

MISSIONARY PRIESTS IN FRANCE.

The following powerful letter dealing with a subject which we have already somewhat familiarized our readers, was addressed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster to the *London Times* of Monday, March 7th:

Sir— I would ask you to oblige me by publishing in your columns the following statement on a subject which is of wider interest than any merely political question:

Hitherto all ecclesiastics in France have possessed, as in other countries, an exemption from military service. At the end of the last Session in 1890 a private member of the Chamber of Deputies proposed a scheme of the service of the army. One clause of this Bill suppressed the exemption from military service. When the Chamber met again the Minister of War laid on the table a counter proposition. It abolished the exemption of ecclesiastics but limited the term of their service to one year with the colors for all who would pledge themselves to serve for ten years as clergy in the parishes of France or in the colonies. It then ordered that during their year of military service they should be employed in the hospitals or the ambulance.

It is not my intention to make and comment on this scheme in its bearing upon the Church, the clergy and the Christian religion in France. The Bishops of France have spoken, and all that remains sound of public opinion in France, not in religion only, but in politics also, has joined in the just and indignant protest of the episcopate. But my purpose now is special and limited to one point. In the year 1863 was founded the *Seminair des Missionnaires Etrangers*, which has its residences in Paris in Rue de Bac. The members of this seminary bind themselves by a solemn promise to live and die as missionaries. Their work is to preach the Gospel to the heathen, to educate a native clergy in the field of their missionary life. Since the year 1825 nine hundred and sixty-four missionaries have been sent from that house into the far East. Of these, twenty-four have been martyred by sentence imposed by the heathen tribunals, and seven more have been massacred while preaching the Gospel. Thirty-one, therefore, have won the crown of martyrdom for the Christian faith. Six hundred missionaries are at this moment still laboring in Japan, Corea, Tibet, China and the East Indies. Every year the average of adult baptisms is ten thousand, of infants, ten thousand, and the number of Christians under their care is about seven hundred thousand.

If the proposed scheme of the French Government were to pass into law it would cut up the whole of the work by the roots. The members of this seminary, pledged to live and die as missionaries among the heathen, would be required to serve in the army. This in itself would be fatal to the education of priests. Their service might be for one year if they would pledge themselves to serve as clergy for ten years in the parishes of France or the colonies. This would be fatal to their missionary life. They would enter on the average at thirty-four or thirty-five years of age, with formed habits wholly unfit for the hardships of a missionary career, with habits of mind, too, formed in the common place life of parish duty altogether unlike the spirit which they day by day inhale in the *Salle des Martyres* in their seminary, where are treasured up the raiment in which their brethren suffered martyrdom, with their books and chalices and letters, some written at midnight before their last conflict for the faith. The greater part of those who have laid down their lives have been put to death in those ten years, when by this law they would be detained in the parishes of France. Who can say that after ten years the missionary or the martyr's courage would still survive? And if it did survive, they would enter Japan or China as beginners to learn the Oriental language when the habit of study is lost and the power of acquisition is all but passed away.

But there is still an alternative. They may choose either ten years of parochial work or five years in the ranks. If the former be fatal, would the latter be? Any one who knows what armies are—I will not say that the French army is—and what is the life of barracks and garrisons and the social habits of armies, will need no words. If this bill becomes law, the axe is laid to the root of the noblest missionary society now existing upon earth, the light which is now shining in the East will grow fainter year by year, and the darkness will once more close on the present and future of those who have once known the name of their Redeemer.

I can hardly believe that the authors of these Bills know what they do. If, indeed, they do know, and if they mean what they are doing, may France be speedily delivered from their hands! The millions of France have no need of a few hundreds or even thousands of youths for their defence. The chivalry of France in other days would have felt this *projet de loi* a satire and a wound.

I have thought, sir, that you, who have ever spoken with a firm voice against all gratuitous deeds of wicked and wrong, would be fater to make public this statement, and that, further, you would not be unwilling to add to my words your own remembrance, which has no light in the counsels and aid in the public opinion of France.

I remain, sir, your faithful servant,
HENRY EDWARD,
Cardinal Archbishop.

CITY NEWS.

BENNETT's thoroughbred stallion was sold yesterday to D. O. Fitzgerald, of Maine for \$1,000.

The festival of Saint Marc was celebrated yesterday by High Mass in the Church of Notre Dame.

The Oddfellows of Manchester Unity Lodge are arranging for a monster picnic to Hot Springs on Dominion Day.

A man named Onellette fell into the river near Hochelaga yesterday, and was rescued with difficulty by his companions.

The Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, and the Hon. Mr. McDonald, Minister of Justice, arrived in this city yesterday.

There were 451 out-door patients relieved at the Montreal General Hospital last week. The average daily of in-door patients numbered 130.

MESSRS. M. H. COCHRANE and H. L. McDONNELL are the Visiting Governors to the Protestant House of Refuge and Industry for the present week.

On Thursday next the Montreal Diocesan Theological College will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers, &c., in the library of the Synod Hall.

Mrs. DESJARDINS, M.P., started yesterday for Ottawa to take part in the negotiations relative to the establishing of a line of steamers between France and Canada.

The number of permanent inmates at the Protestant House of Refuge and Industry for the week ending 22nd April was 118. There were 376 night lodgings given.

The meeting of the provisional directors of the Ontario and Quebec Railway, for the final organization of the Company, will be held this afternoon at the Windsor.

Tax Park Commissioners, Ald. Grenier, Proctor and Donovan, paid a visit yesterday to Mount Royal Park, and decided to complete the road from the Park to the Mount Royal Cemetery, and build a house on Fletcher's field to accommodate the keeper.

The following are the names of the officers elected by the *Union Catholique* for the ensuing year:—President, B. A. T. DeMontigny; 1st Vice-President, S. Lachance; Secretary, L. J. Ethier; Assistant Secretary, Richard Hubert; Treasurer, L. J. A. Surveyer; Librarian, Marcel Fontaine.

A meeting of gentlemen who served on the Citizens' Committee of the Exhibition last year was held in St. Lawrence Hall yesterday afternoon. It was decided that a committee should be appointed to wait on the Mayor and ask him to convene a meeting of citizens with a view to forming a committee of management in connection with the exhibition.

YESTERDAY morning Mr. Thomas Bulmer, while ascending a ladder, lost his balance and fell to the ground, a distance of some twenty feet. He was at once conveyed to his home and Dr. McCallum summoned. Despite the exertions of the doctor, Mr. Bulmer never recovered, dying yesterday afternoon from the effects of the injuries.

FRANCIS DESOER, aged 15 years, of No. 1 Rose street, while helping his father build the tower stairs in the Church of St. Mary, Craig street, yesterday morning, fell from the ladder he was on to the ground, a distance of some 40 feet. He was at once conveyed to his home. His injuries are supposed to be fatal.

A SUPPOSED incendiary fire occurred last night at the Mile End, involving a loss of some \$570. The Mile End Station of the O., N., E. & O. Railroad had a narrow escape from being destroyed, the wind at the time blowing from the West, or the consequences might have been serious.

The annual dinner in connection with the St. George's Society of Montreal took place last night at the St. Lawrence Hall; it was well attended by our English fellow-citizens. The repast was a bounteous one, and it was evident that Mr. Hogan had been careful to provide his guests with the most acceptable national dishes, for the menu was thoroughly English.

The Mayor of Sherbrooke, Mr. Lomas, paid a visit to Mr. Lesage, of the Water Department, this morning, to gain some information as to the working of the department. He expressed himself highly pleased with the results of his enquiries. He intends to model the Sherbrooke Water department after Montreal's.

At a meeting of the Temperance Vigilance Committee of Notre Dame, held last evening, the following motion was approved and adopted:—Proposed by Alderman Grenier, J. J. Beauchamp and J. R. Douglass, seconded by Henry Morton, S. A. Lebourven and L. J. Harard, "That this meeting disapproves of the attack, violent and unjust, of which the Commissioners of Licenses of the city of Montreal have been the object from the *Montreal Gazette* with regard to the Meakin license, and that this meeting, on the contrary, is pleased to render justice to the untiring impartiality of the Commissioners."

The License Commissioners of Hochelaga, are, it is claimed by the Vigilance Committee, rather remiss in their duties. Several times the Mayor, Mr. Prefontaine, has asked them to meet him, but few if any ever appeared in response to his invitation. Yesterday morning Mr. Prefontaine called a general meeting of the Council to go in a body to visit the saloons and bars. Only two responded. These two Aldermen and the Mayor made a round of inspection, and found very few of the hotels or saloons in the village at all qualified to sell liquor according to law. Mr. Prefontaine and the visiting committee only reported three saloons as deserving of getting their licenses renewed. These were Madame Tessier, Messrs. Jette and Leclair. The report of the Committee was approved at the general Council meeting, the three mentioned above being granted their licenses. This action of the Hochelaga fathers reduces the number of saloons in the municipality from 18 to 5.

WHAT THE CONSUMERS NEEDS is a medicine which not only relieves irritation of the lungs, but makes up those losses of strength always entailed by lung-disease. Recovery can never be hoped for so long as the vital current remains watery and impoverished, the nervous system weak and unquiet. It is the union of invigorating elements with a pulmonary or acknowledged potency that gives Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of God Liver Oil and Atyphosphates of Lime and Soda such a decided pre-eminence over the generality of preparations designed to overcome lung, throat and bronchial affections. The hypophosphates furnish the system with the most important constituents of blood, muscle and nervous tissue, and the highly prepared oil derived from the cod's liver acts as an embolus of throat and lung irritation. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto.

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.
TUESDAY, April 26, 1891.
FINANCIAL.

In the money market former rates of interest and discount obtained. Sterling Exchange was quoted at 94 prem. for round amounts of 60-day bills between banks, 94 prem. over the counter. Drafts on New York were drawn at 4 1/2 prem.

The greatest excitement prevailed on "the street" to-day, at the conclusion of this morning's Stock Board, when it became known that the Bank of Montreal, at its meeting to-day, declared a four per cent. dividend, with a bonus of two per cent. The result was unexpected by the majority of investors, who only looked for four per cent. The stock, which closed at 184 1/2 bid on the Exchange, was run up to 190 on the street at once, and this afternoon a substantial advance in stock will be established.

On the stock market this morning stocks were very weak, with the exception of City Passengers, which remained at 120 bid. Gas was consequently weak and went down to 13 1/2 bid, closing rather firmer at a fall of only 1 1/2 per cent. Montreal Telegraph, affected by a proposed civic tax of \$2 per telephone pole and by uncompromising attitude on the part of the Western Union Consolidation, closed at a 3/4 per cent. decline, namely, at 115 1/2 bid. Bank of Montreal fell 1/2 per cent. to 184 1/2 bid; Merchants 1 per cent. to 182; Commerce 1/4 to 142 1/2, and Richelieu 1/2 to 62 1/2.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1 p.m.—Stocks lower: R. I., 136; Ill. Central, 135 1/2; N. Y. C., 143; L. S., 153 1/2; C. S., 74 1/2; M. C., 106; Erie, 45 1/2; Pfd., 86 1/2; N. W., 121 1/2; Pfd., 132; St. Paul, 114 1/2; Pfd., 122 1/2; D. & W., 117 1/2; J. C., 98 1/2; U. P., 116 1/2; N. P., 42 1/2; Pfd., 72; Am. Exchange, 77; W. U., 117 1/2.

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Afternoon Stock Sales.—250 Montreal at 189; 25 do, 190; 10 do, 200; 25 do, 200; 50 do, 200; 75 do, 200; 100 do, 200; 25 do, 199; 89 do, 198 1/2; 10 do, 198 1/2; 50 do, 198 1/2; 50 do, 198 1/2; 70 do, 198 1/2; 155 do, 198; 170 do, 197 1/2; 87 Ontario, 103; 363 do, 102 1/2; 175 Merchants, 121; 25 Toronto, 149 1/2; 112 do, 150; 25 Commerce, 144; 50 do, 144 1/2; 75 do, 144 1/2; 214 do, 144; 125 do, 144 1/2; 540 do, 144; 100 do, 144 1/2; 50 Montreal Telegraph, 118; 150 do, 118 1/2; 825 do, 118 1/2; 50 do, 117 1/2; 500 do, 118; 150 do, 118 1/2; 275 Gas, 13 1/2; 25 do, 13 1/2; 25 do, 138; 225 do, 137.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Among the shipping fraternity painters and carpenters are still at work, and the smell of paint and varnish is particularly familiar in many maritime offices and warehouses, a certain evidence that the present is a season of preparations rather than of business. The river front has been completely transformed. Instead of the bleak and unlovely appearance presented by broken ice and accumulations of all kinds, the wharves, piers and railway tracks have been cleared, cargo sheds erected, &c., and one large steamer and a fleet of schooners and wood barges from the lower parishes are in port, so that the harbor has quite a business-like aspect. A reduction and revision of the canal tolls on the St. Lawrence and Welland canals has been announced, and the new measures are calculated to benefit the inland carrying trade very considerably. The new tariff ranges from 15c to 20c per ton on salt, iron, grain, &c., and no higher tolls are charged coming East than going West as formerly. This establishes a reduction of about 50 p.c. on general merchandise such as boxed and barreled meats, &c., which were formerly taxed more than grain in transport. The policy of the Government is calculated to divert a much larger share of the Western trade to the St. Lawrence. A bi-weekly line of steam propellers has been formed to trade direct with Chicago, and a new weekly line of propellers is to run from Montreal to Cleveland, which city is growing rapidly in importance as a pork-packing centre. Further particulars are forthcoming concerning the new steamship line between Montreal and the Tyne. The steamers range from 2,700 to 4,000 tons burthen, and the first vessel, the *S.S. Barcelona*, of 2,700 tons is already on passage to this port from Newcastle-on-Tyne. Sailings will be fortnightly or once in over three weeks, as freight offers here and there. The Belgian steamship line to trade between this port and Antwerp will bring over large quantities of glassware, gin and general merchandise for Canada and the western States. It is considered a safe venture, and other continental steamer lines will, it is ascertained, send some of their vessels to share in the trade as soon as experiments have demonstrated its success beyond all cavil. The wholesale city trade has remained fairly active, and as the spring advances there is a better movement in produce and provisions. A large quantity of merchandise is awaiting shipment by water, and will be promptly forwarded to the interior as soon as the channels are opened for traffic in the middle of the week.

GROCERIES.—The market, in a general way, has been steady with a fair demand for the leading articles. In tens we hear of new arrivals, which, however, are not large, and are soon taken up. The better grade Japan is firmly held. Nagasaki Japan may be quoted at 25c to 35c; common Japan, 22 1/2 to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 40c; one to choice, 41 to 53. Young Hyson, first, 48c to 50c; second, 48c to 45c; third, 30c to 35c; fourth, 27c to 29c. Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c.

good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 64c to 70c. Congo, fine to finest, 41c to 60c. Sonobong, fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar.—The market is reported firm with large sales in raw sugars. Montreal yellow, 7 1/2 to 9c; granulated, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4; Grocers A, 9c to 9 1/4; raw sugar 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Molasses.—Quiet but steady. Barbadoes, 52c to 55c; Porto Rico, 52c to 54c. Bright syrup, 70c to 72c; medium, 68c to 68c. Spices slow. Cloves, 40c to 50c. Black pepper, 13c to 16c; white, 14c to 17c. Fruits are dull. Valencia raisins, 3 1/2 to 4c; Sultanas, 10 1/2 to 11c; Currants, 6 1/2 to 7c; Prunes 6c to 6 1/2c; Malaga figs, 6c to 7c; H. S. almonds, 6c to 7c; S. S. Tarragona, 13c to 15c; Walnuts, 9c to 10c; Filberts, 8 1/2 to 9c.

DRESSES AND CHEMICALS.—Trade here is quite dull for everything but the light lines, sundries, &c. Advice from Liverpool are still unfavorable for heavy chemicals. For soda ash there has been some enquiry, but at low prices which holders are not willing to accept readily. Borax, 15c to 17c; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bicarbonate of potash, 15c to 16c; soda ash, 16c to 18c; cream tartar, ground, 32c to 34c; do, crystal, 28c to 31c; bleaching powder, 18c to 17 1/2; alum, 11c to 12c; flour sulphur, \$2.75 to \$2.87; roll do, \$2.25 to \$2.50; epsom salts, 11.30 to 1.50; sal soda, \$1.15; saltpetre, \$9.50 to \$10.00 per keg; whitening, 50c to 70c; quinine, \$3.90 to \$4; castor oil, 10c to 11c; oil nut, \$8.25 to 8.75; bi-carb soda, \$5.30 to 5.60.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers have no change to report in business or prices. Most of them are as fully as busy as they desire to be with old and new orders. Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25; do split brogans, 90c to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$2 to \$2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.50 to \$3; women's split bails, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.15 to \$1.50; do prunella, 80c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble bails, \$1.00 to 1.20.

DAY GOODS.—Wholesale merchants have experienced a fair demand from city retailers and also from points West and East, and remittances are good. Cotton is easier in England in consequence of an overproduction in Manchester and a fine outlook for the United States crop, and the increase in the capacity and number of mills in Canada, is causing some little anxiety among holders here.

LEATHERS.—A good enquiry has been felt for sole leathers, but other kinds have been inactive at prices favorable to the buyer. Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1 B A, 24c to 25c. Ordinary 24c to 25c; No. 2 do 22c to 23c; buffalo sole, No. 1, 21c to 23c; do No. 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter No. 1, 26c to 28c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; splits, large, 22c to 30c; do small, 23c to 28c; calskins, (27 to 38 lb) 60c to 80c; do, (18 to 26 lb) 60c to 70c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market presents every appearance of activity, and all descriptions of builders' material and agricultural implements are in demand. Some heavy lots of pig iron changed hands for spring and summer shipment at a slight reduction on prices quoted last week. Tin plates continue in demand, the production having been materially checked by the recent fallings among English manufacturers. Canada plates, bar iron and rails meet with a ready enquiry. Pig iron per ton, Colneys, \$19.50 to 20.50; Langlois, \$19.50 to \$20; Gartsbarrie, \$19 to 19.50; Summerlee, \$19.50 to 20; Eglington, \$18.50 to 19; Hematti, \$25 to 27; bars per 100 lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1.80 to 1.90; ditto best \$2.10 to 2.25; Swedes & Norway, \$4.50 to 4.75; Lomwoor and Bowling, \$2 to 6.50; Canada plates, Swansea and Penn, \$3.25 to 3.50; Hattou, \$3.15 to 3.20; Arrow, \$3.50 to 3.60; Coke, 1c, \$4.75. Tin sheets, charcoal best No. 26, \$10 to 11; coke, best No. 26, \$8 to 9; Galvanized Sheets Morewoods Lion, No. 28, 7c; other brands, 6 1/2 to 7c; Hoops and Bands, \$2.40 to 2.50; Sheets, best brands \$2.50 to 2.75, Steel per lb cast, 11 to 13c; Spring per 100 lb \$3.25 to 3.75; Best do \$5 to 6; Tire, \$3.25 to 3.75; Sleigh Shoe, 2.50 to 2.75; Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs., ordinary brands, \$2.50 to 3; Ingot Tin, \$24 to 25.00; Ingot Copper, \$18 to 19; Horse shoes, 3.75 to 4; Coll Chain, 1/4 inch, 4.25 to 4.50; Sheet Zinc, 50 lb to 6; Lead, per 100 lbs, Pig, \$5 to 5.50; ditto, sheet, 6 to 6.25; ditto, bar, \$5 to 6; Canadian shot, 6 to 6.50; Out Nails, per 100 lbs, 10d to 60d, (3 inches and larger) 2.60; Spikes, pressed, per 112 lbs, 3.50 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs, 7.25.

RAW FURS.—A few spring muskrat skins are offered, and they realize about 16c to 18. The season is now about over and no shipments will take place until the next London sales. Otter, dark winter selections, 12c to 14c. Beaver is firm and quoted at \$2.75 to \$3. Mink is worth about \$1 to \$1.25. Fox plentiful and in light demand. Quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50. Fisher, \$9 to \$8; Bear, large prime, \$30 to \$10; Cubs and yearlings, \$3 to \$7.50. Muskrat, dull at 17c to 18c. Fine Seal were firm at the London sales, but inferior declined about 10 per cent. Martins, red, are quoted at \$1.25 and Lynx at \$2.

WOOL.—The market is quiet, only a light demand existing. Cape, 18c to 19c; Grey Australian, 20c to 31c; Canada pulled, A snper, 34c to 35c; B snper, 32c to 33c; and assorted, 30c.

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Among the shipping fraternity painters and carpenters are still at work, and the smell of paint and varnish is particularly familiar in many maritime offices and warehouses, a certain evidence that the present is a season of preparations rather than of business. The river front has been completely transformed. Instead of the bleak and unlovely appearance presented by broken ice and accumulations of all kinds, the wharves, piers and railway tracks have been cleared, cargo sheds erected, &c., and one large steamer and a fleet of schooners and wood barges from the lower parishes are in port, so that the harbor has quite a business-like aspect. A reduction and revision of the canal tolls on the St. Lawrence and Welland canals has been announced, and the new measures are calculated to benefit the inland carrying trade very considerably. The new tariff ranges from 15c to 20c per ton on salt, iron, grain, &c., and no higher tolls are charged coming East than going West as formerly. This establishes a reduction of about 50 p.c. on general merchandise such as boxed and barreled meats, &c., which were formerly taxed more than grain in transport. The policy of the Government is calculated to divert a much larger share of the Western trade to the St. Lawrence. A bi-weekly line of steam propellers has been formed to trade direct with Chicago, and a new weekly line of propellers is to run from Montreal to Cleveland, which city is growing rapidly in importance as a pork-packing centre. Further particulars are forthcoming concerning the new steamship line between Montreal and the Tyne. The steamers range from 2,700 to 4,000 tons burthen, and the first vessel, the *S.S. Barcelona*, of 2,700 tons is already on passage to this port from Newcastle-on-Tyne. Sailings will be fortnightly or once in over three weeks, as freight offers here and there. The Belgian steamship line to trade between this port and Antwerp will bring over large quantities of glassware, gin and general merchandise for Canada and the western States. It is considered a safe venture, and other continental steamer lines will, it is ascertained, send some of their vessels to share in the trade as soon as experiments have demonstrated its success beyond all cavil. The wholesale city trade has remained fairly active, and as the spring advances there is a better movement in produce and provisions. A large quantity of merchandise is awaiting shipment by water, and will be promptly forwarded to the interior as soon as the channels are opened for traffic in the middle of the week.

GROCERIES.—The market, in a general way, has been steady with a fair demand for the leading articles. In tens we hear of new arrivals, which, however, are not large, and are soon taken up. The better grade Japan is firmly held. Nagasaki Japan may be quoted at 25c to 35c; common Japan, 22 1/2 to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 40c; one to choice, 41 to 53. Young Hyson, first, 48c to 50c; second, 48c to 45c; third, 30c to 35c; fourth, 27c to 29c. Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c.

good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 64c to 70c. Congo, fine to finest, 41c to 60c. Sonobong, fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar.—The market is reported firm with large sales in raw sugars. Montreal yellow, 7 1/2 to 9c; granulated, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4; Grocers A, 9c to 9 1/4; raw sugar 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Molasses.—Quiet but steady. Barbadoes, 52c to 55c; Porto Rico, 52c to 54c. Bright syrup, 70c to 72c; medium, 68c to 68c. Spices slow. Cloves, 40c to 50c. Black pepper, 13c to 16c; white, 14c to 17c. Fruits are dull. Valencia raisins, 3 1/2 to 4c; Sultanas, 10 1/2 to 11c; Currants, 6 1/2 to 7c; Prunes 6c to 6 1/2c; Malaga figs, 6c to 7c; H. S. almonds, 6c to 7c; S. S. Tarragona, 13c to 15c; Walnuts, 9c to 10c; Filberts, 8 1/2 to 9c.

DRESSES AND CHEMICALS.—Trade here is quite dull for everything but the light lines, sundries, &c. Advice from Liverpool are still unfavorable for heavy chemicals. For soda ash there has been some enquiry, but at low prices which holders are not willing to accept readily. Borax, 15c to 17c; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bicarbonate of potash, 15c to 16c; soda ash, 16c to 18c; cream tartar, ground, 32c to 34c; do, crystal, 28c to 31c; bleaching powder, 18c to 17 1/2; alum, 11c to 12c; flour sulphur, \$2.75 to \$2.87; roll do, \$2.25 to \$2.50; epsom salts, 11.30 to 1.50; sal soda, \$1.15; saltpetre, \$9.50 to \$10.00 per keg; whitening, 50c to 70c; quinine, \$3.90 to \$4; castor oil, 10c to 11c; oil nut, \$8.25 to 8.75; bi-carb soda, \$5.30 to 5.60.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers have no change to report in business or prices. Most of them are as fully as busy as they desire to be with old and new orders. Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25; do split brogans, 90c to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$2 to \$2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.50 to \$3; women's split bails, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.15 to \$1.50; do prunella, 80c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble bails, \$1.00 to 1.20.

DAY GOODS.—Wholesale merchants have experienced a fair demand from city retailers and also from points West and East, and remittances are good. Cotton is easier in England in consequence of an overproduction in Manchester and a fine outlook for the United States crop, and the increase in the capacity and number of mills in Canada, is causing some little anxiety among holders here.

LEATHERS.—A good enquiry has been felt for sole leathers, but other kinds have been inactive at prices favorable to the buyer. Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1 B A, 24c to 25c. Ordinary 24c to 25c; No. 2 do 22c to 23c; buffalo sole, No. 1, 21c to 23c; do No. 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter No. 1, 26c to 28c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; splits, large, 22c to 30c; do small, 23c to 28c; calskins, (27 to 38 lb) 60c to 80c; do, (18 to 26 lb) 60c to 70c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market presents every appearance of activity, and all descriptions of builders' material and agricultural implements are in demand. Some heavy lots of pig iron changed hands for spring and summer shipment at a slight reduction on prices quoted last week. Tin plates continue in demand, the production having been materially checked by the recent fallings among English manufacturers. Canada plates, bar iron and rails meet with a ready enquiry. Pig iron per ton, Colneys, \$19.50 to 20.50; Langlois, \$19.50 to \$20; Gartsbarrie, \$19 to 19.50; Summerlee, \$19.50 to 20; Eglington, \$18.50 to 19; Hematti, \$25 to 27; bars per 100 lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1.80 to 1.90; ditto best \$2.10 to 2.25; Swedes & Norway, \$4.50 to 4.75; Lomwoor and Bowling, \$2 to 6.50; Canada plates, Swansea and Penn, \$3.25 to 3.50; Hattou, \$3.15 to 3.20; Arrow, \$3.50 to 3.60; Coke, 1c, \$4.75. Tin sheets, charcoal best No. 26, \$10 to 11; coke, best No. 26, \$8 to 9; Galvanized Sheets Morewoods Lion, No. 28, 7c; other brands, 6 1/2 to 7c; Hoops and Bands, \$2.40 to 2.50; Sheets, best brands \$2.50 to 2.75, Steel per lb cast, 11 to 13c; Spring per 100 lb \$3.25 to 3.75; Best do \$5 to 6; Tire, \$3.25 to 3.75; Sleigh Shoe, 2.50 to 2.75; Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs., ordinary brands, \$2.50 to 3; Ingot Tin, \$24 to 25.00; Ingot Copper, \$18 to 19; Horse shoes, 3.75 to 4; Coll Chain, 1/4 inch, 4.25 to 4.50; Sheet Zinc, 50 lb to 6; Lead, per 100 lbs, Pig, \$5 to 5.50; ditto, sheet, 6 to 6.25; ditto, bar, \$5 to 6; Canadian shot, 6 to 6.50; Out Nails, per 100 lbs, 10d to 60d, (3 inches and larger) 2.60; Spikes, pressed, per 112 lbs, 3.50 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs, 7.25.

RAW FURS.—A few spring muskrat skins are offered, and they realize about 16c to 18. The season is now about over and no shipments will take place until the next London sales. Otter, dark winter selections, 12c to 14c. Beaver is firm and quoted at \$2.75 to \$3. Mink is worth about \$1 to \$1.25. Fox plentiful and in light demand. Quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50. Fisher, \$9 to \$8; Bear, large prime, \$30 to \$10; Cubs and yearlings, \$3 to \$7.50. Muskrat, dull at 17c to 18c. Fine Seal were firm at the London sales, but inferior declined about 10 per cent. Martins, red, are quoted at \$1.25 and Lynx at \$2.

WOOL.—The market is quiet, only a light demand existing. Cape, 18c to 19c; Grey Australian,