WITNESS AND GATHOLIC OPPONICLE. MA PARTY TRUE



The Great Liberal Leader's Address Last Night.

(Continued from First Pagel)

Hon. Mr. Blake, with the assistance of a diagram, contested the object lessons which Mr. White had sought to teach in regard to country representation, showing that the votes by which Conservative majorities had been obtained in some thirty constituencies had not been such in reality, bat might have been changed by som one hundred and fifty votes. It in mentad been made in the address to itation wer-

ous and so important that is use seen inipossible to discuss some of them. He could to-night only briefly and allusively speak of them, referring his hearers to his former speeches for a fuller expression of his views, reminding them that it was by the light of those utterances that they ought to deal with them. He had nothing to add to, nothing to withdraw from, and nothing to change in what he had said. He was the more particular in this remark because his words had been so misrepresented and so distorted that it was clear that an effort would be made to draw from the fact that in a brief reference he did not repeat everything, the false inference that he withdrew something. In 1882 he had pointed ont the advisability and necessity of modifications in

THE TARIFY

as to fuel and breadstuffs, as to sugar, as to iron, a material in universal use, and as to the exorbitant and unequal duties on the lower grades of cotions At Malvern, the other day, he had declared that whatever divergence there might be on speculative points, there was no such difference as to what was possible and proper as should prevent a reunion of all Reformers. He had stated that the situation changed in 1882 had been changed far more in 1886. In 1878 our asked to be put in office. But they had said expenditure had been twenty-three and a in 1878 that an expenditure of \$23,500.000 half millions, in 1882 twenty-seven millions, and in 1886, apart from the war expenses, thirty-six millions, or something like an increase of seventy per cent. He declared that it was thus made even clearer than in 1882 that a very high scale of duties must be continued on goods such as we can make at

He had repeated that free trade was not practicable in Canada, and gave his reasons. He had reaffirmed his statement that there was no possiblity of a change in a system of taxation, the necessary effect of which was to give large and ample advantages to the Lanadian manufacturer over his competitor abroad. He had pointed out that even the moderate reforms pointed out in 1882 were now difficult of execution, and it was clearer than ever that a very high scale of texation must be retained, and consequently manufac-turers had nothing to fear. He was not going to attempt the task of making a tariff in opposition. It was impossible, and even before thinking over the matter the fullest and most searching enquiry was necessary. For his part, he should never consent to any change which should not be preceded and justified by such caquiry. The adversaries of the Liberal party talked of them as likely to act like a bull in a china shop, knocking down all the crockery. But there need be no such fear. They proposed to avail themselves of all possible information and he personally had always recognized the great importance of stability in tariff. He had witnessed with pain and regret the constant tinkering with the tariff that had gone | the real termini would be at Vancouver and on for the last few years, convinced as he was that charges should never take place save to secure a substantial public good or remove i Blake's) had spoken to Sir John on the sub-a serious public evil. It had frequently ject he had said, "Oh, one must please the been charged that the Reformers were boys." When in British Columbia he opposed to manufactures ;, but the fact affirmed that the wheat from Regina westwas that many of the most intelligent and ward would go to England via Vancouver prosperous manufacturers were Reformers, and the Horn. Sir John proceeded from and the Reformers ever retained a kindly Vancouver to Winnipeg, had discovered that feeling and interest in manufacturing success. But in every case the public interest had to to be considered, and where the several in-the occasion. Rev. Joseph Cook, speaking of screats were reasonably reconcilable, concession should be granted. He pointed out the practicable, but as Sir John Macdonald said danger that existed in the Tory policy of en- to me, it is almost as much as a man's life is deavoring to bind together the manufacturing worth up there to say it is not. ' He wanted community in a solid column against the to please the boys and he did so At Win-Would assuredly meet with the failure it de- have said :--" The Government of which I served. Referring to LABOR QUESTIONS, the Conservatives had failed to show why it country to have that road built. We know should be that the labor element should support the Conservative party. He (Mr. Blake) had pricked the bubble connected with the printers' difficulty in 1872, and the question was now raised no more. He (Mr. Blake) had conclusively shown that he had favored advantages to the workingman in the way of savings banks, of advanced factory legislation, of the development the co-operative principle in proof duction and distribution, and of profit showing of arbitration, of the abolition of contract labor in prisons (cheers), of the prohibition of Chinese immigration, of the oboli-tion of assisted passages and the ontire change of our immigration plans, more taxation on luxuries and less on necessaries, and its fairer imposition as between the rich and poer. He had shown at previous meetings that it had been his good fortune to pass laws securing to labor the right to combine, giving it legal protection and abolishing class legis He had favored the establishlation. ment of a bureau of labor statistics and had pointed out the conditions on which in general the rights of labor depended, and much he expected to see effected socially by the application of Goanel principles to our daily lives. He had expressed a wish to see in Parliament genuine representatives of labor, actuated by political views. He had voted against the prohibitory deposit of \$200 for representative candi | relations of individual members to the Govdatare, and for the extension of the hours of voting in manufacturing centres. He had always looked, as all statesmen were accustomed to look, to the condition of the toiling masses, declaring that not only had they a right to a more existence, but to a fair enjoyment of life, as, if they did weil, all above them must do well enough. Such was a brief statement of the planks in the Reform platform on which he expected to receive the confidence of the people. He desired to see

rights, (Cheers.) We required note of the laffairs. He spoke here with some interest vindication of civil and religious likerty, and of tolerance on the part of the strong towards the weak. We required to effect the elevation of the people by the aid of morality faid temperance, so that all might work hand in hand for the heaft of the race. He would now turn to the question of debt, there were some respects in which the formation of always considered to that the more work and always considered to that strand the rest of the original temperance. The would now turn to the question of debt, the greatness would be retarded so long as taxes and expenditure. (Cheers.) During that greatness would be retarded so long as the five years from 1873 to 1878 the entire there were provincial misunderstandings and revenue of Canada out of loans and taxes that it was for each to understand the extent amounted to 1351 millions, or 27 millions per of their responsibilities. He had thought year, and from 1878 to 1883 to 1353 millions, over and discussed this with the active conyear, and from 1878 to 1883 to 1357 militons, or 27 millions per year; but in the three years from 1884 to 1886 inclusive, they rose to 138 millions or 46 millions per year. to 138 millions, or 46 millions per year. This was appalling. The debt was larger towards the Pronince of Quebec, a feeling and the taxation lighter he would say in which she already extended to the French the first than in the second term. From | and Germans, and to her Catholics generally the first than in the second term. From and Germans, and to her Catholics generally 1873 to 1883 the debt was increased by 587 millions, or \$5,860,000 a year. In 1884 it was increased by 25 millions, in 1885 by 141 millions, and 1886 by 24 millions, being 624 millions in the three years, or a further increase of our 20 millions many. The

increase of over 20 millions per annum. The total debt of the country was some 220 millions, equal to over a million dollars for the that of the constitution, of our chartered average electoral district, and to 20 millions liberties and of our common interests. We for such a city as this, with an annual de-mand upon it for interest of \$800,000. During the first five years he had named, the taxation had amounted to 95 millions, or 19 millions a year, during the second term to \$17,700,000, or 23 millions a year, and during the third term (3 years) to \$76,000,000, or \$25,350,000 a year. For this year the taxation was esof statesmanship as timated to amount to \$27,200,000, or 91 millions in excess of Mr. Mackenzie's last year of office. The excess in taxation in six years has been equal to 43 millions. We were thus burning the candle at both ends. The Tories, when Mr. Mackenzie was in power, had called out from a hundred platforms that the people were being too heavily taxed, and that if they were restored to office they would make reductions and give economio Government. In Mr. Mackenzie's first year the expenditures amounted to \$23,300,000, and in his iast \$23,500,000. The Fories declared this to be too much, and was too much, and had reduced it in 1883 to \$25,700,000. In 1854 they they had brought it down to \$31,000,000, and in 1885 to \$35,000,000. However, \$1,700,000 of this

expenditure they had claimed was

DUE TO THE WAR.

and even deducting it, we had an expendithre of \$33,300,000. However that might The Government were warred to keep the be, the people had to pay for it. In 1836 Indians on the side of Canada as they were the expanditure was some \$39,200,000, but certain to be a power for cvil or for good, taking off \$3,400,000 for the war, we still had \$35 \$00,000 in 1886, an excess over 1878 district. All this time the half-breeds in of \$12,300,000 exclusive of the war. they had said Mr. Mackenzie should have the same claims in justice on the Saskat. been more economical. In 1885 he had spoken in Montreal on the Canadian Pacific River and the Assinobuine, Mr. Blake Railway policy, and had pointed out the great importance of the Sault Ste. Marie line, stating that it would secure the North-West traffic and the trade of a vast region and of the population of the Norhtwestern States. The project had remained in abeyance, but now he congretulated them on its prespects of carly realization which was all the more important in view of the Premier's recont announcements as to the Northwest traffic. Sir John Macdonald while in the Northwest had said some amusing and startling things. Sir Charles Tupper had a largo number of Canadian Pacific termini, among them Halifax, St. John, Louisburg, Sydney, St. Andrew's, Shippegan and Caraquet. Each of them had in turn been blessed by Sir Charles, who had been emulated by Sir Jozn, who had declared that New Westminster. Each one had been made happy in turn. When a friend of his (Mr. the great question there was the Hudson Bay this road, said : "I am not sure that it is have said :--- "The Government of which I am a member have always acknowledged the wonderful advantage it would be to the that it will give a short route to Europe, and, what is more important, a short road from Europe here." And he went on to show his belief in its early construction. So here it will be seen that while the Pacific is to take the wheat trade from Regina, the Hudson Bay Reilway is to take the trade in and out from Wisnipeg. Then what will be left for Montreal? He would not here discuss the Upper House, but he had made an appeal to the people to purify the Commons chamber. In all ages the danger had been the corruptibility and dependency of the people's representatives. Politicians were great at WHIPPING THE DEVIL ROUND THE STUMP, and a more efficacious law was required and Parliament could provide the remedy for what was a great wrong. There had been many and systematic attempts to corrupt and debauch the members ; even those who Orly three persons were arrested to night, would disdain to touch the accused The optimesk to night was caused by the anhad been obliged to defend themselves. He had seen this corruption in many forms. It was in public lands, blank shares and timber limits to members and by the hundred to their friends who expected to make their fortures by selling railway subsidies. So much had this system progressed that it was not infrequent for the uestion to be asked "Why was not the division effected by the arguments." The great difficulty was party blindness and the ernment. He referred to the Caraquet Railway, whose president was a member of the House of Commons for Gloucester, N. B. who owned eleven twelfths of the rallway which was heavily subsidized by the Govern ment. Who would not be an enthusiastic supporter of the administration for \$200,000 out of a grant of \$224,0c0. Mr. Burns was, of course, enthusiastic and energetic. These grants only came down at the end of the session, and consequensly the Ministers were all the time on the look out for the good boy who deserves his prize. Was it not possible to destroy such a system which undermined the integrity of the people's representatives ? So tar he (Mr. Blake) had not blamed the rank and file of the members, but had blamed the Government. He would tell the electors present that with them rested whether the practice should be continued. If they did not put an end to it, with them lay the responsibility. This was a most prossing question. He felt that our Legislature should be

our most precious jewel. Home Rule was the boast of all the provinces when it was must put down the centralizing tendency at Ottawa, and by our generosity towards our fellow citizens, foster a spirit and promote the growth of a Canadian nationality. So alone could we prosper. He had said else-where that there had been no topic of equal importance that had demanded as high gifts

THE NORTH-WEST QUESTION.

The vast territory distant from Ottawa, and under peculiar circumstances, was left in its initial stages, without a safety valve in the way of representative institutions. At the beginning there were not many souls in the land, composed of three classes only-the Indin, half-breed, and white. The inlian anddenly found bimself confronted with white civilization, and was compelled to sunder his connections and go upon his reserve, He also found himself alflicted with the vices and dresses of civilization. All of a sudden the buffalo vanished with the rapidity of a dream and he felt himself imperilled by starvation. That imposed on the Government the duty of providing for them and the appointees for this purpose were, many of them, unfitted for the task. They had all read the record which showed that many of the Indian officers were incapable, tyrannical and immoral. The halfbreeds were not numerous, but they were calculated to be the best instruments to lead the Indians into the way of white civilization. Yet the West were getting restless. They had chewan as their brethern had on the Red traced in a most eloquent manner the history of the Northwest difficulties showing that "all the trails had led to Batcche," and that the Government could by no one be acquitted for their neglect. They had indied precipitated the reballion. Having dwelt upon his subject at great length, he concluded by calling upon his hearers to play their part like men, to organizs and enthu siastically work for the return of Liberal candidates, and to cheer the heart of their unworthy leader on the night of the 22ad instant by enabling it to be said that this metropolitan city had ranged itself with the great Liberal party of the Dominion. The hop. gentleman resumed his seat amid thunders of applause from all parts of the house.

After cheers for the Hon. Mr. Blake, Hon. Mr. Laurier, Hon. Mr. Mercier and the Queen the meeting dispersed. As the Hon. Mr. Blake drove away with Mr. F. Wolferstau Thomas, whose guest he is, and other friends, he was loudly and repeatedly cheered.

In some lines business is very brick, but trade in general is not what it should be. Remittances are fair. GROCERIES-The trade is exceedingly dull, Coffees are steady ; yellow sugars have been

the country.

more active, granulated has been quiet. Syrups and molasses have maintained the high values that were placed upon them. There was a small business done in fruits.

THE RESTIGOUCHE ELECTION.

To the Editor of THE Post and TRUE

SIR,-I see by last issue of St. John Sur

to contradict such a statement, as Geo. Haddow, of Dalhousis, has been tendered the

Liberal nomination and has accepted and is

now actively canvassing the county. Mr

Haddow has represented this county previ-

onsly and has given general satisfaction ; he is very popular and has many friends through

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Whole-

sale Markets.

New Mills, N.B., 25th Jan.

AN ELECTOR.

IRON AND HARDWARE. -Business is not very brisk owing to some extent to the bad roads and lack of connection. In the United States and Great Britain values are advancing. Pig iron is in demand at increased values. Other goods are uniformly firm at quotations. Cut nails have gone up 202 on almost all descriptions. Horseshoes are steady at \$3.35 for small lots and \$3.25 per 100 keg lots. Considerable orders have been received for this class of goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Manufacturers Lere are for the present preity busy, but the bad weather has prevented their travelers carrying out their joarneys and communicating with them. They, however, apprehend no lack of orders but are somewhat auxiously awaiting the 4th instant, when most of the paper given on fall orders shall fall due.

LEATHER .- There is a moderate !rade doing in this branch with a fair demand for goods for spring work. Best makes of pebble are in good demand and in limited supply, Prices are unchanged.

FURS .- The local market has been very dull, to a great measure due to the rough weather. Prices have, however, been maintained and will in the near future be mate rially influenced by the Loudon coles which opened on Wednesday.

WOOL -Prices about right, deman1 fair, with only moderate stocks on hand. The local demand for worl is fur with only moderate stocks on hand. There is esticiu to be a considerable revival of basiness very shortly.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- There has been a good deal of activity in the drug market this week, especially noticeable with the load. ing articles and the upward tendency of prices continues.

Bors .- Local hop merchants appear to be nore encouraged, some of them contending that, judging from foreign advices, all they have to do is to hold on, and they will come out all right.

SALT .-- For this staple there has been the usual steady demand at ordinary prices. We quote :- Eureka, \$2 40; Rice's duily, \$2 per bag and 50. for quarters. Factory filled is SI 15 to SI 20. DET GOODS .- The dry goods men are ex-

ceedingly sanguine on the suljet of the spring's trade, and manufacturers both of cottons and woolens are already talking of an advance. A good number of huyers have been in town and are still coming. Prices for cotton goods show a general steadying,



by acclamation, and in justice to the Liberal are plentiful and quoted at 50 to 61c. party of the Dominion 1 consider it my duty. DRESSED POULTRY .- Although stocks have been considerably reduced, the supply is equal to the demand. The enquiry has been limited, although one or two round lots of turkeys were disposed of. We quote as follows :- Turkeys 71: to 102; ahickens 50 to 70 as to quality; and gease 51s to 7s. Ducks scarce at 81s to 10c. We have given a wide range of prices owing to the great difference

in quality. BEANS.—The sale is reported of a part car load of good medium white beans, equal to about \$1.10 here, and sales of broken lots are reported at \$1.15 to \$1.25, choice hand-picked being quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30. The demand is exclusively local, HONEY.-There is a moder-te demand for

strained honey, and purs white clover has been at 10h to 11c, some holders asking higher prices. Honey in comb is rather scarce and steady at 15 to 18: per lb.

MAPLY SUGAR, &C .- A few straggling sales of maple syrup have been made at 90: to \$1 per can. Sugar is quiet but steady at 73 to 9) as to quality. Two lots of dark Quebec sugar, amounting to 2,000 lbs, were rold at

Hors -A lot of about 4 or 5 tons of Ger man hops are offered on this market at very reasonable prices. In Canadian hops, we learn of no further sales. Prices are purely nominal at from 15 to 20: for medium to choice, and old at from 8 to 12c.

POTATOES-The receipts of potatoes by farmers having fallen off during the past week, prices have been somewhat firmer, and we quote car lots 60c to 70c per bag, and smaller quantities 75 : to 90 per bag. CABBAGES. -The price of cabbages, has ad-

vauced to \$6 to \$10 per 100 in Yew York. Here they are quoted at \$2 50 to \$4, as to size and quelity. ONIONS-A fair business is reported at \$2 75 to \$3 per bbl.

Asues-Under a better enquiry the market holds firm, with sales of first pots at \$4 25 per 100 lbs.

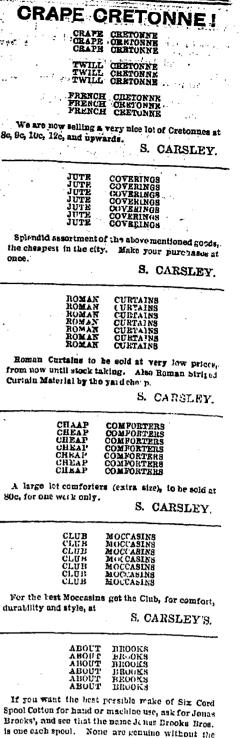
DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. - The market has been somewhat quieter during the past week, but prices have undergone no change, being as firm as ever. Business on local account has transpired in Eastern Townships at 220 to 23c for selections, and in Brockville and Morrisburg at 21c to 22c, but there is very little or the latter here. Creamery is being placed in a retail way Creamery is being placed in a retail way at 255 to 27c in single tubs for fine to finest. We quote :--Creamery, fine to fancy, 245 to 25c; do, good, 005 to 23c; Townships, fine to finest, 205 to 225; do, fair to good, 15c to 10c; Morrisburg, fine to finest 105 to 205 to 10c; Morrisburg, fine to fizert, 195 to 202; do, fair to good, 17e to 18e; Brockville, fine to finest, 19e to 205; do, fair to good, 17e to 18e; Wentern, fine to fine-t, 1Se to 1S12; do, fair to good, 162 to 17e; low grades, 142 to 15c.

ROLL BUTTER-The demand is good, and quite a number of lots have charged hands during the week at from 15: to 18c, the latter figure being obtainable for choice lets of Western, either in boxes or barrels. Sales of 1,000 lb lots have been made at 17e to 1710 for good qualities, ordinary stock selling for less money. CHEESE-Everything points to the continu-

ance of a firm and healthy market from now to the close of the season, and higher plices are confidently looked for. ₩e quote : -- Finest Fall colored, 00s to 127c; inest, white, 128 to 00c; fine, 121e to 124c; medium to fair, 11c1 to 11/3; lower grades, 101c to 101c.

Housekeepers appear to be in accord as to one good feature about Chinese cooks-they never waste any grease. They put it all on their hair.



FEB. 2, 1887



name.

AN ENLARGED FRANCHISE

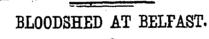
and really representative and effective assemblies keeping their promises with the people and not raising rebellion in the West and discontent in the East. He wished to see the House reformed and to witness reforms in the civil service so as to secure from all a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. We wanted the right to make our own commercial negotistions, to have our taxes reduced, to obtain

RECIPROCAL TRADE,

the settlement of the fishery question and thejfall recognition of the Federal character in character and independence of party. of our constitution. We wanted no more Endisallowances, such as those of the River and | tion was the spirit in which the Federal com-"Streams Act and the Escheats Bill; no more paot was construed. The strength of our

MADE UP OF OUR BEST MEN.

Another point vital to the whole confederacentralization but the full recognition of Canadian nationality was the full and free local autonom y-our home and provincial recognition of the local Government in local



Party Biots Broak Out Again with Great Virulence-Thirty Persons Said to be Killed and Very Many More Injured.



BELFAST, Jan. 30 .--- There was terrific rioting in the Petershill, Carrickhill and Shankhill districts of this city on Saturday night. The trouble originated through sol-diers belonging to the West Surrey regiment insulting a number of Catholic civilians. The latter retaliated by stoning the soldiers many of whom were injured. This was followed by wholesale arrests, over 100 being locked up. A constable engaged in this duty was seriously injured by the excited crowd Finally military pickets were called out and quiet was restored. This evening the rioting was renewed, and at this hour the police and mob are exchanging shots. Thirty persons are reported killed and 100 more injured.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Altogether fifty rioters have been arrested The trouble originated on Saturday night in row between Protestants and Catholics. The arrival of the police incensed the mob and led to a free use of revolvers and stones, The police were compelled to fire for their own protection. The mayor and other authorities did their best to prevent a renewal of the riot to-night but without success The outbreak to-night was caused by the appearance of two constables who gave evidence before the riots investigating committee. The constables were roughly baniled and reinforcements had to be called out.

POPULAR ENCITEMENT.

No blowing of trumpets or beating of drums could equal the grand testimonial that is being paid to the extraordinary curative and ex-hilarating powers of the St. Leon Mineral water. 'Mid all the election hub bub, holiday uproar and winter's chill the St. Leon head quarters, No. 4 Victoria Square, have been a scene of bustle and rush, and orders on demand have a most chadrupled during the past month. So great is the pressure for St. Leon Water that the stock stored up for February orders has been run off, and to day a sentryman is doing duty pacing to and fro at the G. T. R. station watching for the first carload to plough its way inward so that pressing orders can b Testimonials from hundreds whose suffilled. ferings through long years of sadness are pour-ing in, and with glad hearts and carnest prayers beseech bedridden sorrowers and sufferers from dyspopsia, indigestion, constluction, kidney, liver diseases, etc., to come to the fountain of health and life, St. Leon. Pure and unadul-terated from the hands of the great Creator as it springs from earth's bosom through the fissured rock at St. Leon Springs. These fissured rock at St. Leon Springs. These famous springs are situated on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, five miles from Louisville station, C.P.R., Miskinopge County, P.Q., and are a famed resort. Many come here pro nounced incurables and go their way rejoicing nounced incuracies and go their way rejoicing in good health. From 300 to 500 can be accom-modated at the Springs' quarters, which are generally crowded, people coming from the utmost corners of the continent seeking health.

and some styles are fractionally higher. The woolen goods market is not specially active.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR,-A better enquiry has been ex perienced during the past few days, and business has developed into somewhat better volume. In this market there have been sales of superior at \$3 90 to \$4, the latter for choice. A good round lot of ordinary inspected superior was also placed at \$3 95. We quote superior was also placed at \$3 95. We quote: Patents, \$4.15 to [\$4.60; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.70; Strong Bakers' (Manitobau), \$4 40 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.20; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$4.00; do, choice, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Extra Superfine, \$3.75 to \$3 80; Fancy, \$3.65 to \$3 70; Spring Extra. \$3.45 to \$3 50; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.80 to \$2.90; Middlings, \$2 25 to \$2.40; Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ontario bags (strong) b.L. \$1.75 to \$1.90; do (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.70; do (superfine), \$1.35 to \$1.50; City strong in sacks of 140 lbs (per 196 lbs), \$4.30

to \$4.35. OATMEAL .-- Car lots are quoted at \$395 to \$4 05 per bbl., jobbing lots at \$4 10 Granulated \$4 25 to \$4 50, in to \$4 25. bags \$2 00 to \$2 10 for ordinary, and \$2 15 to \$2 25 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$2 30 to \$2 50 per bbl.

BRAN .-- Steady at \$14 in car lots, Shorts, \$15 to \$16.

WHEAT-There is a good demand reported for wheat in the West. Sales have been made of Canada red winter wheat on the lines North and West of Stratford at SDc to Slc. equal to 92e to 935 here. Sales have also transpired in No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat for delivery at points West for milling purposes at 95c, and here it is said that millers would have to pay 963 to 97c. For export, prices here may be considered nominal.

Conn.-The market is quiet, and prices are nominal at 48: to 49: in bond and 55: duty paid.

PEAS.-I'rices are nominally unchanged at 64c to 65c per 60 lbs.

28).

BARLEY .- Malting barley 553 to 643 per bushel. Feed barley 45c to 50c.

RyE-The demond is nil, and prices are nominal at 480 to 500 per bushel. BUCKWHEAT-Prices are quoted at 42: to

SEEDS.-Red clover at points west of Toronto is quoted at \$5 25. Here prices are

\$5 50 to \$6. Timothy is steady at \$2 40 to \$2 50 for Western, and at \$2 30 to \$2 75 for Oanadian. Alsike, \$6 00 to \$7 00. Flax-seed, \$1 20 to \$1 35.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs .- The firm feeling noticed in the market last week has given place to an easier feeling, and in order to do business holders have found it necessary to shade prices. We quote limed eggs 20c to 233, and new laid at 20c to 30c in barrels and cases. Of course small basket lots of new laid bring more meney. GAMES.-Sales of deer have been made at 40

MABRIED.

CLORAN-BRADY.-In New York, at Church of St. Agnes, January 21st, by Rev. H. C. MacDonald, Michael M. Cloran, of Mont-real, to Hattie E. Brady, of New York. 201

DIED.

LARIN.-In this city, on the 29th inst., J. B. Larin, aged 58 years and 8 months.

NAGLE-In this city, on January 30, of in-flamation of the lungs, Henrietta Margaretta, eldest and dearly beloved daughter of the late S. B. Nagle, advocate, of this city, aged 20 years and 5 months.

MAHER .- In this city, on the 29th instant, Margaret Scott, aged 26 years, beloved wife of Denis Maher.

DOWD .--- In this city, of diphtherin, Jan, 24, Maria Louiss, beloved daughter of C. E. Dowd P. O. Department. 201

FINN-At his residence, St. Anicet, on the oth of January, Richard Finn, in the 89th year of his age. Deceased emigrated from the County Kerry, Ireland, in 1834, and since that time has been a resident of this parish. May his soul rest in peace.

24-1 KANE.—In this city, on the 27th iestant, James Kaze, aged 52 years, a native of Dun-gavin, County Derry, Ireland. MoCOY.—In this city, on the 28th inst., Teresa A., aged 6 months and 4 days, youngest daughter of Robert McCoy.

MURRAY-In this city, on the 26th inst., James Patrick, aged 6 years, 2 months and 15 days, eldest son of James Murray.

SAUNDERS- In this city, on the 26th inst. John Saunders, aged 74 years.

DOONER .- In the Township of Bromley, DOONER.-In the Township of Dronney, en January the 17th, 1887, at the residence of his son, John Doouer, jr., Warden County of Renfrew, John Dooner, sr., in the 37th year of his age. The deceased emigrated from County his age. The deceased emigrated from County Longford, Ireland, in the year 1831, and after a short sojourn in the Township of Packenham, he penetrated the deep forests to the North-ward, and settled in the Township of Bromley, County Renfrew, where he commenced the her PEAS.—I'rices are nominally unchanged at 4c to 65c per 60 lbs. OATS —Here prices are quoted at 27 c to culean task to carve for himself a home midst Packenham mills, a distance of 50 miles, ar.d by such a circuitous route as would seem to day incredible. Having himself received a sound education in the National Schools of Ireland, he-in connection with a fc a zealous friends-erected a schoolhouse, though of the most primitive description ; they had, there-43c per 48 lbs. MALZ-Montreal No. 1. 903 to 95c, and other kinds from 75c to 85c per bushel in bond. Malz alover at points west of pare favorably with that of the present day

with all the advantages of civilization. In the early days of municipal organization he filled with cred c and advantage to his municipality the offices of Reeve and Councillor for several y sets. He remembered clearly some of the most stirring incidents of the century that has turnished material for history, and in his old days could recall the con-fusion and excitement caused by the departure of troops from Ireland to join the forces of the Iron Duke in his campaign in Belgium, which culminated at Waterloo. He could also in his declining years refer with pride to the pro-gressive development of the County of Benfrew, gressive development of the County of Benirew, its town, villages, railway stations and magnifi-cent farms with the dreary wilderness of half a century ago. His last days were like his life peaceful; having received the last rites of the It is with a confident air that a tramp asks to be permitted to sixw,wood for his breakfast at a house which uses natural gas.—Pittsburgh Chronicle. Roman Catholic Church, of which he was a con-

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Insolvent Act of 1975 and Amending Acts,

PROVINCE OF QUETEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL-SUPERIOR COURT - In the matter of Martin O'Loghlin, of Montroel, trader, an lusoirent, and Arthur M. Perkins, Assignee. On Wednesday, the mintle day of March nost, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under said Acts. MARTIN O'LOGHLIN,

By Crnickshank & Murray, his attorneys ad latem. Montreal, 25th January, 1887.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC - DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. No. 774. Notice is hereby given that Dame Mary Ann Mackay of Montreal, wife of Robert Gair, has insti-tuted an action for separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, 20th January, 1887.

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T, U. DI	LORIMIER.	1
	Attorney for	Plaintiff.
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PRLVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2488. Notice is hereby given that Dame Lonisa Cham-berlain, wife of William C. Tonukins, of Montreal, has instituted an action for separation as to proparty from her said hasband. Montreal, 27th January, 1887. 26-5 2. C. DE LORIMIER, Attorney for Plain'liff.

DROVINCE OF QUIEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 82. Notico is horeby given that Danie Philomene Lauren di Lorde, of Lachine, wite of Stepforrise. Denis, of the saure phace, hus hastinated an action for separation at to property scainst her said husband. The Montreal, 22th January, 1887. 205 Attoracy for Plainiff.

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