterns suitable for parlors and dining rooms, werth 45c. Now 33c. Extra value in Swiss Lace Curtains, 31 yards long, in white and ecru, very

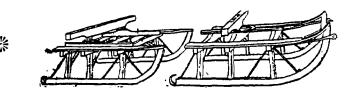
handsome patterns, regular \$3 for \$2.25 pair.

Antique finish Hardwood Bedroom Sets, 3 pieces, furniture stores sell them at

Our price, \$8. High back Cane Seat Dining Room Chairs, good \$1.25 value, for 85c.

HAMILTON'S St Catherine, Peel and Dominion Square. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MUD! MUD! MU



But still Winter is coming, and lots of snow and sleighing. 'What is it you Want?' Light driving 'Sleighs,' Family 'Sleighs,' Speeding 'Sleighs,' Bob 'Sleighs,' Heavy, light, new or old, high or low priced. We have them all, and can suit you in price and style. Burlots, Carioles and Pony Sleighs.

Come and see our stock.

.... 150 to choose from.

R. J. LATIMER,

592 St. Paul Street.

N.B. Cable advices received were rather of a conflicting character to day, especially so from London, as some reported the market weak and lower while others were unchanged. The feature of the week has been the strong feeling in the ocean freight market, and rates for cattle have advanced fully 2s 6d per head, which is due chiefly to the near approach of the close of navigation and the good demand for space. Recent engagements have been made at 55s to Liverpool and London and 45s to Glasgow, without insurance. Horse rates have also had a sharp advance of 10s to £1 per head, with recent engagements to Liverpool and Glasgow at £5, and to London at £4. At the East End Abattoir this morn-

ing good to choice beeves sold at 3c to 3 c, and in a few instances as high as Bic was realized for really prime stock. Fair to common cattle brought 21c to 31c, and inferior 11c to 2c per lb live weight. The receipts of sheep were small, and consisted principally of common stock; only one or two small bunches were picked up for shipment at 21c per lb., live weight, while butchers paid \$2 to \$2.25 each for culls. The market for lambs was tirmer on account of the small offerings and the good demand. Choice rold at 31c to 31c; good at 3c to 3|c per lb., and common at \$1 to The owners of the creameries, which | \$1 50 each. Calves met with a good demand at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10 each, as to size and quality.

The run of cattle at the Point St.

Charies market was light, there being only six loads, and as holders would not accept the bids made for them, no sales were made and they were forwarded to the above market. The receipts of hogs were 200, which met with a fair sale at 34c to 4c. per lb. live weight.

THE PROVISION MARKET. There was no material change in the

situation of the local provision market. The feeling is steady, and as sales are only in small lots to fill actual wants, the volume of business doing is small. Canadian pork new, \$11.00 to \$12.00

Canadian short cut, clear \$10.00 to \$10 25: Canadian short cut, mess. \$10 25 to \$10.50; Hams, city cured, per lb. 9c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 7c to 72c; Bacon, per lb. 8lc to 9lc; Lard, com. refined. per ib., 5lc

Owing to the heavy receipts of hors and the liberal selling by the local crowd, the Chicago provision market was easier and pork closed 22c lower, at \$7 Novemher and December, \$7,971 January, \$8,35 May. Lard declined 2½c, closing \$4,10 November, \$4,12½ December, \$4.32½ January, \$4,57½ May. Short ribs closed \$3.80, November and December, \$3.95 January, \$4.15 May.

RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Owing to the dull and unfavorable weather the gathering of buyers at Bonsecours market this morning was smaller than usual and, in consequence, business in some lines was quiet. The attendance of farmers was large, consequently the supply of oats and buckwheat was ample to fill all requirements and prices ruled about steady. The offerings of vegetables were very large for the season of the year, for which the demand was sides of the cold storage room are to be continued on the ceiling, without interruption at the corners; and each thickness of paper used on the sides is to be less than the continuing shipments through the winter by Boston, Portland and St. John, with sales at 30c to 35c. Quebec bid for one lot first half October make. of a limited character, and gardeners complained very much of the slow sales

MURRAY LANMAN'S



SWEETEST MOST FRAGRANT MOST REFRESHING AND ENDURING OF ALL PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,

ALL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

turnips were also very plentiful and sold at 25c to 30c per bag. Cauliflowers were 25c to 50c per dozen lower at 75c to \$1, and even at these prices some holders found it difficult to make sales. Onions were offered freely at 25c to 30c per bag. and at 90c to \$1 per brl. In fruit the feature was the excessive supply of spotted famuese apples, and sales were made at 50c to \$1 per brl. All other lines were in fair supply and steady. The demand for poultry and game was fair and prices were unchanged. In dairy produce butter met with a good demand, owing to the fact that a good many householders are now laying in their winter supply. The usual amount of business was done in meats at steady

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Demand for butter continues dull and it was claimed to-day that October creamery has been bought from factorymen at 194c. It was not stipulated however whether the price was in the country or on spot, and 194c is still a nominal price. Some small lots of Western dairy sold at 12c for Lower Port accounts. Practically none of this kind of stock has been sent to England, one leading shipper having only sent one lot of 250 packages across

The demand for eggs continues good, and the tone of the market is firm, with no change in prices to note. New-laid sold at 18c to 20c, choice candled at 14c to 141c, and culls at 8c to 10c per dozen. There was no change in beans, business being dull at 70c to 75c in car lots,

and at 80c to 90c in a jobbing way. The recripts of potatoes have been liberal, and the market in consequence is weaker, with sales, in a jobbing way,

at 20c to 35c per bag.

The demand for partridge was good, and as the offerings were not large, prices rule firm at 35c to 40c per brace for firsts, and at 25c to 30c for seconds. The receipts of poultry were light, for which the demand was fair at steady prices. Turkeys sold at 8c to 9c; ducks,

71c to 8c; chickens, 61c to 7c, and geese 5c to 6c per lb. The market for dressed hogs rules