THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

Continued from first page. THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The President renews his last year's suggestion, that legislative action should be taken to relieve the people from the unnecessary burden of taxation, which is made apparent by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The President says on this subject : The income of the Government by its increased volume and thorough economies in its collection is now more than ever in excess of the public necessities. The application of the surplus to the payment of such persian of the public debt as is now at our option, subject to extinguishment, if continued at the rate which has lately prevailed, would retire the teless of indebtedness within less than one year from this date. Thus the continuation or or present revenue system would son result is the receipt of an annual income much greater than necessary to meet the governmental expenses, with no indebtedness upon which it could be applied. We shoul I then be confronted with a vast quantity of money, the circulating medium of the people, hoarded in the treasury, when it should be in their hands, or we should be drawn into wasteful public extravagance with all not the simple existence of this surplus and is threatened attendant evils which

FORM THE STRONGEST ARGUMENT

actingt our present scale of federal taxation. Its worst phase is the exaction of such surplus through the perversion of relations between the people and their government and a dangerous departure from the rules which limit the right of federal tax stion. When more of the people's substance is exacted through the form of taxition than is necessary to meet the just chligations of the Government and the expense of its economical siministration, such exaction becomes ruthless extertion and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free government. It has been the policy of the loverament to collect the principal part of its revenue by a tix upon imports, and no change in this policy is desirable, but the present condition of affine constrains our people to demand that by a revision of our revenue laws the receipts of the Government shall be reduced to the necessary expense of its conomical administration. And this dense, I should be recognized and obeyed by the propie's representatives in the logislative ir in of the Government.

MINOR MATTERS.

The message refers to nearly all the topics of public discussion, advocates the suspension or restriction of the coinage of silver, discusses the labor question and incidentally and Germany, the differential trade relations which had existed with Spain and their term mation, the improved government of neighboring republies, etc., statistics from the reports of the various scoretaries are given and the recommendation of the treasury, navy and interior chiefs are emphasized. The question of court defences receives but scant treatment, although the reorganization of the navy occupies considerable space. The document Cutains 17,000 words.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 7 .- The Daily News, commenting on that part of President Cleveland's message referring to the fisheries question, ." The two Governments ought not to allow themselves rest till they have arranged the question. The difficulty seems to be that America wants fishing while New England does not want free trade. The same insatiable greed for protection underlies the difficulty about the disposals of the surplus revenue. Protection will not die in America. It is, however, beginning to be regarded with increasing popular mistrust. The proposed revision of the tariff may be the beginning of grave, vacant faces of the mountrineers. the end." The Daily Telegraph says, never were words included in a message which more descrived the earnest and prompt atten. the coming year is considered a favorable or fisheries dispute open if it can in any way be that year. - Christmas Brookiyn Magazine. adjusted, would be the height of shortsight-

Jos. Beaudin, M.D., Hull, P.Q., writes: Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil commands a large and increasing sale which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of rheumatism, as well as fractures and dislocations. I made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved of

CHRISTMAS IN THE TENNESSEE MOUNTAINS.

Usually the first visible symptom of the appr ach of Christmas is the hanging of huge mbi of mountain holly over the house and " meeting-house" doors a week or so before its arrival. Often the rough rock fireplace of the leg cabin will be wreathed by the women with maller branches, all bristling with prick ly, bright green leaves and red berries. This traditional descent of old English custom differs from its foreign origin, in the absence of any accompanying significance being attached to the mistletoe. The woods are full sweetheart under a cluster of red ears of corn, when he con, by mingled persuasion and force, drag her to the immolative spot.

On Christmas eve you are liable to be awakened by an unceremonious discharge of about all the firearms in the neighborhood. To further test your nerves, a clattering of pans, a blast of bunting horns, and a chorus of revived rebel yells will ensue, while the guns are being reloaded. It is then considered etiquette on your part to invite the "hull passel of 'em" into your cabin for a treat. Should you set out a jug of corn whiskey, clear as water. fresh from some mountain still, and entirely innecent of any accountability to the "Revence's," you have clearly established your claim to be let alone by the "serrynayders" for the rest of that night. A refusal to treat will convert your premises into a pendemonium of howling fierds, until the lungs and ammunition of the party of your

resolution give out, The leaders will often wrap themselves in deer and bear-skins, with the staring heads of those animals nodding at you in lieu of their own. Sometimes a bull's head with spreading horns mingles with these wilder denizens of the woods. The more complete and hideous the disguise, the more impudent become the antics of the owner of it. Others will black their faces or wear rude, home-made masks. They also wrap themselves in ragged quilts, or turn their garments inside out, always striving to be as grotesque and herrible as

possible. On Christmas morning the men will satisfied to the sufferer. It only costs go on deer or bear "drives" with dogs and hunting horns, returning fiercely hungry toward night, to a big dirner ever which the women have

and furious. The women take their drams with each other, and lose their usual taciturnity in public in a shrill, falsetto volubility, that reaches its climax during the "dancin'," which fills out the night hours unt I near morning. Jigs, reels and "hoe downs" alternate in rapid succession, and the frequent trisls of endurance and skill between the several couples always attract the greatest interest from the spectators ranged round the walls, or peering in at every door and

window. The hour of midnight is at last preclaimed when the music ceases. The dancers range themselves in two parallel rows facing each other. Then amid a pronounced alence the candles are put out and the fire partially covered. The host will usually say to the

assembled company, "My friends, Krismus nev come, and her done been and stayed with we uns all for jest four and twenty hours, and now he hev obleged to go back what he come from. How shall he git outen thish yer house? Hit won't do to say as that he clum up the chimbly."

The rest of the party will chant in a sort of doleful recitation,

"In by the door he came, Let him git out by the same."

Somebody then opens the door, and the two the corrupting national demoralization rows of demoers bow silently, as though to a which follows in its train. But it is departing guest. The door is closed, the candles relighted and the dancing resumed. -Christmas Brooklyn Magazine.

> Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes: I am requested by several tricads to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas Ec cetric Oil. having been tested in several cases of rheun atism, has given relief when doctor's medicines h, ve fade i to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known that the nations of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential dis-

> A CHRISTMAS MOUNTAIN WEDDING. There is a pretty superstition much in vogue among the young that these who plight their troth to each other on Caristmes has will be happy in their children there attor. As Christ was sinks, so their senwill be good and their danginers pure. For the same reason, many marriages take place on that day.

The Christmas brideg.com is in some par's expected typretent to steel his pride, less rulely, however, shim the Tatters of the Asiatic Steppes. As the appointed door the family of the girl depart for the most-house, leaving nor schind arrayed in all her wedding thery and alone. Then the groun it is initially up to the house on horsely a with some of his own the matter of civil service, the disputed quest friends, and with a show of values on his tion of citizenship between the United States part and feigned relact one on mere, drags her cut of the cabin, plans her before him on his own horse, and starts for the church. He is armed with a long "hickory," which he flourishes over her nead, thus evin ing to the world his lature matrimonial authority over her.

After the ceremony every man woman en child keesas the brine, shakes hanns with the groom, who, remounting the same horse with his wife, ride off to their future home, fellowed by every one who chooses to go. On their arrival a bountiful dinner is set forth and partaken of by all. Then dancing and other amusements fellow.

Wraslin' of various kinds, such as the 'Iojun hug," the "tlack snake lock," the "back holt," and so on, is popular; and the man who can "jest ride the hull passel on 'em' is deservedly admirad by every female present. Jumping, shooting at a mark with the inovitable long rifle, with an occasional foot race, usually occupy much of the time.

A heavy jocularity pervades the atmosphere. There is a rough splint-ring of wi-, and a slow yet pithy play of bovine humor, accompanied by spasmodic bursts of ponderous laughter, that pass like ripples over at li leaving no trace behind upon the

The luck that happens to one during the week between Christmas and the first day of tion of a British Ministry. To leave the ominous prevision of one's fortunes during

THE OLD MAID.

The old maid sits in her chair and she rocks, While crooning a plaint of the old long ago: Building a dream and smoothing her locks, As the shadows of years just a shade longer grow

Ever about her the sween of the tide. Of a world filled heav'n-high with love and its glow; For her but heart-longings and strivings to hide The wrath of her hope in the lost long ago.

Who in the wide world divines her dumb pain? What seer who may read in the soul neath that face Where dolorous rath has traced lines in vain To conquer derision with pain, patient grace?

Leal, all supreme to what never shall be ! Her life is the saints', lonely guarding love dead ; Whence tenderest lessons to thee and to me That we pass on our way with our reverend tread

EDGAR L. WAREMAN.

BICKLE'S ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE SYRUP stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdu d, of the last, yet the mountain boy kisses his tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints -

A COUNCIL OF WAR.

Emperor William assisted at Saturday's sitting of the Frontier Defence commission. The Crown Prince Frederick William presided, and Count Von Moltke, Gen. Von Schellendorfl, Prussian minister of war, Gen. Waldersee and Stiehle and several command ers of brmy corps were present. The sitting was practically a council of war.

C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, N.Y., says: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured him of a bad case of piles of S years' standing, having tried almost every known remedy, "besides two Buffalo Physicians," without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too

"Why, I assure you, signor, rich apparel hath strange virtues; it makes him that hath it without means, esteemed for an excellent wit, he that enjoys it with means, put the would in remembrance of his means; it helps the deformation of nature, and gives lustre to her beauties."-Johnson, Every Man out of his Hamour.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms and gives rost to the sufferer. It only costs

An article is going the rounds treating on been toiling meanwhile. Whiskey circulates the best method of putting away 1 otatoes, freely, being carried about by the children in 'similin' gourds' to their elders, and, as night approaches, the mirth and uproar grow fast successfully as is necessary.

MEN OF MARK. Dr. Vaughan, S.J., Prenches on David and Balthasar. The Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S.J., delivered the first of a series of discourses on " Men of Mark" recently at Manchester. The text was as follows: "Daniel turned to the King and said, * And thou, Balthasar, hast not humbled thy heart, but hast lifted up thyself against the Lord of Heaven, and the vessels of His temp'es have been brought to thee, and thou and thy nobles and thy wives have drunk from them, and thou hast not glorified the God of Heaven. Therefore both at peared this hand, and this is the writing that is writ ten: Mane-thy kingdom is numbered and is finished: Thekel-thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting; Phares-thy kingdom is given to a other ! " Having stoken of the importance and magnificence of the ancient city of Babylon, sketching in eloquent and poetic language its leading features and boauties, the rev. preacher detailed the events immediately preceding the destruction of the city by the Medes and Persians-the mysterious writing on the wall of the banqueling hall, the failure of the Chaldean seers to explain the meaning of the same, and the interpretation at upon the words by the prophet Daviel. Scarcely had the king and his nobles taken up the thought thus thrown before them by Daulel, than the enemy burst in tion them, and next morning when the castern sun irose and streamed through the open casement, it revenied on the throne of Babylon the king of terrors-Beath, and all the nobility, the flower and promise of the land, lay backed to pieces in pools of blood. Thus early came to pay the fulfi ment of the writing on the wall. Now that he had shown them the m sange, and the curtain had fallen over the awful i agedy which ended in the triumph of death oversin : be pride, they might turn their backs upon the ancient city, and there in the presence of Gof ask themselves the portinent question-What does God Almighty mean by all The last lot I got from you ; this for my own individual scul? The same scene was soing on every day-men of the stamp of Balth over and men of the stamp of Daniel, side by side, men of in ark, one man making his mark in the world and for this world, another making his mark far above. The great mistake in the life of Falthasar was that he forget he was a creature; he lost sight of the fact that one day i is body must die and rot. He was a man who hved or the present and in the present, for his passions and in his passions. Duzzled and dazed by the splendor of God. Here was a m in first in the world, and had not teached the first principle of a creature's life-that he must not often have been thrown across the thought Why am I here; whence do I come, and whither am I and p indefine ever them, he dealt with them as a mandealt with a nightmare-to be flung away and discohimself that he was not to die, or that If he was to ditwould be an end. It was no argument to new that percaps there was none, or to say that because we known thing of the next world, therefore it was usehave argued thus with hims if: As I cannot prove to myself that there is no other world, that there is no in such a way during the few short years that tem in for no, that if there is a realm of hiss it shall be mice. and if ther is a place accursed I shall have gone from it there was a man properting all the glorus of the as if a his holy and making no ir paration for his bit. The He y Spirit told us that man when he was in senor did not understand, and being compared with he senseless beasts he became like un to them. It was the old story over again. Why did this man not under stand what his mission was in this life? It was not that he could not understand, but that he would not: and be won duot understand because he knew that if he yielded himself up to the real teaching he would have to put a check upon his passions, gag his mouth, and this was too much to ask of a king that wanted to live as a beast. Withing to lift himself up high, he became low inde d. Being compared with the senseless leasts he became like unto them in that they know not Gos and bowed not the knee in prayer; like the beasts, he lived at highest for his passions. Like a beast he lived, and like a beast hedied, for he died with the butcher's knife sticking in his royal heart. But when death came it did not end all things. When this life was at an end another life was at its beginning. While his hody lay weltering in its blood, his immortal soul stood face to face with God, holding in his hand the balance. With tearful face his guardian angel placed in the one scale all the words and actions that Ralthus ir in his mortal life ought to have said and done, accumulation of grace from the dawn of reason to the last day of his life. What a saint Balthasar might have been if all these had been corresponded with. The angel on the one side; the cvil spirit with his myrms. dons on the other, flinging into the balance all the wicked deads, the archangel waiting for the word. The word was given, the scale in which was placed wnat might have been flew upward, while theother fa is into the bottomicss pit. Balthasar was found wanting. Had he corresponded with the grace of God, he would have found that the trash of earth was as nothing compared with the treasures of Heaven; he might have been seated on a go'den throne in the city of many mansions; he might have been forever happy of his own free choice. There was the road to Heaven before him. no clearly before him as before us, but he deliberately surned his tack upon God, and went straight into hell. The ray, preacher then went on to contrast the life of Buthasar with that of Daniel, brought into captivity from his native land so young, so beautiful, yet giving all h s beauty, not only the external beauty of his person, but the greater beauty of his hear', the glory of his soul, laying it all before the feet of God in prostrate prayer three times a day. Though he was living in the midst of a licentious court, i: the midst of men and women who would drag him into sin, still, as the seabird flung from off his p'umage the brine of the ocean, so sin touched not the grace and beauty of Daniel. He was bern for God, it was God Who sent him here, and as a man it would b: God Whom he would serve. God had given him a mission here, and it was God's will be would do. And God would call him hence, and it would be to the bosom of God he would go forth with a light heart. "He must not pray," King Nabuchodono sor had said, "fling him to the wild beasts," In the hands of God, what cared Daniel whother wild beasts devoured him or not? They could not touch his soul they could not touch even his body without the will of God, and if it was the will of God, let them tear his hody to pieces. Here was a young man who was ready to stand up before the king and tell him of his sins and the judgment that awaited him. What cared he for man or woman, k ng or courtier. He wanted nothing from them; God could give him all. Called before Balthusar, he told the story of the king's life without hesitat on; he looked at the message, and interpreted it to his black heart. Here was a man making his mark every moment of his life, writing it down in golden letters in the book of life. There was another marking his down in the realms of despair, where forever Satan

would howl in his car the words "Weighed in the

barance and found wanting." Applying this to our

selvis, we were all going to be men of mark. We had before us these two lives, the man who had lived for his

body and his passions, the man who lived for his soul

and the grace of Gcd. Whom would they follow:

They could not tollow both ; they could not make a com-

promise. Especially in the nineteenth century, we

wanted, above everything, readty. There were too

many shams in reil ion. We wanted something real:

something that would bear the wear and rust of time.

As men they would follow Daniel, for a man was

nothing if not maxily and courageous, and there were

nothing in one like Balthasar that was courageous and

manly. Dontel stood calmly and at peace in the den of

lions, looking at the wild beasts that were seeking to

devour him. They might say that they could never be

found in that position, but there were wild beasts our-

rounding many of them in the shape of their own pas-

sions, which were num, rous chough and strong enough

so entry them off to the realms where they would find

Halthara". Let them stand up against their passions.

not trusting in their own strength any more than

Baniel con d have done, but trusting in the strength

at d grave of our good God. As men, then, at them fol-

low Daniel. As Christians they were bound to follow

him. Let them live, then, as creatures, remembering

THE PAPAL PERSECUTION.

"No Pope Ever Acknowledged that He wa-Subject and no Pope Ever Will." In a recent address His Eminence Cardinal Manning made the following superb address on the above made the following superb address on the above thought:—
His Eminence, after aying the the temporal power was not necessary to the existence of the spirit of power, but necessary to the existence of the spirit of power, but necessary to the existence of the spirit of the there was no other choice between the Catacombis and the Vatican, with on its say? No lone ever yet acknowledged that he was judified, and no Pope ever with. Now, what is the cuttinge that has been committee actual the sover ignity and independence of Paces it more modern times? In the year 1870 an army of 60.00 men with 60 guns surrounded the throok of the Verroir Jesus Christ, and with an inglorious victory, treached the rule bing wall of that city of power two proceeding. What was the first act? So far is man could, to transfer its sovereguly to a king to the The Very of Jesus Christ, and, with an inglorious victory, preached the runs bing wall of that city of place, They care, ed in. What was their first act? So far as man could, to transfer is sovereignly to a kinge of the as man could, to transfer is sovereignly to a kinge of the as man could, to make him a subject. And yet in that very act they shrunk back, and declared his passen to be sovered and sovereign, because they knew that the whole Christian world would rise with indicatal in against the pretens on to make him subject to any civil authority. What has been the consquence? The list time Plus IX, spoke openly his words would have been prosecuted if it hat not been so visible to common sensitiat prosecuting the words of one who is declared to be a sovereign would be a visitine of reason. They took possession not only of the city, but of all those monaments of Christian pity—the 100 chareless built by the effectings of the Christian world—which belonged to you and me, and, therefore, to no one nation upon earth. Rome is the head of Christiadom, the capital of no nation, nor can men make it so, yor will it ever be. The use of the Vatican was still permitted—not the possession by right, but the use only he might swell there and he was invited to go treely through the streets. Therefly know how I dare to make a parallel for the blood of Englishma would heat at it. I come suppose—and I wit not ever put a name nor a nation to make the supposition more offernive—let me suppose that any comparing Power by violence resultion to make the tagen of Englishma would be that in the come out freely as order, and pass to and fro from Bucking and that any comparing Power by violence resultished itself in the ancent palace of St. James, that it permitted the use of Wondsor and Enckingham of accomponent accomponent of the propercy of the contract of the propercy of the parative morning of an old may who calls himself a prisoner." There are two kin the providence of find his made his own. What if howed in due cones of the estad most conducts were so receed, is or hans each of which and to the net beautiful the works of pi to which had been record in Rome the Caristian nations of the world were turned in Rome the Caristian nations of the world were turned in the creaces and coveriment offices and I know my while it little while reliation was rand-od from the mine the mine the poor. And new to make from the schools of the poor. And new to make from the schools of the poor. And new to make from the schools of the poor. And new to make from the schools of the poor. And new to make from the schools of the poor. Shall new to make the nature of which I can express in two sentence the first is this: Every chinster of religion who, the exercise of his ministry, shall either trouble tipuble considered or disturb the peace of families of the liable to miprisonment from four morths to tweats and a due of \$24. And the second ranks is, we soccer, by writing or public ution, should either call question the laws of the state or the royal decrees as he liable to mit I come at transform morths to tweats and to the of \$50. Now, for meach which an early is to tell no what the public of as given as a meaning to tell the what the public of as given as a meaning of the public of as given as a meaning of the public of as given as a meaning of the public of as given as a meaning of the public of as given as a meaning of the public of as given as a meaning of the public of as given as a meaning of the public of as given as a given as a first the public of as given as a given as a first that the public of as given as a given as a first three first the public of as given as a given as a first three f specifing the law so, the state or the regal decrees shall be liable to 11 | 1 cmm at transfort mortes to two years and to 11 | 1 cmm at transfort marks to two years and to 11 | 1 cmm at transfort marks to 11 | 1 the public considera | 2 Who is to be 11 | 1 What marks reference of a Catholic people; and so ment it is the public consequence of a Catholic people; and so more have vio lated and transford it to anoth as the revolution is that are now in Rome. More than this, it refer a public conscience has been troubled by these deads of sorthing the total and of the law. It has been once thy these deads of sorthing the total and the prosecution of the law. It has been once thy declared their any newspaper that publishes the Alic atton the law words; but of they add a comment if they say, of this magnition and any stone declaration to which we accurate they are liable to prosecution. If the linkop in his eathedrea church should read that Allocation as it wells be routen and imprisonment for every word that is spoken in its pratice and for every word that is spoken in its pratice and for every word that is spoken in the laffitted upon me. If a word is spoken by lishop or by Priest from the north to the south of Iraly, thanking God for the Apostic boldness of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, he is libbe to a fire and imprisonment of the south of Iraly, thanking God for the Apostic boldness of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, he is libbe to a fire and imprisonment of the other hand, there is not a newspaper in all Iraly that may not misrepresent them, that may not true them, may not time represent them, that may not true them that chere hand, there is not a newspaper in all Iraly that may not misrepresent them, and imprisonment is not a propose any Catholic prefer in 11 by were to denounce the law of the church of England have falthfully and the case of the spoilation of the dissenters of England have been decounced the law of divorce in the instant fine and imprisement would follow. If any priest in Rome were to say there are 15,000 talkoule children at this moment in government schools being brought up without Christian doctrine, he would be liable to fine and Imprisomment. Now, I ask you what is the meaning of this law? In one word it is he claim of the cemporal and in judament upon it, to determine the interest of the int

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. let a bottle at once and be happy.

"What a good thing it would be if men were angels!" said one young lady to another. "Well, my dear, all these who made love to me were. "How so?" eagerly asked the former. " Why, because they have

that when they died they could take nothing with them "I dash off those little things every once but their sins or their merits. Their merits would carry in a while," said Smith, after perpethem to Heaven through Jesus Christ, but their sins trating an atrocious pun. " Contagious, ain't them to Heaven through beets county in their him would weigh them down into hell. If they hed lived like baniel they would be weighted in the balance and not be found wanting. Father Vaughan concludes with an appear in the concregation to be p by their contributions to defray the cost of the new gither. t?" "I haven't remarked it." "Well. I notice your friends generally dash off when you begin, Good morning.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

There is no change to note since last criting. There is a good general business

doing. Asnes -- Very little ashes coming forward, n'i this fact, with light stocks here, and in England, has given some trength to the maket, priess hein; \$3 00 to \$4.00 for that po's, but any marked increase in receipts and likely tend to lower prices again; last de of second pots was at \$3 40. There are all, sine barrels of pots in store, there have

b en no sales of late and prices are entirely nominal. FURS.—The demand for all lines of furs medication the local trade is excellent, and turners look for a busy December. R copts are fairly liberal, and the opening of the C. P. R. north of Like Superior is opening up a fresh source of supply for the market, both here and in Toronto, many of the furs from this section, which used to go to the Hudson Bay Company's factories, are now coming this way. We still quote: Beaver, \$3 50 to \$4; hear, \$12 to \$14; cub do, \$5 to \$6; finher, \$5 to \$6; fox, red, \$1 to \$1.10; fox, cross, \$2; lynx, \$3 to \$1; marten, \$1 to \$1 25; mink, 750 to \$1; murkist, 10c; raccoon, 50 to 60c; skunk, 40c to \$1, as to quality; otter, \$8 to \$12.

DRY Go us -Reports from the vest indicate that the weather has been too open to cause any heavy breaking into retail stacks. Nearer home, matters are a little better in this particular, but steady cold weather and snow roads are needed to help trade generally. There are still some travellers out, but orders are not very large or numerous at the moment, and many houses will soon be husy stock-tiking. Remittances are very well Prices of cottons continue firm, spoken of. and there is some disposition being shown by the mills to advence the prices of colored goods generally. Weatlens are firm at recent advance.

Fish-Tacre is not any great rush in this line, the principal movement is in green coa-A cargo of damaged herrings sold at auction at prices ranging from \$1.10 to \$2.00, for damaged to \$4.25 to \$5.00. Salmon is firmly held, though stocks have been added to of late. We quote :- Genuine Labrador herrings \$5.75 to \$6.00; inferior brands so-called \$5 to \$5.50 : Cope Breton \$5.50 to \$5.75 ; dry cod \$2.75 to \$3.00 ; green do, \$4.00 to \$4.25 for No. 1 : No. 2. \$3 00 to \$3.25 : macketel scarce at \$6.50; North Shore solmen No 1 \$17.00, No. 2 \$16.00 ; British Columbia do \$14 00; lake trout \$3.75.

Hines-Fair sales of but hers' green hide. are reported at S₂, 7½; and 6½; for Nos 1, 2 and 3 respectively, also of cured No 1 at 9hr. No. I Winmpeg, inspected, are reper-ed as having been sold for Montreal at S72.

LEATHER AND SHOPS -Leather matters are rather quiet, and we do not hear of any importants ils; stocks, however, are in good shape, an t there is no weakening of the market. Shoe men are fairly employed as a rule on spring orders, which are coming in satisfactorily. The excitement anent recentiallures has quieted down, and there are no antipations of any further troubles. We quote :-Scanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 26; do, No. 2, B. A. 20c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 21c to 23c; No. 2 do, 19c to 21c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 191c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 27c; oak sole, 40c to 48c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 38a; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c Scotch grained, 36c to 40c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 28: to 32c; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70c to Suc; Imitation French Calfskine, Suc to Sec; Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30c to 40c; Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Pebbled Cow, 11c to 15 to; Rough, 23c to 28c; Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55

GROCERIES .- The volume of trade is fairly maintained, but snow roads in the country would give an impetus to trade. Remittances are generally spoken of as satisfactory. There are no special changes in values. Sugars remain at the old level, granulated being 6: in quantity at refinery, and 61 to 610 in a jobbing way; yellows 4g to 5le; syrup firm at last noted advance, and hard to get; molasses 321 to 342 for Barbadoes. Tea 21c to 23c; fleece 23c to 25c. values remain as they were, though the New York market shows a furn in the favor of better prices for Jamaus; stocks there are light, and the thort, age in greens will lead to a larger och amp: ti n of Japane; low grade blacks are easier in Lendon Coffees are firm. The attempt to advance prices of Valencia raisins has not made much progress as yet, as the stocks of inferior goods in the market will have to be exhausted first. There are some wet lots to by had at 510, and the general keeping qualities of this year's crop is not first-class; holders of good fruits are asking 64c in lots, and say they will hold on for this tigure ; currants steady at 540 to 640; Malaga fruit steady at former quotations. All lines of conned goods very firm at high prices last noted.

METALS AND HARDWARE. - Scotch werrants are cabled at 42s ld, being a penny easier than a week ago, makers' prices have undergone no change, and locally prices remain pretty much as they were, while there is a full reported in the demand; bar iron at unchanged rates; for Canada plates there is a good enquiry at \$2 30 to \$2.35 for ordinary brands in fair lots; no Penn to be had; tin plates are a little duller in England, and there s more inclination to quote for future business than there was : tin is vibrating considerably, but is still high and will likely go higher still; copper steady; lead, not a deal doing, some round lots have changed hands at \$3 65 There is considerable enquiry for boiler plates from the West. Wo quote :-Sum-merlee, \$00.00 to \$18; Gartsherrie, \$17.50 to \$18; Langloan and Coltness, \$00.00 to \$18.00; Shotte, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Calder, \$17 to \$17.50; Carnbree, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Hematite, \$20.00; Siemens, No. 1, \$18.00; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Refined, \$1.85; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2.35 to \$2.40; Penn and Pontpool, \$2 50. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I.C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do I.X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5c to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 61; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and binds, per 100 ibs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 ibs, \$2.25; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel hoiler plate, \$2 50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:—Pig, \$3.75 to \$4; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4 50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13; firm; spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.54 to \$2.75; sleigh shoe. \$2 00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 3he per lb.; lugot tin, 25e to 00e; har tin, 27c to 28c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zino, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.25 per 100

SALT.-Stocks are now all in store and winter prizes in force. We quote :- Coars: He is in good health. That's what's the elevens 5240 to 55c; for twelves 50; t. matter with him."

lba; Annealed do, 2 30.

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624c; factory filled \$1.20 to \$1.25; Eureka and Ashton's \$2 40; Rice's pure dairy \$2; rock salt \$10 a ton : Turk's Island :00ca bushel.

WOOL .- Domestics are firm at quotations. with a fair trade doing; fcreign wocls not so active and easier in value, but not sufficiently so to alter quotations. We quote ;-Cane 17e to 20c; Australian none; A subcra ; 28c to 29c; B supers 23c to 24c; unassorted

MAVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended December 6th :- Cattle, 670; sheep, 927; celves, 19; hogs, 252.

At Point St. Charles cattle yards the offerings of cattle were light, as is usually the case at this time of year, consequently business was dull in export tock, and we hear of no sales. In cutchers' cattle a fair demand was done at about steady prices, sales being made at from 2 to 310 per lb live weight. For sheep there was a fair demend, the offered being of good quality, and values Mere unchanged at 3e to 3he per lb live weight. There was a good demand for and and mostly all the offerings were bought up at from \$2 to \$4 50 each as to quality. hogs were steady and met with a good demand at 4 to to 4 to per lb. Calves were in light supply and higher at \$5 to \$12 each as to zize.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. There is nothing new to note. Business is, as usual at this season of the year, very

active. HAY AND STRAW, -There have been large receipts on the farmer's market this week, and all have found ready buyers. Loose timothy \$14 to \$16; clover hay \$9 to \$13; bundles out straw \$11 to \$13; loose ditte, \$ to \$8.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business is to ported as very fair, travellers meeting with fair saccess. Glycerine still keeps firm. Opium is also strong, and morphia has advanced. Sennas are scarce and likely to

PETROLEUM, -Prices are generally firm throughout the list. Canadian can still be had for 18c in 5 to 10 barrel lots, and 18ic for single barrels. There is no change in carbon safety, say 20c; American prime white, 23: to 24c; water do, 26c to 27c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Quotations for flour remain the same as a week ago, with a slightly better feeling. Oatmeal and commeal still remains dull.

Mis. D. Morrissen, Farnham Centre, P.Q. writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rhenmatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for Asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm.

A woman met a fr.en., who did not seem so be in good health. "How do you feel this morning?" "Poorly, I'm feeling right had. You see, I have to watch over my hus-band all the time." "Is he sick?" No; if band all the time." he was sick I wouldn't have to watch him.