

BRAY VS. DEVINS.

THE REMARKS OF MR. JUSTICE RAINVILLE IN RENDERING JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff brought action against the defendant for the recovery of \$3,500 damages which he complained had been suffered by him under the circumstances related in his declaration, and which may be briefly resumed as follows:—

The plaintiff, Mr. Bray, having prepared a lecture on "England and Ireland," delivered the same in Montreal in December last. This lecture Mr. Devins published and the plaintiff pretends that the publication misrepresents the literary merit of the lecture and also pretends that the insertion in the pamphlet of certain advertisements of drugs and medicines injured the plaintiff by making him ridiculous in the eyes of the public. In order to show that his manuscript was valuable the plaintiff states in his declaration that an offer of \$500 was made to him for his manuscript, but was withdrawn in consequence of the appearance of the defendant's pamphlet. To all this the plea were, that it was true the defendant had printed and circulated the lecture, but that he had done so with Mr. Bray's permission and consent; that the pamphlet published by defendant is a correct report of the lecture as delivered by Mr. Bray.

As to the correctness of the pamphlet published by Mr. Devins, the Court finds that the lecture in question was read from a manuscript, and that the pamphlet was printed from the plaintiff's manuscript, and that this pamphlet is superior to the one published by Mr. Devins. The defendant's counsel had at the hearing raised the question of literary property, and argued that till such a lecture had been copyrighted the author had no exclusive right of property in it. The Court cited the opinion of Lussine (p. 55 and 57) to the contrary. As to the permission which defendant had been given him by Mr. Bray, the proof is not satisfactory; it is true and proved that Mr. Devins previous to the lecture sent to obtain such a permission, but the answer which was given his messenger, as the latter states, was merely that Mr. Devins could not be prevented from sending a stenographer and having the lecture taken down in shorthand. There remains then only to appreciate the damages. There is some evidence which would go to show that the lecture was of very great value and that Mr. Bray had it not been for defendant's circulating the lecture, might have received large sums of money for the repetition and by the publication of the lecture. The witness McNamee speaks strongly in this sense, but there is no doubt that his evidence is greatly exaggerated. On the contrary the preponderance of proof on this point is to the effect that such lectures are not as a rule remunerative. Then as to the offers which the witness McNamee says he made for the lecture, and afterwards withdrew in consequence of the issue of the Devins' pamphlet, the evidence is very contradictory. However, the Court considered that the plaintiff was entitled to some damages and condemns defendant to pay plaintiff \$200 real damages, and \$100 on account of the injury incident on the insertion of the advertisements complained of.

THE OKA INDIANS.

On Sunday last a meeting of the Indians of Oka was held in the village to discuss the arrangements being made by the Government and the Seminary of St. Sulpice agent their transfer to the district of Muskoka. Over 25,000 acres of land have been purchased from the Ontario Government in the township of Gibson, in the Muskoka district, for their special benefit and use. This tract of land is twenty times as large as the one on which they are settled at Oka, so that they leave but little behind them to gain a good deal in their new settlement. Besides they will be remunerated for any improvements which they may have made on their old homes.

These advantages, even coming from the Seminary, were not to be despised by the Oka Indians, who have so often given proofs of animosity against their benefactors; they were readily and unanimously accepted by the Indians. The Seminary will, moreover, pay the costs which will be incurred in bringing them to their new settlement. They number some 120 families, of which number there are about 80 Protestants. On their arrival in Muskoka they will find new houses built for them, food for the first 15 days, or longer if required, and all free of expense. No wonder, therefore, that the meeting was unanimous in accepting their new situation.

THE PERILS OF THE TRACK.

COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY—FIVE PERSONS LAUNCHED INTO ETERNITY—THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

St. Thomas, Sept. 29.—About 10 o'clock this morning a collision occurred on the Air Line Railway, about two miles west of Aylmer, between the east-bound freight train and an excursion train coming west. Mr. Walsley, driver of the engine of the excursion train, and his son, the fireman, also a young man named Cook, porter at the Manson House, Aylmer, and two passengers from the east, whose names are not yet ascertained, were instantly killed. Charles Chesborough, the driver of the engine of the freight train, was dangerously injured. Several passengers were seriously injured, who were immediately removed. Both locomotives were badly broken up. Five passenger cars and one freight car smashed to atoms. The second passenger car was completely telescoped into the third. The scene at the wreck is one of great confusion. The cause of the accident is said to be the fault of the conductor and driver of the excursion train, who had orders to hold the train at Aylmer, but failed to do so.

The following are the names of the dead and wounded as far as can be learned:—Wm Cook, Aylmer, killed; young man named Hines, from Jarvis, killed; man from Delhi, name unknown, killed; Walsley and son, engineer and fireman, both buried under the debris of the engine. A large number were injured, but it is impossible to get all the names at present. Mr. Chesborough, the driver, is lying dangerously wounded at the house of a farmer; his case is critical. Frank Morrison, Aylmer, jaw broken in two places and injured internally. Stanley, from Copenhagen, fatally injured. About 2 o'clock a conveyance was secured and the dead removed to Aylmer.

The cause of the collision is at present involved in a doubt. The driver of the freight train had orders to pass to Aylmer, and the driver of the excursion train had orders not to leave Aylmer until the freight passed. Why the latter disobeyed this order cannot be learned.

to be coming at full speed, making no effort to stop, and must have had two miles straight view. He says the freight train was at nearly a dead stop, and kept up a furious whistling for some time.

LATER. The names of the wounded are as follows: Mr. Dennis and wife, Bay City, Mich, badly hurt, stopping at T. Michael's, Aylmer; Elias Adams and wife, Malahide, slightly injured; R. P. Black Vienna, slightly; a young lady from Bay City, Mich, stopping at Heafman's, Aylmer, slightly; Charles Brown and daughter, 4th concession, Malahide, slightly.

The special train was ordered to meet No. 32 freight at Aylmer, and when they arrived Conductor Maxwell went into the telegraph office to get orders concerning the freight train. The operator being busy selling tickets came up to Walsley and told him all right, and on he went.

One car has not yet been reached by the rescuing party, and fears are entertained that some bodies are still to be found. The bulk of the passengers were fortunately in the rear end of the train, otherwise the effects of the collision must have been much more serious.

Arthur Tremeyn was Walsley's regular fireman, but young Walsley, being anxious to attend a wedding in London, changed at Cayuga with Tremeyn, and thus met his untimely end. His body was recovered about 4 o'clock, but that of his father was still beneath the mass of debris.

TWO AFFECTIONATE RIVALS.

There were several men clustered round the stove in the back room of a Galveston saloon, and some were up for discussion. One man said that editors were more jealous of each other than any other class; that they never had a good word for each other, etc.

A long haired youth, with a solemn look, spoke up, and heaving a sigh, said he had had some experience with editors, and he found them the reverse of jealous of each other; that a Texas editor was always willing to deny himself comforts for the benefit of a brother editor.

"Where did that happen?" "It happened in a western Texas town where I lived," sighed the young man. "I had dashed off a little poem of ten or fifteen stanzas about 'Beautiful Spring.' There were two rival papers in the place—the Bugle and the Trombone. I had heard that the editors were deadly enemies and I thought I'd let the Trombone publish my poem first there would be a deadly encounter."

"I finally resolved to have it appear simultaneously in both papers. When I called on the editor of the Trombone he said the editor of the Bugle had a large family, and that he would prefer it would appear in the Bugle, as personally he loved the editor of the Bugle. I went then to the Bugle man, and he said the editor of the Trombone was his warmest personal friend, and that he would be glad if I would let him have the poem, as it would be putting bread in his mouth and clothes on his back."

"So, owing to the love those two editors had for each other, I couldn't get my poem into either of their papers, and it hasn't been published yet. I never saw men so anxious to help each other out of distress, and once more the long haired poet sighed like a bewitched man."

There was a pause and the old man with a frost-bitten nose drawled out: "Ye never tried them same editors with a cash advertisement, did yer?"

The poet answered in the negative, whereat the audience significantly nodded their heads winked and at each other.—Galveston News.

BLESWAX AS A FEE.

Many of the first settlers of Illinois were rude in speech and rough in manner. Money was scarce with them, and service was paid for in produce. Governor R— used to illustrate these incidents of frontier life by the following anecdote:—

One day there came to his office a young man accompanied by a young woman. "Be you the Squire?" asked the manly youth.

"Yes sir." "Can you tie the knot for us right away?" "Yes, sir." "How much do you charge?" "One dollar is the legal fee, sir." "Yes, sir, if you can't pay cash."

"Well, go ahead and tie the knot, and I'll fetch in the wax." "No," said the Squire, thinking there was a good chance for a little fun "bring in the beeswax first, and then I'll marry you."

Reluctantly the youth went out to where was hitched his horse, upon which, Darby and Joan fashion, they had ridden, and brought the wax in a sack. On being weighed its value was found to be only sixty cents.

"Wall," said the anxious groom, "tie the knot, and I'll fetch more wax next week." "No, sir, I don't trust; that is against the rules of the office."

Slowly the disappointed youth turned to go out, saying: "Come Sall, let's go." "I say mister," answered Sall, with a woman's will. "Can't you marry us as far as the wax will go?"

"Yes, I can and will," replied the Squire, laughing, and he did.—Youth's Companion

Labor is so scarce in Ottawa that the agent of the French Phosphate Mining Company was obliged on Sunday to stand at the doors of the Roman Catholic Church at Hull and offer advanced rates for 200 men to work in the mines.

The British Board of Customs is endeavoring to prevent the introduction of the Colorado beetle into England. A fright has been caused by the rumor that Irishmen in the West were gathering potato beetles and securing them in small boxes for transportation to England, where they were to be turned loose to prey upon English crops.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TORONDO, OCT. 4, 1881.

Sterling Exchange was quiet at 8 to 8 1/2 premium for round amounts of 60-day bills, 8 1/2 counter, and 8 1/2 demand. Documentary 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Drafts on New York were drawn at 3/4 to 7/8 prem. Money loaned on stocks at 5 per cent.

The stock market this a.m. was generally easier. Montreal, Commerce and Ontario declined 1/2; Montreal Telegraph 1/4; Ritchie 1/2 and Gas 1/2 per cent. At noon City Passenger was 2 1/2 higher in bid at 132 1/2 bid, 133 1/2 asked and Bank of Montreal stood at 200 bid, 200 1/2 asked.

Morning Stock Sales.—25 Bank of Montreal 200 1/2; 85 do 200; 120 do 200; 110 do 200; 75 do 200; 85 Ontario 122; 50 do 122; 50 do 122; 74 Montreal 115; 25 Ville Marie 97 1/2; 145 Commerce 145 1/2; 450 do 145; 29 Dominion Telegraph 99; 84 Montreal Telegraph 130; 25 do 129 1/2; 205 do 129 1/2; 35 Ritchie 124; 25 Gas 143; 1,000 Corporation 6 per cent stock, 115.

This p.m. the stock market was weaker for Montreal and lower for Commerce. At the close Bank of Montreal stood at 193 1/2 bid, Merchants' at 124 1/2; Ontario 72 1/2; Commerce at 144 1/2; Gas at 143; City Passenger 132 1/2; and Ritchie at 53 1/2 bid.

Afternoon sales.—125 Montreal 200; 45 do 198 1/2; 25 Commerce 145 1/2; 275 do 144 1/2; 15 Ontario 122 1/2; 25 do 122 1/2; 10 Toronto, 162 1/2; 50 Montreal Telegraph, 129 1/2; 340 Ritchie, 53; 53 do 53 1/2; 50 do 53 1/2; 250 Gas, 143.

New York, Oct. 4, 1 p.m.—Stocks weaker and lower. Am. Ex., 92; C. S., 68; D. & L., 125 1/2; Erie, 87; Ill. C., 90; J. C., 93; N. Y. C., 134; pfd., 78 1/2; N. W., 124 1/2; pfd., 134; N. Y. C., 140; R. I., 133 1/2; St. P., 111; pfd., 124 1/2; W. U., 96 1/2.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Most departments of the wholesale trade continued seasonably active during the past week. The iron trade has been excited by advancing prices in Europe, which has sent out nails up to 100 per keg, and Bessemer steel 25c per 100 lbs, and still higher rates for pig and finished iron may be looked for before long. Wool is firmer, and there is a better feeling in this staple. In the grocery line we notice an active enquiry for Valencia raisins, the crops not having turned out so well as anticipated. Within the past few days sales have aggregated 25,000 boxes at 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c. The breadstuffs markets have been vigorously moving upwards under pressure of a heavy speculative and consumptive demand at Chicago, and to all appearances bread will be dear enough this winter all over the world.

GRAIN.—Our grocery market appears very animated and the out-turn of general merchandise must be very large at present. In each line of staple business the market shows symptoms of improvement. Sugars.—Very heavy transactions are reported, and, from indications, there will probably be a stronger market next month. We quote: Granulated, 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c; Yellow, 7 1/2c to 9c; Raw, good to bright, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c.—An active demand prevails for all grades of tea above 35c, and invoices of new goods at 40c to 45c command ready sale. Good values are obtainable at from 2 1/2c to 3c. Japan, common, 2 1/2c to 2 5/8c; good common to medium, 2 1/2c to 3c; fair to good, 3 1/4c to 4 1/2c; fine to choice, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c. Nagasaki, 2 1/2c to 3c; Young hyson firsts 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c; seconds, 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c; thirds, 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c; fourths, 2 1/2c to 3c; Gunpowder, low grades, 3 1/2c to 4c; good to fine, 5 1/2c to 6c; finest, 6 1/2c to 7c; Imperial, medium to good, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; fine to finest, 4 1/2c to 5c; Twankay, common to good, 2 1/2c to 3c; Oolong, common, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; good to choice, 4 1/2c to 5c; Congou, common, 2 1/2c to 3c; medium to good, 3 1/2c to 4c; fine to finest, 4 1/2c to 5c; Souchong, common, 2 1/2c to 3c; medium to good, 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c; fine to choice, 5 1/2c to 7c. Coffee.—We learn of but very few transactions, and at prices altogether in favor of buyers. We quote: Maracibo, 21c to 23c; cape, 19c to 20c; Jamaica, 18c to 20c; Rio, 18c to 20c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c; chicory, 12c to 12 1/2c; Green mocha, 34c to 38c; Java, 23c to 28c.

SPICES.—Continue firm all round and transactions to a considerable extent are reported. Cassia, per lb, 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to \$1; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, lb, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochina ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 17c to 18c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmeg, unlimited, 85c to 95c; limes, 65c to 90c.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.—The demand is brightening up for both syrups and molasses and we notice sales of one cargo of molasses on p.t. Bright, 60c to 65c; medium, 55c to 58c; fair, 48c to 52c. Molasses—Barbadoes 66c to 68c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar houses, 35c to 37.

Dry Goods.—Travellers are preparing to start on their usual fall sorting trip with good prospects. Wholesale houses are well employed though none report any very extra demand for goods just now. The fall trade as a whole, however, has shown fair proportions and some leading enterprising houses report an increase in business last year ranging from 35 to 50 per cent. Just at the moment remittances are not giving every satisfaction, but strong hopes of an immediate improvement in that regard are entertained. Prices of Canadian textile fabrics are all firm with higher prices being asked for some lines of cottons. The city retail dry goods and millinery houses are doing a fair trade.

FRUITS.—Market firm and fairly active. Currants 7c to 7 1/2c. Valencia, 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80; loose muscatel, box, \$2.30 to \$2.40; seedless, 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c; prunes, 5 1/2c to 6c; S. S. Tarragona, 15c to 16c; walnuts, French, 9 1/2c to 10c; filberts, 10c to 11c.

DRESSES AND CHEMISES.—There is rather more enquiry for heavy goods, but business is only moderate. We quote: Bl. carb soda at \$3.10 \$3.20 soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.65; bi-chromate of potash, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c box, 17c to 18c; cream tartar crystals, 20c to 30c; ditto ground, 31c to 33c; caustic soda, \$2.40 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.50 to \$1.75; alum, \$1.75 to \$2.00; copperas, 100 lbs, 90c to \$1; four sulphur, \$2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, 90c to \$1.10; saltpetre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 5 1/2c to 7c; whitening, 55c to 60c; quinine, \$3.15; morphia, \$2.40 to \$2.55; castor oil, 10c; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$1.75 to \$5.

LEATHER.—The finer grades of sole continue in demand, but business is only moderately active as a whole. Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 25c to 27c; ordinary, 24 1/2c to 25 1/2c; No 2, B A, 23c

to 24 1/2c; No 2, ordinary, 22 1/2c to 23 1/2c; Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 26c to 29c; splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 25c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12 1/2c to 15 1/2c; rough, 26c to 28c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Factories are still fully employed, although the sorting trade has not yet commenced. Prices steady and unchanged. We quote: Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25; do, split brogans, \$1 to \$1 10; do buff congress, \$1 80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; do cowhide boots, \$2 30 to 2 35; women's split balmorals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 10 and 1 40; do prunella, 50c to \$1 60; Misses' buff and pebble balmorals, 90c to \$1.15.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Further intelligence has been received from Europe regarding the strong feeling there, and quoting advances in pig-iron, finished bars, galvanized sheets, ingot iron and steel. The market here is firmer throughout for iron, stocks being generally light. Hardware is steady with fair movement, and nails have risen 10c. The following are revised quotations:—Pig iron, per ton, Coltness, \$22 to \$22.50; Siemens, \$21 to \$22; Gartsherr, \$22 to \$22.50; Summerville, \$20 to \$22.50; Langdon, \$22 to \$25.00; Eglington, \$20.00 to 21.00; Carnbroe, \$21 to 21.50. Bars per 100 lbs, Siemens, \$2 to 2.25; Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1.90; Best ditto \$2.15 to 2.25; Swede, \$4 25 to 4 60; Norway, \$4 00 to 5 00; Lowmoor & Bowling, \$5 25 to 7 00. Canada plates, per box: Hatton \$5.25; other brands, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Tin Plates, per box: charcoal, \$5.50; ditto, I.C., \$7.50; ditto, C.S., ditto, D.X., \$7.00; I.C., \$5.50 to 5.75; Ditto Sheets No. 26, charcoal, \$10.50 to 11; Galvanized Sheets No. 28, best, \$7 to 7.50; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 35 to 2.50; Sheets, best brands, \$2.85; Boiler Plates, \$3 00 to \$3 50. Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 12 1/2c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs \$4 25; do sheet, 5 50; do bar, \$5 to \$5 50; do shot, \$5 50 to 6 00; Steel cast, per lb, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do Springs, per 100 lbs \$3.75 to \$4.00; do Pine, \$3.50 to \$4.00; do Sleigh Shoe, \$3.25 to \$2.00; Ingot Tin, \$26 to \$27. Ingot Copper, \$17 25 to \$18.50. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs \$5 40 to 5 50; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 50. Hops, per bush, 100 lbs \$4 25 to \$4 50. Proved Oil chain, 1/2 inch, \$5 50; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bbl, \$1.60 to 1.70. Cut Nails.—Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.55 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.70 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.95 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.20 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.95 per keg; 3 c, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.45 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, 2.95; 3 day, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.45.

WOOL.—The market is still fairly active for fine wools and firm. Greasy Cape, on this market, is firmer at 19c to 21c; Australian, 23c to 30c; Canadian pulled, super, 34c to 35c; B super, 30c to 32c; No 1 28c; No 2 26c.

HIDES are steady at \$10, \$9.00 and \$8.00 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins, 80c to 85c; calfskins, 12c.

Ons.—Newfoundland cod is quiet at 45c to 47 1/2c.

PETROLEUM is steady and active. Car lots are quoted at 23 1/2c to 24c, and single bbl. lots at 25 1/2c to 26c.

SALT.—The market continues firm. Coarse is quoted at 5 1/2c to 6c. Factory filed, \$1 to \$1.10.

FISH.—Herrings are worth \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl; dry cod, \$4, and green, \$3.80. No 2 mackerel, \$5.00 to \$5.25.

Flour, per bbl.—Superior Extra, \$6.85; Extra Superior, \$6.75; Spring Extra, \$6.70 to \$6.75; Superior, \$6.10 to \$6.25; Strong Bakers, \$6.75 to 7.50; Fine, \$5.40 to 5.50; Middlings, \$4.75 to \$5; Pollards, \$4.30 to \$4.50; Ontario Bats, \$3.20 to 3.30; City Bags (delivered), \$3.65 to 3.75.

Cheese is quiet at 12c to 13c. Eggs are firmer at 18 1/2c to 19c for fresh. The supply is limited as a quantity has been bought up in various districts for pickling purposes.

Butter is inactive and unchanged. We quote as follows:—Creamery, finest, 2 1/2c to 2 5/8c; medium to fine, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c; Eastern Townships, finest, 2 1/4c to 2 1/2c; medium to fine, 2 1/2c to 2 1/4c; Morrisburg, finest, 2 1/4c to 2 1/2c; ditto, to fine, 1 1/2c to 2c; Brockville, finest, 1 1/2c to 2c; medium to fine, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; Western, finest, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; medium to fine, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c.

Mess pork quiet at \$3 to \$2.4. Receipts here to-day:—Wheat, 11,200 bushels; peas, 55,147 do; oats, 1,650 do; rye, 800 do; flour, 5,120 bbls; meal, 500 do; ashes, 31 do; butter, 1,595 pkgs; cheese, 1,773 boxes; lard, 144 pkgs; hams, 91; bacon, 751; leather, 237 rolls; spirits, 69 casks.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS.—OCT. 4.

There was a good supply of green stuff on the leading public markets and also of roots, and prices were in general steady to firm. More buckwheat was under offer than for some time, and it sold at \$1.20 to \$1.25 per two bushel bag, while good, clean oats brought \$1 and even a trifle more. About a dozen buyers from leading Western American cities were on the lookout for potatoes and cabbages for export, but they say prices are too high to do much business as yet. Blueberries are about out of the market. The few boxes left were selling to-day at 75c.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 55 to 3 60; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; cornmeal, do, \$1 60 to 1 65; moulie, do, \$1 70 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 00.

GRAIN.—Oats, per bag, \$1 00; peas, per bush, \$1 to 1.10; beans, per bush, \$1.60 to \$2.25; buckwheat, per bag, \$1.20 to 1.25.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bushel, 65c to 70c; carrots, per bushel, 50c; onions per bushel, 75c; Montreal cabbages, per 100, \$2.50 to \$3; indigo, per dozen, 50c; celery, per dozen, 30c; cauliflower, new, per dozen, \$2 to 2.50; Montreal turnip, new, per bushel, 50c; cucumbers, per dozen, 10c; Montreal tomatoes per bushel, 75c; marrow each, 10c; beets per bushel, 50c; sweet corn per dozen, 10c to 12c; spinach, 75c per bushel.

FRUIT.—Apples per barrel, \$1 25 to \$3 00; Concord grapes, 5c; Delaware, 8c; peaches, \$1.75 per basket; cranberries, 50c per gal.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 30c; tub butter, per lb, 20c to 22c; Eggs, now laid, per dozen, 25c; packed, 16c to 18c.

POULTRY.—Fowls, per pair, 25c to 75c; ducks, per pair, 80c to 90c; chickens, per pair, 65c to 75c; turkeys, per pair, \$1 50 to \$2; geese, \$1 10 to \$1 25 per pair; spring turkeys, per pair, \$1 25.

MEATS.—Beef, per lb, trimmed, 10c to 12c; mutton, 7c to 10c; lamb, forequarters, 8c; lamb, hindquarters, 10c; veal, per lb, 8c to 15c; pork, per lb, 12c; hams, per lb, 15c; lard, per lb, 14c to 15c; sausages, per lb, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9 to \$9.50; beef, hindquarters, per lb, 7c to 8c; beef, forequarters, per lb, 5c to 7c.

FISH.—Lake trout, per lb., 10c to 12 1/2c; pike and lobster, per lb, 10c; white fish, per lb, 10c to 12c; halibut, per lb, 12c to 15c; haddock and cod, per lb, 6c; mackerel, per lb, 10c to 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40 to

60c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 12 1/2c to 15c.

GAME.—Woodcock is quoted at 75c to 80c per brace, plover at \$2 50 to \$3 per doz, and partridges at 65c to 70c per brace.

MONTEAL CATTLE MARKET.—OCT. 3.

The market to-day presented a livelier appearance, the September "corner" in ocean cattle freights being over. The demand for export cattle was not large, but drovers had less difficulty in obtaining fair prices for their stock. Freight space is now offered at \$2 as against about \$3.10 a week ago. Mr. P. Ryan reported the sale of a load of good cattle weighing 1,350 lbs at 5 1/2c, and Mr. Hugh Kelly sold two lots of cattle, one at a fraction over 5c and the other at about 4 1/2c. For only middling cattle, which constituted the bulk of the offerings, it was difficult to obtain much over 4 1/2c, and we quote 4c to 5c as the range for medium to choice. At the lower market inferior to good butchers' stock was selling at 2 1/2c to 4 1/2c. Fat sheep were quoted at 4 1/2c to 5c, and hogs at 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c. The following drovers were on the market:—E. Devlin, Ottawa; J. F. Wilder, Lennoxville; J. McLaughlan, Toronto; J. Campbell, Montreal; J. Benoit, do; P. Ryan, Eastern Townships; James Eakins, Port Hope; S. Price, Montreal; M. Featherstone, Toronto, 1 load of cattle each. James McKay had 113 sheep and R. Cochrane, 60 sheep under offer.

The estimated receipts by rail for past week are:—Cattle, 1,600; sheep, 1,500; hogs, 400; horses, 44.

WORTHLESS STUFF.

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy."—Philadelphia Press.

HONESTY OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

On the arrival of the "rain in Quebec on Wednesday last on the Eastern Division of the Occidental Railway, that brought a large number of people to attend the political picnic, given in honor of the Hon. A. P. Caron, a passenger lost his pocket-book containing three hundred dollars and was in a sad way, explaining to Mr. Burke, the esteemed and efficient agent of the Company, his misfortune, when the car foreman, Mr. P. Pearson, went and got a lamp, searched, and found it on the outside platform of a first-class car. He returned with it at once and gave it to the lucky owner, whose feelings can be better imagined than described. Mr. Pearson's honesty is becoming proverbial, having found briefcases and many articles of value in the cars which he promptly returned to the rightful owners. Quite recently he picked up in one of the cars a valuable gold brooch very highly prized by an old lady, who in expressing her gratitude, promised to reward his honesty by bringing the circumstances under the notice of the manager of the road.

Liver Complaint and Indigestion.