

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Commons are still sitting at one this afternoon. The discussion is practically confined to Irish members who are repeatedly called to order, but the debate is good humored. Mr. Playfair, deputy speaker, has relieved the Speaker. Mr. Gladstone re-entered the House after ten this morning, and was loudly cheered. Mr. Forster has been absent four hours during the night. The Conservative leaders are also working by relays. Mr. Gladstone about 1 p. m. declared he could not accept a compromise, but if the vote be now taken on the main question the adjourned debate on Mr. Forster's would be resumed to-morrow, today's sitting having virtually gone.

In the Commons repeated motions for adjournment by the Home Rulers were successfully resisted by the Government, with the assistance of the Conservatives, which, early in the evening, was promoted by Sir Stafford Northcote, the Conservative leader, and arrived shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, and was enthusiastically received by his supporters. It is impossible to tell how long the struggle will continue.

Mr. Dawson, Liberal, said Mr. Forster was seeking to impose laws against which the country would rise en masse. Mr. Gladstone's speech, in which he declared he could not accept a compromise, was in reply to a suggestion of Mr. Parnell that a division might now be taken if the Government would agree to postpone the debate on Mr. Forster's until Thursday.

Sir Stafford Northcote intimated the readiness of the Conservatives to continue the session if necessary.

The House divided at 2 p. m. on Mr. Gladstone's motion to give precedence to Mr. Forster's Protection bill, and was carried by 251 to 33.

The House sat till 10.30 this morning, and then adjourned till Thursday.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—In the House of Commons today the debate on Mr. Forster's Irish Coercion bill was continued. Mr. Henry Labouchere, member for Northampton, and editor of the London Truth, made a long and able speech against the policy of Coercion in Ireland. He quoted from former speeches of Cobden, Bright and others, showing how the natural instincts of justice had impelled the Irish people into their present course, and that to punish them for it would be the greatest blunder of the century.

The press in general this morning praise Mr. Bright for his great speech in the House of Commons last night. Mr. John Bright made a long and powerful speech, in which he denounced the Land League which he said degraded the Irish people. He said that the Land Bill was a splendid monument of freedom. The debate was adjourned.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The suspension of Mr. Biggar for disregarding the admonitions addressed him by the Speaker seems to have precipitated the first pitched battle of the Session between the Government forces, assisted by the Tory opposition and the Irish party. Like many other great battles it came about by accident, and found the Irish party unprepared. It was a veritable surprise, and though the struggle lasted twenty-two hours, and became practically a drawn battle, it somewhat damaged the morale of Home Rulers by bringing their small party into direct conflict with the overwhelming majority. At the outset of the engagement no one, seeing the Government lists crowded with Liberal and Radical supporters, could have doubted the ultimate result of any physical struggle in the House. The fight which began to-night on the direct question of coercion is considered a foregone conclusion. The responsibility for this condition of affairs rests upon Mr. Biggar's shoulders in forcing the hands of his friends in the absence of Mr. Parnell. Had it not been for Mr. Biggar's persistence the debate on the Premier's motion would have flowed in a dull but constant stream of more or less dry oratory, until the Irish members had exhausted their rights, without coming into conflict with the rules of the House. It was expected that this process would have exhausted weeks of time, and that then the debate on the direct question would have been inaugurated with the help of a powerful section of the English members. It is more doubtful whether that support can now be relied upon, because the English Radicals regard the opposition offered by the Irish to minor points of the Ministerial programme as factitious. They fear either that, if organized obstruction is persevered in, the Government will be forced to adopt measures of repression which will constitute precedent dangerous to Parliamentary liberty should the Tories ever again return to power, or that the Ministry will be unable to carry on the work of the Government and become discredited with the country, a result that would lead to the return of the Tories. There are four or five exceptions among the extreme Radicals, men like Joseph Cowen and Jesse Collins, who seem inclined to unite themselves heart and soul with the Irish members in opposition to coercion, though doubtless they do not in all cases approve of the tactics of the extreme Irish members. They admit that in Mr. Biggar's case they were fighting under a disadvantage, feeling themselves to be at least technically in the wrong. In explanation they allege that for some days the Speaker's ruling has been unfair, and he has used his power to prevent the Irish members from freely discussing the questions under consideration. They claim that Mr. Biggar was not really out of order in pursuing the line of argument, for which he was several times called to order, and finally suspended by a vote of the House. As it was the first time that the somewhat despotic power of "naming" a member to the House had been put in force against the Irish members they resolved to mark their disapproval by moving the adjournment of the debate. This was done twice, an unusual proceeding, but the Government seeing their opportunity to make a fight on an issue in which they were certain to be supported by the public opinion of Great Britain, resolved to challenge a conflict which the Irish party could not refuse. The result, however, is that both in the House and in the Press a feeling of anger is showing itself which augurs ill for the future attitude of Parliament and public opinion towards Ireland. All sections of the Liberals and Tories hold that resistance to the Coercion Bill is factitious and is carried on in the interest of disorder.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The New York Herald's despatch this morning says:—The week's debate on the Coercion Bill has been enlivened by four remarkable speeches, which made a deep impression on the assembled legislators and the outside public. On the Radical side, Mr. Cowen and Mr. Labouchere, strongly protested that coercion was no cure for the present troubles, while Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright maintained that coercive measures were required in order to make life tolerable in Ireland. This intellectual duel between former friends excited the keenest interest, both inside and outside the House. The Radical attack was keen, able and vigorous. Every joint of the Ministerial armor was searched, and, judging from the way the Treasury bench flinched, some of the arrows went home. Mr. Gladstone was nervous under Mr. Cowen's attack, and Mr. Forster's face grew actually savage as the member from Newcastle denounced "official Liberalism." Mr. Labouchere's speech was very trenchant, telling and sparkling. Even a Ministry possessed of all the virtues does not like to be criticized by old friends. The attacks brought joy not only to the Irish but to the Tory camp. In their replies Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone showed their annoyance. Mr. Bright's defence of coercion surprised everybody, especially those who have read his speeches against similar measures in the past, and knew that he threatened a short time ago to break up the Cabinet if Mr. Forster's proposals were adopted. He was intensely bitter and showed an unusual display of temper. Mr. Gladstone's speech was an example of brilliant oratory. As a writer says to-day, "he dealt with his facts and statements as a great artist." He was impassioned in his language, and very romantic, frequently gesticulating. He laid on his colours as the great colourist Turner did, by the finger loads. In fact a Turneresque speech from beginning to end. The piece was blazing with colour. It provoked explosion and cheers from the Tories and Liberals, and derision and interruption from the Irish party. The latter charged the Premier with distorting and misrepresenting the acts and words of the League leaders, and oversteering the bounds of moderation. Mr. Gladstone certainly laid himself open to these charges when he refused to accept Mr. Parnell's corrections of the terms alleged to have been used in his speeches in Ireland. The question was whether Mr. Parnell had used the word "unjustly" when advising the people not to take farms from which tenants had been evicted. The Premier was bound in fairness to accept Mr. Parnell's repeated assurances that the word "unjustly" was always used. During the progress of the speech the temper of the House grew very angry. Mr. Parnell's interruption created quite a storm, the howling completely drowning his voice. He continued standing and the Speaker said that if he wished to reply he would have an opportunity of doing so as soon as Mr. Gladstone finished. Notwithstanding this promise the Speaker called upon a Conservative member, who moved an adjournment of the House, thus preventing Mr. Parnell from replying before Monday. The Irish members declare that the Speaker was guilty of partisanship. The Government has cause to fear the effect of the Radical protests outside the House. The working classes seem alarmed at the alliance between Mr. Gladstone and the aristocratic wing. The extreme Radicals charge the Government with having adopted the Tory policy and are inclined to resist the attempt at coercion, while the overwhelming majority of Parliament support the Government measure.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone said the dissatisfaction existing in Great Britain at the exclusive occupation of the House with Irish affairs had not escaped the attention of the Government, who would eventually propose such steps as they might think advisable. Mr. Gladstone declared that the debate on the second reading of the Bill for Protection to Life and Property in Ireland should commence the day following the first reading which he certainly expects at this sitting.

Mr. Johnson (Solicitor-General for Ireland) said the Government has no knowledge as to how the jurors were divided in the State trials in Dublin, and has no intention to grant a new trial to the Traversers. Mr. Childers, Secretary of War, stated that by 10th February, 4,500 reinforcements will have arrived at Natal. There were 4,100 troops scattered over the Transvaal before the war. After General Colley's reverse he had arranged for further reinforcements, but Gen. Colley telegraphed they were not necessary. The Boers are to be treated according to the rules of civilized warfare. General Colley telegraphs that the Boers behaved with perfect courtesy, and committed no outrages. The debate on Forster's Bill was resumed, when Mr. Lewis, moderate Conservative, strenuously supported the measure. Mr. Russell, Liberal, and Mr. Sullivan, Home Ruler, opposed coercion. Mr. Gabbet, Home Ruler, moved the adjournment. Mr. Parnell said the Irish members would hold out. It would be better to adjourn, and probably a division might be taken on Tuesday night, when the debate is likely to be continued.

At 3.20 a. m. the House is still in session. The Irish members have declined to allow a division on the motion for the introduction of Forster's bill. Last night it was arranged that the House sit continuously till the bill is read a first time, the supporters of the bill to be divided into relays and the debate be continued until all the Home Rule members have exhausted their right to speak.

ANOTHER REPORT. LONDON, Jan. 31.—It was stated to-day in the House of Commons that the Government will not grant a new trial in the case of the Traversers. The disposition of the Irish members of House of Commons forebadows an all night sitting with obstruction tactics. LONDON, Feb. 1.—The debate on Mr. Forster's bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland was resumed in the House of Commons last night, and the efforts of Home Rule members to obstruct the debates were desperate. Mr. Parnell was very defiant. He said that the Tories and Liberals were united to bully, crush and degrade Ireland, but he would resist the nation and their backing. He spoke with insult, and the Speaker called him to order many times. Mr. Parnell threatened to prolong the sitting for three days. His colleagues in speaking on the bill insulted Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington. The House is still sitting. The Government have news of the arrival of a number of infernal machines from America.

LATER.—The House of Commons is still sitting, and the scenes therein are awful. Sandwiches, soda and beer are plenty, and members take turns in sleeping while impudent speeches are being made. In fact, Parliament was never before put to such ridicule. The papers this morning unite in urging immediate closure, and it is likely to be used as soon as both parties are unanimous.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—At 11 o'clock this morning the Commons were still in session. At 6.45 a motion for adjournment was rejected by 121 to 27. Healy, Home Ruler, resumed the debate and spoke considerably over an hour. About 8.30 there was a considerable influx of members who had been resting. The Ministers present are Harcourt, Dodaon, Childers and Forster. The most notable feature in the early part of the debate was the declaration of the pronounced Radicals, Hopewood and Broadhurst, that they, though reluctant to curtail constitutional liberties, were convinced of their necessity.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—At one this afternoon the Commons are still in session. The Home Rulers are so well prepared with relays that it is said they will be able to prolong the sitting at least until Thursday. During the morning O'Shaughnessy, A. M. Sullivan and Finnegan spoke. Biggar moved the adjournment. He was twice called to order by the Deputy Speaker and once by Cross, Conservative. He then sat down. The debate was confined by Barry, Vice-President of the Home Rule Confederation. Gladstone returned to the House at noon.

A COLLAPSE OF VITAL ENERGY in lung disease is greatly accelerated by the loss of flesh, strength and appetite invariably attending it. It is one of the chief recommendations of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, that by reason of the blood-enriching and nourishing properties of the last-named ingredients, it renews falling strength by compensating for losses already sustained, while a healing influence is at the same time exerted upon the inflamed membranous lining of the throat, lungs and bronchiae, by Cod Liver Oil. Digestion is stimulated and appetite improved; the nervous system acquires tone and vigor, and the secretions undergo a healthy change when it is used. Purchasers should see that the bottles (sold at 50 cents and \$1) have the firm's name blown in them, and that the wrappers bear a fac simile of our signature. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto. B 25 Feb.

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, FEB. 1.

FINANCIAL.

Sterling Exchange was firmer, but money was unchanged. Good paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent., as to name and date, while call loans are 4 to 5 per cent., and time loans 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent. Sterling in New York is 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent. for call and time loans respectively. Here Sterling is firmer at 8 1/2 prem. for 60-day bills between banks; 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 over the counter. Gold drafts on New York 1/2 to 1/2 prem. Documentary quiet at 7 1/2 to 8.

At the morning board stocks were weaker. Montreal fell 1 per cent. to 17 1/2 bid; Commerce, 1/2 per cent. to 137; Montreal Telegraph 1 per cent. to 120; and Gas 1/2 per cent. to 15 1/2. Ontario and Richelieu, stocks were steady at 9 1/2 and 5 1/2 respectively. Morning sales—25 Montreal, 17 1/2; 10 do, 17 1/2; 85 do, 17 1/2; 25 do, 17 1/2; 10 do, 17 1/2; 75 Ontario, 98; 9 do, 97 1/2; 1 do, 98; 25 do, 97 1/2; 40 Commerce, 137 1/2; 25 Toronto, 144; 50 Montreal Telegraph, 120; 100 do, 125 1/2; 50 do, 125 1/2; 50 do, 126; 25 do, 125 1/2; 25 Gas, 154; 125 do, 154; 60 do, 153 1/2; 60 Canada Paper, 115; 75 Richelieu, 55 1/2; 3 City Passenger, 11 1/2.

The Stock market this afternoon closed firmer. At the close 126 1/2 was bid for Montreal Telegraph, and 55 1/2 for Richelieu. Afternoon Sales—25 Montreal, 17 1/2; 125 do, 17 1/2; 25 do, 17 1/2; 175 do, 175; 100 Ontario, 97 1/2; 25 Commerce, 137 1/2; 150 Montreal Telegraph, 126; 25 do, 126 1/2; 25 do, 126 1/2; 58 Richelieu, (seller 60 days) 55 1/2; 79 City Passenger, 11 1/2.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There was no perceptible increase in the volume of business last week, but a feeling of cheerfulness and hope for the future continues to pervade all departments of the wholesale trade. The January payments were generally met satisfactorily, as were also the over due bills called in in the beginning of the month for the purpose of making the annual audits. A bright opening for the spring trade is now assured. The leading features of the week are an improvement in real estate in Montreal, and encouraging accounts from the lumbering regions, all reports agreeing in stating that the number of logs got out, show a great increase over the past few years.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers both here and in Quebec continue to complain of a few houses in the trade who persist in cutting rates. These are generally men with small capital and inferior stock, who, by accommodation on the part of leather merchants and the banks manage to keep their heads above water by selling poor goods at a reduction on the price lists of well established houses. Spring orders are quite numerous and the hourly labor in some factories has still to be extended. We quote:—Men's thick boots, \$2.30 to 3.00; do split, \$1.75 to 2; do inferior, \$1.40 to 1.50; do kip boots, pegged, \$2.50 to 3; do kip brogans, \$1.35 to 1.50; do split, \$1 to 1.10; do buff congress, \$1.50 to 2; women's pebbled and buff bala, \$1.10 to 1.40; do split do, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1.50; do inferior do, 45c to 50c; do congress do, 50c to \$1.25; do buckskin do, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff bala, \$1 to 1.20; do split do, 75c to 90c.

DRY GOODS.—Merchants continue to speak hopefully of present and future business. Spring importations are comilar to hand by every steamer, and will be complete in a week or so. Both the wholesale and city retail trade is active and in much better condition than at this season last year, and remittances also keep pace with the times. Cottons are firm at present, in sympathy with both English and American markets, and in England an advance of 5 per cent is being asked for repeat orders. Prices for cottons here are unchanged and will remain so until the mills begin to sell to wholesalers at net prices which they will do after the present season is over. In the meantime, although the mills both here and in the States are well stocked with orders, competition is increasing, and this promises some important results.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business is confined almost entirely to the jobbing trade, but prices are generally firm. A greater activity is looked for in a few weeks but until then wholesalers will have a comparatively quiet time. English manufacturers are now scarcely so willing to contract ahead as the collier's strikes have enhanced the price of coal. We quote: Borax, 15c to 16c; Saltpetre, \$50 50 keg; Aloes, Cape, 15c to 17c; alum, \$1 85 to 1.75; castor oil, 9c to 10c; caustic soda, \$2.50 to \$2.75; cream tartar, 33c to 35c; quinine, \$3.00 to \$3.70; soda bi-carb, \$3.25 to 3.35; sal soda, \$1 to 1.20; tartaric acid, 5 1/2c to 60c; bleaching powder, 1.60 to 1.75; citric acid, 80c to 85c; camphor, Eng. ref., 45c to 48c; camphor, Am. ref., 40c to 42c; gum arabic per lb. 20c to 25c; gum trag. per lb. 45c to 50c; coppers, per 100 lbs, 85c to \$1; blue vitriol, 6c to 7c; camphor, Eng. ref., 45c to 48c.

FURS.—Manufacturers have been well cleared out of stock, and are now preparing for next season's operations. Raw furs are

weaker in Russia and also in England. Latest London advices state that at Hudson's Bay sale Muskrat declined 10 to 15 per cent; large Beaver advanced 20 per cent, and small do 10 per cent. At Lampton's sale, seasoned Muskrats declined from 5 to 10 per cent, and Apogus advanced 10 per cent. We quote:—Winter Muskrat, 12c; ditto Fall do, 10c; Red Fox, \$1.00 to 1.25; Cross Fox, \$2 to 3.00; Silver Fox, \$25 to 30.00; Lynx, \$1.00 to 1.50; Marten, 75c to \$1.00; Otter \$8.00 to 10.00. Mink—Prime, dark, \$1 to 1.25; Beaver, 2.50. Bear—Large prime, \$6 to 8.00; ditto small \$4 to 5.00; ditto cubs, \$2 to 4.00; Fisher, \$5 to 6.00. Skunk—Black 25c to 50c; Raccoon, 40c to 60c.

FISH.—There is a good healthy demand for this time of year at about previously quoted rates. We quote Labrador Herrings, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ditto No. 2, \$4 to \$4.25; ditto No. 1, small, \$4.25 to \$4.50; No. 1 Split Herrings, none in market; Green Cod, No. 1, \$5.50, No. 2, \$3 to \$3.25; ditto No. 1, \$4.10 to \$4.25; ditto large, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Salmon, No. 1, \$18.50; ditto No. 2, \$17.50; ditto No. 3, \$16.50.

GROCERIES.—In consequence of the satisfactory result of the great auction tea sale in Toronto, on behalf of a Montreal House, teas may be quoted slightly steadier. We quote common to choicest Japans at 18c to 50c; Gunpowder at 30c to 65c for extra first; Young Hysons at 27c to 60c; Congou at 20c to 55c; and Twankay at 26c to 30c. In coffee there is scarcely anything doing and we quote nominally as before. Green Mocha, per lb., 30c to 38c; Java, 23c to 28c; Maracibo, 21 to 23c; Chicory, 12 to 12 1/2c. Sugars are firm and the demand has continued to fall principally on yellows. Porto Rico, 7 1/2 to 8c; yellow refined, 7 1/2 to 9c; Cubas, 10c to 11c; granulated, 9c to 10c. Molasses and syrups are firm though not active. We quote, per Imperial measure, as follows: Syrups, bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c; fair, 55c to 62c. Molasses, Barbadoes, 54c to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugarhouse, 35c to 37c. Spices are quiet. White pepper is stronger at 17c to 18 1/2c; and black at 13c to 16c; cloves, 40c to 50c; cassia, 13c to 18c; nutmegs, unlimited, 85c to 95c; lime, 90c to \$1.

HIDES.—The market is weak on account of an over-production all over, and stocks are large in all hands. For the present we quote farmers' prices, though they would no doubt be shaded in some instances. We quote:—Beefhides, No. 1 inspection, \$10; No. 2, \$9; No. 3, \$8; calfskins, 12c; sheepskins, \$1.10 to 1.20.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Travellers are about starting away with spring samples, and as country buyers have been awaiting their visits, the effects of the exodus will probably soon be visible here. Pig iron is steady in sympathy with both European and American advices, but no large parcels have changed hands. A report of the New York market says:—Nearly all the furnace companies assume a position of indifference at the moment, having, as they allege, scarcely anything to offer for prompt delivery, and nothing for future, except at about 26 for No. 1 X foundry. There seems to be some little stock offering from second hands at 24.50 to 25, however, and it is even intimated that some producers give it to be understood that bids of the latter price would not be refused. Holders continue to ask about full rates for tin plates. Cut Nails 3 in. to 6 in. are quoted at \$2.60 for large and small quantities of 10 dy to 60 dy hot cut, American or Canadian pattern. Galvanized iron is in moderate demand at 7c to 8c for No. 28; 7c to 7 1/2c for 26; and 6 1/2c to 7c for 24. Horsehoes are in good demand and firm at \$2.25 to 4.50 for RLOde island pattern. Bar iron \$1 85 to 1 90. Pig iron—Siemens, No. 1, \$21 50; Coltness, \$21; Langloan, \$20 50 to \$22; Summerlee, \$19 50 to 21; Gartsherrie, \$19 50 to 21; Glangarnock, \$19 50 to 21; Cambus, \$19 50 to 21; Eglinton \$18 50 to 19 50.

LEATHER.—The volume of business passing is not large, manufacturers preferring to purchase only for immediate wants. With a weakness in the hide trade some dealers look for easier terms before long, when a better demand may reasonably be looked for. We quote:—No. 1 B A sole, 26c to 27c; No. 2 B A sole, 24c to 25c; No. 1 Ordinary do 24c to 26c; No. 2 do 23c to 24c; buffalo sole, No. 1, 21c to 23c; do No. 2, 21c, 22c to 23c; slaughter No. 1, 27c to 29c; harness, 30c to 33; upper, heavy, 38c to 40c; do light, 41c to 43c; grained upper, 40c to 43c; kip skins, French, 75c to 85c; English, 65c to 75c; Canada kip, 45c to 55c; hemlock, calf, 65c to 80c; do light, 55c to 65c; French calf, \$1 10 to \$1 30; splits, best crimping, 28c to 30c; calf splits, 32c; boot back splits, 26c to 28c; junior splits, 23c to 25c; patent leather No. 1, 16c to 17c; and leather, 14c to 16c.

OILS.—There is very little movement, and stocks are quite quiet for current wants.—Gaspe and Newfoundland Cod, 58c to 60c; S. R. Pale Seal, 66c to 67c; Straw Seal, 46c to 48c; Pale Seal, ordinary, 65c to 66c.

PETROLEUM.—Prices are down in London to 21c, and there is a fair enquiry. Car lots in Montreal, 24c per Imperial gallon; broken lots, 25c to 25 1/2c; single barrel lots, 25c to 24c.

WOOL.—An improvement is looked for by about the middle of February, but trade at present is dull. Manufacturers have been in the city looking over stocks but have taken very little. We quote:—Domestic lamb, 38c to 24c; fleece, 16c to 20c; Australian, 18c to 20c; Foreign medium greasy cape, 18c to 19c.

MONTREAL PROVISION MARKET, Feb. 1. The market to-day was fairly steady and presented no new features of interest. Butter is selling in small parcels at about quotations, the largest sale mentioned being 150 packages of Brockville grade at 18c. Cheese is steady at 13c to 14c and eggs in sympathy with New York are weaker and unquotable. A report of the latter market says:—The supply of eggs has not greatly increased, but demand is most at a standstill, and holders had to give way even to secure attention to the small offering. There is no sign, it adds, of recovery. The exports of butter from New York last week were 11,453 packages, including 11,123 to Great Britain, and 330 to the continent. We quote prices in Montreal.—Choice Eastern Townships butter, 20c to 23c; fair to fine, 19c to 22c; Choice Morrisburg, 19c to 22c; fair to fine, 18c to 21c; Choice Brockville, 18c to 21c; Western at 16c to 20c; Kamouraska 14c to 16c; rolls, 17c to 20c; creamery, 27c to 28c. Cheese is still very firm at 13c to 14c. Dressed poultry is steady at the following prices:—Turkeys, 8c to 9c; chickens, 6c to 6 1/2c; geese, 6c to 7c. Game steady but quiet. Deer selling slowly at 5c to 5 1/2c per lb, and venison, saddles, 8c to 9c; partridges, per brace, 60c to 65c. New Canada Mutton is firm at \$17.25 to 17.50. Lard, 42c to 42 1/2c. Dressed hogs scarce at \$7.20 to 7.35. Hams, city cured, 12c to 13c.

FARMERS PRODUCE MARKET.—FEB. 1. The attendance of farmers to-day was not up to the average, for which the severe weather is held to be responsible. In the

dairy produce line we noticed the sale of fresh eggs at 50c per dozen, very few being on the market. Colorless butter, evidently of poor quality, and made up in prints, went at 30c and 32c, but for the real article 35c and 40c was still asked. Account sales of apples received to-day from Liverpool reported sales of American apples at 10s to 12s per bbl., and of Canadian at 14s to 15s. These prices are not encouraging to shippers, as good winter fruit on the spot is worth \$2.50 to \$3 per bbl. Grain, poultry, vegetables and fish were unchanged.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.—Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.30; Oatmeal, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Cornmeal, do, yellow, \$1.50; do, white \$1.60; Bran, 10c to 90c; Peas, bush, \$1; Buckwheat, per bush, 60c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush, \$1.60.

FRUIT.—Cranberries, Cape Cod, \$7.00 per barrel; Apples, per barrel, to \$3.50 \$3.00; Lemons, per case, \$3.50; do, per box, \$4.00; White Grapes, per lb., 15c to 20c; Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$6.00; Valencia Oranges, \$2.50 per box, \$5.00 per case; Columbus Pears, \$2.50 per box.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, new, per bag, \$0c; sweet do, per bbl, \$5; carrots, per bush, 30c to 45c; onions, per bbl, \$3.50 to \$4; cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 50c; beets, per bush, 40c to 50c; celery, per dozen, 40c to 50c; turnips, per bush, 45c.

POULTRY AND MEAT.—Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 70c; black ducks do, \$1.50; turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1.80 to \$2.25; partridges, per brace, 70c to 80c; woodcock, \$1.25; geese, \$2.00 to \$2.25; bee per lb, 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; veal, per lb, 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 14c lard, 14c; hares, couple, 25c; snipe and plover, per doz, \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c; quails, \$2.75 per doz.; plover, \$3 per doz. Farmers Beef 5c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 35c to 40c per lb.; best tub butter, 18c to 23c; eggs, packed, per doz, 24c to 25c; new laid, 40c to 50c; Roll butter first-class, 19c to 23c. Vevison, 4c to 4 1/2c.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET—Jan. 31

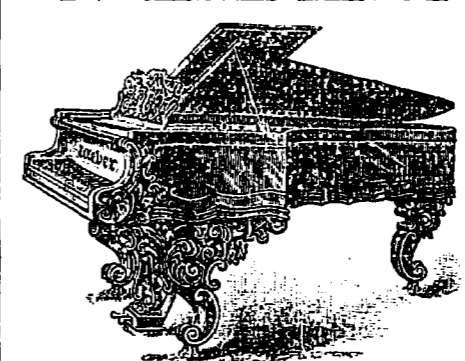
The cattle shipping trade is dull but the local demand for butchers' stock is very fair. Exporters find it cheaper to operate via American ports, and on Saturday last Mr. N. Kennedy shipped 4 cars of Canadian cattle to Boston in bond for the European markets. For these he paid 5c to 5 1/2c. Good cattle are now cheaper here than in the States, for in New York Western wethers, heavy for export, are quoted at 6c to 6 1/2c; mixed do, 5 1/2c to 6c; do Jersey and near-by, 5c to 6c. Dealers having cattle here to day were:—Wm Roberts, 2 cars of cattle and 50 sheep, from River Beaudette; R Wood, 14 cattle and 21 sheep, from Brockville; James Wright, 1 car cattle, from Brighton; Archie Elliott, 1 car of cattle, from Newcastle; Smith & Elliott, 1 car do; M Fyfe, 1 car, from Peterboro; Butchers' cattle sold at Viger market at 3c to 4c, and most of the offerings were from this market where there were no reported transactions. Sheep are in good demand here for export, and from 5c to 5 1/2c would be paid. One dealer owns between 400 or 500 head, which are awaiting shipment here to Europe, via Portland. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles sheds since last Monday were:—Cattle, 28 cars; sheep, 2 cars, and 17 horses.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET—Jan. 29.

The supply of hay last week was below the average, and the quality was inferior. Straw, on the contrary, was in abundant supply, and was slaughtered at almost any price. Nearly 300 sleigh loads of hay changed hands at from \$11 to \$13, per 100 bundles of 15 lbs, for the best qualities, and \$9.50 to \$11 for lower grades. One or two exceptionally fine lots brought \$13.50 and \$14. Sales of straw aggregated about 150 loads, prices ranging from \$3 to \$4.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

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