FENIANISM-

years the battle and the broeze, thus forgetting that Britons never falled, do., and altogether regardless of the British captain, his storming, his swearing, and his expo-sition of British international law. After more of this kind of thing—the word Brit seaker went on to orserve that England had got up indignation meetings, but that Irish-men knew how to be indignant too, Here he looked round him with a peculiar expression. The look was understood, and elicited a storm of applause. Then came a pane-gyric on America, which introduced and atrengthened the diatribe that followed against England, 'the nation that had level-led their homes, banished them and scattered them as outcasts through the earth, and denied them the ordinary rights of mankindeven at that very hour forbidding Irishmen to bear arms. Thus, added Mr. Smyth, should lived for a short time, and which preceded Irishmen read the characters of the antagon- the Irishman. "His politics," says Mr. A. ists (England and America), the one the best friend of Ireland; the other her inveterate enemy,' and act according Jy. How the speaker expected his countrymen to act in case of war between the two countries, he showed a little laterwhen speaking of those already in the field on both sides in America, he declared that the moment England entered into a war with America, they (the Irishmen serving the North and the South) would forget all past differences and be arrayed against England. The speech closed with an enumeration of the difficulties and dangers threatening England, which drew forth reiterated cheers." This was not the kind of speech which Mr. P. J. Smyth was accustomed to make in later years, when he had become first the panegyrist, and then the placeman of the English

The American civil war was a great nour-isher of the Fenian movement. Thousands upon thousands of Irishmen fought upon either side of the great American Iliad Whether under the Stars and Stripes or beneath the Stars and Bars, whether to the tune of "The Bonny Blue Flag" or the still more menacing music of "John Brown's Body," vast numbers of Irishmen learnt the trace of war in one of its grimmest and sternest schools; learnt the familiar use of arms; learnt something of strategy; learnt, too, the art of commanding, and the more difficultart of obeying; and became familiar with all the duties and dangers of a litan Nat' Bank of Cincinnati, O; another soldier's life. When the war was over, it sold to a party in Milwankie, Wis, and the left many thousands of Irishmen dead on rest elsewhere. No 35,597 drew the Tatra many desperate fields. Of the Irish Brigair that followed Meagher so gallantly up the heights of Fredericksburg, few came back to tell the story of their wild charges under their beloved leader. In the ranks of the Confederate army Irishmen tought and died by the hundred and the tens of hundreds. But on either side, whether in the blue uni form of the Federal or the grey cloth of the Secessionist, the Irish soldier remained first of all an Irishman, There is a touching story told of one battle in which a Federal Irish regiment found itself opposed to an Irish regiment on the Confederate side, and how the two regiments refused to join battle, and passed each other with mutual cries of "Good Save Leland!" Of such men as this the war left a goodly multitude, well trained, well seasoned, well achooled in the use of arms Such were the men whom the planners and promoters of the Phænix movement relied upon to make that movement triumphant.

The chiefs of the movement felt the time was approaching for a long dreamed of ris-A large amount of money was subscribed, and sent over to Stephens to be expended for the good of the cause. A little cloud of Irish American officers, man who had served on both sides in the war, descended upon Ireland to organize the country, and act as heads of the rebellion. The ous, however, in Ireland in a very advanced state, and the Irish American officers found in many cases that very little was ready, that there were very lew men for them to take command of: that there was little or nothing for them to do; and that their presence was rapidly arousing suspicion in the minds of the English Government. An attempt on Canada, which was, perhaps, one of the most hopeful of the Fen ian schemes, fell through for want of proper management, and practically came to nothing.

Three men were conspicuous conspirators and followers of Stephens in the Eenian movement. These were Charles J. Kickham, John O'Leary and Thomas Clarke Luby. Charles Kickham was a Tipperary man, in tensely popular with the people of his own He had been intended for the medi cal profession, but an unhappy accident prevented him from ever hoping for success in such a career. He was a passionate sportsman; and one day, after returning from a long day's shooting in the hills, he was drying some wet powder before the fire, when spark fell from the embers and the powder exploded in Kickham's face. It was feared at first that he would lose his sight altogether; and when he had recovered, both sight and hearing were terribly injured. This misfortune, which only deepened the affection of the people, led him to devote his life to the study of literature. He wrote some charming stories and some exquisite verses He was an intense Nationalist, and when the Fenian movement first began to take shape in Ireland he became an active member of the body. In November, 1860, some twenty eight Tipperary men, who had formed part of the Irish Brigade for the defense of the Pope, gave a public reception at Mullinahone, Kickham's native place, at which Kickham made a filry speech, and read a fiery address to the friends of Ireland, signed by the twentyeight members of the Papal Brigade, and said to have been written by Kickham. In this address the signatories dechired: "We wish to let the world know that we are slaves, but not contented slaves.... We protest against this intolerable tyrauny, and denounce to the world the hypocrisy of England in pretending to be the friend of freedom and oppressed nation-alities." Kickham made a speech, after the address was read, which he concluded with some words which showed clearly enough his impassioned sympathy for the new agitation. "I heard people say that the Brigade men should be asked to scatter the seed during the spring, as in that case the harvest would surely be good. I hope they will scatter another kind of seed breadcast, too, and it will grow and ripen."

The second of Stephens' supporters was John O'Leary. "John O'Leary," says Mr. A. M. Sallivan, "was unquestionably one of the ablest and most remarkable men in the conspiracy. Intellectually and politically he was of the type of Wolfe Tone, Robert Emmet and John Mitchel.... He was born in Tipperary town, and inherited on the death of his parents, for his share, a small property of some three or four hundred pounds a year. He was a graduate of the Queen's University, having taken out his medical degree in the Queen's College, Cork. He resided for some time in Paris, where his mind, his tastes, his manners, opinions and principles received impress and shape dis- possibility of restoring the statu quo. permible in his subsequent career. He also visited America, and there formed the ac-

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Brotherhood.
The third of Stephens: ablest Heutenants was Thomas C. Luby. Luby, like Kickham, was a Tipperary man; like some of the most prominent of the leaders of 98, was a Protesant. Though he was a very young man when the 48 movement was going on he had devoted himself to it; and had attached himself to the advanced section of the Young Irelanders who followed the lead of Juhi Mitchel. He had come from Melbourne to France to join Stephens and O'Mahony, and he accompanied Stephens on the tour through Ireland that proceeded the formation of the Phoenix conspiracy. Later on he became one of the editors of the Irish Tribune a National newspaper, which M. Sullivan, "were a great affliction to his relatives, who were in a position to advance him, and who would have done so if he would out give up his dangerous doctrines. preferred to struggle on for himself, holding by his principles, such as they were. This course he pursued unfalteringly to the last.

TO HELP A FELLOW TOILER IN THE VINEYARD.

When one has no interest in a legacy or bequest, it does good to read how Fortune has helped some other man with the helps to happiness. To cheer you we give the result of the 183rd Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiania State Lattery at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, August 11th, 1885: No. 77,081 drew the First Capital Prize of

\$75,000 It was sold in fifths at \$1 each - \$15 000 to Frank Noble, London, Ontario.; collected through the Molsons Bank of Lon don, Ont.; one to F. M. Smrles, Busmark, Dakota Territory, through Mellon Bros-Bismark, D. T.; one to Gechard Teping, No. 733 Murket St., San Francesco, Cal., thro' the London, Paris, and American Bank, (Limited) of San Francisco, Cal.; the remainder are withheld from publication by request. No. 17 050 drew the Second Prize of \$25 000—also sold in fifths of \$1 each—one (\$5 000) to J. M. Briant, South Whitley, Ind., paid to the Columbia City (Inclutia) Bank another was collected through the Metrope Prize of \$10,000, also soid in fifths at \$1 esch—one to W. L. Lewis, collected by the Southern Express Co.; another by Wm. C. Widmayer, No. 86 Centre Markes, norn of Washington City, D. C.; another by Edward Straub, of Crescent City, Cal. ; the remainder elsewhere. Nos. 5 164 and 35,589 even drew the Fourth two Prizes of \$6 000 and was solto parties in Kansas City Mo.; in New-York City, N. Y., and in San Francisco, Cal., etc. esc. The next, (she 185th Grand Monthly) Drawing on Tuesday, October 13:n, 1885, was any one who prochases a whole or a traction of a ticket will have a chance of winning ome of the \$265,500 to be scattered about but for any information desired, address M. A Dauphin, New Ocleans, La., but do not let the op or unity escape this time.

ROUMELIA AND BULGARIA UNITED.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS -A CIRCULAR TO THE POWERS -THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS BESIGN FROM THE ARMY-THE SULTAN IN A QUAN-

PHILLIPOPOLIS, Sept. 24.—All the Russian and their places have been filled by the But parians. The country is disappointed at the action of the Russians, but the people are not discouraged Two fully equipped battalion of volunteers have crossed the Bilk-as and are proceeding to this town. Prince Alex ander, while inspecting a body of reserves who were about to start for the trontier, made a brief address to the troops, oncluding as follows: "My braves, we have no quarrel with the Tu ks but if they dispute our action we wil fight them to the death and be assured that] will be found in the thick of the battle. The prince's speech was received with great enthusiasm by the troops. The whole prov ince has been declared in a state of seige. Prince Alexander assumes the post of commander in chief of the entire army and Major Nicolless will command the forces of Ronmelia.

ALEXANDER'S CIRCULAR.

Prince Alexander has issued a circular to the powers, in which he announces the union of eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria. He says he has accepted the popular election in no hostile spirit to Turkey. He recognizes the Sultan's suzerainty, and holds himself reoponsible for the public security. Heasks the powers to intervene in order that the union may be recognized as an accomplished fact, otherwise the people are resolved to do everything that ics in their power to uphold their union. Prince Alexander has also sent a despatch to the Sultan asking him to recognize the union. At Constantiuople there is great excitement over the situation. The Sultan presided at a council which was called on Sunday to settle the question of sending troops to Roumelia. Pending a decision, several battalions of troops have been ordered to concentrate on the Roumelian frontier. The cabinet was divided on the question of sending a force to Roumelia. Some of the ministers were in favor of despatching ironelads with troops to Boorghas, a scaport town of Eastern Roume-lia, and of hurrying forward divisions by way of Adrianople and Macedonia. Other members of the cabinet thought that the signers of the treaty should be consulted before any decisive steps be taken. The ambassadors of the treaty powers at Constantinople were consulted by the Sultan, but they had received no orders from their governments as to what course they should pursue. In accordance with the wishes of the Sultan they have asked for instructions and are now awaiting replies. Article 16 of the Berlin treaty empowers the Governor of Roumelia to summon Ottoman troops when its security is menaced either by domestic reprising or by foreign power.

The Bulgarians are angered at the action of the Russian officers in resigning from the Bulgarian army, according to orders. The Russians are jeered at and called traitors, and Prince Alexander has been asked to expel them.

Constantinophe, Sept. 24.—Several iron-clads have been ordered in readiness for immediato active, service.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Rumors are current that serious disorders have occurred in Macedonia. Russian newspapers consider

occupied a small village near Mustapha Pasha, a Aug. 8.

े न्द्रां है। इसे बंगालक में स्वार अपने स्थान

quaintance of the men who were planning and devising the Penian movement. He was a min of enture and considerable inverse the place was entered by the Turks. All abilities, "The swar received the hardy almost cynical; keenly observant, sharply critical, inll of restrained passion." I believe that I am right in saying that Mr. O'Leary himself stated that he never was actually an enrolled member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

The third of Stephena, ablest lightenants was Thomas C. Luby, Luby, like Kickham, was a Tipperary man; like some of the most Maccolonian frontier.

Macedonian frontier.

The Prime Minister of Greece has prepared a decree ordering mobilization of the army, but is waiting for the King's arrival at Athens

before issuing it.

The Roumslians have formed an ientreuched camp at Hermanli to defend the route from

Adrianople.
Servia is raising Ares for the purchase of material with which to complete her railways.
The Bulgarians in Timbk district are asking

permission to enter Servia in event of the Turkish invasion of Bulgaria.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Germany, France, Italy, Russia and Turkey have consented to a conference on the Roumelian question. The assent of England and Austria is hourly expected.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.—Kaiemel Pasha has leen appointed Grand Vizier to succeed said Fasha.

Mudir Pasha has been appointed Minister of Interior and Ali Said Pasha Minister of War, Other c binet changes are imminent.
VIENNA, Sept. 25—Reports have been received that the Servian Prefect is leading a revolt on the Bulgarian and Servian frontier. PHILOPPOPLIS, Sept. 25.—The Bulgarians are returning from Austrie, Hungary and Roumelis,

returning from Anstria, Hungary and Rounselis, and are being formed into reserve corps.

When the late Government was overthrown, Gen iNicoleff, commander of the militia, attempted to arrest M. Todoroco, postmastergeneral; the latter drew a revolver and fired at him, indicting a slight wound. The enraged populace then seized Todoroco and tore him limb from limb.

RUSSIA'S WARLIER ATTIDUDE ST. PRTERRURG, Sep., 25.—The feeling in St Petersburg regarding the Roumelian question is hourly becoming more was like. The sympathy of the masses is strongly with the Bulgarians. It is stated the Czar has telegraphed the minister of war to prepare plans for a campaign in the event of the opening of hostilities b tween Bulgaria and Tarkey, as he is determined to support Prince Alexa der's scheme of unity between Bulgaria and Roumelia. A prominent Russian genera, in an int-rview today, when asked if it was true that the Ozar seriously intended to support Bulgaria to the extent of going to war with Tuckey, replied that Russia would declare war against Turkey the moment the Por e attacked Bulgaria, and added that the Car is most emphatic in his resolution to support Bulgaria.

The same THE FARM.

It is a mistike to give salt to stock at rr lar in ervels. Eating too much is in-1 Hous, and unless cows have a regular supply the mik will be very difficult to make into good bate ..

The great quantity of rain which has lately fallen and the continued coul weather are exciting fears as to the new grape crop. The grapes have grown to a large size, but considerably warm, not to say hot, weather is needed to ripen them.

Those who grow sorghum should allow the seed to partly riven before cutting the crop. The yield of sweet is not less, and sorghum seed is worth as much per bushel for feeding as corn, and is an important part of the product.

It is strange that sweet corn is not more generally planted for fall feed. The stake are so rich in sweet that they will be eaten clean by cattle, where the coarser portious of stalks of other corn will be left Sweet corn seed is rather difficult to save, and is usually scarce and dear at planting time.

There is not much danger that anyone will go out in the rain to pick apples, but even the moisture of dews should not be on the ruit when handled. There is a delicate bloom over the face of the apple, and to pre erve this is very important in preventing the fruit from decay.

Wet weather is causing rust in many hop vards, besides interfering sadly with hurvesting the crop. It is not probable that the price or hops will rule high, but good samples will not be so plentiful as they promised to be a mouth ago.

A field of potatoes kept clean through the is hit—arm, 1 g, breast, stomach, neck, season is easily put in excellent condition for shoulder or head. Four hundred of these sowing with wheat. No plowing is necessary, seel targets are being made in England, reand only enough cultivation to thoroughly level the surface. It makes hurrying work to In the target practice they will be placed in get a large potato crop off the land in time | squads, in platoons, in companies and the for wheat sowing, but it is a very good totation.

It is probable that a good business can be done in fattening mutton for the English market. Only the Down sheep should be used for this purpose, as John Bull is more racticular about his mutton than his beef or pork. Some choice Southdown mutton was recently shipped to England and brought such good prices that more will be sent.

As soon as rainwater enters the soil it becomes very different from its character when inling through the air. If particles of soil contain nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash in soluble condition the water at once appropriates these and holds them until drawn upon by growing plants. Hence, frequent watering is a partial substitute for manuring. In a moist growing season any soil except one absolutely sterile will furnish considerable

There is an undoubted saving of labor in threshing from the shock where everything works as it should. But the plan has its disadvantages, and one is, that in a rainy season like the present a force engaged in the threshing is obliged to wait several days, and occasionally a week, for grain to dry up, before the threshing can be finished. In such a case, of course, the machine has to he removed to another farm and the threshing 15 lots, 1,207 hoxes, on commission. deferred until a later date.

In the absence of brood less than one ounce of honey will sustain a pound of bees for twenty-four hours. A pound of empty bees when thoroughly filled with honey will weigh two pounds. They abould carry honey enough at one aggregated load to sustain life over sixteen days, if they could utilize the honey in the absence of some place beside their honey sacs to store it. The ordinary packages of bees called a pound can be shipped to almost any point in the United States or Canada on less than half a pound of properly made soft candy.

GRATIFICATION AT THE FATE OF JOHN CAMERON, AND J. Q. MOR-

RISON. Messrs. John Cameron and J. Q. Morrison were the lucky owners of one fifth of ticket No. 48,954 in the Louisiana State Lottery which are too well known to admit of a thought that they would lend themselves as parties to dethe situation in the Balkans as becoming ceive the public. The fact is, they held the more critical every day, and they doubt the ticket and it has been promptly cashed and

5.15

POPULAR SCIENCE. POPULAR SCIENCE.

RAPID, ACCEAN, TRAVRILING.

NOT the Atlantic is traversed in less than
placed butter. William Pearce looks forward to the time when he will be able to produce vessels to make the journey in four days. The present great increase in speed has not been accomplished by finer lines or propor-tions of the ships, but entirely by the immense engines that force the vessels through the water. The three cylinder engine has contributed the capicity in solving the great problem of increasing speed and lessening cost of fuel.

MECHANICAL SCARNEROW. A Beliast (Ireland) genius has invented a contrivance which is supposed to be an im-provement on the old fashioned pole holding up an old hat end tastered coat and breeches stuffed with straw. It is a scarecrow windmill with sleighbells attached. The wind makes the funs go, round and they magle the bells, greatly to the annoyance of the crows. But a water moter ought to be attached to the machine as a provision against a calm.

PRAWN BY BALLOON.

A balloon ratiroad is to be constructed in the Austrian Tyrol. The balloon will have grooved wheels on its car, and these will run on nearly perpendicular rails, the gas provid-ing the lifting power. Gravitation will be used on the down trips.

PORPUISE LEATHER. Porpoise leather is a novelty as yet, es pecially when used in the manufacture of shoes. It has been largely used, however, in making shoestrings, owing to its great etren; th and pliability. It has a long, ten-actous fibre, and, as it will not crack and tear, it makes an excellent leather. When made up into a shoe it greatly resembles French kid. It wears like from and would be suitable for boys' shoes. It is entirely water-proof and very cooling to the fout, making it excellent for summer wear. The skins out from five to six pairs of men's vamps. The leather is hemlock tanned. IMITATION JAPANNING.

We often want to japan a piece of iron, when to go to the trouble of baking it in panner's oven would be too much work. We can make an imitation japan which will look nearly as well as the real work, and it may also be applied to woodwork as will as to iron. First, we will give the job a coat of size mixed with ivory black. When dry, paper and give another coat. Then repart in a smooth, taking care not to expose the color of the wood. Mix black japan with turpentine until it will run from the brush, and give a coat in a warm room free from dust. Perhans two coats may be required,

b. t one is generally sufficient. ARTISTIC BOUQUETS.

The art of arranging bouquets is very simple, yet it is surprising how seldom un amateur succeeds, though foud of flowers, in frequently arranging thom in bouquets. A professional bouquet builder gives this instruc ion :-" Having collected the flowers to e used on a tray, all the superfluous leaves should be stripped from the stems, and, by placing the flowers side by side, you can ersily see the order in which they will be most advantageously displayed in the bouquet. A very pretty style of hand bouquet cau be made by taking a small, straight stick, not over a quarter of an inch in diameter, tie a string (or a very fice wire is better) to the top, and begin by fastening on a few delicate flowers, or one handsome one, for the centre piece, winling the wire about each stem as you aid the flowers and leaves to the bounet. Always place the flowers with the shortest stems at t e top, all those with longer stems being reserved for the base; then finish off the bouquet with a fringe of finely cut foliage. Then cut the stems evenly, wrap damp cotton wool about them, and cover the stems with paper cut out in pretty lace designs.

MAN TARGETS.

A new industry has been started. It is the manufacture of man targets. These targets are made of seed and as near the form of an average sized man as can be outlined with steel. They are made in three positions-upright, at a front, then in the position of iring with arms raised as if holding a musket. A soldier invented the machine that works the steel to the proper shape. The steel frame is covered with cloth in such a manner that at a distance the resemblance of a man is marked; and what is important, it can be told in just what part the nem 33 quiring the use of 108,000 pounds of steel. various other forms in which soldiers move in the opening of an engagement. The practice will commence at a range of 250 to 300 yards and then be gradually increased to long dis tauces. The targets will be sent to military posts at which such practice can be best car ried on. The only drawback to the effective ness of this practice is in the fact that the steel man targets cannot fire back; if they could, the soldiers who are firing at them might not be so expert.

CHEESE MARKETS.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Sept. 29.—Cheese sales, 1,550 toxys at Sic, 9,100 at Sic, 3,600 at 83., 110 at 83., 1,800 at 90, 400 on private terms, and 1,000 farm dairy at Se to 10c. Market 13c higher than last week. Eighty packages of butter were sold at 15c to 184c;

bulk at 170.
UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Cheese was active on the board to day. Fine Soptember make brought the highest price factory men have obtained this season. Transcriptions aggregated 12,851 boxes. Sales, 4 lots, 507 boxes, at Sc; 45 lots, 3,997 boxes, at Sc; 50 lots, 3,655 boxes, at Sc; 15 lots, 1,475 boxes, at Sc; 3 lots; 3 lots; 15 lots, 1,475 boxes, at Sc; 3 lots; mind goods for the moment is active without any apparent disposition to cut our current minds. 229 boxes at 010; 5 lots, 226 boxes, at 910;

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk railway:--

Cattle. Sheep. Calves. Hogs. Week ended

Week ended Sept. 26..., 2,564 1,076 40 529 Prev. week..., 1,748 1,654 16 732 Since May 1. 52,135 39,964 4,450 8,195 The total exports of cattle this season to sheep this season to date were 34,086 Cheese is dull at steady prices; jobbing head. Cattle freights remain steady at sales of 8½ to 9c have been made; 40s to 50s. Insurance is firm at 2½ to cable, 30s. Eggs scarce and higher, selling 40s to 50s. Insurance is firm at 21 to 34 per cent. on cattle, and 5 to 6 per cent. on sheep. There has been a more lively trade in shipping cattle at steady prices. A good supply was offered this morning, of which exporters bought freely, 48,954 in the Louisiana State Lottery which drew the \$25,000 prize in the Drawing of July and a good husiness was done at 4c to 5c 14th. This does away with the reasoning of the per lb. live weight as to quality, those crying fraud, because these gentlemen Last year at this date freights were 70s with export cattle at 44c to 54c. The export trade in sheep continues dull and ceive the public. The fact is, they held the inactive, with prices nominal at 3c to 33c per ticket and it has been promptly cashed and ib live weight, against 3½c to 4c at this date our good friends wear broad smiles because of last year. Good butcher's cattle were in bet-LONDON. Sept. 25.—The Turkish force has | their good luck.—Wichita Falls (Tex.) Herald, | ter request and firmer, selling up to 4 je per lb live weight, the range being down to 3c.

Lambs sold at \$2 to \$3 each. Live hoge were in good demand and moderate supply at 45 to 55c per lb. Calves were in fair demand and lower at \$2 to \$4 each...

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The last few days have developed a decline in the atouk market, probably due to the desire on the part of some to sell. General trade is about the same as last week, groceries and metals showing a pretty fair movement, as also do shoes, drugs and wool; other lines rather quiet. Remittances, except in the case of dry goods' payments, are reported as very fair, but in this latter line they are not satis-

DRY GOODS. -Though trade as a whole is on the quiet side, there are some houses which report a fair sprinkling of little orders, and the few travellers out are doing better than was expected so early in the season. Visiting buyers are few, and city retail trade is hardly so active as it should be at the season. Collections and remittances are not a subject for congratulations. There is

nothing new in cottons here. Wool.—An active quainess is still being done. We quote Canadian A supers at 26c to 28c; B ditto, 22c to 25c; fleece, 20c to 22;

cape, 16c to 18c.
PROVISIONS.—The demand for butter for local purposes is fair, but there is very little shipping. We quote creamery at 20c to 22c; good to choice Townships, 14c to 18c; Morris burg, 13c to 17c; Western, 10c to 14c In cheese there is little doing, holders hanging out for better terms. We quote: Fine Aug, 7½c to 7½c; fine July, 7c to 7½c. Fresh eggs are getting scarce, and firm at 14½c to 15½c; good, 13c to 14c. Pork—rather gull; West ern mess quotes at \$12 50 to \$12 75; short cut \$13 to \$13 50; lard, 92: to 10c for Western; hams, 101c to 12c; bacon, 104c to 11c.

GRUCERIES.—A good distributing business is being done; country orders are coming in very fairly, and city trade is pretty active. the market for sugars continues to develop firmness. Molasses continues at about same figures; syrup 13: to 33: per 1b., as to quality. For teas there is a good general enquiry, while there is a more emphatic demand for low grade Japans. It is claimed that currants are a short crop; Valencias are likely to be of a better general quality; Malaga fruit will be a short yield. Rice not yet affected by the rise in China, and quotes at \$3.25 to \$3 40 as to lot. Spices as before, with the exception of allapice, which is some higher, and can't be bought under 64c. No new tomatoes offering here; sardines 10c to 11c for good brands lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.10 a case. Atmonds will be high, no special reports as to filterts and walnuts.

METALS AND HARDWARE, - Local quotations still hold in the main, though higher prices have been realized in some cases. All kinds of galvanized iron are advanced 5s a ton in Britain, on account of the rise in spelter tin is quoted at £91 5s in London, lead and copper same. We quote : - Gartsherrie and Summerire \$15 50 to \$17; Langloun and Coltness, \$17 to \$17.50; Suott, \$17 to \$17 50; Eglin on and Dalmellington, \$16; Calder, \$1650 to \$17; Hematite, \$17 to \$20; Semens, No. 1. \$17.50 to \$18; bac non, \$1.621 to \$1.65; best refined, \$1 90; Siemens bar, \$2.10; Canada plates, \$2.50 to \$2.60. Tin Plates Bradley Charcoal, \$5 75 to \$6; Charcoal I C , \$4 35 to \$4 75; do 1 X , \$6 to \$6 25; Cake 1 C. \$3 75 to \$4; Galvanized sheers, No. 28, 54 to 7c, according to brand; Tinned Sheets, coke. No. 24, 6½c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 ibs. \$1 90 to \$2; builer plate, per 100 ibs. Stafford shire, \$2.25; common sheet troo, \$2 to \$2.10 steel boiler plate, \$2 50 to \$2 75; neads, \$4 Russian sheet from, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs. :-Pig, \$3 50 to \$4; sneet, \$4 to \$4 25 shot, \$6 to \$6 50; nest cast steel, 11 to 13. firm; spring, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

LEATHER AND SHOES-Matters in these lines are less active, though some manufact turers continue fairly basy. Good light and medium slaughter sole scarce and in demand at slightly stiffer prices, very little shipping being done just now. We quote:—Spanish sole BA No 1, 24 to 27c; do No 2 BA, 21 to 24s; No I, ordinary Spanish, 24 to 25s; No No 2, do, 22 to 235; No 1 China, 23 to 245; No 2, 22 to 23c; do, buffalo sole, No 1, 21 to 23 c; do, No 2, 19\fo 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 25 to 27c; oak sole, 45 to 50c; waxed upper, light and medium, 33 to 390; do, heavy, 32 to 36c; grained, 34 to 37c; splits large, 22 to 28; do, small, 16 to 24c; call splits, 28 to 32; calfakins (35 to 46 tbs), 76 to 80c; imitation French calf kins, 80 to 85c; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 400; harness, 24 to 33:; buffed cow, 121 to 16:; pebbled cow, 11 to 15c; rough, 23 to 28c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. The market has had no new feature, and

since last week there has been no special change. GRAIN. -Although the feeling is compara-

tively firm and prices of wheat a cent or two in advance of last week, still there has been nothing like activity in trading and few lots have changed owners. GROCERIES -There seems to be no abate-

neut of the interest which has for the past two or three weeks centred in sugars. The feeling at present current is one of extreme firmness with an advancing tendency. Canadian refined cannot be had under 5%c. a 25 ourrel lot of extra granulated might be got at 73c., but this is the lowest, and in car lots 74c. is the hest figure. The stock of raw sugars in this market is about exhausted. New season's Valencia raisins and currants ars now in the warehouses.

HARDWARE-Very little of what might be called out of the ordinary run of business has prices, which, indeed, are firm.

LEATHER. - During the past two or three weeks trade has been fairly good. A large number of the trade visited the city, and purchased in parcels that, in the aggregate, brought the sales up to former seasous. There is no real change to note in prices. Upper might be termed dull, and probably our figures would be shaded for large lots. The

principal complaint is of poor collections. Provisions.—The state of trade is quiet and there is no disposition to speculate. Stocks of all goods are much reduced. In butter there is still an active demand for really choice goods at 15c; inferior is entirely date were 51,403 head. The total exports of neglected. There is no export demand 141e in case lots. There is not much movement in hog products; stocks of bacon are almost exhausted, long clear jobs at 61 to 6%c; hams are rather easier at 12 to 1210 for smoked; dressed hogs have been offering in moderate number and sell at \$6.50 to \$7. Hops are offering freely. The supply is fair, but owing to Scott Act depression the brewers are shy of buying and the price is forced

down to 8 to 10c per lb.

Wood.—There are signs of greater buoyancy in fleece wool : American buvers have been in market and we hear of sales of two lots of 100,000 pounds each, the figure not certain but believed to be 200 if not 210.

THE REST OF THE PROPERTY IS

Everyone must realise at the present time the wital importance of doing their shopping at a store that is situated in a heat thy locality, and that is throughly veptilated and kept clean. I buddlar from what sally who have lived in different parts of the city, the unventilated, dark, damp and dirty state of the basements of most stores is sufficient to, and doubtless does, cause disease and is very dangerous to both employees and customers.

HEALTHY PREMISES.

People can visit our place with perfect confidence as all the stores are properly drained. The base-meats are quite dry, light and well ventilated, having windows back and front of the premises. Chioride of lime, the best of all disinfectants, is used freely every day along with carbolic. For block is perhaps the healthlest spot in the whole city, situate as is on high ground properly drained, and far from any private dwillings. All waste paper, cultings and refuse are byrned as they accumulate. A man is kept constantly employed collecting and berning all waste.

S. CARSLEY.

DISINFECTED MONEY.

All money is disinfected as it is taken in. Everything that can be thought of to protect the interests of our customers is being done quite regardless of trouble or expense.

S. CAKSLEY,

THE PARCEL VANS.

Our Stables and Parcel Vans are regularly disinfected, and from day to day each parcel delivered by us will be disinfected. The deliber of parcels in our own vans is a very great protection, as compared with parcels being mixed with goods from other stores, or being handled by men not under our own control.

S. CARSLEY.

CLOAK ROOMS. All our Cloak rooms, both for work people, sales-men and young lady assistants are supplied with whisks saturated with liquid or powdened desired tants, each person wh skiss the relounce sever time they enter the premises before going to work or at-tending to business.

Disinfected brushes or whisks should be kept at all hospitals and houses where infectious or contagious diseases are for eisitors or ductors to use when leaving.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773 1775 and 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL

WORK FOR ALL! \$5 to \$80 or day easi. ly made. os by unfit FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

MARRIED.

O'MALLEY-MURPHY.-In this city, on the 23 inst., as 5t. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, John O'Malley, of Levis, P.Q., to Mary E. Murphy, of this city.

Quebec and Hainax papers p esse copy. 72-2

K LLEEN-GR & CE-In Hundley, on the 18th August, in St. Michaels & thurch, by the Rev. Father Corkery, P.P., Mr. John A. Killeon, to Miss Mary Ann C. Grace, eldest anughter of Michael Grace; both of the same

SHARPLES-GII LIGAN.—In Winnipeg, on the 1st of September, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, by the Rev. Father Charrier, John Sherples, of Liver oil Eng, to Mary, second daughter of John Gilligan, of Montreal.

DIEU.

POWER .- In this city, on the 23rd instant, R-chard Power, aged 63 years, a native of Kilimo, Thomas County, Waterford, I cland. STEVENSON.—At Quebec, On the 20th September, Harriet Harri, b-loved wife of James Stevenson, Cashier of the Quebec Bank. M. HONEY.—At Woodfield Cove, Quebec, on the 21st inst, Catherine Ken-fick, beloved wife of John T. Mahonev, aged 43 years.

DAVEY.—In this city, on the 22nd inst., of consumption, John, aged 32 years, 8 months and 22 days, son of John Davey.

JOHNS.—On the 21st, of consumption Wm. Johns, in the 21st year of his age, sou of the late Matthiae Johns.

POWER.—In this city, on the 21st inst., of consumption, Catherine Murphy, beloved wife of Nicholas Power, of Petite Coté.

REGAN .- In this city, on the 22nd of September, Ann Jane Regan, only beloved daugh-ter of John Regan, aged 2 years and 2 months.

HAGAN.—In this city, on the 22nd instant, Patrick Hagan, aged 67 years, a native of County Armagh, Ireland.

GAMBLE .- At the Civic Hospital, on the morning of the 22nd inst., Joseph L, aged 36 years, youngest son of the late William Gamble, and son-in-law of Widow Kennedy. MEEHAN.-In this city, on Sunday, the

20th inst., Patrick Mechan, aged 60 years, a native of Radooney, County Sligo, Ireland. Portland papers please copy. 69-3 MOFFATT —In this city, on Tuesday. 22nd inst., Thomas Patrick, only son of Mr. Henry Moffatt, aged 6 morths and 5 days.

Quebec papers please copy. AMERICAN FORESTRY CONGRESS.

Boston, Sept. 22 .- The fourth annual meeting of the American Forestry congress opened here to-day in the Herticultural hall, when there was a very large attendance. Mr. Warren Higley, of New York, presided. After routine business Mayor O'Brien welcomed the congress to the city, and President Higley delivered his annual address. A large number of interesting papers were read, and in the evening a mass meeting was held, which was addressed by a large number of prominent gentlemen, including Hon. II. G. Joly, ex-Premier of Quebec, who will also read papers during the congress on "Forest Economy in Canada" and "Walnut Culture

ENAMEL FOR IRONWORK.

in Southern Latitudes."

A good enamel coating for cast iron, wrought iron or steel, one that will not crack on being subjected to moderate changes of temperature, has long been a desideratum, and Iron says this is now claimed to have been discovered. In the case of an opaque enamel, being required, as, for instance, a basis for vitrified photographs, about eight parts of oxide of tin are to be added. About one hundred and twenty five parts, by weight, of ordinary flint glass fragments, twenty yards of carbonate of soda and twelve parts of boracio acid are melted together, and the fused mass poured out on some cold surface, as of stone or metal. When this has sufficiently cooled off it is pulverized, and a mixture made of the powder together silicate of soda of 50 degrees R. With this substance the metal is glazed and heated in a muffle or other furnace until it is fused. This is said to prove an effective application for the pur-pose as compared with other methods, and at least possesses the advantage of simplicity.

Will as . -There are 750,000 more Methodists than Baptists in the United States.