

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The farmers apparently have not got down to business since Christmas, as there was very little stuff offered to town. Sales were fairly brisk for the 20 loads of hay offered. Prices were steady at \$13 to \$14 per ton. One load of straw sold at \$6 per ton.

Three loads of oats were offered, selling at \$1.06 to \$1.08 per cwt.

There will be a good demand for hay, oats and straw at Thursday's market.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The supply of poultry was the feature of the markets held here the past week. The quantity offered exceeded the amount offered last season. There were a lot of fine birds on sale, but there were none that equaled the one purchased by Mr. D. McIntyre, who bought a live turkey on this market eight years ago which weighed 54 pounds. It was shipped to Detroit and holds the record for this district, if not for the Province. Prices for poultry, while considerably less than a year ago, were stronger on Saturday than at any time during the past two or three weeks. There was not much change in prices in other lines represented.

Grain—Oats are in good demand at \$1.06 to \$1.08 per cwt. Wheat sells at 72c per bushel. Barley, \$1.05 per cwt. Peas, \$1.15 per cwt.

Hay and Straw—The supply of hay is moderately large. Sales are brisk at \$12.50 to \$13.50 per ton, more selling at \$13 per ton. Straw is scarce and consequently there is a lift offered to it at \$6 per ton, or \$3.50 and \$4 by the load.

Butter and Eggs—Butter is coming in quite freely. It is probably more plentiful now than it will be later on. The prospects are that prices will remain firm. Sales are made at present at 22c to 23c for choice clover and pound rolls in wholesale lots. Fresh-laid eggs are firm at 23c to 24c per dozen. Store lots, 22c to 23c per dozen. Potatoes—The demand is slow at 55c to 75c per bag.

Apples—There is a large quantity offered. Sales are fairly brisk at \$1.50 to \$2.25 per bushel, by the bag 50c to \$1.00.

Poultry—Turkeys sold well; prices were lower than a year ago; sales were made at 11c to 13c per pound, the majority selling at 12c to 12½c per pound. It is not expected that there will be much doing for the New Year's trade. Ducks sell at 9c to 10c per pound. Geese, 8c to 9½c per pound. Chickens, 10c per pound. Old fowl, 6½c to 7½c per pound. There is no demand for live fowl, as they are too busy with the dressed kind.

Dressed Hogs—Trade will be quiet until after the holidays. Sales are fairly brisk at \$8.50 to \$9 per cwt.

Live Hogs—No shipment from here last Monday, and it is not yet decided whether there will be a shipment from here next Monday.

Butchers' Meat—Beef sells fairly well at \$5 to \$6 per cwt.; fairly choice beef suitable for the Christmas trade 7c to 7½c per pound by the carcass. Lambs sell at 10c to 11c per cwt. Mutton, \$6 to \$8 per cwt. Veal, 8c to 8½c per pound.

GRAND TRUNK.

Shares bought and sold. Private wire system of Bartlett, Prazier & Carrington, members New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, etc.

HAY MARKET.

Toronto, Dec. 26.—Quotations on breadstuffs are unchanged, as there has been no local call since Monday, and most grain dealers have not returned to town. Quotations for the last board stands.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Cattle—Estimated receipts, 17,000 head; the higher. Steers, \$4.15 to \$6.90; cows and heifers, \$3.55 to \$5.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.60; Texas, \$3.75 to \$4.50; westerns, \$3.50 to \$5.40. Calves—\$6 to \$7.75.

Hogs—Estimated receipts, 20,000 head; market 10c higher; mixed and butchers', \$6.10 to \$6.50; good heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.47; rough heavy, \$6 to \$6.20; light, \$6 to \$6.42; pigs, \$5.60 to \$6.30; bulk of sales, \$6.30 to \$6.40.

Sheep—Estimated receipts, 15,000 head; 10c higher; sheep, \$5.75 to \$6.50; lambs, \$4.75 to \$7.85.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 26.	12.30.	1.15.
Canadian Pacific	108 1/2	108 1/2
Montreal Street Railway	112 1/2	112 1/2
Twin City Electric Railway	105	105
Detroit Railway	79 1/2	79 1/2
Colored Cotton	57	57
Tobacco Railway	57	57
Rio	43 1/2	43 1/2
R. & O. Navigation	80 1/2	80 1/2
Montreal Power	95 1/2	95 1/2
Domestic Steel	23	23 1/2
Domestic Steel, pfd.	27	27 1/2
Domestic Steel, com.	24	24 1/2
Illinois	92	92
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal	78	78 1/2
Montreal Telegraph Co.	18 1/2	18 1/2
Ogilvie Milling	125	125
MacKay, com.	72	72
MacKay, pfd.	65	65 1/2
MacKay, com.	65	65 1/2
MacKay, pfd.	132	132 1/2
Bank of Montreal	101 1/2	101 1/2
R. N. & Bank	145	145
Molson Bank	22 1/2	22 1/2
Merchants Bank	170	170
Union Bank	104	104
Textile Bonds A.	91	91
Textile Bonds B.	91	91
Textile Bonds C.	91	91
Textile Bonds D.	91	91
Textile Bonds E.	110	110
Textile Bonds F.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds G.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds H.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds I.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds J.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds K.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds L.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds M.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds N.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds O.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds P.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds Q.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds R.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds S.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds T.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds U.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds V.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds W.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds X.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds Y.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Textile Bonds Z.	100 1/2	100 1/2

Executors and Trustees

who wish to rid themselves of the responsibility of the office, and place their trust in the care of a responsible successor, should communicate with this company. No banking business conducted, purely a trust company.

The London and Western Trusts Co., LIMITED.
LONDON, CANADA.

CHRISTMAS SPENT QUIETLY IN LONDON

(Continued from Page One.)

pressive. Special music was rendered by the choir under Mr. G. B. Sipl, and the edifice was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Rev. Canon Dan, the pastor, preached appropriate sermons.

Special services were also held in the Memorial Church, where sermons were delivered by the pastor, Rev. Dyon Hague. The church was also beautifully decorated.

In the Roman Catholic churches special Christmas services were conducted. Six masses were celebrated in St. Peter's Cathedral and six in St. Mary's Church.

In the cathedral, His Lordship Bishop McEvoy officiated at a pontifical high mass celebrated at 10:30. Father Chénier was deacon of honor, and Father Barry subdeacon of honor. Fathers Stanley and White acted as deacon and subdeacon respectively. Father Aylward was master of ceremonies, and he was assisted by Father O'Neil.

Father Aylward, rector of the cathedral, delivered a brief sermon appropriate to the day, and closed by wishing one and all God's blessing and a very happy Christmas.

In St. Mary's Church, the last mass was celebrated at 10:30. Father Chénier was deacon of honor, and Father Barry subdeacon of honor. Fathers Stanley and White acted as deacon and subdeacon respectively. Father Aylward was master of ceremonies, and he was assisted by Father O'Neil.

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HOW SUPERSTITION BLIGHTS CAREER

Count With "Evil Eye" Cannot Win in Politics.

TROUBLE IN ITALIAN HOUSE

Constituents Continue to Re-Elect Him Because They Fear Balaful Glance.

Rome, Dec. 24. — Superstition has blighted the career of a promising Italian deputy in Rome, Count Moriz. He is a talented man, ambitious of political distinction and a good speaker. But because he is reputed to possess the "evil eye" he can make no progress. In no other civilized country could a man of the count's prominence and caliber be made the victim of such absurd folly. But in Italy superstition is rampant, and education seems powerless to diminish it. All classes are more or less infected with it. It is in the Italian blood.

Of all popular superstitions, that most ridiculous of all—the evil eye—is most widely believed. Even cultivated people, while disclaiming any faith in it, usually fight shy of those who are supposed to be afflicted with the fatal gift. The person possessing it is credited with being thereby protected from injury himself, but endowed with a baleful power of inflicting injury on others, which he may exercise wittingly or unwittingly. Therefore, he is a man to be shunned.

A man like Count Moriz, who courts popularity, feels this treatment most keenly. It is his indomitable spirit that makes him keep up the hopeless fight against his sinister reputation. It is said that his constituents continue to re-elect him merely because they fear that if they voted for any other candidate they would fall under the spell of his evil eye. But it helps him nothing to be returned to Parliament again and again. If he gets up to speak in the chamber, the House at once empties, if he advocates a certain measure it invariably fails, because his support is considered a good reason for leaving it alone. When he enters the chamber his political enemies at once cry in his hearing, "Be careful! Be careful!" and when he leaves he is given plenty of elbow room. On one historic occasion he went to shake hands with the then premier, Gen. Pelloux, and the next day the cabinet fell. Could proof be further?

Many are the queer stories told of this victim of popular superstition and his "victims." Once he stood up to speak, and in the fervor of his eloquence happened to point in the direction of one of the ministers sitting below the platform of the president of the chamber. The president at that moment moved his hand, an inkstand was overturned, inundating the minister. Was it the president's fault? Not at all. It was the deputy Moriz's. He pointed at the minister? The president was merely the vehicle of the evil eye. Another time Count Moriz stumbled going up the stairs at the chamber, and clutching hold of the nearest object, which proved to be a poor journalist, who on leaving the building was run over by a cab.

The deputy is married to a fascinating foreign lady, who finds that, although he makes a charming husband, his unfortunate reputation is quite a drawback to social pleasures. If they are asked to dinner by someone who likes them and thinks the evil eye a ridiculous calumny, and it leaks out, their would-be hostess is overwhelmed with "regrets" from the others invited. And thus it comes about that they are left much to themselves.

Another person in Rome, more famous than the deputy, is popularly credited with this fatal defect. He is a known archeologist, who has an American wife, and although he is not actually tabooed by society—he is far too well liked for that—"things" are apt to happen when he is about. Other people will be injured, and he will escape, others will lose say, at bridge, and he will again. Hotel sitting-rooms empty in a most mysterious way when he enters, while his dining-table is left severely alone.

A well-known American novelist on Roman subjects, who has lived the best part of his life here, and who has a villa at Sorrento, gave his opinion on the subject of the evil eye and on the archeologist, and his reputation to someone who published it in an American magazine. This came under the archeologist's eye, who taxed the novelist, and insisted that he should write a denial and force the editor of the magazine to publish it. The novelist, put in a corner, seems to be secretly, he really did say what was published, had great difficulty in pacifying the archeologist, but in the end persuaded him that the denial would arrive on the scenes so late that everyone would have forgotten the incident, and it would only serve to revive the gossip. One wonders if the novelist, who is said to have a half-belief in the evil eye, has suffered in any way from this little episode.

For an idea of what the reputation of having the evil eye means socially in Rome one should read Marion Crawford's "Pietro Ghisleri," which, however, is only a faint reflection of the reality. So intangible a thing is reality that it escapes in a society which has more subtle revenge can you take than to spread the report that he or she has a neville eye? Events will probably sooner or later play into your hands. The calumny is reached and the mischief done.

KING OSCAR'S CONDITION.
Stockholm, Dec. 26. — The morning bulletin issued by King Oscar today announced that his majesty's temperature is reduced, but that the condition of his heart and lungs is unchanged.

In sixty German cities special arrangements have been made for preventing girls arriving at railway stations from falling into the clutches of dealers in white slaves. In Berlin alone 10,000 girls have been thus cared for.

FATAL STRIKE FIGHT

Three Killed in Clash of Strikers and Guard of Non-Union Men.

Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 25.—Three men were killed and four probably fatally wounded in a fight last night between guards employed by West Kentucky Company at Sturgis, Union County, and the striking miners at that place.

The dead: C. J. Dougherty, mine guard; Billy Malloy, miner; Will Gray, miner.

The wounded are: L. I. Moore, mine guard; Sam Barnaby, miner; Wm. Goch, miner; Henry Delaney, miner.

The fight occurred in a downtown street, about one mile from the mine, but just what precipitated the fight is not known.

It broke out suddenly and continued until about 25 shots were exchanged. The members of the miners' union have been on a strike for the past year. The coal company has been working non-union men under guards and serious trouble has been expected.

The fight caused a panic and a reign of terror existed for an hour.

DUTTON STUDENTS WHO DID WELL

Collegiate Institute Exams—List of Those Entitled to Honors.

Dutton, Dec. 25. — Below are given the results of the Collegiate Institute examinations for the fall term as reported by Principal Smith. The pupils obtaining 75 per cent or over on the average are entitled to honors, while the names of those making less than 40 per cent are not given. Following is the list:

Upper School.

Honor matriculation—Robert Kelson, E. Graham 83.

Senior Leaving, Part I.—A. McKellar 88, A. Miller 81, A. Watson 79, M. Doyle 75, A. Hamilton 75, W. Crehan 72, G. Campbell 67, M. Oldfield 67, C. Huggill 65, V. Silcox 62, J. Campbell 60, M. Hyndman 59.

Senior Leaving, Part II.—E. Graham 89, A. Stalker 70, M. McDermid 70, S. Stafford 65, M. Oldfield 60, W. Campbell 61.

Form III.

E. Morse 83, M. Patterson 88, E. Hodder 85, J. Hockin 84, H. James 82, M. McCallum 80, B. Buchanan 77, R. Urin 74, E. Doyle 73, H. McDonald 74, J. McPherson 73, E. Gillies 73, E. Schillehauf 72, E. Baudein 71, A. Blue 71, R. Miller 71, M. Bole 71, M. Andrews 70, N. Smith 70, M. Bobier 70, A. Love 67, K. Lethbridge 66, L. McKilnhi 66, F. McCall 65, U. McDonald 64, M. McPhail 63, J. Finlayson 62, S. McKeloid 62, C. McPherson 61, F. Letich 61, N. McWilliam 61, L. Woolridge 60, K. Daley 59, W. Doyle 53, I. McKillop 57, E. McIntyre 67, L. Black 57, E. Ford 56, H. Smith 56, M. Agnew 56, V. McCallum 55, F. Cameron 54, C. Cameron 53, C. Kellor 54, M. McPherson 53, A. Bole 53, E. Campbell 53, F. Porter 51, W. Vansickle 50, A. Brock 50, E. Small 43, R. Finlayson 45, B. Poole 45, P. Silcox 45, C. McMillan 45, E. Cole 42, G. Dodd 41.

Form II.

F. Brockshire 91, H. Groom 89, D. McWilliam 86, I. Groom 86, S. McKellar 85, A. Cochrane 82, J. McKillop 78, Rettemeyer 76, O. McMaackon 73, D. Kelson 67, K. Graham 66, H. Dahl 66, O. McLurg 66, E. Claus 65, O. Stidwell 65, E. B. McFarlane 63, M. McKee 62, B. McIntyre 60, H. McIntyre 60, M. Polard 59, P. McAlpine 58, M. Gage 55, E. Hicks 51, L. Baker 50, B. Hockin 50, G. Urin 48, B. Stalker 48, A. Robinson 45.

Form I.

M. Letich 91, S. Smith 89, G. Welch 86, U. Dahl 85, B. Balkwill 80, A. Mills 79, E. Graham 78, C. Roche 75, C. Smith 75, E. Hollingshead 73, A. Graham 69, N. Liberty 69, M. Campbell 66, C. Elliott 64, A. Coates 63, B. Hodder 63, W. Morrish 60, K. Love 58, S. Kerr 53, J. Englehart 55.

EXAMINATION ANSWERS

Lakes and Towns of the United States Thrown About Promiscuously.

New York, Dec. 26. — During the last week examinations were held in all the public schools in Brooklyn. In the graduating class of one school the following answers were given to the questions propounded to the pupils:

"What is climate?"

"The weather which shows whether it is warm or hot or cold."

"What is the difference between the climate of New York and Florida?"

"New York is colder than Florida, because New York is north of the equator and Florida south."

Name the lakes that lie wholly in New York State?"

"Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Salt Lake."

"Where is Albany? Buffalo? Utica? Rochester? Plattsburgh?"

"Albany is on the Erie Canal near the Mississippi River. Utica is in the central part of Utah on the Great Salt Lake. Rochester is in Rhode Island, Plattsburgh is on the Allegheny in Pennsylvania."

Out of a class of 50 that is about to graduate into the high schools, only three, it is said, could give proper answers to the questions given above. Critics of the school system attribute this ignorance of geography to the fact that take up too much of the time of the pupils.

The "absence habit" is a menace to the United States army. This is the statement made by Brigadier General Babb, commanding the Department of Dakota, in his annual report. He calls attention to the great number of officers now absent from the regular army, and says that the number is steadily increasing from year to year.

In the British automobile industry \$30,000,000 is now invested and 20,000 operatives are employed. The present demand is unmet, and so great, indeed, that the home factories cannot fill it, and supplement their output by importing foreign cars and parts. In the first seven months of this year more than 3,500 foreign automobiles were imported, costing \$5,000,000, and also \$5,000,000 worth of parts of machines.

SURPRISED THE CHIEF

Berlin Firemen Present Mr. Wm. Howard With a Shaving Set.

The members of the Berlin fire department and a number of their friends last evening tendered a complimentary banquet to Mr. Wm. A. Howard, chief of the department. The function took place at the fire hall, and the list of guests included the town's officials and thirty other citizens.

At the conclusion of the supper a toast list was introduced. Fire Chief Howard responded to "Our Guests," and as he rose to do so the firemen formed in a circle about him, while Mr. W. J. Rhodes, assistant chief, read an illuminated address expressive of the esteem in which the men hold Mr. Howard, and Mr. L. C. Miller presented a handsome shaving set, with ivory fittings, in a handsome morocco case, suitably engraved.

The chief was taken by surprise, but made a most happy reply and thanked them for this kindly expression of good-will.

BOERS FIGHT THROUGH THE POLLS

Seek to Gain Political Control of Britain's South African Colonies.

Johannesburg, Dec. 25.—At last the political campaign in the Transvaal may be said to have opened. The preliminary maneuvering has taken an unreasonable time, but the forces are now fairly in position. True, the army of Het Volk has not reached the ground, but the sympathies of its leaders are so well known that no one doubts upon which side its forces will be ranged up.

In the meantime the Boer generals observe a discreet silence regarding their plans. There is reason to believe that no orders will be issued until practically on the eve of the fight. But drilling is quietly and vigorously going on. The Boer electors will march to the political battlefield ready to the last shoulder strap. The ideal which animates them is unmistakable. The power lost in war is to be regained in politics. By keeping the British divided and maintaining a machine-gun in the center of the empire, the Boers figure they can hold the balance of power in their hands once more.

The contest is something more than a struggle over an industry. Getting down to bed rock it must, to a large extent, decide the place South Africa will take in the empire. Probably the Bond will win the next election at the Cape, certainly it will dominate the Orange River Colony; the odds are that Het Volk will hold the balance of power north of the Vaal. Still right through the center of South Africa will be driven a wedge of Dutch Governments, Dutch institutions, Dutch ideals.

The Transvaal, like the United States, continues to have no end of trouble over the Orientals. The last Asiatic ordinance of the Transvaal Legislature, passed in September, and now awaiting imperial sanction, has caused racial distinctions to a degree which has caused the Indian and the Chinese and the Japanese residents to protest.

The Indian Association of the Transvaal has had a deputation in England for some weeks urging that the new ordinance should be vetoed, and a re-commission appointed to examine the treatment of colored people in British South Africa. This deputation has seen the colonial secretary, Lord Elgin, and