THE EARTHQUAKE.

Great Damage and Terrible Loss of Life in all Directions—The Wave Felt in the Southern States.

Cannes, Feb. 26.—The Prince of Wales while here stayed at a hotel some distance up the mountain. When the earthquake shocks were felt his attendants implored him to leave the house; the Prince replied: "Since the shocks are over and the hotel is not falling, I prefer to remain where I am, in bed." Great damage was done in the villages around Nice. Atdalius church and Drap castle are in ruins. Mount Fort chateau at Colle is leaning like the far famed tower of Pisa. The Queen of Wurtemburg has given $1,000 for the relief of the distressed sufferers, and the King and the Government of Italy have subscribed $50 000

London, Feb. 26.—The seismic instruments on Mount Vesuvius were unaffected by the earthquake, but Mount Etna reports a strong movement since the 19th inst. The seismic instruments at Cologne observatory were affected by the earth disturbances. Another earthquake shock was felt in Genoa this afternoon. No damage was done.

RECOVERING FROM THE SHOCK.

The theatre at Nice will reopen to-night and the concerts will be resumed in the public gardens. The college has been reopened. A few timid persons remain encamped outside the city. Large crevices have developed in the cemetery at Mentone since the earthquake. The cupola on the cathedral and the vault of the white penitentiary have fallen. Twenty thousand persons have already fled from Nice. Astronomer Roberts, of Nice, says that the danger from seismic disturbance is passed.

Paris, Feb. 27.—Cannes has resumed its usual appearance. The town has a thousand more inhabitants than it had before the earthquake and refugees are still arriving there. The Government architect has examined the principal buildings and found that little damage was done. The mayor of the town announces on the authority of scientists that there will be no recurrence of the shocks. Some houses at Boullon have fallen down owing to damage sustained during the shocks. In several places springs have become turbid.

A WHOLE TOWN ENGULFED.

Rome, Feb. 26.—Three more shocks of earthquake were felt at Forli in the province of Campo Basso yesterday. The bodies of twenty-four persons, who were killed by the earthquake last Wednesday, have already been taken from ruins in Diane Marina, and it is known 164 are yet under the fallen buildings. Almost the entire population of Diano Marina are encamped on the sea shore. Three hundred communes were visited by the earthquake, and as yet reports of casualties have been received from but sixty. The Pope sent $2,000 for the relief of the sufferers. Later reports show the great extent of the earthquake. Shocks were felt at Lenny and Fremereuu. A lady suffering from paralysis at the Grand hotel, Monte Carlo, and who had been for a long time unable to move, jumped from her bed in a fright when she felt the shock and ran down several flights of stairs.

MORE HEARTRENDING DETAILS.

Rome, Feb. 27.—Heartrending details of the disasters caused by the earthquake continue to arrive. At Diano Marina to-day a child of 12 years and her father were extricated from the debris, when the latter expired on the spot. The survivors at Diano Marina say that a majority of the victims were killed by the second shock, the people having re-entered their houses to procure clothing. The sum of $15,000 has been found in the ruins there. Bodies wrapped in shrouds lie in the middle of the streets. At Bussana only a church steeple remains standing. The soldiers there are still searching the ruins. They have rescued twenty-seven persons, all of whom are more or less injured. The panic was renewed at Genoa today on a false report that Father Denza had predicted another shock. Both there and at Savona the people refuse to return to their houses. They sleep in carriages and improvised places of shelter. Signor Genala, minister of public works, has visited Bajardo and attended the funeral of 230 victims of the church collapse who were buried in a common trench in the cemetery. He also made arrangements for a temporary hospital for the injured. Slight oscillations were felt today at Albenga and Porte Maoriso. Relief committees are being organized, but it is impossible to supply the numerous wants. San Remo is deserted. There were 303 persons killed and 150 injured in that town.

CHARLESTON SHAKEN.

Charleston, S.C., Feb. 26.—About 6 o'clock this morning a slight earthquake shock was felt here. At Summerville and the adjacent country the shock continued five seconds. The direction was from west to east. No damage was done.

Rome, Feb. 27.—Three more shocks of earthquake were felt at Forli in the province of Campo Basso yesterday. The bodies of 24 persons who were killed by the earthquake last Wednesday have already been taken from the ruins in Diano Marino, and it is known that 164 are yet under the fallen buildings. Almost the entire population of Diano Marino are encamped on the sea shore. Three hundred communes were visited by the earthquake and as yet reports of casualties have been received from but sixty. The Pope sent $2,000 for the relief of sufferers.

London, Feb. 28.—The troops have been compelled to keep at the point of the bayonet the crowds of despairing men and women who are impeding the work of excavation in their efforts to find missing relatives. The bodies of the victims of the disaster are terribly disfigured. The suffering of survivors is very great. The rescuers in some cases have been obliged to flee from the tottering walls, although they could hear the groans of the victims buried beneath the debris. All the members of the family of the mayor of Bajaridо were killed. Of another family of 22 persons named Maestri only one single member half demented is left. Half-clothed peopled are wandering to the seashore exposed to the inclement weather.

Vienna, Feb. 28.—M. Fatb predicts that the earthquake shocks will continue and be accompanied by terrific storms. He mentions March 9th and 24th, April 7th and 8th, and the middle of September and October as the dates upon which the worst shocks may be expected.

London, Feb. 28.—A letter from Cannes says a feeling of profound gratitude is general over the providential escape of the town from terrible disaster, but that deep gloom prevails, especially among business men who foresee that the Riviera will never again be a health resort. Marie Van Zandt, the singer, and her mother took refuge in a garden during the excitement. They suffered extremely from cold, nervousness and insomnia.

Paris, Feb. 28.—M. Lockroy, Minister of Public Works, says the sewers in the shaken districts are so damaged that the soil will become infiltrated with sewage and be a source of contagion as soon as hot weather comes. The Government will send engineers and specialists to do everything possible to avert such a disaster. A chasm has opened in the ground near Nice from which a stream of hot water bubbles up. Portions of the coast line have sunk and other portions have risen. A stiff wind is blowing at Mentone making it perilous to walk about. Hundreds of visitors from a distance have arrived there, being impelled by curiosity. The building inspectors have condemned two-thirds of picturesque old Mentone.

Paris, Feb. 28.—The damage to property at Mentone by the earthquake is estimated at $2,000,000. Comparing all the accounts received from places affected by the earthquakes the estimated loss of life, so far as known, is 600. Many places, however, are still to be heard from.

Nice, Feb. 28.—This city has resumed its normal condition, the people having recovered from the earthquake fright. Thirty houses have fallen in consequence of damage done by the earthquake.

Herr Falb, whose prophecy regarding the shocks was mentioned, predicts in his almanac that "on April 20th there will be earthquakes in the South of Europe, the Grecian archipelago, and perhaps in Scotland." In May "earthquake shocks will be felt in Europe," while "earthquake shocks will be felt in France and Italy at the end of August." "November will be remarkable for earthquakes, especially about the 18th and 22nd; shocks will be felt in France, Italy and Southern Europe and perhaps in the British Isles." Then "the early days of December will see earthquakes in Europe and New Zealand, Scotland and Ireland, and about the 23rd in Afghanistan, and probably France and Italy."

CONVICT VS. FREE LABOR.

AN ELABORATE REPORT BY THE UNITED STATES LABOR COMMISSIONER DISCUSSES THE SUBJECT OF COMPETITION.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The second annual report of Garroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. It relates entirely to the subject of convict labor. The investigation conducted by the bureau has reached all penal institutions of all grades in the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, in which the inmates are in any degree employed in productive labor. The number of persons of all grades employed in the institutions covered by the report is 64,609; the males number 58,514 and the females 5,695. Of this total number 45,277 are engaged in productive labor, 15,360 are engaged in prison duties and 3,972 are sick or idle. Of the total number, 14,827 are employed under the public account system, by which the institution buys raw material and converts into manufactured articles, which are sold in the best available market; 15,670 are employed under the contract system, under which a contractor employs convicts at a certain agreed price per day for their labor; 5,756 under the piece price system, under which the contractor furnishes the material and received the manufactured article at an agreed price, and 9,104 under the lease system, under which the institution leases the convicts to a contractor for a specified time and for a fixed sum, the lessee usually undertaking to clothe, feed, care for and maintain proper discipline among the prisoners. There is a prison population of 64,609, a proportion of one in a thousand to the population of the United States. Whatever competition, considering the country at large, which comes from convict labor in any form, the report says, must come from this one convict in one thousand of the population, not the proportion to those engaged in mechanical pursuits in the whole country, which is about one convict to every fifty persons so employed. The total value of goods made and work done on productive labor in the penal institutions of the whole country is $28,753,-999 13. It took 45,277 convicts one year to produce this total value. It would have taken 35,534 free laborers to have produced the same quantity of goods. The total product of all penal institutions is 54 of 1 per cent. of the total products of the industries of the country. The report states that it is perfectly evident from information obtained that the competition arising from the employment of convicts, so far as the whole country is concerned, would not itself constitute a question worthy of discussion. However, locally, and in certain industries, the report says, the competition may be serious and of such proportions as to claim the serious attention of the Legislature.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND EXPRESSES HIS OPINION ON THE PROJECT.

London, Feb. 26.—Sir Robert Stout, prime minister of New Zealand, contributes an article to the *Nineteenth Century* on Imperial Federation. He says there is no real agreement on the subject of federation itself in any colony, but close union is required by some of the colonies, without, however, surrendering the power of self-government. If federation is accomplished, the foreign policy of England must undergo a decided change; for if the colonies and dependencies are effectually defended, she need care little for a political redivision of the map of Europe. Under federation the British nation would be the centre of a world-wide dominion. The constitution of England is unwritten; but federation requires a written constitution, with a supreme court to interpret its provisions. The necessary guarantees of the independence of the states in the federation must result from the feeling created in England in favor of a strong unity. Colonial federation should precede Imperial federation, though the one was not necessary to the other. The bond of Imperial federation should be looser in Australasia and South Africa than in Canada. The agents general while resident in England lose their colonial feelings and English statesmen are misled by their opinions. Sir Robert advocates the resident ministers in England retiring with the changes in the governments of the colonies which they represent. He concludes by saying that the English nation may yet comprehend not only England and the colonies, but Greater Britain and the United States. English statesmen, says Sir Robert, must meet the question of Imperial federation face to face, as the necessary destiny of the Empire.

The Party in Danger.—A Texas gentleman and a Democrat who applied for office under the civil service reform rules, failed to answer correctly some very simple questions. "Why, you don't know your mother tongue!" exclaimed the chairman of the examining committee. "No wonder I don't. My mother died when I was a baby, and I was raised by my stepmother. Do you mean to say I'm going to slip up on the posish because my mother died?" "Just so, my friend?" "Well, all I've got to say is that Cleveland has gone back on his party, and I'll tell my friends in Texas so. You will wonder what has become of that 140,000 Democratic majority in Texas when the next Presidential election comes off."

"Sarah, dear," said a waggish husband to his wife, "if I were in your place, I wouldn't keep that babe so full of butter as you do." "Butter, my dear! I never give it any butter." "No; but you poured about a quart of milk down it this afternoon, and then trotted it on the knee for nearly two hours. If it doesn't contain a quantity of butter by this time it isn't for want of churning."

THE FRENCH NATURALIST.

Buffon, the great French naturalist, had one constitutional infirmity which seriously interfered with his studies—he would sleep late in the morning. After trying several plans to conquer this, and finding that, though they seemed effective, they did not overcome his habit, he adopted the following. The valet who attended him was strictly enjoined to arouse him in the morning, and not to desist until he had thoroughly awakened and induced him to rise. To his mortification and chagrin, the naturalist found himself day after day waking to self-reproach and the sense of time lost and opportunities for study gone by. He bitterly accused his servant of neglecting his orders by allowing him to sleep. "But, monsieur," replied the man, "you are so angry with me when I call you!" "What of that?" "You abuse and drive me away; you command, threaten. It pains me. I am ashamed to persevere, and dare to torment you no longer." "Have I not told you many times," exclaimed Buffon, "not to mind my anger, not to listen to my threats?" "Yes, monsieur." "Have I not ordered you to rouse me, shake me, pull me out of bed?" "Yes, monsieur." "Stay!" added the philosopher, as new idea occurred to him. "Every morning that you have me up at the desired hour I shall reward you with a *douceur*. Ten minutes after that, and not a *sou* do you touch!" From that day forth the valet gained money, the master time, and posterity instruction.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' association commenced here this morning, with over 150 members present. The following officers were elected:—President, John Dryden, M P P; vice-presidents, Ontario, R Gibson, Delaware; Quebec, J S Williams, Knowlton; Nova Scotia, Prof Geo Lawson, Halifax; Prince Edward Island, Hon D Ferguson, M P P, Charlottetown; New Brunswick, J E Fairweather; Manitoba, James Smellie, Bin Scarth farm; Northwest Territories, James Geddes, Calgary; British Columbia, James Steele, New Westminster. At the afternoon session the election of officers was continued with the following result:—Executive committee, Edward Jeffs, Bondhead; Francis Green, sr, Innerkip; James Hunter, Alma; T C Patteson, Eastwood; John J Hodgson, Mosborough. Revising committee, John C Snell, Edmonton; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; T C Patteson, Eastwood; James J Davidson, Balsam; James Hunter, Alma; A R Gordon, Cooksville; Francis Green, sr, Innerkip; auditors, James Laidlaw, Guelph, and Wm White; registrar, R. L. Denison; secretary and editor, Henry Wade, Toronto. An acrimonious discussion took place on a motion that the by-law be altered so as to provide a standard of registration similar to that of the old British American Herdbook, which in effect would lower the present standard. The motion was defeated by 74 to 10, and the association adjourned.

LIVE STOCK MEN.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Live Stock Association commenced here this morning. The secretary's report showed receipts of $1,725 and disbursements $446, leaving a balance of $1,289. It was stated that owing to low prices in England and the expenses of transportation that the export trade had not been very profitable during the past season, there being a loss estimated at $1 per head on cattle. In other respects the association is in a satisfactory condition. In the afternoon and evening the following officers were elected:—President, J Featherston, Toronto; first vice, Cornelius Flanagan, Toronto; second vice, Thos O Robinson, St Mary's; treasurer, E Blong, Toronto; secretary, R. Bickerdike, Montreal. The committee on the Kelly suit against the Dominion Steamship Company reported, recommending that no further action be taken, which was adopted. A committee was appointed to carry out the resolutions adopted at the last annual meeting as to the proper care and management of live stock on board steamships carrying cattle between Canada and Europe.

A WOMAN HANGED.

PAINFUL SCENE AT THE EXECUTION OF MRS. DRUSE WHO KILLED HER HUSBAND.

Herkimer, N.Y., Feb. 28.—Mrs. Druse was hanged at noon to-day. Upon reaching the gallows Mrs. Druse stepped to the middle of the board platform and knelt while Dr. Powell offered up prayer, lasting about three minutes. She sobbed gently at intervals. At the conclusion of her prayer her clergyman, Dr. Powell, grasping her hand bade her good-bye and stepped outside of the enclosure so as not to witness the hanging. Previous to this Mrs. Druse gave to Dr. Powell a bouquet of flowers which her daughter, Mary, had sent her. The executioner then stepped forward and pinioned her arms and legs together. The noose was adjusted and the black cap drawn down over her face. At this point she again showed signs of collapse and began to scream and shriek at the top of her voice in a hysterical manner, but the drop choked off her cries in her throat and the body of the murderess was sent flying upward about four feet, shooting forward to the right and settling back within one foot and a half of the platform. Drs. Suiter and Kay examined the pulse beats, which were almost imperceptible. After a lapse of one minute a spasmodic clinching of the fingers occurred, followed by efforts to draw up the legs. The pulse also began to beat very rapidly, about 102, although very feeble. This increased at three minutes to 140, although still quite weak. The pulsations were then less rapid and continued to get slower until fifteen minutes after the drop fell, when life was pronounced extinct. When the black cap was drawn back it was found death had resulted from asphyxia. The body was placed in a coffin and turned over to Dr. Powell, who promised to give Mrs. Druse christian burial. The remains will probably be taken to the receiving vault of Oakhill cemetery until Dr. Powell determines its final resting place.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

CANADIAN BRED ANIMALS ATTRACT ATTENTION IN ENGLAND.

London, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons to-day, Hon. Edward Stanhope, the secretary for war, stated that the government had ordered the purchase of horses in Canada with the object of developing the markets on which, in the case of mobilization, it would be possible to draw a portion of the large supply which would be required. The war office at the same time desired to encourage in every way the supply of home breeders of horses for the army. It is officially reported that the government experiences great difficulty in obtaining suitable horses for the cavalry and artillery in England at the stated price of $225. The horses already received from Canada turned out remarkably well, and consequently the government has ordered a further supply.

A trick of law has no less power than the wheel of fortune to lift men up or cast them down.—Sir T. More.

ANTI-EVICTION FUND.

E. Lynch, L'Epiphanie	$ 2 00
Julia	1 00
John Murphy, St. Johns, P.Q.	1 00
John O'Cain, St. Johns, P.Q.	2 00
Paddy from Cork	2 00
John Lunny	1 00
John Lunny, jr	1 00
Richard Lunny	1 00
James Phillips	1 00

Collected by William O'Meara, Sherrington, Ont.:—

William O'Meara	$ 5 00
Matthew McCaffry	3 00
David O'Meara	2 00
John O'Meara	2 00
John Keough	2 00
Nicholas O'Meara	1 00
James McManus	1 00
John Heanny	1 00
Jeremiah O'Connell	1 00

THE NEW STEAM SERVICE.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S INDISCRETION.

London, Feb. 21.—Reuter's agent in Canada sent us from Halifax quite a lengthy summary on the points of one of Sir Charles Tupper's recent speeches in Cumberland County The only announcement made by your new Finance Minister which attracted any attention here was that in which Sir Charles declared that he had every assurance that the Imperial Government would immediately grant a subsidy of £100,000 per annum to the projected service of fast mail steamers to China and Japan in connection with the C.P.R. I thought it right to cable you at once that this declaration caused much annoyance here. As a matter of fact the negotiations on this subject, I am informed, are still incomplete. As your readers know they have already been carried on for some time past and indirectly touch several questions of importance. While some progress has undoubtedly been made the matter has not reached a final stage. Rumors were months ago current that the Government were willing to extend some degree of support to the enterprise. But their final decision has not yet been announced, if indeed it has been arrived at. And naturally it follows that amongst the most intimately connected with the enterprise much dissatisfaction is felt at Sir Charles Tupper's indiscretion in indicating what he believes to be the intentions of the Imperial authorities. Whatever resolutions may be ultimately come to by the Imperial Government, it is only right and fit, it is urged, that it should be first announced by them, and certainly the probability is that umbrage will be taken at Sir Charles Tupper's haste to attribute and to declare at his own time and for his own purposes intentions which it may very possibly not be desirable to announce to the world at large even if already finally formed. The news published within the past few days as to the fresh arrangements regarding the Atlantic mail service unmistakably shows that the Government are anxious to complete arrangements similar in character with other lines of steamships by which a very valuable naval reserve may be maintained at a minimum cost to the nation. And, it is very reasonably argued, the premature disclosure at such a juncture of the action they may possibly contemplate in regard to one branch of the subject will probably be regarded with extreme dissatisfaction. The result, of course, would be unfavorable to the Canadian Pacific scheme. Hence, the fears which have been generally expressed that Sir Charles's indiscretion may have seriously damaged the projected Canadian service which Sir George Stephen and his colleagues were naturally anxious to see established by means of help from the Imperial authorities.—[London Correspondence.

A BAD BLAZE AT RIVER DU LOUP.

River du Loup, Que., Feb. 22.—About 7 this evening fire broke out in the house occupied as a millinery store and boarding house by Mrs. Widow L. H. Dion, near the station of the Intercolonial railway. In a few minutes the house, which was a two storey wooden building, was all ablaze and in its turn set fire to the adjoining haggard and to Widow Laurant Levesque's house across the street. The buildings being all wood the flames could be seen for miles. All were completely destroyed in two hours, everything in the house was also destroyed. Loss about $10,000, partly covered by insurance. Mr. M. Deschenes' loss about $4 000, Mr. Theriault $3,000, Mrs. Levesque $3,000, Mrs. Dion about $2,000; all partly covered by insurance. Several boarders lost all their clothes, etc., E. H. Crean and C. King losing about $200 each. The telegraph wires were broken and delayed the despatch of election news and other business for three hours. It is supposed the fire originated by the explosion of a coal oil lamp in the hands of a servant, who is badly burned about the hands.

CANINE INSTINCT.

On the 19th of May, 1834, a party, who had been living at Quedgeley, within two miles of Gloucester, sailed from Bristol to New York, intending to settle in one of the Western States of America. They took with them a wire-haired terrier, which whelped during the passage. The distance from Quedgeley to Bristol is twenty-seven miles. From New York they proceeded in a steamboat up the Hudson to Albany, 190 miles; thence to Schenectady, fifteen miles, by railroad; thence to Syracuse, 140 miles, by tow-boat. In the hurry of disembarking at Syracuse the dog was missed, and all trace of her lost. Some time after arriving at their destination, one of the party wrote to his father, and amongst other things mentioned the loss of the dog, which animal, at the moment the letter arrived at Quedgeley, was lying down in front of the kitchen fire of the house which she had been originally taken from, having been absent from her original home ten months. It is conjectured (for nothing is known) that she found her way back to New York, and thence to Bristol, but how, or in what ship, is a matter of doubt; that she did make this extraordinary tour is beyond the slightest question. She ended her days in a drain at Quedgeley, being smothered whilst rat-hunting there in 1841. She was the property of Mr. Richard Guilding, formerly of Quedgeley, who went to St. Louis, in the State of Mississippi, and returned from thence to Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, at which place he is now residing.

WHERE ARE THE BUTTERFLIES IN WINTER?

This is often asked us. In Britain there are sixty-four different kinds of butterflies, each of which passes the winter in a dormant state in one or other of four stages, but the greater number remain in the earlier stages of egg, caterpillar and chrysalis, only about eight species hybernating in the image of perfect state. These emerge from the chrysalis in the autumn, remain on the wing for a short time, then retire into the cravices of walls, hollow trunks of trees &c., resuming their flight on the first genial days of spring, giving beauty and animation to the otherwise monotonous landscape. The eggs are then deposited, which produce perfect insects in autumn, to go through exactly the same cycle as their parents They include amongst them some of the most beautiful of these winged gems of nature, such as the peacock butterfly, red admiral, painted lady, and tortoiseshel. The hybernation of a species of insect in a certain stage is strictly constant. It was a most interesting fact, and one that cannot be too strictly pressed on the memory, that all the individuals composing one kind, or more properly one species of butterfly, always hybernate in the same state; each adheres strictly to the practice of its species; that is to say, if one peacock butterfly passes the winter season in the butterfly state, so will its children pass the next winter in the same state, and its children's children the next following winter in the same state, and so on for countless generations.

THE BRITISH NOBILITY.

(From the New York Times.)

There are, no doubt, among the hereditary law givers of Great Britain men whose talents and character do something towards excusing the absurd anomaly which their order constitutes in a modern industrial community. But these men are very few, and they are almost all among the elderly peers. Upon the whole it would be hard to show that the British nobility now subserves any public purpose better than the French nobility 100 years ago; and no man in his senses can say that the French revolution did any public mischief in wiping out the French nobility.

SEA SERPENT.

To Mr. Grosse and Mr. Proctor the sea serpent is simply a large unknown marine monster: and the reasons which they give for accepting his existence are such as might be tendered as evidence in any court of justice in any country. But to the master-mariners and Scandinavian sailors who see the creature gayly disporting himself in Massachusetts Bay or among the dangerous passes of the outer Hebrides the sea serpent is nothing so common and zoological as that; he is the dragon in person—*the* sea serpent, not a sea serpent—the same portentous beast who reared himself up in the air for Bishop Pontoppidan, and breathed forth clouds of smoke and fire for good Hans Egede. That there are many monsters of the great deep yet unknown to modern science nobody who knows anything of our existing whales and grampuses and sharks would for a moment hesitate to assert. Every day new animals turn up in the sea, and the distinct species of whales alone already described in our books of natural history are something truly prodigious. Of all shapes, kinds and sizes, broad and narrow, flat and round-backed, serpentine and stumpy, white and black, long and short, toothed and toothless, timid wanderers and fearless beasts of prey, the whales themselves would suffice to supply 10,000 sea serpents of infinite variety and extraordinary proportions.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Flour.—The market continues firm, but very dull. Sales are reported of 4 cars choice Manitoba strong bakers' at $4.35. Quotations are steady but unchanged, as follows:—

Patent	$4.20	@	4.65
Choice Superior Extra	0.00	@	0.00
Superior Extra	3.90	@	4.00
Extra Superfine	3 70	@	3.80
Fancy	3 55	@	3.65
Spring Extra	3.45	@	3.50
Superfine	3.10	@	3.20
Manitoba Strong Bakers'	4.25	@	4.35
Canada Strong Bakers'	4 00	@	4.05
American Strong Bakers'	4.10	@	4.30
Fine	2.75	@	2 80
Middlings	2 50	@	0.00
Pollards	2.00	@	0.00
Ontario bags—			
Medium	1.85	@	1.95
Spring Extra	1.65	@	1.75
Superfine	1.40	@	1.50
City bags (delivered)	2.20	@	2.25
Oatmeal—Quotations are:—			
Granulated, per brl	$4.30	@	4 50
" bags	2.15	@	2.30
Ordinary, per brl	4.00	@	4 25
" bag	1.95	@	2.00
Cornmeal—Quotations are:—			
White, per brl	$0.00	@	$0.00
" bag	0 00	@	0.00
Yellow, per bbl	2.40	@	2 50
" bag	1.15	@	1.20

Feed—We quote bran firm at $14.50 to $15 per ton of 2,000 lbs., and the demand is good. Shorts are dull, we hear of nothing being done, the quotations are $15 to $16 per barrel.

Grain—There is a dull market for all grains. There is some movement in Manitoba hard wheat, but we did not hear the figures. In Peas, holders are willing to sell at about 70 per 66 lbs., for May delivery, buyers offering 68c. Oats are being dealt in, in a small way, at equal to about 27½c to 28c in store here. Our quotations are as follows:—Canada spring wheat at 89c; Canada red winter, 88c to 90c; Canada white, 88c to 90c; No 1 hard Manitoba, 94c to 96c; No 2 do, 92c to 93c; No 1 Northern, 90c to 91c. Peas at 63½c to 64½c per 60 lbs. Corn is nominally unchanged at 54c to 55c duty paid, 48c to 49c in bond. Oats are more active at 27½c to 28c per bushel of 33 lbs. Malting barley at 55c and feed barley 45c to 50c per bushel; rye is nominally unchanged at 48c to 50c per bushel of 48 lbs.

Provisions—Pork, Lard, &c.—The market is dull, the lenten season having a depressing effect on provisions. Montreal short cut is firm at $17, but we doubt if much would be sold at this figure with the present prospects for pork in Chicago. Other quotations are unchanged as follows:—India mess beef, per tce, $00 00 to $00 00; Mess beef, per brl, $00 00 to 00 00; Montreal short cut pork per brl, $00 00 to 17 00; Chicago short cut clear per brl, $16 50 to 17 00; Mess pork, Western, per brl, $15 00 to 15 25; Lard, Fairbanks, per lb, 9½c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. 00 to 9½c; Hams, uncovered per lb, 11½c to 12½c; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hams, picnic $00 00 to 11c; Bacon, per lb, 10½c to 11½c; Shoulders, per lb., 0.00 to 0.00; Tallow, per lb, 4½c to 4¾c.

Dressed Hogs—Holders are asking higher prices, but so far we do not hear of any transactions at increased value. We quote heavy packing $6 10 to $6 20, light do, $6 25 to $6 30 per 100 lbs., in car lots.

Poultry.—There is a fair jobbing trade but otherwise the market is quiet. We quote turkeys 9 to 11c, chickens, 6 to 7½c, geese, 5½ to 7c.

Eggs.—The demand for fresh eggs continues and there is a good supply. Quotations are fresh 20c to 22c, limed 17c to 18c.

Ashes.—The potash market continues quiet at $4 15 to $4 20 per 100 lbs for first sorts.

Dairy Products—The butter market is fairly active, the local demand being large for dairy. Creamery is dull but firm as to values at 23c to 26c, according to quality. There is no demand for export, prices here being beyond a shipping point. Quotations are unchanged.

Cheese is firm. The English markets, having made up the recent decline are to-day quoted steady at 64s 6d per cwt. Sales were made here on Saturday at 13c per lb for fine colored for shipment.

We quote butter and cheese as follows:

Butter.—Creamery, 23 to 26c; Townships, fine to finest, 19 to 22c; do., fair to good, 17 to 19c; Morrisburg, fine to finest, 19 to 20c; fair to good, 16 to 18c; Brockville, fine to finest, 19 to 20c; do., fair to good, 16 to 18c; Western, fine to finest, 17 to 18c; fair to good, 16 to 17c; low grades, 14 to 16c.

Cheese:—	c.	c.
Finest Fall Colored	00	@13
Finest Fall White	00	@13½
Fine	12	@12½
Medium to fair	10½	@11

OTTOMAN CLOTHS
OTTOMAN CLOTHS
OTTOMAN CLOTHS
OTTOMAN CLOTHS
OTTOMAN CLOTHS
OTTOMAN CLOTHS

New Ottoman Cloths, in new Spring Colors,
At S. CARSLEY'S.

AURANIA CLOTH
AURANIA CLOTH
AURANIA CLOTH

The New Aurania Cloth, in all Fashionable Colors,
At S. CARSLEY'S.

BROKEN CHECKS
BROKEN CHECKS
BROKEN CHECKS

New All-Wool Broken Checks, in Greys, Browns and Fawns, very suitable for Misses' School Dresses,
At S. CARSLEY'S.

CHEVRON BEIGE
CHEVRON BEIGE
CHEVRON BEIGE

The New Chevron Beige, in all Spring Shades,
At S. CARSLEY'S

NEW DRESS GOODS
NEW DRESS GOODS
NEW DRESS GOODS

New Spring Dress Goods, in all the Fashionable Makes and Colors, daily arriving at
S. CARSLEY'S

JACKETS. JACKETS. JACKETS.
More Jackets at Reduced Prices.
More Jackets at Reduced Prices.
More Jackets at Reduced Prices.
S. CARSLEY.

OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT $1.50
OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT $1.75
OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT $2.00
OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT $2.75
OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT $4.00
OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT $4.20

The largest assortment of Ladies' Jackets is to be held at
S. CARSLEY'S.

MISSES' JACKETS,
CHILDREN'S JACKETS,
MISSES' MANTLES,
CHILDREN'S MANTLES.

All at special prices. Right place for Misses' and Children's Mantles.
S. CARSLEY'S.

ABOUT BROOKS
ABOUT BROOKS

If you want the best possible make of Six Cord Spool Cotton for hand or machine use, ask for Jonas Brooks', and see that the name Jonas Brooks' Bros. is on each spool. None are genuine without the name.

For sale throughout the Dominion by first-class dry goods firms and becoming more popular every day.

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

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will Give Away 1000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. The National Co., 23 Dey St., N.Y.
11—L

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

PITH AND POINT.

There is nothing easier than to confound volatility with happiness.

The mercury must stop taking a drop, or we shall have to insist on its signing the pledge.

Paterfamilias—"Do you know, miss, it was twelve o'clock last night when that young man left.

The age which sailors who have been long at sea are most anxious to reach is a good old anchorage.

In the New York boodle aldermen trials the jurymen are the only persons who appear to be locked up.

The modern society girl is an accomplished actress, but, as a rule, she is not fond of long engagements.

A watch has been invented to carry in the boot while travelling. In this a man can always travel on tick.

If economy is the result of spelling small sums profitably, happiness in like is the result of spending the hours profitably.

Thoughtlessness is never an excuse for wrong-doing. Our hasty actions disclose, as nothing else does, our habitual feelings.

Cloths dipped in hot potato water are recommended for immediate and complete relief in the severest cases of rheumatism.

By holding a very little misery quite close to our eyes we entirely lose sight of a great deal of comfort beyond, which might be taken.

"Doctor," said a friend, stopping him on the street, "what do you take for a heavy cold?" "A fee," replied the doctor, softly, and passed on.

A young lady living on the line of the railroad finds fault with the locomotives that whistle as they pass by. She considers their conduct very rude.

None of the minor "ills" is more troublesome than an ingrowing nail. By pouring hot tallow over the nail the hardened flesh about it is shrunken and relief is immediate.