

THE TERRIBLE FENIANS.

ANOTHER SCENE IN HALIFAX—SPECIAL CONSTATES SWORN IN AND EXTRA PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 7.—We have another Fenian case on now. Late yesterday Lieut. Governor Blicke received intelligence from Ottawa that dynamites were expected to renew their attempts to injure government property here. Numbers of special constables have been sworn in, and extra precautions will be taken day and night.

HALIFAX, March 7.—The announcement that the authorities had again received a communication cautioning them against apprehended outrages by Fenians or dynamites has revived the excitement of last May and October, and is the general subject of conversation in the streets, hotels and elsewhere here. Lieut. Governor Blicke received a letter on Wednesday evening, and without delay communicated its contents to the Local Government, the members of which immediately took steps to have an extra watch put over the Government properties, and last night the provincial buildings were guarded by six men and the residence of the Lieut. Governor by three. The recipient of the warning letter was visited to-day by a reporter, but was very reticent in speaking of the matter, and little of importance could be elicited from him. He denied that the letter came from the Governor-General, as was reported, and positively refused to state whence it emanated. His Honor thought that was no real cause for fear, but the caution having been given, it was necessary to take proper protective measures in case anything should occur. It is believed that the letter received by the Governor is from the same source whence came the warnings last year. A member of the Local Government was afterwards called on, but he also refused to say anything; on several questions being put him refusing to either deny or acknowledge their correctness. The fact that the Legislature of Nova Scotia is now in session here no doubt adds to the desire for an increased guard against danger from Fenian or dynamite agents. It is apparent from the positions taken by gentlemen interviewed by press reporters, that the contents of the letter of caution are of a character that require immediate action in the carrying out of the suggestions made. At Her Majesty's navy yard the sentinels on duty have been instructed to use extraordinary caution in the examination of those whom they admit, but the guard has not been increased in number. For the past three or four nights a stranger has applied at the gate to be allowed to inspect the dismantled warship *Charybdis*, which is offered for sale, but owing to the unusual hour (8 o'clock) he has not been permitted to enter. The fact that he has not called in the daytime has attracted suspicion towards him, but no good grounds for justification have been discovered. There are no British or other warships at present in port, consequently the outlook for danger in that direction, which was kept at a low ebb, is now unnecessary. The military duty having received any intimation of the receipt of the letter, and state that no extra precautions have been taken by them.

THE LASKER RESOLUTIONS DISCUSSED IN THE REICHSTAG.

LONDON, March 7.—In the German Reichstag to-day the president announced the death of Herr Lasker and other members during the recess. The deputies remained standing as a mark of respect while the announcement was made. Blicke, (under President) expressed thanks in the name of Lasker's friends for numerous tokens of sympathy which have been received. He was particularly grateful for the action of the House of Representatives. The president informed Blicke that he was departing from the order of the day. Hammerstein, in behalf of the conservatives, protested against the action of Blicke, and against the course pursued by the House of Representatives. Dr. Haunee (progressist) admitted that Blicke passed under the order of the day, but that only showed a defect in the names of the House. He referred to Blicke's praise of the House of Representatives, whereupon the President reminded him that he too was departing from the order of the day, but he continued to speak. When a body like Congress, he said, adopts flimsy resolutions, we should pay much regard to them, as is consistent with parliamentary usages. Baron von Maltzahn contended that the rules of the House offered no ground for a statement like Blicke's, or for any reference to the resolutions of a foreign parliament, which have not been officially communicated to the Reichstag. He insisted that there was a defect in the rules of the House, clearly proved by the fact that the Left had attempted to cry down Hammerstein's protest. Blicke explained that the Left interrupted Hammerstein because, contrary to the rules of the house, he read his statement. The Left, he declared, acted as little for Hammerstein's protest as they did for the unjustifiable interference by Blicke. This declaration was followed by great uproar. Von Böttcher, representative of the chancellor, said he knew absolutely nothing of any interference on the part of Blicke. Blicke maintained that the deputies have a perfect right to criticize the official acts of the chancellor. Dr. Moeller (progressist) began a speech by directing attention to a banner hanging in the hall which had been presented to the Reichstag by German-Americans. He was at once called to order by the president, and the discussion closed.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The German Minister to-day received from the German Government the Lasker resolutions and will forward them with the accompanying letter of Blicke to the Department of State in a few days. He says the substance of the letter has been published, but that in addition it expresses Blicke's regret that he was compelled to return the resolutions.

Sir John has appointed a man who has been dead six months as license commissioner at Neplerville. Perhaps it ought to require dead men to administer a dead act.

An Irish migration company, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, has been formed in London. Mr. Farrell is chairman and Sir Haldwyn Lightfoot, Jacob Bright and Edmund Dwyer Gray, members of Parliament, are among the directors.

Mr. Errington, the unofficial English representative of the Vatican, has had an audience with Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, and Cardinal Simoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, in which he imparted to them English views regarding the nomination of Catholic bishops in Ireland and the British colonies.

At a recent concert at Berlin Von Balow played Meyerbeer's coronation march and said to the audience that he had heard the march so frightfully misinterpreted at the Royal Opera House that he felt impelled to allow the public to hear it properly performed.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

The Red Sea Littoral to be an English Dependency—Protectorate Over Abyssinia—A Friendly Viceroy to be Placed at Khartoum—The Financial Question—Gen. Gordon's Views—The Feeling in England.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The *Tribune's* London cable says: "Matters are advancing more quietly this week, though exciting incidents are numerous enough. Details of Friday's victory at Tob, which were not known in London till Monday, produced general delight, except among the peace-at-any-price fanatics, like Sir Wilfrid Lawson, whose two speeches in the House of Commons contained much violent abuse of the ministers. He described the battle as a massacre, and denounced English policy as hypocritical and wicked. The momentary fear that the ministers meant to withdraw the troops before completing the work of pacifying

was dispelled by the Marquis of Hartington's assurance in the house. It has since been explicitly declared that Admiral Hewett and General Graham had full authority to pursue Osman Digma. Troops are expected to move on Monday and a battle will probably take place on Tuesday unless Osman Digma flees to the mountains. Nothing less than a defeat or final disposal of the rebel forces will content the English, who still vigilantly watch ministerial declarations and acts. They are resolved that Suakin must not be surrendered to become the outlet for the slave trade, nor Egypt given over to anarchy.

GENERAL GORDON'S OPERATIONS. In Khartoum still perplex the public and embarrass the Ministry, who have to meet almost daily a hailstorm of questions on points on which they are themselves imperfectly informed. It is believed that General Gordon is bent on pursuing his own policy at all risks, probably involving the permanent retention of Khartoum. The *Times'* London special says: "An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held on Friday, the result of the deliberations being that definite instructions have been sent to Sir Evelyn Baring at Cairo, and to General Stephenson, commander of the British forces in Egypt, in regard to the Government's policy in Egypt. Sir Evelyn Baring's scheme for

FINANCIAL REFORM is virtually rejected, though the Government says it is held for the present in suspension. The French Government has intimated, through M. Waddington, its determination to oppose the proposition to levy a tax upon foreigners as was contemplated in Baring's scheme. It will stoutly resist also any attempt to interfere with the law for the liquidation of the Egyptian debts. The Italian and German Governments, which are also parties to the liquidation contract, give their support to the position assumed by France. Powerful opposition to the scheme is further given by the Rothschilds, who would like to see the conversion of the Dairs, Sanieh and perseverance loans under English guarantee into bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest.

THE LIMIT OF OCCUPATION. Mr. Earl Granville has written to Sir Evelyn Baring, first, that the Egyptian frontier, as maintained by the English forces, shall not extend beyond the First Cataract; secondly, that Zohair Fasha, or some other ally of the Mahdi, shall be appointed Viceroy of Khartoum, Barber, Koroko and Suakin; thirdly, that the Mahdi shall be appointed Sultan of Kordofan, with sovereignty over the regions of the White Nile, Darfour, and Bahr Gazelle; fourthly, that the Red Sea Littoral from Kasr to Anseiy Bay, south of Massowah, shall be a dependency of England; fifthly, England will cede to Abyssinia two harborage ports upon the Red Sea, with a band of territory in Southern Soudan. Admiral Hewett will go to Massowah to arrange a treaty with King John, who agrees through his agent to place Abyssinia under an English protectorate.

THE QUESTION OF OCCUPATION. The *Post's* telegram says: "I have spoken to-day with several members of the House of Commons on both sides, and I find there is a considerable balance of opinion in favor of a protectorate over Egypt. The only opponents are the Irish Home Rulers, who say that England is to rob Egypt of national life and liberty, as she has every other country that she has first protected and then annexed. A telegram from General Gordon announces that he is unable to extricate the garrisons on the Blue Nile and White Nile without troops.

THE SULTAN'S RIGHTS RECOGNIZED. The Turkish Minister of War has forbidden under the severest penalties the enlistment of Albanians for service against El Mahdi. Earl Granville, replying to the Port's communication in regard to Turkish intervention in Egypt, says the Porte missed its opportunity. The Egyptians were more opposed to the Turks than to the English, and that an exchange of views on the subject must be postponed until the honor of the British arms has been vindicated and order restored, and that England recognizes the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

THE DYNAMITERS.

An Irish Nationalist protest—A new suggestion—One agitator sentenced—Seizure at Peath—Feeling on the Continent against the United States—An Austrian plot—Explosion at Lyons.

PARIS, March 8.—A Franco-Irish anarchist named Murphy has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined 1,000 francs for advocating assassination in a socialist newspaper. The police are closely watching the movements of parties in France suspected of belonging to the dynamite party. O'Donnovan's son is here, but there is no evidence that he is connected with the dynamiters. The brother of Joseph Brady, one of the Fenian Park assassins, is living in the Quai de la Seine.

PARIS, March 8.—A dynamite plot has been discovered here, and the police have seized several packages of explosives forwarded by anarchists through parcel post.

PARIS, March 9.—A cartridge filled with dynamite exploded in the Customs House at Lyons to-day, mortally wounding an official. At an anarchist meeting here it was decided to maintain strict secrecy concerning preparations being made for a monster gathering of adherents of anarchist views. It is believed the 18th has been fixed upon for the proposed meeting.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The *Tribune's* cable letter says: "Dynamite now occupies comparatively little space in English journals, but plenty of vigorous language is found in the continental press, the leading liberal papers of Paris and other capitals expressing surprise that the American government should wait to be asked to take steps to prevent open preparations for assassination, and for collect-

ing funds under the very eyes of the government for criminal attacks on life and property in London. The views of the American press are pretty fully telegraphed. The English people recognize the right feeling expressed by the more respectable papers, but fail to understand why public conspiracies for murder should be tolerated, or why the publication of impudent appeals, announcements and subscriptions should go on. The police investigations, steadily pursued, establish conclusively the American origin of the recent plots, and identify the individuals concerned, and have unravelled, step by step, the whole history of the proceedings and movements of the criminals, who are known to have left England. The police have little expectation that the reward offered will effect their capture. The French police are giving active help and will probably soon disperse the Irish dynamite colony in France.

A press cable dispatch says William O'Brien, nationalist member of Parliament, in his paper, *United Ireland*, asks: "Do the dynamiters consider the cowardice and insanity of their attempts to explode boxes in places where they run the terrible risk of killing or maiming unoffending men, women and children? Still, if anything could consolidate Irish sympathies toward these terrorists, and could destroy the slightest vestige of compassion for the English panic, it would be the tone of the English press in talking of Irish conspirators." *United Ireland* publishes a bogus letter signed T. Freelinghuysen, and addressed to Earl Granville, its purport being a reply to the Government of Washington to Earl Granville's despatch on the dynamite outrages. Mr. Freelinghuysen is made to say that the American Government must take this question will never assume the proportions of an international difficulty but the general feeling among all classes in the Republic is that the best remedy for Irish evils would be to concede to Ireland some such measure of autonomy as was granted to Bulgaria by Turkey.

The Port's London correspondent telegraphs: "There is some talk of the English Government instituting criminal proceedings in the United States against some of the leading Fenians for conspiracy to murder. An eminent criminal lawyer in an interview says the laws of the State of New York are, as he understands, wider than the British as to murder, including accessories before the fact as principals. The English detectives in New York are busy working up the case. Whether such a prosecution would succeed or not, looking to the large Irish element to be found in the American judiciary, is a question, but it would bring to light the ramifications of the conspiracy in the United States. I believe the Government possesses evidence sufficient to institute such proceedings."

LONDON, March 10.—The Foreign Office has sent despatches to the British Minister at Washington in regard to the dynamite outrages, supposed to be intended as a basis of overtures with the United States. No communication on the subject has been received by Mr. Lowell, United States Minister at London.

An advanced Irish Nationalist at Paris declares that the Nationalists are annoyed, but in nowise discouraged at the failure of the dynamite attempt. They are determined to persevere, and he predicts a long series of explosions in England in the immediate future. A mechanism has been invented which renders explosion certain and obviates the use of clockwork. He expressed great vexation that the Irish-American waylay on Saturday morning did not prove to be the informer McDermott.

PARIS, March 10.—At a recent meeting of invincibles in Paris were drawn and four men selected to accomplish the murder of McDermott. It was decided to seek McDermott in other capitals of Europe if not found in Paris. Tynan ("No. 1") is expected in Paris early in the summer, and will assume the entire direction of the operations.

LONDON, March 10.—"The *Fenian*" O'Leary writes to the *Pail Mail* Gazette that the doings of the dynamiters are utterly abhorrent to his nature. Seventy poked detectives have been instructed in the system of espionage on dynamiters.

THE TARIFF BILL. NEW YORK, March 10.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Morrison's report on the Tariff Bill will defend the measure as one necessary for the relief of a body of the people calculated to benefit the great majority of consumers of products. He will claim it is a very mild measure, and necessary so, because it could not otherwise become law. The minority report will criticize the measure as impracticable and a generally useless proposition to reduce the tariff. When the change has been in operation less than a year, it will be characterized as ridiculous. It will be claimed that not a single interest in the country has asked for a tariff reduction, but, on the contrary, wants to be let alone or further protected. Lack of discrimination in the bill and its inequalities will also be described. That the proposed reduction will reduce the revenues will be denied. All the members of the Ways and Means Committee desire to speak on the bill.

ELEPHANTINE CAPERS. LONDON, March 9.—While the animals of Sanger's menagerie were being removed from a train at the depot of a town in Kent two elephants, broke loose and ran wildly through the streets, breaking up the massive girders of the depot and colliding with three persons, two of whom are seriously injured. They finally made their way into a house, the flooring of which gave way, precipitating them into the cellar. After an hour's work they were drawn out by other elephants. The wildest excitement prevailed on the streets.

"LET US TAKE EXAMPLE." The Writenberger Minister of Interior has issued an order instructing the police authorities that nobody under 18 is to be allowed to dance in places of public amusement, and the only exception to this rule is in case of wedding feasts, and then only when the social position of the givers of the dance offer a "moral guarantee." In Saxony it has been ordered that in future no female singer under 21 years of age, and no actress or dancer (whether native or foreigner) under 17, will be allowed to appear in any place of amusement.

WALLACE BOSS VICTORIOUS. LONDON, March 10.—The sculling race to-day between Boss and Bubeat was won by Boss. The distance was 4 miles two furlongs and over the regular Thames course, Boss conceded Bubeat 10 seconds. The bating was 5 to 4 in favor of Boss. Bubeat got the lead by 43 lengths, but at the middle of the course the distance was overcome, and the boats were nearly even. After passing Hammer-smith, Boss led in, in spite of Bubeat's exertion, and won by 6 lengths. Time, 28 minutes 10 seconds. An immense crowd witnessed the race, and there was much enthusiasm at the finish. Boss paddled home as he pleased and was 16 lengths ahead.

The next civil service entrance examinations will commence on Tuesday, 13th May, and applications will be received until the 1st April, when the necessary forms will be forwarded, which must be returned properly filled by the 15th. Notices of places of examination will be published in due course. Promotion examinations will commence on Monday 19th, and eligible candidates will give their names to the deputy heads of their respective departments, who will report them to the examination board.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

True Witness Office, Tuesday, March 11, 1884.

Consols in London were firmer at 101 13-16 money; 102 account; Erie 25½; Illinois Central 133½; Canada Pacific 58½. The majority of New York stocks were lower. Manitoba sold at 93½, and Canada Pacific advanced from 84 to 84½. The market for sterling was dull at 9½ for sixties and 10½ for demand bills. Counter rates 9½ to 10½ respectively. New York funds are quiet at 1-16 to 1-10 premium over banks and 1 premium over the counter. There is no change in the local money market, which remains easy, with the rate for call loans on stock collateral at 4½ to 5 per cent. In the stock market this morning a reaction set in, and prices were all lower, led by Bank of Montreal. Prices were very unsettled up to noon, a rumor being circulated of immediate disaster threatening some dry goods houses. The decline in stocks is generally, however, looked upon as a reaction from the recent "boom."

Stock Sales—2 Montreal 188; 25 do 187; 50 do 186½; 75 do 187; 25 do 187½; 75 do 188; 6 Merchants 112½; 111 do 112½; 40 do 111; 33 Peoples 64; 40 Commerce 124½; 100 do 124½; 75 Toronto 182; 25 do 182½; 25 do 182½; 25 Montreal 118; 6 do 116; 300 Telegraph 122½; 100 do 122½; 60 do 122½; 25 Montreal Building 71; 100 Passenger 120½; 125 do 120½; 50 do 120½; 75 do 120½; 25 Gas 188½; 175 do 189.

New York, March 11, 1 p.m.—Stocks were weak: Am Ex 98; O 83½; D & H 108; D L 129; Erie 24; pd 68½; Ill C 130½; M C 91½; Mo Pac 89½; N J C 88; N P 21; pd 46½; N W 117; pd 140; N Y C 117½; R L 128½; R T P 90; pd 116½; St P & M 94; U P 77½; W U 74½.

OTTAWA, March 7.—The *Canada Gazette* will contain an unrevised statement of inland revenue accrued in February, as follows:—

Spirits	\$267,430 54
Beer	35,450 95
Tobacco	35,450 95
Petroleum inspection	2,195 50
Manufactures in bond	2,785 00
Salaries	500 00
Other receipts	140 00
Total	\$369,747 40
Applications for letters patent have been made by the Halifax Ranche Company, capital, \$250,000; the Owen Sound and North-west Milling and Manufacturing Company, capital, \$10,000, and the Mount Royal Ranche Company, capital, \$50,000.	

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS. Another dull week has been encountered and we have not seen the last of such. There have been frequent heavy snow-falls and both rail and alight roads have been blocked and travel and traffic impeded. Merchants are punning the cautious policy to let March run out and part of April before putting on much of a spurt. In this no doubt they are wise as there is nothing just at present to encourage them to act differently. Payments are slow and it cannot be doubted that quite a number of note renewals were made at the opening of the month despite the satisfactory nature of the reports made to the press by the banks and some leading wholesale merchants. The dry goods trade continues to occupy a large share of attention among all classes of business men. Mill agents say they have been tempted by buyers to cut their card prices of grey cottons, but have always resisted the proposal, which we hope is true, as the inauguration of such a policy would create no end of trouble. Another report is that Toronto houses are selling lines of dry goods ahead at a rate which must tell severely on their resources in the event of another crisis in the trade. We believe they have placed goods at eleven months in some instances, which to us seems to be foolhardy trading and a system which will only hurt those originating or rather reviving this stupid and ruinous policy. An uneventful week has been passed in other branches, but while the dullness incident to the season still prevails, we are glad to recognize a feeling of hopefulness and confidence regarding the spring trade.

GROCERIES.—Some good sized lots of Halifax bright yellow sugar have sold at 7½ to 7¾, and we quote 8½ to 7¾, as to quality. In granulated prices are quoted at 8½ to 8¾, as to quality. Orders have gone out to Porto Rico, which have been filled at equal to about 5½ delivered at Montreal, embracing 500 to 600 hhds. Molasses are quiet at 42½ to 43½ for Barbadoes. The fruit market is very quiet, and sales of both Valencia raisins and currants have been made at low figures. We quote Valencia 5½ to 6½; do selected in layers, quarters 7½ to 8½; halves 7½ to 8½; Sultana, 7½ to 8½; currants 5½ to 6½. Malt sugar is steady; layers at \$1 30 to \$1 35; loose muscovado, \$1 90 to \$2 05, and London layers \$2 25 to \$2 50. Eggs and units are unchanged. The tea market here has been quite active again, between 2,500 and 3,000 packages having been purchased for shipment to New York, Boston and Chicago at from 30 to 40 per lb better prices than could be obtained from local buyers. A lot of 140 packages of Japan was sold for New York account at a profit of 40 per lb, and another lot of 307 packages at 34½ per lb profit.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—In pig iron business was very moderate, and there was an entire absence of important transactions. We quote:—No 1 Siemens \$20, No 1 Coltness \$20 50, No 1 Langdon \$20 50, No 1 Gartsherrie \$19 75, No 1 Summerville \$20, No 1 Eglington \$17 75, No 1 Dalmeilington \$18, four months, or 3 per cent. off not prompt cash. Scotch warrants are called at 42s 2d, which is 2d lower than a week ago. Ingot tin is quiet and unchanged. London being called at 282 10s for fine foreign. Here prices are steady at 20½ for Straits and at 22½ for Lamb and flag. Ingot copper is called steady, and here best selected sells at 16½ to 17½. Tinplates are quiet but steady, 1 U charcoal at \$4 90 and 1 C coke at \$4 40. In Canada plates there is scarcely anything doing, and prices are nominally quoted at \$3 20. Penn and

equal. Bar and finished iron meet with fair enquiry. With business reported in bars, \$1 90, sheet pile at 23½ and plates at 23½. The general hardware trade is also quiet, although an improvement is shortly expected, as enquiries have been received from a number of country customers, who are said to be nearly out of supplies. Remittances fall below those of a year ago.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—The enquiry for leather from local sources is disappointing and only a few lots of splits are being forwarded to the European markets. Boots and shoes.—Manufacturers still report the trade unsatisfactory, and considerably below that of last year. Some houses are working with reduced staffs, and one firm has cut down wages 12½ per cent. A few spring orders are being executed. We quote prices unchanged as follows:—Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2 50 to 3 00; do split boots, \$1 50 to 2 25; do kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; do calf boots, pegged, \$3 00 to 4 00; do buff and polished Balmoral, \$1 75 to 3 00; do split do, \$1 25 to 1 65; short shoe packs, \$1 00 to 1 25; long do, \$1 25 to 2 25; women's buff Balmoral, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split do, 85c to \$1 10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1 50; do congress do, 50c to \$1 25; bustins, 60c to 75c; misses' pebbled and buff Balmoral, 85c to \$1 20; do split do, 75c to 90c; do prunella do, 60c to \$1 00; do congress do, 60c to 70c; children's pebbled and buff Balmoral, 60c to 90c; do split do, 55c to 65c; prunella do, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to 6 50; women's summer button and the shoes, 80c to \$1 25; misses' do, 70c to 90c; children's do, 60c to 80c.

LUMBER.—About the only business that has been done was a few small orders on local account, principally for two inch scantlings. The export trade presents the same features as when last noted, and prices are without change. We quote:—Black walnut, 1st and 2nd per M, \$100 to 110; do 1st per M, \$110 to 120; do culls, per M, \$60 to 65; cherry, per M, \$60 to 80; oak, per M, \$40 to 45; birch, per M, \$20 to 25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to 22; ash per M, \$18 to \$25; basswood, per M, \$18 to 20; elm, rock, per M, \$25 to 30; pine, first quality, per M, \$35 to 40; do second, \$32 to 35; do shipping culls, \$15 to 17; spruce, per M, \$12 to 14; do culls, \$9 to 10; hemlock, per M, \$9 to 10; elm, soft, per M, \$16 to 18; maple, soft, per M, \$16; cedar, round, per foot, 7c to 10c; do sawn, 4c to 6c; shingles, per 1,000, \$2 to 3 50; laths, per 1,000, \$2 to 2 50.

FURS.—The Lenden demand has been good and is reducing stocks in first hands. Prices generally steady and quoted as follows:—Labrador herring No 2, per bbl, \$4 25 to 4 50; No 3, \$3 25 to 3 50; Cape Breton \$5 50 to 5 75; green cod No 1, \$5 50 to 5 60; and No 2, \$4 00 to 4 25; draft No 1 large, \$6 50 to 6 60; salmon, N. S. No 1, \$20; dry cod, \$5 00 to 5 25; lake trout, \$4 50 to 4 75 per half barrel; British Columbia, \$16 to \$15 50.

OLS.—Ood oil continues very firm, and holders have further advanced prices, a lot of 10 blbls, Newfoundland A selling as high as 67½c, and a car of Gaspe was sold at 63½c. A large quantity of Newfoundland cod was recently sold at 48c, small measure, delivered in Boston. We quote:—Lined, balled per imperial gallon, 59c to 60c and raw, 55c to 56c; olive, pure, \$1 10, and ordinary, 95c to \$1; cod, Newfoundland A, 65c to 67½; Halifax, 62½; seal—refined steam, 72½ to 75c; cod liver, \$1 85 to \$1 95. Petroleum.—The market is quiet and unchanged as follows: Car lot in store 14c to 14½; broken lots 14c to 15c, and single barrels at 15c to 16c.

HIDES.—A fair business is reported in green city hides at 7½ to 8c for No 1, sales having been made to tanners at 8½ for No 1 inspected. About 25 per cent of the green hides coming in are grubby. Dry salted hides have advanced fully 10c per lb in New York. Western green salted hides are at last quoted with a firmer tone. We quote:—Green butchers' hides, 7½c, 6½c, 5½c for Nos 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

SALT.—The market remains quiet and unchanged at last week's prices, which we quote as follows:—Coarse, 50c to 52½ for 150 lbs; factory-billed steady at \$1 30 to 1 50; Eureka, \$2 40, and Turks' Island, 35c per bushel.

City Breadstuffs, Dairy Produce and Provisions.

March 11.

Very little business is reported in breadstuffs, and bag flour is principally in demand. Receipts posted yesterday were:—Wheat 1,800 bush; oats 900; flour 2,359 bbls; wheat 18 pkgs; ashes 24 bbls; tobacco 3 cases. Oatmeal is quiet at \$4 40 to \$4 60 for ordinary, and \$4 80 to \$5 for granulated. Flour—Superior extra, \$5 55 to 5 60; extra superfine, \$5 35 to 5 40; spring extra, \$4 50 to 5 00; superfine, \$4 15; Canada strong bakers', \$5 25 to 5 50; American strong bakers', \$5 45 to 5 85; fine, \$3 60 to 3 80; middlings, \$3 40 to 3 60; pollards, \$3 25; Ontario bakers—Medium \$2 50 to 2 55, Spring extra 2 25 to 2 45, Superfine 2 16 to 2 20, City bags (delivered) 2 95 to 3 00. Butter—Demand altogether of the jobbing kind, with principal business in roll butter. Eastern Townships, good to choice 19c to 21c; Morristown and Brockville, good to choice, 19c to 21c; Western, 17c to 18c; Kamouraska, 16c to 17c; low grades, 15c. Add 1c to 2c for jobbing lots. Bolls 19 to 18c for Western and 18c to 20c for Morristown. Cheese is firm at 11½ to 14c as to make. Eggs are quiet with sales from 22c to 23c in cases. Ashes are easier at \$4 30 to 4 40 for first pots. Provisions have been on the easy side in the West and buyers are inclined to hold off. Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$21 to 21 50; Mess pork, Canada short cut, \$21 50 to \$22; hams, city cured, per lb, 13½ to 15c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 12½ to 13c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 12 to 12½; bacon, per lb, 13 to 14c; tallow, common refined, per lb, 7½c; tallow, choice No 1, 9 to 9½; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$9 to 9 25. Flour inspection.—The statement of flour inspected at Montreal for the week ending 8th March was:—Superior extra 125 bbls, extra superfine 180 do, spring extra 136 do, superfine 83 do, fine 190 do, middlings 67 do, pollards 145 do; rejected 10 do; total 935. The demand for cordwood is still good, and business transpires at the following quotations, per cord delivered:—Maple \$3 to 3 25, birch \$7 to 7 50, beech \$6 50 to 7.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Shipping cattle were in limited supply, and prices were about as last quoted, ranging from 5½ to 6½ per lb live weight, anything really extra being quoted a fraction better. Sheep were quoted at 5c to 5½ per lb; and live hogs were scarce and dear at 6½ per lb. At Viger market the supply of butchers' stock was a little more liberal and prices were easier, but the quality was still below a good average. The best steers on the market, which could not be called choice, were quoted at 5½ to 6½, but very few brought over 5½. Medium grades sold at 4½ to 5c and inferior at 3½ to 4½ per lb live weight.

Sheep were scarce and sold at from \$4 50 to \$8 00, as to size. A small spring lamb brought \$3 75. About 30 calves were sold at prices ranging from \$3 00 to \$12 00 as to size and quality. R. Nicholson bought 8 cattle from Price & Delorme at 5½c per lb, and 9 from A. Knox at 5½c. J. B. & L. Bourassa bought 2 steers at 5c per lb. O. Dorn, of Richmond, sold 13 cattle at an average of \$5 00 each. J. K. Wilder, of Lennoxville, sold a car load at within range of above quotations.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The horse market continues brisk, with a good demand, principally for brood mares, as they are admitted free of duty to the United States when imported for breeding purposes. There is also a good inquiry for working horses, as will be seen by shipments to the United States, which were as follows:—Seventy working horses, averaging in value \$122 each, and 24 brood mares, averaging \$131 each. It is not improbable that as soon as the delayed trains arrive there will be an increased demand for horses, as several buyers are expected to arrive by them.

BIRTH.

BURLAND—At Elm Cottage, 236 Upper University street, on the 10th inst., the wife of John B. Burland of a daughter.

MARRIED.

FRANKLIN—DUPUIS.—By Rev. Father E. Bruneau, at the Church of the Holy Redemption, Detroit, Michigan, (by special dispensation) J. I. Franklin, Supt. Toronto Street Railway Co., to Marina Dupuis, of Vancouver Washington Territory, March 8, 1884. 55-1

DIED.

BOYLE.—In this city, on the 4th inst., Ellen Boyle, aged 28 years and six months, beloved niece of Charles Gorman.

GATELY.—In this city on the 5th inst., Rosanna McEntyre, aged 54 years, widow of Thos. Gately, of Boston.

GAFFNEY.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., James Albert, aged 2 years and 7 months, youngest son of Simon Gaffney.

CARROLL.—In this city, on the 5th inst., Mary Ann, aged 25 years, second daughter of Philip Carroll.

TRIHEY—At Conitook, Que., March 2, Thos. B. Trihey, aged 47 years, late landlord of the Queen's Hotel. 55-2

HYNDMAN.—In this city, on the 6th inst., after a lingering illness, John Hyndman, copper-smith, aged 46 years.

CARROLL.—In this city, March 6th, Daniel Carroll, native of Strawberry, Queen's County, Ireland, nephew of Thomas Driscoll, aged 23 years and 7 months.

DOWLING.—In this city, on the 7th inst., Ellen Brophy, aged 57 years, beloved wife of Michael Dowling.

HICKEY.—In this city, on the 8th inst., Mary Campbell, beloved wife of James Hickey, Chicago, Ill., papers please copy. 55-1

KNABE

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