

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.

It is intended to take the division on the second reading of the Coercion Bill on Monday, unless legitimate debate is unexpectedly protracted. The Speaker will use his new powers to abridge the discussion in committee, where the facilities for obstruction were formerly greatest, though he will afford opportunities for amendments.

It is understood that the Speaker's intervention on Wednesday, as well as every subsequent step taken, was in agreement with the Government, and had the approval of the leaders of the Opposition, as well as the cordial sanction of the whole House.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Lord Randolph Churchill, Conservative member for Woodstock, gave notice of an amendment to the Coercion Bill reducing the period of its operation by six months.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, replying to Mr. James Bryce, said Mr. Davitt had been medically examined on Friday, and was found to suffer from bronchial catarrh. He said that orders had been given to treat him with all possible indulgence, that he occupies a room with bedding in it, and is kept from the other convicts. He will not be subjected to ordinary labor, but he must wear the convict's dress.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—In a further conversation, which took place between Mr. Parnell and the Herald's correspondent, the following opinions were expressed by the leader of the Home Rule party.

Mr. Parnell—Yes, so far as I can learn he will be remitted to all the horrors of penal servitude. If the Government, desiring to arrest him, had wished to act with some decency they might have waited for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and then apprehended him when, at least, he would have had the milder prison discipline allowed to untried prisoners, under the amendments which we introduced into the Prisons Act of 1877.

Mr. Parnell—A policy of intimidation in Ireland and coercion in Parliament. The so-called "Bill for the Protection of Life and Property" is rather an attempt to frighten the people than a preparation for many arrests. The number of arrests, I think, will prove this, and I will show what little ground there is for passing a bill. What they want is to frighten the people out of our organization and out of the agitation. The threat of arrest which every policeman can make in every village and district of Ireland, to every person, will be their chief instrument of action. The entire population will be exposed to a system of private and personal terrorism which will never come before the public.

Mr. Parnell—They will obey their masters, the landlords, magistrates and officials. This is why we resist so bitterly their coercive proposals. We know from our experience of the Irish police system that the police and constabulary in these far away Irish districts habitually attempt to intimidate the local leaders and every person likely to influence public opinion. In these localities the bill is meant to put down the expression of public opinion. You can imagine whether such a thing would be tolerated in England by supposing that Earl Beaconsfield had prevented Mr. Gladstone from holding his meeting against the Government in Midlothian last year, and had suspended the Habeas Corpus Act to arrest the members of the Birmingham federation of Liberals, hundreds of whom were successfully organizing English public opinion against the Tories. The Irish National Land League in the country and the independent Irish party in Parliament are the chief obstacles to Mr. Gladstone's path; and himself tries extraordinary means to rid himself of both.

STATISTICAL.

NEARLY 14,000 children have died of diphtheria in one of the provinces of Southern Russia in less than two years.

LANDED PROPRIETORS IN SWITZERLAND.—Of the 485,000 heads of families in Switzerland no less than 465,000 possess landed property.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.—Of the population of the United States, over one-fifth is beyond the Mississippi. In 1860, the proportion was about one-tenth.

NUMBER OF INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is thought that the Indian census will disclose the presence of about 275,000 Indians in the United States.

FRICTION MATCHES CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is calculated that 25,613,000,000 friction matches are consumed every year in the United States, or 700 for every person.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WRAPPING PAPER.—Nearly 3,000 tons of wrapping paper was manufactured in one month, recently, by the 51 mills of the Western Wrapping Paper Manufacturers Association.

AMOUNT OF MEAT CONDEMNED MONTHLY IN PARIS.—The inspectors of meat in Paris condemn each month, on an average, 120,000 pounds of meat. There are three inspectors constantly on duty at the abattoirs, and forty outside.

RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.—During 1880, not less than 7,073 miles of new track were laid in the United States on at least 234 different lines. These figures are greater than for any year since 1871, and the mileage is greater by 54 per cent. than that of 1879. The only State in which no work has been done is Mississippi. Dakota leads the country with 680 miles of new track. The total mileage in the United States is 93,704 against 60,283 in 1871, and 74,920 in 1875.

SCOTCH NEWS.

William Ballantyne, a pensioner, was found dead on the railway, near to Bessie Station, Forfarshire, on the 17th January. It is known how he came to be on the railway, and that part of his head was knocked away, leads to the conclusion that he had been struck by a passing train on Tuesday night. He was 15 years of age, and resided with his father at Balmorie, near Bessie. He had been out of work for some weeks before his death.

A meeting of miners was held in Lee's Hall, Hamilton, on 20th January. Mr. Hector McNeil delivered an address, counselling the men against disorganization and strikes, and advising them along with Larkhall to demand an advance of wages. A resolution was passed agreeing to make a demand of 6d a day, and it was agreed to meet on Monday night in the same hall to receive reports. A committee was also appointed to sit on Saturday night to receive contributions to defray expenses.

At Paisley, before Sheriff Cowan and a jury on 17th January, Alexander Johnston Beaton, previously convicted, pleaded not guilty to stealing nearly 70 cabbages from a field on Nether Southbar Farm, and which he had conveyed in a cart and partially sold to a greengrocer in Port-Glasgow. Beaton, who displayed a somewhat intimate knowledge of Criminal Court procedure, dispensed with the services of the "agent for the poor," and cross-examined all the witnesses with considerable "cuteness. Having at the close of the evidence obtained the permission of the Sheriff, Beaton, who is about 24 years of age, proceeded in forensic form to address the jury, whom he saluted with the usual "Gentlemen of the jury," and relieved his appeal with a simile, concluding with the hope that the occupants of the box "would consider your verdict, gentlemen, before bringing it in."

The jury retired, and on returning gave in a verdict of guilty, after which Beaton was sent 15 months to prison.

At the Western Police Court, on the 19th January, two notorious characters, named Catherine McRory and Helen McNeil, were remanded on a charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing £98 from a Canadian cattle-dealer in a close at 8 Church Place, off Main street, Anderson. McRory, who is better known amongst the police of the Western District of the city as "Kate the Crow," has within the past eight or ten years been more in the police cells than out of them, and McNeil is also well-known to the police. It appears that yesterday afternoon a number of boys, who knew that the women were not above suspicion, took it into their heads to watch their movements. In a short time the pair took in tow a respectably dressed man, but whether or not he was unable to ascertain. In any case, they lost no time in availing themselves of the opportunity to rob the man, and they took from his pockets the pocket-book containing the money. They would doubtless have escaped with their booty but for the boys, who catching them red-handed, pounced upon them and raised the alarm. The terrified females cast away a lot of the money, which consisted principally of sovereigns, and some of it McNeil attempted to conceal in her mouth. They were both apprehended and removed to the Western District Police Office. They pleaded guilty to stealing £14, and were each sent 60 days to jail.

A KEEN "CRITIQUE."

There is a gem of a musical criticism upon the performance on the violin (before a "select few," including the editor), of M. Scritch Ouel, a distinguished foreign "artist."

Apart from the ruddy, flesh-colored style of playing so prevalent now-a-days, we thought we perceived a sombre cast of intonation which marks the school of Banjoilli. His fingering we thought a trifle defective in the management of the second joint of the little finger, although some intonation would soon bend that to at least a warrantable degree of curva. We say this without at all meaning to reflect on Mr. Ouel, whose playing hand no doubt conscientiously follows the school in which it was fetched up, and is far from meaning to do wrong. To compensate this, his slide is wonderful; and in some instances we thought he would be flat down, lapsing considerably beyond the slight tremolo, which would have been sufficient. We would recommend a shake and a half more in the airtort passage of the caress to Lusorechia, and a little more firmness in the cadenza—as this is only in accordance with the tactics of the very best violin players during the last fifty years. It is, however, a mere shadow on the general sun-light of that exquisite career for which we thank our friend for rendering it so well as he did. In handling the instrument, Mr. Ouel is, in the upward stroke, firm and judicious; his downward stroke might be, "p'p'p," a "leete" whittled away, we think—not, however, without danger to the equipoise.

The Christian Intelligencer puts expense incurred for seeking Charley Ross at \$60,000, and describes his father as still at the task;

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Land League Fund, including names like TRUE WITNESS DONATION, A. Wexford Quebecer, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A fuel famine exists in Minnesota, and one family at least has been frozen to death.

Mr. Martineau of Quebec, has received the contract for rebuilding the government steamer "Druid."

One of time's bitterest revenges is when the mother finds herself decked out in her daughter's last year's bonnet.

A London bookseller who tried to imitate Dr. Tanner lived five weeks on filtered water and then kicked the bucket.

The Department of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, will probably adopt the English apparatus for the testing of coal oil.

The youth Roy, charged with shooting a girl in Quebec, has been discharged. He was, however, fined \$30 for illegally carrying a pistol.

Bismarck's Customs' policy has been denounced in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, the contention being that the decadence of trade is due to its operations.

A man named Sterling was hanged in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1877, for the murder of a young girl. He was convicted on the evidence of a huckster, who a few days ago, on his deathbed, confessed that he was the murderer.

A novel by George Sand, which was left unfinished, has been completed by Mme. E. Adam, and will shortly appear in the Nouvelle Revue, in which also is to be published the correspondence of Georges Sand with Daniel Stern.

An experienced matron says: "A man will eat soggy biscuits twice a week without a complaint when his girl invites him out to tea, but when the girl becomes his wife, if there is the faintest suspicion of saleratus in them the neighbors will think the district school is out for recess by the racket he makes."

A SHARP ONE.

A new device, and one calculated to win, has been recently brought in play by a famous Milwaukee piano salesman. It is this: in showing an instrument, he now discards the conventional mode, or the regular string of lies palmed off on the greens, and instead has invented a genuine novelty. For example, he said to a customer recently: "Sir, I assure you, after a thorough investigation and an acquaintance of many years' experience, that this piano never will need tuning, never has been tuned, and there are no tuners alive now who have the requisite skill to tune one side of it." Again, he said to a buyer who asked if he would warrant the piano: "Why, sir, I will warrant this instrument for life. A grandfather, on my mother's side, had one of this make of pianos in his log house long years before Evangeline was exiled from Acadia, and when at last she accidentally saw the curling smoke from his chimney, one afternoon, and dropped in a few minutes, she just opened the piano and sang the whole house to sleep. The next morning when asking the old gentleman how much she was indebted to him for her lodging and breakfast, he just wrote out a testimonial extolling the merits of this make of piano, and she signed it, and I have that identical testimonial now. Warrant this piano? Well, I should think I would!"

EVIDENCE IS CONSTANTLY ACCUMULATING in favor of the popular remedy for throat and lung disorders, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness, soreness, kidney troubles, piles, sores, scalds, burns and the maladies and injuries to which horses and cattle are liable.

Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, Dr. Beaudoin, Hull, P. Q., says, "I have sold it for over three years and I have never sold a medicine which has given more general satisfaction. G. A. Dixon, Franklinville, Ont., states that he was 'cured of Chronic Bronchitis that troubled him 17 years, by Electric Oil.' Joseph Rusan, of Percy, troubled with lameness for years, writes: 'I have found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me.' P. M. Markell, of West Jeddore, N.S., who 'had a horse so lame he could hardly walk,' states that 'two or three applications completely cured him.' But why multiply proofs in behalf of a remedy so widely recognized as efficacious? Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Prepared by NORRHOR & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. a 32-feb

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

FINANCIAL.

Goodling Exchange was still firm to-day. Sterling is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent, as to name and date, while call loans are 4 to 5 per cent, and time loans 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling in New York was 4.83 and 4.86 for call and time loans respectively. Here Sterling is 8 1/2 prem. for 60-day bills between banks; 8 1/2 over the counter. Gold drafts on New York 8 1/2 to 9 prem. Documentary quiet at 7 1/2 to 8.

The stock market to-day was generally weaker. Bank of Montreal fell 1/2 per cent to 17 1/2; Montreal Telegraph, 1 per cent to 126; Richardson, 1/4 to 58 and Gas at 153. Morning sales—140 Montreal, 173; 4 Molsons, 107 1/2; 20 do, 107; 25 Peoples, 91; 25 Ontario, 88 1/2; 10 do, 98 1/2; 150 do, 98; 200 Merchants, 118 1/2; 50 Montreal Telegraph, 127; 25 do, 128 1/2; 25 do, 125 1/2; 25 do, 126; 75 do, 126 1/2; 25 do, 128; 25 Gas; 153 1/2; \$2,000 Champlain Bonds, 84.

The Stock market this afternoon was very excited at the opening, and there was almost a panic. This rumormongering "shysters" broke Montreal Telegraph and Gas by selling 75 shares of each at about five per cent lower than the closing price this morning. This, it is said, was done to influence bets. The market re-acted at once and closed strong.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The conditions of trade have not materially changed since our last. A gradual improvement is looked for up to about the end of April, when a stir in business circles of no small proportions is inevitable. The severely cold weather of the past week or so has at last moderated, and the city trade, particularly in the retail branches, is all the better for it. On the fourth instant a large number of notes fell due, and though complaints are made in some quarters that "debtors are backward," reports in general are favorable enough.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The factories are all busy, but prices are not very remunerative, owing to the "cut rate" policy of a few manufacturers who are endeavouring to force business. Fancy lines are not in such demand as the heavier staple goods.

We quote—Men's thick boots, \$2.25 to 2.75; do split, \$1.75 to 2.25; do inferior, \$1.40 to 1.50; do kip boots, pegged, \$2.25 to 3; do kip brogans, \$1.35 to 1.40; do split, 90c to 1.10; do buff congress, \$1.50 to 2; women's pebbled and buff bala, \$1.10 to 1.40; do split do, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1.50; do inferior do, 45c to 50c; do congress do, 50c to \$1.25; do buskins do, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff bala, 90c to 1.10; do split do, 75c to 90c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The temporary activity given to this market since our last by cable advices from England, reporting that prices of several articles had advanced in consequence of the colliers' strikes has subsided. Caustic soda was very active and sales footed up 600 drums. The opium "ring" in New York having temporarily depressed prices, with the object of frightening outsiders into realizing, is again pursuing its old tactics, and the market is about as strong as ever.

At Liverpool to-day cheese was quoted at 68s; bacon, c.c. at 40s 6d; India mess beef at 80s, and Prime Western lard at 50s.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET—FEB. 8.

The market is very quiet throughout, but withal fairly steady. Pork and lard preserve quite a firm tone, and dressed hogs also are quoted at full former rates. Butter is quiet, in consequence of cables advising a weaker market in England, but cheese is reported firm, and holders here expect to close out all their stock at paying prices. Cheese—Finest September, per lb, 13 1/2c to 14c; medium to good, 12 1/2c to 13c. Dressed hogs in car lots are quoted \$7.50 and \$7.75. Mess pork is steady at \$17.50 to \$18, and lard at 12 1/2c Creamery butter—Fancy fresh, per lb, 28c; do, fair to fine, 26c to 27c; Townships, fair to fine dairies, 20c to 22 1/2c; Morrisburg, fair to fine dairies, 20c to 22c; Brockville, fair to fine dairies, 19c to 21c; Western dairy fair to good, 18c to 20c; Kamouraska, 16c to 17c; rolls, 17c to 20c.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET—FEB. 7.

The offers at St. Gabriel market to-day only footed up about 70 head, all of which were, however, of good quality. S. Elliot had one car-load from Newcastle; Frank Rodgers, one from Toronto, and Hugh Kelly one car from Guelph. Besides these, Mr. Robert Nicholson, of this city, received on consignment for his own use a mixed load of cattle and sheep from Cost-cook, and William Smith, of Prescott, brought on a large load of live hogs to the order of W. P. Gravel and Co. Only one load was sold to a shipper at this market, Mr. N. Kennedy having purchased Mr. Kelly's load at 52 per lb, live weight. Messrs. Rodgers and Elliot took their cattle to Fines market, where we understand they were sold at 4c to 5c per lb. No live hogs were for sale on the open market, but \$6.25 per 100 lbs would have been paid.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET—FEB. 4.

A very fair business was done in good Canadian farm horses the past week, the following shippers being in town—G. F. Adams, Miller's Falls, Pa.; J. Hicks, Gardner, Mass.; T. P. Jewell, Mount Upton, N. Y.; A. Vanduzen, Albany, N. Y.; A. W. Buckman, Newton, Pa.; S. Hew-lead, Philadelphia; Thomas E. Morris, N. J.; and W. F. Blank, Allentown, Pa. A number of horses bought here but not yet been shipped, as in all cases consignments have not been fully made up. The prospects are that there will be both a good supply of horses and a good demand next week. The following are the latest recorded shipments:—Feb. 1st, 4 horses, \$451 64; 20 do, \$1,658. Feb. 2nd, 10 do, \$691; 10, \$944 50; 12 do, \$1,032 50; 8 do, \$642; 23 do, \$1,523 50; 7 do, \$450.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET—FEB. 5.

There was a slightly better enquiry for farmers hay during the past week, but business was anything but active. The quality of the offering was again subject of complaint, but this will probably be remedied before long, as stocks in the country are quite ample, and quite a demand has sprung up here, the city supply having run short. Sales recorded for 100 bundles of 15 lbs. each for first, and \$2.50 to \$1 for second quality. Straw sold at \$4. to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each, and the quality was exceptionally good.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WEEKLY TEST!

Number of purchasers served during week ending February 5th, 1881. Same week last year. Increase.

TOWELS! TOWELS!

GO TO S. CARSLY'S. For your Towels, where you can buy them 3c each. Good All- linen Towels, only 4c each. Good All- linen Towels, only 6c each. Extra Good All- linen Towels, for 12c each. A Large Assortment Bleached Huck Towels from 14c and upwards.

TABLE LINEN.

GO TO S. CARSLY'S. For your Bleached and Unbleached Table Linen. You can buy a fair quality unbleached Table Linen for 18c per yard. Fair quality unbleached Table Linen for 22c per yard. Good unbleached Table Linen only 22c per yard. Bleached Table Damask. A full assortment Bleached Table Damask very cheap. Fair quality Bleached Table Damask only 60c per yard. Good Bleached Table Damask only 60c per yard. Very good Bleached Table Damask only 60c per yard.

S. Carsley,

MONTREAL.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME MARY ELLIS, wife of Hermann Stubbenдорff, of the City and District of Montreal, trader, duly authorized to enter Judgment.—Plaintiff. vs. HERMANN STUBBENDORFF, aforesaid the said City of Montreal.—Defendant. An action in separation de biens, has been instituted in the above case. (Montreal, 8th February, 1881. HALL & ATWATER, Attys for Plaintiff.)