Burgar Barrell & Burgar Barrell

Liverpool Provision Market.

CHERSE.—The consumptive demand is small, dealers evidently are holding back as long as possible, feeling certain that with the present light stock any improvement in the demand will considerably enhance values. The future, therefore, depends entirely as to whether—as the season advances—buyers or sellers can resist the longest, both sides shewing considerable firmness at present. We quote the market steady for finest at 71s to 73s per cwt, and fine at 67s to 70s; no

other grades offering.

BUTTER—The weather continues mild, and holders being anxious sellers' prices have given way about 5s per cwt on the week. At the decline there is a slightly better demand, which is freely met by holders. We quote finest Canadian dairy and equal quality, 105s to 110s, and fine, 90s to 100s.—Hodgson Bros' Circular of Feb. 21.

London Grocery Market.

London Grocery Market.

London, March 3.—In Mincing Lane the markets are very dull, with large supplies offering. Businesson the continent is also quiet. At the Netherlands Trading Company's sale on Wednesday prices showed a decline of ic to ic on valuations. Good ordinary Java coffee is quoted at 45c to 45jc against 47jc to 48c in January. This unsatafactory result, coupled with the increased quantity offering here, has further depressed quolations. Plantation Ceylon has fallen quite 2s per cwt since February 26; other descrictions are unsettled. The deliveries of Java coffee in Holland during January and February were 86,785 bags, against 112,567 bags for the same time last year. At London the falling off is much larger, and the stock considerably in excess of last year's. There is a better feeling in the sugar market. Refiners have made several purchases, but there has been no revival of the speculative demand for lower qualities. Imports of beet must soon decrease. It is said the production of Austria and Germany will prove nearly equal to last year's, while that of France and Belgium together will be about 180,000 tons less. Deliveries of sugars to consumers in England continue steady and progressive. Tea is dull. Prices at auction again favored buyers, espectally for fair to medium congous. Indian teas sold slowly. Rice is inactive. Pepper is unally for fair to medium congous. Indian teas sold slowly. Rice is inactive. Pepper is unsettled; Cassia ligna, 2s per cwt lower.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bousecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Par-

mers' Sleighs, etc. Tursday, March 9.

Jacques Cartier Square was crowded with grain, potatoes, etc., this forenoon, and Bonse cours market was also pretty well supplied with most kinds of produce. The offerings, however, were not nearly so large as on Friday last. Oats were offering freely at 70c to 750 per bag; barley was more plentiful than for a long time past at 60c per bushel; corn offered at 30c do; buckwheat at 45c do, and peas at 80c to 90c. The demand for all kinds of produce seemed only moderate. Frozen beef was not as plentiful as usual, and prices were, if anything, easier. Dressed hogs sold at \$8.20 and 6.25 for single carcases in good condition; for some \$6.50 was saked. Poultry was in light supply, but sufficient for the demand, and prices were unchanged. Fresh butter and eggs were cheaper; print butter sold at 20c to 25c, and new-laid eggs at 20c to 25c early in the morning, and at 15c to 16c at about noon. Fish and butchers' meats of all kinds unchanged. Vegetables were rather scarce; prices unaltered. Honey was selling by farmers at 10c per 1b.

The following are the prices, corrected up to

vegetables.—Potatoes, 45c to 50c per bag; carrots, 25c to 40c per bushel; choice onions \$2.00 to 250 per barrel, or 60c to 70c per bushel; parsnips, 50c per bushel; beets, 35c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 35c to 40c per bushel; telery, 25c to 30c per dozen; cabbage, 15c to 30c per dozen, or 50c to 70c per brl; American lettuce, \$1.20 per dozen heads; artichokes, 75c per bushel.

FRUIT.—Apples, \$2.00 to \$1.00 per barrel

can lettuce, \$1.20 per dozen heads; artichokes, 75c per bushel.
FRUIT.—Apples, \$2.00 to \$i.00 per barrel; lemons, 80c to 40c per dozen, or \$10.00 per case; Valencia oranges, \$6 to \$5.50 per case or 20c to 250 per doz; cranberries, \$10 per barrel, or 40c per gallon; California winter pears at \$4.00 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$6.50 to 7.50 per keg of 50 lbs.
GRAIN, ETC.—Oats, 70c to 80c per bag; buckwheat, 45c to 50c per bushel; peas, 80c to 90c per bushel; soup peas, 90c to \$1.00 per bushel; barley, 60c to 65c per bushel; corn, 75c to 80c per bushel; bran, 70c per cwt.; corn-meal, \$1.20 to 1.25 per bag; moolie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; buckwheat flour, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per cwt; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

FARM PRODUCE -Butter-Prints, 20c to 25c per

BARN PRODUCE—Butter—Prints, 20t to 20c per lb.; lump, 16t to 18c per lb: Eastern Townships, tub, 17c to 19c. New-laid eggs, 18c to 20c per dozen; packed do., 11c to 13c. Fine cheese, 12c to 12jc per lb; ordinary, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 8c to 9c per lb. Lard. 9c to 10c.

PCULTRY AND GAME.—Turkeys, \$1.60 to \$2.25 per pair; geese, \$1.20 to \$1.50 per pair; geese, \$1.20 to \$1.50 per pair; geese, \$1.20 to \$2.50 per pair; chicksns 40c to 80c per brace; pigeons, \$1.00 to 1.50 per dozen, or 20c to 25c per pair; chicksns 40c to 80c per pair; quails, \$3 per dozen; prairie hens, 00c to \$0.00 per pair; snipe, \$2.50 per dozen; plovers, \$2.00 per dozen; partridges, 75c to 90c per pair; black ducks, 60c to 75c per brace; hares, 20c to 25c per pair.

MEAT.—Beef.—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 12c to 15c; mutton, 8c to 10c; veal. 8c to 12c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 10c to 13c; sheon, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 9c to 12jc; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, 8c.25 to 6.50 per 10r younds Dressed bee f,fore—uarters, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hind-quarters, \$4.50 to \$6.50; venison, 2c to 15c per lb.

Fish.—Haddock, 7c; codfish, 7c; mackerel,

to \$4.50; hind-quarters, \$4.50 to \$0.50; venison, \$2 to 15e per lb.

Fish.—Haddock, 7c; codfish, 7c; mackerel, 2;c: bass and dorey. 40c to 50c per bunch; olivet, 2;c per lb; lobsters, 10c do; perch, 10c to 30c per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch; smoked cels, 25c to 40c per couple; fresh salmon, 25c; tommycods, 20c per peck, or 55c to 70c per bush.

APPLES AND POTATOES—Our wholesale fruit dealers report the local demand for apples almost nil; there is very little doing here, and prices, though held firm for good sound winter fruit, are unchanged. In Liverpool, however, good apples are wanted, the surrounding country is bare, and with oranges arriving there in rotten condition, the demand for fruit is thrown applies. on apples.

The arrivals of American apples in Liverpool

The arrivals of American apples in Liverpool during the past month have been very light, and, accordingly there is now a good demand for Canada reds at 24s to 26s per bri. Fully four carloads have been shipped from this city this week for Liverpool—three to-day via Portland, and one car yesterday via Hallfax.

During the past few days there has been an active movement in potatoes in New York. A large lot of Peerless put up in bris of 180 bs each, was purchased for shipment to Europe, but the price paid did not transpire. American potatoes are quoted by latest Liverpool circulars at 6s to 7s per cwt. Here prices remain nominally unchanged, at 45c to 50c per bag, but we do not hear of any sales on export account.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY

WHOLESALE TRADE. TUESDAY, March 9.

The movement of goods in a wholesale way here is not active, the weather and the roads during last week affording no opportunity of an impulse to country trade. At present writing, however, we have more seasonable weather, and favorable roads in and around this city, and we may call business in most branches steady, with advancing prices for some kinds of groceries.

The movement in provisions here now is entirely confined to supplying the wants of the retail trade, and prices for butter and all other staples rule nominal and unchanged. In bread-stuffs the local demand is not active.

The following are the city w	hol	esa	le ·	prices
for flour :-				
Superior Extra	æß	10	0	6 15
Superior Extra				
Extra Superfine		00	0	6.25
Fancy	0	00	Ø	0 00
Spring Extra, new ground	5	80	Ð	5 90
Superfine	5	50	0	5 60
Strong Bakers	6	15	ā	6 50
Fine	Š	ÕÕ	ø	5 15
Middlings		40	ŏ	4 50
Dallanda				
Poliards		0.0	Ø	0 00
Ontario Bags	2	80	a	2 95
City Bags (delivered)		20	ñ	3 25
Oatmeal, Ontario	4	50	a	4 65
Cornman				
Cornmeal	- 2	90	Ø	2 95

BOOTS AND SHOES.-Our leading wholesale BOOTS AND SHOES.—Our leading wholesale manufacturers are very busy, and report that they are in receipt of a sufficient number of orders to keep them fully occupied for the next six weeks. The travellers have nearly all returned home from their spring trip, and they have done much better than was anticipated early in the season. The recent declined in prices for sole leather will enable manufactures to make a better profit than they had expected too low. Pruneila goods are in much lighter demand than in previous years, consequently a smaller stock of this description is beling turned out, and more of heavy coarse wear. Prices remained the process of this description is beling turned out, and more of heavy coarse wear. Prices remained the process of this description is beling turned out, and more of heavy coarse wear. Prices remained the process of the process of the prices is reported good, and sales of several lots of Grensy Cape have been made during the week, at about 2½c. North African wool has sold at life to 18c and sourced at about 50c. There is very little domestic wool in the market; a few small lots of tunes orded pulled have changed hands at 32c to 25c.

considerably for some time past with the West-

ern trade.

DBY GOODS.—Remittances are reported as having slightly improved within the week. We have heard of a few buyers having been in this market since our last reference selecting their spring stocks. Travellers generally have returned from their regular trip, and for the present the rush for early delivery of goods is about over, and, until the retail trade commences to be more active in the west, house-sales here are not expected to be large, as the buik of the season's business has already been done through travellers. The city retail trade continues very satisfactory.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Trade here has remained steady, moderately active, orders received being chiefly from country druggista. There has been some movement in Bicarbonate of Soda, which is now held firmly in quantity at \$3.50 to \$3.75, according to the size of iots. There is not much movement in other chemicals, and prices are unchanged throughout. Remittances have been rather unsatisfactory.

FISH.—The market is being cleared of most all stocks held here, and as is usual towards the close of Lenten season, the demand is comparatively light. Prices are nominal, perhaps a shade easier; Labrador herrings, \$5.75 to 6.50; codish in barrels, \$4.50 to 6; dry cod, \$3.872 to 4.50.

FURS.—There are no raw furs to speak of coming to this market, and business rules quiet at unchanged quotations. In addition to the changes in prices obtained at the late London sales for furs, as compared with last January, reported at our last reference, advices by cable have since been received stating that fine musk-rats have sold at prices 10 per cent lower, while beaver sold at the same figures as in last January. As previously observed, these changes will not affect this market to any extent, as the advanced prices had been anticipated here.

GROCERIES.—Trade has been only moderate since our last report, the trade in the west being still hindered by the want of snow roads. The weather here at present is more favorable, but it is by no means general throughout the country. Remittances are only moderate. Sugar—Since our last report there has been an improved demand for refined sugars, and prices have advanced to be for granulated, and about to for yellows. Granulated is now worth 10c to 10 c; and yellows, 7tc to 9tc. Raw sugars have been active in New York during the week in consequence of reported short returns from crops in Cuba. Refiners here also report sales for the week large, and we quote raw sugars at 7tc to 8tc. Teas—In New York the feeling among holders is reported firm, and this market rules quiet, with a fair demand for consumption on the basis of previous quotations. The only business reported has been in low priced black teas at 30c to 35c per lb. Molasses are firm, and prices have slightly advanced Wagnet Barbudges 35c to 35c Porto GROCERIES.-Trade has been only moderate vious quotations. The only business reported has been in low priced black teas at 90c to 35c per lb. Molasses are firm, and prices have slightly advanced We quote Barbadoes, 35c to 39c; Porto Bico at 33 to 30c, and Trinidad at 23 to 34c. Syrups are quiet, selling at 48 to 60c. In Caffees there is a very light movement reported; prices remain steady: Java, 25 to 30c; Mocha, 30 to 35c; Maricaibo, 22 to 24c; Jamaica, 19 to 21c. Fruits.—In sympathy with New York, this market may be written firmer; an advance of 1 to 1c for Valencias, and of probably about 15c per box for Malaga fruit has been established in New York during the week, and prices are accordingly higher here also. We quote Valencias at 71 to 34c, as to lot; layers at \$2 20 to 240, and loose Muscatels at \$250 to 266. Currants are quiet at 61 to 71c, and up to 81c for extra. Rice is unchanged, quoted at \$1.50. Spices—Pepper remains firm at 101c to 111c. but in other kinds there is not much doing, and prices are unchanged. Sait is quoted at 67c to 70c for 11 bags to the ton; and 70c to 80c for tens. Factory filled is worth \$1.05 to 1.25 per bag. There is scarcely any enquiry for other kinds.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—Wholesale deal—

HARDWARE AND IRON.—Wholesale dealers report orders coming forward freely through travellers. The demand continues brisk for all kinds of hardware, but orders are not generally very large, being for the most part of a sorting-upcharacter. Our quotations for all descriptions of goods are firmly maintained, but there is no change to make in the figures which were current a week ago. Remittances are coming forward freely.

PIG IRON, per ton.—

\$30.00 to \$2.50

Pig Iron, per ton.—				•-
Gartsherrie	230	00	to 32	50
Bummerlee	<u>w</u>	00	32	
Langloan	2	ΜÑ	30	
Eglinton	24	w	39	
Calder No. 1	29	ŭΩ	30	
Carnbroe	20	00	30	
Hematite	35	00	U	00
BAR, per 100 lbs:-	_			
Scotch and Staffordshire	2	75		00
Best do		00		00
Sweden and Norway		50		00
Lowmoor and Bowling	6	25	6	50
CANADA PLATES, per box:-	_		_	••
Glamergan		50		00
Garth & Penn		50		00
F. W. & Arrow		51		00
Hatton	٥	00	5	50
TIN PLATES, P box-				
Charcoal, I.C		60		00
Bradley. Charcoal, I.X.		00		ĆΟ
Charcoal, I.X		75		00
Charcoal, D.C		50		00
Coke, I.C.	9	00	U	υO
Coke, I.C. Tinned Sheets, No. 25, Charcoal, Cookley, K, of Bradley, per ib Galvanized Sheets, best brands,	_		_	^~
Cookley, K, of Bradley, per ib	0	13	U	00
Galvanized Sheets, best brands,			_	
No.28 Hoops and Bands, ₱ 100 lbs	8	75		00
Hoops and Bands, \$\psi\$ 100 lbs		25		00
Sheets, best brands		50		ÜΟ
Sheets, best brands Boiler Plate, ₱ 100 lbs	3			00
Best uo	3	75	Ð	0 0
CUT NAILS-	_		_	
10dy to 60dy, Hot Cut, per keg 8dy and 9dy. "do		85		00
	4	10		00
		35		00
ddy and 5dy, " do		60		00
3dy, " do		35		00
idy and bdy, Cold Cut, do		35		00
say, ao ao	4	85	U	00
200 kegs, 10c per keg off.				
Shingle, per 100 lbs		50		00
Lath 40	5			00
Pressed Spikes	3	75	4	25
LEAD-	_		_	
Pig, per 100		80	5	25
Sheet		50		00
Bar	0		; 0	05
Shot	6	00	7	00
Steel-	_			
Cast, ₱ tb	0			12}
Spring, # 100 lbs	4	00		25
Rest, do warranted		00		()0
Tire, do		25		50
Sleigh Shoe		00		00
Ingot Tin		28	0	30
do Copper		20		21
Horse Shoes		50		00
Proved Coll Chain, ain		00		25
Anchors		Cu		00
Anvils		08		10
Wire, ₱ bdl. of 63 lbs Nos 0 to 6	2	30	G	0 0

HIDES AND SKINS.—Trade remains quiet a unchanged prices. There are very few hide coming into this market, and dealers report that the few that have been offered during th week were chiefly "grubby." The demand i also light. Prices are still quoted at \$9 for No. 3. Saite hides bring \$1 per cwt. more. Sheepskins-Very few offering, and prices are nominal quoted at \$1.50 to 1.75 each, as to size and quan
tity of wool on them. Calfskins quiet and no
and at 10 a months wont four offering on wet
minal at 12 c per lb; very few offering as yet.
Mink skins, prime dark\$0 50 to \$1 75 Martin skins, prime 0 00 to 1 25
Benyer sking, prime dark, per lb., 1 75 to 2 25
Bear skins, black prime large 5 00 to 8 00
Red fox skins, prime 1 50 to 1 65
Muskrat skins, spring 0 18 to 0 00
Muskrat skins, fall and winter 0 12 to 0 14
Do, kits 0 02 to 0 01
Skunk skins, large prime dark 0 50 to 0 90
Skunk, narrow striped 0 25 to 0 40
Skunk, white striped 0 10 to 0 20
Skunk skins, prime white large. 0 10 to 0 30

 Skunk skins, prime white large.
 0 10 to
 0 30

 Raccoon skins, prime.
 0 10 to
 0 75

 Fisher skins, prime
 5 00 to
 7 00

 Otter skins, prime dark.
 5 00 to
 8 00

 LEATHER—The market remains quiet and steady at the recent decline in prices for sole leather, and for other kinds values are easy but nominally unchanged. No. 1 B. A. sole is quoted at 26c to 27c, and No. 2 at 26c to 25c. Restitioners only moderate and productions.

nittances only moderate.	
Sole, No. 1, B. A., per 1b 0 26 0 27	
Do. No. 2 B. A., Do 0 21 0 25	
Buffalo Sole. No. 1 0 23 0 24	
Do. do. No 2 0 22 0 23	
Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 0 26 0 30	
Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 88 0 42	
Do. do. heavy	
Frained Upper, light 0 36 U 42	
Do. small	
alf, 27 to 36 lbs., per lb 0 55 0 65	
Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per 1b 0 45 0 55	
Sheepskin Liniugs 0 30 0 40	
Harness 0 26 0 82	
Buff Cowper foot. 0 14 0 17	
Enamelled Cow do 0 16 0 17	
Patent Cow do 0 16 0 17	
Publied Cow do 0 13 0 17	
Rough Leather do 0 27 0 80	

Finance, Commmerce and Trade. Americans are purchasing scrap iron in the vicinity of Belleville.

-Sales of five carloads of prime clover seed

are reported sold at Oshawa at \$3.75 within the past few days. Messrs. McDonald & Co. intend making a large shipment from Halifax per the new steamship Montreal about the end of this

month. ...The number of saw-logs banked on the Moira river, Hasburg, Ont., this season is 200,-000, which will make about 25,000,000 feet of

_Messrs. John D. Noble, of Petrolis, Ont., and John R. Minhinnick, of London, Ont., are still making experiments in the gravity and fire test of American and Canadian coal oil, and have fitted up a laboratory for this purpose in Ottawa, where they will be engaged for some time in the testing of oils and in fur-nishing such information to the Government as may enable them to carry out the proposed regulations with respect to coal oil. It is said that the Government will increase the standard of Canadian oil to 120, which is con-

sidered equal to American oil at 130. E-Shipments of straw are now being made from Believille to Troy, N. Y. Two carloads were added to the special Manitoba freight train which passed West on Tuesday. The grain market is steady, with an upward tendency. Rye selfs at Ste.

Last week's circular of the Cotton Brokers' Association says:—"Cotton was in limited request early in the week and prices generally receded. On Wednesday and Thursday with an increased demand, the decline was mostly recovered. increased demand, the decline was mostly recovered. American has been in moderate demand after a decline of 1-16d to jd, and it is now
1-16d to jd above last week's prices for middling
and better qualities. In Sea Island the sales
were small and the prices were firm. Futures
were dull until Tuesday, declining 1-16d, but
since then there has been a better demand at
improving rates, closing at 1-82d to 1-16d above
last Thursday's prices.

last Thursday's prices.

—A leading Liverpool grain circular says:

"The wheat trade remains generally steady, a majority of the provincial markets reporting a fair demand at about the previous rates, and at a few on y has there been a slight reduction for foreign. The transactions in cargoes off coast were unimportant. Only eight cargoes remain unsold, and these, as also those for future arrival, are held above buyers' ideas. At Liverpool and the neighboring markets, since Tuesday, there has been a moderate business in wheat and corn at Tuesday's prices. The arrivals at Liverpool of wheat, thour and coin during the past three days were small, and the imports of the former into the United Kingdom during the past fortnight have fallen off considerably. The day there has been a healthy consumptive demand for wheat at Tuesday's full prices, and choice samples in some cases were a shade choice samples in some cases were a shade bigher. There was a moderate demand for flour at previous rates. Corn was ld per cental higher, in consequence of scarcity.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, March 8 .- A Cabul despatch says it is reported that Abdul Rahman Khan has been repulsed. Insurgent overtures incline towards the British. The Afghans are favourably impressed by the establishment of a dis-pensary hospital at Cabul, where 11,000 patients have been treated the past two months. There is much sickness among the Kuram valley forces. The British authorities have presented Shere All, Governor of Candahar, with a battery of six-pounders, and 2,000 smooth-bore Enfield rifles in recognition of his friendship. The approaching spring renders the early resumption of hostilities probable. General Roberts estimates the enemy's force at 60,000.

Lord Beaconsfield has announced that Parliament will be dissolved before Easter and that a general election will take place in

The news of the dissolution of Parliament created great excitement in the Provinces. The Post approves of the dissolution, and says it is not only in England, but also in Ireland, that the result of the forthcoming elections will be watched anxiously. Immedistely after the announcement of the dissolution Parnell was telegraphed to return.

THEASINESS OF THE LIBEBALS—PARNELL'S

TISANS ACTIVE. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to-day announced in the House of Commons that the Government had advised the Queen to dissolve Parliament at Easter. He remarked that if the dissolution could be arrived at, on or near the date mentioned, a general election could be held and the new Parliament assemble in the beginning of May. The Chancellor further announced that he would be able to bring forward the budget on Thursday next. After the voting of the budget the Government would not attempt to pass any of the measures now pending, save those which have already passed through commit-tee. At the conclusion of the Chancellor's remarks, Mr. Forster, member for Bradford, said that on behalf of the Opposition he would express his satisfaction with the date announced by the Chanceller for the dissolution. Notwithstanding an attempt to appear satisfied the Liberals manifested certain indications of uneasiness at having a general election forced upon them at so early a date. The result of the recent elections in Liverpool and Southwark has greatly diminished their control in the outcome of an appeal to the country at the present moment. On the other hand, the Conservatives are jubilant and confident, and boast that they will come after the opening of the morning's session in the House of Lords, Lord Beaconsfield rose in his place and gave the same notice concerning the coming dissolution of Parliament that Sir Stafford Northcote had given in the House of Commons. He said that the Ministry had decided upon a dissolution as soon as possible after the presentation of the budget; he understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would try to bring the budget forward early in the present week, and barring accidents which could not be foreseen, a dissolution could, in his opinion, be reached on the 23rd or 24th inst. The Parnellites are very active, and have

decided to contest five counties and fifteen boroughs, using the National Land League as an election agency. The Times considers that the presumption decidedly favors the Ministry. A conference of Home Rulers has been summoned to meet at Dublin.

The Reverse of the Medal.

We have reason to boast of the progress of Catholicity in this country; and naturally we are not slow to boast of it. Magnificent churches raise their domes in all our large cities; there is hardly a village from which the cross does not point to Heaven Socially, Catholics, with every disadvantage against them, have found their level; they are respected by their fellow citizens and the lines of ostracism which divided Catholics and Irishmen from "Americans" have gradually become vague.

English rule had not tended to give Irishmen either the education of the college or the polish of the drawing-room. They came hither with warm hearts and ready hands, and at the time when the immigration from Ire- Iside nor the other.

land was at its flood, were, if we are to believe Dickens and Mr. Trollope, not wholly fault-less. And yet the tobacco-spitting Yankee and the man with the bowie-knife from regions which shall be nameless could not help feeling the contempt of a superior civilization for the dudheen and spade of the

new comer. The Irish found that there was one place where they need apply, and they took advantage of it. The simple hearted sons and daughters of parents with whom Faith was the most living of realities—to whom the old rosary was a greater consolation than untold riches-brought new blood and new thought into a country which, young as it

was, sadly needed them.

Utter poverty was the principal obstacle which stood before the new comers in the road to social equality; the brogue and frieze could be forgiven by the classical Yankee, but poverty was a crime against all his commandments. The Irish soon changed all that, and began to possess the land. Jealousy came in then; but that also had its day, and now Irish and even Irish-Americans have become almost obsolete terms. We are all Americans, and a man who is a man and a Catholic may do anything in his power without fearing that his religion will be in his way. It is true that, if he enters into politics certain bigots will forget neither his nationality nor his religion; but as few Catholics have ever applied to occupy any high office in the Government, the question whether the voice of these bigots would control the vote of the

country remains an open one. The children of those who faced insolence bigotry, and the pride of power, and yet won a place, who earlier kept the Faith through famine, fever and persecution, who accepted a worse martyrdom than that of Saint Sebastian rather than deny Christ, have gained education, comfort and social consideration in a land in which their fathers are no longer aliens. Their facility of adopting themselves to new circumstances, their brightness and quickness of perceptions, the quality of their minds which, like the facets on a well-cut diamond, make them reflect the light around them in more brilliant hues, have made them distinguished. Irish blood and Irish brain have told; and it would be hard to find any great undertaking in which the descendants of Irishmen in this country have had no part.

Religion had kept both blood and brain pure through many generations, and fever and famine worked in vain. Young Irishmen and women drank in knowledge as the parched earth drinks in summer rain. The opportunity was given them, for the Irish father and mother, knowing the value of knowledge by its loss, would have worked their fingers to the bone rather than that their children should be ignorant. They were the sinews of the land; their children are the brain.

No sacrifice was too great for the children. The schoolmaster, with his declensions and conjugations, had gone to his rest, and it was no longer necessary to carry turf to the dilapidated edifice, when with red noses and frost-bitten toes, young learners had donned their "Reading-Mad-Basys," which, like most royal roads to learning belied its name. Still, sacrifices of all kinds had to be made by Irish parents, that their children might partake of the coveted advantages of educa-

Catholicity had made progress, then, and this progress is in the main due to the crusaders who bore the cross from the green island over the sea. Converts have come to the Church, it is true, but they have been as drops of water in a great ocean. It has been computed that, according to the na tural increase of population, the de-scendants of the Irish Catholics who settled in the United States within the past half century, should number more than ten millions. It is evident then, that whatever progress the Church has made here is largely due to the Irish race. But either statistics true to the faith of their fathers, for, in 1870 there was not very much more than one half of ten millions of professing Catholics of all na-tionalities in the United States.

The ten millions of the sons and daughters of Itishmen are not all here, though no people have increased as the Irish people in America have increased, for death has made sad havoc among them, but at least one-third loss though lessened, has still been very pelled by the great. So great as to excite the concern and horror of all Catholics. Education, in a certain sense, ease, comfort, and social recognition appear to have broken the bonds which bound the new generation of Irishmen to their creed and country, for no Irishman ever loses his faith without losing his love for the mother country. The Church has progressed in America; but is there cause for gratulation when we remember what we have lost? Were not poverty and famine better than plenty and ease without the faith?

Mixed marriages, indiscriminate reading, 'unsectarian" schools, and social influences, are responsible for this deplorable loss. Everywhere throughout the country are back in May with a majority of not less than 120 members. The present Parliament began February 21st, 1874, the Irish blood in their veius was ever Gladstone Government having then remained purified by Catholicity. The air that in power for five years and 73 days. Soon our childrens breathe is tainted. Social apathy will numb them, if its influence be not arrested. The malaria surrounds us. Apparently we are a healthy flock, but what Catholic who reads this has not noted the signs of disease? What Catholic, within his own circle, has not seen the horrible effects of the influence that is everywhere; it has been falsely said that an educated Irishman becomes Anglicized; it may be truly said that a wealthy Irishman becomes apathetic How many of our prominent men with Irish names who have the reputation of being Catholics are proctical Catholics? And how many would be "prominent," if they were conscientiously Catholic?

Let us not delude ourselves with a fcolish optimism. The grass may grow in our churches fifty years from now, if we do. Our triumph has not yet come, and it will not come until we gain what we have lost. As long as the public schools are filled with Catholic children and parochial schools are empty and unsupported, the day of triumph will remain afar off. As long as Catholics are apathetic and indolent, children will grow up indifferent. It has been said that no child yet went to hell that did not find his parents there. Hard as this sounds, it does not seem impossible when we think of the apathy and carelessness of so many Catholic parents to-day. Catholic education is the only thing that can prevent our children from drifting away from the Church-Catholic training and Catholic knowledge. They are antidotes, and they must be applied in order that the sign of the Cross marked on millions of Catholics, may not become a reproach for over .- Catholic Review.

laid the foundation of a prosperous nation.

It is true that the manners of the Americans gets mixed up with a man's collar? You can't night the polar, but the head is neither on one

(Continued from First Page.)

ering of the exultant residents of the neighborhood, the fair sex largely pre-dominating, their anxious looks, is they appeared in the lurid glare of the torolies, plainly evincing the interest which they felt in the patriotic and noble work in which the great agitator is at present so earnestly engaged. Not a few of our warm-hearted ladies turned out, with true patriotism, despite the biting blast, bedecked in colors emblematic of the occasion.

AT THE WELLINGTON BRIDGE

their position, a large confire having been lighted, which cast a glare over the surround. ing buildings, forming a picture truly pic-turesque to behold. The cars drawn up along the front of the Montreal Warehousing Company were covered with people, all straining their necks to look upon Ireland's most gifted son as he passed in his sleigh, every now and then being compelled to rise and lift his black beaver hat in response to the hoarse cries of the populace. The bitterness of the cold did not seem to have the effect of dampening the ardour of the women and children, who were willing to stand shivering in the wind, satisfied at the conclusion to just gain a glimpse of the city's stately guest. At the corner of Prince and Wellington street LOUGHMAN & O'FLAHERTY'B GROCERY

and wholesale provision store was grandly illuminated, vieing with many others in the line of march in regard to coatliness and magnificence. The entire front of the building was covered with Chinese lanterns of (The net proceeds arising from the sale of this fantastic form, as well as the different apartments being lit up. As the sleigh with its precious weight passed along, surrounded by the mounted guard of honor, as well as a body guard of the members of the St. Patrick's Society, pen cannot describe the scene at the corner of McGill and Wellington streets. There a surging mass of haman beings rocked to and fro as they twisted themselves into all kinds of imaginable shapes in their endeavours to cast one glance at the hero of the day. It was at this spot that amidst a roar of wild cheers, that fifty staunch members of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club detached the horses from the sleigh, and affixing a stout rope to each side drew Mr. Parnell and his chief welcomers up the street. Men, women and children seemed to lose their senses, in their wild gestures, the waving of hankerchiefs and caps, screaming themselves out of key. The cries of "WHERE IS HE?" "WHICH IS PARNELL?"

were heard on all sides, a smile of pleasure every now and then flitting across the handsome features of the Irish landlord. The "Cosmopolitan" and "Tansey's" were illuminated regardless of expense, as well as other private residence and stores on Craig street. The New York Herald correspondent in conversation with our reporter, expressed his surprise at the monster proportions of the demonstration in comparison with the reception which Mr. Parnell received at Toronto. He spoke of the reception Mr. Parnell received in St. Louis and was quite enthusiastic when speaking of Mr. Parnell, personally. He said that of course he had to follow the instructions he had received from his employers, and was obliged to bury his own feelings and sentiments in oblivion when speaking of his illustrious companion through the columns of the paper he represented. Every man who had come in contact with Mr. Parnell invariably passed their opinion that

HE WAS A TROPOUGE GENTLEMAN in every sense of the word, despite the assertions made by a partizan press that his remarks concerning the Marlborough fund were improper, indelicate and ungentlemanly. All through the trip Mr. Parnell has enjoyed unusually good health, taking as much exercise as possible. He is very partial to equesthat heing his favo ita exerc

the St. Lawrence Hall, several ladies who had very foolishly ventured into the thickest of the throng were unavoidably crushed, and almost trampled under foot before being extricated by the united efforts of Detective Richardson and Constable Ryan. They were removed into the hotel in a comatose state, but on the usual restoratives being applied of their number have lost the faith. The they revived sufficiently to permit of their mortality among the children of Catholic removal to their homes in Prince street. parents, forced by poverty to live in unlift any doubts had hitherto existed regarding healthy tenement houses, has been frightful; the feeling entertained towards Mr. Parnell but, even allowing for that the Church's and his self-espoused cause, they were dis-

> MAGNANIMOUS OUTBURST OF GRATITUDE displayed last night. A heartfelt and laudable ambition to welcome Ireland's chosen representative in a manner befitting the metropolis of the Dominion was the primitive instigation of the display, the result of which, achieved in the face of much perversity, will live forever, and burn brightly in the memory of future generations of Irishmen.

MR. PETER O'LEARY

as a representative irishman, was elated with the success which had attended the efforts of Montreal to do honor to the occasion. He stated to a Post reporter as his earnest conviction that he had never witnessed a more successful demonstration, although he had travelled the world over and assisted at many similar displays. He had seen the ova-tion accorded M. Gambetta by the Parisians, whose position as the arbi-ters of fashion would lead one to expect that a triumphal demonstration organized under such auspicious circumstances could be excelled, but he assured us that Montreal had eclipsed that event, which now dwindled down to an uneventful parade in the face of an overwhelming prototype.

The deputation from Montreal which visit-

ed Quebec, was empowered to invite the members of the Legislative Council. The Honorable Premier, Mr. Chapleau, was absent from town at the time on a flying trip to Ottawa. Mr. Joseph Cloran however, became aware of his presence in the city, and instantly extended him cordial a invitation.

His Excellency regretted his inability to delay for even a day his departure to Ottawa, where business of the most peremptory nature demanded his exclusive attendance, therefore he felt compelled to decline the invita-

In a brief interview with Mr. Parnell, the writer was informed that the baleful tidings received from a London correspondent would materially affect his future movements on this continent. He would within a month be obliged to return to London, thus necessarily curtailing his numerous American engage-ments. He would return at some future date, when he would visit California and the Pacific cities.

Among those who were presented to Mr. Parnell last night, were Messrs. T. O'Shea, J. P. Sutton and Robert McGreevy, of Quebec; M. F. Hackett, Stanstead, and Wm. O'Donohue, Mayor of West Furnham.

-The S. S. Brooklyn, from Halifax, 24th February, with 390 cattle and 450 sheep; arrived at Liverpool yesterday (Friday), landing her live stock in fine condition, except eight cattle and five sheep which died on the passage.

WE forward to-day another five bundred dollars to Patrick Egan, Esq., Dublin, Treasurer of the relief branch of the Land League. This is the fourth instalment of a like amount sent through the Post, making in all to date the sum of two thousand dellars.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court. Dame Marie Desautels, of the City and District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Joseph G. Lamontague, of the same place, Trader, formerly cidevant carrying on business as such under the name of J. W. Lamontague, Plaintiff, and the said Joseph G. Lamontague, Plaintiff, and the said Joseph G. Lamontague, Other same place. Trader, and (formerly) carrying on business as such under the name of J. W. Lamontague, Defendant.

An action consequential debicas has been instituted in this cause on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1889.

February, 1880. Montreal, 25th February, 1880.

Attorney for the Plaintiff. PROVINCE OF QUESEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, No. 639. Superior Court, Montreal, Dame Marie Celina Sanche, wife of Zephiria Desormeau, of the City and District of Montreal, trader, hereby gives notice that she has by the present demand, instituted an action for separation as to property from her said husband.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 6th March, 18°0. 30 4

300 the cutters to cut thes on the line of the extensions of the Denver and Rio Grande Rallway from Alamosa to Silverton, Cal., from Alamosa to Albuquerque, N.M., and from Canon City. Col., westward. Price paid per tie, 8 cents. Tie cutters can board themselves at a cost not to exceed \$4.400 per week. Steady employment during the next ten months can be secured. In anticipation of enquiries it is here stated that free transportation will not be furnished, but parties of ten or twelve can undoubtedly secure reduced rates of fare to Denver or Pueble on application to railroad officials. Free transportation from Denver to the end of the D. d. R. G. track will ke furnished the-cutters intending to go to work. ng to go to work.

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