



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

FORGERIES COMMISSION.

Conclusion of Le Caron's Evidence.

AUTOGRAPH PHOTOGRAPHS PRODUCED.

An interesting letter-The Informer's Cool Departure-Examination of Mr. Soames, the "Times" solicitor-The Parnell Forgeries Produced at Last-Pignot's Pay-Flanagan the Third Slenderer-What the Letters Cost the "Times."

LONDON, February 14.—Mr. Soames, solicitor for the Times, testified before the Parnell commission to-day that he visited Dublin in May, 1888, in quest of evidence. At the office of Alexander Murphy, Crown solicitor for Kerry, he had an interview with a person who was introduced to him as a former employee in the office of the League, and who produced a slip bearing the signature of Miss Anna Parnell, spokeswoman of Patrick Egan's handwriting, and a bundle of documents which the witness inspected at length. He copied some of these documents and made notes of others. Witness arranged that the documents should be brought to London and they were brought here on Wednesday, 1888, and embodied in an affidavit produced during the trial of the suit of O'Donnell against Walter for libel. Mr. Soames said he was first consulted regarding the alleged Parnell letters at the end of November or the beginning of December, 1888. He produced five letters, including the letter, a fac simile of which was printed in the Times. Attorney-General Webster said the letters had been photographed. At Chief Justice Hanna's request he handed the photographs to the Bench.

Mr. Soames said Mr. Macdonald, manager of the London Times, handed him the letters. The letters were submitted to an expert in April, 1887. Before that genuine specimens of Mr. Parnell's handwriting were collected and other specimens had since been collected. At Attorney-General Webster's request witness submitted genuine specimens of Mr. Parnell's signature. Soames said he had obtained specimens of the writing of Henry Campbell, Mr. Parnell's secretary. He had no means of judging who wrote the letter, a fac simile of which was published in the Times. Mr. Inglis, the expert, asked him to get further specimens of Campbell's writing. Witness then produced further specimens of Mr. Parnell's signature, which he had obtained since the fac simile was published including letters and summonses which Mr. Parnell signed as magistrate, orders of admission to the House of Commons, a paragraph written for a newspaper and the Kilmaham jail book, which contained nine signatures. Soames said he believed the body of the letters which appeared in the Times was in Campbell's writing, while the signature was Parnell's.

LETTERS FROM EGAN. When he discovered the Parnell letters he also came across documents which he supposed to be Egan's. Three of Egan's letters were found in Darey's house where two letters in Campbell's writing were also discovered. Witness produced these letters with other specimens of Egan's writing. Sir Charles Russell said: "We are only able to give these documents cursory glance. The court must not assume that all will be unquestioned."

Attorney-General Webster rejoined that he did not suppose Sir Charles would admit the genuineness of the letter. Soames testified that Richard Pignot gave the Parnell letters to Houston, secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, who handed them to Macdonald. Soames produced a letter from Byrne, referring to a cheque for £100 which Parnell promised him when he suddenly went to France in September, 1887. Witness said he employed Detective Moser to go to America to trace the source of certain documents known to be forgeries. He never used these documents in any way. They were not received through Pignot. On cross-examination the witness said he was not consulted regarding the publication of the articles on "Parnellism and Crime," though he knew they were being prepared early in 1887. Flanagan, the son of an Irish judge, co-operated with a gentleman on the Times in preparing the articles. Up to January, 1888, twelve letters had been obtained from Pignot. Later, more letters written by Egan, O'Kelly Davitt were obtained, making a total of seventeen.

PRICE PAID FOR THE PARNELL LETTERS. He did not know precisely what was paid for the letters. Probably whatever was paid passed through him. The first payment of \$1,000 was made to Houston. It was partly for his expenses in going to America and partly for the payment of Dr. Maguire and other assistants. The successive subsequent payments to Houston were \$200, \$300, \$400, \$12, \$180, \$550, \$342, and \$100. Witness paid Moser about \$2,000 for his \$250 and another agent named Tompson \$300. Tompson Davitt's letter the witness said he took pains to form a conclusive opinion. He decided that it was genuine.

A CONFESSED SCOUNDREL. LONDON, February 12.—The cross-examination of Le Caron was continued before the Parnell commission to-day. He said neither

O'Kelly nor Parnell had ever written to him. The Fenian expelled O'Kelly because he had joined with Parnell in the open movement. O'Kelly denounced O'Kelly. Witness believed O'Kelly was a violent opponent of the League. Witness said he delivered sealed packets from Devoy and O'Leary to Egan in Paris in 1881, and acknowledged that the security of the seals alone prevented him from opening the package. He again saw Egan in America in 1883.

Egan introduced him to Mr. Parnell in the lobby of the House of Commons. He conversed with Parnell and was complimented by him on his work. The Irish Republican Brotherhood was then opposing Parnell so far as the home organization was concerned. Parnell complained of this opposition would have been clipped had they not obtained assistance from America. The most important of Mr. Parnell's conversation concerned his views as a revolutionist. He declared that he did not see why an insurrection should be unsuccessful.

KEEPING A SECRET. Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, and Sir Henry James, counsel for the Times, here announced that they had agreed not to produce the documents which were the subject of discussion last Friday. Witness said the Government had paid him £2,000 between February, 1889, and August, 1870. He spent every cent for public purposes. The V. C. organization, which numbered 23,000 members, deliberately and knowingly supported the dynamite policy. In the convention of 1881, 162 of the delegates favored the use of dynamite. The convention held in Madison Square Garden, New York, in 1884, advocated the dynamite policy. Le Caron said, Senator Jones, who had denied his former evidence, was considered a "carpet bag" senator. He had not heard of any crime being attributed to Jones.

AUTOGRAPH PHOTOGRAPHS. Le Caron produced a photograph of Parnell. He said he had received two of these photographs. One was mailed to him in care of the Liberator at the League headquarters in Dublin. The envelope was stamped with the House of Commons stamp. Mr. Parnell in witness's presence signed one photograph, "Yours truly, C. S. Parnell." The other photograph was similar signed. Le Caron was unable to swear whether the photograph produced was Mr. Parnell's gift or the one mailed him. Egan gave him his photographs, which was signed "best regards," in Paris in 1881. Egan also gave him a photograph of a leading member of the League, similarly signed. He saw Egan write the words mentioned on both photographs. Byington sent Egan two photographs with a note, saying, "Please give these to our friend to take to America."

SECRET WARFARE. Le Caron said the convention of 1881 in Chicago unanimously agreed to carry on a secret warfare. The V. C. comprised the dynamite party, apart from the O'Donovan party. The secret organization was first conceived in 1869. The V. C. dated from 1872. Ross was expelled from the organization for insubordination. The connection between the supreme council and the V. C. was ruptured at the Boston convention in 1884, each organization claiming to be the legitimate body.

LETTER FROM JOHN DEVOT. Mr. Parnell requested witness to write to Devoy, Sullivan, Hines, and Carroll. Witness had just received from America one of John Devoy's original letters dated "Office of James Reynolds, No. 41 Orange street, New Haven, June 24, 1881."

Mr. Aquilb, of counsel for Mr. Parnell, objected to the introduction of the letter. Attorney-General Webster explained that the letters showed what passed between John Devoy and Le Caron concerning what Mr. Parnell instructed Le Caron to do. The letter was admitted. It read: "DEAR FRIEND, I thank you for your information and for the interest you take in a matter affecting us all so closely. I have not yet heard from H. (meaning Hines). I received yesterday a short note from E. (meaning Egan), strongly urging me to come over, but cannot understand why I get your explanation. I should like to come if I could spare the time, and if my visit would produce the effect anticipated, but I fear it would not. I could not speak for anybody. No man could speak for the V. C. without authority, which it would take time to get. None of us own guarantee anything for those on the other side who are hostile, but who feel certain do not represent the opinion of the home organization. There can be no chance there until there is a change of persons, which is sure to come in time. All I could do would be to tell E. and P. (P. meaning Parnell) on my own responsibility what will satisfy our friends and make proposals. I might feel more certain that they would approve, but would on no account have them pay my expenses, which would place me in a false position. I have asked our friends' advice here as to whether they think it the right thing to do. They will consider the matter but I don't think now that I shall be so advised. They (Parnell and his friends) seem to misunderstand the dissatisfaction here. It is not caused by their action in Ireland, but by the action they allow their friends to take here in their name. Opinions differ little on the essential points, but we cannot tolerate the kind of things begun in Buffalo. I will write again."

A FAMOUS SPEECH. Le Caron said that "the kind of thing begun in Buffalo" related to the action of Mr. Parnell's friends in attempting at the open convention to depose, disorganize and disrupt the revolutionary organizations. No reference was intended to the protest made at Buffalo against violence and crime. The witness identified the alleged speech by Mr. Parnell referring to the latter; determination to "save the last link binding Ireland to England." He also testified that on the occasion of Alexander Sullivan's trial for murder, Sheriff Agnew, who was a member of the secret organization, "fixed" the jury. Sullivan was acquitted on the ground that he shot the man killed for affronting his wife and that it was a case of justifiable homicide.

THE INFORMER'S COOL FAREWELL. This ended the examination of the witness. Le Caron said he wished to apologize if he had been impertinent. He thanked all for the courtesy shown him, saluted the bench and bar and left the court room. SOAMES CONTINUES HIS STORY. LONDON, February 15.—Mr. Parnell was present at to-day's session of the Parnell commission. Mr. Soames offered in evidence a schedule of all the signatures of Mr. Parnell that he possessed. He said Mr. Parnell's writing varied considerably and produced a letter in which Mr. Parnell's name was written in six ways. Judge Hanna ordered that the letter be photographed. Witness denied that he had heard that Pignot and the League clerk he interviewed in Ireland had a grievance against Mr. Parnell. Pignot, he said, had made a statutory declaration that Solicitor Lewis had offered him £1,000 if he would swear that he had forged the letters said to have been written by Mr. Parnell. The Times paid Pignot only £40 or £50. Witness said Pignot watched and traced him into the company of Mr. Labouchere. He paid Houston, secretary of

the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, altogether £3,000. Soames said Pignot told of interviews he had with Solicitor Lewis and Mr. Labouchere. The latter sent Pignot several £10 notes. One of these was forwarded to Ireland and then re-directed to London. Witness produced a copy of the letter with accompanied it. It had never occurred to witness to ask Pignot how he acquired the letters. Neither had he asked Houston. Pignot showed a witness a letter from Lewis accusing Pignot of having admitted he forged the letters and his reply, whereupon witness required that the statutory declaration be made in which Pignot detailed all the communications between himself and Lewis, including the offer of £1,000 by Lewis, on behalf of Labouchere, if he would swear he forged the letters. This statement caused a sensation.

Soames said Pignot did not tell of the correspondence he had with Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, regarding the letters. He never heard of this correspondence until he heard it mentioned in court last evening. Briden Inglis, Soames said, the Times engaged Birch and Ellis as experts. He never promised Pignot £5,000, on the ground that it would be impossible for him to live in Dublin after giving evidence for the Times, and that he wanted to make some provision for himself. Witness told him he could not listen to such suggestion, but Pignot might rest satisfied that the Times would never see him ruined through his honestly testifying to all he knew.

Soames said a man calling himself Wilson wrote to him offering to give information. He recognized the writing as that of O'Brien, an emissary from Egan to Labouchere. The offer to furnish information was simply a "plant." He had O'Brien watched. At Labouchere's instance O'Brien was sent to Dublin to see Pignot. In Dublin O'Brien assumed the name of Sinclair. The man following O'Brien traced him to Labouchere's and Pignot's houses, and then traced Pignot, Lewis and Parnell to Labouchere's residence. The witness knew O'Brien as a man known in America as Robertson. It was "Robertson" who deluded Detective Moser with letters which had since been admitted to be forgeries. Kirby was paid £250 to go to America and procure from Sheridan the original Parnell letter, a fac simile of which was published in the Times. Mr. Harcourt saw this letter.

Soames was re-examined by Sir R. D. Webster. He said there was no bargain with the Times to purchase letters. If the Parnell letters were forgeries then the writing of the others, signed with the names of Egan, Campbell, Davitt and O'Kelly of Tyrone, must have been forged. The bodies of six deluded Parnell letters were in the writing of Campbell. Witnesscott, an employee of the Central News, deposed that in an interview with Mr. Parnell on the appearance of the fac simile letter in 1887, Mr. Parnell called the letter an impudent forgery.

THE "TIMES" MANAGER TESTIFIES. Mr. Macdonald, manager of the Times, deposed that in October, 1886, he got five Parnell and six Egan letters. He stated that their authenticity must be tested before payment of the price which Houston said he gave for them. When the other letters, those of O'Kelly and Davitt, were tested he paid Houston £1,750, the sum represented as expended in gaining possession of the letters, Houston declining personal remuneration. Upon cross-examination witness said he never asked how Houston got the letters.

He had asked about the difference in the writing in the body of the letters and in the signature, and Houston said it was a practice of the leaders of the movements that one wrote the letter, another signed it and a third person addressed the envelope. Witness ascertained from other sources that this was an actual practice and that some letters were purposely left undated. Egan wrote whole letters himself. The bodies of the Parnell letters were all more or less written in a disguised hand, except in one letter dated Eilmaham. The writing in the body of the fac simile letter was disguised, but the signature of Mr. Parnell in not. Witness never heard that the letters were offered to other papers, but had heard that the documents had been offered to Lord Hartington before they were offered to the Times. Houston produced no voucher for sums paid. Six months were occupied in acquiring if the documents were bona fide. Witness was convinced that the letters were genuine and he thought that just before the second reading of the Crimes bill would be a fitting time to show the country the character of the men making themselves prominent in Irish affairs. The commission here adjourned.

A HIDEOUS MASS OF INIQUITY. NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The Times London correspondent says: "The Parnell Commission, from being a wearisome and exasperating institution, has stepped into a place of absorbing interest. The fact that Richard Pignot was the man who sold the letters to the London Times' agent and is believed by all the Parnellites to be the one who forged them was printed in these dispatches some time ago. He was then described quite accurately as the worst specimen of an unprincipled scoundrel that even the subterranean depths of Irish informers had ever produced, but it seems now that he has still further claims to pre-eminence.

PIGNOT'S BARGAIN. When Pignot came to London last October to assist the Times in preparing its case before the commission he promptly struck the Times for £5,000 as the price for going on with the matter. As the Times had bought the letters from its Irish informant and not Pignot, it declined to pay this blackmail and refused to give more than a written statement that if Pignot went into the box and swore to the authenticity of the letters it would not see him ruled by the consequences of the act. This was not good enough for Pignot, who straightway began negotiations with Mr. George Lewis, who is Mr. Parnell's solicitor. After some bargaining Pignot is asserted to have made a confession to Lewis before witness that he forged the letters.

THE GUILTY DETECTIVE. Now comes the curious part of the story. It is well known that the detective Moser, who was sent to America by the Times, was guilty into paying something like a thousand pounds for a package of letters which turned out all to be forgeries. The man who achieved this trick is one O'Brien, formerly a solicitor in Dublin, who is known to Moser under the alias of Robertson. This O'Brien subsequently came to England, and under the name of Wilson tried to repeat the experiment of selling documents to the Times. This time it failed, and detectives set a watch on him and traced him to the company of Pignot, and thus discovered Pignot going to the house of Mr. Labouchere, where he met Lewis and Parnell.

LABOUCHERE'S GAME. Thereupon the Times put the screws on Pignot, who admitted that he had been negotiating with its adversaries and receiving money £10 at a time, from Mr. Labouchere. He turned over the last of these ten-pound notes to the Times along with the whole cor-

respondence with Labouchere and Lewis, and made a statement that Labouchere promised him £1,000 if he would go into the box and confess that he forged the letters. These are the outlines of the story which will be filled out further next week. It is still a matter of much doubt which tale Pignot will swear to when called as a witness, but even Friday's revelations are regarded generally as knocking the bottom out of the whole Times case.

BRIEN AGAIN ARRAIGNED. DUBLIN, February 18.—Mr. O'Brien was arraigned at Tralee to-day on the last summons issued against him for offences under the Crimes act. An extra force of police and military was on duty. Mr. O'Brien looked pale. During the hearing Mr. Healy, Mr. O'Brien's counsel, called Col. Turner a scoundrel. The magistrate demanded that he retract, but Healy refused, and he was forcibly expelled from court. The court abruptly adjourned.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The Council of Irish American societies in Chicago decided yesterday after a hot debate to have a St. Patrick's day parade this year. The custom fell into disrepute years ago, the money which the parade cost being forwarded to Mr. Parnell. A delegate, in addressing the old-fashioned procession stated that since Irish American had ceased waving the green flag in public thoroughfares British Americans had taken to marching and flinging aloft the hated English Union Jack, therefore the Irish must show their strength by parading.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—The late advance in the price of wheat has induced much greater confidence on the part of holders, and the market has advanced 10c per 100 lbs more money than at this time last week. Advances from Winnipeg report much stronger markets there, strong bakers commanding 10c per 100 lbs advance, with a further rise anticipated. In this market, sales have transpired to-day at \$5.40, and in one instance an outside figure was obtained for car lot. Broken No. 1 range from \$3.40 to \$3.55. In strong bakers, a few sales have transpired at within range of our last quotations, the range being a wide one. There is still some enquiry for straight rollers for shipment to Newfoundland, and we hear of one or two sales being put through direct from the mills, at prices which are somewhat favored buyers. Prices are quoted as follows: Patent, winter.....\$3.75 to \$3.80 Patent, spring.....5.80 - 6.00 Straight-roller.....5.25 - 5.50 Extra.....5.00 - 5.20 Superfine.....4.50 - 4.65 Cut down Superfine.....4.00 - 4.20 Strong rollers.....4.00 - 4.20 Oatmeal.....2.40 - 2.55 OATMEAL &c.—Prices are so unstable, that it is very difficult to give exact quotations. We quote Granulated all the way from \$2.20 to \$2.50 per bag, and ordinary standard at \$2.10 to \$2.30 per bag.

WHEAT.—The recent strong upward tendency of wheat in Chicago, has considerably enhanced the views of holders in Canada, although in the absence of spot trading to any extent we repeat here a few low prices. The following quotations are for No. 1, \$1.25 to \$1.30; No. 2, \$1.12 to \$1.15; red winter, \$1.25 to \$1.26; do, spring, \$1.14 to \$1.15; white winter, \$1.12 to \$1.14. Chicago the price of May wheat moved up to \$1.10 on Tuesday last, but receded about 2c since.

CORN.—There is a generally quiet feeling in this market, our lots being quoted nominally unchanged at 52c to 53c per bushel, duty paid. Some dealers think well of corn, and have been investing in future. PEAS.—Sales along the line have been made at 57c to 58c per 60 lbs, but here prices are purely nominal, for round quantities which are quoted at 74c to 76c per 60 lbs, but cars lots in store are quoted at about 2c higher figures.

CATTLE.—A few low prices ruling along the line at equal to 32c to 34c per 32 lbs here and late sales reported to us here, were at to-h figures on track. BARLEY.—Sales are reported by dealers here of several lots in the West for Buffalo and Philadelphia accounts at 60c to 61c f.o.b. at point of shipment, one lot being reported at 63c. Here we quote prices nominal, 60c to 70c as to quality. Feed barley is quoted at 45c to 50c. BUCKWHEAT.—Good dry buckwheat, fit for milling 55c per bushel, inferior to fair 52c to 55c. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The market is quiet and prices are steady at \$2.70 per 100 lbs. RYE.—Prices are nominally quoted a 65c to 70c.

WHEAT.—\$1.05 to \$1.20 per bushel as to quantity and quality. SEEDS.—Alfalfa is very firm, and high prices continue to be paid at points West of Toronto. No sale reported here, in the meantime we quote \$9 to \$10 per bushel. In red clover there has been a little doing on the basis of 35c to 40c for round lots, small parcels bring 35c to 40c per bushel. Timothy seed, quality good, is quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel. These are the best prices for seed which is quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The impression obtains that prices have seen their lowest in both pork and lard, which is selling at all kinds of market short cut for both city and country account at \$16.50, but for a round quantity this figure might be shaded. Some dealers, however, report small sales at \$17.00. In Chicago clear pork sales have been made at \$15.75 to \$16.00. Western lard in sales is steady at \$9 to 10c. In green meats sales 1.200 steady. Canned meats good business is reported in hams and bacon at within range of our quotations. Canada short cut clear, per bb. \$ 6.00 - 16.50 Chicago short cut clear, per bb. 15.75 - 16.00 Mess pork, Western, per bb. 15.00 - 15.00 India mess beef, per tierces. 00.00 - 00.00 Mess beef, per bb. 00.00 - 00.00 Hams, city cured, per lb. 00.11 - 00.12 Lard, Western, in pails, per lb. 00.09 - 00.10 Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. 00.00 - 00.00 Bacon, per lb. 00.00 - 00.12 Shoulders, per lb. 00.01 - 00.06 Tallow, common, refined, per lb. 00.00 - 00.06

DRESSED HOGS.—The market evinces signs of improvement on fresh bright hogs, car loads being quoted at \$6.50 to \$6.80 for choice light weights and at \$6.70 to \$6.80 for heavy weights. There is however a lot of old stock on hand more or less stale, which is selling at all kinds of market, and this depresses the market and keeps prices down, and until this poor stock is worked off, even the better qualities will feel the effects thereof. Sales of small lots of choice hogs have been placed at \$7 up to \$7.25. The recent cold weather has helped the market considerably, and if it continue, a further improvement will no doubt set in. The bulk of the hog market is, however, in the hands of a few well posted men, and some of our well posted men appear to believe that the number of hogs to come forward is very small.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Strictly choice butter is very scarce in fact cannot be had either in the shape of creamery or dairy. Consequently the demand is thrown into the next best qualities, and when they are used up it looks as if the least desirable grades will have to be taken in the absence of a substitute. The sale of 75 packages of water-butts town out—was made a few days since at 17c, and a fine lot brought 18c. Newfoundland shippers have been picking up a few lots at from 17c to 18c as to quality. It was reported that a large sale of Ontario butter had recently been made in Chicago for Newfoundland account, but some shippers here thought that they had been deceived, and as they say that Harvey & Co., of St. John's,

the proprietors of the oleo factory at 10c and under, which is much cheaper than it can be laid down there from Chicago. In creamery butter a very medium lot was sold in this market at 25c, and 25c to 26c is fine enough. We quote: Creamery—Finest.....25 to 26 Earlier made.....22 - 23 Eastern Townships.....19 - 22 Richmond.....17 - 19 Montreal.....18 - 21 Morrisburg.....18 - 20 Brockville.....18 - 20 Westara.....16 - 18 Kamouraska.....17 - 19 ROLL BUTTER.—Most of the desirable lots arriving are absorbed without much difficulty at from 17c to 18c for Western and 18c to 20c for Montreal as to quality.

CHEESE.—A further drop in the live pool cable to 57c 6d is reported, which of course has a weakening effect upon the market here, as in order to sell holders would be compelled to make concessions. They are not forcing the market, however, in the face of private advices from England, which reports a healthy consumptive demand with the cheaper lines of goods rapidly disappearing. Although stocks in Canada may have been underestimated they are generally admitted to be much below those of a year ago. We quote prices as follows: Finest September.....00 - 11 1/2 Finest August.....11 - 00 Fine.....11 - 00 Medium.....10 - 00 Inferior.....9 - 10

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The market is sick, with no hopes of immediate recovery. A lot of 70 boxes of Morrisburg dandies, in the shape of old fresh stock, was dumped on the market, and the best figure they could realize was 12c, which takes all the surplus of the profits and shows a smart loss. Another lot of 136 cases of old fresh was led to the slaughter, and put on the market at 13c. We quote Montreal fancy lined at 14c to 14 1/2c, poor to good Western lined 11c to 13c, old fresh 12c to 13c, and strictly new laid boilers are quoted all the way from 15c to 18c.

BEANS.—White medium beans are quiet at \$1.65, and small-lots \$1.70 to \$1.85. HONEY.—Extracted white clover honey, scarce, and quoted 11c to 12c per lb in 60 lb tins, and 10c to 11c in 30 lb tins. BEEHIVES.—22c to 25c. MARK STRAW.—Flax are unchanged at 75c to 85c per gallon tin, and half gallon tins are quoted at 40c to 45c. MAPLE SUGAR.—Prices are quoted at 5c to 7c as to quantity and quality. DRESSED POULTRY.—Turkeys 9 to 10c, chickens 5c to 7c, and geese at about the same figures; ducks 9c to 10c.

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MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT ST CHARLES.

The receipts of Horses for week ending February 16th, 1889, were as follows: 369; left over from last week 34; total for week 403; shipped during week, 268; sold, 31; left for city, 72; on hand for sale and shipment, 32. Trade during the week has been quiet, the sales were numerous, but prices ruled considerably lower than of late weeks. Average prices \$80 to 150, including one heavy team at \$400. There is a demand for heavy work mares and drivers with three car-loads to arrive early in the week.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST CHARLES.

The receipts of live stock for week ending February 16th, 1889, were as follows: 555 cattle, 87 sheep, 4 hogs, and 45 calves; left over from previous week, 37 cattle. Total last week, 640 cattle, 37 sheep, 4 hogs and 20 calves; left on hand for sale, 63 cattle; receipts last week, 570 cattle, 146 sheep, 12 hogs and 20 calves. Receipts for the week at these yards were small and trade on the whole was dull, the demand being limited, butchers having bought an over supply for carnival. The supply of beef will be plentiful all coming this week and we look for a better demand next week. There is a good demand for good mutton cutters. No business done in live hogs. We quote the following as being fair values: Export good average, 4c to 4 1/2c. Butchers, good average, 3c to 4c; do, medium, 3c to 3 1/2c; do, culls, 2c to 3c; hogs, 6c to 8c; sheep, 2c to 4c; calves, each, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Holloway's Pills—Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Disordered Bowels.—These maladies are ever present, and if left unattended frequently terminate fatally. It should be everywhere known that all these complaints originate in the presence of some indigestible substance in the stomach or bowels, or of some deleterious matter in the blood, and the Holloway's Pills can eliminate either with ease and expedition. They combine in a surprising degree purifying, alterative, regulating, and strengthening qualities, and thus exert over every internal organ the wholesomely controlling influence so necessary for subduing excessive action in the human frame. Holloway's medicine may be advantageously taken as a means of keeping the blood pure and the body cool—the only practical plan of maintaining health in youth, in manhood, and in old age.

MARRIED.

GRUER—MCGILL.—At the Jesuit Church, Denver, Colorado, on the 2nd January, 1889, by Rev. Father Fede, S. J., James M. Gruer, formerly of Ormston, P. Q., to Libbie, eldest daughter of John McGill.

This good lady has more than once favored the readers of the Colorado Chronicle with useful correspondence. We wish her happiness in her new state. Ed. C. CATHRELL.

SEEDS GIVEN AWAY.—Five kinds, Garden and Kitchen Seeds, 500 seeds, your choice, all for 25c stamps, (4c) seeds, every flower lover delighted. Tell all your friends of this offer. This notice may not appear again.

Advertisement for KNABE PIANO FORTES, featuring the brand name and contact information for WILLIS & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 1824 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

LADIES KID GLOVES. PRICE LIST. 4-BUTTON PLAIN......45 4-BUTTON "JOLLETTE"......55 4-BUTTON EMBROIDERED......70 4-BUTTON HEAVY EMBROIDERED......76 4-BUTTON "LA BRABANT"......81.10 4-BUTTON EMBROIDERED......81.25 4-BUTTON EXTRA......81.40 4-BUTTON "JUBILEE"......81.45

The above lines are a few of the standard makes in Dress Kid Gloves; all choice skins and manufactured to our order. 4-BUTTON UNDRESSED EMBED.....70 4-BUTTON LENGTH UNDRESSED "MOU-QUETAIRE"......90 4-BUTTON UNDRESSED "JUBILEE"......96

A choice assortment of Silk Gloves for evening wear, from 4 Button up to 35 in length. S. CARSLEY. OPERA KID GLOVES OPERA KID GLOVES OPERA KID GLOVES OPERA KID GLOVES OPERA KID GLOVES

A choice assortment of Silk Gloves for evening wear can always be found. At S. CARSLEY'S.

LADIES DRIVING GLOVES LADIES DRIVING GLOVES

A choice assortment of Calf Driving Gloves for Ladies always on hand at the Leading Kid Glove House of the Dominion. S. CARSLEY.

SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRE SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRE SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRE SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRE SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRE SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRE SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRE

Just put in stock a very choice assortment of Suede Mousquetaire Gloves, for evening wear 20 Button length; these goods are manufactured to our own order, ensuring the choicest skins only. S. CARSLEY.

Those who have seen the special line of "Ladies" and children's overstockings at S. Carsley's say they are marked at less than manufacturers' prices.—Copied. LADIES' SILK AND WOOL VESTS LADIES' SILK AND WOOL VESTS LADIES' SILK AND WOOL VESTS

LADIES' ALL-WOOL VESTS LADIES' ALL-WOOL VESTS LADIES' ALL-WOOL VESTS LADIES' ALL-WOOL VESTS. These goods are being sold under the wholesale price, having bought out a manufacturer's stock. S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, 20c. CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, 20c.

Ladies can procure a good heavy child's undershirt for 25c, at S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S OVERSTOCKINGS, 25c. CHILDREN'S OVERSTOCKINGS, 25c.

Having a large stock of the above goods, they are being sold at less than wholesale price to clear out the stock. S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' OVERSTOCKINGS, 40c. LADIES' OVERSTOCKINGS, 40c.

These are good heavy all wool Overstockings that are selling under wholesale value. S. CARSLEY.

GOOD FOR CLAPPETON'S. Last year was a great success for Clapperton's Spool Cotton. Free from knots and the hole spool being in one length is what pleases the ladies. REALLY WONDERFUL. It is really wonderful how the public discern the merits of any good article placed in the market, and how prompt and practical consumers show their appreciation. The Corticelli Sewing Silk and Florence Knitting Silk lately offered to the Canadian public are being purchased freely and asked for again by the same customers.

S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777