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## THE FORGERIES COMMISSION.

Pigott Breaks Down—Sir Charles Russell's Questions Too Much for the Informant—The Remarkable Result.

(Continued from seventh page.)

LONDON, February 22.—The court was crowded to-day when the Parnell commission resumed. The cross-examination of Pigott was continued. He admitted writing a letter to Archbishop Walsh, which Sir Charles Russell produced, and which contained a statement that the documentary evidence to be produced before the commission could be rendered harmless by an exposure of the means by which it was obtained. Archbishop Walsh's letter to Pigott, part of which was read yesterday, was read in extenso. The Archbishop referred to the fact that there had been systematic poisoning of the Nationalist cause.

The witness now admitted receiving this letter. He said that when he wrote to the Archbishop he was in very distressed circumstances, owing to having received no money from Houston. Witness' other work had been neglected and lost. He, therefore, wrote to Archbishop Walsh, hoping he would submit the matter to the Parnell members of Parliament and induce them to provide witness with means to leave the country in return for information witness should give. Witness was startled when the letter appeared in the *Times* and considered it a breach of faith. He wrote to Houston, strongly protesting against their publication. Sir Charles demanded that this letter be produced. Houston here said he had forgotten receiving it.

On being pressed Pigott exclaimed: "I may say at once that the statement made to Archbishop Walsh was unfounded."

This statement produced a sensation. Sir Charles—You deliberately wrote lies? Witness—Well, exaggerations.

Sir Charles—Did the exaggerations have no truth?

Witness—Very little. (Laughter.) I forgot what I meant when I wrote to Archbishop Walsh that the charges were a mixture of what I believed to be true and untrue.

Witness said he knew original proceedings were projected when he wrote saying he could nullify them by exposing the discreditable means by which it was sought to institute proceedings. He could not say what the proceedings were to be taken for. He said that they were for complicity in the Parnell murders, but there was no foundation for the statement. Witness again wrote to Archbishop Walsh on May 1, offering to furnish information. In reply, the Archbishop said: "I understand you are anxious to make a statement to assist the rights of Ireland and Ireland by exposing the fraud and slander. I cannot refuse to accept your assurance that you took no part in the publication."

Witness said he forgot writing the statement. Sir Charles read a letter dated May 5, to Archbishop Walsh, in which Pigott offered to make a personal written statement.

Witness admitted making the statement to Archbishop Walsh between May 5 and May 7. He had written to Archbishop Walsh recently, but denied that he had done so in order to obtain the written statement.

Sir Charles read a letter from Archbishop Walsh to Pigott, dated May 7, in which the Archbishop said he assumed Pigott either knew the authors of the fraud or knew what measures had been taken to procure the fraudulent evidence. The writer said he did not wish to know the name of the gentleman who was at the bottom of the matter.

Sir Charles pressed the witness, who reluctantly admitted he had Houston in mind when he wrote.

Witness said he was not sure that he received the letter.

Sir Charles quoted from a letter from Pigott to Archbishop Walsh on May 12.

Witness said he could not say what the latest proposition mentioned in the letter meant. He only remembered making one proposition, namely, that he had been shown compromising letters. His signature having been asked as to the genuineness of the letters, he decided to Parnell were rather doubtful. This statement created a sensation in court.

Witness said he would not swear that he had not told Archbishop Walsh that the letters were forgeries. (Laughter.) He doubted the authenticity of the letters because he did not know the handwriting of the bodies of them. He believed he told Archbishop Walsh that he believed the Egan letters were genuine, but would not swear that he did. He was not sure whether Houston even expressed doubts as to the genuineness of the letters. It was not owing to Houston's doubts that witness offered to re-obtain the money.

Sir Charles read from a letter to Archbishop Walsh from Pigott, in which he said: "I trust Your Grace will do me the justice to believe that I am not the fabricator of the letters as is falsely alleged."

Sir Charles asked: "Who was the fabricator?"

Witness replied that he did not know.

Sir Charles—Did you believe there was a fabricator?

Witness—No. (Laughter.)

Witness produced a letter from Pigott to the late William E. Foster, then chief secretary for Ireland, dated June 2, 1881, in which he offered Mr. Foster papers which he said would break up the League for £1,500 or £1,000. Witness said the issue of the *Freeman*, the paper printed by the League, was pressing him. Mr. Foster, on June 5, refused this offer. Witness stated since 1881 had anxiously turned to every quarter for money.

Sir Charles produced a batch of letters written by Pigott to Egan, including one written on February 23, 1881, in which the writer asked Egan to give him an address at which he could write to Mr. Parnell, with whom he wished to communicate on a matter of vital importance.

Pigott said he had forgotten the letter, but admitted he must have written it. He had not the slightest idea as to what the important matter referred to was. On being asked, and after fumbling, he admitted he must have

received an answer, but had forgotten whether or not it directed him to write under cover to Madame Ruyter, 99 Avenue de Villiers, Paris. Sir Charles read a letter from Pigott to Egan, written February 27, stating that Pigott had received an anonymous letter from two Englishmen who would call upon and submit to Pigott a personal grant to his advantage. They came, but declined to give their names. They had an interview lasting two hours, during which he asked him to publish a statement which was an outrageous libel about the spending of League funds which would do much harm. He added that he was badly in want of £500, but would be satisfied with £250 in addition to the £250 already sent in consideration of his paper.

Pigott concluded the letter by saying—"Bad as I am, I can truly say that I have always been true to those who trusted in me. (Laughter.) Witness said Egan did not send the money. (Laughter.) On March 9, Pigott wrote to Egan giving an outline of the statement referred to. He also stated in the letter that Egan would see that if Pigott published the statement he would get £500, and that the consequences might be, he would be compelled to accept the offer unless Egan as stated him. On March 11, Egan replied that he regarded the letter as a threat and declined to pay anything, even if he could. Witness said he received a letter from Egan on June 8, 1881, in relation to the sale of the *Irishman*.

Sir Charles read Egan's draft of a letter written on the first of Pigott's letter. The phrasing of the first thirty-eight words was identical with the *Times* version of Egan's letter of June 12, 1881, but the dates in the text of the *Times* version were changed to June 12 and June 15. The witness admitted that the similarity was remarkable.

Sir Charles pressed the witness regarding several similar resemblances in the phrasing of letters Egan had written to Pigott and letters Pigott had supplied Houston. The witness admitted that, assuming Sir Charles' copies to be correct, which he would not admit, the coincidences were striking. The copies, he said, might have been forged. If they were not the coincidences could be got over, but a model were in the habit of using the same phrase. If he wanted to forge a document having a genuine letter to imitate would assist him. He could not say how he would use the original, because he had never tried.

Pigott admitted that he mis-spelled the word "theology" in the witness's letter. He believed that the knowledge that the letter of January 9, 1883, similarly mis-spelled the word, had influenced his mind. This letter did not come into his possession until the summer of 1886, so he could not account for the mis-spelling of "theology" in his own letters prior to that. He said that he had tried to employ the word in the staff of the *Irishman* to ask a priest named Meagher to microdote with Parnell.

Sir Charles produced the witness's letter to Meagher and pointed out further resemblances to the *Times* letters. He then asked witness if he was not ashamed of himself.

Pigott replied hotly—"Under the circumstances, no. It is scandalous that I should be thus questioned. I did not forge the letters. If I did I should not be here."

Mr. Reid produced a letter written by Pigott to Mr. Foster, in which Pigott asked a loan, after much writing, in which Pigott pleaded poverty. Foster sent him £100 as private loan. Some time later, as a matter of personal sympathy, Foster loaned Pigott £50 to enable him to go to America. Pigott did not go, however, but renewed his applications for money until Foster granted him an interview.

Sir Charles produced letter after letter, including Pigott's demand for a loan of £300 to enable him to go to America, until the witness became dazed and forgot everything, and the commission adjourned.

LONDON, February 23.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Pigott has not proved to be what the *Times* says. The charges against him must be only a degree less than that which he tells in the *Times* office. There is not a Tory to-day who is not feeling heart sick at the evidence of the witness on whose veracity and unimpeachable reputation the *Times* case absolutely depends. The *Gazette* points out that the witness's statements in the *Telegraph* and the *Chronicle* are contradictory. The *Chronicle* even states that every one expected that Sir Charles Russell would apply to the court for Pigott's commitment or detention. Continuing, the *Gazette* says: "If the conviction has now slowly filtered into the minds of Mr. Walker and his staff that they have been cruelly deceived by an ingenious and resourceful blackmailer, the only course open to them is to publish one of those long and deplorable and withdrawn their allegations, offer the handsomest apology and pay the costs they have forced upon those whom they traduced on Pigott's authority."

The *Star* (T. P. O'Connor's paper), commenting on Pigott's evidence before the Parnell commission says: "The connection between the *Times* and the Government is too close. The Government created first the commission and second the *Times* case. If Attorney-General Webster has not been enabled to play the part of prosecutor, judge and framer of the indictment there could have been no trial at all. It is not to be assumed that Lord Salisbury that the commission would not have been created and the Unionists would never have suffered such a blow as by their own piteous admissions against them. The Government chose the game, loaded the dice, selected its partners, arranged the rules of the game, and it must pay up now. The price is the dissolution of parliament. We want to know what the country think of Pigott. The *Globe* and the *4 James Gazette* make no allusions to the subject."

LONDON, February 24.—It is believed that additional documents have been sent from Dublin to London, to be used in the further cross-examination of Pigott. Davis will repudiate the alleged interview with Pigott, two French students proving that Davis ejected Pigott.

CHICAGO, February 24.—The *Times* Lincoln, Neb., special says: Patrick Egan is willing to produce the original letters upon which Pigott's forgeries were based. Egan thinks that he can accompany the documents with an explanation of how the forgeries were made. As showing the feeling among the Irish Nationalists in Ireland to the Hon. Patrick Egan of this city received to-day, is given.

DUBLIN, February 23, 1889, To Hon. Patrick Egan, Lincoln.

Victory now near at hand. Pigott too clever by half.

(Signed) DAVITT.

FATHER STEPHENS REMINDED.

DUBLIN, February 25.—Father Stephens, who was arrested yesterday for advising tenants on the Ophelt estate not to pay their rents, was arraigned to-day. He was remanded for trial, bail being refused.

PRISONER FOR PARNELL.

LONDON, February 25.—Referring to the developments before the Parnell commission on Mr. Gladstone's remark that a vast fabrication of inquiry was about exploded, the *Daily News* says: "Profound respect for the judgment of our countrymen." Regarding Mr. Parnell the *News* says: "If he clears his character, Englishmen will remember the patient dignity, gentle forbearance and unflinching courage with which the greatest living Irishman has borne himself under a storm of calumny which would have broken many a brave spirit. He will forever rank as the most devoted, zealous, loyal and unselfish statesman that Ireland has produced through storm and peril to honor and safety. Nor will the names of Parnell and Egan go without their due meed of praise."

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

[MARQUIS OF LORNE IN FEBRUARY "FORUM"]

Much is said, and justly, of the extraordinary growth of the French population in what is called Lower Canada, and is now called Quebec Province. "Families of twenty are known."

Families of twenty? why we have heard of a family of thirty! Of course this number is not common, but children are very numerous. They

swarm. Jean-Baptiste's first thought has always been, greatly to his credit, to build a church, to place an excellent priest alongside, and that the very largest youthful congregation that can be provided.

And the system pays well, thanks to the elbow-room afforded in the new world. The race seems to become more vigorous as generation after generation thrives and multiplies, but they are equalled if not surpassed by their cousins in Canada. Two centuries and a half have passed since the first military settlements were made, so that the effect of climate on the race has been amply provided to sustain it in increased vigor. Not long ago a Scots physician in Montreal reported that after making examination for a long series of years into the physical powers of the young men of different blood in that city, he had found the French Canadian youth to excel all the others—English, Scots, Irish, or Scandinavians—in general muscular power. This, from a Scot, was striking testimony, and I have no doubt of the accuracy.

A strong people is growing up, purely French in thought, language and religion. They keep together as a political force. With them it is always "notre nation," "nos Canadiens," a homogeneous population, allowing no mixture with others of different religion. Their church is against mixed marriage, and that is enough. What many men of common sense and French law, French customs, one other. These were guaranteed by treaty, and remain protected by the inviolable honor of British law within the great Province of Quebec.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

A ray of light travels 11,160,000 miles in a minute.

Leominster, Mass., is likely to have both electric lights and an electric railway.

Robert Stevenson, of Glasgow, Scotland, claims the honor of invention which will give ocean ships a speed of forty knots an hour.

Steam issuing from a pipe or hose under a pressure of ninety pounds per steam gauge travels at a velocity of about 1,900 feet per second.

According to Prof. Thompson, with wires near the earth electricity travels with only about one-half the velocity that it does on wires with a very high altitude.

Messrs. More and Lyon, two Danbury, Ct., engineers, have invented an apparatus by which all the cars of a train can be heated by hot air drawn from the locomotive.

Southbridge, Mass., has the largest spectacle factory in the world, the products of which last year having been over 1,500,000 pairs of field-bowed spectacles and eye-glasses.

Germany claims to have the fastest armored cruiser in the world. It is the "Grief," of two thousand four hundred horse-power. She attained the speed of twenty-three knots.

The English are making use of electric lights in their operations at Suakin. The value of electric lights in warfare is becoming well recognized, and is emphasized by their employment in Africa.

Asbestos clothing has been put to use by the French in Egypt, and proved to be a good protection against the heat. It is said that this kind of clothing will soon be adopted by the firemen in London.

The statement is made that aluminum has been successfully manufactured from Kentucky clay. A plant was erected at Newport: capable of turning out a ton a day at an approximate cost of \$44. The price of aluminum is now \$6 per pound.

The report of Electrical Control of New York City shows that 4,500 miles of telegraph, telephone and electric light wires have been put under ground, but in spite of this there are to-day more overhead conductors than there were a year ago.

Experiments on the relative advantages of different covering materials for steam-pipes, recently made at St. Denis, proved waste silk the most effective of all nonconducing compositions; and it is stated that notwithstanding its high price this material is greatly used.

Acid in lubricating oils may be detected by analysis in a laboratory, or by putting the sample to be tested in a clear glass bottle with a copper wire running down through the cork, and stand the whole in a sunny place for two or three weeks, and then, on removal, if verdigris or green rust appears on the copper, an acid is in the oil.

Rochester, New York, capitalists interested in the proposed electrical suburban railway are meeting with considerable opposition from the R. W. & O. railroad company, with which it will compete. The electric railway company has been granted the right of way over the R. W. & O. route, excepting on the R. W. & O. bridge, and it is expected that a commission will be appointed at an early day and condemnation proceedings begun.

Mr. Gordon, mining inspector, who was despatched by the British government to the Hiamer Springs in New Zealand to report upon the effects of the recent earthquakes, states that he found fissures ranging from one to four inches in width, and the extremity of a line extending twenty miles north from the Hiamer Springs. He found rents in hard ground some two feet wide. He attributes the recent phenomena to chemical rather than volcanic action, owing to the vast quantity of sulphuretted gas liberated in the disturbed locality.

## COMMERCIAL.

### MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

#### FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The sharp advance in wheat has not been met with quite such a gain in the value of flour, although there has been a pretty general rise and holders are very firm in their ideas. Business has been more active during the week and a number of sales have been reported on 'Change, which has not been seen for some time. The principal sale being 3,400 sacks, city strong bakers at \$6.18 per 195 lbs. The chief feature has been the agitation in favor of a change from the duty on imported flour, a petition having been made to the Government asking for an equalization of the duties on flour and wheat; similar action has also been taken by the Toronto Board of Trade. Business in flour along the line as shown a decided improvement and the outlook is reported as hopeful. Prices are reported as follows:

Patent, winter.....\$5.75 to \$6.40  
Patent, spring.....6.10 to 6.50  
Straight roller.....5.40 to 5.80  
Extra.....5.20 to 5.60  
Superfine.....4.25 to 4.75  
Out down Superfine.....4.00 to 4.20  
Strong Bakers.....0.00 to 0.00  
Ontario bags—extra.....2.40 to 2.55

OATMEAL.—Prices are a little easier, with only a fair amount of business being done. We quote: Green feed, \$2.25 to \$2.25 per bushel; ordinary standard, \$2.00 to \$2.15 per bushel.

BRAN, &c.—There is not much change to report in this market, prices ranging from \$16.00 to \$17.00 per ton. Shorts are \$13 per ton. Moulins are \$22 to \$24 per ton.

WHEAT.—The position of the market in Ontario has been shown as much below New York instead of as much above; May delivery moved up to \$1.11 on Wednesday but declined later. The local market has been very strong, not so much in sympathy with the speculative market, as because Manitoba wheat has been sold at a low price, and it is reported that American millers are paying higher prices than can be paid here. Samples of the wheat from the elevator fire, were exhibited on 'Change and much discussion took place as to the amount of damage, the actual value and who the purchasers would be. The general opinion seemed to be that the damage was not great, and that a great deal might be saved if quick, and properly handled. The loss of the old Duluth grain seemed to be much rectified by the trade as it cannot be pro-

duced now. Business remains extremely quiet but quotations are changed:—Manitoba, No. 1, \$1.22 to \$1.23; No. 2, \$1.23 to \$1.24; Canada red winter, \$1.21; do spring, \$1.15 to \$1.17; white winter, \$1.20 to \$1.21.

CORN.—There is little doing in corn and prices are a trifle easier. Reports of the crops in Southern Europe are very favorable for a large yield. We quote 52s to 52½c per bushel, dry.

FEED.—Business is so small that prices are nominal, but a good lot of prices are slightly shaded and we quote No. 2, 7½c to 76c per 66 lbs.

BARLEY.—In barley there is little to report and quotations are unchanged at 60c to 70c; feed barley is also about the same at 45c to 50c.

BUCKWHEAT.—The market is quiet and prices steady at 85c to 55c for poor to fair.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Prices are steady at \$2.60 to \$2.70 per 100 lbs.

RYE.—Rye is very quiet, and quotations are unchanged, but purely nominal, at 65c to 70c.

MALT.—\$1.05 to \$1.20 per bushel as to quality and quantity.

SEEDS.—Although the season is somewhat early, enquiries are beginning to come in very fairly and a few orders are being received. Alkali is still very firmly held at \$9 to \$10 per bushel. Red clover hay, which was active prices being \$5.40 to 5.60 for round lots, and we hear of sales below those figures, while small quantities fetch up to \$6 per bushel. There is not much movement in timothy and quotations remain at \$1.90 to \$2.10. Flax seed is scarce with a very fair enquiry already; holders are firm in their views and prices have been advanced, now standing at \$1.40 to \$1.60 per bushel.

## PROVISIONS.

POKE, LARD, &c.—Hog products continue to be very weak, Chicago being weak and the Liverpool cable giving reductions. A sale has been reported of Canada short cut at the low price of \$15, but it appears to have been sold at this price by a city packer to show what he could do to some rivals who wanted to undersell him, and consequently he hardly he taken as an ordinary sale, although the meat was of first quality. Sales are being made at about \$16. Lard is easy and tallow is lower. We quote:—

Canada short cut clear, per bbl. \$40.00—16.00  
Chicago short cut clear, per bbl. 00.00—15.75  
Meas pork, Western, per bbl. 15.00—15.40  
India mess beef, per tierce 00.00—00.00  
Mess beef, per bbl. 00.00—00.00  
Hama city, per bbl. 00.11—00.12  
Wentworth's, per bbl. 00.00—00.10  
Lard, Canadian, in pails, per bl. 00.00—00.10  
Bacon, per lb. 00.11—00.12  
Shoulders, per lb. 00.04—00.06  
Tallow, common, refined, per lb. 00.08—00.09

DRESSED HOGS.—There has been a fair amount of activity this week at prices which have been very firmly held, but this has been somewhat mislead. The activity has been confined almost entirely to new prime arrivals, and the stock of old and discolored have been left alone in the background, while it is whither that the fresh will be mixed up with their poorer brethren so as to bring up the quality to a fair average. Sales have been made at quotations, but the cry is still that the season is about over. We quote heavy weights \$6.70 to \$6.75; medium and light weights \$6.70 to \$6.75; with higher prices for very choice, light arrivals.

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The stock of really choice has almost entirely disappeared, and the demand which exists for it has to be satisfied with lower qualities, of which there is far too much on the market. Very low grades are also in demand, or perhaps, there is a desire to receive any kind at very low prices, much below the market value of any thing good for anything, what is wanted is not so much a rival for margarine. But the buyers seem to have been unable to meet with any quantities of this, as holders see no reason as present for sacrificing goods, especially as the want of first class is increasing the demand for lower grades. Our quotations are unchanged, except for early made creamery, which is a little stronger, but they are very low. We quote:—

Finest creamery is hardly quotable, but is scarce, but any odd packages are worth all of 25c, if the quality is really choice.

Creamery—Finest.....25 to 26  
Earlier made.....22—24  
Eastern Townships.....19—22  
Richmond.....17—19  
Bonfleur.....17—19  
Morrisburg.....19—21  
Brookville.....16—18  
Kamouraska.....17—19

ROLL BUTTER.—There is a very good enquiry for roll butter, especially for Morrisburg, and all really good lots are picked up quickly. Unfortunately, however, the quality of the bulk of the arrivals is very poor, and only low prices can be obtained. If farmers would only send in really good rolls now, they would find a ready sale for them at fair prices. We quote—West ern, 16c to 16½; Morrisburg 15c to 16c.

CHEESE.—There has been very dull and disappointing everywhere. The cable quotation dropped on Wednesday to 56c for white and 56c for colored, a decline of 1c and 1c during the week. The New York market has been very weak and it is reported that some holders are less firm than they were, while both home and export trade has been quiet. A retail market has been quiet in fact, except for a jobbing trade of quite a small character. Still the bulk of stock is in strong hands, and holders seem confident that they will be successful in keeping their stocks until the scarcity leads to a demand that will give them their own prices. There is no business to test quotations, which are reduced, but which must be taken as nominal. We quote:—

Finest September.....00—11½  
Finest August.....11½—00  
Fine.....11—00  
Medium.....10—10½  
Inferior.....02—04

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The market continues very dull for everything except new laid boilers which have advanced, the quality of the receipts being very fine. Stocks of limed and held fresh are very large, and as the demand for them is poor, prices are weak. Sales of good quality low prices are occasionally reducing stocks, but there is far too much left. We quote: Montreal fancy limed 13c to 14c; poor to western limed, 11c to 13c; old fresh, 12c to 13c; strictly new laid boilers, 12c to 20c.

BEANS.—White medium beans are quiet at \$1.50 and smaller lots \$1.70.

HONEY.—Extracted white clover honey, scarce, and quoted 11c to 12c per lb in 6 lb tins, and 10c to 11c in 30 lb tins or 11c in barrels.

BEESWAX.—28c to 29c.

MAPLE SYRUP.—Prices are unchanged at 75c to 85c per gallon tin, and half gallon tins are quoted at 40c to 45c.

OLIVE OIL.—We quote: 5c to 7½c as to quantity and quality.

DRESSED POULTRY.—The season is about over as far as the produce dealers are concerned, and little if any stock now remains in wholesalers' hands. Quotations are continued but are nominal. Turkeys 9 to 10c, chickens 5c to 7c, and geese at about the same figures; ducks 5c to 10c.

FROZEN MEAT.—Fore and hind quarters of beef 2½c to 5c per lb as to quality. Mutton carcasses, 4½c to 6½c per lb.

HORS.—The market shows little change and is still quiet. The horse sold by auction early in the week were damaged by sea-water, and the prices obtained were therefore not too high of the market. We hear of sales at 20c, and quote Canadian, good to choice, 20c to 22c, and medium grades, 15c to 18c. Old horse, 7c to 12c.

HAY.—The market has been poorly supplied, as the bad state of the country roads has prevented farmers from bringing in their loads. It seems very probable that shipments of pressed hay will be made from here to the West. We quote: No. 1 pressed, \$15.00 to \$16.00 per ton; No. 2, \$12.50 to \$13.50.

AGUM.—Business is extremely quiet and re-

ceipts continue exceptionally light. We quote: Potatoes, first, \$4.00 to \$4.05; seconds \$3.40 to \$3.60; peas, \$5.40.

## FRUITS.

APPLES.—The market continues in about the same condition as reported last week. Stocks in the city are very heavy, and unfortunately a great many barrels have been exposed to the weather owing to inefficiency of storage. At the Housecount Market these are being sold at little more than the prices of the barrel, 25 cents a barrel being taken in some cases. On the other hand, fancy barrels of Northern Spies and Baldwins are fetching as high as \$2.00. We quote fancy barrels, Northern Spies and Baldwins, \$1.75 to \$2.00; ordinary stock, in car lots, \$1 to \$1.50; frozen apples, any price that can be got.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—The market is easier, and prices are down to 6½c to 7c with sales of poor quality at prices away below these quotations.

DRYED APPLES.—The price is lower, and business is very quiet. We quote 3½c to 5c.

GRAPEFRUITS.—Grapefruits have advanced considerably, and are now selling as high as \$8 for very fine. We quote \$5 to \$8 per keg as to quality.

CHERRIES.—There is no change. We quote: \$1 to \$6 per bbl for frozen and \$9 to \$12 for fancy No. 1 unfrozen.

COGNAC.—The market is unchanged at \$5 to \$5.50 per bag of 100.

ORANGES.—The supply of Florida oranges is very good and prices are steady. Florida, \$3.75 to \$4 per box; Messina, \$2 to \$2.50 per box; Valencia, \$4.75 per case.

LEMONS.—We quote: \$2 to \$2.50 per box.

PINEAPPLES.—The first arrival of pineapples has just come to hand, and they are bringing \$4 to \$5 per dozen.

BANANAS.—Some Aspinwall bananas have come in during the week, and are fetching \$4 to \$4.50 per bunch.

ONIONS.—Spanish onions have advanced considerably, and are now worth 90c per crate. Canadian red are unchanged at 90c to \$1.25 per bbl.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

MOLASSES, &c.—Barbadoes about steady at 38c to 40c, and other kinds are a little easier at 33c to 35c, with only little business being