This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity trength and wholesomeness. More sconon, cal than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

#### CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

What the Catholics Can Show at the Centenary.

From "The Columbus Centenary of 1892' in the American Catholic Quarterly Review.

If the Columbus Experition of 1892, whether held at New York or elswhere, is to be open to the Charch, it behoves the Catholic body to place there some tangible evidence of its vitality, its loftnesses, its accomplished work and present eff rts in the cause of Christianity and civil zerion. Our right to appear none can gainsay. Columbus was, above all, a Catholic. Every impulse was guided by a religions sense.

Even for this land of ours we cannot be overlooked. Pineda, who discovered the meuth of the Mississippi, and named it in honor of the Roly Ghost; the pious Marquette who threaded it for so great a distance and dedicated it to the Immaculate Conception; the missionary Bennepin, who ascended to the falls, which he named in honor of St. Anthony of Padua, were all Catholics. Pence de Leon, who named Florida to commemorate its discovery on the great Feast of the Resurrection; Ayllon, who named the Carolinas the land of St. John the Baptist, and bestowed on the Chesapeake the name of Saint Mary, Mother of God; the navigators who named cape and river and promontory and bay from the Catholic calendar, from the river of St. John to the river of St. Lawrence, were all Catholics. New Mexico bears the name given by a Catholic missionary three centuries ago.

The settlement of Maryland was due to the real and judgment of Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, who took up and earlied out the earlier projects of Catholic settlement formed by the bravest Englishman of his time, Sir Thomas Arundell, of Wardour, whose prowess won him on the continent the corenet of an earl, though England recognized his merit only by the lowest rank of nobility, that of baron.

The singular wisdom, tolerance and justice embodied by Lord Baltimore in the charter which he obtained of the king, and which are evinced by no similar provisions on charters granted by that monarch, stamp Calvert as one of the noblest legislators and greatest triends of humanity. He founded a colony which prospered under his rule, as wise and practicable as that devised by the philosopher Locks for Carolina was utopian and uppracticable. Maryland became the bome of civil and religious liberty, the only one in the wide world. The example and the acts of the first and second Lords Baltimore, of Leonard on Plymouth Rock.

To bring together and of the Catholic gentlemen who carried out the planting of the Land of the S notuary, place them in a noble and conspicuous post tion among all the American colunizars for their liberality, their industry, their pru-dence, their wise and just treatment of the

These founders of a noble State will ever be the pride of American Catholics, and attempts to detract from their glory only serve to make their memory more illustrious. The proposed statue of Cecil Calvert may well be one of the exhibits of the exposition. But we are not restricted to Maryland. The Land of the Sanctuary is not the only State that had a Catholic founder, and in claiming this we refer to actual enduring settlements, not to projects which failed at their birth. like the French and Spanish attempts in South Carolina, or the early French and English colonization schemes in Maine; nor te missions created by our dauntless missionaries among the Indian tribes. Among real founders of colonies which have grown to be States, or are seeking admission in that capacity into the Union, are Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles, founder of Florida; Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, founder of Michigan; the Sieur de Vincennes, founder of Indiana; La Salle, founder of Illinois; St. Ange, founder of Missouri; Toti, of Arkaneas: Iberville, of Louisiana; Sauvolle, of Mississippi; Bienville, of Mobile; Don Juan de Onate, founder of New Mexico; Don Andres de Pes, of Texas; Don Gaspar de Portola, of California.

Of the adventurous men who threaded rivers, climbed mountains, traversed pathless plains amid a thousand dangers, we can claim Champlain, who has left his name to a lake in New York; Perrot and Nicolet on the upper lakes; Louis Jollet, Robert Cava. lier de la Salle, La Verendrye, Coronado, Font and Garces, Kuhn, Saint Denys. By these men the valley of the great lakes, the valley of the Mississippi, and the plains of the Gulf of California were made known be-fore English colonists had any definite knowledge of the laud beyond he Alleghanies.

The land teems with memorials of our atholic pioneers; the missionary Le Moyne scovered the salt springs of Onondaga; the Franciscan Joseph de la Roche d'Allion the oil springs of Pennsylvania; Jesuits discovered the copper of Lake Superior and the lead of Illinois; a Jesuit identified the ginseng, and a Catholic physician first employed the sarracenia; Hennepin was one of the first to note our beds of coal; Father Maro, the miner of the tarquoise. Catholics were the first explorers, geologists and botanists of this part of the New World.

They did this while threading the wilder. ness to carry to the native tribes the truths .ef Christianity and raise them from heathen degradation. The Catholic priest was the first to offer Christian worship to Almighty God within the limits of the United States. The churches of St. Augustine and of New Mexice outdate all others in the country, and were filled with worshippers before an English esttlement existed on the coast. The first Christian missionaries to the Indians in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, Mary-land, New York, Maine, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, at Athens. The Holy Father himself provided and the country from the Mississippi to the the necessary funds.

Pacific were Catholic priests. To their writings we owe the most valuable information as to the native tribes, their language, religion, government and outtoms. The earth helds the remains of more than fifty who died glerious martyre to their zeal in spreading the Gospel.

In an expection that proposes to show the progress from 1492 to our own time, the Uathe: He Church is therefore entitled to a place. It may seem to some rather difficult for a church to make an exhibit, but the difficulty is more

apparent than real.

Persenal relies of Columbus may, perhaps,
be obtained; some volumes noted by him from the Columbian library at Saville; caples of his account of the voyage, printed at Rome or in Spsin, can certainly be had; a memori-al from the convent of La Rabida, tenanted still by Franciscans, as it was when Columbus knocked at the door to obtain shelter. Search made in the Vatioan archives, now open to scholars, a search, which His Holiness, Lee XIII., will encourage, may bring to light seme report or letter of the great discoverer which has been slumbering for cen-turies around the yellow documents of the 15th century. There will be no difficulty in filling a Columbus case, and surely it will be one not only in harmony with the project but almost requisite.

With the Columbus relies will come the earliest maps and charts showing the progress of Catholic discoverers, the Verazzani, the Ribers, the Cabot, and other maps; the remarkable copper globes preserved in the New York Historical Society and in the Lenox Library, one of which was dedicated to and owned by Cardinal Marcellus Cervini, who was subsequently elected Pope under the name of Marcellus II.

Portraits and memorials of Catholic founders of States, of early Catholic ploneers and missionaries, Menendez, Calvert, Arundell, La Salle, Iberville, Jogues, Margil and others, maps of discoveries, views of important scenes, will all be in harmony with the gen-

Relics collected from the ancient churches and mission sites of the country, from Florida, New Mexico, Texas, Uslifornia, from northern mission and church sites in Maine, Obio, Illinois and the West, medals, ornelfixes, chalices, the Perrot Ostensorium, the audient bread iron from Mackinac, ancient vestments, articles from Bishop's Memorial Hall, of Netre Dame University, Indiana, all these would form a cellection to interest thousands visiting the exposition, and would reflect credit on the Church.

A book-case might contain many a work that would speak eloquently of Catholic labors. The earliest separate work on New Mexico, the "Relation" printed at Rome before Vir ginia or New England had a settler; the work of Benavides; the Catholic Sir George Peck-ham's "True Account," and Weymouth's 'Voyage," worth their weight many a time in gold ; the printed accounts of the earliest attempts in America; White's "Journal" and the first Maryland "Relation," relic from Georgetown College of Lord Baltimore and the settlement of St. Mary's; the famous character of the province and the first printed copy of the noble Toleration Act of 1649; the Duke's Laws of New York; the charter of the City of New York, granted by a Catholio Governor, under a Cathelio lord proprietor; Thevenot's edition of the voyage of Father Marquette and Sieur Joliet; Cabeza de Vaca's "Shipwrecks"; the first printed histories of Florids, Louisiana, California; the parish registry of St. Augustine, dating back to 1591; those of Illinois, beginning somewhat later; of Detroit and Mobile; authograph letters of early Catholic pioneers and missionaries; works of the early Catholic botanists, like Piunier, Sarrazin, Lafitan, Charleveix, making known the flora of this country. All these would from a collection of immense value and full of laterest to every student and antiquarian; a collection that would excite wonder even in the most indifferent visitor. With thom could be placed the earliest epic relating to the country and written in the country, the poem of the Captain Villagra, one of the conquistaderes of New Mexico, published before the Pilgrims landed

Catholic writers, who treated incidentally of the Indians and mission work among them, would require space for a large library; but even if the collection were limited to books on Indian languages of the United States, written by missionaries, or works printed in those languages, the catalogue would be a long one.

To represent the growth of the Church alnos the establishment of the hierarchy in 1789, a set of sucograph letters of the Archbishops and Bishops, from Archbishop Carroll down, would be appreciated generally, with some few mementees of the most illustrious Bishops, priests, religious women and The exhibit of our educational and elee-

mosynary institutions ought to be ample and instructive. Our colleges, academies and schools, although they number nearly 4,000 are so persistently ignored by the Bureau of Education and by State reports, or mentioned enly in brief and slighting terms, that a careful exhibit becomes necessary. They have grown in spite of opposition and discouragements, but, like the camomile, seem to thrive when trampled on. To some it may appear difficult to make a satisfactory exhibit of education. Some of our parechial schools are models in architectural solidity, in arrange ments for ventilation and light, as well as in precautions against fire no less than in the best appliances for aiding the pupils in their studies. These form one topic. The exhibit made by the Brothers of the Christian Schools at the New Orleans exposition show their mode of teaching, and its results in the progress and skill attained by pupils can be made clear to everyone. Similar exhibits of our parochial school system might be contributed from different parts of the country, and a selection made by a committee of what could be offered to the exposition. Our higher colleges and academies can present evidences of classical, literary and scientific training.

A Church which reared its first altar on this soil as far back as 1521 which has three and three-quarter centuries of active and persistent work to illustrate, beginning in the next decade after the death of Columbus, is certainly entitled to a place in the centen-nial exposition in honor of Columbus and his discovery. No other denomination of Uhristians can claim priority or equal duration ; no other can show such heroic missionary efforts to resome the native tribes from heathen superstition: no other endured in colonial days such unmerited and prolonged persecution for inutice's sake; no other, at this is making such sacrifices for the moment, cause of education among all classes. The claim of the Catholic Church is, then, a peculiar one, and it ought to meet no opposi-tion from the managers of the expesition. Her exhibit will be be thoroughly American, connected with the history of the country from the earlest attempts at settlement, and such a one as never yet been proposed, much less seen, in any expesition here or

JOHN GILMARY SHEA, LL. D.

A Greek Catholic college has been founded.

THE FEAST OF ALL SOULS:

Next Saturday We Are to Pray For All The Souls in Purgatory.

The opetom of praying for the dead came from the Apostles. The dottrine is certain. The Old and New Testaments prove that it was a religious belief among the Jews. The early Christians prayed at all times for the repose of their dear friends. Our space will not permit us to go into the proofs of that doctrine

permit us to go into the proofs of the doubthe of the Church.

After celebrating the glories of the saints in heaven, the Church, the following day, on the 2nd of November, remembers all her dead, all the souls who have gone before, who are waiting to be delivered from their prison house and to be admitted into the happiness of heaven. It follows from the sweet doubtine of the communion of saints, that the Church is made up of three parts, the saints of earth, the blessed of three parts, the saints of earth, the blessed in heaven and the suffering soils of purgatory. That feast was instituted by the Apostles themselves, but the whole Office was revised by

Origen.

The object of these services is that the general prayers of the Church may aid those general prayers of the Church may aid those suffering souls with her spiritual benefits, for they cannot in any way help themselves. Its origin goes back to the time of the patriarchs, for we read that when Jacob was dead they wept over him forty days in Egypt, and when they brought his body to Hebron, there they mourned him seven days. To-day the bodies of the patriarchs are guarded with jealous care by the Turks in the double cave which Abraby the Turks in the double cave which Abraham bought. Their bodies are never shown to Christians, but a traveler disguised as a Mohammedan succeeded in entering the cave where lie the embalmed bodies of the patri-

Again we read that when Moses died, for Again we read that when Moses died, for thirty days the children of Israel wept over him, the same as they did at the death of Aaron and of Mary, his sister. From this custom of the Jews weeping for thirty days over their dead, the Christian Church has, from its beginning, observed the "Month's Mind," on the thirtieth day after death. From the example of the children of Israel weeping seven days over Jacob in Hebron, we say Mass for the dead on the seventh day, and in rememberance of the on the seventh day, and in rememberance of the three days of our Lord in the tomb, we say Mass on the third day after casth. Some of the early Christians used to have Masses said for their dead on the ninth day, but it was forbidden, for the pagans mourued their dead for nine days. The custom of having anniversary Masses for the repose of the dead is also very ancient. The year, as it were, revolving ever into itself, represents eternity into which the souls of the dead have passed. The anniversary for a dead triend can be held as often as we wish, for we cannot tell how long the souls remain in the other life before entering heaven. When the anniversary of a saint falls on Sunday or a feast day, it is put off till the next day it can be held, but when the anniversary of the dead falls in the same way, it is sometimes said before, so as to receive the benefit of the Mass as soon as we can offer it. On Sundays and feasts we cannot offer up the holy sacrifice for the dead, unless the body is present, because it would draw the people away from the services of the

day.
We should pray each day for our dead friends, We should pray each day for our dead triends, but on this day, we pray in general for the dead who are in purgatory, for there are many who die without friends, without anyone to pray for them, and "their Mother, the Church, takes the places of all there." As in the old law no oil of joy or sweetly smelling incense was offered in the sacrifice for sin, thus as death is a figure of the dead not be sacrificed. ure of sin in the Offices of the dead, no songs or signs of joy are seen or heard, all is mourning, for death has swallowed up his victims. Thus tollowing the law of Moses the incense is not offered at certain times during the Masses for the dead.

Masses for the dead.

In the early times, when a person was about to die, following the example of St Martin, he was laid on ashes or on straw. This was not a universal practice. The early writers say that after death the body was washed to signify that it would rise gloriously from the dead on the last day. To follow the example of Our Lord they used to sometimes annoint the body of the dead with oil. The custom of saying Paslms for the dead was commanded by some of the early Councils. They also ordered that the body should be carried by the members of the same station in life and of the same profession. That was the origin of the pall-bearers.

The people from the most aucient times have

been accustomed to make some offerings to their clergy for Masses for their dead friends on the 2nd of November. We are not able to find the beginning of that good and holy custom, but we are inclined to believe that it has always been in the Church.
The Gospel read on the Feast of the Dead is

taken from the Gospel of St. John, where Our Lord says the time will come, on the last day, when the dead in their graves will hear Hisvoice, and all will rise from the grave, some into ever-lasting life in heaven and some into everlasting death in hell. He speaks of the general judgment.

Such is the last of the chief feasts of this Season of the year. On the last Sunday of the ecclesiastical year the Church reads the Gospel giving the prophecy of our Lord relating to the last and general judgment, for this Sesson tells of the time of the Church which will close the age of this world by the end of all things. That Gospel is read to bring before the minds of all men their last and tinal end. Thus the year in the Christian Church is like a sublime arena, whereon the miracolous birth, the holy life, the wonderful works, and the awful death of the Son of God is opened out before the minds of men in mystic rites, in striking figures, in majestic ceremonies, and in beautiful portraits, so that generation after generation comes and goes on the stage of this world; their oreation by God, their fall by Adam, and their redemption by Christ, are each year vividly brought before their eyes.—Columbian.

## AN AWFUL STORY OF THESEA.

#### Sailors Confess to Having Eaten the Flesh of Dead Comredes.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—Carl Graves, fire man, and Ludwig Loder, seaman, survivors of the grew of the steamship Earnmoor, tell herrible story of the way they sustained life by cannibalism for days. Leder says : "The only food we had the first fifteen days in the boat was a flying fish and a few raw small birds divided among eleven men. The sixteenth day, William Davis, a seaman, caught me by the throat and made a dash at my head with a knife. He cut me on the right sheek, the scar from which still remains. He was told to kill me by August Plagge, a fire-man. When Davis began to cut me some of my companions caught him, while others shouted 'Kill him, kill him; we want some thing to est. We are starving.'

"Plagge, Davis and others in one end of the boat decided that I should die. As I was pretty fat I suppose they thought I looked inviting. Plagge was placed on watch that night, but he was missing the next morning. Ne one saw him go over board. On the deventeenth day William Robinson lay down to sleep. When they tried to oall him they found he was dead. It was determined to eat his flesh, and William Wright, the cook, was ordered to carve the body. The first thing dene was to smash in Robinson's skull and from the fracture each one sucked the blood as long as it lasted, which was but a little while. Then the cook stripped the flash from the ribs. The next day the flash in stripes was placed on top of the watertight compartments and dried in the sun.

After taking out Robinson's liver, heart and other parts which would furnish blood to be sucked, they threw his mutileted body into the sea. Two days after Robinson's death Third Engineer Thomas, Hunt died. Brans.—The demand continues clack, and we His body was also out up for feed. "In about quote \$1.75 to \$1 90 as to quality and quantity.

# HONEY.— New extracted honoy has sold, as 100 to 110, imitation goods 90 to 92c. Comb, 150 to 160 for choice white clover, and Hops.—The

The most economic and at the same time the most effectual stomachic, and aid to digestion.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal preparations could have: an efficacy at all times certain, the absence of any dangerous ingredient and a moderate price,

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and barks, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonics, stomachies, digestives and carminatives.

H. DACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA and GENERAL LANGUOR, are most frequently the result of derangement of the stomach, and in such cases the INDIGENOUS BITTERS never fail to afford prompt relief, and most frequently even a per-

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS are sold in retail, in all respectable Drug Stores in the Dominion, in 25 cts. boxes only, containing sufficient quantity to make three or four 3 half pint bottles-

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

# S. LACHANCE

DRUGGIST,

1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

MONTREAL.

three days," continued Loder, "the limbs and seet of all began to swell and several have since broken out in ugly sores. We think it is pelson from the human flesh and

Graves and Loder say they have no recol-lection of the taste of the human firsh, so great was their mental angulah at the time.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week 18,439 bbls against 20,628 bbls for the week previous. The local demand has shown some imvious. The local demand has shown some improvement during the past few days, although prices tend in favor of buyers. Spring wheat patents have sold at \$5.10, and winter wheat patents all the way from \$5 to \$5.25. Straight rollers have been placed at from \$4.50 to \$4.85, and city strong bakers at \$4.70 to \$4.85. American flour continues to arrive on through shipment, and also for this market duty paid. A despatch received from Halifax says:—"\* flour market quest. Ohoica pastry. Apperion. \$7. market quiet. Ohoice pastry, American, \$7; choice pastry, Canadian, \$5.75 to \$6; family patent, \$5.10 to \$5.25; strong bakers patent, \$5.35 to \$5.60; superior extra, \$4.50 to \$4.60;

\$5 35 to \$5.50; superior extra, \$4.50 to \$4.50; extra spring, \$4.25; superfine, \$4."

Prices here are quoted as follows:—
Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Patent spring
\$5 00 to \$5.25; Straight roller, \$4.50 to \$4.75;
Extra, \$4.10 to \$4.35; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.85;
City Strong Bakers, \$4.90 to \$5.00; Strong
Bakers, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.00 to \$2.15.

S2.00 to \$2.15.

OATMEAL, &c.—The market is steady at the following prices:—Standard in bbls \$3.85 to \$4.10, and granulated, \$4.10 to \$4.30. Rolled cats, \$4.50 to \$4.75, and Moulie, \$22 to \$23. BRAN.—Ontario bran is quoted at \$12, to \$12,50. Shorts steady at \$13 to \$15. CORN.—Receipts during the week 192,190 bushels. Prices are unchanged at 40c to 410 in

bond, and 49c to 50c duty paid.

WHRAT.—Receipts during the week were 62,920 brahels. Since our last report the sale has been reported of 8,000 brahels of old No 1 hard Manicoba wheat at \$1, and new No 1 hard is quoted at 97c. Wheat in Ohicago is weaker

closing to-day at 79% for December.

Barler,—Receipts 6,010 bushels for the week Sales of a few cars to city breweries are reported at 54c to 56c for malting, but the samples were all more or less strained. Feed barley is quoted at 45c to 50c.

BUOKWHEAT.—The market is dull at 49c to

50c per 48 lbs. Ryg.—Prices nominal. PEAS.—Receipts during the week were 100,-923 bushels. There has been a little more en-

quiry and sales are reported at 70c to 71c per 66 lbs afloat, but at the close 69c, it is said, is all that can be had. OATS -The market has an easy tendency

owing to increased receipts and a general belief in lower prices. Sales are reported at 31c per 32 lbs for Ontario, and we quote 31a to 313c. Lower Canada 30c to 31c.

## PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Receipts of pork during the past week 65 bbls, against 66 for the week previous. Another good week's business has taken place in pork, sales of several lots being reported at prices ranging from \$13.25 to \$13.50. Canada short out has also been sold at \$15.50. A good enquiry has set in for lard sales of several thousand pails being reported at 8½ for Western. Smaller lots at 8§ to 8‡. Smoked ments are steady at quotations:—
Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$15.00 to

\$15.50; Chicagoshort out clear, per bbl, \$13.25 to \$13.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$13.25 to \$13.50; Mess pork, Western, per bol, \$13.20 to \$60.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 8½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 00; Bacon, per lb, 11½c to 13c; Shoulders, per lb, 00; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 6½c.

DRESSED Hogs.-The season for dressed hogs has hardly opened, but what few lots have arrived during the past few days were placed at \$7 to \$7.25 per 100 lbs for nice light weight. Receipts by rail were 77 dressed hogs during the week.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs -Receipts during the past week were 1,265 pkgs, against 295 pkgs, the previous. The market is about steady, with round lots of limed selling at 17c and single cases at 18c. Held fresh is quoted at 19c to 20c, and strictly new laid, which are scarce, have sold at from 22c to 25c

GAME.—Sales have been reported of about 150 dozen of partridge at prices ranging from 45c to 50c for good straight lots, but when culls are thrown out 55c to 60 is asked. No vension is as yet reported. DRESSED POULTRY, -A few cases of dressed

poultry have been received, some of which arrived in very poor condition, the turkeys, chickens and ducks being mixed as well as dis-colored and sour, and had to be sold at 5c per Two very nice lots of choice turkeys were

lb. Two very nice lots of choice turkeys were sold at 9 to and 10c respectively.

"Shippers would best consult their own interests by observing the following instructions in shipping goods to Montreal:—Abstain from feeding poultry 24 hours before killing. Bleed thoroughly and pluck clean, leaving on the head and feet, as well as the feathers on wings and tail Do not draw the entrails or scald the birds. The last process is readily detected by buyers, who will not pay within one or two cents per 1b of the price they will give for dry be thoroughly dry and cold. Pack reatly in nice clean cases holding from 100 to 200 lbs each, and fill the packages as full as possible to pre-vent shifting about whilst in transit. Avoid put-ting more than one kind in a package, as mix-tures of geese and ducks, or chickens and turkeys, are more difficult to sell. Mark each case; with correct weights, gross, tare and net, also the number of birds contained, so that proper delivery may be cared for,—Trade Bul-

So. A lot choice Bohemian sold at 20c duty

paid.

HAL.—New pressed hay, \$10 to \$10.50, and No. 2 at \$9 to \$9.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.--Receipts during the week were 4,627 pkgs against 6,249 do for the week pre-4,627 pkgs. against 6,249 do for the week previous. There is still a marked scarcity of choice creamery and dairy butter, for which full prices are obtained from the local trade. Choice late made creamery is offered at 220, but 22½c, is said to be the highest price obtainable for round lots. Fancy fall ends of Townships are selling at 22c to the trade here, but for round lots that price of course is not obtainable. But whilst sales of finest fall Townships have been made 12 to 22c here are lots of summer made Townships. at 21cto 22cthere are loss of summer made Town-ships that would not bring over 16c owing to its poor stale quality. Sales have been made of Townships in the country at 20c said to be fall made, but on arrival here it was found to be straight dairy. Western is quoted all the way from 15c up to 16kc, a round lot of choice and closely selected selling at the latter figure. We anote:--

Oreanery, 20c to 22c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 21c; Morrisburg, 16c to 21c; Brockville, 16c to 20c; Western, 15c to 16c; Rolls, 15c to 16c. For selections of single packages 1c additional

For selections of single packages le additional is obtained.

OHERSE.—Receipts during the past week were 20,610boxes, against 16,919 boxes for the week previous. No change in this market since our last report, there being a good enquiry for finest Septembers at 10½, and if holders would accept this figure quite a large business would be done. The majority of holders, however, are stubborn and will not flinch from 11c. Sales of finest August make have transpired during the week at 10½ to 10½c. Medium to fine grades are quoted at 9½c to 10c.

Ninest September and October 10% to 11

Finest September and October ..... 101 to 11 - 10

#### FRUITS, &c.

Apples,-The market has been more active and some large sales has taken place in this market on English account, amounting to 15,000 bbls. Other sales have transpired as \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl for ear lots, fancy red fruit being quoted at \$3 to \$3.25. Sales have been made in this market during the week for English ac-count at 12s 6d per bbl on board vessel. There count at 12s 6d per bol on board vessel. There have been sales of poor fruit at \$2 to \$2.25 per bol, but the range of prices for good to prime stock is from \$2 50 to \$3.

ORANGES,—The principle offerings consist of Jamaica in bols which sell at \$8 per bol.

LEMONS.—The market remains quiet, with

sales at \$3 00 to \$4.25 per box. Some poor

green fruit sold at lower prices.

GRAPES.—The Almeria are in fair demand and business has transpired at \$4 50 per keg; blue grapes are selling at 5c per lb and red and green at 10c. California grapes \$6 per case.

New Figs.—The market is steady under a

NEW FIGS.—The marker is steady under a fair enquiry, and we quote 1 lb boxes 10c, 10 lb boxes 11c to 12, and 20 lb boxes 15c to 16c.

Bananas.—Two cars were received this week and sold at \$1. to \$2 per bunch.

Crangerress—The market is steady at a slight decline in prices with sales at \$7.50 to \$8 per bbl for good Cape Cod.

per bbl for good Cape Cod.
ONIONS.—There is a fair enquiry and sales of
Spanish are reported at 70c to 75c per crate,
and at \$3 in cases. Canadian onions in bbls
have sold at \$2.25. to \$2.50 per bbl.
POTATOES.—Owing to last week's heavy receipts prices have declined to 55c to 60c per bag
of 90 lbs but at the close there appears to be a
little better feeling with sales of Early Rose at
50c to 65c in car lots, broken lots being quoted

at 70c to 75c. SWEET POTATOES.—There is very little change sales being made at \$3.50 to \$4 per bbl.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR. &c .- The market remains quiet at

SUGAR, &c.—The market remains quiet at a further decline granulated to 7gc at the refiners. Yellows 5gc to 6gc. In Barbadoes molasses prices are firm at 44c to 45c.

FIRM OLIS.—The market for cod cil is dull, a lot of Nova Scotia in large casks selling at 32gc. Newfoundland cod cil is quoted at 34c to 35.

Steam refined seal is steady with last sales 473c. God liver oil is easy, and sales have been made of Newfoundland at 60c to 65c.

PICKLED FISH.-Labrador herring has been at \$4.50 to \$4.75 for good stock; Cape Breton \$5.50. Dry cod is in fair demand, and we quote \$4.50 to \$4.60. Green cod steady at \$4.50 to \$4.75 for No. 1, and \$4.75 for large Sea trout \$8 to \$9 per bbl, and Newfoundland salmon \$22 per tierce. B.C. \$11.50 to \$12.50.

# MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Oct 25th, were as follows:—95; left over from previous week, 20; shipped during week, 34; sales for week, 18; left for city, 8; on hand for sale and shipment, 10. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per

G. T. Ry.: Ex ss. Lake Superior: 3 horses consigned to Reid Bros, Jamesville, Wis; 4 horses consigned to J & Furguson, Goderich, Ont.

Trade during the week has been good and 13 horses were sold at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.75. We have on hand for sale some very fine workers with one car load to arrive early in the week.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending Oct. 26th, 1889, were as follows:—

Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Calves 2884 1338 Over from last week, 1100 1000 899 20 20 Total for week..... 3934 2338 Left on hand..... 150 300 320

Left on band..... 150 300 Total export for week 3542 2777 previous week ... Trade for the week has been rather dull in export stock. The butchers' market opened with fair prices on Monday, but large receipts orought them down, and Thursday's market closed with small profite for the sellers. The

day's receipts were not large, but quite a num-ber remained over from previous market. The hog receipts were large, but the weather being good and favorable for butchers, prices hold up

good and revoracie for bureners, prices field up practy well. Sheep receipts falling off.

We quote the following as being fair values:—
Export, 4½c to 4½c; Butchers good, 3½c to 4c;
Butchers Med, 3½c to 3½c; Butchers Culls, 3c to 3½c; Sheep, 3½c to 3½c; Hogs, \$5.45 to 5.60;
Calves, \$4.00 to \$8.00.

## BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT for the current half-year, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be pay able at its Banking House in this city on and after MUNDAY, the 2nd DECEMBER next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th November, inclusive.

By order of the Board, U. GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, 24th Oct., 1889.

DIVIDEND NO. 48.

## JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND A HALF (31) PER CENT on the Paid up Capital of this Institution has been declared for the current six months, and will be payable at the offices of the Bank, at Montreal, on and after the SECOND of DECEMBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th November, both days included.

A. DE MARTIGNY, Managing Director.
Montreal, 24th October, 1889. 13 5.

## THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

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S. CARSLEY'S Glove Departmens will be keps busy on MONDAY giving away with every dair of Gloves of any kind a Richly Embossed Autograph Album.

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Nor any printed matter whatever, thus ra-

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Please note, that with every pair of Gloves, both Wool and Kid, sold on Monday over 40c per pair, a handsome Autograph Album will be given, free of charge, WITH EVERY PAIR WITH EVERY PAIR WITH EVERY PAIR.

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To any postal town in Canada, free of charg will be sent with every pair of Gloves order over 40 cents per pair, one righly embossed At tograph Album. Remember, free of charge,p S. CARSLEY.

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