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IRISH NOTES.

The Dublin correspondent of the Liverpool Times writes glowingly of the reception accorded by thousands of admiring Corkmen to Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., and his Aidus Achates, Mr. Denis Kibrida, on the occasion of their landing at Queenstown on their return trip from the United States. "It is the only bright speck that has appeared on the lowering horizon of Irish politics this week," says the correspondent.

Whether crime be committed or not in Ireland, the police manage to keep up the record of "Agrarian Outrages," as they are called, for the month of April and May. A total for this former month of 86 and for the latter of 62. Of the number for April, the analysis shows one case of murder, one of manslaughter, and one of firing at the person. May shows no case of crime. This is a very meagre showing, it must be confessed, upon which to attempt to base the claim for a cruel coercion code.

There are at present twenty-five branches of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Dublin. A bazaar in aid of the society was held lately in the Round Room of the Rotunda in that city, and was the most successful yet held under the auspices of the society in Dublin.

Dr. T. Healy, M.P., who distinguished himself by his heroic struggles in the House of Commons against the enormities of the Coercion Bill, has gone to the Rhine to recuperate his health.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin recently ordained at the ordinations in Maynooth College a very large number of students who were presented for the various orders. 105 received the first tonsure; 92 the lectorship; 95 the order of acolytes; 30 in all were ordained subdeacons, 67 deacons, and 41 priests.

Under Mr. Parrell's guidance of the Irish people there has been a remarkable decrease of crime in Ireland. The list of crime, according to the returns, committed from and including the year 1881 to 1885, shows the following: In 1881, 5311 crimes; in 1882, 4301; in 1883, 3025; in 1884, 2935; in 1885, 2860.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ALLEGED TO HAVE SOLICITED THE NATIONALIST PARTY FOR AN IRISH BILL AS AN EX-TRAORDINARY MEASURE.

LONDON, July 22.—The statement made by Mr. James McCarthy at the Parrell dinner on Wednesday evening, that Lord Randolph Churchill had once importuned the Nationalist party to make him a parliamentary candidate for an Irish seat in the House of Commons on an extreme Home Rule platform, has done his lordship no good; if it has not, indeed, worked him harm, it has already done him good in offering him to do it. That, however, it claimed, was a difficult matter for him to undertake, since it is alleged that certain correspondence on the subject which passed between Lord Randolph Churchill, and the gentleman who acted as go-between at that time is still in existence, and will be forthcoming in the event of any display of indiscreet repudiation on the part of the erstwhile Conservative leader.

FRANCE AND EGYPT. PARIS, July 11.—The République Française, concerning the Anglo-Egyptian convention, pronounces it a master piece of duplicity intended to transfer Egypt entirely to England. "France," the paper continues, "does not dream of seizing Egypt. She only asks that Egypt shall be inviolable to all the powers—and to England equally with France." The Journal des Débats, on the other hand, is resolved to offer up to the world a complete guarantee that we do not think of taking any position on the Nile that she may vacate, but we are determined to maintain France's incontestable rights.

A WOMAN'S WEAKNESS. A high official of the government was in a communicative mood. He sat, tipped back in his comfortable arm chair, and said to a Boston Traveler correspondent: "I have made a discovery that is worth millions to the world. You know there are some fellows who never can get into ladies company without being embarrassed, but I have found out something that will make a bashful man the equal of the most self-conscious woman that ever lived. Now tell me what you think of it."

I started out on the broad, general platform that a woman is more sensitive about her feet than anything else. Having settled that in my mind I began a series of experiments. The horse car is my favorite place. I love to see a queenly woman get into the car and sit down with the air of knowing that she is the best dressed lady present. In an apparently unconcerned way I attract her attention by looking steadily at her feet, with an occasional glance at her face. Of course I avoid all appearance of impertinence. I assume the air of a man who sees something that interests him. No matter how calm the victim in whose ear enters the remark, she always blushes, and will be so nervous that she will fairly ache to get to her destination. She may have the handsomest foot in the world, and know that it is encased in a nicely fitting shoe, but she will wail all the same. It is a woman's weakness. I have tried it on young girls of sixteen and old women of eighty; the result is the same. Achilles was vulnerable only in his heel, but you can't look steadily at a woman's little toe for two consecutive minutes without making her feel as though she would like to murder you.—Catholic Sentinel.

DRINK WATER BEFORE BREAKFAST. According to Dr. Leuf, when water is taken into the full, or partly full stomach, it does not mingle with the food, as we are generally taught, but passes along quickly toward the feet, and the lesser curvature, toward the pylorus, through which it passes into the intestine. The secretion of mucus by the lining membrane is constant, and during the night a considerable amount accumulates in the stomach; some of its liquid portion is absorbed, and that which remains is thick and tenacious,

If food is taken into the stomach when in this condition it becomes coated with this mucus, and the secretion of the gastric juice and its action are delayed. These facts show the value of a goblet of water before breakfast. This washes out the tenacious mucus and stimulates the gastric glands secretion. In old and feeble persons water should not be taken cold, but it may be with great advantage then taken warm or hot. This removal of the accumulated mucus from the stomach is probably one of the reasons why taking soup at the beginning of a meal has always been found so beneficial.

ENGLISH OUTRAGES.

A few days ago an outrage was perpetrated at Luddly in Staffordshire in connection with a trade dispute between certain workmen there and their employers. Three shops were blown up, the occupants of which were working for a man who was believed to be opposed to granting the demands of the workmen for an advance in wages. Canisters filled with powder with fuses attached, were lowered down the chimneys and exploded, completely wrecking the establishments and severely injuring many of those engaged in them.

If something of this kind had occurred in Ireland the cable would have brought us lengthy and detailed statements of everything connected with the transaction. The English papers would have been filled with denunciations of Irish barbarism and of regard of laws and of human life, and the English House of Commons would have resounded with execrations of the offenders and demands for fresh restraints upon the whole Irish people on account of those acts. But this outrage was committed in England, and, therefore, the report of it only occupies half a dozen lines in obscure corners of the London daily, which do not, moreover, seem to consider its desecration of even the briefest comment. So much for English ideas of fair play and abhorrence of crime.

GYPSIES AND THEIR ORIGIN.

IN MANY RESPECTS THE STRANGEST OF PEOPLE KNOWN TO HISTORY—TRAVELERS AND KNAYVES.

The gypsies are a vagabond people found in nearly all parts of the world. They are generally ignorant of their own origin, and no historical records exist of their earlier immigrations. So there are different theories about them among writers. Some say that they came originally from Egypt—the name gypsy is simply a corruption of Egyptian—others that they came from Persia, Arabia or India. The weight of evidence in favor of the physical type and habits of this vagabond people is in favor of their Indian origin. The gypsies in the first European country which they visited was the Zingari. It is impossible that this similarity of name should be a chance coincidence. It is the first appearance of the gypsies in Europe occurred when the Mongol conqueror, Timur, was laying waste the fruitful valleys of southern Asia, and marking the trail over which his army passed with streams of human blood. Over 90,000 men, women and children were slaughtered in the province of Baghdad, 40,000 in the Indian sub-continent and Delhi. The Zingari, the tramps of Oriental society, the poorer classes, who had no possessions to excite the cupidity of the invaders, fled in land to the westward, while the conquering party marched toward the east. The first of these people came to Italy in the first decade of the fifteenth century. In 1422, there were 100,000 of them in that country. They made their first appearance in the province of the Danube in 1417. Aug. 17, 1427, a band of them came to Paris. They had caught enough of European speech to make themselves understood, and claimed to be Christians who had been driven from Egypt by the invasion of the Saracens. The Parisians were disposed to receive them hospitably, but as they proved to be great thieves, they were soon afterward expelled from the city. They continued to wander in France, however, and other bands joined them. They appeared in England about 1500, and in Sweden in 1514. Whenever they appear, they are about 700,000 gypsies in Europe, the most of them being in southern Russia, the Danube provinces, Austria-Hungary and Spain. The severe laws against them have generally been repealed. The gypsies have intermarried but little with other races, and the proximity of civilized races for four centuries and more has made but little impression on their mode of life. The language of the gypsies, though everywhere preserving forms of an unmistakable Indian origin, differs greatly in different countries, as these people are much inclined to incorporate words of other tongues with their own.—Church Progress.

GERMAN LYNCHERS EXPIATE ONE OF THE MOST ATROCIOUS CRIMES EVER KNOWN IN NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 24.—For two days rumors have been afloat that an organized mob would make an attempt to lynch Lee Shellenberger, the murderer of his little daughter. The Friday night an attempt was to have been made, but the sheriff having been forewarned, the mob was dispersed by the militia. It was supposed to have been the end of the matter, and, therefore, citizens were rather surprised when it was learned this morning that the vigilantes had secured an entrance into the jail last night, and hung Shellenberger. The mob approached the court house about 2 o'clock a.m. noiselessly, masked and well armed. The guards being taken completely by surprise were easily overpowered. An effort to break in the heavy iron doors of the corridors was fruitless, and the sheriff's office, which is directly over the prisoner's cell, was entered and an opening was made by six feet through the door, through which part of the mob entered. The door was broken open and a rope fastened around his neck. He declared his innocence of the crime and requested that his body be buried in the old honest until he was proven innocent, when he should be removed to the side of his dear mother and buried like other people. He never broke down, and remained nerved to the last. He was strung up, dying with a curse on his lips. The mob, which was composed chiefly of German farmers from the vicinity of the murder, then dispersed, and they left stinging loudly a German song, the words of which were: "The murderer was lynch, was one of the most atrocious and blackest in the history of the state. The victim was Maggie Shellenberger, a bright child of eleven years. On April 20, 1886, he came to town and informed the sheriff that his little daughter Maggie had committed suicide. She was found in the bottom of a cellar steps with two frightful cuts across her throat, one almost severing the neck. Shellenberger and his wife, stepmother to Maggie, were arrested on suspicion, and at the trial he was convicted. He secured another hearing, however, and his legal execution was put off indefinitely.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION SETTLED. ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The Afghan boundary question was settled yesterday. Russia receives the territory between the Kusk and the Murghab Rivers, accepting in return the English frontier line on the Oxies River and renouncing her claim to districts to which she would have been entitled, according to the terms of the arrangement of 1883.

FASHION POINTS.

Bustles grow smaller. Myrtle leaves are mixed with orange blossoms in bridal wreaths. Luxurious light weight mohairs are again used for travelling dresses. Very small ornamental-headed pins are much used for dress purposes. Detachable collars and cuffs of velvet and velveteen are worn with wash frocks. The belted blouse waist is the style for wash frocks in this midsummer weather. The immense variety in parasols is one of the prettiest features of this season's fashions. White dress fabrics of all kinds, but especially white wash goods, are in demand just now. Exquisite costumes entirely of lace, with hat to match, are worn over under-slips and skirts of tinted surah. Even the gauntlets of long gloves are dotted and barred in some cases to match the toilet this season. Small bonnets and tiny toques and turbans are worn. Dressing caps and hats are the favorites in millinery this summer. Two colors that actually sweep at each other when worn in the same toilet in this hot weather are heliotrope and red. Magnificently lace-covered and ribbon and flower-trimmed parasols are used with dressy lace and other handsome summer toiles. Large artificial butterflies, made of gauze of feathers and tinsel, with tiny jewelled eyes and pencilled wings, are pretty worn in the hair on dressy occasions. Large flats of lace, white and cream colored, made up of lace flounces over white millinet frames, make the coolest and most becoming of all summer hats. A lace hat requires no trimming, but two or three large roses or bows of tinted ribbon under the brim give the dash of color and the suggestion of ornamentation needed. Combs are worn like large pins—narrow and high. There is, sometimes, placed at the back of the head, where the twist begins, a long comb with short teeth, to keep the hair in place. The favorite colors for dressy lace and crepe lines and silk-mullin, tulle and point d'esprit collars and pastorous sea pe'se rose, blue, heliotrope, scarlet, yellow and black; but no white. Old-fashioned beige is valued among fashionable fabrics, and it is as pretty as ever, or prettier, for it comes in finer grades, resembling fine mousseline de line in texture more than wince. The latest travelling hat or dust catcher is the Irish peasant's cork, made of six or more bristles of surah, and long enough to envelop the whole p. roun from head to foot. The whole fulness is simply gathered to a deep standing collar of velvet. These elegant cloaks have no sleeves, but the fronts are cut up to form backs. This is a belt underneath to adjust the fulness slightly to the figure in the back.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR.—Allowing for the improved export enquiry for Quebec, Newfoundland and Great Britain the market has been unsatisfactory, for the reason that unprofitable prices have had to be accepted in order to do business. We review the market as follows: Patent, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.10 to \$4.30; Strong Bakers' (Manitobian), \$4.10 to \$4.30; Superior Extra, \$3.80 to \$4.00; Extra Superfine, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.50 to \$3.70; Spring Extra, \$3.45 to \$3.55; Superfine, \$3.30 to \$3.40; Erie, \$3.25 to \$3.35; Middling, \$2.80 to \$2.90; Pollards, \$2.40 to \$2.55; Ontario bags (strong) b. i., \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.75; Ontario bags (superfine), \$1.45 to \$1.50; City Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 100 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.45.

OATMEAL.—The market continues quiet, sales of car lots being reported at \$3.25 to \$3.45; jobbing at \$3.40 to \$3.45; shorts at \$3.25 to \$3.45; in bags, \$1.50 to \$2.00 for ordinary, \$2.10 to \$2.20 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$2.50 to \$2.65. BEAN, &c.—The market for bean is steadier and holders are asking higher prices, sales on track being reported at \$15.50 to \$14 per ton; smaller lots, \$14 to \$15; in sacks, \$14 to \$15. Some recent through engagements have been made in Chicago on a through rate via Montreal to Liverpool at 25c per 100 lbs. The supply of Canada red and white winter wheat of last year's crop is almost exhausted, and values are nominally quoted at 85 to 90c on the basis of last sales in the West. Canada Spring is quoted at \$2 to \$4c, and Lulu at \$1.80 to \$2.00. Manitoba hard is quoted at \$3 to \$3.10 as to quality.

CORN.—Owing to the dry weather in the West prices are advancing, and we quote in bond here at 47c to 48c.

PEAS.—There have been sales during the week at 60c to 67c per 50 lbs. post and at the close there is a somewhat steadier feeling. The new crop is said to have been injured by the extreme heat.

OATS.—There is some enquiry, and sales have been made at 24c and 24c per 32 lbs. afloat, which are very low prices, and we quote 24c to 25c.

BARLEY.—Malting barley, 50c to 55c; feed do at 45c.

RYE.—Prices are quoted nominally at 55c to 56c.

BUCKWHEAT.—There is no enquiry, and prices are quoted at 40c to 42c per 48 lbs. Last sale at 42c.

WHEAT.—Trade quiet at 80c to 90c per bushel for Montreal, and at 70c to 80c for Ontario.

SEEDS.—Business is stagnant, and prices are more or less nominal. We quote as follows: Canadian timothy, \$2.75, and American at \$2.60. Red clover seed nominal at \$5.25 to \$5 per bushel, and Alsike at \$6.50 to \$8. Flax seed, \$1.10 to \$1.25. Advice from Three Rivers, P.Q., report prospects of a good crop of timothy.

PROVISIONS, &c. PORK, LARD, &c.—There is quite a fair jobbing trade doing in pork, Canada short cut being scarce and dearer, sales having been made within the past days at \$17.50, which is the lowest price it can be bought at, and higher prices are expected shortly. Lard is selling at 9c in pails for Canadian and at 9c to 9c for Chicago brands as to size of lot. Tallow is quiet and low, sales being made at 3c to 4c. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per bbl., \$17.50 to \$20; Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$17.00 to \$20.00; Chicago short cut clear per bbl., \$17.00 to \$20.00; mess pork, western, per bbl., \$20.00 to \$22.00; mess pork, eastern, per bbl., \$20.00 to \$22.00; thin mess pork, per bbl., \$20.00 to \$22.00; mess beef, \$20.00 to \$22.00; India mess beef per ctn., \$20.00 to \$22.00; hams, city cured per lb., 00c to 12c; hams, canvassed, per lb., 00c to 10c; hams and flanks, green, per lb., 00c to 10c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 00c to 9c; lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 00c to 9c; bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; hams, per lb., 00c to 10c; tallow, common, refined, per lb., 3c to 4c.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—There is evidently a healthier movement in this article, owing to an improvement in the export demand. Sales of creamery were made at 10c to 20c in the country. The movement in Eastern Township is limited, owing to small supplies. Good straight lots, however, have been taken at 10c, and for strictly fancy export. In Western a good turnover has been effected for both English and Lower Ports account, sales being reported of a car at 14c, a car at 14c, a car at 14c, and a car at 15c. In the

country 14c has been offered for car lots of choice Western on board cars, whilst business has also been done at 12c to 12c on board cars, the difference being accounted for by the range of quality. CHEESE.—Prices have advanced to 14c per lb., the cheese going out by this way is steamers being 9c to 10c, also 10c. In the country the advance has been very marked, within the past day or two, as high as 10c to 10c having been paid in the B.leville section.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—Receipts were liberal until recently, when they fell off, but supplies on hand are ample for all requirements. There is a good deal of western refrigerator stock in the market, which has to be sold at 14c to 14c candled. Several barrelled lots have been disposed of at 14c to 14c. Fresh and fancy stock in cases, however, will command 15c; and we quote 15c to 15c as to quality.

HONEY.—New California strained honey is offered in New York to arrive at 6c per lb. Old stock here is unsaleable, and prices are nominally quoted at 8c to 11c strained as to quality.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—Only an occasional small parcel changes hands at about the old range of values, namely, at 55 to 55c, as to quality. A lot of 450 lbs of townships sugar in small bricks was sold at 8c, and a lot of 700 lbs. reser. mark in casks at 7c. The range of prices is from 7c to 10c, as to quantity and quality.

HOPS.—There is nothing of an encouraging character to report in this market. Latest sales here were reported at 15 to 17c for English and German.

ASHES.—The market has been quiet but steady, with business during the week at \$4.75 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—The market is well supplied with American apples in barrels, and sales have been made at \$1.50 to \$1 per bbl. Canadian apples are 25c per bushel lower, with sales at 75c per bushel.

PINE APPLES.—Are in rather limited supply, but in barrels being reported at \$3 to \$3.50 per doz.

LEMONS.—There is still an active enquiry, and sales are made readily at \$1 to \$1.50 per box.

ORANGES.—Scarcely any in first hand, the season being about over.

STRAWBERRIES.—The season is now over.

RASPBERRIES.—Wild berries have sold at 60c to \$1 per bushel, but in crates and in crates sales have been made at 15c per bushel.

BLACKBERRIES.—Sales are reported in crates at 8c per quart.

CURRENTS.—There is a fair demand with sales at \$1 per basket for red and white, and at \$1 to \$1.50 for black as to quality.

CHERRIES.—The supply is light and the few lots received find ready sale at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per basket.

BARTLETT PEARS.—A few crates have been received from New York, and have sold at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per crate.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—A good trade has transpired in California fruit, plums having sold at \$8 to \$9 per bushel, peaches at \$3.05 to \$3.25, and pears at \$5 to \$5.25.

BANANAS.—A good trade is passing at \$1.25 to \$1.75 for reds, and at \$1.50 to \$2.50 for yellows.

TOMATOES.—Supplies are increasing, and Western are sold at \$1 to \$1.25 per box.

PEACHES.—Only unsaleable, the new crop being not yet wanted. It is too early, however, for quotations for round lots.

PINEAPPLES.—The first lots of S. uthern peaches have been received from New York, and have sold at \$2.50 per crate. The quality, however, was poor.

GENERAL MARKETS. SUGAR, &c.—Un er a good demand and reduced supplies, owing to the burning of the St. Lawrence refinery, prices have advanced fully 1c, and we quote granulated 6c, and yellow 5c to 6c. Barbadoes molasses a fine firmer a 10c to 12c.

GRAIN.—A few barrels of New Cape Breton herrings have arrived and have sold at \$5 to \$5.50 per bbl. Dry codfish in cod mode, with business reported at \$4 to \$4.25 per quintal. In other kinds there is nothing doing. Advice from below state that the catch of Cape Breton here is light.

CANNED FRUIT.—Old market, on spot, \$4.10 to \$4.20, but new to arrive \$3.25 to \$3.50. Lot sales are quoted at \$3.85 to \$4 per case.

FISH OIL.—Seal oil is quiet but very firm, and is held at 50c per imperial gallon in St. John, Nfld. Here the market remains firm at 48c to 50c, but with very little business at the moment. Cod and cod liver oil, which is held in large quantities, is quiet, but the fact that there is none making; as there is little or no codfish to make it from. It is said that where 20,000 gallons used to be made in former seasons, not a barrel is being made now. We quote cod oil in this market at 30c to 33c to 34c as to quality. Cod liver oil is quoted at 70c.

SOFT COAL.—There is still a good demand, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency. Cargo lots of Cape Breton are quoted at \$3.20, and smaller lots at \$3.50.

WOOD.—Cordwood steady. Maple, 3ft 2 in, \$7; birch, \$6.50; ceech, \$6; tamarac, \$6. Maple, 4 ft, \$7.50; oak, \$6.50.

SKINS.—The local market is quiet and 50c lower, dealers offering butchers \$7.50 for No. 1. There are no sheepskins selling, but lambskins are quoted at 35 to 40c. In Chicago native pack-rs steers are scarce, and a car sold here last week at 14c. The western market is steady, and the hides are in good condition.

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NATIONAL Colonization Lottery CLASS D.

Drawing Third Wednesday of every month.

The Third Monthly Drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1887, At 2 p.m.

TOTAL VALUE OF PRIZES: \$60,000.00!

FIRST SERIES—LIST OF PRIZES

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Value. 1 Real Estate, Value \$5,000 \$ 5,000; 2 do do, Value 1,000 1,000; 3 do do, Value 500 500; 10 City Lots, Value 300 300; 25 Sets of Furnitures, Value 200 2,000; 50 do do, Value 100 5,000; 100 Gold Watches, Value 50 5,000; 1000 Silver Watches, Value 20 20,000.

Second Series—List of Prizes

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Value. 1 Real Estate, Value \$1,000 \$1,000; 2 do do, Value 500 1,000; 4 Waggon, Value 250 1,000; 50 Gold Chains, Value 40 2,000; 500 Silver Plates, Value 10 5,000.

Tickets—Second Series, 25c.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, 19 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The idea is gradually developing in the popular mind that coloring dairy goods is a deception and a fraud. The coloring is used for a other purpose than that of covering up defects. A herd of cows properly fed and cared for will put out first-class butter, having a first class color; but if they are improperly fed and cared for, the butter will be correspondingly inferior and defective in color. These failings are concealed by artificial coloring, and the consumer has this inferior butter imposed upon him for a first class article, when in reality it is far from it, and lacks in the nutritive and healthful qualities of first class butter. Honesty requires that everything should be sold for just what it is. Then why not let butter be sold in the same way, including color? If people prefer high colored butter and are willing to pay more for it, then let those who turn out the genuine article have the benefit of the preference. No first class dairyman will object to this, for even in winter he keeps his cows in such condition that they turn out a rich, high colored butter. He is the poorest patron that the butter color manufacturers have.—Farmers.

We have so often advocated the use of this vegetable in the attempt to renovate lands that it may be supposed by some that it is one of our hobbies, and as such, we have no value as a fertilizer, that we do not hesitate to place it at the head of all green crops for fertilizing worn-out soils in the south.

Those few butter makers who pride themselves on making strictly choice, fresh parcels for the most fastidious customers, never fail to provide for new-milk cows every month in the year. The butter product from a cow long in milk is in-pid, flavorless and lacking character.

Claim has been made that eggs can be preserved if the air coming to them is first filtered so as to remove all the germs therefrom. In this way the eggs are packed in cotton, wool or wadding, and it is claimed that this succeeds very well, indeed.

Thorough preparation of the soil before planting is not only necessary to a better germination of seed, but it is materially in making the cultivation a less laborious task. With the soil thoroughly prepared and in fine condition for planting, the seed is sown to commence the cultivation much earlier and to be made more thorough. This in turn should, as a natural consequence, secure a better growth of plants, with a greater vitality and a larger yield.

Wood ashes decompose bones. Expose to the weather a barrel filled with alternate three-inch layers of broken bones and ashes for several months, and on examination the bones will be found to be reduced to a jelly-like substance, forming phosphate of potash, one of the most powerful as well as lasting fertilizing materials known, and one which, when exposed to the sun for a few days, may be easily reduced to powder—the very best condition for applying to the land.—Hubbardton.

Urring winter, or in fact any season of the year for that matter, there is nothing better to spread over the floor of the poultry house than saw-dust. It quickly absorbs all the moisture of the manure, is not chilling to the feet of the manure, it affords an opportunity for scratching and dusting themselves in winter, and mixes well with the manure. It is excellent to spread under perches to receive the droppings during the night, and is more clean than loam or garden soil.

Powls that have scaly legs should receive immediate attention, for the sooner it is attended to the easier it is to cure. It is quite a common affliction at this time of the year, and is kept away from the beauty of the fowls. The scales are caused by innumerable very small parasites which gather together in the form of thin scales. It can be easily cured at first by the application of a mixture of sulphur and lard, but if it is delayed the scales will increase in size and will soon have a white warlike appearance. They will then have to be bathed several times with warm soapuds, or an oil of some kind, until they become soft. They can be picked off quite easily, after which the sulphur and lard should be applied two or three times. This will cure scaly legs, and keep the fowls free from this trouble for some time to come, as the sulphur is very obnoxious to insects of all kinds.

WOODS.—In this city, on the 24th inst., Francis Joseph, aged 7 years and 3 months, youngest son of the late J. W. McKeon.

SEDA.—At St. Gabriel Village, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at James, aged 15 months, youngest