

THE CARNIVAL.

The festivities of Carnival week closed on Saturday in a very satisfactory manner. The Tandem Club's drive in the afternoon was a very successful one and there was a splendid display of fireworks which justly excited the admiration of visitors, many of whom, including His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne, were guests of the Club. A grand illumination of all the tobogganing hills took place at night and attracted thousands, and the second masquerade at the Victoria Skating Rink was also well attended. The final display of fireworks at the Ice Palace took place in the evening, and the beautiful edifices were once more the centre of an admiring throng. Shortly before the hour of twelve on Saturday night the place seemed a blaze of electric light, and amid a shower of rockets, with the strains of the National Anthem and Auld Lang Syne, resounding through hall and corridor of the Windsor, the snowshoers dispersed and the carnival of 1884 was at an end.

THE MONTREAL SNOWSHOE RACES.

The annual races of the Montreal Snowshoe Club were held on the Lacrosse grounds on Saturday afternoon, and passed off with the greatest success. There was quite a large attendance of spectators, including a number of Americans, and the afternoon passed off in a most enjoyable manner.

Shortly after the beginning of the races His Excellency the Governor-General Lord Lansdowne and Lady Lansdowne, accompanied by the members of the suite, arrived upon the grounds. Their Excellencies were greeted by the president, judge and members of the committee and conducted to a reserved place on the pavilion where they watched the races for some time, both Lord and Lady Lansdowne expressing the greatest delight with the sports. The viceregal party left the grounds shortly before four o'clock in time to catch the train for Ottawa.

The forty-fourth annual club dinner was celebrated at the Windsor on Saturday evening and was one of the most successful gatherings held under the auspices of the club. Nearly two hundred visitors were present.

The crowd at the Driving on Saturday was rather small one.

Only one race took place, namely, that for the open purse of \$500.00, the following being the result:—

THE RESULT.	1	2	3	4	5	6
White Eye	1	2	3	4	5	6
Fuller	2	1	3	4	5	6
Little Mac	3	2	1	4	5	6
Gold Finder	4	3	2	1	5	6
Quebec Girl	5	4	3	2	1	6

Time: 2:48, 2:51, 2:51.

THE HOCKEY MATCHES.

The second match between the McGill and Ottawa teams took place in the morning. The men composing the McGill team were the same as those that played on Thursday, and the Ottawa had the same men as Friday. Mr. W. B. Blythe was umpire for the Ottawa, and Mr. J. McArthur for the McGill, and Mr. Iarnach acted as referee. It was seen from the very first that the Ottawa were playing a better game than they did on Thursday; indeed, so strongly did they play that when half time was called they had two goals to their credit, both of which were taken by Jenkins, while the McGill had none. After a short rest the game recommenced, and although things looked very blue for the McGill they went to work with the determination to change the aspect of affairs. But though they played a strong game, they were unsuccessful, and the Ottawa securing another game won the match by a score of three to nothing.

THE VICTORIA RINK.

The carnival at the rink on Saturday night was a fitting conclusion to the week, and attracted a very large number of spectators. The costumes worn by the skaters were tasteful and effective, but as they were nearly all repetitions of those on Thursday evening, a further description is unnecessary. The ice grove, in all its beauty and dazzling brilliancy, and the giant figure of the snowshoer in pressed snow were again the features of the evening, and the splendid band of the Victoria Rifles again added to the pleasurable nature of the occasion.

THE U. S. FLOODS.

NO SUBSIDENCE OF THE WATERS.—RE-ENTRANCING STATE OF AFFAIRS.—HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES ON SHORT ALLOWANCE.—THREE PERSONS DROWNED.—THREE FOURTHS OF OWN CITY SUBMERGED.

JAMESVILLE, Ind., Feb. 12.—The city is now flooded as bad as last year, and there are only a few houses out of water. The people have moved to the upper stories.

LYTLE ROCK, Feb. 12.—The Arkansas river is rising rapidly owing to the heavy rains.

WHEELING, Feb. 12.—All the money subscribed for the relief of the sufferers by the flood has been spent, and supplies sent here are consumed as fast as received. The homeless are on short allowance. Appeals from neighboring towns are also coming in. The Relief Committee are powerless to help them. The state of affairs is heartrending.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—The Cincinnati Northern is the only road now able to take a train from the depot. It carries passengers for Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore to the Pennsylvania Junction with the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore, and from Cincinnati to Louisville. Trains on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis road are obliged to stop at Chester Park, 7 miles out. The Ohio and Mississippi boats can no longer land and will use the ferry to convey passengers to and from the boats. Five thousand cattle at the stock yards must be removed this morning. The water has reached the Chester Driving Park and the horses will probably have to be removed. Covington has neither gas nor water.

AUBURN, Ind., Feb. 12.—The situation here is alarming. The river rising more rapidly. Three persons were drowned yesterday.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Feb. 12.—The situation grows worse. The Mayor has asked help from abroad. More houses were swept from their foundations, and people are removing from the second floors and abandoning their goods because there is no place for them, and the current is so swift that boating is dangerous.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 12.—Four hundred families here were compelled to abandon their homes on account of the floods. Above and below the city hundreds of families were driven out and much stock drowned. The river is over 3 feet above the danger line and still rising.

MARIETTA, Feb. 12.—Three-fourths of the city is submerged and the river is falling rapidly.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Division on the Vote of Censure—Attitude of the Parliament—The Speaker—Ship—The Egyptian Muddle.

New York, Feb. 10.—The Tribune cables say:—So swift has been the movement of public opinion in England itself that the Queen's speech, with its ambiguous phrases, belongs already to ancient, while reform belongs to future history. Hardly a word has been heard since Tuesday on the subjects to which it was announced the session would be devoted. Mr. Parnell's long speech proposing censure of the Irish administration presented him in the moving attitude of censor upon illegality. He reviled Lord Spencer for suppressing rebel meetings. Mr. Trevelyan answered his speech with his usual ability and fairness. There was no vote.

The Herald despatch says the absorbing political topic is the proposed vote of censure next Tuesday, when Sir Stafford Northcote will make a motion declaring that in the opinion of the house the recent disastrous occurrences in the Sudan are due to the vacillating and inconsistent policy of the government. Meanwhile the whips of both parties are untiring and successful in their endeavors to prepare for Tuesday's division. Every effort will be made to secure as full an attendance as possible of each party. Less apprehension as to the result of the vote is felt in ministerial circles to-day as the various sections of the party are beginning to show greater cohesion. The Irish party promise either to support the Government or to abstain altogether from voting. The Government whips are now calculating upon a majority of fifty. After the debate on the motion of censure, Right Hon. Sir Henry Bouverie Brand will resign the office of speaker. He has filled his place to the eminent satisfaction of both Conservatives and Liberals since February, 1872, when he was put forward as the Government candidate and elected without opposition. No greater proof of his popularity and impartiality as a presiding officer could have been given than his re-election without opposition by the conservatives when they came into power in 1874; his retirement from the position he has so long adorned will be universally regretted. The government candidate for the place which he leaves vacant is Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel, who sits for Warwick. He is the youngest son of Sir Robert Peel, and has been in parliament since 1865. He has filled at different times various subordinate positions in the government. The Tories have abandoned their intention of opposing his election, so that he will receive the place without opposition. The Parnellites are making rather a poor show in the house owing to the absence of so many of the party. Parnell is unable to count more than twenty-two followers.

A temperance party has been formed in parliament. Fifty-five members met for conference the other day. The most they did was to appoint a committee to keep a watch upon all proposals which promise in any way to affect the liquor traffic. The members of parliament in favor of woman suffrage held a meeting a day or two ago. Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, financial secretary to the treasury, presided. Thirty-four were present in all. It was decided that when the franchise bill is introduced they will propose an amendment granting suffrage to male and female householders. A number of members have promised to support the bill of Dr. Cameron, member for Glasgow, and Sir Lyon Playfair, who sits for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities, which proposes to regulate public cremation.

Mr. Bradlaugh's appeal against the sergeant-at-arms for removing him from the House of Commons or not permitting him to enter has been dissatisfied by the Court of Queen's Bench.

New York, Feb. 10.—The Sun's correspondent cables that the English Ministry is in the last stage of imbecility, irresolution and division. Mr. Gladstone, feeble in body, feeble in brain, cannot be got to make up his mind on anything, refuses to talk politics, leaves his colleagues utterly at sea till the last moment, and in the House sits pale, mournful and "battered." Young and energetic men like Chamberlain and Dilke, to vainly demanding strong measures and straightforward policy, rage impotently, while Hartington, who wants the old man away and does not care much what happens, sulks silently. Harcourt, backed and dispirited, looks weary of the world and the liberals generally in a dumb bewilderment. The collapse of the Egyptian debate on the first night of the session, the miserable personal recriminations and the obstructive motion for adjournment which followed the entire derangement of business and loss of head by everybody, exhibit the

BRITISH PARLIAMENT'S INTONER and disorder at a moment when the agony of a national crisis demands calmness, wisdom, and resolution. The chorus of disapproval against the Egyptian policy of Mr. Gladstone is unbroken, save by the tiny voice of the hack political journals, while the stanchly radical Pall Mall Gazette, the humanitarian Spectator, and intensely Gladstonian provincial press swell the denunciation of the conservative organs. General anger is felt that the whole prestige of England and of the ministry should be left dependent on Gordon Pacha, a single fanatical soldier, attended by one aide-de-camp, and a drunken young sultan, and armed with a blackthorn stick. If he be killed, as seems likely, there will be a tempest of national fury. If he be captured an army must be sent to rescue him, and in the midst of all this

CATASTROPHIC Gloom Gladstone still metaphysically quibbles, declares Gordon one day an English general and the next an Egyptian governor, and while he distinctly makes war by sending war ships and landing blue-jackets at Suakin, he will not despatch them to Slatin, thirty miles off, where the garrison is eating leaves and thousands of women and children hourly expiring of starvation. The conservatives are not in much better case; fiercely hated by the Irish for their encouragement of Orangeism, they will be reduced to their normal and miserable minority, especially as the Ministerial supporters, however they loathe Gladstone's foreign policy, will vote straight in the hope of recovering themselves by the franchise bill, and in the fear that they must hang all together or hang separately. The attitude of the Parnellites, except when they have their own grievances to set forth, is that of sardonic reticence and natural exultation that every new disaster tightens their

GRIP ON THE MINISTERIAL THROAT. As an incidental result of how the controversy is to encourage a peace party, which always hated the attack on Arabi, people are now asking whether the victory of Tel-el-Kelhi was not a massacre of watched hares of creatures as timid as sheep, and the for-

sign, under-secretary here, in London is obliged to confess that three of Arabi's ministers are ministers in the present cabinet in Cairo, which is practically English. The Egyptian government, dissatisfied with Baker's report, has ordered him and Sartorius to Cairo. Colonel Hallam, who succeeds the discredited general, will proceed, together with Major Pigott and Haggard of the Egyptian army, to Suakin to reorganize the beaten troops, with some added marines, into an efficient garrison. It is doubtful if Suakin can wait so long for help. At Slatin matters are still more serious. The garrison are starving, and Tewfik Bey is vainly treating for surrender. Public opinion is against England. A French paper published at Port Said asserts that England is pledged to secure peace in Sudan, and the Monteur says that the Egyptian policy will be an indelible blot upon Mr. Gladstone's reputation as a statesman. As a set off to all this the

KING OF AFRICA has offered to fight against El Mahdi on condition of being granted certain territory. Zobeir Pacha, who is now at Cairo, being questioned regarding General Gordon's safety, says no friend of his will molest Gen. Gordon, notwithstanding the fact that Gordon during his former regime put Zobeir's son to death. The government at Cairo contradicts the report that Gordon carries gold. He has only bills, part of which are on Khartoum. He left £40,000 in specie at Assuan. The rest of the gold, amounting to £80,000, has not been forwarded. As the result of a conference the British Minister, Sir Evelyn Baring, recommended England to prepare contingents to operate from Suakin for the relief of Khartoum. Admiral Hewitt in the meantime agrees to hold out if reinforced by 700 men now en route. Despatching of the morale of the Egyptian troops he contemplates weeding them out. Her Majesty's Government, for various reasons, are now being forced into extending a more forward course of extending the scope of their operations. They have decided to despatch a picked

ANGLO-INDIAN CONTINGENT by way of Suakin to Berber. Preparations at the War Office here and in India indicate that the strength of the expedition may be 4,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry, and several batteries of light guns. France is now ready to co-operate with England if asked. This assurance is official.



MISS CANADA ANNEXING UNCLE SAM.

THE SITUATION AT KHARTOUM.

But little hope is entertained that Khartoum will hold out. Behm, the German explorer, thinks that El Mahdi himself will besiege the place. He will march, on leaving the city, to the revolting hill tribes. This authority also predicts El Mahdi's course to Lower Egypt via the Nile. Fugitives arriving at Assuan assert that El Mahdi has many prisoners at Obedi, chiefly missionaries and nuns. The belief in London and the provinces is all but universal that Gordon will be killed.

THE ENGLISH THUNDERBOLT

refers to Gordon's dromedary as freighted, not only with the illustrious traveller but with the fortunes of the British ministry as well. Lord Alcester (Admiral Seymour) is again under orders for Egypt. The Standard endeavors to excite public indignation and sympathy in relation to the sufferings of the non-combatants at Suakin. The story that General Gordon has been spoken at nearly four days beyond Korocho is confirmed, but no better assurance of his further safety is felt. The English press vapors as usual as party exigency dictates in its views of the crisis, which the Pall Mall Gazette (Chamberlain's organ) asserts can only be met by a protracted occupation.

DEFEAT OF BAKER PACHA.

DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF BAKER PACHA'S FORCES.—2,000 MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED.—THE TROOPS, UNWILLING TO FIGHT, FLEW AT THE FIRST ATTACK.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Later despatches reiterate the reports that Baker Pacha met with a serious defeat. He had 3,500 men and was advancing when attacked. His losses in killed and wounded number 2,000 men. Baker with the remainder of his force succeeded in rejoining Trinkitat, where the gunboat Ranger is lying. Baker intends to proceed immediately to Suakin in the Ranger.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The slaughter of Baker Pacha's forces continued all the way back to Trinkitat. The Egyptians were panic-stricken and fell upon their knees, but their appeals for mercy were fruitless. The Arabs seized them by the neck, thrust spears into their backs and cut their throats. Englishmen, marines and Morice Bey, Surgeon Leslie, Captains Forester and Walker, Lieuts. Carroll, Smith and Watkins. Ten other foreign officers are missing. The fugitives were huddled together on the shore at Trinkitat, and might easily have been slaughtered, but the enemy abandoned the pursuit. The men embarked as quickly as possible upon the transport lying there. Baker and Col. Sartorius arrived at Suakin at midnight. There is intense excitement in Suakin to-day. An attack of enemy is expected, and the forts are occupied by English marines. The French agent has telegraphed for a man-of-war. All specialists agree that Tokar and Trinkitat are hopelessly lost. The fact that British gunboats have left Trinkitat creates a bad impression upon the minds of the Egyptians and encourages the rebels. The rebels captured 5 guns, 38,000 lbs of cannon and ammunition, 3,000 rifles, and an enormous quantity of cartridges.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A despatch from Alexandria asserts that the rebels have captured Gen. Gordon. Great anxiety is felt for James O'Kelly, M.P., the correspondent of the Daily News in Egypt. Nothing has been heard from him since December 18.

NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 2 mo. 12 pp. Price, free mail, 25 cents. THE HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, by Henry Hallam, 2 mo. 388 pp. Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. FR. P. MONTNEY, CO., Publishers, 62 Barclay St., New York.

AN IRISH BOREEN (Or Bye-Lane).

When summer's sun sunshine falls brown on the meadow,
And a garment of gold on the cornfields is seen,
If you seek a bright bower to stray with your sweetheart,
There's no place on earth like an Irish boreen.

Just imagine a forest of whispering hazels,
Fringing moss-vestured fences of emerald green,
With a pathway for two nestling under the branches,
And there you've a typical Irish boreen.

"Arrah! Barney, leave off, sir I won't let you kiss me
Behave or I'll cry, now that's shameless and mean!
And what would I do were we seen by the neighbors,
Colloquy! alone in this lonely boreen?"

"Like fire through the bushes the strawberry bushes,
But your lips are more temptin' an' rosy, colleen,
And your eyes beam with laughter"—Ah! Barney, you rascal,
You'd rival Tom Moore in that shady boreen.

The stars, one by one, lit their lamps in the heavens,
And the coy moon glanced down with a blush on the scene;
The love-truth was plighted, two fond hearts united,
Just then, in Love's temple, that Irish boreen.

Success to you, Barney! Increase crown your efforts!
Be your life, as the flow of a streamlet, serene,
And soon may the rhymer be set to a tyrant,
As welcome as thine, in some Irish boreen.

JAMES H. RYAN.

The sudden change in temperature from a heated ball room to the chill midnight air has to account for many serious pulmonary ailments. European physicians have recommended JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, and it is now the correct thing at fashionable parties to have it served hot in the hall as guests are leaving.

The strike of the ribbon weavers at Paterson, N. J., has collapsed.

Business in several lines received a stimulus by the presence of so many strangers, but the general wholesale trade has been quiet. The retail stores transacted a large business, the staffs being occupied from early morning until late at night attending to the rush of purchasers. Payments on the 4th of the month were met as well as could be expected considering the obstacles country merchants have to contend against through the snow-blocked condition of the roads. A traveller for one of our leading grocery houses states that for three weeks it was impossible to take the road back of Kingston, and in other sections travellers have labored under similar disadvantages. The dry goods trade has passed through another quiet week, although some houses report a few more orders. The volume of business, however, has on the whole been small. In wholesale groceries some stir has been developed in several lines and the aggregate trade of the week has shown some improvement. Tests although not really active have certainly met with a good enquiry and round lots have changed hands at the established advance previously alluded to. A great deal more life has been infused into the coffee market and some large transactions are reported. Rio having been all bought up, more attention has been given to other ports, and we hear of considerable sales of Jamaica at 11½ to 14½ in round lots as to quality. Mocha has also changed hands at 26½ up to 29, sales of lower grades being reported at less money, and Java has sold at 17 to 22½ as to quality. Spices are firm, black pepper being quoted at 16 to 17, and sales of white pepper in round quantities have taken place at 26½ to 27. Nutmegs and cloves have also met with good enquiry at firm prices. A fair movement is reported in refined sugars, granulated at 8½ to 9½ and yellows 9½ to 10 as to quality. In molasses and syrups there is no change, a sale of 40 puncheons of Barbadoes molasses being reported at 43½. In fruit a good deal of old Valencia stock has changed hands, and very little now remains in first hands. The iron market has ruled quiet throughout the week but in general hardware a slightly improved enquiry is noted. Drugs and chemicals, oils and paints, pickled fish and salt, have shown no particular movement. The leather trade has moved in the same dull groove as for months past, as manufacturers continue to limit their purchases to immediate wants, and they are by no means large. Boot and shoe manufacturers are fairly busy, but it is generally admitted that the volume of trade is below that of a year ago. In hides there is still great irregularity as to prices, some dealers paying 7½ for No. 1 green city, while two others are trying to run each other by paying 8. Tanners, however, will only pay 8½ for cured hides, so that those who pay 8 for green can make no living profit. The wool market continues to exhibit a moderately active demand, the chief trading being in foreign, sales aggregating 100,000 lbs., having transpired since our last week's review, greasy Cape realising 16½ to 18½, and we hear of one lot being placed at 16½. A few lots of scoured Australian have also found a market, but terms were private. A few small lots of Canadian Aspers were also sold at former values. In raw furs the only change during the week was in beaver, which advanced 50¢ per lb, quotations now ranging from \$3.00 to \$3.50. The timber market has ruled dull, the local demand having been very limited. Lumber are scarce and dear, being now up to \$3.00 per 1,000 at the yards. The total receipts of lumber in this city during the year ending December 31st, 1883, for local consumption were as follows:—

	FEET.
Received at Canad.....	42,655,000
" at Point St. Charles.....	11,500,000
" at Harbor.....	11,557,000
" at Can. Pacific Railway.....	12,000,000
Total.....	77,812,000
" for 1882, about.....	90,000,000
" for 1881, about.....	100,000,000

Remarkable activity exists in the anthracite coal trade, notwithstanding the established advance of 50¢ per ton. Cordwood has also appreciated 50¢ per cord, hard maple having sold up to \$8 per cord.

City Breadstuffs, Dairy Produce and Provisions.

February 12.

The flour market retains its dullness, and the grain market remains in a feeble condition, prices being difficult to quote. The hog product market was quiet, but very firm. The demand was moderate and chiefly for jobbing lots. Dressed hogs are firm. The butcher market does not change its appearance much from day to day, although some holders report export enquiries for finest goods. Trade, however, is dull. Cheese remains quiet and firm at 12½ to 13¢ for fine to finest. Liverpool was quoted at 69s. Eggs are scarce and nominal at 35¢ per dozen. Arhes—Pots are easy, and strong efforts are made to depress prices. We quote \$4.20 to \$4.30 as to taxes.

THE HORSE MARKET.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—The horse market is without any particular feature to note. Demand continues to be of moderate proportions and the American buyers appear to think that the figures asked are too high. Several sales were made to American gentlemen who were in the city during Carnival week at very good figures, but this is an exception. Mr. Maguire of the College-street market also reports the following sales:—One pair black horses, 6 years old, 1,000 lbs., for \$240; one black horse, 5 years old, 950 lbs., at \$112; one bay horse, 6 years old, 1,150 lbs., at \$160. He has also on hand at his stables a very fine lot of horses, consisting of both drivers and workers. The shipments of horses to the United States during the past week were 74 horses, valued at \$1,061.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—The British markets for live cattle are cabled unchanged; Liverpool and London at 7½ and Glasgow at 7½. The supply of cattle at Liverpool and London has been heavy. Dressed beef in Liverpool is unchanged at 6d and mutton at 5½. Freight from Boston are reported a shade firmer at \$2.10 to \$2.30.

There was a very fair business doing in export cattle at Point St. Charles this morning. Several sales were made at prices ranging

115 and Pacific at 55. We see no signs of any marked improvement in the staple trade, and the advance seems due to manipulative influences.
Morning Sales.—25 Bank of Montreal 1883; 25 do 1884; 5 Ontario 1883; 100 do 1884; 50 Toronto 1884; 20 do 1883; 25 Federal 1883; 25 do 1884; 100 Commerce 1880; 100 do 1881; 100 do 1882; 25 Marobants 112; 25 do 111½; 50 do 111; 50 do 111½; 225 Gas 1884; 100 do 1883; 450 do 1882; 50 do 1885; 50 Canada Pacific 85; 25 Richellon 5½; 50 City Passenger 115.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business in several lines received a stimulus by the presence of so many strangers, but the general wholesale trade has been quiet. The retail stores transacted a large business, the staffs being occupied from early morning until late at night attending to the rush of purchasers. Payments on the 4th of the month were met as well as could be expected considering the obstacles country merchants have to contend against through the snow-blocked condition of the roads. A traveller for one of our leading grocery houses states that for three weeks it was impossible to take the road back of Kingston, and in other sections travellers have labored under similar disadvantages. The dry goods trade has passed through another quiet week, although some houses report a few more orders. The volume of business, however, has on the whole been small. In wholesale groceries some stir has been developed in several lines and the aggregate trade of the week has shown some improvement. Tests although not really active have certainly met with a good enquiry and round lots have changed hands at the established advance previously alluded to. A great deal more life has been infused into the coffee market and some large transactions are reported. Rio having been all bought up, more attention has been given to other ports, and we hear of considerable sales of Jamaica at 11½ to 14½ in round lots as to quality. Mocha has also changed hands at 26½ up to 29, sales of lower grades being reported at less money, and Java has sold at 17 to 22½ as to quality. Spices are firm, black pepper being quoted at 16 to 17, and sales of white pepper in round quantities have taken place at 26½ to 27. Nutmegs and cloves have also met with good enquiry at firm prices. A fair movement is reported in refined sugars, granulated at 8½ to 9½ and yellows 9½ to 10 as to quality. In molasses and syrups there is no change, a sale of 40 puncheons of Barbadoes molasses being reported at 43½. In fruit a good deal of old Valencia stock has changed hands, and very little now remains in first hands. The iron market has ruled quiet throughout the week but in general hardware a slightly improved enquiry is noted. Drugs and chemicals, oils and paints, pickled fish and salt, have shown no particular movement. The leather trade has moved in the same dull groove as for months past, as manufacturers continue to limit their purchases to immediate wants, and they are by no means large. Boot and shoe manufacturers are fairly busy, but it is generally admitted that the volume of trade is below that of a year ago. In hides there is still great irregularity as to prices, some dealers paying 7½ for No. 1 green city, while two others are trying to run each other by paying 8. Tanners, however, will only pay 8½ for cured hides, so that those who pay 8 for green can make no living profit. The wool market continues to exhibit a moderately active demand, the chief trading being in foreign, sales aggregating 100,000 lbs., having transpired since our last week's review, greasy Cape realising 16½ to 18½, and we hear of one lot being placed at 16½. A few lots of scoured Australian have also found a market, but terms were private. A few small lots of Canadian Aspers were also sold at former values. In raw furs the only change during the week was in beaver, which advanced 50¢ per lb, quotations now ranging from \$3.00 to \$3.50. The timber market has ruled dull, the local demand having been very limited. Lumber are scarce and dear, being now up to \$3.00 per 1,000 at the yards. The total receipts of lumber in this city during the year ending December 31st, 1883, for local consumption were as follows:—

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There was a very fair business doing in export cattle at Point St. Charles this morning. Several sales were made at prices ranging

from 5½ to 6½ per lb. live weight as to quality. The supply of live hogs was limited, with a fair demand at 6½ to 7½ per lb. This is ½ to ¾ per lb. lower than the prices obtained for the same class of animals in Chicago.

There were about 250 head of butcher's cattle offered at Viger Market to-day, all from the west. Demand was fairly active at about steady prices. Some lots of pretty good cattle were sold at 4½ to 5½ per lb. The range generally is from 4 to 4½ per lb live weight as to quality. About 50 sheep and lambs were offered which sold at \$5 to \$8 each for sheep and \$2.50 to \$4.50 for lambs as to quality.

BIRTH.

CORYAN.—In Quebec, on 7th inst., the wife of John Coryan, of a son. 33

BEAN.—At 98 Centre street, on the 8th inst., the wife of F. F. Bean, of a son. 34-2

O'CALLAGHAN.—In this city, on February 4th, the wife of J. F. O'Callaghan, of a son. 32-2

MARRIED.

McNAMARA.—McCARROLL.—At St. Ann's Church, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Hovan, P.P., Mr. Michael McNamara to Miss Ann McCarroll, both of this city. 35-1

WAND-LYON.—On Tuesday, January 29th, George R. Wand, of Montreal, to Laura, youngest daughter of Capt. Lyon, of New York, at her sister's residence, Staten Island. 34-2

DIED.