

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

To capture McGargle across the Dominion. The Democrats of Ohio, with different motives, have declared that the deed must be done. *Chicago Herald.*

A sensible paper, like a sensible man, is not above advice. But advice to a newspaper, accompanied by an alternative of punishment in the form of stopping the paper, is the most ancient test known of the situation which the letters of A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H disclose. *Hamilton Times.*

Canada is one of the finest countries on the face of the earth, and has a number of attractions not possessed by the United States. Such men as banker Kelly, of Depere; banker Stone, of Green Bay, and warden McGargle, of Chicago, are aware of Canada's good qualities and consequently seek its shores. *Montreal Laborer.*

The intelligent compositor has excelled himself in Port Arthur. The other day someone wrote about when gold was first discovered in Algoma, and here is how it appeared: "When gold was first discovered in Algoma." Naturally the Algomans are very indignant, and the intelligent compositor is looking for another job. *Winnipeg Free Press.*

It is not more certain that rats desert a sink-inz ship when the opportunity presents than it is that the disintegration of a party will ensue and break up a Government whose followers are conscious that public opinion is adverse to the policy that they are called upon to support, and thus we are inclined to think that the rule of Lord Salisbury is very near its close. *London Advertiser.*

"And what did you do at the parsonage, Augustine?" asked mamma. "I played cards," replied Augustine. "I was in the game," said mamma. "I was the only one in the game who played honest and fair, all the others cheated." That was like my own brave little boy," said mamma, stooping to kiss the broad honest brow. "And why did my little boy play fairly?" "Had to," replied Augustine, a cloud of dark discontent settling down upon the brow herebefore mentioned. "Had to. Every time I tried to cheat I got caught." *Brooklyn Eagle.*

The McGillivuddy Bros., of the Huron Signal, have dissolved partnership. Thomas retiring from the business, which in the future will be carried on by Dan. The former will assume the position of shorthand writer to the Department of Agriculture for Ontario—a position which his photographic ability and journalistic training fully equip him for. Mr. D. McGillivuddy, who will control the destinies of the Signal in future, is a bright newspaper man, and that journal is sure to go on and prosper. It is now in the front rank of the country weeklies. *Hamilton Times.*

The Expressianist heard a story recently of a small negro boy who goes to Sunday school in the little brick church in Fort Erie. He got up to repeat the verse, "It is I, the Lord, who have conveyed thee hither, and in a rather shocking manner, by saying, 'It's me, don't be scared.' This calls to mind the case of the six-year-old girl in the Harbor Mission school, who was rather mixed in her Scripture, and in trying to say, "And lo, a greater than Solomon is here," she got it, "And lo, a greater than Sullivan is here." This week or so after the John L. Sullivan combination had appeared at the Adelphi. *Buffalo Express.*

THE FISHERIES EMBROGLO.

THREE MORE CANADIAN VESSELS SEIZED IN BEHRING SEA, AND A YANKEE AT SOURIS, P. E. I.

OTTAWA, Aug. 5.—The Department of Fisheries to-day received the following telegram from their agent in Victoria, B. C.:—"Grace, Dolphin and W. P. Sayward seized in Behring Sea and sent to Sitka." Nothing further is known here except that the three vessels are Canadian. Further particulars have been telegraphed for, but nothing has been received yet.

It is officially learned that there is not a word of truth in a London cable to the effect that fresh proposals emanating from the American Government for the settlement of the fisheries question have been submitted. As a matter of fact, no negotiations are still in progress, and a member of the Government is authority for the statement that there will be no modification in the stand taken by the Federal authorities here.

SEIZURE AT SOURIS. HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 5.—Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Fisheries, arrived here to-night from a tour of the Nova Scotia lighthouses, accompanied by Major-General Laurie. He leaves for St. John to-morrow. The American schooner J. W. Perrin was seized at Souris to-day for shipping men. She had arranged for the men to row outside the limit, but took them aboard when only two miles off shore. She also smuggled two men on board in Souris harbor. The seizure was made by Collector Foley.

THE BEHRING SEA OUTRAGES. VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 5.—The Olympia arrived this morning from Sitka, bringing news of the seizure of British and American schooners by the revenue cutter Richard Rush, the Victoria schooner Anna Beck and W. P. Sayward, and the Seattle schooner Challenger. The following is the account given by the *Alaskan*, published at Sitka:—"Captain Olson, of the steam schooner Anna Beck, stated: 'I left Victoria on February 7 last, arriving at the custom house for the purpose of sealing and fishing trip to the coast of Vancouver Island, both Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea. At the time papers were issued by Mr. A. P. Millan, collector of customs. He made no observation about my vessels fishing in Behring Sea; neither did I say anything to him. I supposed from the fact that the papers were issued giving me such permission there was no reason why I should not fish in Behring Sea, and I anticipated that there would be. I would have not made a voyage for such a purpose. It was a common talk amongst the people of Victoria that we were perfectly safe in fishing, as the American Government would not make any seizures this season. I don't understand why my vessel was seized, as personally I was not engaged in catching seals. I purchased seals from Indians for the owner of the schooner, and I have no control whatever on the natives after they leave the vessel in their own hands. I am not responsible if they catch seals after they have left the schooner's side. They can come and go when they please.' George R. Kerr, the captain, A. Lalng, the mate, and the owner of the British schooner W. P. Sayward, and Michael Kerne, mate of the Anna Beck, said: 'We have heard read the statement of Captain Olson, and agree with it in every particular.' Michael Kerne said it is certainly a strange thing for the Custom House at Victoria to have issued papers to us permitting fishing in Behring Sea if it was not legal. Why should the collector have issued them? The general idea of sailors is that no Custom House will issue papers to any vessel to go and do an illegal act. Capt. E. B. Jones, of the American schooner Challenger, left Seattle on April 15 last, clearing at Port Townsend at the Custom House for a hunting and walrus trip to the North Pacific and Arctic Ocean. He sailed from there, as far north as Alaska, and has never been seized for seals in Behring Sea. There are two passages between the North Pacific ocean and the Behring Sea at that point, one being through the Akum pass and the other through the Umak pass. The Akum pass being full of ice, and the Umak pass comparatively open, the latter, intending to clear my

vessel and take in supplies of water. When anchored there, I had not quite decided whether to go back in the Pacific ocean or to keep on north bound for the Arctic ocean, my destination. The charge against me is of catching seals in Alaskan waters, that is within three leagues of shore. Anyone who knows Akum pass would rather go through Umak pass, the Akum pass being full of reefs and the Umak pass being rather clean. Anyone that knows anything of sealing is aware that such a charge is ridiculous, as we never look for seals within twenty miles of shore. They are brought all the way from between 20 and 150 miles of land. Seals picked up by our vessel were shot between Cape Flattery and Sannak, situated forty miles south and east of Umak Island. All the territory lies within the North Pacific ocean." Marshal Atkins has been notified that the commander of the steamer Rush has delivered into his custody 964 fur sealskins seized from the different prize vessels, the American schooner Challenger and the British schooner W. P. Sayward and the Anna Beck. The above mentioned sealskins were packed and salted in a kiln in the Alaska Commercial Company's warehouses, awaiting further instructions from the marshal. The Anna Beck has been dismantled and a complete inventory taken of everything on board.

THEIR EXCISE. GLOUCESTER, Mass., August 5.—The schooner Argonaut and Col. H. J. French, whose boats and seines were seized, arrived home to-day. Captain Harris and Sprague say that, after the boats were seized they left say that, coming out through the Gulf of St. for home, keeping thirty miles off shore and sailing around Cape Breton. A dense fog prevailed, and the cruiser could not see them. The captains and crews say that when the seines were set they were four miles from shore, but a strong current setting toward the land carried them in shore. When the boats were seized they were outside the limit. They will rest and fish on this shore. No fish were brought in by either vessel.

UNIONISTS REUNITING.

Bright and Harrington Speak Against Gladstone's Policy—The Marquis' Possible Entry Into the Cabinet.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Unionist members of Parliament gave a banquet to Lord Harrington last evening. Mr. Bright, who presided, prefaced his remarks by saying that those who complained of their supporting the Tory Government were those outside who had been in and wanted to be in again. He traced the history of the Gladstone Home Rule movement in terms of strong condemnation. Even Sir George Trevelyan, he said, admitted that if Mr. Gladstone's bill were again presented he would oppose it. He said that the matter plainly and shortly, Mr. Gladstone was ready to consider anything according to his own profession, but as far as (Mr. Bright) could see, with very little hope of abandoning the most objectionable portions of his measures. Mr. Gladstone expected to sweep the country. He had swept it, but did not rather much. (Laughter.) Mr. Bright strongly denounced the "Parnellites," at least six of whom, he said, were maintained by dollars from the American Irish, who would dearly love to cause a war between Great Britain and the great American Republic. Mr. Gladstone had said that any scheme favored by him must be acceptable to these men. While he was in that frame of mind there was a man named Mooney, who was formerly known as "Mo'head," caused the explosion at the Glasgow gas works in 1882, when several of his accomplices were imprisoned, and was also concerned in the explosion of the local government and Times offices. For this latter outrage an accomplice named McDermott was imprisoned. Mo'head escaped to America, and subsequently attempted to blow up the Parliament buildings at Quebec with dynamite. For this purpose he made use of funds which had been supplied to him by O'Donovan Rossa to be used in England. Mooney then got into hot water with the Canadian Fenians. Recently he had experimented with dynamite near New York. The blowing up of the Andro statue, the police assert, was Mooney's work. They claim that he is affecting the insanity dodge.

Lord Harrington, on rising, was loudly cheered. He admitted that the Government had consulted the Unionist leaders on the original draft of the bill. They believed and hoped that, pending the introduction of a large measure, it would be unnecessary to adopt a principal so full of risk and danger to the passage of a great purchase scheme as the principle of revision of judicature, rents payable to solvent tenants. He continued: "We further believe that the equity and bankruptcy clauses would relieve insolvents, besides indirectly benefiting those who are solvent. But the deception of the bankruptcy clauses compelled the Government to accept some alternative measure. Therefore, I do not think we are in the least discredited by supporting and advising the Government in the conduct of the bill. Passing to the complaint that the Unionists had not taken sufficient notice of the concessions would never have been made had the Unionists all thought it their duty to take the course he had adopted. (Cheers and laughter.) After further twisting Sir George Trevelyan upon his change of front, Lord Harrington proceeded to criticize the concessions. He said that Gladstone had not considered and decided upon a land bill equitable to Ireland and not open to the objections we made last year that certainly is some approach to our view. In regard to the retention of the Parnellites, I fear Mr. Gladstone does not grasp our views. If the Parnellites are retained in their position the scheme of last year's legislation will become an aggravation. We only attach importance to their retention so long as there is no question as to the competence of the Imperial Parliament to legislate as it thinks fit on any affairs or control any subordinate body to which it may delegate certain duties in Ireland. That is a point on which Mr. Gladstone has never differed. As to the separate rule of Ulster, that would involve a total reconstruction of Mr. Gladstone's bill, a fact which he seems never to have admitted. I fear we have not made our position intelligible to Mr. Gladstone, because he has never referred to my claim that power of subordination is being made, but I believe it is approaching being made, and that the time has come when such subject may be readily taken up by all sections of the Unionist party. I trust that in the interval preceding the next session this progress will be further continued and that the Unionist leaders will be able to submit to the country a policy of reform and progress which will be a complete answer to the Unionists and confer upon the country benefits for which it has been waiting and for which, but for some such policy, it seems likely long to wait.

DUBLIN, Aug. 7.—Michael Davitt, speaking at Sligo to-day, said that the Government act in Ireland would be the last of the kind. The Irish people, he said, were too fond of shouting "No more words," were wanted. If the National League were proclaimed, secret meetings would be held.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH

EXPRESSES HOPE FOR AN EARLY AND FAVORABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

BALTIMORE, August 6.—The Sun to-day has a letter from its special correspondent now in Dublin, which includes an interview with Archbishop Walsh on the probable effect of the Coercion Act. The Archbishop says he does not regard it as a political question, but as one purely social and economic, one that concerns the domestic welfare and the happiness of every household of the land. It is quite certain that the literal execution of the act would break up root and branch the National League and absolutely stifle any open demonstration of sympathy with Home Rule. It is probably quite as much on account of its harsh features as for any other reason that the Irish Nationalists look upon it as a measure that England would only fully adopt as an extreme resort. The Archbishop, attaching only secondary importance to the act, looking upon the amended Land Bill as reviving a large portion of the injustices which the farmers of Ireland have suffered for centuries. He thinks that in a year or two more an Irish parliament will again sit in the old Parliament House in Dublin. In the matter of evictions, which the Archbishop asks to be stopped, the facts seem appalling for the last few years. The ending upon very secure land of 9,140 persons have been evicted. The Archbishop said he never went to Dublin castle, which is the abode of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, except on public business, but he seemed to think it was probable, in view of the expected improved order of things, that he would in the future visit it socially.

AN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR.

MCGARGLE'S RETURN TO BE DEMANDED BY ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—All the circumstances attending McGargle's escape are now completely known to the proper authorities, that is, the indictment is expressed, but that Dr. St. John is promised to advance. It is announced that a special grand jury is to be called without delay. Its first business will be the investigation of the conspiracy that ended in the flight of McGargle. The "painted putty job"—the biggest steal the country suffered in any one transaction engineered by the bootleggers—will then claim their attention. McGargle is expected that Dr. St. John will be indicted for his share in getting McGargle off. Two sailors from the schooner Blake, the vessel owned by St. John, and on which McGargle escaped, arrived here to-night to make affidavits against the doctor after identifying him. The purpose of these depositions is to complete legal proof that will be in the nature of a demand on the National Government to take action. Affidavits of Canadians taken both in Canada and the United States, showing that McGargle, a citizen of this country, while under the conviction of crime, was spirited off by citizens of Canada for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice here, will be part of the evidence that will be laid before the Department of State at Washington. If the authorities there can act under the law they will be urged to demand of the Canadian Government that McGargle be delivered up. The matter is thus to be made an international question.

THEY KNOW MOONEY.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The police here claim that Mooney, who attempted to destroy the British steamer, the "Queen," at New York, will be known to Mooney, who was formerly known as "Mo'head," caused the explosion at the Glasgow gas works in 1882, when several of his accomplices were imprisoned, and was also concerned in the explosion of the local government and Times offices. For this latter outrage an accomplice named McDermott was imprisoned. Mo'head escaped to America, and subsequently attempted to blow up the Parliament buildings at Quebec with dynamite. For this purpose he made use of funds which had been supplied to him by O'Donovan Rossa to be used in England. Mooney then got into hot water with the Canadian Fenians. Recently he had experimented with dynamite near New York. The blowing up of the Andro statue, the police assert, was Mooney's work. They claim that he is affecting the insanity dodge.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Plant corn for succession each week or so.

To buy land wisely a man must be alert on every side.

A factory has been built in Florida for the production of wine from oranges.

Carrots often receive great injury from a few days' neglect in weeding at this season.

Parsley to be grown in rich soil, with good culture. It takes several weeks for seeds to come up.

There are 15,000 acres of oyster beds in the Bay of Arcachon, France, which yield 300,000 oysters a year.

Some tobacco lands in Lancaster Co., Pa., are said to yield a profit equivalent to \$1 a day per acre to their owner.

The importation of American flour into the United Kingdom so far this year has largely exceeded last year's receipts.

Give the sheep all the clover hay they will eat after lambing, with meal and quarter linseed, is the advice of a contemporary.

Take advantage of low water to clean out wells once a year. Do not delay late rainy weather set in, and raise the water.

The market grower is liable to make a great mistake who overlooks the neighboring home market, trusting to the large towns only.

A new pear-shaped tomato, "Italian Wonder," has dwarf vines which are very prolific of large, fine-colored fruit with flesh and few seeds. Worth trying.

Turkeys as well as chickens should not be allowed to roost on narrow roosts while growing, as it causes crooked breasts, especially in the larger variety of fowls.

In regard to the use of plaster in association with straw, we think the best way is to sprinkle a little behind the cattle every day—say two or three ounces per head.

Mixed farming is most useful in keeping up the soil to a degree of fertility. The specialties engaged in should be in keeping with the soil and conditions of the farm.

It is poor economy to use old and dirty sections for comb honey. It will pay better to commit all such to the flames and buy new and clean sections for new and delicious honey.

If the pigs have not already the run of the orchard, turn them in. They will furnish welcome food to the young animals and the orchard will be helped by the destruction of insects as well as by the manuring it will get.

Strawberry season is over. Now, then, don't neglect the plants that have brought you both money and pleasure. Loosen the soil between the rows and apply a quantity of coarse manure. This will enable the plants to enjoy in comfort a season of deserved rest.

If possible, it is best to let at least five or six weeks intervene between harvest and the straw being put in or dried in condition. If threshing must be done inside of the time mentioned care must be taken that the grain does not heat in the bin.

Many farmers who have an abundance of straw are too careless about stacking it. The stack should be well built, even if one intends to rot the straw. Dry straw is comparatively light and easy to handle and it is the best of the large of the mutton breeds, and yield a fleece of medium wool weighing 20 pounds. These weights are for special individuals that have

been on exhibition, but 305 pounds is not an unusual weight for rams over two years old.

To cure diarrhoea in fowls take new milk, say half a cup for each fowl, heat an inch or so, and scorch the milk with it; give as warm as the fowl can stand it. It is a sure cure for looseness in calves, cubs or humans, and will check looseness in fowls. Give it to fowls with a spoon; let it run down the roof of the mouth so that it will not get in the windpipe.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR.—The stocks in store in this city are still decreasing, being now nearly 20,000 bbls. less than at this time last year. Sales have transpired during the past few days at \$3.35 for ordinary medium, and at \$3.75 for extra, and more can be had at these figures. In Ontario, the market there have been sales of 75 per cent. at \$4.55 to \$4.60, and 90 per cent. have changed hands at \$4 to \$4.10. Advances from millers west of Toronto state that they are sold ahead from 3,000 to 4,000 bbls for export and points east of Montreal. In Manitoba flour there have been sales of 140 lbs. (per 100 lbs.) at \$4.25 to \$4.35, and medium at \$4.05 to \$4.15. Millers here state that they have sold for English account ten days ahead. We quote:—Patent, \$4.00 to \$4.05; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.25 to \$4.30; Strong Bakers' (Manitoba), \$4.10 to \$4.15; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.05; Superior Extra, \$3.80 to \$3.85; Extra Superior, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Family, \$3.65 to \$3.70; Spring Extra, \$3.50 to \$3.55; Superfine, \$3.35 to \$3.40; Fine, \$3.15 to \$3.20; Middlings, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (spring) b. l., \$1.85 to \$1.95; Ontario bags (spring) extra, \$1.75 to \$1.80; Ontario bags (superfine), \$1.60 to \$1.70; O. T. Strong in bags, \$1.40 to \$1.45.

GRAIN.—Sales are reported of a few cars of standard oatmeal at about \$3.85, and we quote \$3.85 to \$3.95; jobbing lots at \$4.05 to \$4.15; granulated, \$4.25 to \$4.50; in bags, \$1.90 to \$2.00 for ordinary, \$2.10 to \$2.20 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$2.50 to \$2.65.

BAKING, &c.—The feed market is firm at \$14 to \$15.00 per ton, and shorts \$15.50 to \$16 per ton.

VICAR.—The market is quiet, with no business on spot worth speaking of. Manitoba wheat is quoted at 85c to 86c for No. 1, hard for export, and 90c to 91c for car lot for milling purposes. Canada red and white winter wheat are quoted at 82c to 83c nominal. Considerable quantities of Duluth wheat continue to arrive for the shipping market, and business has been done in Chicago spring at 80c to 81c.

PEAS.—The market is quiet at 66c to 67c in store, and 67c to 68c afloat. In the country, however, higher prices are asked, a lot of about 20,000 bushels being held at 68c on board cars at a point in the West. A small crop in Ontario is anticipated owing to the late drought. Oats.—There is a better feeling in the market, the sales being reported of cars along the line of the Grand Trunk West for shipment to Toronto. Here, however, the market is quiet at 25c to 26c.

BARLEY.—There is more enquiry from brewers, who are paying 50c per bushel of 48 lbs. for Western four rowed. Feed qualities, 40c to 41c.

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

BUCKWHEAT.—There is still an abundance of rye, and prices are quoted at 40c to 42c per 48 lbs.

MALT.—Market firm at 80c to 90c per bushel for Montreal, and at 70c to 80c for Ontario. Sayre's Western has been some enquiry for cover seed on English account, and several shipments have been made from this city. On local account there is nothing doing, and we quote prices as follows: Canadian timothy, \$2.75, and American at \$2.60. Red clover seed nominal at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per bushel, and Alsike at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Flax seed, \$1.10 to \$1.25.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Stocks of Montreal short cut mess pork are getting down very low and prices in consequence are firm at \$17 to \$17.50. Some dealers refuse to sell under the outside figure. Western lard has sold at 4c in bulk and Canada lard is quoted at 3c for best brands. There is a limited business still in smoked meats, but there is no material change in quotations. Tallow has been placed in small lots at 4c to 4 1/2c, and prices range 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c. We quote:—Montreal short cut mess pork, \$17.00 to \$17.50; Ontario short cut mess pork, \$17.00 to \$17.50; Chicago short cut mess pork, \$17.00 to \$17.50; mess pork, western, per bbl., \$20.00 to \$20.50; short cut, western, per bbl., \$20.00 to \$20.50; thin mess pork, per bbl. 00 to 00; mess beef per bbl., \$20.00 to \$20.50; India mess beef per cwt., \$20.00 to \$20.50; hams, cured per lb., 10c to 12c; hams, uncured per lb., 10c to 12c; hams and flanks, green, per lb., 10c to 12c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 9c to 10c; lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 9c to 10c; bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; shoulders, per lb., 10c to 11c; tallow, common, refined, per lb., 3 1/2c to 4c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The butter market is decidedly firm. Western is in good demand and latest sales were made on spot at 17c to 18c for choice. We quote:—Butter, 20c to 23c; Townships, 17c to 20c; Morrisburg, 17c to 19c; Brockville, 16c to 20c; Western, 13c to 17c.

CHEESE.—The market during the past week has been singularly free of transactions. Sales have been made of off flavored cheese at 8 1/2c to 9c. The shipments, it is expected, will be much lighter this and next week.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The losses on Western and nearby eggs is very great, as much as 10 to 15 dozen per case. Sales have been made at 14c, fresh stock selling at 14 1/2c to 15c.

HONEY.—The sales of a few boxes of new strained honey, put up in 5 and 10 lb. tins, are reported at 32c per lb.

MAPLE.—Advises from England are more favorable regarding the crop of maple and prices remain easy at 15c to 17c for good foreign descriptions. The Canadian crop promises to be a good average one.

ASHES.—The market here appears to be in the hands of one operator. The buyer referred to as having things pretty much his own way has taken about the bulk of the first crop during the week, at from \$3.70 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SCALD, &c.—There is a good demand for scald at 6c, and sales have been pretty free at that price. Yellows range from 5 1/2c to 6c. In raw there have been sales of grocery grades at 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c. Molasses are firm, Barbours being now sold firmly at 84c. About 400 puncheons were sold some days ago at 82c.

SALT FISH.—No Bape Breton herring are expected to any extent until the latter part of this month. The few small parcels that have been received sold at \$6.25 to \$6.50 per bbl. Dry cod is in fair request a few lots having been placed at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.

WATER.—Some large contracts of mackerel are reported to have been made at a low price through brokers, but since prices have advanced the sellers have refused to deliver them. Prices are firm for both lobsters and mackerel.

SALES.—Sales of steam refined seal oil have been made at 48c, at which figure the market is firm. Cod oil is very dull at 30c for Nova Scotia, and 38c for Newfoundland. Cod liver oil is quiet but steady at 70c to 75c.

STRAW.—There is a good demand, but the supply is not sufficient to fill all orders. Bape Breton is firm at \$2.25 for cargo lots and \$3.50 to \$4 for broken lots.



The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and diseases, which are peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of women's regular maladies. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the most aggravated and obstinate cases, which have been cured, and who have testified to the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a cure-all, but as a most perfect Specific for women's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the weak and its appendages in particular. For overworked, worn-out, run-down, debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, shop-girls, housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing food and restorative tonic. As a soothing and strengthening nerve, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic diseases of the female system. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to women's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, the stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhoea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppression, irregularity, or falling of the womb, weak male, female weakness, nervous debility, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, tenderness and pain in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change known as "the change of life," it is equally efficacious and valuable in all cases of nervous debility, and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

For the cure of the most complicated cases taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Blue Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturer, that it will give satisfaction in every case to which it is applied. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00. For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered, send ten cents in stamps. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The market is full of New York State apples, which continue to arrive in very ripe condition, and are selling slowly. Enquiry is mostly for fancy stock. Apples are also bringing in quite a few in baskets and barrels. Poor fair stock is selling at \$1 to \$2.50 per box, and fancy sorts at \$3 to \$4 per bbl., which figures show a decline of \$3 to \$4 per bbl. since the opening prices of the season. A few Chicago c-ginings were placed at \$2 per bbl.

PEARS.—The market is completely glutted with Bell pears, which sell at 50c to 45c per bbl. as to Michigan California Bartlett pears are steady at \$5 per b-x. Large quantities are expected from New York State. A few of Clapp's favor to sold at good figures in half barrels.

LEMONS.—The market is steady under a good seasonable demand, with business at 50c per box, the weather continuing very favorable.

ORANGES.—A few lots have been received from New York, which sold at \$3.50 per box.

CANADIAN PEACHES.—Quite a few Canadian peaches have come to hand, but the quality was poor and of small size, sales being made at 60c to \$1 per basket.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—Peaches are in fair demand with transactions at \$3 to \$3.50 per box and plums at \$3.50 do. A few cases of grapes have been received which sold at 10 to 12 1/2c per lb.

BANANAS.—The market is glutted with sales of reds at \$1 to \$1.50, dead ripe selling at 50c to 75c per bunch. During the present week about ten cars have been received, 7 of which came to hand in good day, and a considerable portion of the fruit was in a ripe condition. Notwithstanding that country orders have been good, they have not been sufficient to clear the market of its surplus.

GRAPES.—A few New York concord grapes have arrived and were taken at 12 1/2c per lb. in small baskets. The crop of grapes is expected to be large.

WATER MELONS.—The market is well supplied, and the demand is fair at 20 to 25c each.

BEANS.—There has been a better demand for beans for country shipment as well as for local consumption, with sales reported at \$1.10 to \$1.35, the latter price for choice hand picked.

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