

to them, and from the coffin in which his remains were enclosed, he addressed them with the deep eloquence of silence—the silence of death, and told them to labor not for this world but for the world that exists for ever. He said "Imitate me, as I have imitated Jesus Christ." He asked them, "What does it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" A few more prayers, and their Bishop would be borne out of their sight. They would see him no more at the altar of God, offering up the bloodless sacrifice of the new law for the living and the dead. They would see his noble and manly form no more; no more would his voice resound from the pulpit, announcing the ineffable goodness of God, and at the same time the eternity of the judgment. In conclusion, the speaker entreated his hearers to take deep to their hearts the lesson of his life and to pray that if any stain or imperfection should rest upon the soul of that worthy man, God in his infinite mercy might efface it, and that he might be admitted into that kingdom which God had prepared for those who loved Him.

THE BURIAL SERVICE.

On the conclusion of the funeral oration, the burial service of the Church was celebrated by the Archbishop of Toronto, assisted by the four Bishops. The body was then, with most impressive ceremonies, carried to the west transept, and lowered into the vault amid the tears and lamentations of the assembled thousands.

His Grace, the Archbishop, then delivered a brief address, in which he entreated the congregation to pray continually for the soul of the departed Bishop, and also that his place might be filled by a worthy successor. He announced that the Rev. Father Heenan had been appointed administrator till His Holiness nominated a new Bishop. He incidentally said that it was a mistake to believe that the priests of the Church had an ambition to become Bishops; they did not desire to do the duty of God and His Church, and if the head of the Church, should in his wisdom see fit to make a promotion, the nominee had no option but to accept.

His Grace then pronounced the benediction, and the congregation dispersed to the music of the Funeral March from Beethoven's Piano Sonata Opus 26, played on the organ by Mr. O'Brien.—*Toronto Mail.*

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.

Last evening the members of the Irish Temperance Association of this city, celebrated the anniversary of the natal day of that immortal apostle of temperance, Father Matthew—in the St. Patrick's Hall. The chair was occupied by their Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, supported on his right by the President of the Association, the Rev. Father Malloy, and on his left by Mr. John Conway, Vice-President of the Montreal Temperance Society; besides, there occupied seats on the platform several clergymen, Ald. Heney, Messrs. M. Battle, R. O'Reilly and several other gentlemen. The proceedings were opened by an appropriate song by Master Wm. McGillivray which was deservedly well received, after which a very neat address was delivered by Master Henry O'Brien, eulogist of the herculean efforts of the Rev. Father Malloy in the cause of temperance, coupled in an especial manner with the name of the Right Rev. Dr. Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa. On being called His Lordship addressed the meeting at considerable length on the cause of temperance, and concluded with a high tribute to the name of Mr. M. McGillivray, from whom a letter of apology for his unavoidable absence was read. Father Malloy on rising proceeded to say that they were gathered together to celebrate the anniversary of the first and greatest of temperance advocates, to whom was due in an especial manner the modern idea of temperance as a cure for many of the evils which led to the jail and the gallows, and concluded by hoping that all Christians, irrespective of creed or nationality, would exert themselves in the cause in which the great apostle spent the best days of his life, and with such extraordinary results.

Mr. Battle, having read letters of apology from Rev. Father Nordon and Dr. Deaubien, for unavoidable absence, expressed himself as follows.

I must confess to some fear and trembling in standing before this audience this evening to speak to them upon the subject of temperance. I do not stand here in the spirit of a dictator, I do not come here as a teacher or as an instructor, but I come simply to present the claims of the temperate cause, and if possible, to enlist your sympathies in its behalf, and do away with any prejudices that may exist in the minds of some in reference to it. All acknowledge that temperance is a fearful evil; and all acknowledge that it is perfectly right to do what we can to remove it. All acknowledge that the evil arises directly from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and all acknowledge that if the principles were universally adopted the tide of intemperance would be rolled back forever. Those principles which somewhere about a half a century ago were pressed upon public attention by a few earnest and philanthropic spirits now command the attention of all classes in the community; while now not a few of those who were formerly its foes, have, by the diffusing light become its earnest supporters. So great has been the progress of the temperance cause since its inauguration by him, whose memory looms up so prominently before us this evening, and whose name will always hold a high place in the breasts of all right thinking men, and in an especial manner in the breasts of Irishmen his name will always hold the highest place as a benefactor of his people, and it would be a reproach to the country he served so well, and to us, the majority in this room, who have assembled here this evening as hailing from that country to allow his natal day to pass by without paying a tribute of love to one who has done so much for our people and race, that is the Reverend Theobald Mathew. This active apostle was induced to take the pledge and put himself at the head of the Cork Temperance Society on the 10th of April 1838. For a year and a half Father Mathew held his temperance meeting in the Horse Bazaar, Cork, twice a week. Many prophesied failure and defeat, but the work of enrolment went on and the society swelled in numbers. Hundreds of the most abandoned drunkards were reclaimed, and towards the end of the year 1838 it was stated that Cork was fast taking the lead in the temperance movement, and that the people there and from all the country round were joining the ranks of Father Mathew in hundreds and thousands. It became a matter of note that Father Mathew's disciples, after a little perseverance, seemed more healthy and hearty than they had been for years before. Some alleged well attested cures of numerous paralytic and other maladies of long standing, and all was ascribed to some species of miraculous intervention. Father Mathew of course, disclaimed any power of performing miracles; but the popular faith proves at least that he exercised over his people an immense influence, the result of the virtues of his admirable character; while it is undoubted that numbers looked upon him as an especial instrument raised up by Providence for the moral regeneration of their Fatherland. The roads for miles round Cork now became thronged with persons hastening to declare their total abandonment of intoxicating drinks—multitudes from far and near flocked to his humble dwellings—and the worthy apostle became fairly overwhelmed with the multitudes of his laborers. I have no time now in the short space I am permitted to tax your kind patience this evening to describe to you the interesting scenes which are perpetually presented on these occasions. Suffice it to say that at the close of the year 1838 the numbers registered in his books amounted to 150,000. In the following year Father Mathew adopted the plan of travelling through the country, so that in the space of five

years almost every part of Ireland participated in the blessings of his mighty mission. In December, 1839, he visited Limerick, which presented one of the most extraordinary appearances on record. The Cork entrance was filled with a dense crowd for about two miles. The streets were all but impassable, every house, room and cellar was literally filled and yet after all, over 5,000 persons were without a bed on a cold December night. When Father Mathew arrived a little after five o'clock, he was received with long and enthusiastic cheers. Here he administered the pledge to about 150,000 persons, and a few days afterwards he administered it to about 60,000 in Waterford. In a word, he was received with the same enthusiasm; everywhere his mission resulted in a remarkable improvement of the moral and social condition of the people; his success was extraordinary and full of disinterestedness. He was the cause of his brother's distillery being closed, though he derived nearly all his revenue therefrom. His brother wrote to him and said, "If you go on thus, you will certainly ruin our fortunes." His answer was, "change your trade; turn your premises into factories for flour; at all events my course is fixed, though Heaven and earth should come together we should do what is right. Such were the sentiments my lord, ladies and gentlemen, of the man to whose memory we have met here to-night to honor and revere, and hand down to our children after us. This good man worked chiefly through benevolence. When asked how it was that he induced so many of his fellow-countrymen to take the pledge, his reply was:—"The heart has many strings; when one only knows how to touch them aright, he may obtain many responses." The good priest spoke from the heart, and advised his people for their good. The fruits of Father Mathew's labors are still conspicuous in all parts of Ireland. Yes, and in the neighboring Republic, and in Canada, and thank God, in this thriving and happy city of ours, and I have no fear but the sentiments propounded by the Great Apostle himself will not be forgotten when they have such able exponents as our beloved Bishop, our good and zealous President, Rev. Father Malloy, and last, but not least, our esteemed and worthy Vice-President, Alderman John Heney, one of Father Mathew's own children, who is ever on the "war path," warning his countrymen of the dangers that beset them by too close acquaintance with that fell monster, Alcohol, who has slain so many of his countrymen. In this happy land of our adoption may the spirit of that good man whose memory we commemorate intercede for our cause this night before the Divine throne, and may He give strength to its advocates all over the world to crush the monster, and there by be the means of bringing peace and happiness to the fire-side of those that are now lonely and miserable, is the prayer of your humble servant. Trusting that the same unflinching ardor will pervade their that proved the heart of breasts our glorious patron, who set us an example even in his last hour, when admonished by his physicians that it was indispensable that he should have rest. "Never," replied the venerable man, "will I willingly sink into a state of inactivity, never will I desert my post in the midst of battle." "But your life," replied the physicians, "is at stake." "If so," said he, "it cannot be sacrificed in a better cause." His spirit still lives.

After which His Lordship distributed medals to the members of the committee and others. The medals were manufactured by Mr. Young, Jeweller, Sparks street, and were cast from the original die used for the medals of Father Mathew, and certainly reflect credit on the manufacturer. Addresses having been delivered by Ald. Heney (who took the pledge from Father Mathew 33 years ago) and Messrs. Conway and Robert O'Reilly, the proceedings of the evening were brought to a close by a very earnest appeal by Father Malloy on behalf of the House of Refuge, or more appropriately speaking, the "Temperance Hospital," which was very liberally responded to. We cannot close this brief notice without complimenting Masters Goulden, McStravick and Fox for very able declamation for led so young and also the worthy Christian Brothers by whom they are taught, one of whom ably presided at the piano during the evening.—*Ottawa Times*, Oct. 10th.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed on Monday. The attendance was larger than on any day since opening. The President of the Court began his examination of the accused, stating that he should consider that the prisoner's responsibility commenced with the 12th of August. He, however, put several questions in regard to events before that date. In reply to questions concerning the disaster of Forbach, Bazaine said he had no knowledge that orders were given to generals direct. He was present at the council of war held by the Emperor on the 6th of August. It was then resolved that his army should be brought to the walls of Metz, and a movement in that direction began on the 11th. After reaching the city he received no orders to obtain more ammunition. He complained of carelessness of the intelligence service. He did not receive precise information of McMahon's situation until the 13th, and orders to throw a bridge across the Moselle reached him only the day before. He denied that he could be held responsible for the delay and subsequent failure to destroy bridges to prevent the enemies pursuit. Telegraphic despatches were read showing that Bazaine intended to counteract a flank movement of the Germans, but the Emperor prevented him from carrying out his plans. The Marshal, in answering to further questions, especially concerning the 15th of Aug., stated that he agreed with the Emperor to march to Verdun, but delay was caused by the battle of Brie, and he was otherwise hindered. He was unaware that the Emperor intended to depart from Metz. He declared positively that the Emperor left no special orders. It was well understood, however, that in the event of strong resistance the army was to remain at Metz a few days, at least, and not go beyond Verdun in any case. After the battle of the 16th of August and Canrobert agreed with him that it was impossible to advance. Responsible officers informed him that his supplies were insufficient. He declared that he gave Canrobert all the aid he asked at St. Privat. He blamed L'Admiral for not calling up the reserves. In justification of his conduct after the 18th of August, he cited orders he had received to be cautious. The accused betrayed much excitement during his examination which was long and searching.

ALLEGED WOOD FRAUDS.—A wood merchant named David Sleeth was charged before the Recorder on Friday morning with having, on the 2nd inst., defrauded Michael Corbett and Timothy Harnett, carters, in the delivery of a quantity of wood, which they purchased. The former claimed to have purchased and paid for five cords of maple, at \$8 per cord, of which only 4½ cords were delivered; while the latter asserted that he had been cheated out of a cord in the delivery of four cords. Evidence for the defence was taken, but owing to the absence of one of the men who delivered the wood, the case was postponed. Should the charge be substantiated, the defendant will be subjected to both fine and imprisonment.

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION.—On Saturday evening last Mr. Vennor and party arrived at Ottawa on their return from explorations up the Riviere aux Lièvres and Gatineau, where they have been investigating deposits of plumbago and phosphate of lime. This, we believe, closes their season's work. A report is anxiously awaited.

Gillies, injured by the fall of the Skinner ladder, returned to duty on Monday.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, TO THE HONORABLE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, FOR THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR 1872-73.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM THE 1ST OF JULY, 1872, TO THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1873, INCLUSIVE.

RECEIPTS.			
Balance on hand, 1st July, 1872.	Cash	23,654 90	6,314 55
Cash received from the Corporation, 1872-73.		20,000 00	43,654 90
Cash received from do on account for Taxes, 73-74.			9,439 76
Cash received from the Minister of Public Instruction.			
Cash received from do do do			2,474 00
Grant out of the Superior Education Fund.			6,269 55
Cash received from Scholars for the year 1872-73.			9,000 00
Cash received from Bills Payable discounted.			13,330 00
Cash received from Sale of \$14,000 Debentures.			40,000 00
Cash received from the Estate Masson, Loan.			613 78
Cash received from Rents, St. Urbain Street Property.			9,000 00
Cash received from the Sale of Cote Street Property.			484 11
Cash received accrued Interest on Debentures.			71 67
Cash received advance on Salaries refunded.			77 95
Cash received Water Tax paid on account of School, refunded.			60 00
Cash received on account of Heating Apparatus refunded.			2,800 00
Cash received from temporary loan.			1,438 47
Cash borrowed to complete payments at the close of the year.			141,817 74

EXPENDITURE.			
Cash paid Expenses of Schools from the 1st July, 1872 to 30th June, 1873.		33,848 14	
per Schedule A.		5 65	
Cash paid School fees refunded to scholars on leaving.		3,414 63	
Cash paid for Furniture for Schools.		28,330 99	
Cash paid for Buildings per Schedule B.		1,547 40	
Cash paid for Repairs to Buildings.		1,448 61	
Cash paid for account Real Estate.		1,061 18	
Cash paid Charges.		461 18	
Cash paid on account the Library at the Commercial Academy.		1,200 00	
Cash paid the Secretary's Salary.		14,001 80	
Cash paid Mortgages on Real Estate.			
Cash paid the Corporation as follows:			
As a reserve against Interest on Debentures.	5,400 00		
As a Sinking Fund for the Redemption of do.	2,065 80	8,065 80	
Cash paid Interest on Notes discounted and on Mortgages.		2,932 34	
Cash paid Bills Payable, discounted in 1871 and 1872.		43,000 00	
Cash paid Temporary Loan.		2,800 00	
		141,817 74	

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS TO SUNDRY SCHOOLS FROM THE 1st JULY, 1872, TO 30th JUNE, 1873, INCLUSIVE, SCHEDULE A.

Name of School and where Situated.	Salaries paid.	Expense of School.	Outstanding.	Prizes Paid.	Total Expenditure.
The Commercial Academy.	12,648 63	1,870 16	868 25	269 22	15,656 21
St. Mary's Academy, Craig & Visitation Streets.	4,459 34	322 67	221 17	73 46	5,077 84
St. Vincent de Paul School, Fullum Street.	2,905 00	461 69	97 21	31 38	3,495 28
St. Gabriel Model School, Point St. Charles.	3,756 80	677 03	89 14	96 76	4,609 69
Elementary School, St. Joseph Street.	400 05				400 05
Notre Dame Street School for Girls.	240 00				240 00
Wellington Street School for Girls.	1,000 00				1,000 00
St. Mary Street School for Girls.	600 00				600 00
St. Denis and Mignonne Street School for Girls.	450 00				450 00
School for the Blind, St. Catherine Street, for Boys and Girls.	225 00				225 00
St. Dominique Street School for Girls and Boys.	313 34	87 75		24 50	425 59
St. Denis and St. Julie Street School for Girls and Boys.	120 00			3 00	123 00
St. Mary Street School for Girls & Boys.	240 00	60 00			300 00
Beaudry Street School for Girls & Boys.	250 03	187 35	2 10	13 00	452 48
Cadieux Street School for Girls & Boys.	160 00				160 00
Craig Street School for Girls and Boys.	488 00	105 00		30 00	623 00
Evening Schools.	600 00				600 00
	28,246 70	1,791 65	1,278 47	531 32	33,848 14

* All these amounts have been paid during the Scholastic Year 1872-73, but a portion of them was due for the previous year.
† Fuel, light, taxes, &c., &c., &c.

CASH STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID FOR BUILDINGS FROM 1st JULY, 1872, TO 30th JUNE, 1873, SCHEDULE B.

Property.	Earth Work for Real Estate.	Carpening and Painting.	Heating and Plumbing.	Extras for Buildings.	Total.
Plateau.	4,433 88	8,934 60	2,924 59	6,258 47	22,551 54
Fullum Street.	39 00			366 20	396 20
Pointe St. Charles.	243 35	1,471 81	733 19	821 47	3,280 65
St. Urbain Street Property.				50 67	50 67
Craig and Visitation Sts.	1,000 00	190 14			1,190 14
St. George and Ontario Sts.	6,641 82	10,512 58	3,077 78	7,496 81	28,330 99

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

No.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Sex.
No. 1. Commercial Academy.	13	311	Boys
2. St. Mary's Academy.	6	280	"
3. Fullum Street School.	3	168	"
4. Point St. Charles do.	5	368	"
5. St. Joseph Street do.	1	100	"
6. Notre Dame Street do.	3	80	Girls
7. Wellington Street do.	5	426	"
8. St. Mary Street do.	4	256	"
9. St. Denis & Mignonne do.	2	92	"
10. St. Catherine Street do.	2	25	Girls & boys (blind)
11. St. Dominique Street do.	5	152	Boys & Girls
12. St. Denis & St. Julie do.	2	63	"
13. St. Mary Street School (Dalhousie Square).	2	84	"
14. Beaudry Street School.	2	76	"
15. Cadieux Street do.	3	160	"
16. Craig Street do.	5	80	"
Evening Schools.	16	434	Young Men
	79	3,156	

M. C. DESNOYERS,

Secretary & Treasurer.

I hereby certify that I have examined the Books of Account kept by the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, and I declare that all the entries contained in the foregoing Financial Report are extracted from the said Books (which Books I have compared together and found to correspond.)

I have also carefully examined in detail all the said Entries of Monies paid, and compared them with their vouchers, and found the whole correct.

MONTREAL, October 13th, 1873.

LOUIS GAUTHIER,

Auditor.

BREAKING INTO AN OFFICE.—On Friday night burglars broke into the office of Mr. Reid's marble works, corner of Alexander and St. Catherine streets, and attacked the safe. It was too strong, however, for them to effect an entrance. Before leaving they stole a quantity of workmen's tools, etc.

CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY.—The first call upon the stock of this new Gas Company is being rapidly paid up. The stock is in strong hands, so that consumers may look forward to an era of cheap light. This Company make application for a charter at the approaching session of Parliament.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—HAMILTON, Oct. 11.—An accident occurred to-day on the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway. After a train had landed passengers and was proceeding to the yard, a brakeman, Wm. Wilson, who was on the top of the train, stepping from one car to another, slipped and fell, the train passing over him, and severing both legs; so that he died.

The Chamby Car Co. and the Chamby Water Works Co. will apply for acts of incorporation at the next session of the Quebec Legislature.

The City Passenger Railway Co. will apply to the Quebec Parliament at its next session for amendments to their act of incorporation permitting them to increase their capital stock and for other purposes.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were 106 interments in the city cemeteries for week ending the 11th inst. In the Protestant cemetery there were 10 interments. Males: children, 1; widowers, 2; bachelors, 1. Females: children, 4; married women, 2; ages: 3 under 1 year; 1 at 13; 3 between 20 and 30; 2 over 70. Wards: St. Lawrence, 3; St. Louis, 3; St. Antoine, 2; St. James, 1; General Hospital, 1. Diseases: Typhoid fever, 1; disease of prostate gland; 1; peritonitis, 1; whooping cough, 1; senility, 1; diphtheria, 1; pneumonia, 2; disease of the heart, 1; still born, 1. In the Roman Catholic cemetery there were 96 interments. Ages:—Under 1 year, 25; from 1 to 5, 14; from 5 to 10, 9; from 10 to 20, 1; from 20 to 40, 3; over 40, 6; one of whom was 90; not given, 38. Diseases:—Typhoid fever, 3; croup, 2; phthisis, 3; diphtheria, 3; bronchitis, 3; convulsions, 1; syphilis, 1; senility, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; hip, disease, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diarrhoea, 1; pneumonia, 2; apoplexy, 1; meningitis, 1; still born, 7; consumption, 1; small pox, 2; dysentery, 1; debility, 3; cholera infantile, 3; infantile debility, 2; not given, 51.

The Paris Council of War, before which M. Ranc was summoned to appear, has declared him guilty, and passed sentence of death in contumacia.

The *Journal de Paris* declares that recent elections demonstrate the necessity for the restoration of the monarchy to prevent impending anarchy.

FOOT BALL.—A match for the challenge cup offered by the Montreal Foot Ball Club took place on the Cricket Ground, Saturday afternoon, between the Montreal and Quebec clubs. The time of playing was limited to an hour and a half, at the expiration of which only one goal had been taken, and that by the Montreals, who thus retained the cup. The play on both sides was excellent. In the evening the Quebec Club were entertained by their opponents when a pleasant time was spent.

ANATHEM OF YELLOW FEVER.—MEMPHIS, Oct. 13.—The mortuary report to-day is more favorable. It is thought that the scourge has succumbed to the vigorous sanitary measures adopted by the Board of Health.

HANDSOME.—CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The benefit given by the Exposition Managers for the Memphis sufferers realized \$15,000.

REMITANCES RECEIVED.

St. Marthe, R. W., \$1.50; Buckingham, W. O'N., 2; St. John, F. H. M., 2; Antigonish, N. S. Rev. H. G., 2; Carleton, N. B., J. McC., 3; Hamilton, R. S. B., 1; St. Hedwig de Clinton, Rev. As. D., 2; Port Hope, Rev. J. B., 2; Lawrence, Mass., Rev. J. M., 5; Clayton, P. H., 2; North Ham., P. B., 2; Bay Settlement, Wis., Rev. M. D., 5; Riviere du Loup en bas, Rev. P. P., 1; Loughboro', J. L., 2; Sault au Recollet, Rev. F. R., 2.
Per P. H., St. John, N. B.—J. M., 3; M. McG., 2.
Per T. D., Marysville—Shannonville, R. MoM., 1.
Per P. P. L., Belleville—J. McC., 2.
Per F. O'N., Antifim—Lakenham, F. R., 2.
Per J. N., Kingston—J. O'B., 2; Mrs. D. L., 2; Collins Bay, J. McC., 2; Emerald, P. McC., 1.
Per C. D., Hamilton—O. G., 2; J. McD., 2; W. H., 2; D. S., 2; W. K., 2; M. M., 2.
Per L. W., Ottawa—Chelsea, B. G., 3; Galtineau Mills, G. R., 2; T. C., 2; Kirk's Ferry, J. O'G., 2.
Per W. H., Lacolle—Self, 2; Sarnatoga Springs, N. Y., J. H., 50c.

"Time tries all things," and has proved that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy par excellence for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisis, sore throat, and influenza. It cures coughs and colds instantly. It soothes the irritated parts; it heals the inflammation; and even consumption itself yields to its magic influence.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 11th inst., the wife of James A. Sadlier, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

At Alexandria, on the 7th Oct., by the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Angus Kennedy, No. 19 in the third concession, Kenyon, to Helen McGillis, No. 23 in the first concession, Lochiel.

At Alexandria, on the 7th Oct., by the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Angus Campbell, No. 25 in the third concession, Kenyon, to Flora McDonnell, No. 23 in the second concession, Kenyon.

DIED.

At Toronto, on the 1st inst., Thomas, youngest son of Patrick Boyle, Esq., Proprietor of the Irish Canadian, aged 2 years and six months.

At the Presbytery, Trenton, Ontario, the residence of her son, the Rev. H. Brettagh, Mrs. Mary Brettagh, formerly of Manchester, England. Aged 87 years. R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour 4½ bbl. of 196 lb.—Pollards.	\$3.80 @ \$4.00
Superior Extra.	0.00 @ 0.00
Extra.	0.00 @ 0.00
Panc.	0.00 @ 0.00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.	0.00 @ 0.00
Supers from Western Wheat (Welland Canal).	0.00 @ 0.00
Supers City Brands (Western wheat).	0.00 @ 0.00
Canada Supers, No. 2.	0.00 @ 0.00
Western States, No. 2.	0.00 @ 0.00
Pine.	0.00 @ 0.00
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat).	0.00 @ 0.00
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat).	0.00 @ 0.00
Strong Bakers.	0.00 @ 0.00
Midlings.	0.00 @ 0.00
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.	0.00 @ 0.00
City bags, (delivered).	0.00 @ 0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.	0.00 @ 0.00
Lard, per lb.	0.00 @ 0.00
Cheese, per lb.	0.00 @ 0.00
do do do Finest new.	0.