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A POOR EXCUSE.

MR. CURRAN, M.P., EXPLAINS

Letter to the "Catholic Record"

The following letter addressed by Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., to the Catholic Record, of London, appears in that journal of this week:-

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:
REV. AND DEAR SIE,—Owing to the widespread influence of your paper and the stand you have taken therein on the Riel question, now fraught with so much interest to the Dominion as a whole, to the French-Canadian people who are now being frenzied on the subject by political agitators and to the Irish Catholics of Canada whem it is sought to embroil in it, I deem it incumbent upon me to address you these few lines. I do not propose to discuss the whole question ; that is unnecessary at present, and, if need be, I shall have an opportunity of doing so on the floor of Parliament. I propose now to deal with the attitude you have assumed and the reasons you have given therefor. The Irish Cathelies of the Dominion have been appealed to by the French-Canadian and other agitators to make common cause with them in denouncing the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald. In your editorial of the 28th inst., you put the question and give the answer in the following language :--

What, then, should be the precise position of Irish Catholics in this crisis? They should not, in our estimation, take part in or encourage illegal or violent manifestations of any kind calculated to incite class against class or race against race. They should not express admiration for rebels or rebellion merely because the rebels were mostly Catho lics and the rebellion headed by Catholics, nominal or otherwise. They must not forget that the Catholic Church as an organization was a heavy loser by Riel's uprising-priests murdered; missions laid waste; faithful and clergy dispersed."

That is pretty plain ; I shall not attempt to add to its vigor, although in all justice some addition might well be made owing to the facts of the case, which, through authentic documents, will be more widely known in a few days than they now are. As you have put it, however, this is no case in itself to invite Irish Catholic sympathy. Priest murdering, nuns hunted by ferocious savages, missions laid waste, faithful and clergy dispersed, etc., etc., all these things are not calculated to induce our people to rank their author as a hero or a martyr, to assign him a place on the roll of fame alongside of Emales, or to give him the blasphemous eminence which the Hon. Mr. Mercier, leader of the Rouge party in this province, deemed him fit to occupy. I refrain from putting his words in writing.

Taking your own statement as the criterion Riel per se merited his fate, nevertheless you speak of him as "a victim." You think he deserves the sympathy of the French-Canadian people, yet Fathers Andre, Tousse, Moulin, Fourmond, Vegreville and Lecog writing a joint letter to the French-Canadian people of the Dominion, dated Prince Albert, the 13th June last, said: "We, the priests of the districts particularly affected by the rebellion, viz.: St. Laurent, St. Antoine, Grandin, Duck Lake and Batoche, since it is in the midst of our people that Louis 'David' Riel had established his headquarters, desire to draw the attention of our fellow countrymen to the facts of the case."

"Louis ' David' Rid no longer deserves the effect sympathics of the Roman Catholic Church nor of the members of that Church, having usurped our mission as pricate and deprived our people of the conscilations we might have afforded them. He acted purely in his own personal interest!"

Exactly at what point is the sympathy of Catholics of any origin to come in for this seli-seeker ?

In so far as the French Canadians are concerned and the Irish Catholic allies whom you seek to gain for them, you answer the question in the same article as follows :-

They seek, by means just and fair, the vindication of their race, so foully wronged by the killing of Riel because his death had been decreed in the secreey of Orange lodges. I have already pointed out that you admit Riel deserved the extreme penalty for his crimes. He was not, therefore, killed as you too forcibly put it. You allege that he was hanged because the decree went forth from the Orange lodges. If this were the case Canada would not be a fit place to live in. ?consider that allegation utterly unfounded fact, mischievious in the extreme and apable or working incalculable harm in our

Janadian Dominion. Granted that certain lodges did go so far as to demand his execution. Granted that cortain preachers in bloodthiraty outpourings may have called upon the Government to hang Riel. All this was cruel and disgraceful. In petition for elemency to ellenders. We hear responsible for Riel's fate, they have most of philanthropic persons begging mercy for the most berdened criminals. It remained for fortunate man's neck.

Chicago and Peoria, Dec. 14th, via C., B. & Chicago and Peoria, Dec. 14th, via C., B. & Chicago and Peoria, Dec. 15th. via C. ordinary cases, almost any citizen will sign a the Black Watch of Peterborough and ministers of the gospel f reacth to clamor for a man's blood! And you believe that their representations to the Cabinet had the effect of ensuring Riel's execution? What does such a statement imply? That in a Government Control of Catholics, three of them French-Canadians, member of our church from the province of Nova Scotia, our representatives were so terrorized by Orange influence that they steeped their hands in the blood of one of their fellow-creatures. Any one of the French-Canadian members of the Government who would have resigned on this question might have placed himself, by that simple act, at the head of his fellow-countrymen in the Dominion. Either of the Irish Catholic members who, in banding in his resignation, would have declared that he did so because a man was being doomed by Orange in-tiuence, would have had the whole of our people at his back, without exception. It was not, therefore, for the sake of popularity that the ministers referred to remained in office. Was it for the sake of emolument? Let us suppose for one moment that the minds of five Catholic ministers could be so deprayed, that their hearts were so craven, that their love of the miserable \$7,000 per annum was so overpowering. What about the Hon. Frank Smith? He has no salary He would not accept one. He is jointly responsible with every one of his colleagues for this act, and yet you would have us believe that for the sole purpose of gratifying Orange lodges he consented to cover his name with infamy and to blast for ever a well earned reputation for consistent courage and unswerving fidelity to his people. Such a pre-

tate that we have been mistaken in our battles heretofore waged for Catholic repre-sentation in the Cabinet, that the presence of Catholics. Irish or French, in the Government has been a delusion and a snare, resulting in greater humiliation than ever could have overtaken us were we absolutely at the mercy of Provestant influence.
Orange dictation had nothing to do with
Riel's fate. We must seek elsewhere for
the solution of the problem. Allow me, for a moment, to direct your attention to the using Riel and a Weak Attempt articles of the Toronto Globe on this question, to Justify the Policy of the Government.

Regina (begin then, it will be instructive) Regina (begin then, it will be instructive)
until the unfortunate man's fate was sealed Let us cast a glance over kindred sheets published in the Reform interest and what do we find? So unpatriotic, so partizan, so disreputable, was the conduct of those newspapers, that the Montreal Witness, personally and pelitically opposed to the Dominion Premier, opposed to his fiscal policy, to his railway policy, and to every measure that he has inaugurated within my memory, felt itself constrained to publish the following on 13th August last:—
"We are inclined to stand by the Government in any position it may take in a matter in which it access to be the object of some to embarrass it." Again, on the 11th September: "So much has licen done to embarrass the Government, and its position has been rendered so difficult, that we have already stated our intention to support it in whichever course it feels called upon to take." These statements so thoroughly aroused the ire of the Grit journals that their rage knew no bounds, and in reply to their ravings and partisan perversity, the Witness, on the 17th September, administered

> "There are journals so destitute of either heart or conscience us to be able to treat a question of life or death to a human being simply and solely as an opportunity for the manufacture of political capital. These journals, believing the Government of the day, to which they are politically opposed, to be between the horns of a dilemma with regard to the execution of Riel, are anxious only to keep themselves free to impale the Government upon whichever here its action may throw it against. Their plan is to embarrass the Government and to force upon its attention those considerations of political exigency which it is the Govern-ment's first duty to leave out of the question in making the decision. If the question of Riel's execution was one of conscience or of many with them they would be found other opens ing or advocating commutation. The only aiternative for a conscientious journal is to seek to leave the Government as free from embarrasement as possible in order that its decision may be made on the arghest grounds. They choose none of these contracts. One day they will show that the Government is as much, if not more, to blame than Kiel for the insurrection in the North West, and that it has confessed as much by its action. The next day they will dwell upon how righty Rici deserves death, in having rendered the sacrifice of the lives of so many young Canadians necessary, and they declare that he Government will, out of fear of their Pres ch supporters of this province, not dare to being Whichever course the Government

the following rebuke :-

chooses, that course, they will be free to maintain, was wrong, and they will declare the choice was made from wrong considerations, though the very considerations they will condemn are the ones they are pressing upon the Government. These journals are naturally very angry with an independent journal, which, while not afraid to express its own opinions upon the subject, is determined not to embarase the Government."

You will perhaps imagine that I am about to ascribe the execution of Kiel to the persensity of the course pursued by the Grit journals In this you would be entirely mistaken. I functional or chronic diseases of the kidneys am endeavoring to write in a non-partisan or over blood impurities, consequently blood spirit, and I must candidly admit I do not purification through these organs has been a think the course of those newspapers had any Government's Another influential organ of public opinion has broadly hinted that the blundering of the Bleus had something to do with placing the fatal moore on Riel's neck. It is well known that the on Quebec Conservative members urged the mode. Government with all their might to spare the life of Riel if it were possible. I was one of preventive of small-pox, and if the remedy those who did so. A certain number of members with whom I destined to act, however, udging, as I did, their course not anly rash but justifiable, sent what amounted to a out justifiable, sent what amounted to a terminate the extended experience in treating the sick, per 100 lbs, sales being reported of heavy threatening telegram to the leader of the extended experience in treating the sick, per 100 lbs, sales being reported of heavy Government when the water of execution that blood disorders are extremely prevalent weights at \$5.50 and of nice light butcher's Government when the werrant of execution ! was on its way to Regiaa. On the 14th of and that, judging from their own experience, November the Star published the following there can possibly be no agency so effective in article on the telegram in question :-

Whatever remote chance Riel had of escape a week ago, he has, it is generally believel, lost now. The Government would be more or less than human if it altered its decision now, in the face of the open threats levelled against it by a number of the Government representatives of the province.

That these gentlemen mide a mistake fairle to Riel, if Riel had any chance previously, it is admitted on all hands. If the Conservative members who talk of belving, and of certain sections of the French Canadian press, were really interested in getting Riel hanged, they could scarcely have employed a surer means to succeed than those they have used. By publishing their threats to the Premier, and by making such public avowal of holding him

The telegram referred to was a blunder. Yet I know it had nothing to do with Riel's fate.

Others have ascribed the failure of a reprieve to the rascality of the Rouges, who sought to make political capital out of the Chica unfortunate Metis leader, and by their hypocritical movements set on foot counter action in the sister province. This seems plausible; but to be perfectly fair I must say that neither Orange bitterness, Grit perversity, Bleu bundering, nor Rouge rescality are good six months. occusioned the execution of Riel. The true solution of this problem must be sought in the words of the venerable pastor of St. Patrick's church, Father Dowd, who stated in his memorable sermon, speaking of Riel, that "as the leader of savage tribes and semi-civilized half-breeds, who had to be taught respect for the law and constituted authorities, the Government had taken the responsibility of making him suffer the death penalty." This was an unbiassed and, I think, a statesmanlike view of the subject, and one that will commend itself to all who have neither personal nor political purposes to serve in displacing the issue on this subject to grounds that are likely to produce sectional and sectarian animosities.

I have the honor to be. Rev. and dear sir. Your obt. servant, J. J. CURRAN.

COUGHS AND COLDS that we so frequently neglect, and which so often prove the seeds sown for a harvest of consumption, should have immediate and thorough treatment. A teaspoonful of ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION taken whenever the Cough is troublesome, will relieve tension cannot hold. If you believe anything the patient, and persevered in, will effect a do, 7 years, 860: one bay mare, 6 years, \$130; of the kind come out boldly in your journal; ourse in the most obstinate cases.

VACCINATION. SOME OF ITS DANGERS AND THE METHOD OF AVOIDING THEM

I. A. Loveland. M. D., in Medical World.

"Soveral years ago I vaccinated a person whose beath had always been excellent and who had never had any kidney disease. The lymph used was bovine, obtained directly from one of the most reliable propagaters in the country. The operation was carefully performed and was a success as far, as relates to its primary object. In about a month after vaccination the patient became dropsical. The urine was heavily charged with albumen; the skin was dry; appetite and strength diminished; in short, the phenomena of a typical case of albuminuria existed. So obvious was the cause of death that no post-mortem examination was made. Authorities mention animal and zymotic poisons as among the cause of albuminuria. If this is so, there is no good reason why vaccination may not occasionally become an othnological factor in the case we are considering; the evidence that it was the cause is quite plain. The precise way in which the poison gained an entrance into the system and performed its deadly work, it is impossible to determine. Should Bright's disease arise, even in rare instances, after vaccination, the scene rare instances, after vaccination, the scene rare instances after over in the profession find it not the better it will be for suffering humanity."

Dr. Loveland clearly shows that even so simple a matter as vaccination is lable to

simple a matter as vaccination is liable to result in Bright's disease. Indeed medical \$4 05 to \$4 10; Spring Extra, \$4 to 4 05; Suanthorities state that during the prevalence of smallpox there is albuminuria, and if this Middlings, \$3 40 to 3 50; Pollards, \$3 15 to of smallpox there is albuminuria, and if this is so, undoubtedly vaccination, which produces a mild form of the disease, will be attended by some manifestation thereof.

The fact of the matter is, and it is getting to be more and more recognized every day, a to be more and more recognized every day, a very little disturbance of the system will produce derangements of the kidneys, which, eventually, result in Bright's disease. Overwork, mental or physical; over-anxiety; physical excesses; mental worry; excessive indulgence in certain stimulants and narianteed has a wide range, being quoted all the way from \$4.20 to \$4.50 per bbl. Cornmeal quiet at \$2.90 to \$3. Moultie \$23 to \$24.50 per ton. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.25 per bbl. Split peas \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl. indulgence in certain stimulants and narcotics; irregularities of life and habits; the taking of a cold; changes of sesson and climate, all have a tendency to affect the system unfavorably and to produce a diseased endition of the kidneys.

People labor under a very erroneous impression who think that such disorders are rare, for it is a matter of record that primarily or secondarily they are the cause of a very large percentage of deaths.

Vaccination is perfectly right and proper, for there is no better preventive know to the pro-fession. A very small amount of vaccine if it 'takes," affects the whole system. On the contrary, a very small amount of medicine, if it is of the right kind, has equally powerful effect in the blood when properly adminis-

It seems almost like vain repetition to state that pure blood means good health, but it is evident that the belief is popular from the fact that so many so-called remedies are advertised as the best blood purifiers.

Now, in order to purify the blood a remedy must be alterative, and in considerable measure a discretic; that is to say, it must have the elements in it that will act upon the blood as purifiers and will promote the action of the organs which remove the poison from the blood. Unless it has these elements it is abaurd to call it a blood purifier.

The tired feeling, the depressed headaches; the fluttering at the stomach, vertigo; a sense of languer: an indescribable feeling of uneasiness and restleasness, all indicate, not discess u consactly of any one organ, but a terned and heavy condition of the blood. It is impossible to purify a stream, except at its correct is impossible to keep the blood ach aciess it is purified by the organs which carure has provided for that purpose.

We have shown, as we think every ournalist ought to show to his readers, if able to do so, that the human kidneys are susceptible to the least cause disturbing their natural operation of the system, and it is also known that these organs are provided by nature to remove the waste and peisonous material of the blood and to wash it out of the system. This operation seems very simple, but owing to the fact conceded by the medical profession generally, until the discovery of Warner's safe cure, there was no known remedy which had any certain power over deflicult matter to perform if nature were at II doranged.

It is useless to multiply words on this subjest because that remany has a reputation conceded by the most intelligent physicians, of being without exception the most benefieent discovery in the realm of medicine ever

Vaccination is justifiable and proper as a hove mentioped is used in connexion with the operation of vaccination, it is doubtful if an injurious effect will follow. The manufacturers state that they know from long that blood disorders are extremely prevalent preventing and curing such disorders ever known. Children and grown reople alike are subject to it and unless mature is given assistance at the proper time by a special agency such as we have named, persons so afflicted muss succumb to the forces which are constantly topios to draw them down.

The attention of our patrons is called to San Francisco Excursions in connection with the Chicago, Barlington & Quincy Railroad, during the menth of December, as affording an unrivaled opportunity for spending the winter months in the delightful climate of Southern California. There Excursious are to leave Chicago and Peoria on the following lates, and by the following routes:
Chicago and Peeria, Dec. 14th, via C., B. &

B & Q. R. R. to Kansas City, thence via Missouri Pacific Ry. from Kaseas City, through the beautiful Indian Territory, and via the Texas & Pacific and Southern Pacific

Chicago and Peoria, Dec. 17th, via C B. & Q. R. R. to Council Bluffs, and thence via Union Pacific and Central Pacific

Rys. The rate for the round trip from Chicago is \$113.15, from Peoria \$109.75, and tickets

COAL, COKE AND WOOD.

Owing to the cold weather, the orders for Owing to the cold weather, the orders for coal for household use, in small lots, are increasing, but otherwise there is no rush in the market. Prices have unchanged. We quote:—Stove, \$6.50; chestnut, \$6.25; egg and iucnace, \$6.00; Cape Breton, \$3.15 to \$3.50; Pictou, \$3.75; Scotch ateam, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Welsh anthregits, \$4.90 anthracite, \$4.90

There is a fair business transacted in coke at the following prices:—\$2.50 per chaldron, (36 Imperial bushels); \$1.25 per half and 75c per quarter, delivered, and \$2.40 per chaldron, \$1.20 per half, and 70c per quarter, un-

THE HORSE MARKET.

There has been no business of any consequence transacted in horses during the past week. The demand for working horses is tair, but dullness re gas in the other lines. The cause but duliness regns in the other lines. The cause of this is the want of snow, which will allow traders a chance of coming into the city, and from appearances a good business may be expected next week. Mr. Maguire, of College street, since Saturday last, sold the following:

One gray horse, 6 years, \$125; one pony, 6 years, \$75; one brown horse, 6 years, \$125; one Weekly=Review of Montreal-Wholesale the way from \$2 to 2.30 for round lots with Markets

The movement has been moderate in all the principal lines. In some branches a fair holiday trade will be done about the middle of the month. As December is usually a quiet month, this year is not likely to prove an ex-ception. Navigation is now thoroughly losed, and as the roads are in good state, holiday feeling is already gaining ground.

FLOUR.—During the past few days an im

proved enquiry was experienced for the best grades of winter wheat flour, sales of superior in car lots being reported at \$4.25 to 4.27½, and of choice superior at \$4.40 to \$4.45. Stocks are light, and fresh receipts meet with Stocks are light, and fresh receipts meet with ready sale at steady prices. We quote: Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do Ontario, \$4 50 to 5 00; Strong Bakers', American, \$4 50 to 5; do, Manitoba, \$4 80 to 5; do, Canada, \$4 40 to 4 50; Superior Extra, \$4 20 to 4 274; do, choice, \$4 40 to 4 45; Extra Superfine, \$4 15; Fancy, Middlings, \$3 40 to 50; Phistus, \$2 to \$2 05; 3 25; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$2 to \$2 05; do, spring extra, \$1 90 to 1 95; do, superfine, \$1 80 to 1 85; city bags, delivered, \$2 45.

OATMEAL—A fair business has transpired in outmeal, but at very irregular values.

WHEAT. - Apart from sales of a few car lots for milling purposes there has been little or nothing done in this market since the close of navigation. Here prices are quoted as follows :- No. 2 red winter 93: to 95c; No. spring 93c to 95c, and No. 2 white winter 91c to 92c,

BARLEY .- Advices from the West state that there is a growing scarcity of good six rowed barley, with a firmer tendency in values. In this market sales have been made at 58c to 60c for choice two-rowed Lower Canada. Prices here are quoted at 55c to 60c for malting descriptions and 48c to 50c for feed. BUCKWHEAT. -The enquiry is by no means

urgent, whilst offerings are fair, and prices range from 46c to 48c & bush. Some holders ask 50c.

RYE. -A small lot of rye was offered at 67c:

values range from 65c to 67c per bushel.

MILLIFEED — Sales of bran have been made since last report at \$13.25 to \$13.50 in car lots and some now refuse to sell at under \$14 00 per ton Shorts sell all the way from \$15.00 to \$18.00 as to quality.

MALT.—Business at the moment is limited,

and prices are unchanged at 75c to 80c for Toronto, and at 80c to 90c for Montreal in bond.

PEAS.—The principal business is now done in the country, on through rates of freight to Liverpool via Portland. Here the market is dull and prices are easy at 70c to 72c, the sale

of a cur lot being reported at 70c.

SEEDS.—Further advices from Toronto and
St. Thomas state that the crop of red clover seed will be short according to the report of farmers, who have not yet threshed. It is quite possible that their estimates may have been under stated. Prices here are nominal at \$6.50 to \$7.00. Timothy seed \$2.25 to \$2 60 per bushel.

CORN. -The market rules very quiet and prices are more or less nominal at 51c to 52s in bond, and at 60s to 61c duty paid. OATS .- Sales in car lots are reported here at 30 c per 32 lbs, and at country points at

PROVISIONS.

32: per 34 lbs.

PORE, LARD &c .- Under a fair local and country demand the price of pork has been maintained notwithstanding the easier feeling in hogs. Smoked meats are quiet and unchanged. Tallow remains very quiet. \$1.05, and No. 2 at 97c to 98c. Barley has \$1350 to 1400; Burkhardt's do do, \$1350 Oats are quiet and steady, with sales of car to 1400; Mess pork Western per brl. \$1250 lots at 33c on track. Peas are firm. Hye to 1275; Indla mess beef per tee, \$2200 to 2250; Mess beef per bbl, \$1400 to 1450; Hame, city cured per lb, 11c to 12he; Lard, Western in pails, per lb, 94c to 98c; Lard, Canadian, in pails per 1b. Sta to 914; Bacon, per lb, to 10c to 11; Tallow, common refined per lb, 53c to 6.

DRESSED Hoos -- The receipts of dressed hogs have increased during the past few days owing to the more favorable weather for handling, and prices have received fully 50c hogs at \$5.75 to \$6 00, but the outside figure is difficult to get. A car load has been bought to arrive at under \$5 50.

BUTTER -There has been no change, and the demand continues to drag. In the country several transactions are reported in creamery at from 17c to 19c for good to choice fall made. This is quite a drop from 23. The sale of a lot of very fine Western is reported at 18ks and a rejected lot at 14c, although some holders refuse to take less than 15c, but their views do not make the market. Roll butter is quiet, and prices rule in favor of buyers, cales being reported of 7 cases at 121c to 131c. Morrisburg in baskets 150 to 1640. For jubbing lots prices are exceeded :--

Western..... S -- 14

CHESSE-A few orders were received for finest September goods, but they could not be filled at cable limits, and since then part of the orders have been concelled. It is known hat one order received here last week from Liverpool has since been filled in that city at less money than was offered by cable. Advices from Stratford state that stocks between there and Toronto were never known to be as heavy at this season of the year as they are at present. A quiet time is expected until after the holidays, when holders expect to see a general improvement. Prices are quoted as follows :- Western-Fine to finest September and October 83 to 83c; do August 71 to 81c. French-Fine to finest improvement of late. Sales were made this September and October S to Sic; do August September and October 5 to 030, 63c. Our ated stuff however pushed on for the genuine 63 to 73c; earlier makes 4 to 63c. Our ated stuff however pushed on for the genuine prices are exceeded for the city jobbing article at 73c to 8c per lb.

DRESSED BEEF.—Quite a number of lots of

EOPS.

Some very choice samples of Californian hops have been offered on this market and have been placed about 13c to the delivered here in bond, which brings the price up to 19c duty paid. This class of hops is of very superior quality and is used for special browinge of pale ale. Canadian descriptions are in very light request, low prices being no inducement for consumers to anticipate their requirements far ahead. One or two lots have changed hands since last report at from 60 to 7c as to quality. Old hops are hard to work

higher prices asked for small quantities.
Library From Valencia raisins 820 to 90; Elento do 730 to 720; Sultanas 540 to 70, and currents 350 to 50. Prunes 40 to 50. Figs lle to 13c in boxes. New dates 6c to 7c in boxes and layers. Evaporated apples 90 in 50 lb boxes. New dried apples 50 to 6c, and

old do 34c to 4c per lb. Receipts of Valencia orunges are increasing. Sales have been made, since last report at \$5.00 to \$6.00 per cuse. In lemons there is a scarcity of good stock, fancy Messina and Palermo being quoted at \$5.00 per box, ordinary run \$3.00

o \$3 50 per box. CRANBERRIES.—The demand is only mode rate, stocks are ample, and prices range from \$6 00 to \$7.50 as to quality.

GRAPES.—Malaga grapes are about the same as quoted last week, sales having been made at from \$4 50 up to \$7.50 per keg as to quality and weight.

Pears.—Buerre Anjou \$8 00 to \$9.00 per bl and Duchess \$7.00 to \$8 00. VEGETABLES. —A very fine lot of about 300 bags of Early Rose was sold at 50g per bag. Onions are steady at \$2 25 to \$2 50 per bbl. Cabbages \$2.50 to \$3.50 per 100. Sweet potatoes \$3 50 to \$4.00 per bbl.

GENERAL MARKETS.

HIDES.—The market is decidedly firmer as the scarcity of supplies becomes more apparent. Here prices are:—No. 1 Toronto 10c to 10½c; No. 2 do 9½c to 9¾c; No. 1 Hamilton 10c; No. 2 do 9c. Chicago Buff 10¾c to 11c; Bulls, Sc to Slc. Green butchers, 9c to 9 c.

LEATHER -The advance in sole leather appears to be well maintained, and a rise in the price of biack has already taken place in some lines. Prices are as follows :-Ordinary No. 1 sole leather 22c to 23c per lb. Choice B. A. sole 24c to 26c. Waxed upper 33c to 3Sc as to quality, and splits 22c

SUGAR.—There have been some speculative sales of refined augar lately, some 2,000 bbls having changed hands at 6 to 6 fc per lb, most of which have gone into store. For lots of 100 bbls 6 fc to 6 fc are the quoted rates. Yellows have met with fair enquiry for the season at 51c to 6c as to quality. Molasses. -There is no change in this mar-

ket, Barbadoes being still quoted at 29c to 30c, and Trinidad at 23c to 26c as to quality and

SALT. -The last cargo has been shipped by rail to different points, and stocks being all in store winter prices have been fixed as fol-lows:—Elevens 55c; twelves 52½c; factoryfilled \$1 15 to \$1 20; Ashton's and Eureka \$2 40; Turks Island 30c per bushel; rock salt 40c per cwt, special quotations for ton lots.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

A quiet trade is reported in commercial circles for the past week. The weather has been somwhat unsettled, and the movement is restricted, partly owing to the had condition of country roads. Preparations are being made for a good Christmas trade. BUTTER.—The me et remains very dull,

with prices heavy e chief demand is for small luts of choice elity, which sell at 15c to 16c. Madino. toted at 11c to 12c, and inferior Se to ga are said to be slightly derate demand. Dealers casier, with .. are paying 2° fozen for fresh, and selling pickled at 17a 18c. Cheese is quiet and nnchanged; is a moderate business at 95c for the September make and 81 for second qualit

FLOUR AND RAIN-The demand for flour is restricted, and prices heavy. Superior extras are offering at \$3.89, and extras at \$3.70 without transactions. Wheat is also dull and demoralized. There is a slight decline in prices; little business being done in been less active; prices were a shade easier. sells at 600 on track. Outmeal is firm. Bran in moderate demand and firm.

GROCERIES .-- A fair trade is reported in this branch of business. Sugars are quiet and steady ; Canadian refined at 54c to 64e, and granulated 6%c to 7c. Teasure in fair demand for mediums. Fruits continue firm; Valencias 9c. Fish steady: trout \$3.40 to \$3.65; white \$4, and codfish \$3.75.

HARDWARE .- Business is quiet and prices steady. There is a fair demand for builders' materials owing to the open weather.

HIDES AND SKINS .- The hide market is quiet, and prices unchanged. Sales have been made at 9le for cows and 9l to 10c for steers. Green ununanged; No. I steers being 9a and No. 1 cows, 84c. Collection are nominal at 10 to 12; for green, and 13 to 14c for cured. 10 to 12; for green, and 13 to 14c for cared.

Shorpeline self from 70 to 80; the best 155 St. George street, Mrs. M. M. J. Managam offering now being 95; Think is full; of a daughter. offering now being 95c. Tauow is full; of a daughter, rough is quoted at 3c and rendered at 6:

Provisions - The trade in cured meats is limited, and prices steady. Hame in moderate demand; now smoked sell at He to Ille and sweet pickled at 10 c. Lard is in fair demand; round lots in tierces are quoted at 83%, and small lots in tubs and prils sell at 94% to 94%. Pork steady, with sales of small lots of new at \$12.50 to \$13. Hops are quiet, and prices unchanged at Se to 10e for new. White Bears sell at \$1.25 a bush for hand picked. Potatoes are steady, with sales of car lots at 45s to 50s on track, and small lots at 55c to 650 per

Wood -Trade has decreased some this Prices rule stendy; selected fleece is quoted at 21c to 22c and ordinary at 19c. The demand from the factories is good, with sales of supers at 23c to 24c, and extra at 264c to 27c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs. -Sales of fresh eggs have transpired during the week at 22c to 23c, of held stock at 19c to 21c and of limed at 17c to 18c. It is reported that quite a number of lots are held by country srorekeepers.

Honey.—The market is fairly well supplied with strained honey, and the demand although by no means active has shown some week at 10c. There has been some adulter-

dressed beef have been brought in by farmers during the week and sales effected at 50 to 60 for hind quarters as to quality, and at 3c to 4c for forequarters.

Tone up the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel like a new person. Thousands have found health and relief from suffering by the use of this great blood purifier when all other means

THE ACME MOCCASIN!

Having been appointed sole agent for Montreal for the newly patented Ache Moccasin, we beg to place them before the public as the very latest improvement to foot gear for Winter Sports. They are a decided improvement on the old style, and will doubtless, be fully appreciated. The Ache Moccasin is made in best quality of Moose Skin only.

S. CARSLEY.

MANTLE SALE!

MANTLE SALE MANTLE SALE MANTLE SALE MANTLE SALE

S. Carsley's Great Cheap Sale of New Winter Manries at Fifty Cents in the Dollar, begins every morning at Nine O'Clock.

DRESS GOODS SALE!

DRESS GOODS SALE DRESS GOODS SALE DRESS GOODS SALE

DRESS GOODS SALE S. Carsley's sale of New Winter Dress Goods at reduced prices begins every morning at NINE

S. CARSLEY. **1765, 1767, 1769, 1771,** 1773.

1775 and 1777 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1206, Dame Onesime Hugueron, of the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Auguste Dalgmanl, trader, of the same place, duly authorized a exter enjustice, Plaintiff vs. the sald Auguste Dalgmanlt, December A. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, December 4, 1885. DUIHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCHAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court No. 1214. Dame Flavie Lavigno, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Flore Rodier, machinist, of the same pace, duly authorized a exter en justice, Plaintif, vs. the said Flores Rodier, Defondant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, Decomber 4th, 1885. DUHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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18-1

BIRTH.

MARRIED.

MACKIN--KENNEDY.--In this city, on the 28th November, at St. Joseph's Church, by Rev. Father McCarthy, P.C., John Mackin to Miss Julia Kennedy, both of this city. 131-2

DIED.

HAWKINS,—At Queboc, on the 27th Nov., 1885, Mary Templeton, relict of M. Hawkins. MULLIN-In this city, on December 1th, Charles Mullin, aged 33 years.

MYLER.-At Quebec, on December 1st, James Myler, culler, aged 65. 131-1 WILKISON.-In this city, on the 1st inst., Wm. Wilkison, aged 62 years.

MARTIN.—At Quebec, on the 6th instant, Eliza Barry, widow of the late Henry Martin DELANEY.—At Quebec, on the 1st December, Catherine O'Rourke, beloved wife of John Delay Control of John 184 June 184 J

Delaney. FENNELL.-At Tadousac, on the 3rd inst., James Fennell, a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and late proprietor of the Tadousac Hotel, 132-3 KIELY.-In this city, on Dec. 1st, Martin

P. Kiely, aged 83 years, a native of Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland. O'CONNOR.—At Quebec, on the 5th inst., Ellen Kennedy, aged 55 years, beloved wife of Edward O'Connor. 136

LARKIN.—In this city, on Saturday, December 5, of membrane croup, William Robert, eldest son of Thos. Larkin, aged 3 years and 2 1342

LEYDEN.-At Quebeo, on the 26th Nov., Mary Duffay, aged 59 years, a native of the County Leitrim, Ireland, and beloved wife of John Leyden.—R. I. P.

DOBBIN.—At Quebec, on Sunday, the 6th December, Mary Seymour, aged 72 years, widow of the late Patrick Dobbin, of Her Majesty's Customs.

HALPIN.—In this city, on Nov. 30th, Johanna Walsh, aged 72 years, reliet of the late John Halpin, railroad contractor, and mother of J. H. Halpin and W. W. Halpin, of the firm of Dumaine & Halpin. "A popular illustrated literary Magazine for the Nome and the Family-pure, clean, wholesome, elevating"

7c as to quality. Old hops are hard to work off, and prices are nominally quoted at 3c to 5c.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES—The past week has been a very quiet one in apples, sales having been confined chiefly to jobbing lots. Prices of winter fruit are unchanged, ranging all