

CABLE NEWS.

Selected from the Despatches of the Week.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon Ferry made an official declaration of the Government's intention in regard to Tonquin. The declaration was partly in answer to an interrogatory by the opposition respecting the retirement of General Campenon from the ministry of war. Campenon contended that the Tonquin invasion was unprofitable and unworthy of the republic in view of the European situation and the pressing necessity of a more perfect mobilization of the French army. Ferry went bluntly to the point. He announced that the Government intended immediately to increase its efforts in Tonquin and that it would not stop until it occupied the entire country up to the frontier of the Chinese empire. This declaration produced a profound sensation and was received with cheers and considerable disapproval. Ferry continuing said the operations necessary to the proposed conquest of Tonquin would in no wise compromise the French military strength at home or interfere with the necessary general mobilization. There were three billions of men in the world, ready to march at a moment's notice in the cause of France. It was impossible to longer keep the army in Tonquin, crowding fifty-five like hordes with their eyes fixed upon a single point. That army must be occupied. The task was not difficult. It would require but an insignificant mobilization. The order of the day was then adopted by 294 to 234. Ferry's speech, besides producing a great sensation in the Chamber, has astounded the Parisians generally, and made them quite serious. The general impression made may be described as bad. People discuss it as if they disliked to be forced to contemplate the probability of trouble. It is asserted that Admiral Peyron has ordered the chartering of six more steamers to transport troops and war materials to China. Each vessel costs the country \$2,000 daily. From Brest to the fishing vessel, the cost is \$1,000. The Brestois, a new vessel, is being chartered at Marseilles, with a 15-ton crew, possible with two sections of Spies, 4000, 6000, 8000. General Lewal has been given carte blanche to do as he pleases, without being constantly hampered as Admiral Peyron was, by instructions and interference from the cabinet of ministers. The North German Gazette says many retired army officers have gone to China to instruct the Chinese army in European tactics. The government is powerless to prevent this. It prohibits officers in the army of the reserve from going.

MINOR CABLES.

to bed with a severe attack of rheumatism, which afflicted him for many years. Physicians are extremely uneasy about his condition.

Admiral Peyron, the French minister of marine, resign on January 27th. It is reported that China is about to arm her troops with Barden rifles. Russia intends to occupy Quelpart island, south of Corea, as a naval station. The Victoria woolen mills at Batley, Yorkshire, have been burned; loss \$150,000. Sir Wm. Armstrong, the inventor of the Armstrong gun, is about to start a large steel works near Naples.

Fears are entertained that the steamer Charlestown, from Saigon for Hong Kong, is lost with 250 souls. Mr. Gladstone did not leave Hawarden yesterday as was expected. It is uncertain when he will return to London. The German and French governments have settled upon the boundary between their respective African possessions. An incendiary fire has destroyed the town of Hinghwa, near Hong Kong. No details. It is believed many lives have been lost.

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At Glasgow a number of street fights occurred on Sunday between Orangemen and Catholics. Several Orangemen were arrested. The Skye crofters held a meeting at Portree yesterday. A resolution was adopted declaring that the recent concessions offered by the landlords were inadequate.

At the funeral of Edmund About, the distinguished Parisian author, yesterday, a deputation of the Academie Française appointed to act as pallbearers refused to serve because there was no religious ceremony.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I. "I was taken sick a year ago with bilious fever." "My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move!" "I took 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as well as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life!" R. FRIZZARD, Dublin, Jan. 6, '85.

CHAPTER II. "Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache, neuralgia, frontal neuralgia for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters. 'The first bottle nearly cured me.' 'The second made me as well and strong as when a child.' 'And I have been so to this day.' My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious 'Kidney, liver and urinary complaint.' 'Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—'Incurable!' 'Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of it.' 'Lives of eight persons.' 'In my neighborhood that have been saved by your Bitters.' 'And many more are using them with great benefit.' 'They almost 'Do miracles'—Mrs. E. D. Slack. 'How to get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know how to get well, which I answer in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

None genuine without a bunch of green flops on the white label. Sham all the vile, poisonous stuff with 'Hop' or 'Hops' in their name.

From the Capital. OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—The unrevoked statement of inland revenue receipts for December is as follows: Spirits \$365,422; Cigars 37,065; Taxes 81,323; Miscellaneous 17,595; Other sources 14,891. Total \$515,796. The revenue for December, 1884, was \$501,733, showing an increase of \$14,063, which is mostly in spirits and tobacco.

The statement of circulation and specie for December shows the amount of currency outstanding on 31st December to have been \$16,339,194, being an increase of \$240,500 over November. The increase is in notes of the denominations of five hundred and one thousand dollars, which are nearly half a million more than last month. One and two shawls a decrease of \$242,000, and four a decrease of \$87,050, and hundreds a decrease of \$58,000. The specie on hand is \$2,521,177, and the excess of specie and guaranteed debentures \$1,314,570.

His Excellency has declined to exercise the executive prerogative in the case of the convict Rogers, sentenced to be hanged at New Westminister penitentiary on the 23rd inst.

THE OLD AND THE NEW. The old-style pill! Who does not know what agony it caused—what was? You walked the floor, you groaned, you sighed, and felt such awful pain inside, and the next day you felt so weak, you didn't want to move or speak. Now Pierce's "Pilllets" are so mild. Now Pierce's are so mild. They are not hurtful by a child. They do their work in painless way. And leave no weakness for next day. Thus proving what is of comfort. Thus gentle means are always best.

PHELAN AND THE FENIANS. DUNNAN, Jan. 17.—5 A. M.—Very little is known here of Captain Phelan, and the affair seems not to excite the slightest interest in Fenian circles, who regard it with indifference. The general notion is that he was a traitor and has only received punishment, and that the attack was premeditated. Phelan, while here a year and a half ago, went among the heads of the Fenian organization, suggesting that the principles of the dynamite organization might be introduced here, but so far from meeting with any support Phelan was ordered by these heads to leave Ireland within twelve hours or take the consequences of their displeasure, where the consequences they regarded him as a friend and spy of Mr. Jenkinson's crime department.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest. Its

THE FARM.

The water for farmers' families is quite as apt to be bad as that in cities where boards of health step in and enforce sanitary regulations. The best way to insure pure water is to use that from the house roof, passing it through a filter.

Snow is quite as important for the protection of clover as for winter grain, and this is easily given when the stubble is left long. Six or eight inches of snow will prevent much freezing of the surface, which would take place if it were bare.

An experienced blacksmith says that more horses' feet are ruined by rasping the hoof than by any other cause. This outside coating is impervious to water and does not evaporate. When broken into by rasping the moisture of the foot evaporates, leaving the hoof dry and brittle.

The marked advance in wheat will be good news for the farmers at the commencement of the new year. Everything indicates an improvement in general business. Individual reputation in the production of some special farm product, though the work of years in attainment, is worth its cost. The best butter, fruit, vegetables, eggs and poultry always command remunerative prices, while inferior lots are neglected.

It is true that parasites will remain in the ground all winter without injury if dug before growth has commenced in the spring. But that is not the best way to keep them, especially for use during the winter. If a few are dug and covered with earth in the cellar they will be quite as good, and much more convenient, than by the old method of keeping where grown.

The craving for salt by all animals is not a result of feeding under the care of man. While this country was all a forest every salt spring was frequented by deer, and this fact was taken advantage of by hunters for their capture. Near the ocean it is true that plants contain more salt, but we have never found the most liberal dressing of salt as a fertilizer would obviate the necessity of giving salt to animals fed on the crops that are raised.

In the very coldest weather there is no fear like corn or corn meal to maintain animal heat. It should be given as late at night as possible, as during the night the temperature is apt to be lower than in the day time. The poultry, especially, should have whole corn just before going to roost and as soon as possible in the morning. It will make hens "prate" more quickly than any other grain. Corn slightly burned is nearly as good for egg production as wheat, and better when the weather is very cold.

The barrel is the most convenient possible package for apples. It is ten times more room than it should in shipping, and, finally, in the cellar is the most convenient possible receptacle for examining the fruit. Apples will probably continue for a time to be sold in barrels, but farmers putting them in their own cellars should keep apples in shallow boxes, where they can be easily examined and the decayed fruit be removed.

Good feeding at all times is better for fowls or other farm animals than occasional stimulation. If it does seem worth while to start fowls into laying a little before they naturally would and while eggs are dear. A good condition powder is cheaply made as follows:—One pound each of ground bones, dried meat, linseed meal and fenugreek; an ounce each of sulphur, ginger, pepper and capers. Give a small quantity once a day mixed with soft food. Bran, well sprinkled with pepper and mixed with milk, is excellent food for laying fowls.

In preparing wheat ground last fall, we saw a farmer practice a novel and useful economy. It was rolling and harrowing the field, and the two operations required two men. He attached both to the roller and fastened the harrow behind, thus saving the services of one man. It evened the work also, the two teams doing the work more easily combined than they could working separately. There was a further advantage in having the field dragged immediately after it had been rolled. On some ploughs an attachment has been rigged to drag the surface of the furrow as soon as it is turned.

There are many farmers who are short of good hay, and, in fact, there are always likely to be, since the conviction is fast spreading that hay is really one of the most expensive items in a farmer's outfit. Good wheat bran and middlings makes an excellent feed for all kinds of stock. One of the feeds that may be cut cornstalks. With these a farmer can winter a large amount of stock with very little hay. Horses in the early part of winter may be fed mainly with cut straw and ground feed. As the time for spring work approaches increase the amount of hay and the horses will be in better condition for use than if stabled with hay all winter, according to the old-fashioned methods.

THE UBIQUITOUS BLANKET SUITS. Spread of the Fashion in Canada—How it Affects the Trade. It would be supposed by many that the blanket trade was rapidly on the increase, judging from the number of gay toboggan and snowsuits that are to be seen in all parts of the city. These are now becoming ubiquitous, and the ladies and girls are wearing them. They represent the snowsuits and toboggan suits of their husbands, fathers and brothers. The retail men are doing a good trade, selling many ready-made suits, and making lots of orders. In conversation with a reporter of THE PRESS, one of these suits, in which the maker of the blanket suit had sold over three hundred suits. But notwithstanding this a leading wholesale dry goods merchant and manufacturer stated to a representative of this paper, that the increase in the blanket trade can only be represented by four or five thousand dollars. A blanket blanket suit will go a long way, and an ordinary sized one will cut into about three juvenile suits. The blanket clothing business up to the present time is mostly confined to Montreal, but no doubt before long will be more universally adopted over the whole of Canada. Quebec, Three Rivers, and many other places of importance in the Province of Quebec are now following the example of Montreal, and for winter sports and during the severe weather which may be expected at this season of the year in Canada, no clothing could be more suitable. The trade does not confine itself to the cities and towns, for the dealers in the British Columbia and the North-West supply themselves with these warm and comfortable suits. They, however, do not sport the gay colors of the Turquoise Blue or Les Trappeurs, or the many pretty blended tints of the different local clubs, but content themselves with the more serviceable dark, dingy brown, with their red and black check, and the same old extra thickness. The Indians of the North-West, like their brothers all over the States, have their annual supply of blankets from their different governments. Unlike the miners, they are fond of gay colors, being particularly partial to a bright red. During the winter they wear their blankets wrapped around their waists, but in summer they wrap them up for pants. The blanket trade in Canada is a large one, and the winter sports and Montreal Carnival if they do not greatly increase it at present will certainly be the means of making the blanket clothing popular and fashionable, not only here but in the colder climates of the continent.

THE HOME.

LEAK SOUP. Brown some leeks in fresh butter; when a good color put them into your stock and boil for half an hour; when ready pour into your soup tureen over slices of bread.

SAVORY DRESSING. A pint of tomatoes pulsed, one pound of best macaroni boiled, one pound of minced game, fowl, or veal; season well, add a tablespoonful of grated cheese and four ounces of butter; add a little mac, if liked; mix well and put into a pie dish; cover with bread-crumbs and cook in the oven till browned.

ONION SOUP. Boil some onions in water until nearly tender, strain off the water, and finish cooking them in milk, or in milk and water. When quite tender pass them through a sieve and add to them sufficient well flavored stock to make the soup of the right consistency. Make the soup quite hot, add pepper and salt to taste, and just at the last stir in a small piece of fresh butter, and serve with small dice of bread fried in butter. This is very suitable for very cold weather.

OX TONGUE. Soak for several hours, put it into cold water with a bunch of savory herbs, bring it gradually to the boil, and then simmer for two or three hours till quite tender. Peel and straighten it on a board, when cold glaze it and put a paper fill round the root.

ROAST HAUNCH OF VENISON. Trim the joint neatly, wipe it well with a cloth, rub it over with butter and sprinkle it with salt; then wrap it in a sheet of buttered kitchen paper. Make a paste with flour and water, roll it out to the thickness of half an inch, wrap the joint in this, and close up the openings carefully by wetting the edges of the sheet of paste; lastly, pack up the haunch in a final sheet of well-buttered paper; put it to roast at a good fire for about three hours, basting it occasionally; then remove the paste and paper coverings, baste the haunch plentifully with butter, and when nearly done dredge some flour over it and some salt. Serve on a hot water dish.

SWEETBREADS, SPANISH SAUCE. Drain and blanch your sweetbreads and let them cool, lard them, line a saucpan with slices of veal and bacon, and pieces of onion and carrot, lay the sweetbreads on this, without pressing them, and moisten with stock; cover with buttered paper and place on the fire; when cooked put the dressings in another saucpan and reduce to a glaze; replace the sweetbreads and reduce again; when browned, put in a dish; loose the glaze from the saucpan by adding a little browning, which you must thin with some stock, and pour over the sweetbreads.

MAKING SAUSAGE. To ten pounds of meat take four ounces of dry salt, one half ounce of pepper, and one ounce of finely ground sage. Cut the meat in strips and then grind all together. Some people like them with less sage. When ground, the easiest way to keep them is to put in long bags made of old cloth, so that it will tear down easily when using the sausages. A convenient size for the bags is three inches in diameter, which makes proper slices for frying.

CHAUDRON OF GAME. Roast two birds, and when cold divide them into joints; trim each joint neatly, removing the skin from it; dip them in some chaudron sauce, made hot for the purpose, and if when cooled the pieces are not well covered with it, repeat the operation. Arrange the pieces pyramidally on a dish, with a bowl of chopped up aspic jelly around them. The wings and breasts cut from the birds used to make the sauce can be served in various ways in the form of fillets, and the legs can also be utilized, either to make a stew or for the stock pot!

CHAUDRON SAUCE. Remove the legs, breast and wings from two uncooked birds, pound the carcasses in a mortar, put them in a saucpan, with a piece of ham and bacon chopped up, an onion, a carrot, an ounce of butter, a bundle of sweet herbs and spices, pepper and salt to taste. Put the saucpan on the fire, and when the contents are quite hot add a small cupful of white wine (sherry or marsala), and a few minutes after add rather more than a pint of good ordinary stock; let the whole gently simmer over an hour, then strain and carefully remove all fat; mix a little butter and flour in a saucpan and stir them on the fire till the mixture browns, then gradually add the liquor and a cupful of unclarified aspic jelly. If at hand, a cupful of well made Spanish sauce may be used instead of the thickening of butter and flour.

IMITATION PATE DE FOIE GRAS. Boil a calf's liver till very tender in water that has been slightly salted, and in another vessel a calf's tongue. They should be done the day before to be quite firm. Cut the liver into small pieces, and rub these gradually to a smooth paste in a mortar, moistening as you go with cold butter. Work into this paste, which should be quite soft, a quarter of a teaspoonful of cayenne or twice the quantity of black or white pepper, half a nutmeg grated, a few cloves, a teaspoonful of Worcester sauce, salt to taste, a teaspoonful of made mustard and a tablespoonful of boiling water in which a minced onion has been steeped to extract the flavor. Work all together thoroughly, and pack into jelly pots with air-tight covers. Pack the patty very hard, inserting here and there square and triangular pieces of the tongue, which must be pared and cut up for this purpose. When full and smooth on the surface cover with oiled butter; let this harden, put on the lid and set away in a cool place. In winter it will keep for weeks.

THE SCOTT ACT BOOM. Returns From Lennox and Addington—In Toronto and Carleton. NANANEE, Ont., Jan. 16.—Further returns of voting on the Scott act in Lennox and Addington give a majority of 44 for the act with Denbigh and Vennochair to hear from.

TORONTO, Jan. 16.—The temperance people here are jubilant over the four Scott act victories yesterday. They are now determined to submit the act to the vote of the citizens as early a date as possible, being confident it will be carried by a large majority.

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.—The saloon keepers in the county of Carleton held a meeting yesterday to make arrangements for opposing the Scott act on the 25th, when the election takes place.

A CANADIAN CONSPIRACY. CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—C. F. Campbell, claiming to be a nephew of the Canadian Minister of Justice, has been arrested here on a charge of robbing the Dominion mails to a heavy amount. Campbell held a respectable position in the mail service at Winnipeg, and gambled and speculated on a large scale. He had \$18,000 in his possession when arrested. It is alleged he obtained a large amount of money here on old Canadian bank notes which he doctored by a chemical process. He is said to have made a confession disclosing an extensive conspiracy, and many other arrests will probably be made.

THE NEW YORK FAILURE.

Little excitement on the street—Estimating the liabilities. New York, Jan. 16.—The Cisco failure has not had the serious effect in financial circles, which might have been feared. Naturally there has been rather an unsettled feeling in the street during the day, but there have been no signs of excitement and no other suspensions are reported. The assignee says the liabilities are about two millions, mainly due to depositors. It is understood, however, that these figures refer to unsecured liabilities. For according to bankers who should know the firm owes to the banks and other money-lenders from one to one and a half million, which is secured by pledges of collateral. This would make the total liabilities over three millions. The bank loans will probably take care of themselves and as for the amount due depositors, it is believed to have been loaned in the street, most likely largely on time, or the firm would have called it in the present emergency.

It is believed that the firm was lending from \$400,000 to \$600,000. The trouble with the firm, said a banker conversant with its affairs, seems to have been that it tried to do business when there was no business to do. It is generally believed that the firm can in time pay all it owes. The late General Dix was drawing their funds from the concern. Under these circumstances and the unsettled state of affairs generally, it was deemed best to make an assignment.

ENGLISH TRADE-MARKS. Mr. Edward Waters, Patent and Trade-marks office, 77 Bow Street, Melbourne, Australia, writes: "One of my inventors had suffered with toothache and rheumatism and after trying numerous other remedies without relief, tried Jacobs Oil. It was rubbed on the cheek and plugged in the tooth, and well rubbed in for rheumatism. In both cases the cure was immediate and complete, and in neither case has the pain returned."

MONTREAL WHOLESALE TRADE. There have been no essential changes in the city trade since last report. In the States the railway war of rates is the only weak point, as the iron and other trades are improving and factories are resuming work. The sugar market here is firmer and the demand has enabled refiners to establish an advance of 3c per pound, granulated being now held at 64c, although a shade less would probably be accepted to move a round quantity. The whole sugar situation has a stronger look. Foreign markets are higher, and the fact that all our refineries are practically closed down, makes it appear as if higher prices would prevail before operations are resumed. There is certainly no pressure to sell, but the demand is not urgent. In yellow the low grades are scarce, which may also be said of the upper grades as well. Medium qualities, however, are in good supply, and not wanted, while the grades on each side are in fair request. Prices range from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 as to quality. Other branches of trade remain quiet with no essential features.

MONTREAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE. The same features are prominent in the grain market and holders remain firm. On spot we quote—Canada 1st winter wheat, 89c to 90c; white winter, 88c to 89c; Canada spring, 88c to 89c; peas, 70c to 73c; oats, 32c; rye, 60c to 62c; barley, 50c to 60c; and corn, 53c to 55c. The market for flour is firm. There seems to be a fair demand. Flour—Patents, \$4.20 to \$4.80; superior extra, \$4.15; extra superfine, \$4.00 to \$4.05; fancy, \$3.80 to \$3.85; spring extra, \$3.75 to \$3.80; superfine, 3.45 to \$3.55; Canadian strong bakers, \$4.00 to \$4.25; American strong, \$3.90 to \$5.00; fine, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Middlings, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Pollards, \$2.70 to \$2.80; Ontario flour—Medium \$1.95 to \$2.00; spring extra, \$1.85 to \$1.90; superfine, \$1.65 to \$1.75; city bags (delivered), \$2.25 to \$2.30. There is plenty of hogs here and in the country, and the indications favor lower prices; choice lots were sold to-day at \$6.35, which is about the top figure for buyers. We quote: \$3.30 to \$6.40 per 100 lbs.; jobbing lots higher. Pot ashes remain unchanged with light dealings. We quote—Pots, \$3.40 to \$3.45 per 100 lbs. There has been a fair demand for partridges at 40c per brace. Venison is slow at 4c for carcasses, and 7 to 8c for saddle. Although the supply of poultry is light it is ample for the demand; prices are unchanged. We quote—Turkeys, 10c; ducks, 8c to 10c; geese and chickens 7c to 7c per lb. Lined eggs are dull and weaker, with a small demand. Fresh stock is steady. We quote—Fresh 2lb to 2 1/2, and lined 1 1/2 per dozen. The butter market remains quiet. There is not much demand from any quarter. We quote—Creamery, good to choice, 21c to 22c; Townships, choice, 20c; do, fair to good, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, 15c to 16c; Brockville, 15c to 18c; Western, 13c to 10c. There are few desirable lots of cheese remaining unsold. A lot of about 2,000 boxes of a late make has been offered at 12c. We quote:—Fine to finest full make, 12c to 12 1/2c; fair to good grades, 9c to 11c; and medium, 7c to 8c.

CORDWOOD. There has been only a moderate trade in cordwood, the market for which shows no change. Good long wood, delivered ex-yard, is quoted as follows:—Maple, \$7; birch, \$6.50; beech, \$5; tamarac, \$5.50; and soft wood, \$4.50. Short wood is 50c less than these quotations.

HAY AND STRAW. There have been fair receipts of hay and sellers maintain values with difficulty. The general top price is \$8.50, but some loads of prime timothy sold at \$9. We quote \$6 to \$9 per hundred bundles as to quality. Straw is steady at \$4 to \$6 per hundred bundles.

THE MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles since Monday last were: 750 head cattle; 616 sheep; 123 hogs and 23 calves. The Toronto, which sailed from Portland on the 15th, took 321 head cattle and 243 sheep. The exports from Boston last week were 817 head cattle and 608 sheep. Freight from Boston were weaker at \$2.10. The market for shipping cattle has been quiet and unchanged, a few transactions being made at 5c per lb live weight. Live hogs were dull and weaker at 5 1/2c per lb, for good lots. Some sales were made at 5c. At Viger market the receipts of cattle were 270 head. Shippers bought a few of the best at 5c, and the range for fair to choice was 4c to 5c per lb live weight, with a moderate demand. Foot to medium grades were slow at 3c to 3 1/2c. About 150 sheep and lambs were offered, and prices

ranged from \$3 to \$5 each, as to quality. There was a good demand for calves, some fourteen head selling at \$6 to \$15 each, as to quality.

FINANCE. The New York stock market opened this morning. Consols sold in London at 99 1/16 money, 99 1/16 account, Erie 131, Canada Pacific 43 1/2, Illinois Central 122 1/2, New York Central 85 1/2. The local stock market opened strong. The following were the sales this morning:—30 Montreal 188 1/2, do 188 1/2, 5 Peoples 57, 50 Telegraph 116 1/2, 10 Richelieu 68 1/2, 25 do 58 1/2, 500 Gas 182 1/2, Montreal Cotton 52 1/2.

The local stock market closed very dull. Sales as follows:—10 Merchants, 110 1/2; 50 Pacific, 40; 50 Canada Cotton, 30; 50 Alameda, 10; J. J. Forger & Co., stock and Grain brokers, reported the closing prices of New York stocks this afternoon as follows:—Canada Pacific, 43 1/2; Lake Shore, 60 1/2; Pacific Mail, 55 1/2; Erie, 131; Second, 55 1/2; North-West, 89 1/2; do preferred, 153 1/2; St. Paul, 73 1/2; ditto preferred, 104 1/2; Michigan Central, 41; Jersey Central, 34 1/2; New York Central 85 1/2; Del. & Lac., 85 1/2; Del. & Hud., 64 1/2; R.I., 107 1/2; Ill. Central, 120 1/2; C. & B. Q., 117 1/2; C. C. & I. C., 107 1/2; Watson, 107 1/2; pref'd, 13; Union Pacific, 43 1/2; Reading, 10; Kan. & Tex., 16; Can. Southern, 10; St. Paul & O., 25; pref'd, 85 1/2; N. P., 104 1/2; pref'd, 33 1/2; Lou. & Nash., 24; Tex. Pac., 12 1/2; Gen. Pac. 33; St. P. & Manitoba, 82 1/2; Pullman Car. 35; Or. Trans., 10; West. S. bonds, 34 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 110; Ohio Central, 13; Ohio & Miss., 10; Rock & Pitts., 107 1/2; West. Union, 57 1/2; Money 1 1/2.

MARRIED. KELLY—FOLEY.—On the 12th inst. at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father McCarty, C.S.R., Henry Pierce Kelly, to Agnes Foley, both of Quebec.

DIED. RYAN.—On the 12th inst. Annie, aged 10 months, only daughter of Francis Ryan. GORDON.—In this city, on 13th January, 1885, Alexander Gordon, Scale Manufacturer, eldest son of John Gordon, aged 34 years and 9 months.

BUCKLEY.—In this city, on the 14th inst., Sarah, aged 11 months, youngest daughter of Timothy Buckley. PATTERSON.—In this city, on the 13th inst., James Alphonse, twin son of Alexander Patterson, aged 1 month and 7 days. [Ontario and Newfoundland papers please copy.]

RICHARDSON.—In this city, on the 13th inst., Patrick Richardson, aged 67 years. GILLIGAN.—In this city, on Thursday, 13th inst., Matthew Gilligan, aged 40, a native County Sligo, Ireland. O'MEARA.—At Watford, January 9, Mrs. O'Meara, in her 84th year, wife of Timothy James O'Meara. KENNEDY.—On the 14th inst., at 801 St. Patrick street, Ottawa, John Kennedy, aged 74 years.

O'CONNORS.—On the 18th inst., Arthur James, youngest son of Thomas O'Connors, aged 8 months.

S. CARSLEY'S GREAT WINTER SALE. Ladies' and Children's Mantles and Jackets. GREAT REDUCTIONS. Broche Velvet Mantles. SPECIALLY Reduced. Fur Trimmed Silk Mantles. S. CARSLEY'S. Fur Lined Silk Mantles. S. CARSLEY'S. Fur Trimmed Push Mantles. S. CARSLEY'S. SPECIAL REDUCTIONS. At S. CARSLEY'S.

GREAT BARGAINS. A lot of Black Cloth Jackets reduced to \$1.00 from \$3.00 and upwards. A lot of Black Beaver Mantles reduced to \$2.25 from \$3.00 and upwards. A lot of Drab Beaver Jackets reduced to \$1.50 from \$4.50 and upwards. A lot of Drab Beaver Dolmans, reduced to \$5.50 from \$10.75 and upwards.

S. CARSLEY'S GREAT WINTER SALE OF LADIES' COSTUMES AND ROBES. Great Reductions in Black Silk Costumes, Colored Silk Costumes, Black Satin Costumes, Colored Satin Costumes, Silk and Satin Combinations, Satin and Ottoman Combinations, Silk and Broche Combinations, Satin and Broche Combinations, Silk and Broche Velvet Combinations, Satin and Broche Velvet Combinations.

S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

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