

STOP MY PAPER.

MOBILIE MCKENZIE BOWELL, ex-GRAND MASTER OF THE ORANGE ORDER, "STOPS HIS PAPER."

Sir John and the rest of the Ministers yet to be heard from.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, (Accountant's Branch), Feb. 15, 1886.

SIR,—I am desired by the Hon. the Minister of Customs to request you to discontinue, at once, to forward your paper to this Department, as the same is not required, and you will please observe this request and act upon it, whether the paper has or has not already been paid for in advance.

Any unpaid balance for the paper to this date will be remitted to you so soon as an account is rendered therefor.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

THOS. J. WATKINS, Acting Accountant.

The Proprietors, MONTREAL POST, Montreal, Que.

ANOTHER MINISTER OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA "STOPS HIS PAPER."

Hon. Professor Forster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, wants no more light.

On Friday we published an order from Hon. McKenzie Bowell, ex-Grand Master of the Orange Order and Minister of Customs, to "Stop his paper." He was the first to open the "Boy" on the Post in the Government departments. Today we received another peremptory order to quit—this time from the learned Professor Forster, lately appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Who's next?

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, 15th February, 1886.

SIR,—I have to request you to be good enough to discontinue forwarding to this Department the copy of your paper hitherto subscribed for, as it is found that it is no longer required.

I have also to request you to send me your account up to date thereof, when directions will be given for its payment.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

WM. SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine.

To Editor, Post, Montreal.

THE SILENT MEETING.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON'S WARM RECEPTION—HOW THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY MET THE IMPORTED GANG OF GOVERNMENT ROUGHS—THE ORANGE TOBY APOLOGISTS HISSED AND HOOTED.

QUEBEC, Feb. 19.—For four days the partisans of the Government were engaged organizing the famous meeting at Silery, Quebec, in the county represented by Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia. The men employed at the Drill Shed, on the Aqueduct and in the Citadel were given a holiday, and an order to be to Silery and whom it up for Sir Adolphe's "Bullies" of every kind were forwarded to Silery to silence any protest from the electors.

Mr. Caron arrived on the scene accompanied by Hon. John Costigan, Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, Messrs. Casgrain, Israel Tarte, Pelletier, Beaudet, the defeated candidate of L'Assommoir, Macintosh, McCreary, Beemer, and other hangers-on of the Tory party. As the hall was over half-filled with the imported gang from the Government works, a large number of the electors of the county had to remain outside. When Mr. Caron and party approached the electors greeted them with a storm of hisses and cries of "Cherchez le diable," "go to Winnipeg and drink to the death of the Tories." Mr. Tarte called for three cheers for Mr. Caron, but the cheers of the "immigrants" were responded to by groans from the electors. The "immigrants" at once opened fire, they brandished sticks, broke windows, and attacked the residents of the place.

But these latter were not to be frightened out of the hall, and stood their ground until Hon. Caron gave the order to "put them out." When this was done Mr. Caron began his speech, and was followed by Messrs. Costigan and Thompson. By the time they got through with their speeches the electors of Silery had organized and returned to the hall, determined to hold their own. Mr. Tarte rose to speak, but the noise was so great that he had to withdraw. He could not get a hearing, nor could Mr. Casgrain or any of the advocates of the rope. The electors, who had been grossly insulted by the imported government roughs and bullies, had the best of the contest in the end and the meeting had to break up in the greatest disorder. Thus did the famous Silery meeting turn out a fiasco and disgrace to the partisans of the government.

A DENIAL FROM ST. COLOMBA.

It having been stated that the councillors of the parish of St. Colomba had called a meeting at Silery and invited the Minister of Militia to be present, the following letter gives it a flat denial:—

SIR,—The Councillors of this parish (Saint Colomba) have not called on the Minister of Militia to meet them this evening. Let a meeting be called in a fair and fearless manner by the Minister of Militia, and the electors will only be too proud to meet him on the platform. I do not think it is in the power of a municipal body to call a political meeting of the municipal electors of the parish.

I am, Yours, &c., JOHN O'CONNELL, Councillor, Parish of St. Colomba, St. Colomba, Feb. 18, 1886.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

Very Palatable and Efficacious in Wasting Diseases.

Dr. C. T. Brosser, Rochester, N. Y., says: "After having used Scott's Emulsion with decided benefit upon myself, I have taken great pleasure in recommending it since in the various conditions of wasting in which it is indicated."

IRISH HOME RULE.

PARNELL INTERVIEWED ON THE PRESENT SITUATION.

HOW THE ATTEMPTS TO DRAW GLADSTONE OUT FAILED—THE PARNELLITES DECIDE TO WITHDRAW O'BRIEN'S AMENDMENT TO THE QUEEN'S ADDRESS—PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Tribune's London correspondent had an interview last night with Parnell, in which the Irish leader said: "The situation, as it existed after the defeat of the Conservative Government two weeks ago, has not been altered in any way by the declaration of the Prime Minister to-night. I think it is only reasonable that the new Ministry should be allowed time, Gladstone asks for a consideration of the proposed measures with regard to Ireland. Considering the circumstances of the situation, and the fact that it is only three days since the cabinet held their first meeting, I do not think the three weeks' period mentioned by Gladstone too much for the preparation of the momentous scheme of legislation we expect to see."

With regard to the statement that has been widely circulated, that the Government intends to introduce a bill before discussing legislation for Home Rule, Parnell said: "If the Government adopt that course they will gravely mistake the sentiment of the Irish people and their supporters in Parliament. Before all questions of importance for the welfare of Ireland and the anxiety of the Irish people, of the Irish parliamentary party and of myself is the question of Home Rule. While there are many questions in Ireland at present, especially questions connected with the land, entailing grievances and hardships, I think the Irish people are unanimous in feeling that the highest wisdom and the highest duty will consist in supporting the interests of every class to the interests of all classes. I am further of opinion that if the land question be left to the determination of an Irish Parliament the landlords will obtain a more favorable settlement than if they be thrown upon the mercy of the present Parliament at Westminster."

THE IRISH CAUSE IN ROME.

POPE LEO THE FRIEND OF IRELAND.

ROME, Jan. 30.—The Rev. Dr. Bernard O'Reilly, writing to the N. Y. Sun, says: "What Americans will ask, are the sentiments entertained in high quarters in Rome on the Irish question? Of what is thought by the King and his ministers, and what is felt and said by the non-Catholic or political press of Italy. I need not say much. The Kingdom of Italy is in a great measure the work of England, and I need not tell Americans how anxious the Italian government is to secure the English alliance and co-operation in obtaining and securing footholds wherever the sea along the shores of the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, and the Ionian Sea. But Italy's great friend has ever been, and is still, Mr. Gladstone. The Italian press felt very sore during the late English elections at what some journals termed Parnell's betrayal of his benefactors—the Liberal party. But if Mr. Gladstone now joins hands with the Irish leader, and obtains for Ireland the realization of her just constitutional rights, Italian public opinion will turn around in favor of the National cause. But what say they in the Vatican? There exists in the court circles of the Vatican the same need for removing prejudice, and counteracting a strong and influential propaganda of anti-Irish opinion that exists in England itself. But as to the Holy Father, no fear or doubt must be for a moment entertained as to his enlightened judgment on the national movement and on the man who direct it. He is one who thinks for himself, and is not easily swayed by those who approach him. As to Irish matters, let all fears of such intrigues as the one-sided negotiations of Sir George Errington be set aside forever. This body never once had the ear of Leo XIII. And never again, so long as he sits in the chair of Peter, will it be possible to approach him on any errand hostile to Irish nationality. People here reproach the Pope with being too laborious and scrupulous to excess in his doing work which his predecessors left to his subordinates. If this be a fault, it is a fault in the right direction. I can assure Americans that Leo XIII is thoroughly and minutely acquainted with the political and religious interests of both Ireland and America. While in Brussels, from 1843 to 1846, he informed himself conscientiously on the working of the constitutional governments and responsible ministries. There, too, the great questions of state and denominational education were then passionately discussed. It is known with what supreme tact Joachim Pecci, young as he then was, conducted the business of his difficult mission. In April, 1846, he spent a month in England, studying political parties and religious tendencies, and acquiring information on the Irish question. On all these points his knowledge has since been growing. No man has a higher opinion of the heroic struggle with which the Irish race at home maintained, enduring everything, sacrificing everything, rather than abjure their attachment to the Holy See and their baptismal faith. No man more delights to listen to what is told him of the atmosphere of purity and piety which fill over the cabin of the poorest Irish mountaineer. The progress of the Irish in education and their splendid success in the public competitive examinations fill with joy the soul of a man who has been all his lifetime, and is still, a most laborious student, as he is a splendid scholar. Then we have an evidence of his deep interest in educational matters in America, in the keen delight expressed by him at the movement inaugurated by the council of Baltimore to establish in the United States a great Catholic university. To all who at this moment are helping in the United States the Irish national movement I can say: If it be a comfort to you to know that Leo XIII wishes the object you have in view all success, then be assured that his sympathy is with you. He is convinced that justice to Ireland means peace, unity and strength to the British empire. And he is one who has taken in the present and the future of nations too carefully not to feel that true political and religious liberty is nowhere understood as it is by the two great empires composing the English-speaking world, the United States and Great Britain. In the progress in Christian civilization consists the hope of the coming era. Let England only take away from her legislation and her government, the practical contradiction involved in her injustice to Ireland, let her overrule her own blighting prejudice of race and leaning to them, then she will increase her strength, prolong her rule and extend her influence for good."

THE WEBER PIANOS.

AND WHAT IS SAID OF THEM.

Of the many fine pianos made in America the New York Weber is undoubtedly the highest esteemed among people of wealth and musical taste.

On the death of the founder of the house of Weber, some six years ago, it was predicted by its rivals in the trade that the high musical character of the piano could not be maintained in the face of such powerful competition as then existed among the leading manufacturers in New York. It was forgotten that the late Mr. Weber never did acknowledge a competitor in the United States except one, and this only in the mechanical not in the musical qualities of their respective pianos.

The friends of the Weber house did not share in the forebodings of its rivals, they believed that with the growth of the country in wealth and musical education the Weber piano, which was acknowledged to be the representative of musical excellence in this country, could not be crowded back if its high standard could be maintained. The young heir to this business, the present Mr. Weber, may have made some mistakes, but in maintaining the musical and mechanical supremacy of his pianos he made no mistake. The same high standard in material and workmanship is still enforced in every department. The house of Weber still pays the highest wages of any in the trade. The well known liberality of the house to their artists have borne each to the other the same basis of rates. The eminent musicians and mechanics who made the piano famous under the father still continue in the employ of the son.

It is proverbial in New York that a good mechanic once in Weber's factory cannot easily be induced to leave it. Not only his wages, but his standing is higher from his connection with the house. Press down the keys of the Weber Grand of to-day and you will find the signature of the same tone and action regulators whose musical and mechanical skill have made the Weber pianos famous among the artists of all lands. The same may be said of the Square and Upright. Of the latter particularly it is admitted there is none equal in America, whether in power, durability, that lovely quality of tone so essential in accompanying the human voice.

As the result of this constant effort to attain perfection in the tone, power and mechanism in the piano, the hope of its thousands of musical admirers throughout the world has been amply realized. For although the cost of the Style I (the cheapest piano on the list) has been advanced sixty dollars, and the cost of the Grande from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and eighty dollars since the death of Mr. Weber, senior, the sales have enormously increased, as the following facts will show:

During the twenty-three years from the establishment of the business in 1853 to the Centennial (1876), nine thousand eight hundred pianos were made. At the death of Mr. Weber, sr., in 1879, the number stood fourteen thousand nine hundred, showing that more than five thousand pianos were made in the three years following the Centennial, where the Weber piano first came in competition with the Steinway. At the present time, January, 1886, the number has reached over twenty-eight thousand, or nearly fourteen thousand pianos in five years. This shows that the house has turned out more pianos in the last five years under young Mr. Weber's management than his father made in twenty-seven years, and this too in a competition with the Steinway. The demand for the Weber Pianos in New York city has always been largely in advance of any other maker, and it is fast becoming so in all centres of wealth and musical taste.—N. Y. Evening Post.

AN ORANGE RECEPTION.

CHURCHILL'S MARCH THROUGH ULSTER—HIS APPEALS TO THE LOYALISTS TO MAINTAIN THE UNION OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Large bodies of Orangemen wearing regalia, displaying banners and headed by bands of music met Lord Churchill at the depot here. He was escorted by a huge procession to Ulster hall, where addresses were presented to him. Replying to the addresses, he said he wished those contemplating the dissolution of the union were only present, they would suit to disunion. Extensive police precautions have been taken to prevent rioting.

The scene of enthusiasm witnessed in Belfast to-day has not been equalled here in many years. In the numerous processions which paraded the streets were many women, who displayed the Orange colors. So dense were the crowds that the street traffic was blocked several hours. No sooner had Lord Randolph seated himself in his carriage than a crowd unharnessed the horses and dragged the vehicle from the station to the hotel. This evening Lord Randolph addressed a meeting. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. When Lord Randolph rose to address the meeting the cheering began, and it lasted fully seven minutes. When order was restored, Lord Randolph said it lay with Ulster to say whether Ireland should remain a part of the Empire. He denied that the Parnellites were true representatives of the will of the Irish people. As for Mr. Parnell himself, he only said to be continued as a leader of the party lay in actions of which no one could be justly proud. By playing upon the terrors of the peasantry, by means of brutal outrages upon human beings and animals, he had secured five-sixths of the Irish members of Parliament. Lord Randolph appealed to all, regardless of creed, to declare in favor of a freer and closer union. If the appeal failed, he said he would not mind leaving the issue to the people of Ulster. He believed the storm would blow over, however, and that the union would emerge stronger than it had ever been. But if the nation was so obstinate as to hand over the Loyallists to the Parnellites, there were plenty of men in England who would be found ready to stand by the Loyallists. He expressed the hope that the struggle would be kept within the constitutional limit, but they must be prepared for the worst. The meeting adopted a resolution to oppose Nationalism and call upon the people of England and Scotland for help.

A Boston man is making himself famous by carrying a paper bag filled with ashes, which he carefully sprinkles on the slippery paths he finds in his path. This done he walks on with safety, ease, and the satisfaction that only the simon-pure Boston man can know.

A Victoria merchant, who happened to see a photograph of a young lady living in Nova Scotia, thought the original an angel of loveliness, and, after a brief correspondence, sent for her. She made the long journey, but her personal appearance disappointed him, and he refused to marry her. She has entered suit against him for \$5,000 damages.

High-toned affliction manifested itself in New York by sending out funeral invitations on note paper edged with real crape.

FINANCE.

The following table shows the highest and lowest, together with the closing prices and total sales during the week ended Tuesday, Feb. 23:—

Reported for the TRUE WITNESS by Messrs. J. J. Forget & Co., Stock Brokers, 1715 Notre Dame street.

Table with columns: STOCKS, Bid, Ask, Closing, Total Sales. Rows include BANKS (Montreal, Ontario, etc.), MISCELLANEOUS (Intercolonial Coal, etc.), BONDS (Canada, etc.), and COMMERCE (Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets).

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

We cannot report any increase of activity in trade matters though some lines continue to show a fair movement. The movement of produce, lumber, etc., is rather dull but groceries is good.

LOUR.—Another unsatisfactory week has been experienced by holders of flour. We again reduce our quotations about 5c on Superior. Manitoba strong bakers is also easier. Sales of Spring extra in bags have transpired at a shade under \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

MLOUR, GRAIN, &c. We quote:—Patents, Hungarian, per brl, \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do Ontario, \$4 25 to 4 75; Strong Bakers, American, \$4 75 to 4 90; do, Manitoba, \$4 70 to 4 90; do, Canada, \$4 15 to 4 30; Superior Extra, \$4 00 to 4 05; do, choice, \$4 10 to 4 25; Extra Superior, \$3 90 to 3 95; Fancy, \$3 75 to 3 80; Fine, \$3 20 to 3 25; Middlings, \$2 00 to 3 10; Pollards, \$2 75 to 2 85; Ontario bags, strong, b. l., \$1 85 to 1 90; do, spring extra, \$1 70 to 1 80; do, superfine, \$1 55 to 1 65; city bags, delivered, \$2 40.

WHEAT.—We quote as follows:—in bags \$1.90 to \$2.17; in barrels \$1.60 to \$1.25 for ordinary, and \$1.35 to \$1.60 for granulated. Cornmeal \$2.55 to \$3.05 per bush. Meal \$2.00 to 2.50 per ton; pearl barley \$0.60 to 0.50 per bush and pot barley \$4.25 per bush; split peas \$3.50 to 3.75 per bush.

BARLEY.—The movement in this cereal has been light. Prices are quoted at 55c to 60c per bushel for malting; barley, although a few claims that he bought a good car load of malting at 53c. Feed is quoted at 45c to 50c.

MILK.—There has been a little inquiry for cream from the Eastern Townships and sales of a few cars are reported at \$14.00 to \$14.50, and prices range from \$14.00 to \$15.00 per ton. Shorts are quiet at \$15.00 to \$17.00 as to quality.

WHEAT.—There is a very limited business doing in spot wheat. Red winter wheat is quoted the same as last week at 85c to 90c, and spring wheat the same. White winter 85c to 88c.

PEAS.—There is no change, but in the country sales have been made at 60c per 60 lbs.

BECKWHEAT.—No demand and plenty of supplies at 40c to 45c per bushel of 48 lbs.

CORN.—The market is dull. Prices are purely nominal at 58c to 60c.

SEED WHEAT.—White type wheat is quoted at \$1 to \$1.20, and red type at \$1 to \$1.20 per bush. White Russian \$1 to \$1.15.

RYE.—There is no movement, nor is there likely to be, and prices are purely nominal at 35c to 35c.

SEEDS.—The market is firm, and last week's figures for red clover seed are slightly stiffer. Hare prices may be quoted at \$9.25 to \$7.50 per bushel of 60 lbs. Timothy is very firm at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bushel of 45 lbs. Alsike is plentiful and cheap and is quoted at \$6 to \$7 as to quality and quantity. Two cars of American timothy seed have been received here from the United States. Flax seed is quiet at \$1 to \$1.20.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—Although the market during the past week cannot be called active, a fair volume of business has been consummated, at steady prices. Tallow is very quiet, at 55c to 60c as to quality and quantity, two lots being sold at 55c to 53c respectively. We quote:—Montreal short corn pork, per brl, \$13.75 to 14.50; Chicago short corn clear, per brl, 14.00 to 14.50; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$13.25 to 13.75; India mess beef per cwt, \$22.00 to 22.50; Mess beef per cwt, \$14.00 to 14.50; Hams and flanks, green, per lb 7 1/2 to 8c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2; Bacon, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11c; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 5c to 5 1/2c.

DRESSED HOGS.—The market continues very firm under a scarcity of supplies, and prices have advanced fully 50c per 100 lbs. during the week, with sales establishing the advance, and we quote \$6.50 to \$6.75 with small lots of choice light weights selling as high as \$7.00. The West has been almost completely cleared out of hogs.

BUTTER.—Stocks are being gradually worked down. We quote prices as follows: Creamery, 22c to 24c Eastern Townships,

choice, 20c to 21c; fair to fine, 14c to 17c; Murrillburg, choice, 18c to 19c; fair to fine, 13c to 16c; Brookville, choice, 17c to 18c; fair to fine, 13c to 16c; Western, 8c to 15c as to quality. Low grades, 5c to 8c.

CHEESE.—Goods are gradually moving forward to the other side. Western—Fine to finest September and October 9 1/2 to 9 3/4; do August 8c to 9c. French—Fine to finest September and October 8 1/2 to 9 1/4; do August 7 1/2 to 8 1/4; earlier makes 6c to 7c. The cable is dull at 4 1/2. 3c to 1c per lb. may be added to above prices for selected jobbing trade.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—The receipts of eggs have been liberal. Sales have been made of fresh stock in cases and barrels at 20 to 24c as to quality, the latter for new laid. Held stock and limed eggs are quoted at 17 to 18c.

HAY AND STRAW.—A good demand for hay has ruled throughout the week, and offerings have been well taken up at \$11.00 to \$12.00 for best timothy and at \$9.00 to \$10.00 for common. Pressed hay sold at \$14 to \$15 per ton in our lots as to quality. Straw remains steady at \$3.50 to \$3.50 per 100 bundles, and pressed at \$9 to \$10 per ton.

HORS.—The market is still dull. Prices are quoted in round lots at 5 to 6c, and in one and two bale lots at 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c.

VEGETABLES.—Two or three car loads of onions have been brought into this city during the past week, owing the scarcity of Montreal stock. Prices are quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per bbl. Potatoes are quiet but steady at 55c to 60c per bag.

ASHES.—Sales have transpired during the week at \$3.40 for first pots.

HONEY.—Remains very dull.

BEANS.—Supplies are plentiful, but are working off very slowly.

DRESSED POULTRY.—There is a good demand for fresh killed stock. We quote as follows:—Turkeys, 9c to 11c; chickens and geese 6c to 8c and ducks 9c to 11c.

MAPLE SYRUP.—Old syrup sells slowly at 65c to 75c for small cans and 75c to 90c for large cans.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. APPLES.—The market is unusually dull, and holders are availing themselves of every opportunity to dispose of stocks. Sales of wet goods, damaged by flood, were placed at \$1.50 to \$1.75 and \$1.80, but there is not much of this class of fruit now offering. Fair to good sound stock is selling at \$2 to \$2.25 in round lots, and in small jobbing lots at \$2.50.

ORANGES.—There is only a moderate demand, supplies are full and prices are about steady at \$5 to \$5.25 per case for Valencia. Florida oranges \$4.50 to \$5 per box.

LEMONS.—The market is quiet as usual at this season, and prices may be quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.40 for Messina.

THE TORONTO MARKETS. There is no noticeable change in the general line of business since our last writing.

LOUR AND MEAL.—An exceedingly languid tone still pervades this market. Only small quantities of oatmeal are changing hands.

GRAIN.—WHEAT.—This market shows little sign of activity and prices for fall and spring are unchanged from a week ago. The demand is principally from local mills. In barley No. 2 is quoted at \$1 to \$2.25, No. 3 extra, 70 to 72c and No. 3 1/2 to 55c. Low grades are not wanted. Peas are steady at 50c to 60c. There is only a local demand for oats at 33 to 34c.

GROCERIES.—A brisk movement is reported in teas of all grades, with low grade greens and blacks. There is only a very limited enquiry for fruits.

HARDWARE.—No special features are apparent in this market at the moment. Prices throughout "the list" are as previously quoted and former figures for pig lead and zinc tin are firmly maintained.

WOOL.—Very little fleece is moving. All grades of pulled have been in active demand. We quote Herts ordinary combing 19 to 20c; ditto Southdown 22 to 23c. Pulled combing 18 to 19c; ditto super 22 to 24c. Extra 25 to 27c. Tallow remains dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Trade is not very brisk. There is a continued firm feeling in hog products. Long clear is changing hands in a jobbing way at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c. Carloads are held firm at 7c. Hams are unchanged at 11 to 11 1/2c. The receipts of dressed hogs are very small and the market is firm at \$6. There is some movement in low grade butter; sales have been made at 6 to 8c as to quality. Choice is in good demand at 15 to 16c. Eggs are easy at 16c for pickled, and 19 to 20c for new laid.

LIVE STOCK. In the markets to-day there were fair offerings of butchers' stock, but the run of quality was less satisfactory, which caused a lower range of prices. General sales were made at 2c to 3 1/2c per lb. Sheep were quiet and in light supply, with a few sales at 3 1/2c. Lambs also were scarce and met a good demand at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c. Live hogs were in good request and firm, at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c. Calves were in fair demand at \$3 to \$10 each as to quality.

MARRIED. BRENNAN—MOONEY.—At St. Ann's Church, on Monday, 22nd February, 1886, by the Rev. Father Capel, Mr. P. Brennan to Miss Jennie Mooney. 44 1

DIED. COADY.—On January 1st, 1886, at Margate Forks, Cape Breton, Margaret, widow of the late James Coady, in the eighty-third year of her age. She deceased, a native of Ireland, was loved and respected for her piety and cheerfulness by all who knew her. She died in peace fortified by the last rites of the Catholic Church. New Brunswick papers please copy.

LANE.—In this city, on 15th Feb., Isabella M. Booth, beloved wife of William Lane, sr.

HART.—In this city, on the 17th instant, Francis, aged 9 months, youngest son of Ed. Hart.

COADY.—In this city, on the 17th instant, William, aged 2 years and 1 month, only son of James Coady.

COURTNEY.—On Friday, the 19th instant, Anastasia Kelly, widow of the late James Courtney, aged 64 years.

MAHONY.—In this city, on the 16th inst., Michael, aged 11 months and 16 days, son of Denis Mahony.

SMITH.—On the 19th inst., Mary McNally, aged 68 years, widow of the late Bernard Smith.

SHEPPARD.—On Saturday night, the 18th inst., at the age of 57 years and 4 months, Wm. Grut Sheppard, Post Office Inspector at Quebec. Montreal, Feb. 17, 1886.

ALWAYS LOWEST.

No matter what price other stores advertise or offer goods at, we will always give the same or better quality at a lower price. Our modern system of conducting business enables us, and, in fact, compels us, to do so.

S. CARSLY.

A NEW YEAR.

Stock-taking is just over, and our new financial year begins. We are, therefore, extending this year to make up for loss of trade last Summer and Autumn. If buying goods cheap will ensure a large increase of trade, we will not turn out of the desired business. Our business this year will be done for a mere commission, instead of taking a regular profit.

S. CARSLY.

S. CARSLY'S DRESS GOODS.

Just received, a large lot of Mixed Tweed Suiting, in all the newest colorings and patterns, all of the best make, suitable for early spring wear, the very best value ever offered.

S. CARSLY.

Heather Mixed Homespuns.

Beautiful line of new Heather mixture, in all the best shades, for early spring wear, the very best value ever offered.

S. CARSLY.

TO BE SOLD AT 25c PER YARD.

A beautiful line of new Ahol Tweed Suiting, in all leading shades, suitable for early spring wear, to be sold at 25c per yard.

S. CARSLY.

Scotch Homespun.

A full assortment of new Scotch Homespun, in all leading shades, suitable for early spring wear, to be sold at 25c per yard.

S. CARSLY.

LADIES' HOSIERY!

Special Bargain of Black Cashmere Hose, in 3-pair lots, for \$1.50, worth \$2.50. Special line of Black Cashmere Hose, in 3-pair lots, for \$1.45, worth \$1.75. Special line of Colored Cashmere Hose, in 3-pair lots, for \$1.50, worth \$2.00. Ladies' and Children's Wool Hose, at half-price, to clear.

Special bargains in Ladies' and Children's Hose. The balance of winter stock must be sold. Hand-made Overstockings, all reduced, to clear.

S. CARSLY.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Special Bargains in Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, Drawers and Combination Suits. A lot of Sempie Vests, Drawers and Combination Suits to be sold at manufacturers' prices. In order to make room