

HOW THE BATTLE GOES.

News of the Home Rule Movement.

Proceedings in Parliament—Parnell's Amendment Defeated—Tory Symptom for the "Times"—Land Purchase Scheme.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the House of Commons this evening Maurice Healy asked the Government whether it was true that John Daly, now a convict in Osham prison, had been grossly ill-treated and nearly poisoned, since he had refused to give testimony which would connect the Parnellites with dynamite.

Home Secretary Matthews said he had no authority to grant the inquiry asked. He denied the allegations that Daly had been ill-treated and stated that Daly himself made no complaint. The charge of poisoning in the prison, who had carefully put an overdose of belladonna in a prescription for Daly had been suspended from duty.

In reply to a question by Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Jackson, financial secretary to the treasury, said that no demand for the payment of expenses of witnesses who testified for the Parnell Commission had been made on the treasury.

Mr. H. C. Campbell Bannerman resumed the debate on the address. The Government, he said, had willfully resorted to coercion when such a course had been proved to be worse than useless. There would be no prosecution of the Parnellites while they were in the hands of the Government, and their confidence in the administration of justice was destroyed.

Mr. Balfour, defending the policy of the Ministry, said that brutal attacks had been made upon his Government, precisely the same as Mr. O'Brien in the press had made upon Earl Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan.

Mr. O'Brien protested against Mr. Balfour's imputation of "brutal attacks" upon him, whereupon Mr. Balfour withdrew the epithet "brutal," but quoted an article in Mr. O'Brien's paper denouncing Earl Spencer severely. Such wild phrases as those employed by Mr. O'Brien were not in the House of Commons.

The Government aimed at the Parnellites, the bondage of the Parnellites, the Parnellites, to suppress intimidation and to give to the people the common rights enjoyed by individuals in every civilized country. His opponent, Mr. Balfour said, had admitted that Ireland was now peaceful and prosperous. He trusted that the house and the country would continue to support the policy which had so greatly benefited Ireland.

A division was taken on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address asking the repeal of the Coercion Act, with the result that the amendment was rejected by a vote of 307 to 240.

A STRAW THAT SHOWS THE WIND.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Conservative magazines are subscribing to defray the expenses incurred by the Parnell Commission in the Parnell case, and the Parnell League has been asked to contribute.

SIR HENRY JAMES ON THE PARNELL CASE—MR. MORLEY'S REPLY.

LONDON, February 19.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Henry James declared that the inexorable facts were against the Parnell party in their endeavors to prove that the present tranquility of Ireland was a union of hearts to that understanding due between an English and Irish party. The truth was that a similar improvement was observed under the influence of coercion as it was enforced during the ministry of Mr. Gladstone. He thought Mr. Parnell, from what he said, must be ignorant of the condition of Ireland. Instead of boycotting being milder than formerly it was now a more serious weapon.

Mr. Morley said that surely a government depending upon coercion and menace should approach the projected remedial measures with deepened might and vigor. He had been at Edinburgh that the laws against intimidation were alike in England and Ireland, and this had drawn out a denial from several Conservatives. He invited those gentlemen to repeat their denial in the coming election for St. Pancras. He reminded the House that Lord Salisbury, at the election of 1885, to the effect that the law could not save boycotting. He challenged the Government to exhibit courage, enough to denounce the Times, their ally, whose language was worse than that of United Ireland, or, if they believed its charges, to expel their colleagues whom it charged with murder. He described as a farce the proposed legislation that left the co-operation of the Irish people as their levers under a policy of coercion and exasperation.

WIT O'BRIEN JOINED THE LEAGUE.

DUBLIN, February 18.—William O'Brien has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal in which he says that he accepts the report of the Parnell Commission as the worst that three honorable Tories, restrained by the obligations of judicial propriety, can say against the Nationalists, that the Times, he says, ought to be placed in the pillory of history beside the most heinous denials of the Irish people. Mr. O'Brien denies that he joined the league to secure the separation of Ireland from England. He was convinced years before the league was formed that separation was impossible. He joined it because Parnell's action in Parliament induced Dillon and himself to believe that the aims of Ireland could not be obtained by parliamentary means.

MR. SMITH'S IMPOTENCE AND INDEBILITY.

LONDON, February 18.—The News describes Mr. Smith's reply to Mr. Parnell's question in the House of Commons as the most audacious question of impotence and imbecility that ever proceeded from a responsible minister upon a serious occasion. Lord Randolph Churchill's liquor bill hits hard at the clubs, and puts strict limitations upon the liberty they have enjoyed in the sale of alcoholic beverages. It does not include the compensation scheme, that being a measure which, he holds, the Government should initiate. The bill is unlikely to appear during the present session.

MR. MATTHEWS, HOME SECRETARY, REPLYING TO A DEPUTATION OF MINERS YESTERDAY, TOLD THEM HE WOULD HOLD OUT NO HOPE THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD SUPPORT AN EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

O'BRIEN'S SUITS DISMISSED.

LONDON, February 18.—In the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice today, Justice Butt refused to grant the application made in behalf of O'Shea for writs of attachments against the managers of the Star and the London edition of the New York Herald for publishing certain comments relating to the action for divorce brought by O'Shea against his wife, in which Mr. Parnell is named as co-respondent. In the case of the Freeman's Journal of Dublin, against the manager of which similar application was made, the court imposed a fine of £100 besides costs.

PARNELL'S SECRETARY GETS DAMAGES.

DUBLIN, February 18.—Henry Campbell, member of the House of Commons for South Fermanagh and private secretary to Mr. Parnell, today received two hundred pounds damages from the Belfast News Letter for publishing a statement that Campbell had provided the knives with which Lord Frederick and John Russell were murdered in Phoenix Park.

PARNELL AGAIN CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, February 19.—The Council of the Liberal Federation has passed resolutions con-

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Mr. Parnell and his colleagues upon the result of the investigation, regarding that the authors and all persons responsible for the forgeries were not called to account by the commission and demanding that the Government offer reparation to Mr. Parnell.

LAND PURCHASE SCHEME.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Government's Land Purchase Bill will provide for the combination of the Landlord Estates Court and the Land Commission in a single tribunal for the settlement of disputes, with a view of simplifying the transfer of land. The amount involved is unlimited, but it is believed that twenty million pounds sterling will cover the expense of the operation of the act.

NO LANGUAGE STRONG ENOUGH.

LONDON, February 21.—Mr. Caine, in a letter to his electors, says he cannot find language strong enough to express his horror at the foul conspiracy against Parnell or his opinion of the conduct of the Times in lending itself to the printing of infamous libels on the finest possible evidence of their supposed genuineness.

THE COST OF PARNELL COMMISSION WITNESSES.

LONDON, February 21.—In the House of Commons today, Henry Matthews, home secretary, replied to Mr. Labouchere, stating that the cost of the Parnell Commission had not been received from the government since he appeared as a witness before the Parnell Commission.

Mr. Labouchere demanded that a list of the witnesses summoned to appear before the Parnell Commission should be furnished before a vote was called for on the expenses of the commission.

W. H. Smith said he could not give assurance that the Government would furnish any information in regard to the expenses of witnesses.

Mr. Stanfield's amendment for the formation of parochial councils subordinate to the county councils was defeated, 254 to 151.

Mr. Acheson moved to amend the address by a resolution of regret that there was no mention of free education in primary schools.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, February 21.—Seventy persons were arrested on Monday, County Kildare, to-day while engaged in re-erecting the houses of tenants evicted from the Clangary estate. A large crowd assembled at the scene, but were dispersed by the police.

THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

A Surprisingly Large Vote Polled by the Socialists—The Government May Not Have a Majority.

BERLIN, February 21.—The weather yesterday was pleasant. There was a general election in the afternoon. One great point in the vote in Berlin was the complete absence of the anti-socialist faction. The indications are that the Deutsche Freisinnige party may secure the best two seats in Berlin, and it is not unlikely that this party will lose all others throughout the country.

The latest apparent result is that the Government parties have lost 15 seats and the Socialists throughout Germany have doubled their vote. Liebknecht and Singer (Socialists) are elected. The latter defeated Eugen Richter, leader of the Liberal party. Richter, however, was elected for Hagen. Singer is the man whose libel case against the Staatsbürger Zeitung made a great deal of noise in December. He gained his seat and the editor was compelled to pay a fine and this fine the Emperor refused to remit. The verdict of a court of justice. This became a rallying centre for protest against such an abuse of power. In Hamburg the Socialists Babel, Dietz and Metzger are elected.

MONARCHIST VICTORIES.

Grillenberger, Schmidt, Seifart and Harm, Socialists, have been elected to the Reichstag in Nuremberg, Mittweida, Schneeberg, and Elberfeld respectively. The returns thus far received show the election of 5 Conservatives, 2 members of the Imperial party, 18 members of the Centre party, 29 Socialists, 14 National Liberals, 2 Poles and 2 Alsatians. Returns have also been received from 76 other districts. In four of these the polls were headed by Conservatives, in 3 by members of the Imperial party, in 17 by National Liberals, in 10 by members of the Centre party, in 16 by Liberals, in 23 by Socialists, in 2 by Catholics and in 1 by an Alsatian. The majority will be necessary as a majority is required to elect. Compared with the last preceding election the Social vote in Berlin shows an increase of 35,000 and the Liberal vote an increase of 8,000. The Conservative vote decreased 35,000. In three districts second ballots are necessary. The Socialists carried Magdeburg, Alton, Hamburg, the Dresden district, the Leipzig district, Chemnitz and Sawikau.

THE GOVERNMENT IN A VIX.

Twenty Socialists are known to be elected. Socialists will contest thirty-three districts in which secret ballots are necessary. The Centre party and the Liberals hold their ground. The Centre parties have sustained severe losses. The National Zeitung estimates from the returns thus far received that the Centre parties have already lost eighteen seats. The party strong for the loss of the Centre parties the Government will be unable to secure a majority in the Reichstag.

SOLDIERS AND SOCIALISTS COLLIDE.

ALTONA, February 21.—Cavalry with drawn sabres and infantry with fixed bayonets were posted on the Hamburg frontier to prevent the meeting of the Socialists. The Socialists constantly cheered the soldiers, who finally charged them, severely wounding eight civilians. There has also been an exciting collision at Coburg, a province of Prussia, between soldiers and civilians, which has resulted in several wounds and much bloodshed.

IMPERIALISM VERSUS SOCIALISM.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The result of the German parliamentary elections has astounded the Emperor and abundantly justified the opposition of Prince Bismarck to the practical application of the ideas of State Socialism entertained by the Imperial master. In view of the remarkable strength shown by the Socialists at the polls, it must be assumed that the number of the people of Germany who prefer Democratic socialism to

Imperial socialism is greater than the Emperor has believed, and also that the number must largely increase in the near future through the enthusiastic agitation of the vicious Democratic leaders. The Socialists are wild with joy at their successes, and congratulations are pouring in upon them from every country in Europe. Comparatively little disorder has been observable, a fact which is due in a great measure to the advice of the Socialist leaders, who realize that immoderate conduct on the part of their followers will certainly destroy their chances of further advantage.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

The results of yesterday's elections, as far as known, are as follows: Electors—Conservatives, 23; Imperialists, 10; National Liberals, 8; Centre, 52; Freisinnige, 11; Socialists, 20; Poles, 10; Alsatians, 10; Democrats, 3; Danes, 1; Independent Liberals, 1. Re-balls will be necessary in the contests for ninety-two seats, which will be sought for by Conservatives, 15; Imperialists, 63; National Liberals, 14; Centre, 38; Freisinnige, 40; Socialists, 2; Danes, and 9 Democrats.

PRINCE BISMARCK RESIGNING.

The fact that Prince Bismarck is personally attending the inventory of his effects at his official residence in Berlin, separating his personal effects from those of the State, is regarded as conclusive evidence of his intention to resign the chancellorship.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—In Berlin Herr Liebknecht and Singer, Socialists, have been elected, the latter defeating Herr Richter, Liberal. Supplementary ballots in four districts will be necessary. In Hamburg Herr Babel, Dietz and Metzger, are elected. In the first Berlin district the Progressives polled 4,800, and the Socialists 3,560. In the second, Vorbow receives 18,001, the Socialist candidate 19,010, and the Conserv active 14,017. In the third, Progressives 11,557, Socialist 12,280. Second ballots will be necessary in this district. In the fifth the Progressives polled 10,100, and the Socialist 7,240. In Magdeburg Herr Vollmer, Socialist, is returned. In the first district of Munich a re-ballot is necessary. In the second the Socialist candidate is returned. In Strassburg the National Liberal candidate is elected. A second ballot is necessary in Leipzig, and Herr Hagen, Progressist, is returned from Nuremberg. A Socialist is returned from Meissen, and Herr Auerbach, a Socialist, is elected in Zeitz. Herr Stolte, Social, is elected in Danzig. In Zittau, Doeringberg, Stein and Luebeck second ballots are necessary. Meiningen returned a Progressist. At midnight the returns indicate that the Government has lost fifteen seats in the Reichstag and that the Socialists were elected in 23 districts throughout the kingdom of Prussia.

In the fourth Berlin district the socialists received 40,500 votes, Richter 14,100. In the fifth Herr Baumhach, Freisinnig, 10,060; Auerbach, socialist, 7,231; Ludcke, conservative, 43,234. Herr Schipper, socialist, is elected in Chemnitz by 23,447 majority.

In Leipzig a second ballot is necessary to decide between Herr Babel, Socialist, and Goetz, National Liberal. In the Lipic district Geyer, Socialist, is elected. The returns thus far received, complete, indicate the election of four Conservatives, one National Liberal, eleven Centre, seven Socialists two Poles two Alsatians and ten Freisinnige.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The German elections are still the foremost topic in the news columns. The success of the Socialists has created a feeling of amazement and chagrin in German official quarters, which is intensified as the full significance of the increased Socialist Democracy is realized. The fact that the Socialists polled 125,000 out of a total of 230,000, votes in Berlin, accentuates the importance of their victory, which, in its consequences, may be said to be the increase in the capital of 33,000 votes since 1888 is merely a fair sample of the augmented strength of the Democracy in other congested parts of the Kingdom. The majority of the Centre party have been completely destroyed, the Government chances of passing any of the bills contemplated are vanishing, and the defeat of Professor Vorbow is a heavy blow to his party though it cannot be said that his successful opponent is likely to make his mark as a profound or astute statesman. He is a bookbinder by profession, a Pole by birth and a man of very ordinary educational attainments. He speaks German in English, but his chief credit is as a convincing orator in his native tongue. The St. James' Gazette says that these elections show conclusively that it is unsafe to extend the franchise to the ignorant commonalty. The lesson which has just been taught to Germany by the too liberal extension of the franchise, it says, applies to England in regard to the extension of the franchise to the masses of unthinking politicians bring forward from time to time.

A Significant Speech.

Albert Traeger, the famous poet, addressing German Liberals to-day in Berlin, uttered these significant words: "My friends: The signs of the times point to the fact, that in the future there will be only two classes in the German Empire, the millionaires and the paupers, and who can blame the latter if they regard Socialists in respect to their aims as the best of the cruel hands that offer them a straw for the present Socialist's bill, liberal as it may appear on the surface, is nothing but a sham, an insult to the word's justice, and a crying shame before all free nations." A hurricane of applause followed the poet's prophetic and glowing words.

Tory Tactics.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Several embassies in London are expressing great irritation at the supposed tampering with voters from office. It is certain that Lord Salisbury has in many instances shown himself acquainted with their secret contents before the legation themselves received them.

A Priest Sentenced.

DUBLIN, Feb. 22.—Father Kinisella has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor for connection with the recent resistance to evictions from the Clangary estates.

The anti-Monopoly League of New York presents against the proposed telegraph bill before the United States Congress. The league men say that the telegraph is mostly used by speculators and gamblers, and only 8 per cent of the business was social. Over a million a year was spent by persons in New York in the sporting business over baseball, lotteries, etc. This was more than the entire social business of the whole country. The working people did not use the telegraph.

On the feast of Epiphany, this year, there was celebrated the anniversary of the Mass for the first time in 1629 at the Church of St. Wenceslaus. In that year the doctrine of Luther was preached by one Caspar Pflaum. The magistrate of the town, or mayor, became an adherent of the new creed, and called upon one of Luther's friends, Rauber, to take charge of the consciences of the inhabitants and appropriated the living connected with the twelve Catholic churches for the benefit of the town treasury. One priest remained until 1633. In 1631 the Catholic religion was to be re-established by a decree of the Emperor, but met with no response. At present, the Catholics have permission to use a Protestant church jointly with the latter denomination. The bishop of Homburg has forbidden all his members to participate in the celebration Mass. The building was crowded with Catholics on the day above mentioned, who completed the occasion with a banquet in the evening.

A Rome correspondent says that persistent efforts are being made to secure an understanding of the present situation in the Berlin labor conference without success as yet.

The Temps says that the Russian loan was seven times covered by subscriptions in Paris alone.



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DR. SEY'S REMEDY, the Great French Remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections, Constipation and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels.

DR. SEY'S REMEDY is composed of the purest aromatics which stimulate the digestive organs, and which, far from weakening like most medicines, imparts tone to, and strengthens the system. Further it contains a substance which acts directly on the bowels, so that in small doses, it prevents and cures constipation, and in larger doses it acts as one of the best purgatives.

It is important to note that Dr. Sey's Remedy can be taken in any dose without disturbing the habits or regime of those who take it.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda. It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the week were 4,559 bbls, against 6,156 bbls the week previous. In strong bakers there is still a fair business done at \$4.90. But in other grades dealers report a most disappointing market. Regarding the sales of low grade flour reported by us a week or two since, it is said to have reference to the sale of a lot of about 3,000 sacks to close out a shipment. And as this was bought at a pretty low figure resales have been induced by the reasonable figures it was offered at. Superior flour is reported at \$3.45 to \$3.55, and fine at \$3.15 in round quotations. Straight rollers are quoted at \$4.55 to \$4.60 in car lots as to brand. The sale of a lot of 90 per cent patents was mentioned at \$4.70, and we quote \$4.55 to \$5. Unspouted fine is said to have sold as low as \$2.75.

Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.30; Patent spring, \$5.00 to \$5.30; Straight roller, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Extra, \$4.00 to \$4.20; Superior, \$3.50 to \$3.80; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.25; City Strong Bakers, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Strong Bakers, \$4.60 to \$4.80; Ontario bags—superfine, \$1.65 to \$2.00; Ontario bags—fine, \$1.40 to \$1.60.

CORN.—Receipts during the week were 1,114 bush, against 1,191 the week previous. Sales are reported at No. 2 corn at 45c to 50c, and lower qualities 45c to 47c duty paid.

MILK FEED.—There has been a decided advance in bran owing to short supply from the West, and we quote \$13.50 to \$15 as to quantity, being a rise of \$1 per ton. Some millers in the West ask \$10 delivered here, but if course they cannot effect sales. Shorts are higher, and quoted at \$16 to \$17. Molasses \$22 to \$23 per ton.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the week, 548 barrels. Market quiet and steady. Standard in bags at \$1.80 to \$1.90 and granulated at \$1.85 to \$1.95. In bbl's granulated \$3.80 to \$4 and ordinary standard at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Rolled, \$3.80 to \$4.25 per bush. Shorts are at \$1.80 to \$1.95 in bags. Peral barley at \$4.25 to \$4.30 per bush, and port barley at \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas, \$3.70 to \$3.90.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the week were 5,002 bushels, against 8,836 bush the week previous. The market is quiet for Manitoba and we quote prices \$1.05 to \$1.04 for No. 1, and \$1.04 to \$1.03 for No. 2. Sales, however, are reported along the line at \$1.04 to \$1.05 for No. 1 hard, Chicago No. 2, spring has advanced 1/2c from lowest, closing to-day at 78 1/2c.

BARLEY.—Receipts during the week were 45,000 bush, against 12,768 bush the week previous. Prices are nominal at 65c to 67c per 60 lb. and in the West at 65c to 67c per 60 lb. The sale is reported of a lot for the English market on p.t., but said to be at 2 1/2c.

RYE.—Receipts during the week were 2,400 bush, against 2,400 bush for the week previous. Prices are lower in the States, and it is very difficult to sell. We quote 47c to 48c, and 38c to 40c.

RYE.—Prices nominally 50c to 51c. BUCKWHEAT.—Market very dull. We quote 35c to 40c.

MALT.—80c to 85c per bushel in small lots, large quantities at 70c to 75c.

SEEDS.—Timothy in firm, American being quoted at \$1.45 to \$1.60. Canadian is quoted at \$2 to \$2.10 per bushel. Red clover is quiet at 61c to 75c per lb. Alsike 10c to 12c per lb, blue grass \$1 to \$1.50 as to quality, and red top 50c to 75c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The volume of business has been fair in pork during the week, low prices inducing a fair consumption. The sale of a round lot of Canada short cut pork was made at \$12.60, but the sale would not be reported.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$12.75 to \$13.25; Ontario short cut clear, per bbl, \$12.75 to \$13.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 10c to 11c; Lard, Western, in pairs, per lb 72c to 8c; Lard, Canadian, in pairs, per lb, 60c to 80c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulder 00c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5c; Dressing Hogs.—The season is about over, and when fresh lots arrive meet with fair demand at firm prices. We quote \$5.35 to \$6 as to weight and quality.

Butter.—Receipts during the week were 2,661 pkgs, against 1,334 pkgs for the week previous. Fine goods are scarce and wanted, and sell at steady prices. Medium goods, however, are slow sale. In creamery jobbing lots of choice 5c per pound goods have brought 25c to 24c, and choice Eastern Townships 25c to 24c, although it is difficult to get the outside figures. In Western cream selections have sold at 15c to 16c, but the medium qualities are quoted at 13c to 14c. We quote: Creamery, 20c to 23c; do Summer, 16c to 18c; Eastern Township, 14c to 20c; Western, 13c to 15c; Brockville, 14c to 18c; Montreal, 13c to 15c; Retrow, 12c to 14c; Retail, 10c to 11c.

Best selections are sold to the local trade at the usual margin above regular quotations.

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 80 boxes, against 1,347 boxes the week previous. The market has assumed a decidedly firmer front, owing to the action of English buyers in forestalling the London firm, who had made arrangements to handle all the cheese on this side on consignment. Some large sales have been made during the past week aggregating nearly 10,000 boxes, at an advance of 1/2c to 1c above ruling prices two weeks ago. Sales have been made at 10c to 1 1/2c, one firm selling about 4,000 boxes at these figures, and we quote 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c for finest, and 9/2c to 10c for other grades.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Receipts during the week were 646 pkgs, against 477 pkgs for the week previous. There is no improvement in the egg market, owing to heavier receipts, and sales of Montreal mixed were made at 12c to 13c, single Shipment of eggs have been received from Morrisburg recently that were in such a fearfully bad condition that a portion of them had to be dumped in order to get rid of the powerful and noxious odor, and but for this prompt action of the commission firm their stock would undoubtedly have been ruined by the health officers. A few sales were made of these so-called rotten eggs at 5c per dozen, and a load of about 10 cases was sold for \$10. In fresh eggs, strictly new laid Canadian have declined 1c per dozen to 17c to 19c. American fresh selling at 15c to 17c. We heard of one lot of fresh American selling at 14c.

EGGS.—Market quiet. Small lots \$1.50 to \$1.75. Car lots \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bushel.

MAPLE SYRUP, &c.—Syrup 50c to \$1 per tin as to quality, and maple sugar 7c to 8c per lb as to quality.

HONEY.—Extracted, 10c to 11c as to quality. Honey.—The Canadian hops are quiet at 1c to 1 1/2c. Medium to good 10c to 14c and old hops 5c to 8c.

BREWERY.—Market quiet at 25c to 26c per lb. HAY.—Good timothy \$8 on track, but ordinary qualities \$6 to \$7 per ton, and fancy \$10 to \$10.50.

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FRUIT, &c.

APPLES.—The market on spot is quiet but steady with sales of good to choice selection at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per bush. Round lots of Western are quoted at \$1.50 to \$2.75. Advice from Liverpool are very encouraging sales of Canada apples being reported last week at 22c to 25c for firsts, and 16c to 20c for seconds.

ORANGES.—Valencia easy at \$4 to \$4.50 per case. Florida \$3.25 to \$3.50, per box.

LEMONS.—Steady. Choice stock at \$4.00 to \$4.25, other qualities \$3 to \$