### FULL REPORT OF HIS GREAT SPEECH

spoke as follows :-Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens-Always, whatever may be her condition, Ireland will find devoted and steadfast friends in the United States. This is no contest between navies or between armies for the establishment of good government in Ireland, and very especially de I enjoy participating and joining with you Irish men and Irish women in announcing the sentiments you express on this hour, has not had fair play from Great plause) Britain. On the contrary, she has been denied the rights of equal citizenship, and has been despoiled of her nationality. Every Irishman here to night, every Irishman in America, is, personally, a protest against the bad government of England towards Ireland. How is it that you are here, having left almost the most beautiful land in the world? Perhaps no part of this globe is more attractive than Ireland; and yet you left Ireland. You are here because you could not get good government in Ireland. Yorty-five years ago the population of the Green Isle was 9,000,000 of people—a large population for a region of country only the size of Indiana. To day, the lapse of forty-five years, that population is only 5,000.000, a loss in less than half a century of 4,000,000,—almost an emire half of the population gone from Ireland. I know that the famine of 1846 had much to do with this; but bad government and cruelties by landlords have done more than famine and pestilence to depopulate the beautiful isle. I would say it is a serious matter when a man or woman chooses to leave the place that has been the home of his or her ancestors for many centuries. And when, on account of bad government, unjust laws, and a cruel system of land tenure, there has been driven away almost half of the population, the question "What is to be done?" comes up It cannot always remain this way. The landlord who draws the rent cannot always enjoy it in Paris and London. He must | part of the remedial results. have a part in the fortunes of the people of the country, or quit. It cannot always be that the people of Ireland are to be oppressed. I think the era of tyranny in every form is about to pass away, and that the day is soon to come when all men will be blest with cient to produce admixtures with atmospheric good government and just laws. It is well air of great explosive energy within buildings. enough for you and me to understand just It may be well, then, to see to it that adequate what the political contest in Irelan a means. I chanced to pay a visit to the House of Commons, a few years ago, and heard this between the mains and the foundations of cause pleaded. Mr. Parnell, then, as now, houses. was the leader, and held that, in respect to her domestic affairs, Ireland should have the right to make her own laws. There are this Fall a hundred members of Parliament to be elected from Ireland, and Mr. Parnell expects that of this number his cause will carry eighty or eighty-five; so that, when Parliament meets, there will be of true, tried and reliable friends of Ireland about 80 members, who will go to Parlia similar to that of soft pasts; lastly, twenty ment for the purpose of asserting the right per cent of red lead is added in order to of local self-government for Ireland. What make it harden and dry. a beautiful system that will be. They get it from you Irishmen in America. There, as I said, is Indiana, about the same size as pasted down on paper must be thin A mix an integral part of the Turkish empire. The several leading staple prices have displayed a Ireland, differing not more in extent than ture of gumtrayacanth and gum arabic forms Governor-General was appointed by the Porte hardening tendency. The new tariff of ocean as I said, is Indiana, about the same size as Marion County, with a population not more than half as large as that of Ireland. We, here, would allow no man to speak of taking from us the right and power of local self-government. We recognize the right and power of the General Government: but what affects you and me and the people of Indiana with us, is that Indiana makes her own laws. The mission of the men to be sent from Ireland to Parliament is to have for Ireland what we Indianians enjoy; -- to with a gum solution. claim the right to make our own laws, simply because we can regulate our own affairs better than anyone class can regulate them for us So, Irishmen, on their own soil, for that simple reason, must be the legislators for

land. Where there is trouble with the land in any country, the trouble is exceedingly Much has been done in Ireland to make better the condition of the tenant; but the land trouble still exists, and it must be regulated. It must be regulated as we regulate such matters in Indiana, by legislators from the soil. No question can ar se het ween the landlord and tenant in Indiana that is not regulated by our Legislature. So, Ireland must have local self-government. Who in Indiana would trust to any other State the legisla tion for her schools, or the building up of her industries? So, according to Mr. Parnell, not only the agricultural classes, but the mechanics, the people of the cities and towns, must live; and when Ireland becomes clothed with the right and power of local selfgovernment these matters will be cared for. That is a great doctrine so plainly expressed, and so powerful in its application to human interests, that it will never stop. It will go on. It is not reasonable that in London the relation of the landlord and the tenant in Ireland should be fixed. It is against reason and justice that such a practice should permanently prevail. When the men to be elected by the friends of Ireland come to Parliament it will be to say as one man. "Local self-govern-ment in Ireland." You are asked to help in this election. There is to be no mistake made at this election. There will be no shams, no frauds. Ireland is tremendously in earnest. Before any man is nominated, be is to give a written pledge to sit and vote and act with the members representing Ireland favorable to Ireland's cause. Mr. Parnell is a very great leader, and I believe he is going to lead his countrymen to triumphant success. It is proper that I should say to you that the friends of your country in Ireland rely upon the differences between the great English parties, whather Whig or lory, Radical or Liberal. Not greatly different are they in numbers orce, and Mr. Parnell relies upon this; and if Ireland is thoroughly united in the struggle between the English parties, Ireland will be placed where she ought to be in her political relations with the world. Each party seeking strength from the Irish vote will help to place Ireland where she has able a manner as to make them incomparably the right to stand. I think this cause will superior to any other plane of this age." go further than has been yet mentioned. It will result in just what we have in In-diana a written Constitution. That is

what I hope to see, -Ireland to be govern ?

Ireland. That was the great argument first

asserted in this country. One boudred years

established the fact that local self-government

with respect to local affairs is the true system

The great trouble in Ireland to day is the

of government of this world.

ol by a written Constitution by which Parliament will be restricted as four closes latter is by the Constitution of child. United States. Will it not be a grand sight, when in the City of Dublin there will meet a Warm Sympathy of the Republic for a Noble Cause. After an enthusiastic reception, he spoke as follows:—

in the City of Dublin there will meet a Constitutional, Convention, to formulate a Constitution for Ireland? I chearvelder Barland for Ireland for Ireland? I chearvelder Barland for Ireland for I right of the people to make their own laws, and that no other power has a right to make laws for them. You remember where we stood one hundred years back. You remember that, in the Declaration of Independence, we asserted the right of men to govern themselves. That is the great foundational idea of America; and it is now being applied, in Ireland, to a cause to which you are asked to give your sympathy and a congression that Ireland has been dealt hardly by. It is known, the world over, at Bunker Hill, and in glorious triumph it that Ireland, from the days of Henry I., until was proclaimed at Yorktown. (Great ap
was we feet with hearts high beating sad Mother at sorrow's strine

That every grief those hearts have known was shared by Thee and Thine. It is like a heavenly easis in the heart of my native city, while loving pilgrims call it Notes The City.

While loving pilgrims call it Notes The City. support—the right of man to govern himself and to abolish laws that are inimical to his welfare. In hope that principle was asserted

### POPULAR SCIENCE.

A Bridgeport man has perfected an invention that he claims will revolutionize bi-cycling. He glides swiftly before a breeze by means of a huge sail attached to the wheel.

wheal.

To stick together edges of paper in making scribbling blocks, ordinary gine to which about five per cent. of glycerine has been added, is frequently used. A solution of rubber in carbon bisniphide is also used. A little will be solution in order little aniline is added to the solution in order to produce the color.

When one ear is deaf it is almost uniformly the left. An immense number of persons rely upon the right car to do duty for the two. Persons who have been deprived of the hearing of the left ear for a length of time can usually hear sounds at a distance better than those whose hearing is divided between two ears, because the single car has been

trained to an unusual sharpness.

Tobacco used to be regarded as a valuable medicine, and is prescribed yet by physicians in occasional cases. Before the discovery of chloroform it was used in strangulated hernia to give complete relaxation, and in courses where mercury was the chief medicine it was added to avert the after effects. As an ingredient in asthmatics, cigarettes, with delladonna, stramonium, &c., it is entitled to a

ESCAPING GAS. Escaping gas may come along the outside of pipes communicating with the main street supply pipes or directly from the mains themselves, through loose soil, in quantity suffiprovision be made against such contingency by the proper application of aspalt or concrete

AN INSOLUCIE CEMENT. A cement which is proof against boiling acids may be made by a composition of India ubber, tallow, lime and red lead. The India rubber must first be melted by a gentle heat, then six to eight per cent. by weight of tal-low is added to the mixture while it is kept well stirred ; next day slaked lime is applied until the fluid mass assumes a consistence

USEFUL PASTE. A paste that will not draw engravings when with water, a thinner mucilage than either of these two gums alone. Rice flour is said to make an excellent paste for fine paper work A solution of two ounces and a half gum arabic in two quarts of warm water is thick ened to a paste with wheat flour; to this is added a solution of alum and sugar or lead, one ounce and a half each, in water. The mixture is heated and stirred until about to boil and then cooled. It may be thinned

OIL ON THE WAVES. It is not generally known that the sponge figuers of Fiorida make considerable use of oil for the purpose of calming the surface of the water. During the greater part of the year the slight ripple on the water is easily overcome by that time honored device, the water telescope. By the aid of that instrument the fishers easily discern the sponges and hook them up from the bottom. But it sometimes happens in the spring that the roughness of the sea prevents the handling of both hooks and telescopes. Then the sponger throws a spoonful of oil upon the waves, which produces a calm about his boat as long as he cares to drift about with it. The oi preferred by the spongers for this purpose i obtained from the liver of the "nurse" shark. So effective is this oil considered that as much as S1 a gallon is paid for it,

### "IS IT WEBER OR STEINWAY?"

"In speaking of these two Pianos, we do not ignore the claims of other makers. There are many good commercial Pianos, in the sense in which we speak of commercial pictures as distinct from those that are genuine works of art. They are generally well made, and, being sold at a moderate price, give satisfaction to the ordinary purchaser. But the musician, the artist or the connoisseur who wishes to obtain from the Piano the grandest results of which this noble instrument is capable, will have to seek these re sults from either of the two great rival

makers. Weber or Steinway. "These are universally acknowledged to be the leading Pianos-of America. They are not, nor have they ever been, strictly speaking, rivals. In a mechanical sense there is positively little difference between them. Both makers have achieved the utmost limits of perfection so far as durability and good workmanship are concerned, and the cost of construction is about the same, but in respect of tone there can be no comparison between between them. - The Steinway Pianos doubtless possess great power and sonority, per haps equal in this respect to Weber, but here the comparison ends. They cannot approach the Weber for purity, richness and volubility -three qualifications which, combined, give that distinct and perfect articulation which only one hears in vocal organs of the highest order and calibre. Hence all the principal artists of the present day, whether vocalists or instrumentalists, prefer the Weber Pianos for their public performances and private use. They are more sympathetic, better adapted to the voice, and capable of giving the various lights and shades of expression in so remark-

Speciator. THE N.Y. PIANO COMPANY,

220 and 228 ST. JAMES STREET, General Agents for Weber. POST AND TRUE WITNESS:

Where the broad St. Lawrence glances make brigh Canadian skies,
Wear's busy mart of commerce a chapel of Mary lies,
Wear's busy mart of commerce a chapel of Mary lies,
Wear's busy mart of commerce a chapel of Mary lies,
A sweet retreet for sorrow, a refuge pure for sin,
A sweet retreet for sorrow, a refuge pure for sin,
Twas childheod's shrine, that chapel; O what memdries it recalls.
Where my beauts I'm telling within its dear old walts;
How cach niche and pictured tille bring back some by
gond day
When life was all so pleasant, so sunny and so gay;
Childhood's gladsome present swift sped your skining
hours,

Childhood: glassume presents whit specific your hours, hours, hours, hours, hours, a resy Hebe your future all smiling round with flowers, But the forms that once knelt there and saked hieselings in my head.

Lie with fond eyes closed and white hands clasped among the silent dead.

And tooking back in the distance, through a misty veil of these. Sigh for the love whose sunshine haloed those vanished

years.

O, for to kneel, as in those haloyon days, from life's
i dread ills secure,
Beneath thy dear old sainted dome, beloved Bonsscours. There is snother shrine of Mary hid where we may There is another shrine of alliany hid where we may inster in.

Where our hearts may learn to suffer, know the awful price of sin;

Where the sad, sweet Mother of Pity, as she clasps her illfeless Son, seems to sak in tearful wonder what more could He have done.

O lonely wayside chapel, haw sweet its here to pray, where the crimson beams of Calvary amile all our orders away: priefs away; Where we feet with hearts high beating sad Mother at

There rises still another, grandly fair and young, While the glories of past centuries are round its portals hung; Hers Hope smiles calm and sweet, Faith scorns to ask

for proof, Love lies in rosy boudage beneath our Mother's roof. Here back through the miss of ages—far 'mong Judah's We hear a sweet voice, low and tender, like song of We hear a sweet voice, low and tender, like song or summer rilis.

"Et exultarit hawile," and while listening nations hear Virgo immaculate ring back our voices clear. In our orntary's glowing sunset how blast are we who stand Jubitate on our banners, Crase our legend grand. The sweet Stella Maria of our fathers, tho' the world may score and mock, Is still the fair dove in the clift of the everlasting rock. Of all the abrines your Lady with which our land is blest

Notre Dame de Lourdes is the shrine I love the best; There it ever seems, as I gaze, with wistful eyes and rond, That Heaven, where our loved ones dwell, is but a step beyond.

Peast of Our Lady's Nativity, 1885.

THE ROUMELIAN REBELLION

LIKELY TO CAUSE THE RE-OPENING OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE CHANCES OF A RUSSO-TURKISH WAR -RUSSIA, GERMANY AND AUTRSIA READY TO SUPPORT THE BULGARIAN PRINCE-THE SULTAN APPEALS TO THE POWERS TO ENFORCE THE BERLIN TREATY.

LONDON, Sept. 19 .- The populace of Phillopolis, capital of Eastern Roumelia, almost to a man, rose in rebellion yesterday, seized the governor-general, deposed the govern-ment, proclaimed a union with Bulgaria, and established a provisional government. The revolt was so well planned that no disorders or bloodshed occurred, everybody being in sympathy with the movement except the government officials. Foreigners in the city are perfectly safe from harm, as is also the property of foreign residents. Immediately after the organization of the provisional government, the militia was sworn in taking the oath of allegiance to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. It is generally believed in diplomatic circles that Russia arranged the programme of the

rising and suggested a union with Bulgaria. No definite statement can at present be made as to what action 'he signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin will take respecting the matter. Eastern Roumenia was created by the congress at Berlin in 1878, and was given an antonomic government, though forming subject to the approval of the treaty powers. freights, known as the "conference rates, The insurgents acting under the order of the recently adopted at a meeting of steamship provisional government have occupied all the strategic points on the Turkish frontier, blown up all the bridges which would likely be used by a force advancing from Turkey to advance being as much as 50 to 100 per cent. the relief of the deposed Government, and FLOVE AND GRAIN —The flour market has destroyed the telegraph wires leading into

PARIS, Sept. 19 .- It is feared that the Roumelian trouble will lead to a general Manitoba strong bakers' again changed hand. European embroglio in the East. Most at \$4.45. The low grades of flour are scarce serious results are anticipated.

London, Sept. 19 .- It is stated that Prince Alexander, of Rulgaria, has been assured of the support of Rus ia, Germany and Austria, and will send an army to Roumelia and will lefy the Turks. The Sultan has appealed to the powers to enforce the treaty of Berlin. to be seen.

It is not believed that Lord Salisbury will GROCERIES.—There has been a fairly satisfactory. interfere. The Liberals applaud the action of the Roumelians.

### ST. PETERSHURG HOPES.

ST. PETERBBURG, Sept. 20 .- It is hoped in court circles that the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty will settle the Roumelian troubles amucably, keeping in sight the just grievances of the people. Austria, it is shought, will probably annex Bosnia and Herzegovina.

AN APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20.-A council of ministers was held to-day, presided over by the Sultan, at which it was decided to appeal to the Powers to maintain the rights of the Porte in Roumelia. Orders have been issued to collect an army corps at Adrianople.

LONDON, Sept. 21 .- Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has confirmed Mr. Stransky as Provisional Governor of Roumelia. The Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies will be convoked on Tuesday. The Bulgarian army is being mobilized and, when united with the Roumelian militia, will, it is estimated, form an effective force of 56,000 men. Russian officers command the bulk of the Roumelian militia. Bands of Bulgarians, under com-mand of Russian officers, are entering Roumelia. Advices from Berlin and Vienna tavor the opinion that peace will be maintained on the ground that the revolution was concocted in St. Petersburg with the assent of Austria under an agreement made at the Kremsier interview, according to the terms of which Austria is at liberty to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. If the Porte should threaten to adopt violent measures, Russia, it is believed, will intervene in favor of Roumelia. PHILIPOTPOLIS, Sept. 20.—Prince Alexander has issued a proclamation announcing that in accordance with the wishes of the entire

populace he assumes the sovereignty over two provinces of North and South Bulgaria, that measures will be taken to preserve peace, and that all who oppose the new Government will be severely punished. The prince expresses the hope that the people will defend the union at any sacrifice. The proclamation, which was received here by telegraph, was read publicly amid the greatest enthusiasm; Prince Alexander is expected here hourly, gone no change, Perfect order prevails. The populace are armed with lances. The deposed Governor, (Sabriel Pasha, is under guard; he is well treated in accordance with his rank. The Turkish and Greek portion of the inhabitants

THE JOHOP, THE BUSINESS

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 211-The Russian people are overjoyed at the revolution in Roumelia. The prevailing opinion is that the whole business, together with the final annexation of Bosnia and Herzogovinia by Austria, was duly planned at the Skernivice and Kremsier meetings. It is also noticed, and especially by the Novoe Vremya, that apart from the Prince of Bulgaria's recent visit to De Giers at Franzenbad, the Roumelian revolution was effected as if by a prearranged signal immediately after the Austrian Emporor had started for the first time on a visit to his two new pro vinces. The rising is hailed with great satis faction by the Russian papers, which regard the proclamation of the union as the inevit able result of the state of affairs in the Balkan peninsula.

THE FEELING IN LONDON. LONDON, Sept. 21 .- The European topic of the hour is the Roumelian revolution and an-

nexation to Rulgaria. All seem to agree that by one single bold step the Eastern question has once more been effectually re-opened. AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY'S OPINION.

London, Sept. 21. - An interview had on Tuesday last at Canstantinople with Israel Washburn, of the Roberts College, an American institution on the Bosphorus, published to-day in connection with the news respect-ing the insurrection in Eastern Roumelia, shows a singular apathy on the part of the foreign représentatives in Phillipopolis in not notifying their respective governments of the mutterings constantly heard of the ap proaching rising. Mr. Washburn, who has just returned from a two mouths' tour of Bulgaria and Roumelia, says: "I heard more talk of a union among the people of Roumelia than I did in Bulgarla."
The question of a union was constantly forced upon the Roumelians by the increasing material interests and the burden of supporting two governments, which considerably op-pressed the people. Besides, industries were injured in Roumelia and some times totally destroyed by custom houses artificially divid-ing the frontier between Ronmelia and Bulgarian ports, preventing free trade be-tween the two states. If the present state of things continues it will inevitably make trouble in Europe. Russia is los ing her influence in the Balkan States, and, although the Bulgarians are grateful to Russia for gaining their independence, they have atill bitterly resented several attempts made by Russian agents to control the administra-tion. I think the Bulgarians have a perfect genius for administration. While allowed their independence the Bulgarians would willingly ally themselves with Russia, but would ally with Austria against Russia rather than lose their independence. The Bulgarians are steadily at work building roads and railways and making other public improvements."

LONDON PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Standard, commenting on the rising in Eastern Roumelia, says : — "We cannot believe that the powers interested were ignorant of what was coming; if they were, the gravest trouble may arise. Eagland has only the faintest interest, while Austria and Germany are bound to co-operate in keeping the Berlin treaty intact, and it remains to be seen how it will affect Russia. If the treaty powers are acting in concert the Sultan is helpless."

# DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

Generally speaking, business has been moderately active during the week, and in owners in Liverpool, will considerably affect the market for iron, metals, chemicals, drugs, and other heavy and perishable freight, the FLOVE AND GRAIN -The flour market has

been firm at about last week's prices. Some 2,500 sacks of Hungarian have been purchased on export account. A number of car lots of Manitoba strong bakers' again changed hands Quotations in prices current. Grain-There has been a freer movement and the impres-sion prevailed that bottom had been touched and that the depression had disappeared for the balance of the open season. Whether these conjectures are correct or not remains

factory movement in a jobbing way. Tea-About 1,000 pkgs of low grades to arrive sold at 22c to 25c. The principal demand has heen for teas ranging in value from 19c to 25e. Sugar—From 2,000 to 3,000 bris have been sold, and the market is steady at the advance. Granulated is held at 7c by refiners, and yel lows at 5 to 5 to 5 to quality. Syrups -- A lot of about 1,020 bris of common D syrup has gold here at 11c to 12c. Outside of this the movement has continued moderate.

HIDES AND TALLOW. -For hides there has been a fair demand from tanners at steady prices. City ismbskins are firm at 45c. The market for tallow is easier, and the demard is small. The average price for ordinary stuff is 51c, but we give 51 to 6c as a quotation this week, a small lot of three barrels having been placed at the latter figure.

Hors. -Buyers have been slow to enter the market, and there is no important change. The accounts from the country continue to point to a good yield, picking being now well advanced. A lot of fine new changed hands at 8c, and we quote 1885's 7c to 11c and 1884's 6c to 10c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Buriness during the past week has been fair in the heavy iron and metal trade, several good customers having been in the market for their fall supplies. Pig iron has kept firm, in sympathy with the English market.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES .- A fair trade has again to be reported in leather, and prices are steady and unchanged. Some houses complain, but on the whole business is about equal to that of last year. Best makes of upper are in limited supply. Manufacturers are in receipt of a moderate number of orders every day and the leading factories have booked enough to keep them steadily employed for several months ahead.

Woor. -The position is much the same as reported last week, stocks continuing to move out pretty freely. Some fair lots, principally fleece, have changed hands. Pulled is stil scarce and firm. The Nore has arrived direct from the Cape with a cargo, and another vessel, as previously stated, is on the way. Prices are steady, but have under-

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. Business on the whole is said to have been noderately active during the week under re-

offered their services in resisting a Turkah of visitors, among whom are many merchants from the country. The aggregate sales have increased, but as a rule, merchants are cau tions, and parcels have been small. The prospect is very favorable for trade when the BUTTER, - The demand still continues, good

for small lots ut choice fresh rolls; which sell the retail trade at 150 to 160. Ordinary delities are study at 1240 to 13c, and interior qualities of old, which are about cleaned out, sell at 4c to 6c per lb. Eggs are in better demand and higher, dealers now paying 13c to 13to per dozen for case lots. Cheese quiet and steady; really fine jobs at So to 810 per 1b, and medium at 70 to 710.

BOOTS AND SHOES -There have been large shipments the past week or two, and the outlook is very favorable. Factories are pretty busy, and prices are well sustained.

FLOUR AND GRAIN, -Thhe business in flour onthines quiet, and prices remain easy.

Offerings of superiors are evidently large, with prices ruling at about \$3.90. Extras appear to be in fair demand, choice selling at \$3.50 and ordinary at \$3.75. Spring extras are quoted at \$3.65, and putents at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Wheat—The demand has been fair the past week, and prices if anything a shade higher. Barley quiet and steady; very little offering. but high grades are likely to be firm. Oats have been less active, but prices continue steady; sales of choice are reported at 33½, to 34c on track. Peas are dull, and prices purely nominal in absence of sales. Rye is also dull and nominal. Outment continues quiet and prices steady. Bran is firm.

GROCERIES.—The volume of business is fair. and prices generally firm. . Supers are about a, with a good demand; granulated 710 to 780; and Canadian refined from 510 to 610. Teas in moderate demand, with the largest sales in medium-priced goods. Tobaccos and liquors steady. Payments fair.

HARDWARE .- A good trade is being done, and prospects exceller t. Prices generally are firm, with stocks of some descriptions of heavy goods running low.

HIDES AND SKINS .- There is a good demand for hides, and prices are unchanged. Dealers are paying 8c to 8½c for green, and selling cured at 9c for cows and 9½c for steers. Sheepskins in good demand and 5c higher, the best bringing 60s. Calfskins are dull, and prices nominal at 11s to 13s. Tallow quiet; rough is quoted at 30, and rendered at 6c to 64c.

Provisions.—There has been a good demand for bacon this week, and stocks have been pretty well exhausted. Car lots of long clear sold at 610, and small lots jobbed at 610 to 62c. Cumberland in fair demand, selling at same prices as long clear. Hams in light supply and firm, at 111c to 12c for smoked and 12: to 121c for canvassed pickled nominal at 10½c to 10½c. Lard steady at 9c to 9½c for tubs and pails. Pork unchanged; the only business is in small lots at \$1350. Hops dull: sales of small lots at 10c to 12c for old, and at 12c to 14c for new. White beans dull and unchanged at \$1.10 to \$1.15 for very choice. Potatoes—Car lots dull, at 40c to 42c per hops. bag; atreet prices are 50c.

Wool.-This market has improved slightly but prices remain unchanged. Fleece is in small receipt, with prices unchanged at 182 for selections and 16c for ordinary. Supers steady at 22c and extras at 25c to 26c.

### CHEESE MARKETS.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y.-Cheese sales, 3,000 boxes at 71c, 2,200 at 71c, 1,015 at 71c, 200 at 8:, 150 at private terms, 1,100 on commission: 1,450 farm cheese at 7 to 9c; 60 packages butter sold at 141 to 20c.

UTIOA, NY.—Cheese sales were: 400 boxes at 7c, 600 at 7½c, 4,550 at 7½c, 725 at 7½c, 1.350 at 7½c, 2,100 at 6½c, 120 at 7½c, 100 at 8½c, and 1,000 consigned. Market ½c higher than last week, but very quiet: August cheese nearly sold out.

### LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK. The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway :-

 
 Cattle, Sheep.
 Calves.
 Hogs.

 Week ended Sept. 19.
 1.747
 1,654
 16
 782

 Previous week.
 2.074
 1,432
 9
 452

 Since May 1.
 49,571
 38,883
 4,410
 7,667
 The receipts by the Canadian Pacific rail-

 Week Sept. 19.
 660

 Previous week.
 500

 Since August 9.
 4,171

The export movement of cattle has been air despite the discouraging cables. The total exports of cattle this season to date were 49,070 head-an increase of 8,526 head compared with 1884. The total exports of sheep this sesson to date were 33 403 headdecrease of 10,144 head compared with 1884. The demand for export cattle, as might be expected, in view of the discouriging cables, has been alow. Offerings have een ample and the quality satisfactory. A few sales were made this morning at 43c to 5c per lb. live weight. Export sheep were dull and unchanged at Sc to 3½c per lb. live weight. Butchers' cattle were in fair request and steady at 21c to 4c per lb. live weight. Live hogs were in good demand and light supply, and firm at 51c to 51c per 1b. Calves were quiet at \$4 to \$6 each

## BIRTH.

MASSIAH.—On the 21st inst., Mrs. Massinh

MURPHY.—At "Edgs Hill," Kingston, Ont., on Saturday, September 12th, the wife of John Baker Murphy, Esq., of a son. 63-3

### MARRIED.

KELLY-O'CONNOR.-In this city, St. Patrick's Church, on Tuesday morning, the 15th inst., by the Rev. Father Dowd, Owen Kelly, fourth son of John Kelly, to Mary Ann O'Connor, eldest daughter of Francis O'Connor, both of this city.

67-1

### DIED.

MURPHY.—In this city, on the 18th inst., Edward Myles, eldest son of Patrick Murphy, aged 6 years and 4 months.

POWER.—In this city, on the 19th instant, Patrick, aged 18 years and 9 months, second eldest son of Patrick Power.

O'NEILL.—In this city, on the 18th instant Henry Louis O'Neill, son of the late Michael O'Neill, aged 31 years and 9 months. SUTTON.—On Thursday, 17th instant, at his residence, St. Louis Road, Quebec, Edward A. Sutton, of the Crown Lands Department,

aged 37 years and 2 months. MOSS-At Quebec, on Friday, 18th inst., Ed Moss, aged 74 years, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland, and for 53 years a resident of

Quebec.—R. I. P. BERRIGAN-At Indian Cove, Que., on 18th inst., Margaret Fitzgerald, beloved wife of Wm. Berrigan, a native of County Waterford, Ireland, aged 60 years, and a resident of Indian Cove for the last 30 years.

BEATTY.—In this city, on Sunday, 20th inst., from wounds received while in discharge Lursus and Greek portion of the innabitants | moderately active during the week under re-have thanked the government here for having | view. The weather has been delightful, and | son of the late John Beatty, aged 31 years. He taken measures for their defence and have the Exhibition has attracted a large number; leaves a wife and five children.

CHOICE DRESS GOODS RECEIVED and put into STOCK A small shipment of Choice Novolties in New Dress

Materials. TINSEL REPPS.

> CHENILLE WOVEN ON CALHMERE. SERGES AND CLOTHS,

> > TINSEL BROCADES,

EMBROIDERED CLOTHS. and many other Novelties, as worn in London and Paris this Senson.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS. Several cases of New Cheap Dress Goods, from 13c to 25c per yard. S. CARSLEY.

# JUST ARRIVED

From Mulhouse on the Rhine. "Long noted for the excellence of its printing on cotton fabrics," several cases of magnificent French Cretonnes, in double and sing e widths. Many of these are copies of the beautiful

### Italian, French and German Tapestries

S. Carsley is now prepared to hang walls with these, as well as to produce Window Draperies of the latest and most approved designs.

The hanging of Walls with Cr-tonnes of this class is now fast superseding paper on the European Continent, and it has been adapt d to the walls of many of the principal rooms of that lately arceed and magnificently furnished manison, the Hotel Metropoli, London, England, giving an effect which has merited the approval of critic and connoiseur.

STILL SELLING Pure Down Quilts at half-price.

STILL GIVING The Best Obtainable values in Glankets, and Qulits,

At S. CARSLEY'S.

## S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773 1775 and 1777

> NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL

### THE FARM.

A flock of sheep will pick up windfalls in apple orenards even mere actively than a drove of hogs. The pig is naturally a lazy animal or he is if bred as he should be and kept well fed, as is most consistent with profit. Sheep will get more henefit from pas-ture in orchards than will pigs and will de posit their droppings more evenly.

September and October are months when flies are more troublesome to horses at work than any others in the year. A fly net to protect horses from these attacks will soon repay its cost. Better diminish the grain ration one-half than dispense with the net A horse will soon fret off more flesh than the best feeding can put on.

It is not common to grow good grain crops immediately after a crop of beans. Farmers are beginning to learn that this crop, which was formerly supposed to grow best on the poorest soils, is really very exhaustive of fertility. Beans require a dry soil, and such does not favor luxuriant growth of any vegetation.

Too many farmers get less good than might from their pear orchards, because they allow the fruit to ripen on the trees as they do apples. Few pears will, be at their best if treated thus. Plucked when fully grown, and kept in a warm or cold room as their ripening is desired to be hastened or retarded. the color and flavor of the fruit will be much better than it would be if allowed to remain on the tree. Some of the best sorts rot at the core if left on the tree until the fruit begins to turn.

Potatoes, which are dug in clear weather and thoroughly dried in the sun, will keep in much better condition in the cellar than those put into bins without being sun dried. Some recommend spreading upon a barn floor after drying them in the sun. This may improve their keeping qualities, and they may be just as good for seed, but are not generally considered equal for table purposes to those put into the cellar when taken from the field.

Roots like fresh air, and this is one effect of watering. The foul, exhausted air is driven out every time water is poured into the soil, and when the water goes out then fresh air follows. Hence a soil that dries rapidly, that wants water often, is much better than one that needs little moisture; and so we like soil rather shallow in the benches or pots and well drained. On the other hand, soil that is often watered soon becomes poor. The rich material is washed out, so that to have fine flowers guano or other concentrated manure should be frequently applied to the surface.

Few persons are aware of the extensive nature of the victualing on board the great ocean steamers. Euch vessel is provisioned as follows for the passengers and crew: Three thousand five hundred pounds of butter, 3,000 hams, 1,600 pounds of biscuits, exclusive of those supplied for the crew; \$,000 pounds of grapes, almonds, figs and other desert fruits; 1,500 pounds of jams and jellies; tinned meats, 6,000 pounds; dried beans, 3,000 pounds; rice, 3,000 pounds; unions, 5,000 pounds; potatues, 40 tons; flour, 300 barrels, and eggs, 1,200 dozen. Fresh vegetables, meats and live bullocks, sheep, pigs, geese, turkeys, ducks, fowls, fish and game are generally supplied at each port, so that it is difficult to estimate them.

A number of dogs were recently dosed with morphine until they became insensible, the object being to determine what drug would act most rapidly as an antidote. It was found. that hypodermic injections of theine neutralized the narcotic almost instantly, although it was employed only after the heart had censed to beat. Caffeine had a considerable anti-narcotic power, but was not equal to the principle derived from tea.

A writer in the Bulletin Generale de Therapeutique says that refrigeration of the lobe of the ear will stop hiccough, whatever its cause may be. Very slight refrigeration, such as a drop of cold water, is said to be sufficient

A glass bedstead has been made at a Bir mingham, Eng., factory for a C-lcutta millionaire. It is of solid glass, the legs, rails, etc., being richly cut. The King of Burman also has one.

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