

AN ENGLISH LINE OFFICER'S TRI-BUTE TO IRISH BRAVERY.

An English "Line Officer" has recently published a small volume on the Campaign of Fredericksburg. In a review of this work which appears in a recent number of the "British Service Gazette" we read as follows:-

"So well is the book written, so sound and vigorous are its criticisms, that we cannot but regret that its author has thought fit to compress his matter into 146 pages, especially as his accounts of battles have a concentrated energy and a vigor of description which reminds us of the style of Napier's "Peninsular War." As a specimen, here is the concluding part of the history of the attack of Meagher's Federal Brigade of 1,300 Irishmen upon the Confederate position at Mary's Hill on the left of their position. The defenders were concealed behind a stone wall.

"So determined was the attack, that Colonel Miller, commanding the Confederate brigade confronting them for general Cobb had already fallen—ordered his men to hold their fire for a space. And now occurred a strange and pathetic incident. Though high was the courage of that thin line which charged so boldly across the shot-swept plain, opposed to it were men as fearless and as staunch; behind that rude, stone breastwork were those who were "bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh"—the soldiers of Cobb's brigade were Irish, like themselves. On the morning of the battle General Meagher had bade his men deck their caps with sprigs of evergreen, "to remind them," he said, "of the land of their birth." The symbol was recognized by their countrymen, and "O God, what a pity! Here come Meagher's fellows, like the cry in the Confederate ranks." One hundred and fifty paces from the hill the brigade halted and fired a volley, while the second shot tore fiercely through the ordered line. Still no sign from the wall loomed grim and silent through the battle smoke; and again the battalions moved swiftly forward. They were not a hundred yards from their goal, unbroken and unflinching still.

Victory seemed within their grasp and a shout went up from the shattered ranks. Suddenly a sheet of flame leaped from the parapet, and 1,200 rifles, piled by cool and unshaken men, concentrated a murderous fire upon the advancing line. To their glory be it told, though scores were swept away, falling in their ranks like corn before the sickle, the ever-thinning ranks dashed on. But before that threatening onset the Confederate veterans never quailed; volley on volley sped with deadly precision, and at so short a range every bullet found its mark. For a while the former struggled on, desperate and defiant; but no mortal man could long face that terrible fire, scathing and irresistible as the lightning, and at length the broken files gave ground. Slowly and suddenly they fell back; fell back to fight no more that day, for beneath the smoke-cloud that veiled about Mary's Hill, the Irish Brigade had ceased to exist. Of 1,200 officers and men 937 had fallen. Forty yards from the wall, where the charge was stayed, the dead and dying lay piled in heaps, and one body, supposed to be that of an officer, was found within fifteen yards of the parapet.

AMERICAN GAME.

Some persons who have much money but little sense have recently proposed to import from the Rocky Mountains some wild animals and let them loose to breed in the Adirondacks and elsewhere. This is in order that they may enjoy the pleasure of wild bear hunting. But as the wild bear is exceedingly prolific and very force and dangerous, the experiment would be a dangerous one. It would be as sensible to import a few Bengal tigers for the same purpose. The preservation of the national game is a problem more worthy of attention. One of the principal and proudest objects of the Yellowstone Park and its supervision is to give the royal game of the Rocky Mountains a chance to flourish there without hindrance. No one being permitted to hunt within the limits of the reservation, which is larger than some of the older States, all the wild animals and birds of the West are now congregated there; and it must be a luxury to the poor hunters worth having—their immunity from slaughter, very much to the human communities, after being hunted and worried by long years of desolating wars. Here are to be seen in their native wilds and their native glory such noble specimens of American game as the mountain buffalo, the moose or moose deer, the elk, the antelope, the mountain sheep, the different varieties of deer and the caribou that inhabit the uplands. And nearly all these animals have already become so tame as to pay little or no heed to the presence or approach of the hunter. We passed one day, within a few rods of us, a flock of wild geese, feeding in a field along the roadside as unconcernedly as any of their domestic descendants in a farmer's poultry-yard, and the willow ptarmigan ("That says whether the dry leaf rustles in the brake") to wild and wary that I believe I've spent more hours in honest endeavor to get within gunshot of him on the plains than of all the rest of the game tribe of whatever name or nature; the graceful creature, now in the park, is the habit of stopping and turning to watch and wonder at the movements of the various visitors with a curiosity devoid of fear. What a splendid boon is this to the wild beasts and birds of our country, and if nothing more were meant by it than their preservation and perpetuity, the setting apart of this great game preserve is only highly creditable to the wisdom of the man who first had the idea of it.

SEVENTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The British steamer Dragonet, which collided with and sank a ship off Brest, was from Liverpool for Cardiff. She returned to the Mersey after the collision. Her bows were stove in and she is otherwise seriously damaged. The name of the author of this article is the Duke of Connaught. She had a crew of twenty-one men and seventeen of these were drowned.

A TEMPERANCE TRIUMPH.

MAYOR-HOWLAND RE-ELECTED IN TORONTO BY OVER 2,000 AFTER AN EXCITING CONTEST.

TORONTO, Jan. 3.—Mayor Howland has been re-elected by the very large majority of 2,777, the votes polled being Howland 9,220; Blain 6,943. Mr. Howland's majority last year was 1,718, which was then looked upon as something extraordinary, but his majority to-day, considering the almost superhuman efforts put forth by the liquor party and others to defeat him, has surprised everybody. The total vote polled was 16,163, being 2,285 more than last year, which shows how intense the fight has been. The result is undoubtedly a magnificent victory for the temperance party. There was great excitement when the result was made known, and Mayor Howland received a great ovation at the meeting of his supporters in Shaftesbury hall, at which a large number of ladies were present. Four aldermen, two of whom headed the poll in their respective wards last year, have been defeated, viz., Walker, James, Pepler and Low. There are eleven new men elected and two ex-aldermen. The temperance party claim to have eighteen supporters elected, irrespective of the mayor. There was more interest taken in the school trustees' election than on any former occasion, politics entering largely into the contest. Three of the old trustees, Whitehead, Medcalf and Lyon, were defeated.

TORONTO, Jan. 3.—Dr. Lynd was re-elected mayor of Parkdale to-day by a vote of 346 to his opponent's 288. By-laws to increase the liquor license fee from \$200 to \$400, and to reduce the number of hotel and saloon licenses, were also carried by good majorities.

OTTAWA, Jan. 3.—The civic elections here to-day were the most exciting ever known and resulted, as was expected, in Mr. McLeod Stewart being elected mayor by a majority of 330 over ex-Ald. Brown. The ward contests were also very lively.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Wholesale trade is quiet, and consequently there is nothing new to report. The retail trade is flourishing, and letters from the country merchants are cheerful. SALT.—Not much doing in this line at the moment, but prices are steady. We quote coarse eleven 55c to 57c; twelve 52c to 55c; factory-fitted \$1.20 to \$1.25; Europa \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy \$2; Turke Island 30c per bushel; rock salt \$1.00 per ton.

WOOL.—Matters here ruled quiet the last week or so, and values are perhaps a shade easier. We hear of some sales of greasy Cape at from 15c to 17c; Australian is quoted at 17c to 20c; there has been a moderate enquiry for Canadian, prices of which are just as last quoted.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—Nothing new to report in this line. Business is somewhat quiet. We quote:—Same as last week. Iron, 10c; Cast iron, \$19.00 to \$19.50; Cast steel, \$18.00 to 10c; Colchester, \$19 to \$20; Shot, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Eglinton and Dalmenington, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Calder, \$17.50 to \$18; Carnarvon, \$17.00 to \$17.50; Hematite, \$20.00; Silmenes, No. 1, \$18.50 to \$19; Bar Iron, \$1.00 to \$1.65; Best refined, \$1.55; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, \$2.35 to \$2.40; Penn: en; Postpaid, \$2.50. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I. C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do I. X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Colts I. C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 29, 5c to 7c, according to brand; Tin coated sheet, No. 24, 4c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs, \$2.25; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, \$2.50; Sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel boiler plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Rivets, \$1.00; Iron, 10c to 11c; Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, \$3.75 to \$4; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c; iron, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.24 to \$2.75; spring steel, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 3 1/2c per lb.; Angostin, 2 1/2c to 3c; bar tin, 27c to 28c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; Annealed do, 2.30.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Shoe men report orders coming in pretty freely, and as a rule are realizing better prices. We quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 2 1/2c to 2c; do, No. 2, B. A. No. 2 to 2 1/2c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c; No. 2, 1 1/2c to 2 1/4c; do, 1 1/2c to 2 1/4c; No. 1, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c; No. 2, 1 1/2c to 2 1/4c; do, 1 1/2c to 2 1/4c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 3 3/4c to 3 1/2c; ditto, heavy, 3 1/2c to 3c; Grain, 3 1/2c to 3c; Scotch grain, 3c to 4c; Split, large, 2 1/2c to 2c; ditto, small, 1 1/2c to 2c; Calipso, 2 1/2c to 2c; Caliskies, (35 to 40 lbs.), 70c to 80c; imitation French Caliskies, 80c to 85c; Ruest Sheepskin Linings, 30c to 40c; Hinges, 2 1/2c to 3c; Buffed Cow, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; Polished Cow, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; Rough, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c; Russia and Bidle, 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c.

HIDES.—Green butchers' hides are being bought at 8 to 8 1/2c for No. 1, but very few at the latter figure, as tanners will not pay more than 9c for cured No. 1; calikins as before; sheepskins 85 to 95c as to quality.

DRY GOODS.—Wholesale trade remains quiet, but travellers are getting out upon their respective routes, and the end of this week will see most of them away from the city. City retail trade is remarkably good, there is nothing fresh as regards prices.

FURS.—The local demands are about even. We quote:—Beaver, \$50 to \$400; do, \$12.00 to \$15.00; do, \$5 to \$8; fisher, \$5 to \$8; fox, red, \$1 to \$1.10; fox, cross, \$2; lynx, \$3 to \$4; carter, 90c to \$1.00; mink, \$1 to \$1.25; muskrat, 10c to 12c; raccoon, 40c to 60c; skunk, 40c to 80c, as to quality; otter, 85c to \$1.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The chief feature in the market has been the advance in the price of Superior, sales having been made at \$3.80. We quote:—Patents, Hungarian, per bl, \$0.00 to \$0.00; do, American, do, \$0.00 to \$0.00; do, Ontario, do, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.25 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4.15 to \$4.35; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$3.90 to \$4.10; Superior Extra, \$0.00 to \$3.90; do, choice, \$0.00 to \$4.05; Extra Superfine, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.00 to \$3.65; Spring Extra, \$3.45 to \$3.50; Superfine, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Fine, \$2.75 to \$2.80; Middlings, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Pollards, \$2.00 to \$1.85; do (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.65; do (spring fine), \$1.40 to \$1.50; City strength in sacks of 193 lbs (per 100 lbs), \$4.30 to \$0.00.

OATMEAL.—Our lots of ordinary oatmeal are quoted at \$3.95 to \$4.05 per bl, jobbing lots \$4.10 to \$4.25. Granulated \$4.25 to \$4.60, in bags \$2.00 to \$2.10 for ordinary, and \$2.15 to \$2.25 for granulated. Moulton quiet

at \$20 to \$22 per ton. Cornmeal, \$2.40 to \$2.50 per bl.

BRAN.—Quoted at \$13.00 to \$14.00 as to quantity. Shorts, \$15.00.

WHEAT.—The price of wheat at points west of Toronto is well sustained, further sales having been made there at 75c to 80c, both on account of the Toronto Syndicate and Montreal parties. This of course is equal to 91c to 92c laid down here, which cannot be got. In this market prices are purely nominal for reasons before explained, and consequently are of no criterion of value; still they are quoted as follows on a nominal basis:—Canada red winter wheat 81c to 83c; Canada white winter and spring, \$2 to 83c; No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, 87 to 89c; No. 2 do, 85 to 86c; No. 1 Northern, 82 to 84c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 86 to 87c.

CORN.—Nominal at 54c to 55c in bond, and 48c duty paid.

FRAS.—Values are steady at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 per 68 lb.

OATS.—There is little or no change in this market, as farmers are not inclined to deliver very freely at present prices, which we quote 27 1/2 to 28c per 32 lbs. in store.

BARLEY.—Malting barley quiet at 55c to 60c per bushel. Feed barley 42c to 50c.

RYE.—There is no demand for rye, and prices are nominal at 45c to 50c per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT.—Here prices rule in buyers' favor, and are quoted at 42c to 43c per 48 lbs.

MALT.—Montral No. 1 90c to 95c, and other kinds from 75c to 85c per bushel in bond.

SHEEPS.—Alaska has been sold in the West on Montreal account at prices ranging all the way from 80 to 95 cents per bushel. Here prices are quoted as follows:—Red clover, \$5 50 to \$6 per bushel; Alsike, \$8 to \$9 50, and Timothy at \$2.25 to \$2.40 per bushel. Flaxseed, \$1.20 to \$1.35.

HAY AND STRAW.—There is a good demand at \$12.00 to \$13 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs each, down to \$7.50 to \$8 for dark cow feed. Pressed hay \$10.00 to \$13.00 per ton. Straw \$3.50 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each, and pressed at \$6.00 to \$7 per ton.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORE, LARD, &c.—A fair amount of business has transpired in Montreal short cut mess pork at \$14.50, and we quote \$14.50 to \$15. Lard is steady at 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 in pails. Tallow is dull and prices continue low. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per bl, \$14.50 to 15.00; Chicago short cut clear per bl, \$14.75 to 15.00; Mess pork, Western, per bl, \$14.00 to 14.25; India mess beef, per ton, \$50.00 to \$60.00; Lard, mess beef, per bl, \$30.00 to \$40.00; Hams, city cured per lb, 12c to 12 1/2c; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hams and backs, green, per lb, \$0.00 to 00.00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8 1/2c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb, 00 to 00.00; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—A good export demand is experienced, but buyers complain of prices here going up beyond limits of English buyers. In creamery there has been a little export enquiry for choice late make, with business reported at 23 1/2c. There has also been a good local trade during the week for factory at full prices. Cooking butter worth about 13c per lb has been enquired for, this class of goods is scarce. Roll butter has sold at 15c to 16c, one choice lot bringing 17c. We quote:—Creamery, fine to fancy, 23c to 24c; do, fair to good, 20c to 22c; Townships, fine to finest, 18c to 21c; do, fair to good, 16c to 19c; Morrisburg, fine to finest, 19c to 20c; do, fair to good, 16c to 18c; Brunk's fine to finest, 18c to 19c; do, fair to good, 15c to 18c; Western, fine to finest, 15c to 16c; do, fair to good, 14c to 15c; low grades, 11c to 13c.

CHEESE.—The past week has been a little quiet in this market, so far as actual business is concerned, although none the less firm in values. We quote:—Fancy F.M. colored, 12 1/2c to 13c; finest, white, 12 1/2c to 13c; fine, 11 1/2c to 12c; medium to fair, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c; lower grades, 9c to 10 1/2c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The market holds very firm, with a sale of 1 bin of \$3 to \$3.50 per bin, sales of single barrels of fancy at \$1.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—Supplies well offered a little more freely, and sales have been reported at 10c for 50 lb boxes, quotations ranging from 10c to 11c. Dried apples quiet at 3 1/2c to 6c as to quality.

PEARS.—Baton fruit is quoted at \$3 per box. Western baskets, 50c to \$1; barrel, \$9 to \$9.

GRAPES.—American grapes, \$4 to \$5 per box.

DATES.—Now dates are in fair request with sales at 6c to 7c per lb.

CANBERBERRIES.—The market is firm, sales of Cape Cod berries being reported at \$9 per per bl, and frozen do, at \$5.50 to \$7.00 per bl.

ORANGES.—The market was quite here yesterday, but the Oregon cargo is expected today, and sales to arrive have transpired at \$5.50 per case for Valencia. Florida oranges are steady at \$5 per box.

LEMONS.—The market is steady, with a fair amount of business reported at \$3 to \$4 per box for Messina, according to quality.

COCONUTS.—The market remains firm at \$6.50 per 100. Stocks are limited.

CHIESTNUTS.—Some very large and choice Italian chestnuts are in the market, and quoted at 9c per lb.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—An improved feeling has been noticed and there is no lined stock to be had at 10c, and we now quote 17c to 20c. Fresh laid stock is quoted at 18c to 20c, and new laid at 25c upwards.

HONEY.—The supply of partridge is large and prices easy, sales being reported of 200 brace at 35c to 45c, and one lot of choice brought 50c per brace. Deer is in full supply and prices are lower, sales being reported at 50c per lb. Saddles have been placed at 80c per lb.

DRESSED MEATS.—Farmers' frozen beef 40c to 4 1/2c per lb for hindquarters, and 30c to 40c for forequarters. Mutton Carcasses 50c to 60c per lb.

BEANS.—Medium beans are steady at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bushel for fine to choice, and hand-picked are held for better prices. Car lots 90c to \$1.10, as to quality.

HONEY.—White clover honey in comb 15c to 16c per lb. Strained honey in cans 9c to 11c as to quality.

MARSH MALLOW.—Sales of good to choice from 8c to 10c per lb. Syrup 90c to \$1.05 per tin.

HORS.—There is no change in this market, there being no demand, and consequently holders are not endeavoring to effect sales. Broilers are well stocked for some time to come with English and German hops.

POTATOES.—The demand is confined to local requirements, and sales of 50 to 100 bags of Early Rose have been made at 60c per bag,

and we quote 60c to 70c per bag, as to size of lot.

ONIONS.—Sales during the week have been made at \$2.75 to \$3.00 per barrel for red and yellow. Valencia onions in cases have sold at \$4.00 to \$5.00, and in boxes at \$1.00 to \$1.25.

ASHES.—The market has been weakening during the past few days, prices having declined about 20c per 100 lbs since our last issue, sales having been made of first pots at \$3.80 to \$3.90.

GENERAL MARKETS.

FISH.—Green cod \$3.75. Dry cod quiet but steady at \$2.80 to \$3.00. Labrador herring have been dealt in at \$5 1/2. In store they are quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50. Cape Breton \$5.25 to \$5.50. Salmon is quiet but steady. Newfoundland at \$21 in tiers for No. 1 and \$19 for No. 2. In barrels, No. 1 \$14 and No. 2 \$13.50. British Columbia \$13.50. In fresh fish, tommy code \$1.60 to \$1.75 per bbl. Fresh cod 3c to 4c per lb, as to quality.

FISH OILS.—Steam refined seed oil 50c, and large lots 38c to 40c. Cod oil is plentiful. Genuine Newfoundland cod is quoted at 42c, and Halifax at 35c to 38c; Gaspet 39c; and liver oil 65c to 70c.

GYPSUM.—Valves, \$3 to \$4 per bbl; for Malpeques and narrows, common at \$2.50 to \$2.75.

HARD COAL.—The market is steady at \$6.50 for stove, \$6.25 for chestnut and \$5 for egg and furnace, per 2,000 lbs. delivered.

STEAM COAL.—The market keeps firm and stocks light. We quote Cape Breton \$4 to \$4.25, Platon, \$4.50 to \$4.75, and Scotch at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per gross ton.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business generally is good and payments are considered fair.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—In this branch there is not much selling. Stock-taking is the order of the day and enquiries are few. A number of orders have, however, been booked for forward delivery in spring. The copper market is not quite so buoyant, but in-tin is well maintained.

FLOUR.—There is a rather firmer feeling in breadstuffs, but we cannot alter our prices of last week. At present, in this market, there is almost nothing moving either inward or outward. Oatmeal quiet and unchanged. Bran—Dealers ask \$12, but cars can be had, we are told, at \$11.50.

GRAIN.—Little, if any, grain coming into the city this week, and we can discover no change in quotations. Wheat is firm, barley quiet at from 57c for bright No. 1, and 55c for No. 2 to 50c for No. 3 and 40c for No. 3.

OATS.—Oats are a trifle better, and peas in request at 52c and 54c. Nothing doing in either rye or corn.

GRAIN.—Matters in this line have been dull for a fortnight, as usual at such a season. The sugar market is quiet, with prices fairly steady. Very little activity in tea, which are firm in New York and a trifle better in England. We quote the range in Congous and Souchongs from 17c to 60c. Demand for dried fruit has slackened, still there is no overstock. We quote London layer raisins \$2.50 to \$2.75; ilk baskets \$3.75; Tarragon almonds 16c; Sicily figs 10c to 11c. Coffee has been firm these two weeks past, since the advance. Jamaica we quote 14c to 20c; Java 21c to 27c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Green hides are easier, we quote \$3 for both cows and heifers. A car cured, mixed, sold within the week at \$7.

ROCKWELL'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY.

CURES ALL HUMORS.

From a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Skin Disease, Scaly Eruptions, "Eczema," Scully or Itch, or Scald Head, or all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and skin-restoring medicine. It cures all eruptions rapidly under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Eczema, Rose Itch, Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, Scalds, Ulcers, Swellings, Itch, Joint Disease, White Swellings, Gout, or Thick Crusts, and all other eruptions. Sold in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for treatise on Scrofulous Affections. Price, 50c per stamp. Sold by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good medicine for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, and all other ailments of constitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, a fatal and curable disorder, cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. It is a wonderful power over Scrofulous consumption, when first offered; and this wonderful remedy to the public. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good medicine for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, and all other ailments of constitution, will be established.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have yellow color of skin, or follow high-brown spots on the face, or frequent headaches or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chilliness, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy humors, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Liver and Lung troubles. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good medicine for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, and all other ailments of constitution, will be established.

PRICE \$1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR \$5.00.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, 665 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Pierce's LITTLE ROYAL BOTTLED LIVER PILLS.

ANTI-BILLIOUS AND CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a tin.

\$500 REWARD

is offered by the proprietors of this medicine, who will pay the reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure.

THE TRADE OF THE STATES.

AN INTERESTING REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION ROUTES—HOW THE EXPORT TRADE HAS GROWN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The report of the Senate committee on transportation routes, etc., has been published. It makes a volume of five hundred pages and contains many valuable tables and much information on the subject of transportation gathered from nearly every country in the world. The first table presented indicates the progress of the United States for a generation. Thirty-three years ago we produced 100,000,000 bushels of wheat and about 600,000,000 bushels of corn. Twice in recent years we have reached 600,000,000 bushels of wheat and in 1885 the corn crop reached 1,800,000,000 bushels, a fivefold increase in wheat and threefold increase in corn. The increase in others has not been so rapid. In the export trade, the committee says, wheat has always ranked first in value and in fifty-eight years has added \$2,600,000,000 to the value of our national production, a sum equivalent to four times the value of exported corn and cornmeal during the same period. It is shown that the difference in the price of corn between the Atlantic ports and the Lake ports has steadily declined from 21 cents per bushel in 1873 to 10 cents per bushel in 1883; between the Atlantic ports and the Western river boats from 19c in 1873 to 11c in 1883. Turning from the United States to foreign countries the committee shows the production and consumption of cereals in Europe, and brings out the fact that the increase in population has been relatively much greater in the great grain producing countries than it has been in the grain buying countries. The United Kingdom appears to have purchased about two-thirds of all the wheat the United States exported during this period. In the first period the United States supplied less than 1 per cent of the wheat imported in the United Kingdom; in the last period it supplied nearly 54 per cent. From less than a million bushels, it increased by a series of leaps and bounds, to about 600,000,000 bushels. Excepting the rapid growth of imports of wheat from India there is no instance in economic history of a growth so rapid. Of the other countries which export wheat to the United Kingdom, Russia retains the second position, Germany the third, and British India has in eleven years leaped from the eleventh to the fourth. In the next decade, the committee says, Germany will be practically out of the race, and it is more than probable that India will contest with the United States for the first position. One of the features of the report is the showing in tabular form of the prices of wheat for a series of years in the principal countries of the world. Tables are also appended showing the ocean freights of grain from nearly every important country to England, and also the comparative rates of freight charges from the various countries of the world.

FALLING LEAVES.

Leaves are the most important part of the plant. A portion of the food which plants require is conveyed through the roots, but by far the larger portion is absorbed through the leaves. Leaves perform for plants a like function, to some extent, to that which the stomach does for man, and the other parts of the animal kingdom which possess that organ. They assimilate the plant's food, converting inorganic matter into organic. Leaves are green because it is only in the green matter that assimilation occurs. The food is gathered by the leaves from the sunlight, air and moisture, or rain. The larger leaves the more food they absorb if exposed to sunlight and air, and, in some cases, the more rapidly the plant grows. At the end of summer the leaf becomes loaded with solid inorganic matter and its functions are impaired. The color then becomes modified. The greenness changes in the case of leaves into yellow, brown, scarlet or other color, depending on the variety of tree, the condition of the atmosphere, as respects the moisture and the presence or absence of frost. Where the air is dried out and frosts come earliest after the leaf begins to change in color, the hues are the brightest and most vivid. When the green color has vanished, the leaf, being then incapable of receiving food from the elements, dries up and dies. By external forces without leaving behind it in embryo the bud which is to unfold into a leaf and perform a like service for the plant in the succeeding year.

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating an intense burning sensation in the stomach at times very distressing, caused a deeping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. F. H. W. Chemist, of our city, to try North's and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspepsia Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with best results."

It is to be feared that thousands of intelligent persons who are supposed to be religious beings, have no conception of the greatness of the idea of duty or moral accountability, of the meaning of the word "ought." But it is certain that nothing is done well until it is done from the sense of a controlling principle of inherent and essential rightness. Duty is the child of love, and, therefore, there is power in all its teachings and commands.

Most excruciating are