BULGARIA'S FUTURE.

zanchida i akkantak tagi

FAVORS PRINCE FERDINAND-A Athtrua CHANCE FOR ALKXANDER.

LONDON, December 11.—It is hinted that Austria is quietly moving to have the Bulgarians elect Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg, who is a lieutenant in the E'eventh Austrian Hussars. He was born in Vienna. His age is 26. He is unmarried and is handsome, popular and highly eligible. If this is is said to be if Russia rejects Ferdinad, the Sobranje is to recall Alexander. Austria is reluctant to accept this, but England greatly desires it, and it may be that Kalnoky will eventually yield rather than take the responsibility of the initiative of war for the sake of putting Ferdinand on the throne. Turkey continues to play the melancholy and despicable part of a courtesan striving to placate all parties to the fight. The Armenian Gad-ban is working hard at Sofia in the Russian intereste, but reports from Constantinople express confidence that the Sultan will be all right when the time comes.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

HOH. WE. FOSTER ON THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS-CORRESPONDENCE TO BE SUB-MITTED TO PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, December 10.—Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, says the appointment of the proposed American commission on the fishery business will not in accord with Canadian views. Very voluminous correspondence on the fisheries question will be laid before Parliament next session. Speaking of the Pacific coast fisheries the minister said our rights there should be protected the same as on the Atlantic. It is expected that the black cod fisheries will soon draw a large number of fishermen to the Pacific. Concerning Hudson's Bay, the Canadian authorities maintain that it is a close bay and deny that Americans have any rights to fish there. . The much vexed head land question is involved here, however.

LOP DON, Dec. 10 .- The Times says : " If Washington politicians are still averse to relearing the fishery question to arbitration, they cannot gramble if aversion is taken as a measure of goodness of the American case.

LOOKING TO FEDERATION.

LONDON, Dec. 7 .- Mr. Stanhope has sent to the various colonial governments copies of a circular inviting them to send representatives to a conference in London in April or May, for the purpose of having a full discus-sion of all matters tending to bring about a closer union of colonies and the mother country. The special objects of the conference are to discuss the question of organizing a system of defence, and of simplifying the postal telegraph system. Mr. Stanhope says he foresees that the question of federation may be broached, but he would deprecate the discussion of this most important object

HE CAUSED A SENSATION.

Braun, Dec. 13 .- A destitute looksmith apprentice named Bochnicht yesterday threw stone through the well-known corner window in the Imperial palace at which Emporor William is accustomed to sit The apprentice was at once arrested and locked up. His action, tis supposed, was inspired by a desire to attract attention to his needy condition or to secure notoriety. He succeeded in making an immense sensation and a great crowd assembled near the window. The Emperer was not struck and he appeared at the window to assure the people of his entire safety. He was cheered enthusiastically by the throng.

THE LIFEBOAT HEROES.

PACES FROM THE OFFICIAL ENQUIRY-HELP FOR THE BEREAVED FAMILIES,

LONDON, Dec. 13 .- The Board of Trade has ordered an official enquiry, to ascertain now it came about that the Southport lifeboats did not right themselves when turned over. Captain Chetwynd has left London to attend the investigation on behalf of the National Lifeboat institution. An officer of the National Lifeboat institution said yesterday :- " During the past thirtytwo rears our self-righting lifeboats have sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ster boiler plate, been launched nearly 5,000 times and saved upwards of 12,000 lives. The boats have been capsized altogether forty times, but only on eighteen occasions was there any loss of life. The number of lives lost, counting the twenty six men who perished in the recent disasters in the Southport and St. Anne's lifehoats, amounts to only eighty-eight, including twelve shipwrecked persons. Seventy-six lifeboatmen lost represent about one in 858 men employed in boats on service. The cases of capsizing were at the rate of one in each of the 120 service launches. The lifeboats have also been out on exercise within the same period of thirty-two years upward of 15,900 times, with the loss only of eight lives.' The mayor of Southport wired to the Daily Telegraph, which started a subscription on Saturday afternoon for the families of the men lost in the recent storm : "Thank you heartily for your generous help. We shall need large support. The widows and families of these brave fellows are badly off in many cases." Up to the time of going to press the Telegraph had received £200 in a

ORNAMENTS OF ALGERIAN WOMEN.

The dress of the Algerian woman hangs very loosely about the arms, which are always hare. Sometimes a red band, which passes in a loop over each shoulder and the locse drapery hanging through the loops has much the appearance of the full sleeve of the Italian peasant. enamels, resembling an Irish brooch. These ning are sometimes connected with a chain, to metal box, enamelled, and containing seemt. \$13.50 to \$14.50 as to quality.

On the head is worn a little peaked bonnet, Whear—In Western Outario the price of on the head is worn a libit place bonnet, like the French cap of liberty. It is made by doubling in half, lengthwise, a broad ailk band, and sawing up one side. It is kept in its place by a second kerchief, bound round and knotted behind. Many women allow their hair to say it is sa A frequent ornament is a round silver brocch | day it declined 1d. with an opening in the centre crossed by a silver, which latter have a very pearl-bond, like effect, are dotted about it. They Pras-Siles are reported as having been

moons. They are not adopted till a women becomes a mother. On the birth of a girl, the brooch is worn between the breasts; on the birth of a boy, it is raised, and gleams above the forehead. When a wife is disobedient, and is beaten by her husband, the brooch the ground at his feet. There is another head ornament, handsomer than this. It consists of a central silver brooch over the forehead, done it is likely that Russia will veto or get and side brooch above the temples, encircled Turkey to do so, which would serve to put in the same style, and with rows of silver Russia still more in the wrong and give Aus-gleaming semispheres completely encircling tria further grounds for quariels. The plan the head, and forms a glittering tiars fit for a princess. Necklaces are made of beads and corai, and also of cloves and sweet-smelling paste. - Brocklyn Magazine.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Matters are quiet in the wholesale market. processes, however, show a fair movement. Remittances are fair.

ASHES. - Statistics of the potash trade show continued diminution of production in Canada.

DRY Gods.-Some houses say there is room for improvement. Values in all lines show continued firmness.

FURS.-The slight cold weather has fav ored the demand from the local trade. Receipts are fair. We quote: - Beaver, \$3.50 to \$4.00; bear, \$12.00 to \$15.00; mission on the fishery business will not in any way tend to a complication of matters. Ho says the attitude of England in this business has been firm and strong and entirely in accord with Canadian views. Very voluminous correspondence on the fisheries question the correspondence on the fisheries question. to \$12.

FISH .- Values are not materially altered; green cod is still in fair demand and moving more freely than other lines. We quote: -Genuine Labrador herrings \$5.75 to \$6.00: interior brands so-called Labradors \$5 to \$5.50 : Cape Breton \$5.50 to \$5.75; dry cod \$3.00; green do, \$4.00 to \$4.25 for No. 1; No. 2, \$3.00 to \$3.25; mackerel scarce at \$6 50; North Shore salmen No. 1 \$16 to \$17; No. 2 \$16; British Columbia do \$14 00; lake trout \$3.75.

GROCERIES .-- Trade has been slower this last week or so. Payments from some sections are only fair. Molasses very firm, stock is smaller than it has been for some years, and principally in one hand; 35: is asked for Berbadoes; Porto Rico 30: to 31e; Trividad 280 to 280; syrups very firm; for teas held here on New York which were offered at 14c. a chort time ago, 16 to has now been refused. Coffees show increased values; Rto 14c; Jamaica 114c to 124c; O G Java 16: to 25c. HIDES. -Prices of green hides are still 810. he and 6h; No. 1 oured 9h; dry hides 150 to 16:; but there are prespects of a weakening in these figures. Callekins quiet at 10:: successing 80c to 90c; lambskins 75c to 80c

LEATHER. - Some of the shoe manufacturers have completed stock-taking, and have been buying fair lots of leather, so that ! usiness is a little better. Prices generally are steady. We quote:-Scanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to \$5.50. 26:; do, No. 2, B. A. 20: to 23:; No. 1 before all the colonies have agreed upon a Ordinary Spanish, 21c to 23c; No. 2 do, 19c basis of action,

Ordinary Spanish, 21c to 23c; No. 2 do, 19c to 21c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23; No. 2, 21c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 1940 to 21c; Hemlock Staughter, No. 25c to 27c; oak sole, 40c to 4Sc; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33e to 38e; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 87c Scotch grained, 36c to 40c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 280 to 320; Calfekins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 700 to 800; Imitation French Calfskins, 800 to 850; Russet Sheepskin Linings, 300 to 400; Hurness, 240 to 330; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Pebbled Cow, 11c to 15 to; Rough, 23c to 28c; Russet and Bridle, 54: to 55c,

METALS AND HARDWARE - Bus ness in these merlee, \$00.00 to \$18; Gartsherrie, \$17.50 to \$18 ; Langloun and Coitness, \$00.00 to \$18.00 ; Shotts, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Egitinon and Dalmellington, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Calledor, \$17 to \$17.50; Carnbr.e, \$16.50 to \$16.50 to \$16.50 to \$17.50; Hematite, \$20.00; Si.mene, No. 1, \$18.00; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Reined, \$1.55; Siemens Byr. \$2.10; Canada butchers at tetady prices. A good many butchers at tetady prices. Plates, Blains, \$2.35 to \$2.40; Penn and Pontpool, \$2 50. Tin Plates, Bridley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charceal I.C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do I.X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5c to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 64c; No: 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes: Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, \$2.25; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common \$2 50 to \$2 75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet fron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:-Pig, \$3.75 to \$4; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6 50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c firm; spring, \$2 75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.54 to \$2 75 sleigh store, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 34c per lb.; Ingot tin, 25c to 00c; bartin, 27c to 28c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zine, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to S, \$2.25 per 100 lbs; Annealed do, 2 30.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-The market during the week has been firmer, but great difficulty has been experienced in getting higher prices. We quote:—Patents, Hungorian, per brl, \$0.00 to \$0.00; do, American, do, \$0.00 to \$0.00; do, Ontario, do, \$0.00! to \$00.0; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4 10 to \$4.30; Strong Bakers (American), 74 10 to 51.00; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4 10 to \$4.30; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$3.90 to \$4.05; Superior Extra, \$3.80 to \$3.85; do, phoice, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Extra Superfine, \$3.70 to press the Telegraph had received 2200 in a few hours, Wyndham, the actor, sending 20 guineas, and announcing a benefit at his theatre for the object in view.

to \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.55 to \$0.00; Spiring 200; Since \$3.40 to \$3.50; Superfine, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Fine, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Middlings, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Pollards, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Ontario bags (strong) b.i., \$1.75 to \$1.85; do (spring extra), \$1.50 to \$1.60; do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.50; City bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$0.00.

OATMEAL.-There has been the usual amount of business during the week, and we quote car lote of ordinary oatmeal at \$3 95 to passes in a loop over each shoulder and \$4.05 per bbl., jobbing lots \$4.10 to \$4.25, crosses at the back, where it is enamented Granulated \$4.30 to \$4.50, in bags \$2.00 to with little red tassels, keeps the dress closer \$2 10 for ordinary, and \$2 15 to \$2 25 for to the figure. When the arms are raised, granulated. Moultic quiet at \$20 to \$22 per ton. Cornmeal, \$2 40 to \$2 50 per bbl.

BRAN. - A fair enquiry is reported, resulting in the sales of Western and City mills at Shoulder-pins are very much worn and ore \$12.25 to \$12.50 per ton in car lots, smeller made of silver, often enriched with coral and lots selling at \$13.00 to \$13.50 per ton. Sales are reported in the West by millers at a slight advance, and there is some enquiry in the centre of which is suspended a little this market for An eliesn account. Shorts,

wave free, or confine it simply with a fillet. | cental during the past two weeks, but yester-

CORN-Market dull and prices purely pin. Bosses of corat, as well as knobs of nominal at 530 to 55c, duty paid, and 48c in

are effective pieces of jewelry, and made in the West at 71c to 72. Here at C c last week's figures are well maintained.

with the sur shining on them glisten like | to 641c per 66 lbs in car lots, and prices range

from 64c to 65c.

Oars.—The market is quiet, and the outlcok is very discouraging at the moment.

Here prices range from 27c to 27tc per 32 lbs.

BARLEY -- Malting barley is quiet but steady at 55s to 58s as to quality, as high as is often undone by the woman and dashed to | 60c having been paid for a fine lot of Lower Canada. Feed barley is quoted at 450 to

> Rys. -There is nothing to report in this cereal, and we quote prices naminal at 450 BUCKWHEAT-Demand small, and business

limited to socal requirements, at 435 to 44c per 48 lbs. MALT-There have been sales during the

week for country shipment at former prices, which we quote from 850 to 95c for Montreal, as to quality, and 76c to 85c for Ontario. SEEDS.—Here prices are nominal at \$6 00 per bushel, and timothy at \$2 20 to \$2 40.

ton. Straw is plentiful, with a number of sales at \$3 50 to \$5 50 per 100 hundles of 12 lbs each, and pressed hay at \$5.00 to \$7.00

PROVISIONS, &c.

per ton.

PORK AND LARD, -Sales of Montreal short cut mess pork have been made at \$15.50 in small quantities, and we quote \$15 to \$15 50. Lard is steady at former quotations, with sales at within our ringe of prices. Smoked meats meet with fair enquiry at steady prices. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per bri, \$00 to 00; Chicago short cut clear per bri, \$15 00 to 15 50; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$13 50 to 14 00; India mess beef, per tee, \$20 00 to 22 00; Mess beef, per brl, \$12 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cured per lb, 12c to 13c; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hams and flanks, green, per Ib, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per ib. 94c to 94c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per ib. 9c to 00c; Bacon, per lb, 104c to 11½c; Shoulders, per lb., 0 00 to 0 00; Tallow, common refined, per lb., 4½c to 5½c.

DRESSED Hogs -- A good deman i has been xperienced for dressed hogs with business at \$5.85 for car lote. Smaller quantities have sold at \$5 90 to \$6 10 per 100 lbs.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—There is a very firm feeling among holders in this market for all fine stock. Cor lots are quoted firm at \$2 to \$2 40 for fair to choice. Small lets of choice fauit realize from \$2 50 t 182.75.

EVAPORATED APPLES .- Holders of evaporated apples are very firm, and sales have been made at 9; to 10c.

PEARS—There is no change in this market. Boston pears are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3 in hoxes, and in Western basket. at 50s to 75c. Barrels are quoted at \$4.50 to \$8.

GRAPES—Almeria grapes are quiet and prices are steady at \$4 to \$4.50 per keg.
CRANDERRIES—The supply is plentiful, and prices are in buyers' favor, sales of Cape Cod berries being reported at \$6 to \$7.50 per bil.

as to quality. Country berries, \$4 50 to ORANGES. - Sales of Valentia granges have transpired during the past few days at \$6 to \$6.25 per case, but the fruit coming in ex 88. Polynesian can be had at \$5 50 per case. Florida \$4 in boxes and \$7 to \$7 50 in bar-

LEMONS. -The demand is fair for the sea son at \$3 to \$4 in boxes and \$5 to \$5 50 in cases. M. laga ha'f chests \$7.

Cocoanuts.—The market is quiet, and prices are steady at \$6 to \$6 50 per 100.

LIVE STOCK.

ber 13th;-Cattle, 1,145; sheep, 2,001; characteristics of the English racer, and oplves, 28; hogs, 461.

but here secured their stock for Christman, as there was suitable heasts offered. The demand for export catile was slow at 34: to | The mon who expects to succeed in building 4c per lo and butchers' stock sold at 21c to up superior excellence out of the selections of 31c per lh live weight. Sheep were more plentiful and the market was weaker with a slow demand at 3: to 31: per lb live weight, showing a decline of \$300 to per lb. There was a fair supply of live hogs offered, but sales were slow at 4he to 4h per lb. Calves were fairly enquired for at from \$5 to \$12 each as to quality.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK TRADE.

The British cattle markets have made some improvement from the weakness of a week ago, and values are quoted halt a cent higher, with, however, the demand very weak at the advance. At Liverpool the market was liberally atocked, and trade ruled glow at the higher prices. Prime Canadian steers were quoted at 104c, fair to choice grades at 10c, poor to medium at 9c, and inferior and bulls at 610 to So. Sheep have continued in fair supply and steady at unchanged prices. Best sheep in Liverpool were cabled at 18c, secondary qualities at 11c to 12c, merinoes at 10½c to 11½c, and inferior and rams at Sc to 9½c. The meat markets were slightly higher. Liverpool quites 51c for hindquarters, and 34d for fore quarters per lb., and London 3, 5d for hindquarters and 2s 8d for forequarters per 8 lbs. by the carcage.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business is rather quiet, but will pull up in a few days. Remittances are considered good or the season. FLOUR AND MEAL, - Dealers complain of a

dull and inactive market. Prices are about the same as last reported, env 83 40 to \$3 45 for superior extra; \$3 30 to \$3 35 for extra \$3 to \$3 05 for spring wheat extra, and \$2 70 to \$2.75 for superfine. Hides and Skins.—Owing to largely in-

creased supplies the hide market shows some weakness and prices have declined from \$2 to de. There is, however, a very fair demand. Skins meet with ready huyers at firm quota-There is, however, a very fair demand. tions, \$1 for best. Nothing is being done in calfakins, which are nominal. There is no change for the better to note in tallow, both rough and rendered being dull and prices the same as a week ago.

Provisions -We have very few changes to note in the condition of this market from a week ago. Some common butter has changed han le at 93. There is but little doing in the bog product department. Dressed hogs are arriving freely, and bring \$3.60 to \$5.65.
Eggs are firm at 19 to 20c. Fall made cheese is firm, and is jobbing at 132. There are a few hops changing hands at 20 to 30c for yearling, and fine Bavarian command 40 to

WOOL -An active enquiry for fleece is still to be noted, and all kinds of low grades are scarce. Polled is also in good request, and

THE FARM.

WHAT IS A THOROUGHBRED ?

A contemporary, in answer to what constitutes a thoroughbred cow, says: "We cannot produce a thoroughbred by any existing breeding by crossing. A thoroughbred can only come from a thoroughbred sire and a thoroughbred dam. We may cross and create a new breed, which we shall accom-plish when we have bred long enough to fix characteristics. Whenever we have an animal that will reproduce itself, we have created a brood; and if we choose to name it, we have a thoroughbred of the new breed. But it is not a thoroughbred of either of the breeds that we have used for crossing. If we presented such an animal for registry, the rejection would be announced just as soon as it was aspertained that any of HAY AND STRAW.—There is a fair demand
HAY AND STRAW.—There is a fair demand
at the late slight decline in prices, sales of
at the late slight decline in prices, sales of
the term thoroughbred is applied distinctlively to the racing horse, horses bred dislively to the racing horse, horse its ancestors were not thoroughbreds."
There are some things misleading in this. the Turkish horse, or barb, upon certain mares of English blood, and this again of mixed blood. The Shorthorns of mixed blood. The Shorthorns arose, from the foundation, Durham, or Teeswater cattle, these of mixed blood, the bull Mubback being the most pronounced integer in the early history of the breed, since known as Shorthorns. Both in racing horses and Shorthorn; the perpetuation of certain characteristics have been fixed and improved by selection, and animals must descend to certain animals of either of these breeds to entitle them to entry in the respected or nerd book. A thorough bred, therefore, is an animal that may be traced in an unbroken line to certain other animals, the progenitors of the breed. Hence, any animal of mixed origin. tracing distinctly to certain progenitors, portion to the accumulation of the blood of

selected as representative types as foundation stock, and bred together for a sufficient time to fix given characteristics, are thorough-bred; and the pedigrees are valuable is profamous progenitors, celebrated for their consmitting power. Hence, again, it is as possible to produce a thoroughbred strain now as ever. In fact, among hogs, the term thoroughbred is applied in Berkshire swine. The American Merino is sometimes designated the control of the nated as thoroughbred. They are, however, more correctly purely brest, the direct descendants of certain select animals of the pure Spanish flocks, bred pure for more than a thousand years, and brought to the United States in the early part of the century. Careful breeding and selection has un-doubtedly made them the most valuable of the Spanish Meriuos in the world. Why For one reason, that at the breaking up of the Paular and Infantado Merinos in Spain, the best representatives of these flocks found their way here. Davon cattle of England are pure race of cattle. That is, they are disfords are closely related to the Devons: the Sussex are still more so. The Jerseys are a pure race, their origin probably being the cow of Normandy. The Holstein-Frisian are a pure race, and a very ancient one, celebrated and received in the time of Casar at Rome as tribute from the Frisians. Really, the word thoroughbred is misleading, except in the sense of thoroughbred breeding tetween congenial lines, arising from the union of two particu-

to a standard by careful breeding and selection. There is one matter that should be kept prominently in view by all that class who may think it profitable to create a new breed or horses and catler. The general excel-RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live back nearly a thousand years. So does the stock at Point St Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended Degen about 200 years to permanently fix the large should receive a small allowance. 100 years that of short horn cattle. The last 100 years have seen the most marked improvement, and within the last fif y the greatcat ceipts for the neek were larger, and the strides sowards a standard of perfection has ling his land more productive. been reached. It is far more profitable to pay for foundation stock among existing breeds, and so breed these in line, than to build up a distinct breed by crossing any two of them native cattle, the progeny of which it is hoped will transmit superior excellence, such would do well to first thoroughly read up the

lar animals, celebrated in their day, and kept

task before him. A GOOD HIST.

The more I see of this wide world, writes a horseman who understands his business, the more astonished I am that so many men are found trying to make a little money by raising colts without any knowledge of breeding, without any familiarity with the history of the great families of horses, with out any known dge of the performances of horses, and without any turf journal to give them the information they require. A man might just as well try to be a preacher without a Bible. I some time ago met a well-to-do farmer, owner of tour goodlooking mares, who does not know the breed-ing of them. He argued good humoredly, and said he could raise just as good stock without a pedigree, and it was hard to prove to him that he was wrong. He takes considerable credit upon himself for the shrewdness of his views. He reads no breeding or turf journals. He breds his mares to the lowest stud-fees, and in three years his colts are actually not worth raising. Colts of the same mares might be valuable if the mares were sent to a well-bred stallion, representative of the best families. This man has a reputation in his town, and thinks he is a shrewd breeder, but, to show that he is not shrewd in breeding, in a year or so he will see some right-minded breeder sell his colts, which have been carefully bred at yearlings, for \$500, while he will not receive more than \$50 or \$75 for his yearlings, the produce of the common and cheap horse.

RETURNING LAND TO FOREST.

Low prices for all kinds of farm products suggest the idea that in some sections the business of tillage has been overdone, and that a return to forest growth of a portion of the land cleared up is advisable. With improved culture and thorough manuring onehalf the land now under cultivation might easily be made to produce as much as the whole now does. If the other half were planted in the best kinds of timber the steady growth of value in land thus occupied would be far preferable to the present practice of cultivating large areas for crops which cannot sell for enough to pay expenses. Of course the broken land would first be relegated to timber under this plan. Much of this, it is now seen, should never have been put under cultivation, though it might be advisable to clear off the original growth to get it set more evenly or with more valuable varieties of timber—Cultivator.

LIMING EGGS. The Vermont Watchman gives the follow-

SPECIAL.

BLACK AND RED. More New Silk Velvet for Dress Trimmings in Black with Red Stripes. Special Low Prices.

S. CARSLEY'S. BLUE AND GOLD.

Special line of Silk Velvet for Dress Trim-mings, in Bue and Gold Stripes. Special low

Special low prices.

prices.

S. CARSLEY'S.

TERRA COTTA AND GOLD. New Silk Velvet for Dress Trimmings, in Terra Cotta with narrow Gold Stripes far apart,

S. CARSLEY'S

BLACK AND WHITE. Just received, few pieces of New Black Silk Velvet with White Silk Stripss, assorted patterns for Dresses, and also useful for himmings. Special low prices.

SILK HOMESPEN.

Camels' Hair Finish. Splendid line of New Silk Homespun, Oamels' Hair Finish, in Checka and Stripes, for Ladies' Travelling Costumes. Special low prices.

S. CARSLEY'S

S. CARSLEY'S.

AURANIA CLOTH. Just received, two small cases of New All-Wool Aurania Cloth, in all the leading shades for Ladies' Costumes, Special low prices. S. CARSLEY'S

SPECIAL SHADES. New Satin for Fancy Work in all the special new shades for Fancy Work. Special low

S. CARSLEY'S

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK.

More New Black Gros Grain Silk French Fabrics. Special Prices for Christmas Presents. S. CARSLEY'S. SURAM.

Just open, one small ase New Surah Silk and Satin for Evening wear, in all the most fach on-able shades. Special low prices.

S CARSLEY'S. BLACK SATIN MERVEILLEUX, COLORED SATIN MERVEILLEUX, COLORED SATIN SUBLIME.

BLACK CTOLH. Barietta Finish. Just open, two cases of New Black Cloth, Barietta Finish, for Ladles Costumes, to be sold from 21c to 92c per yard, width 26 and 42 inch.

S. CARSLEY'S BLICK CASHMERE.

More New All-W of French Cashmere in Jel and Blue Biack, extra value, price 25c per yard only.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

move any hard lumps by a coarse sieve; add ten ounces of salt and three ounces of cream of tartar, and mix the whole thoroughly, Let the mixture stand a couple of weeks he tiuctive in character, and have existed in loc, and the eggs as closely as possible, and from time immemorial. The Here blc, and they should be kept closely covered ble, and they should be kept closely covered with the preparation. If treated when newly laid, nine months after they will taste nearly as good as when fresh. Eggs, to be preserved by any method, should be treated the same day they are taken from the nest; taeir

quality depends upon this being observed. DIBBLINGS.

Don't forget that the time to break a colt to the halter is while it is following the dam, The sconer the better.

The use of oleomargerine by the public institutions of France has been forbiden by he proper authorities.

The idea among the English has been that the best mutton is obtained from three and four-year old wethers.

It is better to let a mare pass one season

in the legs should receive a small allowance of fine bone meal in the food. Drainage is one of the weapons with which

the farmer may fight the hard times by mak Sheep will eat more, be more contented and thrive better on a new than an old range.

Frequent change of range for them is important at this season of the year. A Michigan cultivator thinks that by care ful culture, close pruning and fertilizing with bone and potash we may secure in a great measure exemption from the yellows in

neaches. Large quantities of English wa'nut, or Madeira nut, ought to be annually imported into this country. The tree, when grown clong the ower lakes and the St. Lawrence, is tender, but becomes hardier with age.

As an instance of the depreciation of the value of land in Irsland, it is stated that a valuable farm, with seven years' lease, the property of Lord Annesley, at Tankar Catowr, Athy, has been sold to Mr. Kelly for 2750. The holding, which contains 208 Irish acres, is let at a rental of £297, the valuation rent venison saddles have sold at 10s to. being £240. It is stated that the boildings 1b, and carcies at 7c to 8c. on the farm cost the original tenant £3000.

If you know anything about sheep you can form some estimate of how the industry in New South Wales stands by looking at these figures. In 1885 the number of lambs shorn have been sold at 5½c to 7c per lb and in the grease was 4,712,383, the number at 6c to 7c. Ducks are rather scarce at washed, 42,584, making a total of 4,455,967 quoted at 8c to 10c per lb.

BEANS.—The supply is liberal of continuous per lb. the grease was 28,324,595, hot water and spout washed 38,000, creek washed 642,454, and scoured 267,250. In thirty-six districts the clip was reported as good and sound, in four districts poor and unsound, in three districts light but sound, and in the remaining fairly sound but wanting in yoke. The total clip in the colony for the year 1885, according to the number of sheep and lambs, would be 150,005,249 pounds.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—There is little or no change to be reported in this market, the chief demand being for choice selections of Eastern Townshirs and Morrieburg dairy, but these are very scarce. We quote:—Creamery, fine to fancy, 23c to 25c; do, fine to good, 20c to 22c; Townships, fine to finest, 18c to 21c; do, fair to good, 16c to 19c; Morrisburg, fine to finest, 19a to 20c; do, fair to good, 16c to 19c; Morrisburg, 16c to 17ac, Parchaille, fine to finest, 19a. 16c to 17c; Brockville, fine to finest, 18c to 19c; do, fair to good, 14c to 17c; Western, fine to finest, 15c to 16c; do, fair to good, 14c to 14to; low grades, 10c to 14c.

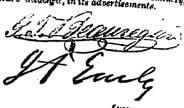
ROLL BUTTER. — few sales of Western have been made at 16c to 17c for fine goods, the outside figure being exceeded for a choice of small prints. Fair to good range from 140 CHEESE. - Business, as usual at this season,

is rather dul!. Stocks are now well concentrated, so that their volume is butter estimated than usual at this time of the year. Fincst Fall colored, 121c to 121c; finest, white, 1130 to 12c3; fine, 111c to 113c; medium to fair, 101c to 11c; lower grades, 93c to 101c.

A "people's voice" may be the proof and ng mixture for liming eggs: To four gallons echo of all human fame, but the voice of to f boiling water add half a peck of new lime, undying Church is the echo of everlating it some little time. When cold, regiony.—Father Burke. echo of all human fame, but the voice of the undying Church is the coho of everlatting



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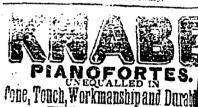
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COUNTRY PRODUCE. Ecos .- A fair, reasonable enquiry i experienced during the work for stock at 17c to 19c, held stock is sale at 18c to 19c. Strictly fresh o good demand, with sales at 22 : to 2: GAME. - Partridges have met with

healthy enquiry at 500 to 550 per

DRESSED POULTRY .- Turkeys are in demand. We quote a fair range of from 9c to 10c, the outside figure having exceeded for extra choice fresh lots. Chi have been sold at 54c to 7c per lb and

medium beans; there is a very limite quiry for hand-picked, the only sale we of being that of a lot of 50 bags at Other qualities range from 90c to \$1. sale of a round lot being reported

country at 85c. Honey .- The market is now in a dul dition. Prices are steady, choice 0 white clover honey being worth 10c to and in 50 lb. tins at 9c to 9c per lb. honey is quiet at 12c to 14c as to q Imitation honey is still offered at Sc

in large tins. in large tins.

HOPS—The market is still lifeless as The sale of two bales of old were reported at the figure without meeting a buyer. Wo Canadian hops of 1888 growth from 121c, a small lot of very fine selling at of the sale of the s figure, but 20c is considered a fair top POTATOES—Nothing doing beyond the trade, and sales are therefore confine in to small lots. Car loads of Early Ro Chili are quoted at 65c to 70c per bag.

SWEET POTATOES—The market is steadier at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per barre quality.
Ontons-There is a firm market. sakes are reported at \$2.75 to \$3.00

Moments come to every soul when hand of destiny is laid upon it with sistible power .-- Rev. I. T. Hecker,

Somebody, in deshribing a reautifus ays she has "a face that a painter dwell upon." It must have an acher it

A grand juror at Missoula, Montary ritory, recently asked the court to

him on the ground that he was liable dictment himself.