

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

eloquent sermon delivered by His Grace at Toronto.

(Continued from 1st page)

What shall we say of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, now among the most flourishing beds in the garden of the Catholic Church? The spread of religion in these countries is marvellous, bordering on the miraculous. The climate is very salubrious and the land very fertile. After the raising of the land number of Irish Catholics were transported to what was then called Botany Bay, near Sydney. Subsequently the penal settlement was transferred to Norfolk Island, now Tasmania. Many of those prisoners were gentlemen of standing and education in Ireland. Then the stream of Irish convicts commenced. Small deprivations were committed. Hanging or transportation to Norfolk Island was the doom of the transgressor. A man to save his own life and the lives of starving children appropriated to their use a sheep. Thus we had a perfect right to do, for all things are common in time of famine. But then for this offence he was banished from his country for ten, twenty years, and some for life. They were chained in gangs, they were half-starved, and they were most cruelly punished with the lash for trivial offences, and even for no moral fault. Lashes were given to the Catholics for refusing to attend Protestant prayers and worship, and the number of lashes was increased for every offence. This cruel discipline lasted for twenty years, till some influential person protested. The governor of the prison had a residence which is now occupied by the Sisters of Mercy. There is a large tree in front of the house, and on this tree the Irish Catholics were stripped, strung up, and whipped. The land around this tree, for many feet, is soaked with the blood of the Irish Catholics, and from that tree back to the prison the road was constantly stained with the blood flowing from their fresh wounds. The road from Hobart town to Lancaster, a hundred and twenty miles in length, was made by the convicts, and we are told from the very best authority, that whilst that road was being built, the blood of Irish Catholics stained every inch of it, and their bones may be discovered at intervals along the road. The blood of martyrs is the fruitful seed of the Church. This accounts for the wonderful increase of Catholicity in those vast countries; and the dry bones now covered with living flesh in the person of the great Catholic population in those vast countries. They may thank, after the mercy of God, the sufferings, the tears, the sighs, the penitential works of the poor convicts, now, I hope, enjoying their reward. The penalty of death was decreed against any priest that would attempt to come into the penal settlement of Norfolk Island. This pagan law was carried out as it was in England and Ireland years before. The history of the first priest who attempted to arrive on the shores of Australia is too interesting to be passed over. This good priest came to Dublin from the North of Ireland where he suffered much persecution himself; and hearing that a number of Catholics were being transported to England's then penal settlement, he contrived to enter the Hulk. The ship set sail, and in a few days the priest was brought before the captain as a stow-away. He was so gentlemanly and elegant in his manners that the captain took a fancy to him and gave him an office as assistant book-keeper. The captain also recommended him to some gentlemen of Hobart town as a useful convict. Soon afterwards he was discovered to be a priest, and they despatched him back to England by the next vessel. This whole transaction was most providential. This good priest made the sad case of the convicts known to the then Vicar Apostolic of the London district in England, and also to the Most Rev. Dr. Troy, Archbishop of Dublin. This brought around most consoling results. Other holy priests came to know the sad case of the convicts in Australia, and filled with the spirit of the Apostles who did not cease to preach Christ crucified, though ordered to do so by the Powers that be, these holy priests went in disguise and secretly administered the sacraments and gave consolation to the dying. At length the vigilance of the officers became relaxed, and the priests were tolerated. The ex-convicts that survived their sentence, when liberated, worked hard together and very successfully, earning large wages. They took up land and prospered, but as soon as they had their own modest dwellings, their next thought of building a house to the worship of God. Hence chapels arose wherever a few Irish Catholics were settled. The priests lived as it were on horse back, attending to the spiritual wants of their scattered flocks. The presence of a bishop was now absolutely necessary for the wants of the rising church, and he was sent by the Holy See about fifty years ago. Most Rev. Dr. Polding, an Englishman, was the one sent as Vicar Apostolic. The Catholic religion was then freed from the intolerance of irreligion. Priests were multiplied as their congregations increased. A healthy emigration has been pouring into that country ever since, and wonderful relate, Catholics are now estimated at one million, scattered over Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, and they double their numbers every ten years. The Irish Catholics being a chaste and hardy people are prolific. The Cathedral of Sidney would be a grand ornament to any city in Europe. The same may be said of the Cathedrals of Bathurst, Brisbane, Goulburne, Melbourne, and others; and the Catholics of those places are both influential and rich. Besides, there are magnificent colleges, convents, monasteries and schools throughout the country. We hope that our Canadian Pacific Railways, which are destined to be a highway from this country to Australia, will bring enlightenment and love of fair play to the rulers of that country, which will induce them to imitate the example of our enlightened and liberal government which treats its fellow subjects of the Catholic Faith fairly and honestly, permitting the Catholics wherever they can to have their own Catholic Separate Schools supported by their own taxes. The world moves on, education is spreading, bigotry is happily wasting away, especially amongst the brotherhood of Christians. The Catholics on their part are bound to return good for evil, and are laboring to win back to the true faith the children of their former persecutors. That great country, which we shall call by the old name of Oceania, is divided into two Archdioceses and sixteen Bishops, and Cardinal Moran at their head. Six more Bishops are in contemplation. I cannot ascertain the precise number of priests or nuns, but they are equal to the wants of the people. But where did the majority of the bishops, priests and nuns come from? They came from the island of saints—Ireland, the fruitful mother of learned missionaries, as in the earlier times of Christianity in Ireland. Here now are the dried bones of the Irish Catholic convicts standing in the person of their descendants as a mighty army to conquer souls for the kingdom of Heaven, England, equal in ferocity to pagan Rome, was, for three hundred years, an atrocious persecutor of the True Church, employing every means—the scaffold, prison, confiscations, fines and tortures to root out Catho-

licity. So that by the most iniquitous means the new religion was propagated by the wicked rulers of that kingdom and not by the preaching of the true Gospel by the legitimate clergy of the True Church. Behold now what a change! Not in the Church, for she is always the same. By the Providence of God, English ships are carrying missionaries throughout the whole world—Asia, Africa, Australia and America. British soldiers who formerly shot down the priests at the altars are now marched to Mass by their Protestant captains, and Catholic chaplains are appointed to the ships of war. There is the triumph of Christ and His Church over inhumanity and irreligion. "This is the victory that conquereth the world, our faith." But now let us search for the dry bones of the martyred bishops, priests and religious of Ireland, England and Scotland. They are reproduced in thousands of holy missionaries in these countries, and also in America, Australia, Asia, Africa and other parts of the world. Dr. Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, who was martyred in Dublin at a spot now known as Stephen's Green, after suffering imprisonment in filthy dungeons had his legs put into tin boots filled with oil and resin, and placed over a fire till the flesh fell from his bones. His execrations in the meantime jeering and upbraiding him because in his agony he could not suppress a groan. He was afterwards hanged, but cut down before he expired, and then his body cut into quarters. Behold he lives in the person of his illustrious successor, Archbishop Croke, and also in the persons of the former illustrious Archbishops of Cashel. The same may be said of other Archbishops, Bishops and priests of Ireland and Irish descent throughout the world. We may well now again quote part of our text, "Thus saith the Lord God to these bones: Behold I will send spirit into you and you shall live. And I will lay sinews upon you, and will cause flesh to grow over you, and will cover you with skin; and I will give you spirit, and you shall live, and you shall know that I am the Lord. And I prophesied as He had commanded me; and as I prophesied there was a noise, and behold a commotion; and the bones came together each one to its joint. And I saw, and behold the sinews, and the flesh came upon them, and the skin was stretched out over them, but there was no spirit in them. And he said to me: Prophecy to the spirit, O son of man, and say to the spirit: Thus saith the Lord God, Come spirit from the four winds, and blow upon these slain and let them live again. And I prophesied as he had commanded me, and the spirit came into them and they lived; and they stood up upon their feet, an exceeding great army. And he said to me: Son of man, all these bones are the house of Israel. They say: Our bones are dried up, and our hope is lost, and we are cut off. Therefore prophesy, and say to them: Thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I will open your graves, and will bring you out of your sepulchres, O my people, and will bring you into the land of Israel. And you shall know that I am the Lord, when I shall have opened your sepulchres, and shall have brought you out of your graves, O my people. And shall have put my spirit in you, and you shall live, and I shall make you rest upon your own land, and you shall know that I the Lord have spoken, and done it, saith the Lord God."

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(Continued from First Page.)

When we reflect on the recent territorial expansion of the Dominion we are struck with the magnificent opportunity it afforded to a wise, honest, patriotic Government to lay the foundations of a great, prosperous, happy nation. Under Sir John Macdonald's atrocious misgovernment we have a second Ireland, with recurring rebellions, chronic discontent, landlordism and all the evils with which countries of his government have cursed and inflicted on Europe and fastened upon our virgin soil. Toryism must be of very robust fibre to stand the strain put upon it, especially in the Northwest. But it cannot long remain dominant at Ottawa. Rotten to the core, it is now a moribund party, with an invalid leader in a dying Parliament. OTTAWA, April 3rd, 1886.—Malignant sores on the body politic, like those on the human body, are bound to come to a head some time. For a long time past the press has been teeming with charges, more or less specific, of corruption against ministers and members of Parliament. Nearly all these charges were so direct and circumstantial that the impression could not be avoided that where there was so much smoke there must be fire, even after making all the allowances for exaggeration. Tangible shape has at last been given to these charges by regular notices placed on the paper of the House of Commons by Mr. Blake and Mr. Edgar. The latter takes the shape of a DIRECT IMPROACHMENT of John White, M.P. for East Hastings. Mr. Edgar's motion recites in substance that he believes he can prove to the satisfaction of the House that Mr. White procured the passage of an Order-in-Council whereby he obtained grants of land in the Northwest for himself and associates, and that the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, was corruptly connected with the transaction. White and Jamieson also applied for lands at Edmonton and Shell River which they offered to dispose of by getting "blind shares" in the same manner as they got in the Prince Albert company. It is also charged that Bowell received his share in promoting these schemes in cash from his son-in-law Jamieson. This demand for inquiry has a deeper significance than appears on the face of it. Among the causes of the rebellion alleged on behalf of the Metis is the complaint that their lands, where they had been settled for years, and for which they could not obtain titles from the Government, were handed over to the Prince Albert Colonization company, who threatened to evict them. It will not be forgotten that when the Orangemen demanded the fulfilment of Sir John Macdonald's promise to pass an act incorporating their association, Mr. White took a prominent part in bringing the act before parliament.

THE BILL WAS THROWN OUT, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Blake and the Liberals; it was brought in again at a subsequent session by Mr. Hector Cameron and again defeated. After that the agitation suddenly ceased. Sir John Macdonald's promise remained unfulfilled, and Mr. John White, with other Orangemen in parliament, became more than ever subservient to the ministry, if such a thing could be. A great many taunts were flung at them for their ignominious retreat after all their bluster, and people wondered how Sir John had managed to quiet the Orange uproar. It was not long before the secret leaked out. Mr. White and Mr. Jamieson, son-in-law of Mr. Bowell, with other Orange magnates of the same kind, became large proprietors of stock in the Prince Albert Colonization company. Two of the townships granted to this concern appear to have been of poor quality, and they were sought and procured from Government two other townships in exchange. Those two townships included the lands occupied by the half-breeds

AT BATOCHE and its neighborhood. Surveyors were sent in and the land divided up in a way to raise

the suspicions of the settlers, that they were to be deprived of their homesteads. This increased the indignation and discontent already existing and caused petitions to be sent to Ottawa which, as we now know, were treated with silent contempt. Meantime the company applied to the Government to evict the half-breeds from their farms on the Saskatchewan. The Government replied that the company had their title to the land and could proceed with the evictions themselves. When this became known to the half-breeds they flew to arms, determined to defend their homes with their lives. Thus we find that, to appease the Orange demand for incorporation, Sir John coolly sacrificed the unfortunate half-breeds, enriched White, Jamieson, and their associates, and for this Canada has a rebellion which has cost ten millions of dollars and two hundred human lives! In all history there is nothing more atrocious than this action of the Ministry. Not even the cold-blooded bargains made by Warren Hastings for the destruction of Rohillas and the spoliation of their country can compare with it. The half-breeds were Sir John Macdonald's countrymen; they were, in a sense,

THE WARDEN OF THE NATION, whose rights he was doubly bound to respect. Yet we find him giving away their land to a greedy, soulless gang of Orange scoundrels to bribe them not to agitate for Orange incorporation! Here we have a full view of misery and expense, entailed on the country by a God-forsaken government in league with the damnable of a villainous faction. These are the sort of men Mr. Costigan asks Irishmen to support; these are the people with whom he associates, whose conduct he defends, and with whom he is willing to cast his political fortunes. Outside unhappy Ireland and since the days of Cromwell no such crime has been perpetrated by any government. It shows in a lurid light the spirit and method of Sir John Macdonald and his cabinet in affairs of government. The turpitude of the transaction, illuminated by the fires of Batocche, the massacre of Fort Pitt, the scaffold at Regina, is enough to make the whole country rise as one man and hurl from power forever men who could be guilty of crimes so atrocious. If the country is not roused to a sense of duty by the forthcoming evidence, and does not swiftly punish all concerned, can we wonder should

fall heavily on the land and that we should regret previous misfortune for allowing the red-handed criminals to escape. The Tory press is attempting to make light of Mr. Edgar's demand for investigating, but Parliament will not surely dare to refer to it. It is to be anticipated that every obstacle will be thrown in the way; that the men whose conduct is to be searched will have all the power of the Government to shield them, but the facts are well known, and they will all be brought to light. And what about the Orangemen? How will they feel when they find out how egregiously they have been sold out by Bowell and White? One thing may console them; it is that men who can be such infernal fools as to place their honor, conscience, franchise and political strength at the disposal of the designing and unprincipled, deserve to be sold out and sold to the devil himself as they were sold out to Sir John Macdonald. We will hear no cry of rebellion from them. We will be loyal to the scraps that rule them to-day, with the same scrupled devotion of bigotry they have ever been to the generations of scamps who have gone before!

MR. BLAKE'S NOTICE of another kind from that of Mr. Edgar. He states in effect that he believes he can satisfactorily prove to Parliament that Mr. Murray Dodd, M.P. for Cape Breton, and Mr. McDougall, also M.P. for Cape Breton, were guilty of gross violation of law and of intimidation in requiring Mr. Roache, of Sydney, Cape Breton, an employe of the Government, to vote for the Government candidate, and threatening him with dismissal and deprivation of office if he did not do so. Dodd and Macdonald, believing that Roache did not vote as they desired, induced the Government to make a shuffle of officers, by which Roache was deprived of his place. Mr. Blake asks for a committee with full powers to investigate and report. This charge, though not so far-reaching as Mr. Edgar's, nevertheless shows how Ministry are prepared to strike at the very roots of popular liberty in their efforts to control Parliament. Mr. Blake has a clear case, documentary and otherwise, and will push his enquiry to the end. Nor is this all. I am given to understand that demands for investigation in the conduct of a number of other Tory members will follow the session's proceedings. The Opposition is in possession of any amount of information of the most compromising character. A desperate struggle will doubtless be made by the Tories to save themselves from the impending exposure, but the infamy which permeates and gives coloring to everything connected with this most guilty, tyrannical ministry and the horde of reprobates whom it sustains and cherishes, must be laid bare in all its hideousness, and then let the people pronounce sentence.

THE BUDGET DEBATE was continued by Mr. Patterson, of Brant, who took Mr. White in hand and successfully disposed of him. He was particularly happy in dealing with Finance Minister McLean, on whose Budget speech he poured a flood of the most cutting sarcasm. Mr. Patterson is a powerful speaker, his language is terse, simple and free from all affectation. He can present his views and opinions with admirable charm and back them up with argument and authority. In addition to these excellent qualities in a debater, he has the most powerful voice in Parliament. He can be heard in the corridors with the same ease as in the House. He is, besides, one of the kindest and most genial of men, a general favorite with all, and an ornament to Canadian public life. Mr. Patterson is one of the men whom Sir John Macdonald particularly desires to deprive of a seat. He gerrymandered his constituency unmercifully, but for all that he carried his election.

COLONIZATION. Father John B. Nolin, S.J., is pushing on energetically the great work of Colonization. He has just visited the French parishes of St. Sulpice, Ste. Rose, L'Assommoir, Lavaltrie and Contracout. His Reverence has also been kindly invited to preach in some of the Irish parishes of this city; he will do so in the course of this spring.

Various applications have been made to him by Irish parties of the city and elsewhere for information about the proposed settlements in the rich lands of the Valley of the Ottawa with a view to take lots there. It is not unlikely but that some Irish parishes will be formed there in the course of a few years. Many demands of admission into the Montreal Colonization Society with a view to have a share in the many spiritual advantages of said Society have also been forwarded to Father Nolin at his residence, St. Mary's college, Bleury street.

THE SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held last evening in the hall of the Shamrock Athletic Association, 775 Craig street. The meeting was attended by the largest gathering of members assembled for years. This was an evident proof that the ex-champions mean business, and would work hard this season to regain the championship. One member remarked: "I have always observed that there is more unanimity and energy displayed by the members of this club in their efforts to regain the championship than they display in retaining it, when gained. This is such a meeting as I have seen proceed success in former years." The chair was occupied by Dr. Guerin, the outgoing president, and the meeting was a business one from the start. The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows: President, H. J. Cloran; 1st vice-president, J. Hoobin; 2nd vice-president, T. McEwan; secretary, J. A. Cloran; assistant secretary, E. Mansfield; treasurer, T. Butler. Committee—P. McKeown, C. J. Maguire, John Docherty, T. Ferron, M. F. Nolan, T. E. McKenna, W. Ryan, J. McManus, E. Hart, R. T. Dinahan. Auditors—T. E. McKenna, W. Bartley, H. E. Bond.

Judging from the applause that greeted the election of each officer, the selections were happy ones for the future interest and well-being of the Shamrock Lacrosse club. On the election of the new president, Dr. Guerin, the ex-President, vacated the chair, and in doing so heartily thanked the members for the support they had given him during his term of office. A unanimous vote of thanks was then tendered the retiring president. The new President, Mr. Cloran, said that this season they must work hard to put the club on the first-class footing of old, and there was a strong probability of recapturing the pennants lost last season, and the Shamrock Lacrosse Club would once more be the world's champions. At the close of the election a vote of thanks was tendered to the outgoing officers, and Dr. Guerin, the ex-president, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the club. A meeting of the new executive committee will be held next Wednesday evening at No. 455 St. James street, when the arrangements for the season's work will be fully completed.

FINANCE.

The following table shows the highest and lowest, together with the closing prices and total sales during the week ended Tuesday, April 6:—

Table with columns: STOCKS, Bid, Offer, Closing, Total Sales. Rows include BANKS (Montreal, Toronto, etc.), MISCELLANEOUS (International, Western, etc.), BONDS (Canada, Montreal, etc.), and GOLD.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

There is little or no change in the general trade situation since a week ago. Metals and hardware continue dull; a little less doing in dry goods, but in other branches there is a fair movement. Failures are numerous and remittances are only fair.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—There is nothing to mention in the way of any important change in the market since our last report, and prices may be quoted nominally unchanged. We quote: Patents, Hungarian, per bbl, \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do, Ontario, \$4 25 to 4 75; Strong Bakera's, American, \$4 75 to 4 90; do, Manitoba, \$4 70 to 4 90; do, Canada, \$4 15 to 4 30; Superior Extra, \$4 00 to 4 05; do, choice, \$4 10 to 4 20; Extra Superfine, \$3 85 to 3 90; Fancy, \$3 75 to \$3 80; Spring Extra, \$3 20 to \$3 75; Superfine, \$3 40 to 3 50; Fine, \$3 20 to 3 00; Middlings, \$3 00 to 3 10; Pollards, \$2 75 to 2 85; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$1 85 to 1 90; do, spring extra, \$1 70 to 1 80; do, superfine, \$1 55 to 1 65; city bags, delivered, \$2 40.

GRAIN.—There is a firmer feeling in oatmeal. We quote prices as follows:—Ordinary \$4 15 to \$4 25 and granulated \$4 45 to \$4 60 per bbl. Cornmeal is quiet and steady at \$2 85 to \$3 10 per bbl. Meal \$2 50 to \$2 40 per bbl. Pearl barley \$3 00 to \$3 50 per bbl, and port barley \$4 25 per bbl; split peas \$3 50 to \$3 75 per bbl. PEAS.—Quotations are: Sellers 70c per bush. the above here for May with buyers at 76c. It is the general opinion of the trade that most of the peas now in Canada have been shipped from the interior, and are now concentrated here. BARLEY.—The market is quiet but steady. We quote malting barley at 55c to 60c and feed do 45c to 50c. SEEDS.—A fair demand has been noted during the past week for timothy seed at \$3 00 to \$3 50 per bushel. In red clover seed business has transpired at \$7 50 per bushel. Alaska in good supply with transactions at \$6 00 to \$7 25 per bushel, as to quantity and quality.

WHEAT.—On spot there is virtually nothing doing. Prices are purely nominal, which we quote as follows for May:—Canada spring 90c; do white winter 91c and do red 91c to 92c. MILLFLOUR.—A fair business has been done in bran at \$15 00 to \$16 00 in our lots and at \$16 50 to \$17 00 for broken parcels. Shorts have sold at \$17 00 to \$18 00. OATS.—Oats are liberal. Along the line sales are reported at 32c to 33c per 34 lbs, some holders refusing to sell under 16 per lb. RYE.—We have no sales to report on spot, and prices here are nominal at 65 to 67c. SWEET WHEAT.—White Fyfe wheat is quoted at \$1 to \$1 20, and Red Fyfe at \$1 to \$1 15. per bushel. White Russian \$1 to \$1 15. Greenkorn.—Business continues to be fairly maintained. There is some slackening off in tea; sugars show but little change; molasses not quite so firm; stocks of raisins and currants are very light. In canned goods tomatoes have sold at \$1 50 net. SALT.—The usual quiet jobbing business being done at unchanged prices as follows:—Factory filled, per bag, \$1 15 to \$1 20; cleveans, 52 1/2 to 55; twelves, 50 to 52 1/2; Higgins Kureka, per sack, \$2 40; half-sacks, \$1 20; quarters, 60c; Ashton's sacks, \$2 40; half sacks, \$1 20; quarters, 50c; Turk's Island, 80c per bushel. Rock salt 50c per cwt, special rates for ton lots.

LEATHER.—Leather has been selling more freely. Light upper is in request and stocks light. We quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24 to 26c; do No. 2 B. A. No. 1 to 23c; No. 1 ordinary Spanish, 23 to 24c; No. 2 do 21 to 22c; No. 1 China, 22 to 23c; No. 2, 21 to 22c; do Buffalo sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do No. 2, 19 1/2 to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 26 to 27c; oak sole, 45 to 50c; waxed upper, light and medium, 33 to 39c; do, heavy, 32 to 35c; grained, 34 to 37c; Scotch grained, 36 to 42c; split, large, 28 to 29c; do, small, 16 to 24c; calf split, 28 to 32c; calfskins (35 to 45 lb), 30 to 80c; imitation French calfskins, 80 to 85c; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c; harness, 24 to 33c; buffed cow, 13 to 16c; pebbled cow, 12 to 15c; rough, 13 to 28c; russet and bridle, 5 1/2 to 55c.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—A fair volume of business continues to be transacted between the city and country trade at steady prices, sales being reported of Montreal short cut mess pork and Chicago short cut clear at \$14 to \$14 25 per bbl. In smoked meats a moderate trade has been accomplished at fairly steady values. A few broken lots of tallow have been placed at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork, per bbl, \$13 75 to 14 25; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, 13 75 to 14 25; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$13 25 to 13 50; India mess beef per cwt, \$22 00 to 22 50; Meas beef per bbl, \$14 00 to 14 50; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams and flanks, green, per lb 0 to 0c; Lard, Western, in pale, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; Lard, Canadian, in pale, per lb, 8 1/2c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 5c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—Holders are very careful not to exact too high prices, lest the demand for old goods should be checked on the threshold of the new season. Prices of old butter are firm as follows:—Creamery butter, 24 @ 26c; Eastern Township choice 21c @ 22c; fair to fine 15 @ 20; Morrisburg choice 15 @ 21c; fair to fine 14 @ 15; Brookville choice 10c @ 20c; fair to fine 13 @ 17c; Western 8c @ 15c, as to quality. Low grades 5c to 9c. Kolls 12c to 18c. CHEESE.—We quote prices firm as follows:—Colored cheese at 10c to 10 1/2c, and white 9 1/2c to 9c for fine to finest. Summer goods scarce and quoted all the way from 7c to 8c as to quality.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—Receipts have continued to pour in at an unprecedented rate, and we now quote 12 1/2c to 13c. HORS.—The same dull tone exists. Prices are unchanged as follows: Fair to choice 1855 growth 5c to 7c, and 1854 growth 3c to 4c. MAPLE SUGAR.—Receipts are fair, and the quality so far received is good. Sales were made at 10c per lb for good, and 9c for fair. MAPLE SYRUP.—Syrup has come in with a rush, and prices have had a downward tendency. Sales reported during the week were made at from 85c to 95c per can, mostly at the inside figure. HONEY.—The market is stagnant, stocks are large, and prices are more or less nominal. A few small sales have taken place at from 5c to 10c as to quality.

HAY AND STRAW.—Since the roads have been broken up the receipts of loose hay have fallen off, and prices are firmer, at \$12 to \$13 per 100 bundles for choice, and at \$10 50 to \$11 for other qualities. Pressed hay \$14 50 to \$15 50 per ton in round lots. Straw \$3 50 to \$6 per 100 bundles as to quality. BEANS.—A few lots have been placed during the week and sold at \$1 25 per bushel. We quote 80c to \$1 30.

THE TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business is about the same as at last writing. An active demand is noticed for the general line of goods. Remittances are fair. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Last week's prices for flour still rule and the general situation shows no improvement. The trade in oatmeal and cornmeal is also dull, being only of a jobbing nature. Bran is not so dear and has offered lately at \$12 25 to \$12 50. GRAIN.—Although values of wheat seem to be somewhat enhanced since last week the market has been quiet and few transactions have been recorded. We quote No. 1 fall at \$4 to 85c; No. 2 at 82c and No. 3 the same as a week ago, viz: 79 to 80c. No. 1 spring quotes at 84 to 85c, and No. 2 at 82 to 83c. Barley has been dull and our figures as last reported still rule. Oats are not so strong, but 35 to 36c will still represent the value. Feas at 61 to 62c are firm. Corn and rye still nominal. PRODUCE.—We alter our quotations for Canadian refined sugar to 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; Jamaica, 5 1/2 to 5 1/2; Redpath's Farris lump, 8 to 8 1/2; The figure for prunes is now 4 1/2 to 5c, other lines in fruits can doubtless be bought at previous quotations. In nuts Sicily almonds are listed at 10 to 11c; Bordeaux walnuts at 8 to 9c, and Grenoble 12c to 13c. HARDWARE.—The recent changes in the tariff will increase the price of more than one article in our list, such as iron wire, bolts, shot, lead pipe and cordage. PROVISIONS.—Choice butter continues in active demand and is being supplied at 22c to 23c. The stocks of inferior are quite limited. Cheese is firmer and seems to move more freely, 9c to 10c is the range. There is not much life in the hog products department, sales being of a jobbing character. Long clear is selling at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; hams 11c to 11 1/2; lard 9c to 9 1/2. Eggs are in abundant supply and easier selling at 12c. The receipts of dressed hogs are now very limited. WOOL.—Trading in fleece is out of the question, there being no stock on hand. Quotations are, therefore, purely nominal.

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New Carpets in Tapestries, New Carpets in Brussels, New Carpets in Velvets, New Carpets in Wiltons, New Carpets in Tourneys, New Carpets in Axminsters, New Carpets in Wools, New Carpets in Art Squares, New Carpets in Velvet Squares, New Carpets in Tapestry Squares, New Carpets in Stair Carpets, New Carpets in Hemp Carpets.

REFRESHMENTS. A Ladies' Refreshment Room is now added to our Waiting Room on Second Floor. Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Fluid Bisc, Cake, Rolls and Butter, always ready. All of very best quality and charges moderate.

ABOUT BROOKS' THREAD. The great commercial event of 1886 in Montreal is the introduction of the old established British Sewing Cotton of J. Brooks & Co., acknowledged by thousands to be the best thread for hand or machine work.

EASTER CARDS.—4 ELEPHANT All Differently, only 20c. (Wilton) Address, W. J. JONES, 35-2 Adelaide St. W. TORONTO, N.Y., U.S.A.

KNABE PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Nos. 204 and 205 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. APPLES.—The market is still in a very unsatisfactory condition. We quote ordinary to fair Western at 75c to \$1 25 per bbl, good to fine stock \$1 30 to \$2 00. In a retail way higher prices are quoted. ORANGES.—The demand continues good. Valencia are quoted at \$5 25 to \$5 50 per case. LEMONS.—The market is firm at the recent advance in prices. Messina and Palermo are quoted firm at \$4 to \$5 per box for good to choice stock.

CHERRIES.—There is a fair amount of stock offering and some demand for it. Sales however, are slow at \$3 50 to \$5 per bbl for fair to fine berries. BANANAS.—The market is unchanged, yellow Appinwells being still quoted steady at \$5 00 per bunch. POTATOES.—The firmness continues, although the volume of trading is limited, and we quote 60c to 70c per bag.

ONIONS.—Choice American yellows are firm at \$3 75 to \$4 00 per bbl, but ordinary red onions are quoted at \$3 00 to 3 50.

GENERAL MARKETS. ASHES.—Not a great deal doing, and the market rather weaker at \$3 35 to \$3 40 for No. 1 pots; seconds nominally \$3 00; pearls nothing doing.

FURS.—We revise prices and quote:—Beaver, clean \$2 75 to \$3 25; East, per skin, \$10 00 to \$12 00; do, old, per skin, \$5 00 to \$6 00; Fisher, per skin, \$5 to \$5 00; Red Fox, per skin, 90 to \$1 15; Fox, cross, per skin, \$2 50; Lynx, per skin, 3 to 3 75; Marten, per skin, 90 to \$1 15; Mink, per skin, 75c to \$1 00; Muskrat, large winter 12c; Otter, per skin, \$8 to \$10; Raccoon, per skin, 50c to 60c; Skunk, per skin, black, \$1 25; half black, 90c; full stripe, 60c, white, 25c.

BIRTH. TOOMEY.—At St. Gabriel village, March 27, the wife of Jno. J. Toomey of a daughter.

GREENE.—At No. 151 Ottawa street, on April 1st, the wife of the late Alex. W. Greene, of a son.

DIED. RYAN.—In this city, on the 30th inst., Michael Ryan, aged 68 years. KEARNS.—In this city, on the 31st instant, Catherine Keas, beloved wife of Daniel Kearns. GORMAN.—At Longue Pointe Asylum, on Sunday, the 4th inst., William E. aged 25 years, second son of the late Philip Gorman.

NEWBERRY.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., Louis Newberry, aged 5 months and 5 days, youngest son of Martin Newberry.

COLLINS.—In this city on the 28th inst., Daniel Collins, grocer, aged 75 years and 5 months, a native of County Kerry, Ireland.

WARREN.—On Tuesday, the 30th instant, Catherine Ann, aged 1 year and 3 months, only and beloved daughter of Edward Warren.

FLOOD.—In St. Gabriel Village, on the 31st March, Ann McLenahan, aged 61 years, beloved wife of Luke Flood.

DEEGAN.—In this city, on the 30th inst., Hannah Carroll, aged 55 years, a native of Co. Tipperary, Ireland, beloved wife of James Deegan.

MOUSSEAU.—In this city, on 30th March, the Honorable Joseph Alfred Mousseau, aged 47 years and 9 months, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

O'BRIEN.—At Quebec, on the 28th instant, Mary Booth, widow of the late Patrick O'Brien, and mother of Mr. Martin O'Brien, Culler, aged 80 years. YOUNG.—At Ottawa, on the 27th March, Charlotte Hull, aged 34 years, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Hull, contractor, Quebec, and widow of the late Wm. Young, of Ottawa, and sister of H. Hull, Quebec.