THE LABOR PROBLEM.

CBILD LABOR.

One of the very worst evils that the laboring classes have to contend with is the system of child labor. It is a two-fold curse. It not only exerts an evil influence on the present generation, but it casts a withering blight over the laborers of the next. It may be claimed that many families can-not exist without the help they get through the wages of their younger members. But what of the neighbor, who has no children to stunt? What of the young man, perhaps the support of aged parents, whom 'he children may crowd out? Did you ever stop to think that the child whose small wages seem -o absolutely necessary to your support, a toroing some man out of employment helping to increase the already

countiess number of tramps ? There is a still worse feature to this question. Did you ever think of what you are robbing that child, how you are crippling and stanting it, mentally and physically, for the sake of the miserable pit ance it contributes to your support.

You are not only doing an injury to yourself; wronging your neighbor; ruining the prospects of your children; more than that, you are guilty of a crime against your sountry. What can the man who from sountry. What can the man who have infancy has toiled for a few cents daily from early morn until close of day, has been subject to ill treat-ment and all manner of chuse, has been denied the benefits of even a rudimentary education, and knows nothing but the deadening weariness of constant toil, dwarfed in body and mind, know or care about the perpetuation of our republic? To him the "Land of the Prec," if he ever gives a thought to such matters, must seem a hollow mockery. The men who battled for the independence of our country, the men who deteated the picked voterans under Pakenham at New Orleans; Ko with almost incredible odds against us.n, deferted the best cavalry in the world in the Texan struggle for independence, were not grown up "factory brats."-Jus-

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY. THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR OBGANIZATION APPEAL TO THE WOMEN.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Feb. 12.—General Master Workman Powderly last night addressed mass meeting here upon the aims and methods of the Knights of Labor. He said that on Thankegiving Eve, 1869, se en men organized the first local assembly of the Knights of Labor, recognizing no creed, mationality or color. In every trade machinery is taking the place of the men, and in order to make labor saving machinery a blessing the bours of labor must be reduced first to eight and ultimately to six, which is the time men should work each day. No act of any Legislature is necessary to accomplish this-the work of the workmen is sufficient. Women should receive the same compensation as men for similar work. "Let the women," said the speaker, "come to us with their fathers and brothers. I find that in assemblies she is the better man. (Applause.)
If you hear people say that our organization aims at socialism or Communism you may tell them in my name. it is not true." Mr. Powderly denounced the toreigners who, without anything in com-mon with American institutions, hold thou-sands of acres of the richest land in the country. He said the law forbid any person not naturalized from possessing even one scre. Our organization is not a striking machine, he continued, "and the new member who thinks so must disabuse himself of the idea. Arbitration is a successful method and every day is proving itself more so."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SPEAKS ON THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

On the matter of the eight hour law the President says :- "I believe that the law is a sound and good one and that it should be enforced to the letter. I have no information regarding instances of its violation or evasion, but if such instances are presented to me I will see that the abuse is remedied and the full spirit of the law enforced, which I understand to be to pay workmen in the Government employ for eight-hours' work daily what is paid outside of the Government employ for a full day's work. The Government cannot afford to set the example of non-enforcement and non-observance of its own enactments." The President further said:—"I appreciate the effect upon the mechanics of the country of the constantly increasing use of Labor-saving machinery, and I can think of no more practical relief for the unemployed surplus Labor than by the occupation of the public lands. I do not hesitate to say that I am heartily in favor of any feasible plan for the encouragement, and assistance if need be, of prospective American settlers upon the public domain by the General Government.

SETTLE DISPUTES BY ARBITRATION.

The settlement of the Brockton, Mass., atrike in so happy a manner is an excellent illustration of the practicability of settling disputes qy arbitration. These uprisings of labor are simply revolts against the methods which capital has pursued in times past, and of which traces remain at the present day. There was a time when labor was almost serwile in its relations with capital, but slavery, not less among white than among black human beings, has been abolished in the civilized world, and the laborer stands upon his manhood. He knows his rights and is fearless in maintaining them. His respect for himself increases the respect of his employer for him. This advanced position of the laborer is undoubtedly, in a large measure, due to the agitations which have been going on for years, though perhaps in the majority of cases the laborer suffered most severely for the time being. It is now well understood that the laboring man has rights and that one of these is to receive a fair compensation for his labor; not such a price as some hard fisted capitalist may be pleased to fix upon, but a compensation ressomable and consistent with a proper and tout return to the employer on his capital invested. Labor organizations, in so far as they are managed by their moderate and conservative men, are productive of a great deal of fell backward, and the flames burst forth. But good to the working classes. It should be a small portion of the lower part of the body he downin mind, however, that there are cer. remains, the head and arms being reduced of labor and capital and controlling the -machinery of the business world, which cremated him. He was a young man of 21 neither employer nor employed can defy or years of age, of exemplary character, and was override. And when these laws are properly understood and respected by both, and when to the settlement of all disputes between them remains of Joseph Armstrong. He removed each brings forbearance and a desire to do to Brantford from Harrisburg in January, what is right and just, then will the millen- and was attending a meeting of the lodge on nium of capital and labor have been nearly

MORE MONEY FOR PARNELL.

New York, Feb. 14 .- Patrick T. Gilmore gave two concerts with his band of 150 musicians in Madison Square gardens this afternoon for the benefit of the Parnell fund. About 12,000 persons attended. The proceeds for the fund will be about \$6,000.

THE DILKE-CHAWFORD CASE.

A PECULIAR VERD CT-A DIVORCE GRANT-ED AGAINST MRS. CRAWFORD-THE CHARGE AGAINST SIE CHARLES DILKE DISMISSED.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The trial of the divorce case of Mr. Donald Crawford against his wife, in which Sir Charles Dilke is co-respondent, was begun to day. Great interest was lelt in the case; the court room was crowded. Dilke arrived early and took his seat in the Court room without being recognized by most of the people in attendance. Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board, and many gentlemen prominent in official and social life were present. The case being announced, the petitioner's counsel stated that the first intimation his client had of his wife's unfaithfulness was on receipt of several anonymous letters, the writer of which warned Mr. Crawford to beware of the member for Chelsea (Sir Charles Dilke). Crawford thereupon made an investigation into his wife's habits, and found that she had been corresponding with one Captain Forster; this offence he had condoned. Receiving further anonymous letters Crawford taxed his home rule question as he settled the church wife with infidelity. She admitted her question for Ireland. He said Mr. Parnell guilt and made a full confession. Dilke's attentions to her, she said, had comfirst, although he (Mr. Davit;) would prefer menced directly after her marriage. He admired her because of her resemblance to her mother. The wife of the petitioner had attributed the anonymous letters to the vindictiveness of her mother. The petitioner's case rested solely on the wife's confession. The servants of Crawford's household, counsel said, would give evidence, showing that their mistress had been absent from home on the nights she stated she had met Sir Chas, Dilke. The petioner Crawford was called to the witness stand and gave testimony supporting the statements of his Crawford said he had been startled by his wife asking him whether he would forgive her if she had been unfaithful to him. His wife's sisters had been shown anonymous letters, and agreed that they were in the handwriting of their mother. In her confession, witness said Mrs. Crawford declared that Sir Chas. Dilke taught her every French vice. He then told her again how much she

was like her mother. Counsel for the petitioner submitted evidence againt Mrs. Crawford; but submitted none against Sir Charles Dilke. The Court granted Crawford a divorce from his wife and dismissed the charges against Sir Charles

ANOTHER HOTEL HORRUK.

TWO COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS BURNT TO DRATH AND MANY PROPLE BADLY IN

JURED. ST. GEORGE, Ont., Feb. 13.-A fire broke out in the Cummings house about four o'clock this merning, completely demolishing it with all its contents. Two of the inmates were burned, N. Case, of Uxbridge, and Joseph Armstrong, of Brantford. Two others barely escaped by jumping from the windows, losing all their effects. Christler Brothers' store and contents, the Masonic hall above, W. A. Howell's store and dwelling and contents, including the Telephone exchange, were also destroyed. The adjacent stores of Wm. Hickson, furniture dealers, R. Hickox and J. H. Fleming, drugs, etc., were thought to be doomed and their stocks were removed, causing much damage, but the wind changed and a shower came on which prevented sparks, and, with active exertions cratic ticket, but was defeated on presenting from the bystanders, they were saved. The himself for re-election in 1854. In 1862, total loss will probably reach \$25,000 or \$30,000, with an insurance of about \$16,000. The companies interested are the Gore, Waterloo, Mutual, Globe, Economical and out he promptly forwarded more than the Wellington. At writing one of the bodies quota of militia required from New York has been recovered, supposed to be that of State. At the expiration of his term Armstrong. Muny narrow escapes occurred of office he retired into private life, from falling walls, two or three being badly and was not again a candidate for injured. ST. GEORGE, Feb. 14 .- One of the bodies,

supposed to be that of Armstrong, has been discovered. It is supposed the fire originated in the wash and lamp room of the hotel. A lardware traveller from Hamilton jumped out of a second storey window and was badly bruised. S. W. Morrison, machine agent, was on the third storey and wakened up nearly sufficienced. He tried his door, but could not get out. He opened the window, jumped to the balcony and clambered from there to a telephone pole and escaped, losing \$26 in cash, \$169 in notes and all his clothing. A. P. Burt, in lowering himself to reach a ladder, fell from the third storey and is badly injured internally. W. A. Baxter, bartender, was badly burned while escaping. He lost \$250 and all his clothing. The roof Howeli's store adjacent, a two story building, was crushed in by the hotel wall toppling over. Several, including the following, barely escaped with their lives while removing goods :- James Kitchen received a bad scalp wound, and was rescued by Thomas Osborne jumping through a window and dragging him out; Harry Howel received a gash in the head; David Sturges was crushed against box; his extremities are paralyzed. The supposed remains of James Armstrong were found charred beyond recognition. He was quite a prominent member of the Orange order, being a charter member of L.O.L. 1107. He leaves a wife and ten children. It is believed he had about \$5,000 insurance in benefit societies. A squad of men are removing the debris to find the remains of N. Case, but so far without success. Coroner Webster empanelled a jury which, after viewing the remains already found, adjourned until Monday. The losses with the insurance are estimated as follows:—Hotel loss, \$12,000; insurance \$2,000 each in Wellington, Gore, Waterloo and Meroantile; Chrysler Bros., covered by \$5,000 in the Waterloo and two others; W. W. Howell, \$5,000, insured in the Wellington and Economical for \$3,500.

Other losses covered by insurance. CASE'S REMAINS FOUND. The remains of Nathaniel Case, of Uxbridge, were found to day. He was employed with Wood Bros., millers, for the past two months. He was laid up about a week ago my an attack of erysipelas of the face, but was much improved on Friday, although not out of his roo.a. He was seen at the window gesticulating for help, and the next moment fell backward, and the flames burst forth. But to ashes, having fallen beside a barrel of spirits, the intense heat from which literally highly spoken of by his employers. The Orange order here have taken charge of the Friday evening, at which he was made an honorary member.

MR. EGAN'S GALLANT ACTION.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13 .- President Egan, of \$3,000 in payment of the salary voted to him by the Boston convention. Mr. Egan endorsed it back to Treasurer O'Reilly as a personal contribution to the Leavue funds.

THE IRISH QUESTION

DISCUSSED AT A CABINET MEETING-PRESSED.

LONDON, Feb. 15 .- A cabinet session, lasting four hours, was held to day. The principal subject under discussion was the Irish question. The cabinet decided that the first business of the Parliamentary session, after the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, should be the introduction of a general scheme to reform the rules of procedure. Mr. Chamberlain urged the early consideration of a local government bill, but Mr. Gladstone overruled him giving precedence to the home rule proposals and postponing dealing with the Irish land ques-

DAVITT AT DUBLIN.

Dublin, Feb. 15.-The corporation of Dublin has adopted a resolution in favor of home rule for Ireland, and expressing reliance on Mr. Gladstone's promises and ability to secure it. Mr. Davitt supported the resolution, and said there were good grounds for hopes that Mr. Gladstone would settle the to see the Irish question settled concurrently on the basis of present valuation of its produce. Mr. Davitt appealed to the Protestants of Ireland to co-operate with the Parnellites.

REMARKABLE RECUPERATION.

D. M. FERRY & Co., the well-known Seedmen, Detroit, Mich., announce that they are on their feet again and ready and anxious to receive orders for seeds from every one of their old customers, and from as many new ones as feel kindly disposed toward them. They are in condition to fill promptly every order with new seeds of the best quality.

On January 1st their immense warehouse was destroyed by fire. It was filled with probably the largest stock of assorted seeds ever gathered under one roof. Their books and papers were all saved, and every person who had ordered seeds of them will be supplied with his usual stock. They had large quantities of seeds in their warehouses on their seed farms, in the hands of their growers and not yet delivered, and on the way from Europe, which, together with their fully stocked branch Seed Store in Windsor, Ontario, close at hand, and the free and vigorous use of the telegraph and cable, enabled them to secure a new stock in a remark-

ably short time.

Before the fire was subdued they had secured new quarters and were devoting all their energies to their customers' interests. In thirty days from the fire they were in perfect working order

when we consider the magnitude of their business, the appalling destruction of property at the most unfortunate season of the year, we doubt if the annals of history furnish a case of such rapid recureration. Such energy deserves

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR DEAD. UTICA, N.Y.., Feb. 12. -Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour died at 13 o'clock to-night. Mr. Seymour, who was born in Onondaga county, May 31, 1810, was educated at Geneva corlege, and studied law, but soon abandoned practice, devoting himself to the care of the large estates left by his father and father-inlaw. In 1841 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected three times, being speaker in 1845. He was mayor of Utica in 1842. In 1852 he was elected Governor of the state of New York on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated on presenting however, he was again elected to the office and opposed the general war policy of the Federal Government, but when the war broke public horors until July, 1868, when he was, against his wish, nominated by the National Democratic convention for the presidency, but was defeated by General Grant. In 1870 he declined to be a caudidate for a senatorship, and since that time has positively declined all nominations for public office, although his name was mentioned at the Democratic convention at Cincinnati, but was outvoted in accordance with his generally expressed desire.

FINANCE.

The following table snows the highest and lowest, together with the closing prices and total rales during the week ended Tuesday, Feb. 16 :--

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·A youth employed in a Manchester (N.H.) print works was last week dragged head foremost through the space between two revolving copper cylinders which were only three inches apart, but the copper, being thin, yielded with the pressure brought to bear on it, and the young man escaped without serious in-

Sawdust burned to the windward saved many Florida orange groves from the biting

COMMERCE.

CHAMBERLAIN WANTS HOME BULE Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

> The position of affairs generally has not varied, to any noticeable extent during the week. Trade has been reasonably active and many orders for spring delivery have been placed. The weather lately has to some extent been unfavorable to business.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR. -The market during the past week has been about as dull as it is possible to has been about as dull as it is possible to imagine it. A large sale of flour was made this week at Minneapolis, on Glasgow account, for shipment in the apring. We quote:—Patents, Hungarian, per brl. \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do Ontario, \$4 25 to 4 75; Strong Bakers', American, \$4 75 to 5 00; do, Manitoban, \$4 70 to 4 90; do, Canada, \$4 15 to 4 30; Superior Extra, \$4 05; do, choice, \$4 15 to 4 30. Extra Superfine, \$3 90 to 3 95; \$4 15 to 4 30; Extra Superfine, \$3 90 to 3 95; Fancy, \$3 75; Spring Extra, \$3 75; Superfine, \$3 40 to 3 50; Fine, \$3 20 to 3 25; Middlings, \$3 00 to 3 10; Pollards, \$2.75 to 2.85; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$1 85 to 1 90; do, spring extra, \$1 70 to 1 80; do, superfine, \$1 55 to 1 65; city bags, delivered, \$2 40 to \$2 45.

OATMEAL,-Some dealers report a little better enquiry for patrical. We quote:—in bags \$1 90 to \$2 171; in barrels \$4 00 to \$4.25 for ordinary, and \$4 35 to \$4 50 for granuhated. Cornmeal \$2 85 to \$3 05 per bbl. Moullie \$23 00 to 23 50 per ton; pearl barley \$6.00 to 6 50 per bbl. and pot barley \$4.25 per bul; split peas \$3 50 to 3.75

WHEAT .- On this market wheat is unquestionably lower. We quote red and white winter SS to 90., and spring about the same. Manitoba hard wheat 95c to \$1.00. Frezen wheat 50c up to 75c @ 80c, according to ex-

tent of damage.
MILLFEED.—There is no life to the market and prices if anything incline to the side of buyers. We quote \$14 00 to \$14.50 as to lot. Shorts \$15 to \$17 as to quality.

BARLEY. - The market is quiet. We quote malting qualities 55c to 60c, and feed descriptions 43c to 50c.

SEEDS .- The market is strong both as regards clover and timothy seed. Here pricer are firm, and in the absence of business to any extent we quote \$6 25 to \$7.50 per bush. for clover. Very little timothy seed is arriving. A few small parcels have been bought at \$2.25 to \$2.30 per bushel.

OATS -The market remains unchanged, quotations here ranging from 31 to 32c for

PEAS. - Sales along the line of the Grand Trunk have been made during the week at 55c to 57c per 60 lbs. as to position. Here they are nominally quoted at 68c to 70c per

66 l: s. SEED WHEAT-White Fyfe wheat is quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.20 and red Fyfe at \$1.00 to \$1.20 per bushel, and White Russian at \$1.00

BUCKWHEAT.—The market is still very dull in the absence of any enquiry, and we quote 40s to 45c per 48 lbs.

KyE.—No enquiry whatever, either for

spot or future delivery, and prices are nominally quoted at 53c to 55c. Malt. - A few sales have taken place this week at 90c per bushel in bond for No l Montreal malt.

Cony, -The market is purely nominal, there being no pusiness whatever on spot.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c. - Quite a number of sales of mess pork have been made at bottom val-ues. A few round sales of both Canadian and Western lard have transpired at steady In tallow the market is very dull, at 52 to 60, several small lots in boxes and harrels having changed hands at 5½c to 5½ per lb. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork, per brl, \$13 85 to 14 75; Morvage's short out loss and half and h gan's short cut clear, per brl, 14 00 to 14 25; Burkhardt's do do, \$14 00 to 14 25; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$13 25 to 13 75; Mess pork, Western, per 6rl, \$13 25 to 13 75; India mess beef per tce, \$22 00 to 22 50; Mess beef per brl, \$14 00 to 14 50; Hams, city cured per lb, Ilc to 12c; Hams and flanks, green, per lb 7½ to 8c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½ to 9½; Bacon, Canadian, in pails, per lb. 9½ to 9½; Bacon, per lo, 101c to 11c; Tallow, common refined, per 1b, 5c to 53c. DRESED Hous. -The strength of the mar-

ket is well sustained at a further advance of fully 25c per 100 lbs, sales of round quantities having taken place at \$6 to 6 25, with sales of smaller lots at \$6 50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. -The firm tone has not only been well maintained, but has received additional emphasis. A few lots of Eastern Townships showing good quality have been placed at 15c @ 16: The sale is reported of a lot of Canadian fine fall creamery in Liverpool at 97s 61, to 100s & cwt. There is still a great diversity of opinion as to the amount of butter held back in districts West of Toronto, but the general impression is that it is large. We quote prices asfollows : Creamery, 22c to 24c; Eastern Townships choice, 20c to 21c; fair to fine, 14c to 17c; Morrisburg, choice, 19c to 20c fair to fine, 14c to 17c; Brockville, choice, 18c to 19:; fair to fine, 13c to 17c; Western,

So to 15c as to quality. Low grades, fic to So. CHEESE - The market during the past week has been somewhat of a deceptive one. A great deal of Canadian cheese has lately gone forward via New York owing to cheaper freight rates by that route. There has been little or no actual business during the week. Prices here are purely nominal as follows:— Western-Fine to finest September and October 91c to 92c; do August 8c to 9c. French-time to finest September and October 84 to 94c; do August 74c to 84c; earlier makes 6c to 7c. 4c to 1c per 1b. may be added to above prices for selected jobbing trade.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples.-The market remains in a very quiet condition, with sales of ordinary stock at \$2 00. We quote \$2.00 to \$2.25 for round lots and \$2.25 to \$3.00 for jobbing lots. One let of wet truit sold as low as \$1 90.

ORANGES. - The market is quiet at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per case for Valencias, but lower prices are expected.
GRAPES -The season will soon be over for

Almeria grapes, which will sell at from \$3.00 to \$6.50 per keg. LEMONS -Demend slow and prices un-

changed \$3.00 to \$4 00 per box as to quality. Malagas \$2 00 to \$2 75 as to quality.
BLUEBERRIES —Frozen fruit has been sold in bexes at 75; to \$1.00 for 8 quarts, and at \$1 50 to \$2.00 for 16 quarts.

VEGETABLES — Potatoes sold sleady at 55c to 65c per bag. Onions are very firm at \$3.25 to \$3.75 as to quality.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs. - The receipts of eggs in this market still continue on a liberal scale and prices re-main as last quoted. Held and limed atock are quoted at 17c to 19c, with sales for limed at 18: to 19:.

Hors.-No improvement can be noted in this market. A few bales have changed hards

during the week at 73 to 8c per lb. Old hope quiet at 30 to 50 as to quality. HONEY.-The demand has been slow and

prices have ruled in favor of buyers. HAY AND STRAW .- Receipts of loose hay have been liberal, but the demand being good prices nave held firm, and sales of choice timothy have transpired at \$11.00 to \$11.50 \$100 bundles of 15 lbs. each. Medium to good, \$8.50 to \$10.50. Pressed hay has

as to quality and quantity. Sfraw is quiet and steady at \$3 50 to \$5 00 \$100 bundles.

DRESSED POULTRY.—A moderately good enquiry exists at firm prices. We quote as follows :- Turkeys, 90 to 11c : chickens and

changed hands in good sized quantities at

\$14.00 per ton, and we quote \$13 50 to \$15.00

geese 6c to 8c and ducks 9c to 11c. BEANK-A few shipments to the country have been made in execution of small orders, at from \$1,00 to \$1.25, the latter for choice hand-picked.

GENERALIMARKETS.

Tobacco.-There is a healthier feeling in the tonacco market since the Adams Tobacco Company has stopped business. Prices are unchanged as follows for goods in bond:— Commonsmoking tobacco 13 @ 18c. Fancy tobaccos in 25 lb boxes or caddies, 32 to 45c per lb; bright amoking 22 to 30c and

solaces 21 to 24c.

DRY Goods.—Orders continue to be characterized as "fair to very fair." FURS .- Receipts of raw furs still continue

light, and business is quiet. GROCERIES .- A good distributing trade is being cone in the country, especially in teas, which are moving freely.
Wool..—Domestics are taken up well as

fast as marketed; foreign wools rather scarce. Prices are firmly held in lines. We quote -Cape, 14c to 161c; Nutal, 17c to 20c; Austratian, 22c to 30c. Domestic, A super, 27c to 28c; B super, 22c to 24c; unassorted, 21c to 23; fleece, 19c to 21c; black, 21c to 22c. SALT .- We quote :- Factory filled, per bag, \$1.15 to \$1 20; elevens, 521 to 55c; twelves, 50 to 521c; Higgins' Eureka, per sack, \$2.40; half sacks, \$1.20; quarters, 60e; Ashton's sacks, \$2.40; half sacks, \$1.20; quarters, 50c; Turk's Island, 30c per bushel. Rock salt 50c per cwt, special rates for ton lots.

COAL, COKE AND WOOD.

In coal a slight better demand has sprung up and the market continues to rule steady. American anthracite in ordinary distributing lots, stove, \$6.50 to \$6.75; chestnut, \$6.25 to \$6 50; egg and furnace, \$6 to \$6 25. Lower ports, steam, \$4 50 to \$4.75; grate, \$5 50 to \$6; Scotch steam, \$5.50 to \$6; grate, \$6 to \$6.25.
Coke is steady. We quote \$2 50 per chaldren

of 36 bushels crushed coke (stove or egg siz) \$3.30 delivered.

Cordwood is dull. Yard prices per long cord (cartage 50c extra) are as follows : Maple \$6; bitch, \$5.50; beech, \$5 50; tamarac, \$5; hemlock, \$4.50.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock have been smaller, which has stimulated the demand into greater activity, resulting in a fair business. This morning there were moderate offerings of cattle for which there was a botter demand, a fair trade being done. Exporters showed more interest and picked up a few loads at a hade easier prices than could be done last week, the sales being at 40 to 440 th live weight. There was a fair demand from butchers, who were freer buyers on fair offerings, the best of which made 4c \$ lb, while inferior grades were easier at 3c. Sheep were in light supply and of rather poor quality, sales being made at 3 to # to live weight. The supply of lumbs was very light at 4°. Calves were in fair demand at \$6 to \$10 each as to quality. Live hogs were in good request at

TURONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. In a wholesale way business is reported as ing fairly satisfactory. The feeling con tinues hopeful and prices generally remain

BUTTER. - There is no shipping jet, and business continues unsatisfactory. Sales of store-packed are reported at 6 to 70 a 1b for fair quality, and choice is quoted at 10c. Fine tub jobs at 15 to 16c, and choice qualities of large rolls at 12 to 1Sc. Eggs pientiful and steady; fresh 20 to 21c, and limed at 15 to 17c per aczen in case lots. Cheese un-changed; small lots of the finest makes job at 91 to 97c, and ordinary qualities at 8 to

FLOUR AND GRAIN-There has been'a quiet trade in flour the past week, but prices show no improvement. Sales of superior extra are reported at \$4.60, and of extras at \$3.50, Spring extras are nominal at \$3.45, and patents at \$4. 10 to \$4 65, according to quality. Wheat quiet and steady. No. 2 fall is nominal at 82: cash and at 87c to 87 c May delivery; No. 2 spring is quoted at 82c to 83; cash; and No. 2 red winter at the same price. Barley has been quiet and prices steady. No. 1 is quoted at 920 to 932, No. 2 sold at 81c, No. 3 extra at 71c to 72c, No. 3 choice at 65½ and No. 3 at 57c to 59c, Oats quiet and firmer, with sales of car lots of choice at 344c, and mixed at 34c. Peas steady, with sales outside of No 2 at equal to 590 here. Rye purely nominal in price Oatmeal is steady at \$3.75 to \$3.90. Bran in moderate demand and steady; car lots are quoted at \$12.50 to \$12.75 on track. LEATHER .- Business is fair and prices are

PROVISIONS-Trade has been quiet this week, with little change in prices. Car lots Clare, Ireland. of long clear bacon are held at 7½0, and small COSTIGAN.—In this city, on Wednesday, lots job at 17c. Cumberland Cut is quoted at 10th February, 1886, Mabel Mary, only and before. Hams are steady at 11½0 for smoked and loved child of Mr. Wm. H. Costigan, aged 1 at 91c to 10c for sweet pickled.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Hides are dull and a trifle weaker, green being Sic for No. 1 steers and Sc for No. 1 cows. Calfekins are nominally unchanged. Sheepskins are in good demand. Country receipts are fair, and prices from 800 to 900; the best bring \$1 10 to \$1.25. Tallow dull and easy at 51c to 53c for rendered and 24c for rough.

HARDWARE-The movement is limited, and prices generally unchanged. Payments fair. There is little demand for pig iron, which is held firmly. GROCERIES .- There is a fair trade and

prices are generally steady.

A message was flashed last week from New York to London, the business referred to in the despatch transacted, and an answer received in New York in just six minutes, the quickest time on word.

In Japan we see as an affects have a high respect for them even when they are In Yeddo, at a recent cat's funeral, the coffin was covered with a white silk pall.

OVERI

Another Annual Stock-taking is just over; finished SATURDAY, February 13, 1886,

IMPORTANT. In taking down stock, many large lots of

surplus goods have been thrown on one side to be sold at much below regular rates.

STOCK-TAKING LOTS.

Come early this week for cheap-stocking lots in each department. S. CARSLEY

CARSLEY'S DRESS GOODS

Our GREAT BARGAINS offered in the CHEAP COLORED DRETS GODS have brought us a great many customers. and none left the Store without buying one or two Dresses.
Splendid Line of BROCADED CLOTH

to be sold at 6c per yard,

S. CARSLEY.

BERMUDE CLOTH in all the NEW. EST SHADES to be sold at 6c per yard. STRIPED CASHMERE CLOTH, worth 25c per yard, sold at 8c per yard.
MIXED MOHAIR CLOTH is to be sold.

at Sc per yard.
A full line of NEW SHOT SERGE, worth 20c, to be sold at 11c per yard.

ANCY PLAID, suitable for Dresses or Trimming, to be sold at 13c per yard.

SILKS. SILKS.

I he best Assortmer t of Silks to be got

At S. CARSLEY'S. Fine Gros Grain Silk, extra good value, in all colors, to be sold at 65c per yard. Peacock Striped Moire Satin, worth \$1.25,

sold at 50c per yard.

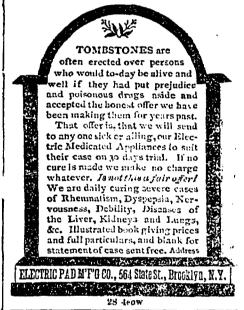
A splendid line of Plain Color French Satin, in all Shades, to burold at 38c per S. CARSLEY'S.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS -AT-

S. CARSLEY'S.

Next week, to make room for Spring Goods, an assortment of the following lines will be offered at very low prices, at

8. CARSLEY'S HCUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.



Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

BIRTH.

COLRICK .- In this city, on the 8th instant, Mrs. John Colrick, of a daughter. QUINN.—In this city, on the 12th inst., the wife of Francis A. Quinn of a son. 38.1 McGRATH .- On the 9th instant, at 42 Decrivieres Avenue, the wife of Mr. T. H. McGrath.

DIED

O'REILLY.—On Tuesday, the 9th February, Mary Ann, aged 3 years, eldest daughter of P. O'Reilly, of the Road Department.

CANNON. In this city, on the 13th inst., Catherine, aged 24 years and 3 months, third daughter of Patrick Cannon.

WILKINSON.—In this city, on February 8, of congestion of the brain, John, aged 3 years youngest son of George Wilkinson. HICKEY.-In this city, on the 12th instanta James Hickey, aged 72, native of the County

SELBY-At Longueuil, P.Q., on the 9th instant, of congestion of the lungs, William Selby, aged 62 years, formerly Lieutenant in the 24th Regiment of Her Majesty's service.

O'REILLY—At St. Therese, Chambly, on February 7th, Poter O'Reilly, aged 78 years, a native of County Cavan, Ireland. American papers please copy. O'REILLY-In this city on the 12th instant,

Rosanna Finnegan, aged 90 years, a native of County Cavar, Ireland. Mother of the late Patrick O'Reilly, and also grandmother of Thomas, James and Francis O'Reilly.

Dublin, Feb. 15.—A number of Nationalists assembled at Ballydust to day and built a house for an evicted tenant. Mr. Pyne, M. P., and Rev. Mr. Hodnett, of Chicago, made speeches. The latter said the landfords had obtained possession of Irefund by murder, rapine and plunder, and the result of the recent elections was merely evidence that Englishmen endorsed the justness of the

AN ANTI-LANDLORDS' DEMONSTA-

TION.



Dedorme that it a man has dealt equarety with his fellowmen has attons are his best advertisers. I invite all to make hequiry of the character dimy seeds among overa million of ranners, Gardeners and Planters who have used them during the past thirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed sold, (few seedsman raise the seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the Ifnited States to warrant (as per entialogue) their purity and freshness. By new Vegenble and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1888 will be sent PREPE to all who write for it. Among an immense variety, my friends will find hit (and in none other) a new drumhead Cabange, just about as early as Henderson's, but nearly twice remarks the search of the s