

## C. M. B. A.

We would call the attention of our C. M. B. A. Branches and members to the fact that we have a very pretty and valuable badge, nicely trimmed with gold fringe, according to price, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, and \$2.50, and can be used by branches when at a demonstration of any kind, and it imparts to a body of men a neat appearance. CATHOLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the Catholic societies of the Dominion, "Religious, National and Benevolent," and would call their attention to the fact that we are the only Catholic firm in Canada who make a specialty of association supplies, such as:

Badges in Silk, Cotton, and Rubber.	Flags, Banners, and Emblems.	Medals, Pins, and Buttons.	Constitutions, Certificates, and Letters.
Stamps, and other small articles.	Books, and other literature.	Stationery, and other office supplies.	And all other articles in connection with the above.

Designs and prices furnished upon application to T. P. VANSEY, General Purchasing Agent and Manufacturer of Association Supplies, 26 St. Martin Street, Montreal. Established May, 1884.

## C. M. B. A.

New Branches will next week be organized by Deputy Chevalier Campan in the city of Quebec and in Lewis, P. Q.

The per capita tax for 1888 is now overdue, and if not paid before the 1st of February Branches stand suspended.

The Grand Secretary of Canada has no Constitutions on hand at present. He received a small number from the Supreme Recorder, which were at once exhausted, and he has not yet been able to secure another lot, although pressing orders for a considerable quantity have been frequently sent to headquarters. He has been advised by Bro. Hickey that the contractor for printing constitutions has failed to supply them as agreed upon.

## Montreal Notes.

The new officers of our eight city Branches have been installed, imposing quite a lot of work on Deputies Finn and Ducas.

Branch No. 64 are making preparations for holding a free entertainment in their hall on Feb. 11th and at which several of our best English and French members will lecture on the benefits of our organization. It is their intent on also to have those present an opportunity of examining into our C. M. B. A. I understand several other of our city Branches intend doing likewise during the course of the winter. This will no doubt help to add materially to our roll of membership.

Preliminary steps have been taken to form a Relief Fund in connection with our city Branches, by which it is intended to give members in case of sickness \$5.00 weekly allowance and medical attendance free. A meeting of delegates takes place on the last Sunday of this month for this purpose. This will, no doubt, should it come in force, also help to increase our membership, as it will give an opportunity to a member while in life to enjoy some of our benefits.

Marshall McDonald, of Branch 54, was presented with a medal by a beautiful C. M. B. A. by President Butler, on behalf of the members, at the last meeting. Bro. McDonald has always proved himself a very efficient officer and the members prepared this little surprise in order to show their appreciation of his services.

No action has yet been taken by the Montreal branches in regard to the coming Grand Council Convention of 1890. I would suggest that Deputy Finn call a meeting of a certain number of delegates to consider the matter.

A great many of our French members, of which we have now a large number, are anxious to know when the French Constitutions coming to hand. How would our English speaking members be placed if given French Constitutions instead of English? Would the regular order of business be proceeded with, and how much interest would they take in an organization whose rules and regulations are printed in a strange language?

One of our Deputies remarked to me some time since that it seemed unjust that the Deputies were not supplied with circulars, or something of the sort, and he thought that it would be to the interest of the Grand Council to give every assistance in the way of circulars, papers, etc. to the Deputies. Insurance and assessment companies annually spend thousands of dollars in advertising, and to secure new insurance, even going so far as to spend nearly a half a million of dollars in one building as an advertisement of their strength; for example, the magnificent structure now in course of erection on Place d'Armes Square, by the New York Life Insurance Co., while, on the other hand, up to the present time we have actually spent nothing. Now, if it seems to us that we wish to forward our interests, we should take steps to let our fellow Catholics, all over this country know what our C. M. B. A. is. I would respectfully ask the board of trustees to consider this matter.

Captain Vaughan, of the Kingston Branch, now located here, intends placing his card with Branch 54.

Rev. Brother Ansel is obtaining aldermanic signatures in favor of a grant from the Provincial Legislature in aid of the Christian Brothers' school on Sherbrooke street.

Mr. M. Nolan, an active member of the C. M. B. A., is mentioned as a probable candidate for aldermanic honors in St. Ann's ward at the municipal elections in February next. Mr. Nolan would make an excellent representative, being possessed of all the necessary qualifications, both intellectually and financially, which are requisite to make a good alderman.

Deputy Tansey, having got permission from Deputy O'Brien to organize Branches in his district, the latter not being able to attend to himself on account of a press of business, is about to work up Branches in this province outside of Montreal. Deputy Tansey is a worker, and I am confident he can organize eight or ten Branches between here and Quebec before our Grand Council assembles in 1890.

Chancellor J. D. Quinn, of Branch 41, has been removed to Toronto, where he fills a very important position on the Inland Revenue staff.

AMICUS.

Bishop Borgs has given \$5,000 for the erection of a Catholic hospital at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

## IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

## LATEST NEWS FROM THE GREEN ISLE.

## LIBERAL VICTORIES.

Mr. Wilson, Gladstonian, was elected on the 18th inst. for Govan division of Lancashire by 4,420 votes, his Unionist opponent, Sir John Pender, receiving 3,349. In the previous election Sir William Pearce, Conservative, was elected by 3,574 against Dickson, Gladstonian, 3,212. The Liberals are naturally much elated that a Conservative majority of 362 should be changed into a Liberal majority of 1,071. This result is looked upon as an omen of certain victory at the next general election. The London County Municipal elections have also resulted in a complete Liberal victory, the Liberals having secured 70 seats out of 118. The other 48 are classed as Conservatives and Independents. These contests were not fought on a political issue, but the large preponderance of Liberals is justly regarded as indicating a great change in Metropolitan opinion. It will be remembered that at the general municipal elections, Mr. Balfour boasted prematurely of a great Conservative victory, which proved, indeed, to be a Pyrrhic victory, the Liberals having then, even, gained some seats in the aggregate. It, therefore, appears that all parties connected with a very decisive municipal victory as a fair indication of the current of general opinion, and the Liberals are not over-anguine in thus interpreting the result.

During the charge of the police at Waterford on the 14th upon the crowd which was accompanying the persons who had been sentenced for participation in the Manchester martyrs' demonstration, a police inspector and fourteen constables were injured.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., will leave Ireland for Australia on Feb. 2nd. He will spend two months there and will explain the Irish situation in all the great centres of population. He will afterwards proceed to New Zealand, and thence to San Francisco, and will continue the work through the United States. Sir Thomas Edmond and Mr. J. Deasy, M. P., will precede him to Australia.

Contributions from America to the National League amounted to £2,000.

Mr. Kelly, a League organizer, was arrested at Falcarragh on the 15th inst., and on the same day Father McFadden was served with a summons on a charge of inciting tenants to adopt the Plan of Campaign. The Government have a particular spite against Father McFadden, because he exposed their tyranny before vast audiences in England, by whom he was enthusiastically received.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Bristol on the 14th inst., stated that Parliament will, at its next session, consider the questions of Irish education and local county government.

A conditional writ of habeas corpus has been granted in Dublin for the release of Edward Harrington, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for publishing in the Kerry Sentinel reports concerning meetings of suppressed branches of the National League. The writ was granted on the ground that the certificate of publication under the Newspaper Act was informal.

Rumors attributing to the Government various schemes affecting Ireland are in active circulation and rapidly multiplying. A writer on the Star asserts that the Irish office is preparing a bill for submission to Parliament at an early date to compel Lord Clanricarde to sell his Irish tenements the holdings they now occupy, the bill fixing the price they shall pay. Another writer, claiming to speak upon authority, states that the minority will introduce a measure to release Irish tenants from the payment of arrears. The latter statement finds few believers in its full purport, but the conviction is rapidly growing that the Government has found it necessary, under pressure from within as well as without the Conservative party, to deal with the question of arrears, and will pass a measure which will afford tenants at least partial relief from the burdens imposed upon them by the arrears which it is impossible for them to pay in full.

Archbishop Croke, while giving \$250 for the relief of evicted tenants, writes: "There is no other land, savage or civilized, where such scandalous and unchristian-like scenes could be enacted without a fierce contest and even bloodshed. The sending of Crown forces to demolish the dwellings of the poor for the benefit of the pampered few is a crime that cries to Heaven for vengeance."

John O'Connor, M. P. for South Tipperary, has been arrested under the Coercion Act. A summons has also been served upon Denis Kilbride, M. P. for South Kerry, to answer charges under the same act.

The emigration from Ireland during 1888 amounted to 80,000 persons, being an increase of 20,000 over the preceding year. The population still continues to dwindle under the operation of laws which aim at depopulating the country. It is now placed at 4,750,000.

**Pure Beeswax Candles, for Church purposes, for sale at the Catholic Record Office.**

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS F. M. T. A., ALMONT.**

At the last regular meeting of the Father Mathew Temperance Association of Almonte, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

President—John O'Reilly.

First Vice-President—Benjamin Bolton.

Second Vice-President—Timothy McCauliff.

Secretary—T. W. McGarry.

Assistant Secretary—R. J. Slattery.

Treasurer—John Curtin.

Committee of Management, Patrick Daly, E. J. McGarry, Patrick Oakley, Edward Letang, John Malone, Michael J. James Oakley, John Raleigh and John Hourigan.

The Paullist Fathers have chosen the Very Rev. Augustine Francis Hewitt, to succeed, as Superior of the Congregation, their lamented founder, Father Hecker.

## BLESSING THE NEW SCHOOL.

## IMPRESSIVE AND INTERESTING EXERCISES IN CONNECTION WITH THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE NEW SEPARATE SCHOOL BUILDING IN MERRITON.

St. Catharines Star, Jan. 17.

The new brick school house recently erected by the Roman Catholic denomination of Merriton was formally blessed and set apart for educational purposes on Wednesday morning, in the presence of a large assembly of parents and children. Very Rev. Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, Father Sullivan, of Thorold, and Father Allan, of Merriton, took part in the ceremonies.

The audience was conducted to the upper story of the building where Rev. Father Allan, dressed in academic surplice and stole, assisted by Rev. Father Sullivan, and with Master Harry Horey as acolyte, went through the regular responsive dedicatory service prescribed by the Church, commencing the building to the care and protection of Almighty God. At the close of the service Rev. Father Allan proceeded through the building, sprinkling holy water, from the aspersorium borne by the acolyte, upon the walls, floor and many of those who were present. Rev. Dean Harris was then introduced.

He said he felt complimented at being invited to take part in such interesting exercises and felt anxious to testify, by his presence, to the appreciation of the work that had been accomplished, and to an acknowledgment of the laborious efforts put by Father Allan to bring it to such a successful completion. It must be a source of intense gratification to that gentleman, and to the people of Merriton, to find their hopes at last realized, and a school building reared reflecting such credit upon all who were connected with it. In considering work of this kind the standard of comparison raised should be on a plane of equality with the circumstances of its surroundings, and he doubted if in any town or village of a similar size such a creditable school building could be found. It was too late in the day to rebut the allegations that had been circulated to the effect the Roman Catholic Church was antagonistic to the education of the masses. It took many years to get down the heresies that the object of her priests was to keep the people in ignorance, in order that they might keep their minds grounded in superstition. Like the vast majority of the Irish people who sought these shores for the betterment of their condition, his father and mother came here poor and comparatively uneducated. The men had no heritage but their manhood and the women none but their virtue, the product of education of Irish morality. The possession of money was an enormous leverage when lifting the burden of life, and they were pickers of mud and shovellers of clay until their temporal affairs were more prosperous. Their first concern, then, was to give their children an education had been denied to them. There were no Catholic schools in those days, but so great was the desire to have their children educated that they took chances by sending them to the common schools, and education and the watchful care of the Church had preserved the whole of their people. The speaker then briefly sketched the early history of the establishment of Separate Schools, which had borne such fruit that to-day every town and village was dotted with school houses and other places of education under the direct control of the Church. Continuing, he said there were three factors which made up the sum total of Christian existence. First, Christianity must be imbedded in the family, and in this connection a great responsibility rested upon the heads of parents. After the family came the priest. The Lord in His wisdom had deemed it necessary to confide the protection of His doctrines to some responsible head, and, without a central authority, such as the Church, anarchy and confusion would exist. Then came the school house. No thoughtful man would close his eyes to the importance of the school master in this age. The constant effort of the Catholic Church was to educate the whole boy or girl. They contended that in the public school only the intellectual part of the scholar was educated. Man is a complex creature, made up of intellectual, moral and physical nature only, and you have a human brute like the Roman gladiator or the modern prize fighter; develop the intellectual faculty alone, and you have the keen, sharp, shrewd scoundrel; the moral attributes and the pious soul was revealed, dangerous wherever met, because he lacks the other elements to make his piety harmonize with his whole being. The founders of the Separate Schools, from Harold's Cross to the present, have made the physical nature of the children of public schools be educated, their spiritual needs are left to the family, not one in ten of which is in a position to impart the spiritual instruction necessary. The Church foresaw this and undertook to give the boy a thorough training. This was the pivot on which the whole discussion turned, and the Catholic Church would never consent to a system through which the soul was neglected for the intellect. He pointed to the gradual decay of morality in the United States, with its divorce cases, lack of observance of the Sabbath, and bank delinquency and embezzlements, as fruits of the public school system. Here in Canada we were flooded with a colony of brooders—living representatives of simple intellectual education. He impressed upon his hearers the benefits of moral education. In our present environment, with the meretricious influences surrounding us, decay, dissolution, disintegration and death would ensue if the training of the moral instincts was neglected. The secret of the success of the Irish race in the field of athletics and sports was that three generations of Irish people had been moral. Without morality you cannot have force, strength, power. The men of to-day, the Irish names headed the list of successful athletes, may not be themselves moral, but they sprang from a moral ancestry. The Irish race had inherited their morality through years of privation, starvation and famine. The Church says: be moral and you can defy all hell and the devil himself. They came out to this country in a half starved condition, and countless numbers of them died on the way, or after they had landed, from ship

fever, found nameless graves on the banks of the St. Lawrence; still they had increased and multiplied and grown strong, giving their imprint to the able men of history. They obeyed the teachings of the Church and became a moral people. The necessity of the Church educating children in her own way was illustrated by lessons from the life of such men as Gladstone, and Cardinal Newman and other giants in intellect, whose advice as the fruit of many long years' experience was valuable. When they say: this conclusion is the result of my seventy or eighty years of life, it carried force with it. The Church has been established for 1,900 years. She tells us this is the result of her human experience for that long period; if we build schools and do not make God the corner stone, with religion permeating the atmosphere of the school room, we must perish. In New England, the birth place of the present public school system, deplorable results had followed the exclusion of religion from the school room. Immoral acts obtained a foothold among them and they perished. Nations that will not serve God must perish and by nameless crimes the descendants of the Puritans have ceased to become a factor in the American Government. The Rev. Dean closed his eloquent address with a tribute to Rev. Father Allan for his persevering efforts in connection with the building of the school. He looked forward to the day when another building, of brick or stone, would be reared alongside of it, for public worship. The people of Merriton were singularly fortunate in having a man of Father Allan's enterprise and zeal for their spiritual and intellectual welfare in their midst, and he hoped his labors would continue to be blessed to their everlasting good.

The school building so auspiciously dedicated is a large two-story brick structure, with a tower in the centre, adjoining the church and residence of the parish priest. It is surrounded by commodious grounds which will be neatly fenced in and divided into two sections for the use of the boys and girls. The main building, which is 61x30 feet, with ceilings 12½ feet high, is divided on the ground floor, into two large school rooms fitted with all modern improvements. Off the hallway are a story reception room and cloak room. The upstairs will remain at present as a large hall, which can be used for entertainment, lectures, etc., or if required later as a graded school. The school will be under the direct supervision of Father Allan, with Sisters Pulchra and Endocia from St. Catharines as teachers. The brick work was done by the Newman Bros., the carpenter work by Messrs. McGeechie & Stevens, and the painting by the Granite Block, of Thorold, and the material and workmanship throughout is of the best. The building is well ventilated and heated by hot air. The entire cost of the structure will be a trifle below \$4,000.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following gentlemen: Rev. Father L. A. H. Allan, Chairman, and Messrs. Henry Horey, John McLean, W. J. Kelly, John Bradley and James Williams. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the clergymen present with Messrs. J. Cogan, Squire Connors, Henry Horey, John McLean and the representatives of the press were entertained at dinner by Father Allan, who proved himself a capital host, as well as a hard and faithful worker among his parishioners.

## CATHOLIC NOTES.

On the feast of the Immaculate Conception 2,000 persons received Holy Communion in the Church of our Lady at Lourdes.

Four German missionaries were massacred by Arabs at Tuga, and the missionary station was destroyed. The other missionaries are held for ransom.

Italian infidels have exploded bombs in several Roman Churches. A great panic arose in the Church of the Gesù on account of this dastardly outrage having been perpetrated there.

The Carthusian monks have refused an offer of \$15,000,000 made by a London firm for a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of the liquor Chartreuse. This course was taken in obedience to directions given them by the Holy Father.

The work of Cardinal Lavigne is met with much sympathetic aid in the Holy City. Many leading ladies of Rome have formed a co-operating committee and have made rich offerings towards furthering the operations of the anti-slavery crusade.

At the Vatican Exposition gold medals were awarded for the lace presented by the Irish Bishops, the cope from Harold's Cross Convent, the silver lace from Bagin Street Convent, the chalice from Rathfarnham Convent, and the pottery from Belek.

The collection of one cent per month from each Catholic in Montreal for the completion of St. Peter's cathedral has realized for the month of December, in the parishes of Notre Dame, St. James, St. Bridget's and Sacred Heart, the sum of \$1,053.67.

Cardinal Newman is so far recovered from his recent illness that he was able to assist in his Cardinal's robes at High Mass on Christmas day at the Church of the Oratory, Edgbaston. The English-speaking world would be delighted to hear of the complete recovery of the eminent scholar and ecclesiastic.

The Archbishops and Bishops forming the Committee of the Catholic University at Washington, have written a letter to the Holy Father in which they thank him cordially for the very great interest he has taken in that noble work. They beg of him, further, to approve of its statutes, and to assist by his advice in selecting learned teachers who will be able to instruct clerics in accordance with the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas, the patron of Catholic schools.

The following is from the special correspondence of the California Catholic: "You readers have probably heard of the sensation recently caused in sectarian church circles by the queer capers of a clever reporter attached to a local daily. The knight of the pencil arrayed himself in seditious clothes and made the round of several Protestant churches to ascertain whether piety in rage was acceptable to our dissenting brethren. Irritated by his

rough experience, he furnished his paper with a resume thereof, which contained enough composite truth to give the Lord's bogus anointed sick headaches all around. It was shown that sectarians would not be tolerated in Protestant houses of worship, and that charity was by no means a drug in the sectarian market. In this connection it is refreshing to know that poverty and rage are welcome to the true house of God, and that the spirit of Christ now, as in the first ages, permeates the Church, and offers immunity to the lowly and the poor."

## Magdalene.

"She hath done what she could." It was thus that He spoke of her, Trembling and pale as the penitent stood. "And this she hath done shall be told for the sake of her."

Told as embalmed in the gift that I take of her, Take, as an earnest of all that she would, Who hath done what she could.

"She hath done what she could: So the flame that hath driven her Downward, is quenched! and her grief like a flood."

In the strength of a rain-swollen torrent Hath driven her, to the sea, where she lay Love in the longing fulfills what it would— She hath done what she could."

—N. Y. Independent.

## NEWS NOTES.

The number of murders in South Carolina was only five during 1888. This low limit is attributed to the fact that the penalty of hanging for murder is inflicted in that State.

The Free Masons and the Radical Federation have issued manifestos urging the electors of the Seine to oppose General Boulanger. The General repudiates all idea of a dictatorship and makes a special appeal to the workmen for support.

The number of sharpshooters in the Russian Army is to be doubled. This indicates an addition of 20,000 men. Other additions will make the total increase of the army come up to 80,000 or 100,000 men.

A minister of Sandwich, Rev. M. C. Hinds, was attacked the other day by a highwayman who undertook to rob him, but was knocked down on the first round. Mr. Hinds coolly awaited the second assault, but instead of attempting it, the robber took to his heels and got safely away.

At Elmwood, Michigan, owing to a defective wheel which broke, the rear coach of a passenger train on the Chicago and Northwestern railway jumped the track and was demolished. The Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan, Jas. H. Macdonald, was killed, besides two other passengers. Several persons were seriously and a number were slightly injured.

The Spanish princesses, the Infanta Maria Theresa and the Princess of Asturias, respectively six and eight years old, were confirmed by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Saragossa. They are both brightly educated under the superintendence of Queen Christina by Spanish and foreign governesses. They speak English, French, German and Spanish. The young king is a lively child of two and one half years of age.

The immigration into the Argentine Republic in 1888 was 200,000. This Republic has progressed wonderfully during the last fifteen years. In 1874 nearly all the flour used was imported from the United States, but in 1877 the people produced sufficient for home consumption and exported a small quantity. In 1886, they exported 300,000 tons, and in 1887, 600,000 tons. They have imported into the country some of the best grades of Merino sheep, and the wool clip has greatly increased both in quantity and quality.

Rabbi Gotthell, speaking in the Emanuel Temple, New York, on the 13th inst., denounced Baron Hirsch's views favoring the amalgamation of Jews with Christians, and the abandonment of Judaism as a distinct religion. He says the Baron's declaration is "a totally unwarranted assumption and an atrocious attack upon the race that has fought the battle for freedom of conscience and liberty during two thousand years, and I am here to protest against the arrogance of any man, be he who he may, be his charities ever so great, in making such a proposal, for he has no claim whatever, either as a scholar or a thinker, or even as a fellow-believer with us, to become our leader in our religious aspirations."

## SOUTH MARCH.

The bazaar in aid of the church in South March is to be opened in that mission on the 25th inst. Those who have received tickets are requested to send in their returns at once.

## THE LATE MICHAEL REDMOND.

An old and highly esteemed resident of London township, Mr. Michael Redmond, died on Sunday, 20th instant. The deceased was one of the first settlers and lived on lot 32 of the township named. A number of children as well as his aged wife, survive him. An earnest and faithful Catholic and a good neighbor, as well as an affectionate husband and father, his loss will be keenly felt. We tender our sincere condolence to the members of the family.

A meeting of the old pupils of the Archbishop's academy, Montreal, was held on Thursday evening, Mr. J. Coffey presiding. The object was to organize a society of the ex pupils for mutual benefit, and the preliminary arrangements were discussed.

Mr. John McElroy, one of Montreal's most esteemed Irish citizens, celebrated his golden wedding on Tuesday evening. His family, consisting of four sons and one daughter, together with ten grandchildren, deemed the occasion a fitting one to do honor to their paternal and maternal head, and in consequence organized a house gathering on this evening and gave them a regular surprise party. On entering the house the members of the family presented Mr. McElroy with a substantial and handsomely mounted gold-headed cane, handled by Mrs. McElroy a pair of heavily mounted gold spectacles.

## LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, January 24.—GRAIN.—Red winter, 1 s 6 to 1 s 7; white, 1 s 6 to 1 s 7; spring, 1 s 6 to 1 s 7; corn, 1 s 6 to 1 s 7; rye, 1 s 6 to 1 s 7; oats, 1 s 6 to 1 s 7; peas, 1 s 6 to 1 s 7; beans, 1 s 6 to 1 s 7.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, bag, 80c to 85c; onions, bag, 65c to 70c; cabbages, 12c to 15c; turnips, 10c to 12c; carrots, 12c to 15c; radishes, 12c to 15c; lettuce, 12c to 15c; spinach, 12c to 15c; peas, 12c to 15c; beans, 12c to 15c; corn, 12c to 15c; rye, 12c to 15c; oats, 12c to 15c; wheat, 12c to 15c; barley, 12c to 15c; malt, 12c to 15c; hops, 12c to 15c; sugar, 12c to 15c; coffee, 12c to 15c; tea, 12c to 15c; spices, 12c to 15c; fruit, 12c to 15c; flowers, 12c to 15c; and all other articles in connection with the above.

MEATS.—Pork, 80c to 85c; beef, 80c to 85c; mutton, 80c to 85c; lamb, 80c to 85c; veal, 80c to 85c; poultry, 80c to 85c; game, 80c to 85c; and all other articles in connection with the above.

TOILET.—(Dressed) Chickens, per 40c to 50c; ducks, per 70c to 80c; geese, each, 50c to 60c; turkeys, 10c to 15c; and all other articles in connection with the above.

LIVE STOCK.—Milk cows, 25c to 30c; pigs, 25c to 30c; calves, 25c to 30c; and all other articles in connection with the above.

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