

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, arrength and wholesomeness. More recognical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be said in Tompetition with the multimes of low test, short weight a unity pheriphate powders. Said only a cans. Royal Baking Powder (c., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

Twenty-five Hotel Guests Burned Alive.

A Terrible Scene of Death and Destruction.

Heartrending Screams of Victims Encompassed by a Wall of Fire.

- CHALO, N.Y., Morch 18.-A flot was dis-event for 3:30 o'diock fris morning to the ners Risbound Hotel. The fire department rear rates promptly. The house contained a large number of guests as the circ, and

HUARTHUNDING SHRIEKS could be plainly heard. Ludders were raised wides many as possible were encil. At this writing, it is a about that as large comporms greet second twenty-five -week unable to effect their escape, and much have in a their water in the Hames. Bunnell's Museum and of the Great property are burned. Greats from the barning hotel were seen ranning the an etha atresta but soontily decased, ceek ing these of shelter. Several map with

and STREAMING FROM THEIR FACES ... rounding about the street; shouting for As four o'clock the entire Richmond, Bunneli's Museum and other property in the black were on fire, and doorned to corr in and up only destruction. The whole place burned like a tinder box, and once having a cond start in the hotel, nothing could prevent the spand of the fire. The corridor in the centre y the colliding noted as a great faur ', in i this them is alreaded unwards, wropping that releasely at the wordwork of the reverse the real The guests found themselves

IMPRISONED BY A WALL OF FIREL

If my stampfed to escape from the win-The servants of the guesta could be hear I for clocks. At many of the windows could be seen frightened guests in their night clother eating wildly for help. At the third floor win 'ow two guests were seen by the erow i, which had now gathered, to TALL BACK INTO THE FLAMES.

Clinton Bidwell, of Pitt-burg, who escaped from the top floor, between his grouns, told his story in a half delirious way. A muffled sound of the gong, a grope for life down the stairs, and then a descent by sheets to the roof of a little building. "And ob, my God! doctor, they fell on that roof! Such a sound!" And then he grouned and tossed.

MR. STAFFORD, THE PROPRIEOR, was catted out of his room by the night clerk. He stood on the corner opposite for a minute and then burst into tears, morning, "My Gad! My God!, Some of them were burned, I can't bear to hear their cries," and he put his hands to his ears and would have failin it he had not been caught by his

NAMES OF THE DEAD AND INJURED -HARROW-ING PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

Carnog's saloon was converted into an hospital. Eight men and women were there hereibly burned and bruised, besides many others who had escaped with nothing on but their night clothes. At 4 o'clock the entire Richmond, St. James hall, and other property in the block were on fire. The whole place burned like a tinder box, The roof of Murdock's gallery and Pailacio's eigar store, adjoining the het I, both situated in a one and a half storey frame building, was crusted in by the falling walls. It is stated that the fire originated in the cloak room. Sergeunt Jordan saw three women fall back into the flames from a window on the south side of the hotel. It is stated that the space occupied by the ruins of Creighton's saloment Pallacio's organistore contains the remains of

SUVERAL UNPORTUNATE QUESTS, who jumped from the windows on that side. A number of children are missing. Two little girls were rescued by the firemen. Three of the hetel girls are thought to have been burned to death. F. H. Bryant, a New York traveling man, was very bally burned a out the feet and hands. M. W. Barson, one of Oleon's most prominent citizens, was burned about the hands. The numher of those injured is not exactly known. Many dragged themselves to neighboring hotels and salcous and had their burns dressed. A number of insurance men were in the building and several of them were

BADLY INJURED. W J McKay, of Niagara Falls, was one of these. He tell from the fire escape and hurt his back badly; another, C W Dubeis, of Syracuse, was severely burned about the face and hands; W S Dawey, of Rochester, was also scorched; Mrs Mann, wife of one of the preprietors, and her young daughter were seversly burned; Mr Stafford, proprietor, and family, are safe though prostrated; Mark ing, supposed killed.

THE DEAD MAN lay in front of Dingen Brothers' store covered | testify, on the ground that he would disclose

be Superintendent Morforg, of the Michael Central railroad, lifted up the covering, but turned it down again saying it was not the man. Morford was afterward found. The dead man had black hair and a full face, which was covered with blood and could not be recognized. A middle aged man, with close-cropped black whiskers and of beauty build made his escape from the second heavy build, made his escape from the second or third floor on to the roof of James Cruighton's saloon building, a frame structure two stories nigh. He must have been severely burned internally, for he was unable to accept the means of escape offorded by a small ladder raised to him. He started to descend, but after proceeding a few steps he lost his balance and toppled over on the sidewalk.

HE STRUCK ON HIS HEAD and died almost immediately. The lody was later identified as that of William Purcell, of this city, local agent of Bradstreot's. By six o'clock the fire was under control, nothing but wells remained of what was oace a splendid hotel.

A BATHER SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE. The elegant residence of Jewett Richmond for whom the new hotel was ramed, was destroyed by fire a few weeks since.

THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS. At present writing the police report ten doad at the various hospitals, and it is believed that there are from twenty-five to thirty killed or wounded in al!.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

BUFFALO, N.Y., March 18 -The following is the list of injured : Maggie Mulux, Fannie Harvey, Mary Nolan, servants, mortally injured; Gco. F. Michells, New York; H. P. Smith, Synamuse; Edward Whalen, New Yo.k; Barry Davis, New York; W. J. Maskay, Nagara Falls; C. W. Dutois, Syracuse; Jaa. Finen, Cleveland; W. A. Hiven, Montana; F. A. Kahan, New York, are at different hospitals, very hally burned. Mack Osborne, hotel clerk, was harned to death. The register and books of the hotel were hurned, and as the people who are being exercated from the rums are unrecognizable it is impossible to tell who they are. One hundred and twenty-five guests were at the botel. About forty are setudity reported as burned alive; about twenty nie severely burned, and most if these are not expected to live-At our sixty-five are supposed to have excepted with Ittie or no in jury. D. B. Morford, of St. Thomas, is registered at the Tell's Figure this morning, a refugee from the burned

## FATHER KELLER'S ARREST.

He Meets With Great Ovations on the Way to Dubtin-Encouraged by Achbishop Croke-Mr. Dillon in the Rouse Protests Against the Priest's Atrest.

Dunias, March 18. - Father Keller on bis curney to Dablin we sovered at all exitions. He was inclust Thurles by Archbishop Croke and twelve pricess. The Archbishop assured Father Keller of his sympathy and approval, and he warned the Government that an sttempt to crush the priesthood would fail. On his arrival at Dublin Eather Keller was enthuriastically rescived. He was not con-veyed to jul. Entering the Lind Mayor's corriage, he was driven through the city to the Imperial hat I. The certiage was fal-liner by thousands of people with lanners, brads of music, etc. The Lord Mayer in a speech said that thousands of private were ready to follow Father Keller to jail.

ENCOURAGED BY THE ARCHEISHOP. Addresses were presented to Father Keller by the municipal authorities of all the towns t grough which he passed and as every station there were crowds of people with bouts of music to greet him. Archbishop Croke, in as follows:
his address to Father Keller, at Thurler, aid: "You represent two great principleseposition to unjust action in regard to rent and fidelity to the confidences of your flock. No Government has ever grappled success fully with the Irish priesthood. The present Government will rue the day they threw down a fresh gage of battle." Father Keller replied that he had no reason to regret bis action. Several members of the Heuse of Commers were in the crowd two laterest till 1885, when he was elected for that await d Father Keller at the Dublin East Manchester, which he has since represtation. The rolice were obligated to retire before the people, who stormed the train and bore Father Keller to the Lord Mayor's carriage. Upon arriving at the Imperial Hotel Father Keller was presented with an address by the Lord Mayor. In his speech he said his journey had been more like that of a conqueter than of an humble pistor. Standing in the midst of noble leaders he was ashained and humiliated to be made the recipient of such an address. The rick rented tecants, he said, had exhausted every means before they adopted the plan of campaign. They could be sure of his sympathy. They had confided to him their hopes and fears, which he teld sacred. He would never become an informer against his flock, not if he had to

suffer death.

THE CASE IN PARLIAMENT. LONDON, March 18 .- Mr. John Dillon, in the House of Commons this evening, protested against the arrest of Father Keller at Youghal te-day. Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, denounced Mr. Dillon's violent language and his partisanship in accusing the Irish police of misleading the magistrate in the case and goading the people to resistance. Mr. Ba'four declared that the Irish agitators were really responsible for goading the people of Ireland into rebellion. Touching the arrest of Father Keller, Mr. Balfour said the Bankruptey Court had the power to summon anybody, whether priest or ayman, as a witness, and if such summons he disobeyed the only option of the court was to entorce the law and imprison the recalcitrant. Mr. Labouchere reproached Mr. Balfour for having, as he said, shirked his duty in failing to answer the charge of inhumanity brought spainst the rolice. He hoped that whenever Balfour turned loose his myridams without consulting a magistrate the Irish people would resist as they were now resisting.

DUBLIN, March 19 .- Father Keller was driven to court to-day in the Lord Mayor's carriage, receiving an ovation from the people in the streets. He refused to give any testimony as to his custody of tenants' moneys as a trustee under the "plan of campaign," and was committed to prison for contempt of court. The judge declared that if the priest's action in disobeying the order of the court were permitted, the whole machinery of the bankruptcy law would be machinery of the bankruptcy law would be grown white as snow, his figure grew bent as upset. The seems in the street when Father that of an old man, and to-day he is politically Keller was taken to court is unparalleled in the history of Dublin. Vast crowds had onlicated, and when the priest appeared riding in the Lord Mayor's carriage, cheer after cheer greeted him. The noise and excitement both inside and outside the court room was so great as to prevent the hear-Osborne, one of the hotel clerks, formerly of ing of the case, and the judge threatened the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, is miss to clear the court unless silence was maintained. Finally order was restored and Father Keller took the cath. He refused to

be Superintendent Morford, of the Michigan | The judge said there was no legal justification for his refusal, and said the question had no reference to the witnesses' spiritual caracity. Father Keller was then committed for contempt and was taken out of court and placed in a cab in custody of officers. The people made a rush for the carriage, removed the horses and dragged it through the streets to Kildinham jail, where the priest was locked up. Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, was among the spectators in court, and he and Lord Mayor Sullivan and Timothy Harrington followed the priest sto juil in carriages. Father Keller received an ovation on his passage from the court to the jail. The populace marched to Kilmainham juli, singing alternately "God Save Ireland" and "We'll Hang Judge Boyd on a Sour Orange Tree." The people uncovered their heads upon arrivng at the scene of Emmet's execution. Father Keller entered the prison leaning upon Architishop Walsh's arm. Mr. O'Brien harangued the crowd. He predicted that the conflict which had been began would end in the destruction of Tory power and the "present infamous systemof clien mostule."

## OUR IRISH LETTER.

On the Verge of Coetcion-Hicks-Ecacht Onthurst of Brutal Candor-The Nemesls that Overtook Him - Defections from the Cabinet-Lord Randelph Churchill-The New Chief-Secretary-An Appatting List of Broken-Down Scorctaries-Ireland is us lingovernable as Ever-Rolfour's Islamat Prospect-The Coming Dounfall of Ireland's Enemies.

[Special Correspondence of Tun Pest]

House or Commons, March 7th, 1887. We are upon the very verge of cocreion. Defeated by the Plan of Campaign, bailled by the people and their leaders, deserted even by their the country, the Government has at last openly adopted the policy of despier. Swift retribution has befollen them. Their intention of introducing a Correion Bill was definitely announced by Sir M. Hicks-Deach lest week, and in making this declaration he accompanied it by a savage threat that, in future, people at empting to energise the constitutional right of public meet-ing in I claud, would, have to face something worse than n licemen's but ons ; in other words, that he was prepared to

SHOOT DOWN THE UNARMED PROPER

overtaken him. He has already gone the way or everyone of his predecessors who ever opposed the people. He has left office shattered in health and backrupt in reputation. An unmistakable ill luck is following Lord Salisbury. One after another every one of the few manufactures to be found any agency. men of ability to be found amongst his govern-ment when he started last July has left him Lord Randolph was the first to go, and with lan went the sole chance of a long lease of power for the Government. At present the versatile and a leanurous nobleman is choose. recruiting his health, but he will shortly rejurn to the House of Commons, and everyone knows, as dinone better than his late colleagues, that when he arrives they will have come to

THE REGINNING OF THE END.

The Government lost their best fighting man in L rd Randolphi; shortly afterwards death was universally respected as a politician of transparent, honesty in the person of Lord 1 desleigh; and now Sir M. Hicks Beach, their some remains g "first class" man on the Treasury Beach, has deserted them, or, what is lattle In his place there has been appointed Mr. Acthur Baltour, who is a neg hew of Lord S dis-Lury, and is an inexperienced politician and .... in-inferable end. The particulars supplied to the public about Mr. Palleur's antee denis are

The Right Hon. Arthur James, Balfour, M.P., is a nephew of the Premier, was born in 1848, and admented at Eton and at Trinity Coltege, Cambridge. He acts of as Private Secretary to Lord Solsiony from 1878 to 1880, and accompanied him to the Berlin Congress In 1871 he was elected Member of Parliament for Hertford, and continued to remesent that constitue cy in the Conservasented. In Lord Salisbury's first administra-tion Mr. Balfour was President of the Local Government Board, and in the Ministry of 1886 he was appointed Secretary for Scotland. The new Chief Secretary for Ireland had dabbled to some extent in literature, and is the author of "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt." He is an honorary LL.D. at Edinburgh University.

HE HAS NOT A VERY BRIGHT PROSPECT BEFORE HIM.

He joins the Government at a moment when it has finally drifted in among the breakers. The attempt to rule by the ordinary law has been abandoned, and Mr. Balfour takes office to arry out an in same attempt to conciliate passion and assuage discontent by abrogating the contitution and resorting to methods of repression. He is going to certain failure, and, inasmuch as he knows the fate of there who preceded him in the task, his courage, at any rate, will not be doubted. It is most instructive to recall the number of Chirf Secretaries who, since 1880, have gone to Ireland full of confidence and respect, and who have since left her shores dis-graced politicians and broken men. The list absolutely appalling:

Entered Collice. Cavendish\* May, 1882 May, 1882 2 days. Trevelyan. May, 1882 Oct., 1884 2 yrs 5 mos. Bamerman. Oct., 1884 June, 1885 8 months. Hart Dyke, June, 1885 Jan., 1886 7 months Morley, Feb. 1886 July, 1886 6 months Smith, July, 1886 July, 1886 3 days Beach....July, 1886 Mar., 1886 S menths Balfour....Mar., 1887

Assassinated. Thus, in seven years there have been no less than nine different Englishmen of great weight in the c uncils of Great Britain sent across to Dublin Castle, and to-day

IRELAND IS AS UNGOVERNABLE AS EVER IT WAS, If we follow out the fate of those whose names appear upon the above list the strangeness of the thing will be even more apparent. Forster left Ireland a ruined man, discarded by his old friends and colleagues with a wrecked reputation and a weakened frame, and he sank into his grave within a few mouths. His successor, poor Lord Frederic Cavendish, paid a bitter penalty for the oppressions of his race when he sank blood-stained and lifeless to the ground stained and lifeless to the groun under the assassin's dagger in the Phoenix Park. The next on the list, Trevelyan, went to Ireland a dushing young man, full of hope, ambition and health. In hix months his raven locks had as dead as Julius Crear. Bannerman, Hart-Dyke, Morley and Smith only experienced a few weeks of the pleasures and pains of

POWER IN DUBLIN CASTLE,

but Beach, whose term was longer, has now sunk under the load, and adds his name to the list of those who have fallen victims to the mad insistance of England to rule Ireland against the wishes of her people. Mr. Balfour is a young man, and he appears a strong one, but I venture to predict that before the summer tay in front of Dingen Brothers' store covered testify, on the ground that he would disclose months arrive he will, should the government of by a mattrass. People who thought it might the confidence reposed in him as a priest. Instructed last so long, be a sadder and a wiser

man. The prevalling opinion here is that in a fortnight's time he will be in 's Seath struggle with the Government on the question of coercion, and my reading of the signs of the times induces downfall of our enemies.

J. E. REDMOND, M.P. me to believe that the end of it will be the

AN IRISH CANADIAN PRELATE

Archbishop Lynch's Letter to Lord Randolph Churchill-Noble Present tion of the Irish Cause.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Herald publishes a letter written by Archbish p Lynch of Toronto to Laid Randolph Churchill, on the 18th instant. The following are extracts from the

"My dear Lord Churchill,-You must recollect a prelate fr. in Canada who paid a visit to the vice-regal lodge at Dublin in 1879 to thark your venerable and noble mother, the Duche-s of Marlhorough, for her kindness, liberality and charity toward

THE STARVING IRISH.

I had the honor then of a short sequent nes with Your Lo dship. On that occasion I predicted you would become a great statesman. The twinkling of your orilliant eyes, however, portrayed you would be a little restive for a few years. I have assiduously watched your course since then, sometimes with regret (Beleach at color tops or the state of the color tops of the state of the transmitter.) fast), at other times with joy, but always with fast), at other times with joy, but always with great hope. The motives of your resigning a very honerable and important post in the cabanet at England proved the honor and self-respect of a great mad. Now, my dear Lord It and olph, the object of this letter is to begin a control of the control of the

STUDY THE IEISH QUESTION

root and branch, not in a spirit of party, but of puties to all men." I am confident, from your character and honor, the you will even tor this once join Glads one and bring peace for this orce join Glackene and bring peace and prosperity to Ireland, and effect a more stable amon between England Treland. Your levislip cannot but feel the disgraphing course diction involved in the present attitude of the Eritish Parliment towards Ireland. On the case hand admitting the injustice of the land lords' exactions and the after inability of the terrants to meet them, the British House passes law applicating a commission to regulate rears, shich tentls in their being reduced in many instances to one had or one thad of their toes in random? On the other hard the machinery of that tribund ceing

SO CUMBERSOME AND SO SLOW that fifty years seemed to scarcely suffice for the Learning of all cases. The landlerds are availing themselves of this delay and are pushif necessary in order to make his rule effective.
This branch outbreak of candour, the despective which should be seemed, by granting the aid of This branch outback of candour, the departure of the people which should be sacred, by granting the aid of the people with dismay by his own followers in the House of Commons. Within two days Nemesis had overtaken him. He has already gone the way of everyone of his predecessors who ever opposed the people. Young and old, in the most undement season of the year, and screams and cries of posed the people. Young and old, in the most undement season of the year, and screams and cries of posed the people. Young and old the curses of carried women and children and the curses of earriged posed the people. The has left office shaltered with the heighing the Lindbords to exact rents which the Court appointed by the Government.

PRONOUNCED UNIUST.

Does this record with the true philosophy of just and legitimate government? When authority so far forgets itself the pie ple will not be persuaded to respect it. The rule of infustice is a hard and hep-less task. Let the hard-lead are productive to the hardtice is a hard and hopeless task. Let the land-lords receive fair rent, not appression, and I to them restore to the pair tenants the over pay-ments of past years. Time are unmistakable signs in heghand of a growing volcano, which I trust English prutence will avert. Exictions best friends was the proposal to use the have been very unwisely festered there. Will imperial credit to buy out the frish landlered. inhumane spectacle of evictions, whose only equivalent, according to England's greatest statesman of past or modern times, are

DEATH WARRANTS.

Unfortunate victims, however, shivering from the birze of their own burnier hovels. How Luglish journals would with hypocritical zeal gloat over and publish the inbumanity of such deeds. How the Popa would be called monster dealt with as such, if, during his temporal power, he had permitted one townsland to be depopulated. Such wholesale and inhuman evictions are only heard of under the British Crown. Her most gracious Majesty need not be grateful to her responsible ministers for disgracing her otherwise glorious reign of fifty years, by periodical oppression of poor and starving trish and finishing up by more than SAVAGE ACTS OF CRUELTY

and violation of all true laws and order. The Trish element in the United States is becomin; more and more powerful. Your English papers sometimes remark when statesmen in this country speak disparagingly of E gland. That he is trying to catch the Irish vote. they acknowledge that the Irish vote is a great factor in America and the same may be said of Australia and other English speaking countries where the Irish congregate and mul tiply and prosper. Hence, you must conclude that numbers will tell, and the combined Irish are a powerful ingredient in the government of this country and the power of their organ-ization is increasing every day. They hold already the balance of power in presidential and other elections. This is beyond dispute. You may judge of their temper from the tone which American's take in the present lishery dispute. It is said that we in Canada live under the British flug by toleration of the United States. When there was a question of enlisting when there was a question of emitting volunteers for our chief statesmen said, "What are in this expense? The chief guard of rive millions of people, in fact of fifty, will be good behavior, but good behavior means now, it appears, to LET AMERICA DO AS THEY LIKE.

English forces are distant. Better are good neighbors may than clood relations at a distance. Should a misunderstanding happen be ween Englas dand the United States, Canada would som be overrun by American troops It would cost that republic very little, as th Irish-American mili avy organization would supply very largely both men and money. It is well known that there are many annexationists here in Conasta of pocket loyalty, who think that amexation to the United States would

MORE TRADE AND MONEY. Let us finish, my dear lord, this perhaps too long letter, by imploring you again and again to help your country, England, out of the murky chaos in which the is, and induce her to do justice at length to Ireland. Don't wait for the opertunity of the oppressed Irish, England's difficulty. Ill-treatment and columnies will never reconcile former friends or fors. union, strength and condition of the Irish at home and abroad does not add to the strength and honor of England. We must not forget how the great Roman empire fell. England is

not beyond the reach of eternal justice. I have been bothered with catarrh for about twenty years. I had lost my sense of smell entirely for the last fifteen years, and I had almost lost my hearing. My eyes were get PRAS.—In this city at 67c to 67dc. per 60 ting so dim I had to get some one to thread lbs., and for May delivery affoat 68c is my needle. Now I have my hearing as well as I ever had, and I can see to thread as fine a needle as ever I did. My sense of smell is partly restored; it seems to be improving al the time. I think there is nothing like E'y's May delivery 30c is asked. Cream Balm for catarrh.—Mrs. E. E. Grimes, BARLEY.—This is prob Rendrill, Obio.

A fastidious man who hated military trappings and the fussiness of militia officers, having declined to accept a commission of declined to be general because he is particular.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS

His Views on the Irish Question-He: Advocates Moderation, and Stands By ... Freland for His Political to 12 1. Mfe.

London, March 18 -Mr. Gladstone de-vered a speech at a dinner last night given y the Yorksbire members of the Commons. He becau by referring to his belief that there war a growing opinion in favor of Home Rul even smoog its former openents. He corr ellect Salisbury to waken from his cleep, if he wished to banish his nightmare. "The Premier, however," said Gla stone, "appeared determined to remain asleep." Gla stone determined to remain asleep." Glastone muintained it was impossible to deat with other questions until the Irish chestion had been cleared out of the day. He said: "I wish to say a word regarding what I conceive to he my obligations towards different parties and sections, we have to deal with Instarting we are agreed that Ireland asks eff-crive self-government in affairs properly and exclusively Irish, subject to the questionable supremary of the Imperial Parliament Should she extend her demands beyond this limit, I frankly tell you I could no longer promote her cause, but so long as the demands she utters are within the bounds of moderatior, I will stand fast to her cause during what remains to me of political life." (Cheers). Turning to the Ministers, he said: "I a neept Sic George Trevelyon's desire for a reunion as a proof of the lovely of his heart toward

us, but I so far differ from him that if the Tories are able to settle the question satisfactorily, I wish them with all my heart to do a). The present schiem in our party is useful as showing that we, as a political body, are placing national and material questions above party consideration. While there is so much talk about offers and proposals, for unot concool from parselves that is strictly not a question of individuals but one of mer ous, and when a clines collin-individuals are daile to be squerzed. (Laughter). I rejoice to read what are near consumd said in a spirit of appreximation, and it is our first duty to do und say not but that might wound the dissidents. I rejui in the evidences of approximation among the Liberal masses, and I would wish it were to same with the Liberal parties. We should, however, guard against the seceptance of a formula which, though appearing to make an agreemen, may prove upon examination to be valueless. It is our great improvements it will be a pleasurable duty to seek thom. I cherish the hope that there are a variety of points on which an improvement might be made on the proposals we anomitted to parliament, and that these points will muitiply as we draw near the time, which is

best friends was the proposal to use the the time ever come when England will begin to have some regard for the honest public cominon of the world, civilized as well as uncivilized, which is to-day hornified at the news of the will receive perfect security with respect to will receive perfect security with respect to price for his properly without trenching of imperial credit. But any such plan known to me requires, as a vital condition, the institu-tion of a real Irish government able to speak and act for Ireland, without which I lost to cold and hunger after that said day of their see when to stir a step towards the adoption trials are debarred from warming themselves at of such a plan. (Cheere.) Finally, the blaze of their own barring hovels. How whilstepotinually considering how to improve upon our plans, let us, above all things, by estelul on ro account to deput inner auraction, seduction or any acperture who everfro athesubstance and readily of those plane. What I now look to is the teaching of experience and evenes, and Ireland must beware of too rapid progress. What I carm early desire is the gradualty approximation of not only the Liberal ranks but of the nation at large. We want a gool stock of patience, composure and good humer, reflect upon the colidity of the ground beginth us, from which we cannot be shaken." Gladstone resumed his seat amid loud applause.

## COMMERCE.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR-The past week's business has been by no means a poor one, quite a number of transactions having taken place both for local and outside account, at steady prices. We quote :- Patents, \$4.10 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4 40 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Manitobau), \$4.20 to \$4.50 Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.10; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$4.00; do, choice, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Extra Superfine, \$3.70 to \$0.00; Faucy, \$3.55 to \$3 60; Spring Extra, \$3 40 to \$3 50; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.75 to \$2.85; Middlings, \$2.15 to \$2.30; Pollards, \$1.90 to \$2.00; Ontario bags (strong) b.i., \$1.75 to \$1.85; do (apring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.70; do (superfine), \$1.35 to \$1.50; City strong in eacks of 140 lbs (per 196 lbs), \$4.35 to \$4.40.

OATMEAL-Sales of ordinary oatmeal have been made at \$3.90 per bbl in car lots, and we quote \$3.90 to \$4.10 as to quantity. Our quotations are as follows:—Car lots \$3.90 to \$4 per bbl., jobbing lots at \$4.10 to \$4.25. Granulated \$4 25 to \$450; in bags \$200 to 82 10 for ordinary, \$2 10 to \$2 25 for granulated. Commeal, 82 30 to 82 50 per bbl. BRAN-Stocks are light both here and in

the West, and values have advanced fully \$1 per ton, sales having been made of car lots at \$1550 to \$16, and it is questionable if car on is could be had for \$16 on track. Sales et aborts have been made at \$1650 to \$17

WHEAT .- In Canadian wheat there has been some enquiry for export, but at too lew figures to enable anything to be done. No. Canada red winter has been offered at 90c. May, but buyers will not appreach that are quoted at 140 to 16c. There is some figure by several cents. In Manitoba wheat, Kamouraska offering, but the demand is light. figure by several cents. In Manitoba wheat, No. 1 hard is quoted at 92s to 93s, formilling purposes. Sales have been made of Duluth hard wheat for May shipment but terms were private. A good export business is expected during the coming season.

bond.

PEAS.—In this city at 67c to 67dc. per 60 OATS .- The market is dull and sales are

very difficult to make. Offerings were made on this market at 27½0 per 32 lbs., and for BARLEY.—This is probably the dullest to 20c.

cereal on the whole list, sales being simply impossible, and we quote prices purely nomi-ral at 54c for malting, and at 40c to 45c for

Ryg.-Prices are purely nominal in the general in the militia, a wag remarked, "He absence of business, and we quote 480 to 500. nominal at 42c to 43c per 48 lbs.

SHOW ROOMS! SHOW ROOMS

Just put to stock, one case of New Mantles, imported direct from the European markets, at

lowest prices

low prices.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

NEW DOLMAN WRAPS NEW DOLMAN WRAPS NEW DOLMAN WILLES

Just received, one lot of New Dolman Write, imported direct from the European markets, at

NEW WALKING JACKETS NEW WALKING JACKETS NEW WALKING JACKETS

Just marked off, two cases of English Walking Jackets, ready to show them this (Monday) morning S. CARSLEY.

ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, \$ 5.76
ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, \$ 4.20
ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, \$ 4.70
ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, \$ 5.50
ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, \$ 5.50 ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, \$10.00

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

NEW EVENING SHAWES, NEW EVENING SHAWES, NEW EVENING SHAWES,

Just put to stock, one lot of New Feering Shawls, in all the newest designs and having S. CARSLIN,

SPECIAL NOTICE:

Just received, a large consignment of V w Cloakings and Ulsterings, imported direct con the European manufacturers. In ellipse theory designs and leading colors. S. CARSLEY.



BIC OFFER. To introduce them, we will Cive Away and Self-Operating Washing Machines, it was an The National Co., 22 beyon.

CREAM DALM CATARRY GREAM DAIM
Creanses the CREAM BALM
Fread. Allay of CATAR CURISCOLOR
Inflammation
Healsthesores
Restores the Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing.

A quick Relief HAY-FEVER A particle is applied infoca h nostril and is the orbo-Price 50 cents as is neglist; by mail registered afters, Circulars froe. ELY BROS, Drugglets, Oswess, N.Y. 33-G

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eons.-Both American and Western frech ezga nave been sold down to läe per down, but during the grave my or two the er to ; ing his set in, and sales have I impress at 15ke to 16 . In huma eggs, there have been Sales at 12: per dezen.

Dinesso Minars - Merket unebaneed.

Farmer's fr zen beer 4s to 50 for himogest ters and at 3. to 40 for forequarters. Mutten carcases as to Ode.

Hosey.-No change can be reported, prices being steady at 10c to 11c for pure white clover honey strained. Honey in comb 10s to 18s per lb. as to quality.

Marle Syrur, &c.—Sales of list year's

syrup have been made at 60c to Sheper can as to quality. In sugar there is no change, a few boxes and barrels laving changed nands at item 74c to 93c per 15, as to qualillors -There is virtually no market for

Canadian hops owing to the fact that English, German and American are crowing the home product out of the market. Plies of Canadian are purely nominal at S : to loc per 1b, for 1885 growth, and at 50 to 70 for old. POTATOES .- Are unchanged and trices are quoted at 75c tc 90c per bug as to quality.

Onions.—The market is steady at \$2.75 to \$3.00 per bbl. CABBAGES.—Steady at \$2 50 to 4 00 per 100

as to size and quality.
ASHES-The market is quiet and steady. and last sales were made at \$4.35 to \$4.00

for first pots. DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-The market remains firm for choice qualities of creamery and darry, but for grades below fine there is an extremely dull market. In Eastern Townships a straight lot was sold to a Bonsecours market dealer at 18c, whilst choice selections have changed hands at 22c to 23c. In Western, choice lets are held at 18c, while: less desirable lots Stocks are not very heavy, although they are ample for current needs. We quote :- Creamery, fine to fancy, 24c to 25c; do, good, 22c to 23c; Townships, fine to finest, 20c to 22; do, fair to good, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, during the coming season.

Corn.—There is nothing doing in this fine to finest, 19e to 21c; do, fair to good, cereal and prices are nominally unchanged at 17c to 18c; Brockville, fine to finest, 19e to cereal and prices are nominally unchanged at 17c to 18c; Brockville, fine to finest, 19c to 18c; Western, the first date raid and at 47c to 48c in 21c; do, fair to good, 18c to 18c; Western, the first price of the first production of th fine to finest, 18c to 00c; do, fair to good 14c to 16c; low grades, 13c to 14c.

ROLL BUTTER. - The receipts of roll butter have been rather below the average during the week, and under a fair enquiry prices have remained steady with business reported at 1510 to 180 in boxes and barrels, fine Morrisburg in baskets being quoted at 190

CHEESE-The prospects are that we shall have a large make in April, probably the largest ever known. In this market there is very little doing, probably in consequence of small offerings. We quote : Fincat fall colored, 13c to 13to; finest, white, 13o to 13to; fine, BUCKWHEAT -- Market dull, and prices 120 to 1210; medium to fair, 101 to 110; lower grades, 00 to 00c.