GOVERNMENTAL TERRORISM.

The work of Informers—The Spanish and Russian inquisitions outdone—Paid Spies and Judges using Blood money openly.

The British Government evidently have some extraordinary craze on the brain at present regarding the late outrages. A stipendiary magistrate recently told a friend of mine that they believed "Dublin was honeycombed with secret societies." Hundreds of marines in plain clothes parade the streets, detectives swarm everywhere the waiters in several hotels have been approached by the authorities to become agents of the spy system, female emissaries are believed to be engaged, and the Irish-American organizations are to be skilfully tapped, with a view to discover some clue to the recent crimes. As under the old French system, in the days of the Bastille, men disappear from their work and from their homes in Dublin, and when inquiry is made as to their whereabouts, the answer is, "They have been summoned to the castle." There they are plied with questions and tempted with bribes; drink in unlimited quantities is at their disposal to loosen their tongues; they are paraded before wretched looking creatures for "identification," and finally are dismissed with threats that, as they have not made a clean breast of it, it will in the end be worse for them. All kinds of stories are bruited by the detectives to spread panic in the ranks of the secret organizations, and I must say, if such there be in Dublin, and its members are connected with murder and outrage, they must be men of strong nerve to withstand

THE DEVICES, SNARES AND TEMPTATIONS SCATTERED AROUND THEM.

For instance, Delaney, who has just got ten years' penal servitude, was generally stated to have turned informer, and to me it seems a proof that the man was no would-be assassin, and had no accomplices, when the detectives are unable to show that, in consequence of their stories, there has been no stampede amongst the class they suspect nor any tendency to turn informer. Human nature, after all is human nature, and fear of punishment and hope of reward are very strong aids to an established government in the detection of outrages. Yet these two powerful factors seem to have made no impression on the extraordinary organization with which the police are trying to cope and grope with in the dark. The method of examination carried on by the Castle inquisitors is remarkable, and closely resembles the investigation, as *secret*, as detailed in French romances. Several of the persons interrogated were in court to testify in Mr. O'Brien's case on Jan 1, and the following is a sample of the procedure, as detailed by them:

THE CASTLE INQUISITION.

A detective drops round to a man's workshop or abode over night and tells him to present himself next morning at the castle. He comes and is ushered into the presence of a stipendiary magistrate, Mr. J. A. Curran, Q. C; the head of the detective staff, Mr. Mallons, and Mr Jenkinson, criminal investigator, with a few of his staff. A shorthand writer is present to note the whole proceedings and the magistrate begins:

"Are you a member of a secret society?"

"No."

"Where were you between 6 and 8 P. M., on May 6" (park murders,)?

"At home."

"Where were you about the same hours when Mr. Field was attacked?"

"Ditto."

"You deny that you are a member of a secret society?"

"Yes."

"Now, are you not a member of the Dublin directorate of the Fenian body?"

"No."

"Have you really the audacity to deny this?"

"Yes."

"You had better take care, for we know everything."

"I am not afraid."

"Why, one of your comrades has split on you."

"No one has anything to tell against me"

"He can ruin you, you know, if you will not tell the truth."

"I am telling the truth."

"Be careful, remember. Do you know so and so?"

"No."

"Your family? You have a wife and children?"

"Yes."

"Will you consign them to destruction?"

"They have nothing to be afraid of," and so on.

Confounded by persistent denials of this kind, the magistrate orders the room to be cleared and even the shorthand writer retires.

BRIBERY TRIED.

Then the stipendiary demeanor entirely changes and he assumes a coaxing air.

"Now, if I were you, my friend, I'd be a rich man inside of three minutes. Knowing what I'm sure you know, I'd earn that £5000, very quickly. These fellows cannot harm you if you give evidence. We'll protect you and pay you, and if you help us to get rid of a few of the big men amongst them, when they're hanged you'll have little to fear from the rest"

"I know nothing whatever about the matter and it's no use your questioning me"

"Well, then, get out of here, and some day you'll live to regret your stupid obstinacy."

Then the man withdraws, having been, as some of them were, nine hours continuously under examination. Others were subjected to interrogatories extending over thirty hours, and one of them was brought up day after day for an entire week. This demoralizing system, with

HUGE REWARDS DANGLING BEFORE NEEDY AND UNSCRUPULOUS SPIES,

may perhaps get some one or other hanged before very long, by the aid of a packed jury. A spy is bound to do something for his hire. If he cannot find out anything true, he will invent. He must bring in information or starve, and a man with the soul of a spy is not likely to permit himself to starve when there is plenty of money going for ingenious romances. Blood the government are determined to have, and while money can pay for it we may be certain that, sooner or later, "by book or by crook," as a London paper put it, they will gratify their desire. Their detective system, however, is utterly clumsy and without cleverness. It is summed up in two words—money and panic-spreading. The police cannot find out anything without being told all about it by others. A paragraph which they caused to be inserted in the papers about the discovery of Lord Mountmorres' murderers, and which I quoted, has as yet shown no foundation of fact. It was simply part of the terror system, a lie to produce informers. Arrests are made of men suspected without a particle of evidence, and then, in the loneliness of their cells, they are visited by the Police, and told that others have "informed" and that now they may as well save themselves, too. If these devices fail, the men have to be liberated, having all the time, perhaps, been entirely innocent.

THE CASTLE ISLAND OUTRAGE

Two men, Poff and Barrett, were, after the disagreement of the first jury, convicted by the second at the Cork assizes last month, for the murder of a farmer named Brown, at Castle Island, county Kerry. Scarcely had the echoes of the deathsentence pronounced upon them died away, than telegrams were sent all over the country declaring that Poff had "given information which would lead to a large number of arrests in Kerry." This was fourteen days ago, but as yet a single man has not been arrested, although several daring murders have been committed about Castle Island. Poff and Barrett both denied their guilt, and, therefore, they certainly might have been allowed to go to their graves without the stigma of "informer" being attached to their memories by the crown, for the purpose of experimenting on the steadfastness of Kerry Moonlighters. The evidence given by the prosecutor at this trial disclosed an extraordinary state of things, if true, in the Castle Island district. Brown had bought the landlord's interest in a lease held by a man named Fitzgerald, whose farm adjoined Brown's, and which lease had two years to run. An amendment inserted in the 21st section of the land act by Mr. Brand, the speaker's son, in spite of the vehement protest of the Irish party, allows the landlord in such a case to resume possession of the holding as a "home farm." Brown, having bought the lease, declared that, after the two years were up, he would take over Fitzgerald's farm and work it with his own, and the theory of the Crown was that, for this—a threatened eviction two years ahead—

HE WAS SHOT, AND IN THE BROAD DAYLIGHT,

by his own door. More remarkable still, the police swore that most of the young men of the district spent the day of the murder in the village of Castle Island in sight of the Constabulary, and that the Fitzgeralds, upon whom suspicion more naturally might fall, kept going in and out of a public house there all day, opposite the sub-inspector's lodgings. Most curious of all, Poff, on being taken into custody, told the police that he was not near the scene of the murder that day, because he had been warned not to go near by a man named Dunleavy, as something was about to occur. This, Poff said, he did not believe, but the police having had Dunleavy for weeks in jail, finally discharged him long before the trial, and declared when then asked to produce him, that he was not to be found! The chief evidence against Poff and Barrett was the testimony and identification of an old woman, named Brosnan, who swore at the inquest she did not know who the assassins were, and that there were three men and not two. Her explanation, at the trial, of this change of front, was that she had been to confession, meantime, and that the priest ordered her to tell the police! On this evidence Poff and Barrett have lately been executed in Tralee jail, on the verdict of a packed jury, although the case is one full of doubt and perplexity. A man writing over his own name from this district to *United Ireland*, a couple of weeks ago, declared that he had been summoned to the police barrack by the Inspector, was taken into a private room, shown heaps of money, and offered "all that and more" if he would only tell what he knew. Such are the latest developments of the rule of the great Anglo Saxon race in Ireland, in the nineteenth century.—T. M. Healy, *In Boston Republic.*

IN MEMORIAM.

There was a large congregation present this morning at St. Mary's Church to assist in a Memoriam Mass, which was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Father Graham, who expired some weeks ago. Rev. James Lonergan officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Simon Lonergan and Rev. Father Fahey. The services were of a most impressive nature.

DISTRESS IN DONEGAL.

PARNELL SENDS ASSISTANCE TO FATHER GALLAGHER

Dublin, Jan. 30.—Parnell has forwarded to Father Gallagher £100 of the £385 received from the New York Society of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Father Gallagher writes that the suffering people of Donegal are subsisting on food only fit for beasts. Private charity cannot cope with the widespread distress there; Government alone can do so and things will very soon come to a crisis.

DUBLIN INFORMERS BUSY.

Remarkable Evidence Coming Out in the Kilmainham Trials—The Excitement in Dublin—The Phœnix Park Revelations Withheld.

Special by Cable.

Dublin, Jan. 29.—The officials having charge of the preliminary investigation of the alleged Assassination League in this city exploited a sharp piece of practice yesterday. Mr. Murphy, Q. C., in his opening statement, distinctly said that he intended only to place on trial the five men accused of the special offense of conspiring to murder Mr. Field, a juror in one of the late capital cases in the Commission Court, and for the subsequent attempt on the life of that gentleman; and when the evidence on this head had been taken and the further inquiry adjourned for a week the natural idea would be that the proceedings for the day had terminated. Late last night, however, the *Telegraph*, the evening edition of the *Freeman's Journal*, contained an extended report of supplemental proceedings. After a short recess it was decided to continue the investigation as against the twenty-one prisoners remanded on the 20th inst. The explanation generally given of these surprise tactics on the part of the Crown is that fear of a hostile demonstration in court was not wholly allayed. Mr. Carey is a popular man, and an extensive employer; others of the accused not included the special charge against the five, are also men of some influence in their respective spheres, and as, with all the precautions of the police, a large crowd managed to gain access to the Kilmainham Court, apprehension was felt that while in regard of the five men against whom positive evidence had been given, no design of rescue had been manifested, the matter might be different when men believed to be wholly innocent were put forward, the authorities adopted the expedient of clearing the court. And it was successful, for, judging by the numbers hastening to the city when I left Kilmainham, the audience, outside of prisoners, policemen and professionals, must have been very slim indeed.

After half an hour's recess, the twenty-one prisoners charged with conspiracy—including the five men implicated in the Field case—were placed in the dock.

Mr. Murphy made another speech, in which he said that, having proceeded so far in the Field assault, it would now be the duty of the Crown to show that the attack on that gentleman was the outcome of a general conspiracy, in which the twenty-one prisoners at the bar—with others not yet amenable to justice—were participants. The authorities had information showing that this conspiracy was hellish in its designs and daring in its attempts at accomplishment, and to it, if the facts in possession of the Crown could be sustained, as he believed they would be, could be traced many, if not all, of those hideous crimes which had in recent times disgraced the metropolis of Ireland and startled the world by their atrocity.

Counsel for the accused interposed, suggesting that at a preliminary inquiry before magistrates an appeal to passion and a speech to evidence were hardly in order. These things might do very well in the Commission Court, before a jury, but were certainly opposed to the common practice, where the result, at most, of the magisterial inquiry would be only a committal for trial, it, indeed, the bench, on tainted evidence, would subject presumably innocent men to the ordeal.

Mr Murphy yielded to the suggestion, and said he would content himself with the examination of witnesses on the charge of conspiracy to procure murder by wholesale.

Again the counsel for the prisoners interposed objections to the phraseology of the learned leader for the prosecution.

The excitement in the city is not in any degree allayed. It is painfully manifest that the informer trade has come up again in full blast. There is no doubt that there has been a conspiracy for crime among a certain class of reckless individuals; but strong protest is made by leading members of the National party against the attempt to confound the character of a patriotic movement with the insane and infamous doings of perjured and purchasable members thereof. To-day meetings have been or will be held, at which formal repudiation will be given by the Fenian Brotherhood and kindred organizations of knowledge or approval of a participation in the projects of the Vigilance Committee or any body having such designs as those disclosed in Court. It would be well, however, for you in America to keep in mind that these disclosures are up to the present confined to the ranks of policemen and approvers.

The Phœnix Park murderers are still threateningly spoken of as among the revelations in store at subsequent stages of the inquiry. The Crown may be acting judiciously for public effect in reserving these revelations for the climax of the conspiracy exposure; but one would think that after nine months of anxiety in the public mind and failure in detective circles, the allaying of the anxiety and the vindication of police effectiveness should be the first duty of authority—that is, of course, if all the statements about clues to that sad affair be not, like all that have preceded, purely feints to break the fall of police inactivity or act upon the fears of some possible informer.

—The four men arrested for the murder of Zephirin Ayotte, at Arthabaska, have been fully convicted of murder and remanded to stand their trial on the 19th February, before the Queen's Bench of that place. Eight lawyers are employed for the defence.

DAVITT BOYCOTTED.

Dublin, Jan. 29.—Davitt has written to an ex suspect at Innishowen that as the Castle has "boycotted" him for six months, on public speaking, he cannot fulfil his promise to speak at Innishowen, pending the expiration of his sentence.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Beware of these similar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like honest men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no merit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to *Eclectric*. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of Northrop & Lyman, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

True Witness Office,
Tuesday, *Jan.* 30, 1883.

Stock sales to-day.—445 Montreal 207½; 25 do 207¼; 25 do 207½; 25 do 207¾; 225 do 208; 50 People's 90; 20 Molsons 132¼; 345 Merchants' 127; 100 do 127½; 25 do 128; 70 City Passenger 145; 25 Federal 159½; 25 Toronto 187; 25 do 186¾; 15 do 188; 15 do 188½; 50 Ontario 113¼; 25 do 113¾; 25 Commerce 136½; 210 do 137; 200 do 137¼; 50 Canada Cotton 120; 50 Montreal Building 71; 400 Northwest Land Co 41s; 525 Gas 189; 300 do 188¾; 500 do 189; 150 do 189¾; 300 do 190; 22 Loan & Mortgage 106; $1 000 Corporation 7 per cent stock 140¼; 25 St. Paul 145½.

The local money market keeps firm as is usual late in the month. For loans on stocks 7 per cent was demanded, and the rate of discount for mercantile paper was 7 to 8 per cent. Bankers 60 day sterling exchange bills sold at 108½ to 108⅝.

There was a large business transacted in stocks this morning, and the board adjourned at noon for the funeral of Mr. Sache, the old and respected member who died some days ago. The market was firmer and closed higher Gas was conspicuously strong, and 300 shares sold at 190, which is an advance of ten per cent in little over a week. At noon the quotation was 190 to 190½. Bank of Montreal was higher and closed for the day at 207¾; Ontario closed at 113½; Toronto at 188; Merchants' at 127¾; Commerce at 137; Telegraph at 124; Northwest at 41s; Richelieu at 66¾, and Passenger at 145 bid.

New York, Jan. 30, 1 p.m.—Stocks strong—Am Ex 90; O S 70⅝; D & H 107¾; D & L 126½; D & R G 50¼; Erie 39⅝; pfd 80½; Ill C 146¾; L S 111⅛; L & N 57⅞; M C 98¾; N P 49⅝; pfd 85⅝; N W 132; pfd 146⅝; N Y C 127¼; St P 94¾; pfd 105; St P & O 121; pfd 51; U P 100¼; W St L & P 33¾; pfd 54½; W U 82¾.

—The Customs receipts yesterday were $23 669.88. The receipts for the week ending Saturday, the 27th, were as follows:—Monday, $21,437 85; Tuesday, $26 507.25; Wednesday, $19 999.27; Thursday, $7 508.56; Friday, $33,451.18; Saturday, $9,570.43. Total, $118,474 54.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The wholesale markets during the past week have remained fairly active with prices for most staples steady to firm.

Groceries.—There has set in a better demand for refined sugar, and in yellow good business transpired at an advance of ⅛c per lb. The lower grades of yellows are very scarce and wanted. A fair demand was experienced for granulated at 8⅜c, for round lots from refiners, and at 8⅞c, for smaller parcels from jobbers. There is also more doing in syrups at the recent decline of 2½c per Imperial gallon all round, several good-sized lots being reported sold yesterday. Spices—The market continues to wear a firm expression, which has been brought on by a better demand. Black pepper is firm at 16½c to 17½c, while white brings 26½c to 27c. Cloves receive a fair share of the attention of buyers at 26c to 28c as to sample. Nutmegs range from 60c to 75c as to quality, and pimento from 10½c to 11c for best grades. Teas—The existing conditions bearing on this market have again betokened an exceedingly dull tone. The demand is entirely devoid of spirit and as far as important transactions are concerned the record is a complete blank some rumors of business were heard of, but it looks as if such rumors should be relegated into the remote past. Molasses.—Barbadoes commands a fair amount of attention, which affords a basis for a steady tone, and is saleable at 49c to 50c. Stocks of Trinidad are within narrow compass, and prices are steady at 46c to 47c. Antigua rules dull, but buyers are occasionally persuaded to pay 46c to 47c. Coffee.—The slight improvement alluded to in our last report has resulted in holders quoting former prices, but with more emphasis, and the market appears quite firm in tone on account of a free demand for all kinds. A fair business has been accomplished in Java at 16c to 20c for good to fine, and 22c to 26c for choice. The offerings of Mocha continue light, with holders firm at 30c to 31c; Maracaibo has moved off steadily at 11c to 15c, according to quality, and Jamaica has changed owners at 10 to 12c. Plantation Ceylon has ruled quiet and steady at 18c to 20c. Fruits—The consumptive demand for all kinds of dried fruits has continued fair, and a good assortment has been distributed during the week at a fair line of quotations. Valencia raisins sell well at 7½ to 8c. Currants maintain a firm position at 6c to 7c, and moderate sized parcels of Sultanas have found buyers at 11c to 12½c. The offerings of Tarragona almonds do not increase, and of such sales are made at 13½c to 14c. A small demand for filberts was appeased at 8c to 9½c, while Elema figs in one-pound boxes were unchanged at 15c to 16c.

Iron and Hardware.—Prices for spot lots of iron are dictated by holders who are not disposed to yield. We quote Summerlee, Gartsherrie and Langloan, $27; Calder, $26, and Eglinton, $23.50. Warrants are cabled easier at 48s 3d. We have again to report a quiet market for bar iron at the nominal rate of $2.25 for best brands. Other descriptions of finished iron are steady at $2.75 for sheets and boiler plate, and $2.50 for hoops and bands. Tin plates are firm, at $5.75 for I. C. charcoals, and $4.75 to $5 for cokes. Canada plates are neglected at $3.10 to $3.20. Ingot tin remains steady at 24c, and copper at 19½c to 20c. Lead is quoted at 4½c; spelter at 4½c to 5c; sheet zinc at 5½c; cast steel at 11½c to 12c; fire steel at 3c; and springs at 3½c to 3½c. In New York pig iron is barely steady, and old material weak. Tin is quiet and weaker, copper steadier, lead nominal, and spelter easier.

Leather.—There has been a moderate movement, and something approaching a cheerful tone is reported by some traders. A good business has been transacted in sole leather at steady prices, and we hear of several round lots changing hands at within range of our quotations. An increased movement in black leather has also taken place, a further increase of which we anticipate when the festive excitement has subsided. Foreign stock has ruled quiet. We quote as follows:—No. 1, Spanish sole, 26c to 27c; No. 2, 23c to 25c; No. 1 China, 23c to 24c; No. 2, 21c to 22c; English sole, 46c to 48c; No. 1 Buffalo, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 20c to 21c; No 1 slaughter, 27c to 28c; rough hide for belting, 32c to 34c; harness, 25c to 30c; waxed upper, 33c to 37c, as to quality; grained, 36c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 38c; buff, 14c to 16½c; pebble, 12½c to 16c, while splits range from 22c to 28c for medium and calf.

Chemicals.—Stocks have proved rather too limited to meet the demand fully, and thus sellers have become more independent, unanimously refusing to make even fractional concessions. Bicarb has been dealt in, chiefly in small parcels, at $2 90 to $3. Soda Ash maintains a firm position owing to the absence of sufficient supplies and prices have an upward tendency at $1.85 to $2 for 48 test, and $1.70 to $1.80 for 58 test. The market for bichromate has been held steady at 12½c to 13c, while Borax is barely steady at 13c to 14c. Cream Tartar Crystals command 29c to 30c, and Caustics easily realize $2 25 to 2 30. Bleaching Powder has remained firm at $1 50 to 1 60, and the offerings have not increased. Alum brings from $1 85 to 1 90. Copperas is inquired for at 85c to 90c, without leading to much business. Sulphur is dull at $2 75 to 2 90 for flour, and $2 30 to 2 50 for roll. Epsom changes hands at $1 25 to 1 50 as to sample, and we have to report further transactions in Sal Soda at $1 15 to 1 25. Sales of saltpetre are mentioned at $9 to 9 50 per 112 lbs, and of sulphate of copper $5 50 to 6 80 as to quality.

Fish.—Market firm. The demand from most quarters is described as ample for the season, and on every hand are heard cheerful expressions, calculated to maintain the views of sellers, who, indisposed to negotiate except at full figures, and sales of sufficiently large lots have been made to establish our quotations on a secure basis. The spirit in the green cod fish markets partakes of an upward tendency, and prices are quoted firm at $7 to 7.25 for No. 1, and $6 to 6.25 for No. 2. Large green cod sell at $7.25 to 7.50. Labrador herrings meet with a fair sale at $6.50 per brl. Upper lake white fish move off freely into consumption at $5 50, and the same may be said of trout at $6.50 per brl. British Columbia salmon remain firm at $17. In canned fish a fair volume of trade is passing at former rates. Lobsters range from $1.12½ to 1.15, as to brand. No. 1 salmon finds purchasers at $21, No. 2 at $20, and No. 3 at $19 per brl.

Oils—The market has been fairly active. Steam refined seal is firmly held at 95c, without important movement, and pale seal at 74c to 75c. Cod oil is also well maintained at 67½c for "A" Newfoundland, and 65c for "A" Halifax. Cod liver oil has a fair call at $1 70 to 1.75. Raw linseed moves steadily at 70c to 72c; boiled do at 72c to 74c. Petroleum—There was no actual change in the market which would furnish a foundation for a fresh line of quotations, and it appeared to be a matter of extreme difficulty to induce buyers to operate beyond what pressing necessities required. In the absence of sufficient reason for a change, we quote prices barely steady as follow—Car lots 19c; broken lots 19½c, and single barrels 20c to 21c. The London, Ont., quotation was unchanged at 16½c to 17c f.o.b.

Hides and Skins.—Business is in a more settled state after the recent suspensions. We quote No. 1 Western hides 9½c to 9¾c; No. 2 at 8c; No. 1 dry salt hides 16½c to 17c; and No. 2 15c. Green butchers' hides have been slow and weak at a decline of $1 per 100 lbs. We quote $7, $6 and $5 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Sheep skins are unchanged at $1 to $1.10, and calf skins at 12c.

No lengthy reference to the local provision market is necessary. Western mess pork continues to be taken at $21 to 21.50 per brl. Lard is steady at 13½c to 14c for Canadian and Western, the sale of 100 pails of the latter being reported at 14c. Dressed hogs are slow sale, several cars being offered on the market to-day at $8.40 to 8 60, according to average and quality. The egg market is irregular, fresh being scarce and firm at 28c to 29c, and limed plentiful and easy at 23c to 25c as to quality. Ashes were steady at $5.05 to $5.15, a sale being reported to-day at $5.10. Butter and cheese unchanged at our quotations given yesterday. Local grain and flour markets very dull. A few cars of oats were sold on the Province Line at 38c per 34 lbs, for shipment to the Lower Ports. There is some enquiry for rye for May delivery, which is held at 70c. We quote prices on spot as follows:—Canada red winter wheat, $1 12 to 1 14; Canada white, $1 07 to 1 09, Canada spring $1 08 to 1 09; corn 80c; peas 89c to 90c per 66 lbs; oats 36c to 37; barley 55c to 65c; and rye 60c. In flour we hear of the sale of 100 brls of extra at $4 80. Oatmeal is quiet at $4 75 to $5 and cornmeal at $3.90 to $4.10. We quote:—Superior extra, per barrel, $4.95 to 5; extra superfine, $4 80 to 4.85; spring extra, $4 65 to 4.75; superfine, $4.40 to 4.50; strong bakers (Canadian), $5.00 to 5 75; strong bakers' (American), $6.25 to 6.75; fine, $3.90 to 4.00; middlings, $3.70 to 3.80; pollards, $3.50 to 3.60; Ontario bags, (medium), $2 30 to 2 35; do, (spring extra), $2 15 to 2 20; do, (superfine), $2.15 to 2.20; city bags, (delivered), $3 05 to 3.10.

THE HAY MARKET.

A few loads of good timothy sold at $10.50, and there were sales also at $10. The bulk of the receipts were of ordinary quality, and several loads of fodder and poor clover changed hands for cow feed at $6.00 to 7 00. Fair to good qualities sold at $8.00 to 9.00 and 9.50. Pressed hay was quoted steady at $12 to 13.50 per ton as to quality. Loose straw sold at from $3 to 5.50 per load.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

Shipments from the city to the States last week were 110 horses, costing $13,025 against 113 horses costing $12,915 for the corresponding week last year. The average price paid last week by American buyers was $118.40, against $114.29 during the corresponding week in 1882. Sales are reported of a chestnut horse, 6 years old, for carriage purposes, $125, and a common bay mare for $80. The following were shipments from this city to the United States for week ending January 27th, 1883: January 22nd, 10 horses, $1,066 50, 10 do., $1,268, 20 do., $2,346; January 23rd, 8 horses, $788, 2 do., $300, 5 do., $655, 20 do., $3,250; January 24th, 3 horses, $367.50, 12 do., $1,505; January 25th, 17 horses, $2,127, 2 do., $190; January 26th, 1 horse, $102.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 29.

At the Viger market the receipts were 250 cattle and 50 sheep and lambs. About half a dozen of the finest cattle sold at 5c and 5¼c, but the majority of the stock was poor in quality, and prices ran as low down as 2½c. Lent begins next week, and butchers said that this was a reason why the offerings were poor and the demand slow. John Sullivan, of Toronto, sold a car load at 4½c and one heifer for 5c. A lot of 56 sheep and lambs, mostly the latter, were purchased by Mr. Nicholson at $4.50 each. Hogs were unchanged and so were sheep and lambs. A. Egans, of Canada West; Price & Delorme, Hopper & Co., John Ryan and Elliot & Co., were the principal sellers of stock

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882.

Gentlemen—Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

Very truly yours, William W. Grout.

To Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Burlington, Vt.

Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada. 25—tf

MARRIED.

Seguin—Filiatrault.—At St. Andre Avellin, Co. Ottawa, on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. P. Belanger, P.P., of Rigaud, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. P. Belanger, P.P., of St. Andre Avellin, Mr. J. J. Bte. Pierre Seguin, son of Louis Seguin, Esq., of Rigaud, to Miss M. Alvina Cordelia Filiatrault, daughter of A. Filiatrault, Esq., advocate, of Montreal, and adopted daughter of Ed. Ledue, Esq., P.L.S., of St. Andre Avellin. 21 2

DIED.

Pinsonneault.—Died, at the Hotel Dieu, on the 30th of January, Right Rev. L. Pinsonneault, Bishop of Bertha.

Funeral service at the Hotel Dieu Chapel, on February 1st, at 9.30 a.m. 25—1

GENTLEMEN.

Gentlemen requiring any article in HABERDASHERY OR FURNISHINGS Will find it to their advantage to make their purchases

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Montreal, January 23rd, 1883.

LAREAU & LEBEUF,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
25 5

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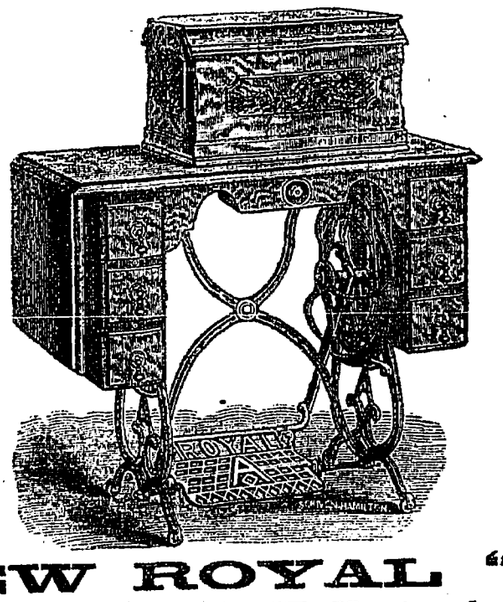

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