

THE REBELLION.

(Continued from First Page.)
company the troops to quell the disturbance on this reserve. Twenty-four teams are taking the detachments.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE'S ADVICE.

At evening service at the Cathedral of St. Boniface last night, just before the sermon, Archbishop Tache referred to the uprising in the West. He had no authentic information regarding them, but there was no doubt, serious trouble. He advised his hearers to be very cautious, and to stay away from any gatherings at which heated arguments might be entered into. They should stay at their homes deploring the loss of life. He besought them to pray to God, the Prince of Peace, to bring about peace to the world at large and to the North-West in particular. His Grace had a letter from Riel, last October from St. Laurent, saying that he had only come into the country to help his country to get their rights, but that he did not intend to create any trouble. The only object he had in view, he said, was to assist his friends. The archbishop wrote him telling him that the only way to get satisfaction was by constitutional means and by making the necessary representations in a proper manner to the proper authorities. He never received an answer to that letter. His Grace also stated that a commission is now too late, and as far as control by the clergy was concerned, it was also too late. The half-breeds are naturally not inclined to bloodshed, but when once excited are not controllable. His Grace thinks that the present prompt action of the Dominion government will deter the Indians from joining the rebels. He further states that there are 500 half-breeds in the four settlements of St. Laurent, Duck Lake, Batoche and Langevin. Some of them are well armed and good fighters. About one-half moved west from Manitoba and they want their holdings, claiming that if strangers in the land could get a second homestead they should be accorded the same privilege. They also wanted indemnity for Riel for his being banished by the Dominion government, and His Grace mentioned their other demands.

A SCARE AT CALGARY.

The citizens of Calgary were excited to-day over rumored signs of an outbreak among the Blackfeet. The mayor telegraphed for troops, and a large number of men, armed to the teeth, patrolled the streets. In the middle of the excitement a telegram from Father LaCombe, at the Blackfeet reserve, was received and read, stating that the Blackfeet camp was all quiet and the fear unnecessary. Captain Steele, with a detachment of police in the Rockies, has been recalled to take charge at Calgary. Private advices indicate that these Indians have been on the verge of starvation the last three months.

STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 30.—After the Speaker had taken his seat this afternoon, and the usual routine proceedings had been gone through, Mr. White (Cardwell) said:—I beg to move that in the opinion of this House the full sessional indemnity to such members of the House as have or may volunteer their services in the North-West and whose services have been or may be accepted should be paid them on their departure from Ottawa. (Cheers.) The motion was carried unanimously.

Hon. Mr. Blake then rose and said:—I desire for the first time since I have been in parliament to refer to a newspaper article which appeared in the Hamilton Spectator of the 27th inst. headed "The Real Criminals." [The hon. gentleman here read the article in question which cast the responsibility of the North-West troubles on the opposition party.] He then proceeded: Sir, if this paper had referred to myself alone I should have followed my invariable custom of not bringing a newspaper article before the attention of parliament. But it refers to the whole reform party of the province of Ontario. It refers to a party of as loyal and as devoted Canadians as any set of men that can be found in this wide Canada. I say that that article is a gross and an atrocious and a malignant insult. I say that no vilification was ever perpetrated than this monstrous slander, false to the knowledge of those who uttered it. As for myself individually, the blood of my cousin already stains the snow of the North-West—a nephew of mine and six men out of my office are on the train to-day with the volunteers, and my son and my brother's son, have offered their services to their country. (Cheers.) Sir, I cannot control myself when I think that a newspaper, claiming to be decent and the organ of hon. gentlemen opposite, should dare to say such things as I have now read.

Sir John Macdonald—I can only say, Mr. Speaker, that I totally disagree with the spirit of that article, and that I quite sympathize with the hon. gentleman in the indignation he has just expressed. Several questions were then asked by honorable members regarding the troubles in the North-West, but only elicited information which have already appeared in the press. Hon. Mr. Blake—I shall not, as I said, to-day, at any rate, make any remark upon or draw any inferences from the public documents which I have beside me, as to the character of the arms, but I shall only say I hold the gentlemen opposite personally, as well as politically responsible, if, at whatever expense it may cause, the forces that go up are not supplied with the very best arms it is possible to procure—no matter what the condition of things may be, no matter what it may cost, no matter what express trains you may have to use to get them there, no matter through what authority they may have to go, I hold it would be nothing short of murder to send them up with arms inferior to any.

Mr. O'Brien—I desire to say for the information of those hon. gentlemen who are not practically acquainted with the subject, that there is practically no better rifle than the Snider-Enfield. Our men know how to use it. Many military authorities consider it for general purposes equal to the Martini-Henry. It is an unsettled point whether there is a better weapon than the Snider. I am perfectly satisfied to use it. Mr. Gault.—There is a gentleman in the North-West, whom I know very well, who will gather a hundred mounted men. He has been in more than one military expedition. I hope the government will see their way to furnishing him with the necessary arms and accoutrements. The men he would gather would make the best troops that could be brought into the field.

Sir John Macdonald—I think the hon. gentleman has not exercised a wise discretion in making his attack upon the government. What right has he to hold us personally responsible? It is a piece of impudence on the hon. gentleman's part. Hon. Mr. Blake—I made no attack on the government. What I said was that if the government did not, at whatever expense and cost, fully provide the volunteers, who are going to the North-West, with arms of the very best, and equal to those of the enemy, I would hold them politically and personally responsible. As a man who has relatives—dear ones—among those going to face the enemy, I shall hold them responsible, politically and personally, whether the hon. gentleman regards it as impudent or not. Sir John Macdonald—"Pistol" spoke

brave words at the bridge, and the hon. gentleman can speak brave words here. Let him go and volunteer himself.

Hon. Mr. Blake—Has a commission issued? Sir John Macdonald—I cannot say that a commission has issued.

Hon. Mr. Blake—When are all the commissioners expected to start? Sir John Macdonald—Next Thursday.

Hon. Mr. Blake—May I enquire whether or not the commission has issued yet? Sir John Macdonald—I cannot say that it has.

Hon. Mr. Blake—Can the hon. gentleman tell me when the commissioners are expected to start for the North-West? Sir John Macdonald—Next Thursday.

Hon. Mr. Blake—Will the hon. gentleman state whether or not he proposes, in conformity with the understanding arrived at on Friday, to lay all the papers and information on the table in reference to the points which formed the subject of a former discussion? Sir John Macdonald—I really do not at this moment remember what the points were to which the hon. gentleman referred.

Hon. Mr. Blake—I am sorry it should have passed away from the hon. gentleman's memory so easily. I pointed out on Thursday that there had been long standing questions with reference to the half-breeds' claims to land on which they had settled. There were also claims to stand in the same position as the Manitoba half-breeds. We asked for full information as to what the government has done with reference to these claims since they took office, and what proportion of them have been adjusted.

Sir John Macdonald—The papers connected with the half-breeds and their claims and the survey are now in course of preparation.

Mr. Ives said that although he did not wish to belittle the situation in the North-West, it was possible to give this matter a little too much prominence. It seemed to him that if the people of the country spent relatively as large a portion of their time discussing this matter as the house did it would be a very serious matter. It seemed to him that while the government should take every means of putting down the rising it was possible for the parliament of Canada to devote too much attention to the matter and thus create a false impression.

MR. SPEAKER'S REPLY.—The hon. gentleman has not committed any serious deprecations as yet. The night was spent in a row-wow; and their demands were not very exorbitant, and they would be met. Yesterday they took possession of the industrial school and aided lessons on the way. They asked the Indian agent, Ray, to go and confer with the chiefs and head men on neutral grounds. The Crees and Stonies of Eagle Hills keep aloof from the movement. The citizens are confident of holding out against any attack until reinforcements arrive. All business is suspended. The Indians are still encamped around the agency buildings. No conciliation was obtained at the poh-woh held yesterday, and the Indians are behaving as if they owned the country, but it is hoped a satisfactory understanding will be arrived at to-morrow. The report that the Pike Hills Indians killed their instructor still lacks confirmation. Gen. Ferry, commanding United States troops in Montana, denies the rumor that the American Indians are crossing the boundary to join Riel. The left wing of the Fort-Riley arrived at Fort Qu'Appelle yesterday afternoon. The men were immediately set to pitching camp, and the campaign is now being pushed on to the westward. The next object to make a forward movement for 10 or 15 days. We are still without further news from Prince Albert. All sorts of rumors are in circulation. A great many have doubted the truthfulness of the despatch from Battleford to the effect that the Indians had risen and the citizens and settlers had taken refuge in the barracks. Later in the day, however, private despatches confirmed the rumors. Government has always given the settlers and non-combatants the best of protection, and it is generally believed that his battalion would be the first to join hands with the insurgents.

A half breed named Baptiste-Huoyer has just returned from Fort Carlton. He reports he was captured by Riel for refusing to join the rebels. He, however, escaped, and says Riel has a thousand well armed men, many being Indians.

OTTAWA, March 31.—Promotive orders were received at noon to-day calling the 2nd Battalion to the front; they will likely be mustered within a few hours and leave immediately. The battalion is composed of nearly all French Canadians. About 300 hundred officers and men will fill the call. They are commanded by Col. Abbott, M.P. The cavalry squad also received orders. In case of their leaving the 2nd Battalion will be called for re-arrangement at the depot.

MILITARY NEWS IN THE CITY. On account of the unfavorable news from the North-West, there was considerable excitement on the streets this morning. The 65th Battalion paraded at 10 o'clock in their armory, if any thing stronger than yesterday. It was decided to have thorough washings of the rifles, and those who were physically unfit to go through the hardships that may present themselves on the expedition were noted unfit for service. Not more than about 270 men and officers will be sent to the front. The regiment presented a good appearance on parade, and are now thoroughly equipped and ready to start at a moment's notice. The uniforms and boots articles which they were in most need of, arrived to-day. Colonel Guimet returned from Ottawa and was with his men this morning. About 11 o'clock Major Dugas brought a telegram to the armory, and it was announced to the men that it was settled they were to go to the front in the morning. This announcement was received with loud cheers. They paraded again this afternoon at two o'clock. There are a good many recruits in the ranks, but many who have joined to-day and yesterday had served before, and several privates in the ranks have held commissions. Among them was noticed Mr. Chas. Duchesnay, who held a commission in the Victoria Rifles, and joined this morning as a corporal. The officers have applied to be supplied with revolvers, and a requisition was sent to Ottawa. The other corps in garrison are making every preparation to be ready at a moment's notice, and now are almost all completed with equipment. It is expected that at least two more regiments will be called out before many days, but the Sixty-fifth must first be transported across the gap in the C.P. Railway. Teams and wagons enough could not be procured to send more troops at present. Lieut. Col. Worsley still acts for Lieut. Col. Stramberg at the 3rd Brigade Office, and has all the arrangements matters, and answering the hundreds of questions which are put to him by commanding officers of corps and heads of departments.

HOW THE SULTAN WAS COERCED. LONDON, March 30.—The recent meetings between Musurus and Hussan, Pehni Pasha, and Lord Granville, were in connection with the Egyptian financial convention. Turkey was reluctant to sign the convention, thinking it implied a recognition of the bombardment of Alexandria and of England's subsequent action in Egypt, which are considered as opposed to the Sultan's suzerain rights, and likely to produce a bad impression on the Mussulmans. It is reported that Lord Granville threatened to give Musurus and Pehni his passports and break off diplomatic relations with Turkey unless they did sign the convention. The Sultan signed a firman for the loan of nine million pounds. The Sultan then agreed to issue a firman, and has since signed the convention with certain reservations which Lord Granville accepted.

Vital Questions!!!!

Ask the most eminent physicians: Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep at night? And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!!!!"

CHAPTER I. Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians: "What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?"

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buckley!!!" Ask the same physicians: "What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., &c., and they will tell you: "Mandrake!!!"

CHAPTER II. "Almost dead or nearly dying?" For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

"Women gone nearly crazy!!!!" From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

"Erysipelas!" Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases from rheumatism, inflammation and chronic, or suffering from the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

"Nature is heir to Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

"None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their names.

CONNECTICUT'S BIG BABY.

SAMMY TOMPKINS, AT 13 MONTHS, OUTWEIGHS HIS MOTHER. NEW YORK, March 25.—Samuel Reynolds Tompkins is the biggest baby boy in the United States. He is 13 months old on the 31st of March, and he weighs 83 pounds and a few ounces. He lives with his father and mother at 112 Main street, New York. When he was born he didn't weigh five pounds. At the age of three months his weight had doubled. Three months more quadrupled that, and when the heavy infant was ten months old he weighed 72 pounds, or almost as much as his mother. Since then he has grown heavier and she has got thinner, and Sammy is the bigger now.

Charlotte Frazer was the mother's name before she married Henry Tompkins in 1875. She was born in 1856 at Sligo, Ireland, and is a cheery, blue-eyed little woman about 5 feet high, and weighing 77 pounds. Sammy's father was born at Armonk, Westchester county, the same year as his wife. He is over 6 feet high and weighs 165 pounds. Sammy Reynolds is the first and only child.

Sammy is a healthy child, and his fat is solidly laid on in big rolls and chunks. The only time he was ever sick in his life was when he had a little touch of cholera infantum at the age of two months. He has an enormous appetite and a strong digestion. He is not yet weaned, but nevertheless he manages at noon time every day to eat a potato, a slice of ham, a piece of beef, and a bit of bread. When his father comes home from his work in the evening he gives Sammy some more meat, and after that meal Sammy invariably goes to sleep for the night. He does not like candy or pastry. He doesn't cry except when people clumsily try to lift him. He stays awake in the daytime and not at night.

Sammy held a reception yesterday, and Mrs. Tompkins was kept busy explaining about her son. There are twenty teeth in his mouth. All of them are double but the two top front teeth, and some of them are beginning to fall away already. He is expected to get his second teeth before he is 3 years old, and cut his wisdom teeth at 6.

Notwithstanding his fat, Sammy is a shapely child, and is quite good-looking. The fat is evenly distributed over his shoulders, chest, stomach, legs and arms. His hands are as small as those of any baby of his age, and his feet below the ankles take a small-sized baby's slipper. His waist and chest are already a yard round, though when Sammy stands up he isn't as long as a yard stick. A 62 inch would suit his head. The circumference of his legs is 16 1/2 inches above the knee and 14 inches below—bigger than his father's.

His skin is soft and clear. As he sat on the floor in his upstairs bedroom beside his crib yesterday afternoon he had three flatirons and a heavy cane for toys to play with. The irons weighed between five and seven pounds, and muscular Sammy tossed them around as an ordinary baby would play with wooden blocks. He is proud of his strength, and appreciates it when anybody mentions it in his hearing. His development has been steady, though it started all of a sudden when he was three months old and began to eat cabbage and potatoes.

Mamie Moore, the little daughter of a neighbor, dropped in on Thursday afternoon to play with Sammy. They didn't get along very well, and Sammy hit Mamie in her eye and blackened it. He had a slight disagreement with his mother and blackened her eyes the other day. Yesterday he threw around his heavy cane with considerable vigor. When he goes to hit her clutches his teeth and compresses his lips.

"Tom son is the coming rival to John L. Sullivan," said a visitor to Mrs. Tompkins. "Sammy seemed to understand, or it may have been a coincidence. He said "Yes." "My husband is a Methodist and I am a Catholic," said Mrs. Tompkins. "I never will exhibit my son, or use him to make money. He is self-willed at times, and handled off and hit me the other day; but on the whole he is a good boy, although he is a terror to other children. People have asked me if I wouldn't let them have my son, but I won't, not even if Barnum himself were to come for him."

EUGENE DAVIS IN SWITZERLAND. LONDON, March 28.—Eugene Davis, the Fenian suspect, who was expelled from France and took refuge in Switzerland, is to be allowed to remain in that country. When he first reached Switzerland he stopped at Verrieres, just across the frontier from France. The Swiss authorities had just expelled many Socialist and Anarchist plotters on account of threats to destroy public buildings at Bern, and they did not want to get Fenians in exchange. The police of the Canton invited Mr. Davis to go back to France. He remonstrated, saying that he was outlawed in France, and that to cross the frontier would involve going to prison. The

police then subjected him to a cross-examination to see if he had any connection with expelled plotters. He succeeded in satisfying them that he had neither affiliation nor sympathy with any plotters in continental Europe. Then the police desired to be convinced that he was really an Irishman, and demanded that he should produce a certificate of his birth. Mr. Davis had to send to Ireland for such a document, and meanwhile he was kept under surveillance at Verrieres. He has now obtained and exhibited to the police a legal certificate that he was born in county Cork. The police authorities have ascertained that he will be im-molested as long as he chooses to remain in Switzerland and obey the laws of the country. He has proceeded to Lausanne, where he will remain for the present.

HANLAN BEATEN. The race between Hanlan and Beach was won by Beach by six lengths.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Markets. The past week has witnessed no change in the markets. The wholesale as well as the retail trade suffered from the delay of European mails.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Spring orders are plentiful, travellers are still sending in a few, but their general report is that affairs are dull in the country.

LAUREN.—Business is very slow, but the trade is steady; light splits have a good inquiry; other goods are in moderate supply for the demand. The business cannot be equalled to last year; there is a moderate country trade, and remittances show that farmers are paying their bills better. A few lots of bull realized 16c, and a round lot of No. 1 Spanish sole brought 25c.

HIDES.—The trade has kept very quiet, and the market can only be described as being dull and unchanged. Western hides are firm. The demand for hides here is lighter than previously, owing to the bad quality at this season.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—In butter and cheese there was a good local business done during the past week, but the figures were irregular, which is hoped to continue. Butter is expected to finish up the season badly. The price for eggs is 19c for fresh and 14c for limed, which is a further decline. The market is unsettled and the trading light. The season for dressed hogs is about finished and no late sales recorded.

FISH AND SALT.—The fish market, as usual in this season, has done considerable trade, although for the past week or so it has slackened slightly. Sales of green cod are reported at \$3 to \$4.50 for large and \$3.25 to \$3.50 for ordinary. No. 1 Labrador herrings sold at \$5.20, and No. 1 large are offered at \$6. Salt is quiet and steady.

FURS.—Reports from London prove to be very unsatisfactory. Canadian furs have been sold at a considerable reduction from last year. There has been a great downfall in the Russian fur trade. Recent cables state that martins, fox and fisher have dropped 30 per cent. Large stocks are held in London for which there are no buyers. Red fox sold here at 85c to 90c; we quote 80c to \$1; muskrat and otter have gone down. Skunk of poor quality and white striped sold at a decline of 30 to 40 per cent in England, while prime black was wanted, and was placed at a small advance. The following are city quotations for prime skins:—Beaver per lb, full \$2, winter \$2.50, spring \$3; bear, per skin, \$7 to \$10; bear cub, per skin, \$5 to \$7.50; fisher, per skin, \$3 to \$5; fox, red, per skin, 80c to \$1; fox, cross, per skin, \$2 to \$3.50; lynx, per skin, \$1.75 to \$2.75; marten, per skin, 60c to 80c; mink, per skin, large dark, 50c, small 25c; muskrat, per skin, full, 5c, winter, 8c, spring 12c; otter, per skin, \$3 to \$3.50; racoon, 25c, 30c and 70c; skunk, per skin, 15c, 25c and 50c.

GRAIN.—This branch of trade is more susceptible than any other; an attempt is being made to exact higher figures for grey rations. But few recent orders have been received from travellers, and they report a very bad country prospect. Travellers are preparing to start on a sorting up trip as soon as the weather moderates. Millinery goods are quiet at present; the demand was active up to lately, but it gradually slackened. Clothing houses are doing a very small business compared to last year, and many hope and expect an improvement.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—A few sales of flour are reported each day, but the weekly total makes up but a small total; holders do not press sales, and buyers are very cautious about their wants. Coarse grades have been taken hold of to some extent. There is a larger traffic in oats than usual, which are firm.

GENUINES.—Teas have been the principal feature of this trade, large sales of Japanes have taken place at better figures and the market is decidedly stronger. Japanes were closed out at 1 1/2c, and 3,000 pigs sold to arrive at 1 1/2c to 2c. Good Japanes sold freely at 3 1/2c to 3c. A Western house was offered 32c for a lot but refused to sell under 32c. China teas are also firm, but not specially higher with the past few days. Sugars generally steady, with a moderate demand; yellows firm. In Molasses and Syrups there is the ordinary run of business, quiet and steady, increased consumption likely to take place. Rice firm, but little doing just now. Spices—An easier feeling in pepper in chief centers. Cloves are easier and other spices quiet. Fruits—Valencia oranges are dull and inferior are offering lower. There has been no change in other fruits.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The demand which was noted last week in iron has continued with great satisfaction to merchants. Several lots have been placed on Western account. Summerize was sold at about \$18.25. Sales of No. 1 Calder pig, amounting in all to upwards of 1,000 tons, have been made within the past two days at figures slightly in advance of current prices for other leading brands of No. 1 Scotch iron. Fair sales have also been made in No. 3 Calder at the usual difference in price. The sales in iron this week covered about 2,000 tons. Tin plates have continued in demand for future delivery. A London cable quoted tin weak at 47 1/2 and passing in at 51. A quiet and steady trade is doing in hardware, and leading houses report remittances "fairly good." In rais, lead, etc., there is no change this week, and business is an average one for this time of year.

LUMBER.—Business has been quiet and quotations are unchanged; fine weather is expected to bring a good jobbing business. Although the stock is light, prices are unremunerative, and a limited business has been done for forward delivery. Third Quebec regulars, 3 x 9 inch, have been sold as low as 6c 5/8 to 10c 1/2. Elm and ash are wanted; birch and ash are heavy. About 500 loads of sundry parcels of ash, yellow pine, etc., changed hands by "unreserved sale" with poor results. Pitch Pine—Timber reduced by over 3,000 loads since our last, but still much above an average stock. Fresh timber is coming forward at a moderate import cost.

HAVE YOU DRESS GOODS!

Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Cramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-sided headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fittful rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoea, bloodlessness, heart disease, dropsy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint. It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE CURE has will cure thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will properly use it as directed. It is the only specific for the universal BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Notre Dame Street. COTTON DEPARTMENT. Our customers all agree, and say that in WHITE COTTONS they are suited exactly; you can get Cottons suitable for every purpose, lengths of Cottons put up in one and one-half yard lengths, 22 yard lengths, 30 yard lengths. Good assortment of WHITE TWILLED COTTONS, suitable for men's night shirts.

Notre Dame Street. SHEETING DEPARTMENT. Our Sheetings are selling well, every purchaser perfectly satisfied; anyone buying a whole piece of sheeting should take the discount off that price, and wholesale prices. Sheetings suitable for children's COTTONS, and all other Cotton Sheetings in large variety from the yard and upwards.

PILLOW COTTONS! PILLOW COTTONS! A very good selection to select from, 40 inches by 24 inches wide.

LINEN SHEETING. We keep a full and well assorted stock of Linen Sheetings always on hand, bleached and unbleached. Also Pillow Linen.

BIRTH. HAINES—On the 21st inst. at 21 Dalhousie street, the wife of G. F. Haines of a son, 7 lbs. 11 oz. ERLY—On Sunday, March 22, at 147 Lavall avenue, the wife of L. J. Ery, of a son, 7 lbs 11 oz. MAGUIRE—At St. Johns, 23rd inst., the wife of D. T. Maguire of a son.

DORAN.—At 22 Courville street, on Thursday, 28th inst., the wife of W. E. Doran, of a son. LOONEY.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., Michael Looney, aged 50 years, native of County Clare, Ireland.

FLYNN.—On the 23rd March, Catherine Darcy, wife of John Flynn, native of Queen's County, Ireland, and resident of Quebec since 1820, aged 70 years. PRYAN.—At Quebec, on the 21st inst., John Pryan, aged about 90 years, a native of Scotland.

ENGLISH.—On the 22nd March, 1885, at Quebec, Mary O'Connor, widow of the Edward English, aged 64 years, a native of Glyn, County Limerick, Ireland. DAVIS.—At Lewis, on Monday, 23rd inst., Charles, aged 18 years and 8 months, eldest son of George T. Davis.

GANNON.—In this city, on Wednesday, 25th March, Sarah Jane Gannon, aged 17 years and 3 months, surviving daughter of William Gannon. DAVIDSON.—At Quebec, suddenly, on the 21st inst., Ninian Davidson, aged 49 years. MADDEN.—At San Francisco, California, March 11, 1885, James A. Madden, eldest and beloved son of William J. and Minnie Madden, (late of Montreal) aged 12 years 7 months and 10 days.

BARRY.—March 26th, T. F. Barry (late with D. Torrance Esq.) son of James Barry of Her Majesty's Customs, and brother of James Barry, Customs, Ottawa. MALLON.—At Norwich, Conn., on the 21st inst., Felix Mallon, aged 86, grandfather of H. and P. N. Muldon, of this city.

McCLOSKEY.—In this city, on the 27th inst., Catherine, aged 2 years and 3 months, eldest daughter of John McCloskey. QUIGLEY.—In this city, on the 27th inst., Mary Fitzpatrick, aged 58 years, a native of Mountmellick, Queen's Co., Ireland, widow of the late Martin Quigley, and mother of J. J. Quigley.

GRAN.—At South Quebec, on March 25th, at 11 1/2 a.m., John Grant, aged 47 years, a native of Kilmurray, County Kerry, Ireland. DOHERTY.—In this city, on the 28th inst., Mary Barry, aged 75 years, a native of County Armagh, Ireland, widow of the late Francis Doherty.

FRANEY.—In this city, on the 28th inst., John Franeay, aged 40 years. (Boston papers please copy.) FINAN.—In this city, on Sunday, the 29th inst., Jas Finan, native of County Roscommon, Ireland, aged 31 years.

FINANCE. The New York stock market opened dull, and remained so to noon. Canadian Pacific and Great Northern closed yesterday at 37, and opened to-day at 37 1/2. The London market sold at 97; money; 98 1/4 account; Canadian Pacific, 95; New York Central, 96 1/2; Erie, 12 1/2; Illinois Central, 12. The local stock market opened firm, with sales as follows:—55 Montreal, 19 1/2; 20 Commerce, 12 1/2; 80 do, 12 1/2; 25 City Passenger, 12 1/2; 200 North-West Land Co., 36.

THE EASTER CATTLE MARKETS. At the Vigor market this morning the crowd and crush was so intense that the gates had to be closed. Gray street was completely blocked up opposite the market, and many of the adjoining cross streets were crowded with hutchers' horses and sleighs. Mr. Robert, clerk of the market, asserted that this was the largest Easter market they have had for many years. The supply of cattle was nothing but the very best, only a few stragglers could be seen, and these the purchasers passed by without taking any notice of them. As usual on this occasion a great number of weighty steers were up for sale; Mr. Archambault had four very large ones weighing respectively 1,810, 2,190, 2,240 and 2,690 lbs.

Mr. Taillefer had a very large cow which tipped the scale at 2,240. For choice first prizes, he had over 25 head, which were faultless. Mr. St. Michel bought two heifers from him, weighing 1500 and 1640 lbs. each, these were considered the best on the market. He also had others weighing 1390, 1400 and 1495 lbs. each. The receipts were about 680 calves and about 25 sheep and lambs, 100 calves and about 30 spring lambs. For cattle the average price was from 12 to 16, but a considerable number of choice were sold for 16 to 18. Very few sheep and lambs were sold, the price asked being from 3 1/2c to 6c for sheep, and 4c to 5c for lambs. Calves had a good sale from \$4 to \$18, the general price, but many were sold for \$20 and \$22 each. Spring lambs were very slow, the price ranged from 3 1/2c to 6c per lb.

ANTI-POLYGAMY MEMORIAL. WASHINGTON, March 30.—A delegation of clergymen to-day presented the President a memorial, signed by a thousand clergymen and laymen, urging him to strengthen and support the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Act. The President promised to give the subject his early attention.

Mr. William Kerr, Q.C., is chosen to represent the Liberal interests in West Northumberland in the coming election for the local house.

CORPULENCY

Helps and cures the most distressing and dangerous disease of the human system, and restores the system to its normal state. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all cases of corpulence, and is the only one that will cure it. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all cases of corpulence, and is the only one that will cure it.

RUPTURE. EGAN'S IMPROVED TRUSS. The last and best with a spring, ever invented. Never tips or moves from position, even the sixth-month of an infant. Can be collected in the night, and is of every ten of adults. Guaranteed to hold the worst form of hernia, during the hardest work or money refunded. Don't waste money on useless appliances, but send stamp for illustrated circular, contains price list, your neighbor's testimony, and questions to be answered. Call or address, THE EGAN IMPROVED TRUSS COMPANY.

APPEAL! Mine Explosion at the Vale Colliery, Nova Scotia. By this lamentable and unaccountable accident a large number of men lost their lives. Nine Widows and Thirty-Two Children are thus left to be provided for. Most of them in a very destitute condition. Frequent inquiries will be made that can they be helped, hence the appeal. By sending 4c in the form of postage to F. A. McKINNON, Esq., Vale Colliery, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, you will receive a full and complete list of names of the sufferers, and the names of the widows and children, and the names of the ministers of Religion, Seafarers, and other adjacent.

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. SHARPSVILLE, Pa., March 27.—The Catholic citizens have petitioned Mercer county courts to restrain the school directors from allowing the use of the Bible in public schools. The petitioners claim that the service is offensive to the members of the Catholic Church and calculated to injure their children by inculcating erroneous views. The question is agitating the whole county. The defeated side will take the matter to the Supreme court.