# CABLE DESPATCHES.

8.

TRAINED REGATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The relations of the Maglish and French foreign offices are becoming strained. The English complain of increasing coldness and hostility on the part of coast, where there is no harbor whatever, but the French Ministry who seek overy, means if we are driven by stress of weather within in variations conduct. Their three miles of that coast and do not conshore. official language displays an ill-temper which approaches insolence. Rumors are affoat that Boulanger's preparations on the eastern frontier are morely a blind, the object being to conceal the design of the French to attack Egypt with the immense military force now being concentrated for a pretended invasion of Alsace-Lorraine. The St. James Sazette, commenting on these rumors, says that they have been current in well informed circles in France for some time. " Although, it affirms, "the English public have not heen apprised of the fact, yet it is true that the French government have been troubling our Sovernment a great deal lately, not with absointe menaces, but with persistent annoy-340 Ce, 3

#### BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

CAIRO, Feb. 21 .- The action of the Government in deciding to avoid summoring the Corvee meets with the support of England. The attitude of England has been discussed here by diplomats who attach much importnote to the matter, as it is the first time sho has been openly responsible for the action of Egypt. The diplomats believe the support of Rout and is tantamount to the establishment of a pretectorate over Egypt.

THE QUEEN THANKS INDIA. CALCUTTA, Feb. 21 .- The Queen has asked Lord Oufferin, the viceroy, to convey to the people her warment thanks and deep apprediation of their levalty to herself as manifested by their celebration in commemoration of the difficth engineersary of her accession to

ANOTHER CRUEL EVICTION. Dublin, Feb. 21 .- The police had great distibility in effecting an eviction on the

which had been desply sunk in the earth. A large crowd assembled and witnessed the

work of removal with intense excitement. A NEW REVOLUTIONARY PLOT. ODESSA, Feb. 21.-An extensive plot has been discovered for a Polish rising in the erest of a Russo-Austrian or a Russo-German war. Many Imperial officers and officials are implicated. Twenty persons have been arreesed.

#### THE BATTLE OF FLOWERS.

Nrue, Feb. 21.-There was an animated some at the Nice festivities to-day on the ocsession of the battle of flowers. The Prince of Wules and his son, Prince George, were bembarded with houquets. A host of aristo-wrats took part in the festivities.

#### HUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

PESTH, Feb. 21,-The Pesther Lloyd says .- "Austria maintains ber decision to regard the accupation of Bulgaria by Russia as a causes belli. Austria will not oppose Russian forces in Bulgaria, but will choose points of attack favorable for operations.

### THE DUBLIN UNEMPLOYED.

Duntan, Feb. 21.-The unemployed workingmen of the city mot in demonstration before the Lord Mayor's residence. They were not allowed to outer, and were advised | native land and declare in truthfulness that to go to Dublin Castle.

# THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

AN UNUSUALLY STUBBORNLY CONTESTED FIGHT -- MANY SECOND BALLOTS NEEDED-THE RESULT UNCERTAIN.

divisions second ballots will be necessary, but in these divisions the anti-Septennate candidate has at present a majority. doing so, and no one possessed of any degree In the first division, Klotz, New of common sense will advance such a comferman Liberal, has 7,882, and Zeulibs parison. There are scores and hundreds of 100, and C ristenson, Socialists, 9,080; there will be another ballot. In the fourth divi-Singer is elected, but the official returns from the division have not yet been received. In the fifth district Baumbach, New German Liberal, has 10,076, and Major Blume, Septemnist, 7,009. In the sixth division Hasenclever, Socialist, is elected by a large majority over Grelling, new German Liberal, and Holtz, Septennist. In Strasburg, Kable, Contrist, received 8,262 and Petri 6,698. Alx La Chapelle returns a Contrist and Nurenberg returns a Sociellst. An analysis of the polling shows that to-day's contest was unprecedentedly stubborn. As the night advanced the excitement in this eity became intense. Thousands of people surrounded the newspaper offices awaiting special editions giving elections. It is atsted that Singer and Hasenolever have each over 12,000 majority in this city. Second ballots are necessary in Koenigsberg, Elberfeld, Breeiau, Lubeck, Dresden, Alt-abadt, Frankfort, Dantzle, Stettin, Cologne, and Munich. Septennists are elected in Breman, Leipsic and Brunswick. The Socialist organization has been most complete. Socialist electors were brought to the polls in battalions, Two Socialists are returned for Teslan. Bighter is returned for Hazen. vince Blamarck on appearing at his polling tion in the second division in this city was ted with a storm of cheers. According be reballot arrangements it is probable will be represented by three New Ger-Therals and three Socialists.

> AN IRATE SKIPPER W YORK REPORTER A YAKN ABOUT

TREATMENT OF YANKEE PISHER into medical design of the control o no duty of 11 in the Nova Scott than an and do in treatment the real treatment to the real man and the real ment to the real

DE dear of porq

lowed to enter their harbors or approach within three miles of the shore except to seek shelter from weather, and then they order us to sea before it is sale to go. If we run in under the lee of land to clean our fish after a good catch taken miles beyond the three miles limit, we are liable to seizure and fine. They have customs houses on almost straight stretches of and hunt up the custom house and report, we are seized and fined. Some of their custom houses are five miles back in the country ucknown to fishermen, but we have to report or be fined. If I want coal for my cook stove or a little food, or some other necessary, I cannot get it, no matter how anxious the people may be to sell. Even if an American ship is disabled they try to drive her out before she is repaired. I carried away my foremast head, and any one could see that I was disabled, but a Dominion cutter captain ordered me out of port. I was driven late Liverpool, N. S., by a gale of wind, and although my family was living there I was not allowed to go achore to see them, and they were not allowed to come en board to see me. An armed guard was put on board to see that usither I nor any of my men went ashore. The wife of one of the crew of the Orient, of Gioucester, which was in port at the time, was delivered of a child that night at Liverpocl, but the authorities would not let him leave the ship to see her. An armed guard was specially detailed from the Dominion cutter Terror to keep this man from going to see his wife,

#### SMOKING AMONG LADIES.

A recent incidental statement made by an authority whose opportunity of observation leaves no doubt us to its truthfulness, discloses the fact that the practice of smcking among American ladies is becoming more and more general. The observer, who is a lady of the highest standing in New York, says: "More American women smoke says: More American wonder since cigarettes, and often cigare, than the world wots of. Only a few mornings ago I sat in the bondoir of one of the best known women in New York society, Griffiths estate in Sligo to-day. They found a lady whose name is synonym for every the tenant in hed chained to a large stone thing that is womanly and refined to the outside world, while she smoked cigere: to after cigarette with the utmost placidity. During the morning three other ladies dropped in, and two of them also produced dainty cigarettecases, and smoked with entire composure, ejecting the curls of smoke into rings above their heads as gracefully and perfectly as the most expert smoker among men could do. I know myself of scores of our best New York, Beeton, and Philadelphia ladios, all my personal friends, who indulge in smoking, and whose names, if given to the public, would cause astonishment." It is not pleasant to contemplate a condition of affairs as the above gives us excellent reason to believe exists today among our American women. "Men smoke, and why should not women?" many have asked. Simply because there are a thousand and one things which, though proper in men, are entirely unbecoming to women. The association of tobacco with a refined lady is disagrecable; it is not so with the most polished gentleman. It is argued by some that in Spain, France and Turkey and other European countries, the women all smoke, and in public; yet these same people making this assertion have never for themselves seen the class of women who are addicted to this use of tobacco. In like manner might we conduct a foreigner to places in our great cities where women can be found continually smoking, but could such a visitor return to his the American lady smokes! We are aware that in France especially the habit of smoking among women is more general than in America, but likewise are many other habits which American mothers would not exte to associate that the exercise will keep his team warm, with the lives of their daughters or their lady friends. If the custom of sucking among American ladies is becoming prevalent, it is nects with metal rings on either side, which one that cannot be otherwise than deeply de-American mothers would not care to associate Berein, Fab. 20.—The elections in this one that cannot be otherwise than deeply deaity have resulted unfavorably for all the plored. No woman—and we weigh each bass away the heat in a zero temperature Government candidates. In four of the six word in this statement—can be a lady and be addicted to smoking. The argument that men smoke is no plausible reason for women Keukirch, septemnist, 7,008; a second ballot things that can be properly associated with is thus necessary. In the second division the more commonplace nature of man, but Virchow, New German Liberal, received 16,- when connected with the delicate and refined 139, and Wellf, Septennist, 16,108; another nature of woman they become widely dis-ballot necessary. In the third division similar. Tobacco was in suded for the use of Munckel, New German Liberal, received 10, i men, and while it would be infinitely better were it not used at all, or used in much lesser quantities than it is ut present, the cigar or sion it is reported that the Socialist cigarette is not unbecoming to the most perfect gentleman. But when employed by ladies, it is put to a use for which it was nover intended; and the cigar in the mouth of a woman becomes her as much as would a costly flag of the richest satin texture if placed on the begrimed must of one of the

# POLAR BEARS HUNTING SEALS,

mud and filth .- Brooklyn Mayazine.

The polar bear has quite a varied diet, depending on the erason and his whereabouts. If near a country where waters abound in seal, this is his main sustenance; and the oleverness he displays in catching them is wonderful; for the Eskimo considers the seal the wariest and slyest game in his coun try, and especially in the summer time, when are obliged to chew before swallowing their the polar bear procures the most. When food. Turnips for sheep are not cut at all a seal comes up through the thick ice on a pleasant summer day he is quite wary at first as he stretches himself for a comfortable succes on the ice so close to his hole that the slightest motion of his body will send him over the slippery edge, and, with a stroke or two of his fins, and a splash of his tail, he is out of sight again. Having kept a sharp look-out in every direction for a number of minutes, and seeing nothing suspicions, he allows his heavy head to fall on the ice to take a map; but they are short maps indeed, and every few minutes he raises his head and surveys the surroundings for probable mischief. The polar bear, seeing these movements from the top of some hugh hummook of ice, crawle stealthily on his prey, taking advantage, as much as possible, of every little Feb. 21.—"Right here at docks," said an American on the ice. Having gotten as near as he possibly can by such methods, he lies flat Feb. 21.—"Right docks," said an American possibly can by such memors, "hitch-right advantage of us on the ice and commences "hitch-right at the Nova ing himself along by short, spasmodic actions, watching the seal keenly all the lock at the Nova been for some time, the while. Should it lock up from its alumbers, the bear remains as motionless as a piece of ice, for which he hopes to be taken this ruse, until the seal throws his head piece of ice, for which he hopes to be taken have issued by experience. The by this rase, until the seal throws his head down again when he once more commences atook it has often been dear experience. The lock than I fuel, ship's forward. By this series of lock than I fuel, ship's to get within ton or twenty philances, and the seal is in the midst of one of his short slumbers, he makes a quick inthe market of one of his short slumbers, he makes a quick inthe market has developed that is problem of the striking it over the head with his paw, in the case of high priced blooded pay. In the case of high priced blooded down again when he cane commences atook it has often been dear experience. The offer which head of the shock it has often been dear experience. The bottok it has often been dear experience. The lock it has often been dear experience. The offer who keeps but few sheep and has love it has often been dear experience. The offer who keeps but few sheep and has never made a special study of the business of the sample of the seal is in the midst of those who have; yet it is noticed that it is best opportunity when the seal is in the midst of one of his short slumbers, he makes a quick farmers to allow their sheep to take their of one of his short slumbers, he makes a quick farmers to allow their sheep to take their of one of his short slumbers, he makes a quick farmers to allow their sheep to take their of one of his short slumbers, he makes a quick farmers to allow their sheep to take their of one of his short slumbers, he makes a quick farmers to allow their sheep to take their of one of his short slumbers, he makes a quick farmers to allow their sheep to take their of one of his short slumbers, he makes a quick farmers to allow their sheep to take their of one of his short slumbers, he makes a quick farmers to allow their sheep to take their of one of his short slumbers, he makes a quick farmers to allow their sheep to take their of one of his short slumbers. tase absortish striking it over the head with his paw, and grasping it by the neck with his teeth.

the latter will not hesitate—so the Eekimo say -to dive after the seal; and, although in the water the seal is his superior in activity, occasionally the bear is rewarded with his prey by a lucky snap of his jaws. The polar bear is credited with killing walrus; but I think he never attacks any but small ones in fair combat, so much longer is the walrus than his bearship. The Eskimo claim-and I think their story is true-that the polar bear has been known to take a stone or huge piece of ice in his forepaws, and, from a favorable attitude -the side of an iceberg or the top of a cliffburl this missile with such certainty as to aligut on aswairus' head, and so atun it that its capture became easy afterward .- Lieut. Schwatka.

WINTER IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE. Happily for the inhabitants of the British Islands, when winter sets in with premature or exceptional severity they are not subjected to many of the rough and disagreeable incidents which follow in its train in other countries of Europe. With us a severe frost or heavy full of snow usually involves loss of work and consequent misery and suffering to a vast number of the laboring poor, and very frequently an impeded and dislocated railway traffic, with irregular mails and coals at famine prices. But in the upand districts of Northern and Eastern Europe the advent of winter with any degree of severity is the signal for incursions upon the adjoining villages, farmsteads, and enclosures of hordes of wild, ferocious animals, rendered doubly fierce and destructive by the gnawing pangs of hunger. The wolf is the Laplander's most dreaded foe. During the long winter's night of those hyperborean regions he is constantly prowling about the enclosures in which are folded the herds of reindeer, which constitute the chief care and we alth of the nomad Fjell Laps. In certain parts of Russia, too, wolvesand bears are driven by strees of weather to seek their daily provision at the expense of the resident population, and it is no uncommon event for the sleighs of the post and other adventurous travellers to be stopped after the fashion of the highwaymen to furnish a meal for a half-starved hords of wolves. The wolf invariably manifests a strong partiality for horseflesh; and, with a knowledge of this taste, Russian travellers often manage to effect a rapid escape, leaving the horses to eatisty the gastroomic needs of their famished assailants.

#### THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—The mortuary statistics for January show the number of deaths during the month to have been as follows in the undermentioned places: Montreal 405; Toronto 186; Quebec 156; Hamilton 62; St. John, N.B., 54; Halifax 52; Ottawa 50; Kingston 37; Sorel 31; Winnipeg 29; Lon-don 29; Victoria, B.C., 27; Hull 25; Belle-ville 22; St. Hyacinthe 18; Fredericton 17; Charlottetown 16; Three Rivers 15; Brantford 14; Sherbrooke 12; Peterborough 12; Woodstock, Ont., 12; Guelph 11; St. Thomas 11; Chatham 11; Galt 10.

Simon Glover, of Carleton Place, in a contest on Saturday against W. L. Cameron, of this city, for the Ligowsky clay pigeon championship medal, wen by a score of 22 to 21 out of 15 singles and 5 doubles.

### FARM AND GARDEN.

DRIVING IN COLD WEATHER. It is often necessary to drive horses when the temperature is at or below zero. The driver can, by bundling up, protect himself from this extreme cold, and he calculates at the side of the mouth where the frosted metal has taken off the skin. The other point is the breast, especially when driving against the wind. With these two points protected, and good care at the journey's end, horses need not suffer from cold when worked or driven in even the coldest weather.

# MANURE FOR THE GARDEN.

Farmers' gardens are generally fertilized more heavily than any other part of the farm, but almost always with stable or barnyard manure. This, as it runs, is not a complete fertilizer, and its weak point is generally a deficiency of phosphoric soid, and on sandy soils potash. Market gardeners who use heavier dressings of manure than farmers would think of applying, find it profitable to change occasionally, applying, perhaps, one year ten to t. selve hundredweight of phosphate of lime to a single crop. The alterations of manures is found to be quite as imscows that rid our cities of their superfluous portant as rotation of crops, which is found so essential in farm practice.

# CUTTING ROOTS FOR STOOK.

To cut roots for stock conveniently a machine for the purpose, which slices them, is much the best. They can be cut by chopping with a spade or shovel; but this is slow work, and there is liability of making square chunks, which cows in their greedings may attempt to swallow without chewing and thus choke themselves. Only ruminant animals lbs in store. Offered at 30c May. are liable to choke with roots, as all others in England, the common practice being to turn the sheep in the field and allow them to harvest it. They will graw out the interior of a large turnip, leaving only the pungent outside shell.

KEEPING GRADE FOWLS. The great majority of fowls kept by farmers are grades, few baving the courage to stock up with high priced thoroughbreds, or the time and skill required to breed them pure when get. If rightly managed grade fowls will do as well as any, but the flock must be kept down by unsparing weeding out of all objectionable specimens, and every year the grade roosters must be killed, and pure bred males of some kind purchased in their place. It is this breeding from thoroughbred males that is the greatest secret of success in grading fowls. With mixed blood on both sides of the parentage the offspring becomes not grades but mongrels, and the flock soon runs out so as not to be worth keeping.

THE CARE OF SHEEP.

Professional sheep growers seldom turn sheep into a yard with other stock. They have learned by experience that it does not

The state of the s

seal, have; crawled upon the edge of an dize themselves by crowding themselves in to escape thereto, the bear being close upon him, the latter will not hesitate—so the Eskimo is a matter of great wonder to him, however, that he has no more lambs from so many ewes. Looking to the matter understandingly it is a great wonder that he has any, or that half his ewes remain allve.

> TEMPERATURE FOR THE COW HOUSE. The freezing point, and even up to 40 degrees Fahrenheit, says the Western Rural, is too low for milch cows standing quietry in their stalls, if they are expected to do their best in the way of milk production. A range from 45 to 60 degrees gives about the right average and is wide enough. Experiment has shown that at a lower temperature they begin to shiver and at a higher they begin to pant in winter. They endure a much higher temperature in summer, and this is

the time that they turn out the most milk. Doubtless they would stand a higher temperature in winter if used to it from the beginning, but with this ordinary ventilation of would be healthful.

#### DIBELINGS.

It is said that if applies be fed to cows the flow of milk will be diminished.

A good fodder cutter will more than pay for its cost in a single winter season, and it should be kept in constant use.

At a recent exhibition in England, where prizes were given for walking horses, the speed attained was over five miles an hour.

Poultry should have a certain proportion of salt in their food as well as unimals, as it is necessary to the promotion of health and thrift.

Try crude petroleum, which will cost about ten cents a gallon as a good preservative. Applied to fences and wood that rests upon the ground, it will aid years to the wear.

Roots are valuable aids to digestion when given in connection with grain food, but when fed exclusively or given lavishly they have a too lax tive effect, which quickly runs down the sheep.

"If a Holstein cow, giving forty quarts of milk per day, and requiring no mere room than a common cow, giving ten quarts, can be raised as easily as the inferior one, is it wise in farmers to keep the poor milker?" This simple proposition applies equally to horses and other good stock. But we regret to say the fact is not generally appreciated in our rural districts notwithstanding its simplicity.

#### COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

From. - Buyers during the week have been scarce and in good demand; consequently business has been dull and values have inclined towards ease. In Ontario patents sales were reported of one car at \$4.50, and two cars at \$4.55 and \$4.60 respectively. The sale was also made of a part car patents at \$4.65. Sales were also reported of patents at S4 10 to S4.25. In Manitoba strong bakers we have been shown invoices at \$4.30 to \$4.35, which the kuyer claims is equal in quality to anything in the market, medium grades having sold at \$4 05 up to \$4 25. A lot of Superior was placed at \$3.90 and aucthor lot at \$3.95. In American strong flour, sales have been made to arrive at \$4.50 to \$4.60. A car of Manitoba strong flour was sold in bags at \$2.15 \$3.30; Fancy, co. 52.50; Superfue, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.75 to \$2.85; Middlings, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Canned Fig.—Cacned mackerel, \$4.15 to Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ontario bags (strong) \$4.40 per case as to brand. Lobaters, \$5.50 to \$2.50; Lobaters, \$5.50 to \$4.50 per case as to brand.

to \$0.00. OATMEAL .- Prices are easy, and sales are reported at below our quotations. Car lots are quoted at \$3.90 to \$4.05 per bbl., job-bing lots at \$4.10 to \$4.25. Granulated \$4.25 to \$4.50, in bags \$2.00 to \$2.10 for ordinary, \$2 10 to \$2 25 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$2 30 to \$2 50 per bbl.

Bran.—An easier feeling has developed since our last report, and sales have been made at \$14 to \$14 50 per ton in car lots. Shorts, \$15 to \$16 per ton.

WHEAT-The market is quiet, the only business on spot comprising a few sales of car lots of spring and red winter for shipment to interior mills. Sales of Manitoba hard wheat have been made at 93s to 94c. For spring delivery, 90s is all that can be had for No. 2 red winter wheat afoat here. Since our last report spring wheat in Chicago has declined about 21c per bushel.

CORN. -Prices are nominal at 48c to 49c in bond and 550 duty paid. PEAS -- l'ricce remain unchanged at 64e to

65c per 66 lbs for May delivery and 68c to 70c aftoat.
OATS - Market dull at 271c to 28c per 32

BARLEY. -Malting barley 550 per bushel. Feed barley 45c to 50o. Rre-Brices are nominal at 48s to 50c per

.lorleud BUCKWHEAT-Prices nominal at 420 to 43c per 45 lbs. MALT-Montreal No. 1, 90c to 95c, and

other kinds from 75c to 85c per bushel in bend. Skeds,-There is very little doing in red

clover seed, although sales have been made in the West costing \$2 25 to \$2 50 laid down here, and we quote \$5 50 to \$6 00 per bushel. A few lots of timothy continue to be brought in by farmors, showing very fair quality, for which \$2 50 has been paid. Aleike is quoted at \$5 50 to \$6 50 as to quality. Flaxseed has been sold at \$1 02½ to \$1 10.

# PROVISIONS, &c.

POBE, LARD, &c .- The market has ruled very strong for hog products. Lard is firmer at 84c in pails for Fairbanks. Smoked meats are firmer and holders are asking more money, We quote: Montreal short cut pork per bri, \$16 00 to 16 50; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$16 00 to 16 25; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$15 00 to 15 25; India mess beef, per toe, \$00 00 to \$00 00; Mess beef, per brl, \$00 00 to 00 00; Hams, city oured per

mon yard. In most cases they are obliged to get their living from the straw stack, or ricks of the seal is below the ice through of hay around which vicious horned cattle living from the more timid of the party. It is about tail. Should the seal is below the ice through of hay around which vicious horned cattle living from \$6.05 to \$6.15 for hold sway. Many of the more timid of the heavy, and at \$6.20 to \$6.25 for light. The prints face with his pliant tail. Should the flock will go hungry before they will jeopar. Receipts have been light.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

1.1

BUTTER.-No change can be reported in the market since last week, the quiet feeling then prevailing being still a leading feature. We quote: Creamery, fine to fancy, 25c to 26c; do, good, 23c to 24c; Townships, fine to finest, 20c to 22c; do, fair to good, 18c to 19c; Morrisburg, fine to finest, 190 to 200; do, fair to good, 17c to 18c; Brockville, fine to finest, 19c to 20s; do, fair to good, 17s to 18s; Western, fine to finest, 18s to 18te; do, fair to good, 160 to 170; low grades, 140 to 15c.

ROLL BUTTER .- A fair amount of roll but ter has passed into consumers' hands during the week, at prices ranging from 15 to 17c for fair to fine Western in boxes and barrels. Choice in baskets is quoted at 18 to 181c.

CHEESE. -There are already signs of preparation for a new season's make, general tactory supplies having commenced to be called for by makers. The market is quiet, more from the absence of off-rings than enything else, although, as we before stated, there is still a few lots that could be picked stables it is doubtful it a higher temperature up if buyers were prepared to bid high enough. Prices are steady, in sympathy with the firm tone of English advices. quote: -- Finest Fall colored, 130 to 1310; linest, white, 18c to 18kc; fine, 12kc to 13c; medium to fair, 111c to 121c; lower grades, 104c to 114c.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The market is weaker and prices are lower, sales of limed having transpired at 20c, and more are freely offered at the same figure. We quote 10s to 20c. Southern egge have arrived, and sales of fresh have been made at 23: to 25c. Some very fine new laid stock has been received from Cancionati which brought 25c.

DRESSED MEATS. - Farmer's frezen heef is plentiful at at 43 to 50 for hindquarters and ut 3c to 4c for forequarters. Mutton carcages are in good supply and quoted at 50 to 64c.

DRESSED POULTRY.—We quote turkeys 9c to 11c; chickens 7c to 8s as to quality, and geese 7c to Se; ducks scarce at 10: to 11c. BEANS.—We quote small lots at \$115 \$1.25 for ordinary qualities, and \$1.30 for hand picked.

Honey .- The enquiry is still small, Prices remain steady at 10c to 11c for pure white clover honey. Honey in comb 10: to 18: per lb. as to quality.

Maple Sugar. — There is a better demand

for syrup. Sales have been made at 85c to SI per can as to quality. Sugar has been been sold at Sc to sc per lb., and we quote So to loe as to quality and quantity.

Hors.—Business is still of a very limited nature, it being difficult to place either Canadian or foreign. Prices are nominally quoted at 14c to 20c for 1886 growth as to quality, and old 8c to 12c. Cable advices give no encouragement for export, POTATOES.-Prices are steady at 75c to \$50

per bag. Onions.—The market is firm at \$2.75 to \$3 00 per bbl.

CABBAGES.—Market steady at \$2 00 to 4 00 per 100 as to size and quality. Asues-Under light stocks and a fair de mand prices have advanced to \$4.30 to \$4.40 per 100 lbs for first pots.

#### GENERAL MARKETS.

Fish .-- The re hao been a fair demand for green cod and herring, which are steady. We quote prices as follows: No. 1 green cod \$3 50 to \$3 75; large \$4 to \$4 25, and large draft \$4 50 to \$4 75. In drums holders ask 250 more. Dry cod is steady at \$2.75 to \$3 Labrador herring, ordinary, at \$5 to 85 25 and choice at \$5.50 per bbl. Cape Breton is quoted at \$5 50, extra choice being held at \$5.75. Salmon steady at \$20 in tierces for No. 1, andat \$17 to \$18 for No. In harrels, \$14 fer No. 1, and \$13 to \$13 50 We quote :- Patents, \$4.10 to \$4.65; Strong for No. 2. In fresh fish, tommy cods are Bakers' (American), \$4 40 to \$4.65; Strong quoted \$1 to \$1 15 per bbl. as to quantity,

to \$3.80; Fancy, \$3.55, to \$3.65; Spring Extra, cod at 385 to 40c, and Halifax at 34c to 36c.

b.i., \$1.75 to \$1.85; do (spring extra), \$1.60 \$5.40 per case. Si ver sardines in caus 9: to to \$1.70; do (superfine), \$1.35 to \$1.50; City 10c for halves, and at 15c to 16c for wholes, strong in sacks of 140 lbs (per 196 lbs), \$4.35 HARD COAL,—The market is unchanged at HARD COAL .- The market is unchanged at \$6.50 for stove, \$6.25 for chestnut and \$6 for egg and furnace, per 2,000 lbs. delivered. STEAM COAL -The market is firm. Cape Breton \$4 to \$4 25. Picton \$4.50 to \$4.75. and Scotch at \$5 50 per gross ton.

> 'A Jersey father with eight marriageable daughters advertised as a last resource to get them cfl his hands. He received the following telegram from Brooklyn "Am a bachelor and wealthy. Will gladly marry one of your daughters. Send a sample at once."



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