IRLANDE ET FRANCE.

(From a Correspondent of the Dublin Irishman) PARIS, Feb. 28, 1881.

After an absence of scarcely a week, Mr. Purpoil has again returned to Paris, where he finds he is no longer the comparatively unknown personage who appeared here for the first time, in his role of agitator, only a fortnight ago. He may then have passed unrecognised through the crowded boulevards, to-day he discovers a portrait of himself in every kiosque. The Intransigeant, in halling his advent has the following remarks :- " Parne'l, the valiant Irish deputy, arrived in Paris on Wednesday evening. He alighted at the Brighton Hotel. He returns to France in order to extend those good relations that he has already formed, with a portion of the Republican press, which is ready to support him in the just cause of Home Rule. Parnell will return to London for the purpose of taking part in the first deliberation on the projected agrarian law, which is about to be brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone. Thus comes to naught all the malevolent commentaries of certain opportunist journals that, in order to please England, have given to this visit of Mr. Parnell all the appearance of a flight."

By notices such as this just quoted, and others of a similar kind, a steady remembrance of Mr. Parnell-in whom the Irish question seems bound up-has been constantly kept before the public since his departure from amongst us, and not by these means alone, for several journals, such as the Solein and Triboulet, have lately sent representatives to both England and Ireland; true he is not the great sensation that he was, but the deferance paid him is as well marked as ever. He was seized on by a representative of the lastmentioned journal and interviewed almost as soon as he set toot in his hotel. In reply to the question as to his relations with Henri Rochefort, he denies that it was he made the premier pas towards the redacteur-in-clef of the Intransigeant, but, on the contrary, that it was the French-man made it towards him. The Viscount O Neil, at the same time, took occasion to refer to the Pastoral of the Archbishop of Dublin, and to the denunciations therein contained against the Land Leaguers for their too intimate relations with the Radicals of Paris. To this Mr. Parnell's answer was, that the tracitions of the Archiepiscopal See of Dublin were always auti-Irish, and that since the landing of the English in 1172 England sought to influence its occurants. Pity that at such a moment he did not seize the opportunity for referring to the noble deeds of the heroic Plunket. Thus you clearly see that, notwithstanding the many burning questions, as the affair of the 30,000 rifles, scrutin de liste, &c., at present agitating the French mind, Parnell or the party he represente, is not likely to be soon forgotten in France. The expected manifesto of Victor Hugo

(for it is generally believed that is the form his work will assume) must necessari y have a wenderful effect, occurring at a moment when he is being feted by the whole French race. Polemical matters are not generally very inviting, and they have but very few attractions for me. I consider religion too sacred a thing to be thrust forward on every opportunity, and the world, I believe, is pretty well of one mind as to the character of those men, who, so to speak, wear it, as it is too olien done on the continent, a feather in the car, a mark or sign, and no more. Yet it always strikes me as strange how the breadsheets of London can seek to insult us for our Catholicity when Ireland is at rest, and how they can make it a means of keeping her quiet when she is agitated. Should religion be thus made at ool of? But this is somewhat wide of my subject. What I was siming at was apropos of the English "Cawtholics" rising the Land Least Mr. Bellingham and his friends take umbrage at their alliance with the Radical party in England? Is it that the English Radical is a higher specimen of humanity than the Communard of France? Perish the thought! I have lived amongst both, and far though it be from me to take either to my bosom, or wish Ireland aught but as little of any one of them as possible, yet I fearlessly assert that in everything which adorns the man (I speak relatively, mind) the French Radicalis in every respect the superior of his English namesake. They have shown their devotion to their cause, however foolish as I believe Communism to be, and their confidence in their principles is as unshaken as their fidelity to their plighted oath. Victor Hugo's fete, which took place ves-

terday, was a splendid success. The old man of eighty winters stood upon his balcony in the Avenue d'Elau, with only his two grandchildren by his side, whilet half Paris, with you that diseases such as bronchitis, asthma \$1.60 to \$1.90; cream tartar, ground, 35c; hanners figure, and a thousand bands distingly and catarrhare incurable; read the following do, crystal, 31c to 32c; bleaching powder, coursing the national air, filed past. The first to greet the author of " Les Orientals" were the children of the public schools, and, it is said, the tears ran down his furrowed cheeks as he bent to kiss some of these little maidens. Alsace and Lorraine were represented in the procession, and as their bands came up Hugo waved his hand, and shouts and vivas for France rent

Later on there was a grand musical perfermance at the Trocadero, which, at night. was followed by a magnificent ban-The only uneasiness that was felt throughout the day arose from a fear that Hugo like Voltaire, might be suffocated by all the bouquets which tair hands heaped upon him.

Parnell formed one of the organizing com-In the illustrated papers his Portrait disputes with Victor Hugo's own the place of greatest prominence, and, on the whole, there are not sleeping beneath the tricolor to-night, two more popular men than the Veteran Poet and the young Irish Deputy.

THE WITCHING HOUR OF NIGHT.

The London correspondent of the Liverpoul Times (25 Feb.) says :-

The scene on Monday night, when the discussion in Committee on the Irish Coercion Bill was summarily stopped by the action of the new rules, was a remarkable and will, I think, prove to be an historical one. Earlier in the evening Mr. Gladstone's resolution had been carried by an overwhelming majority, Conservatives as well as Liberals joining in the determination to conclude the Bill that evening. As "twelve of the clock," as the journals of the House quaintly express it, approached, the excitement visibly increased. Members flocked in from all parts of the building until there was not a seat to be bad upon either side of the Chair. Mr. O'Donnell, who was addressing the House, made no effort to attract the attention of his audience, and an eager buzz, such as issues from a Grand Stand at Epsom as the moment for the start draws near, arose from all

nell. The member for Dungarvan, with a well simulated look of innocent astonishment, hesitated a moment before he resumed his seat, and when the Chairman announced that in accordance with the rule of the House, he had now to announce that no further disoussion would be permitted, a loud, wild ory of triumph rose from the Irish members, which lasted for searly two minutes. The mute amazament, but it was evident from significance of the Irish demonstration of satisfaction was not lest upon him. It is and Soda is a prompt and thorough means of the House will ever pass, is the present one. The Irish party have throughout the protracted struggle which is now drawing to a close, shown some qualities of a high order, and though opinion is of course much excited against them at present, I firmly believe stand higher now than ever they did before, in the opinion of all impartial Englishmen.

THE FASHIONS.

Bandoline is no longer used by women of good taste. Steel lace of steel tinsel thread is woven in

torchon patterns. Children's dresses are made in simpler

styles than formerly. A great many hair ornaments, stars, degger-heads, and butterflies are made of Parisian

diamonds set in silver. The poke bonnet in England is often called the Granny hat.

The Grecian fillet of gold or pearls is much used by Parislan ladies.

A shield at rest on a lance is a new design for gentlemen's scarf-pins.

Lace spur of straw will be a novelty on new spring and summer hats.

High hair dressing in the style of Louis XV. is reported to be coming in vogue.

With the lovely bonnets of pink or gold crushed roses, rose muits are now used. Some new hats are trimmed with spirals

of steel lace which cover the whole bonnet. Bangle rings are now worn with two minute pigs, one in white the other in oxidized metal.

Corsage bouquets of pond lilies and leaves have a golden dragon-fly resting on the

Most of the new dresses for school-girls are buttons.

Gay-shaded pompons of old gold, red, or blue are furnished to be mixed with flowers on new hats.

The china porcupines in florists' windows, which have been so long bristling with green points, are now in full bloom. Sealskin cloaks are not used for skating by

English girls, but military jackets trimmed with gold braid and buttons. The stiletto with which the daughters of Italy are wont to do up their back hair is now turnished in gilded metal for American

A beautiful baby's afghan is made of soft white wool with bands of baby blue ribbon caught down by embroidery stitches. Bunches of pink moss, rose buds, and green leaves with true-love knots of blue ribbon ornaments the corners and centre.

COMMON SENSE IN MEDICINE.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.)

and inventor of the Spirometer for the of patronage and encouragement than for scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs Ireland coming in contact with the Radicals and air passages, who recently took up his of France. Why, I wanted to know, did not residence among us, seems to be meeting with excellent success. Already the doctor has had upwards of a hundred patients, who have given his system a trial and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and common do, 22c to 221c; gunpowders, 33c benefit. Doctor Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods or treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach, and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit him and test his instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillips Square, Montreal.

It matters not how often your advisers tell and catarrh are incurable; read the following

notices and judge for yourselves:—
MONTREAL, JANUARY 13th, 1881, MONTREAL, January 18th, 1881,
DEAR DOCTOR,—I have great pleasure in
making public my experience of the beneficial
effects I have derived from the use of your
Spirometer and remedles for the cure of
Catarrh and Bronchitis, which I was afflicted
with for several years; my health is now
wonderfully improved since using your
remedies

Your truly,
C.HILL,
Dorohester street,
To Dr. M. Souvielle, 13 Phillips' Square,
Montreal.

Montreal, January 21st, 1881.

My Dear Sir—I am very pleased to bear testimony to your mode of treating throat diseases. My little girl, eleven years of age, has had various attacks of bronchitis. Last fall she had one of those attacks and was confined to the house for some seven or eight weeks. After using one of your Spirometers, with the medicine accompanying it, I am very happy to say that within two weeks after commencing to use the instrument, she was quite better, and to use the instrument, she was quite better, and has be n very well ever since, now about two

I am, yourstraly, R. L. GAULT. months. To Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal.

MONTREAL, January, 1881.

Dr. M. Sounielle Montreal.

EEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to give you this testimony of the beneat I have received from the use of your instrument, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompaniying it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catarrh in the hend, loss of voice and bronchitis, and I am happy to say that I am now quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your Spirometer and remedies.

Yours respectfully,

S. Hilton,

Montreal.

Letters must contain stamp for reply.

Letters must contain stamp for reply lustruments and preparations expressed to

any address.

It seems not to be known, even in foreign journals, that Mr. J. C. Mathew, who has just been raised to the English Bench, is a nephew of the Apostle of Temperance, Father Mathew. He is the son of Mr. Charles Mathew, of Lehens, in the County of Cork, who was Father Mathew's brother. He was a very able mercantile lawyer, and is the second English Judge raised to the Bench without having taken the rank of Queen's parts of the House. At last the witching hour was reached, and Mr. Playalso raised to the Bench since the Reformation are arose and pointed his finger at Mr. O'Don- tion. The first was the late Sergoant Shee. 1750 to 18; horse 2500; lagot Copper, 1750 to 18; horse 2500; lagot Copper, 1750 to 18; horse 375 to 4; Coil Chain, 3 inch, 425 to crops in Italy are reported to be unusually also raised to the Bench since the Reformation. The first was the late Sergoant Shee. 1870 to 18; horse 375 to 4; Coil Chain, 3 inch, 425 to crops in Italy are reported to be unusually also raised to the Bench since the Reformation, sheet, 6 to 625; ditto, sheet, 6 to 625; ditto, show that fell in the peninsula this winter.

COUNTERACTING A TENDENCY TO CONSUMPTION -It is well understood by medical pathologists that a tendency to consumption may be transmitted from parent to child. To overcome this tendency is a task to which the ordinary resources of medical science too frequently prove inadequate. There is, however, a means of counteracting it, to the reliability of which physicians themselves have rest of the House witnessed the scame in repeatedly borne testimony. Not only has it boen demonstrated by results there is no disthe eloquent face of the Premier that the puting, that Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime confidently assected that the Government do relief when the lungs are already affected, not intend to proceed with their second but the proofs are equally positive that it imcoercive present, samely, the arms Bill, and parts a degree of vigor to the breathing it is an opinion generally expressed in the organs, which is the best guaranty against lobby that the last Irish Coercien Bill which their becoming diseased. The constituents, phosphorus, lime and soda, are important elements in the physical structure, and these it supplies in a harmonious and easily as-similated form. A speedy gain in strength and flesh fellows its use in all cases where the lungs are not hopelessly diseased. Sold by all druggist at 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by Nobthrop & LYMAN, TORONTO.

Finance and Commerce

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, March 22, 1881.

The money market is quiet and nominal Drafts on New York are drawn at i to premium. The rate for Sterling Exchange is premium between banks, 84 over the counter : demand, 9.

The stock market this morning was firm and steady. It is definitely stated that a firm of American capitalists has made a direct offer of \$250 000 for the coal mine of the Jacques Cartler Bank, situated in the Mariime Provinces.

Morning Stock Sales-175 Montreal, 1851; Thorning stock Sales—175 Montreal, 185\(\frac{1}{2}\); 50 do, 185\(\frac{1}{2}\); 75 do, 185\(\frac{1}{2}\); 50 do, 185\(\frac{1}{2}\); 301 Ontario, 102\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5 do, 101\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5 25 do, 102\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5 Toronto, 149\(\frac{1}{2}\); 6 Commerce, 143\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5 Merchants, 119\(\frac{1}{2}\); 50 Montreal Telegraph, 129\(\frac{1}{2}\); 136 Richelieu, 63\(\frac{1}{2}\); 10 do, 63\(\frac{1}{2}\); 200 Gas, 156\(\frac{1}{2}\); 9 Exchange, 66\(\frac{1}{2}\); 75 Loan and Mortreal. Mortgage, 106.

This afternoon Montreal declined 3 to 3 per ent, which is the result of large transfers ade during the last few days by an Ottawa timber merchant, Mr. A. Gilmour, who is anxious to employ his funds in other directions. Other stocks were generally firm.

Afternoon Sales:-110 Montreal 1853; 85 do, 185, 165 Ontario 102; 150 Molsons, 1093; double-breasted and furnished with large 20 do, 109; 40 Ville Marie, 42: 2 Exchange, $65\frac{1}{2}$; 51 Commerce 143 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2 Merchants, 119 $\frac{1}{2}$; 10 Richelieu 63; 100 do, 631; 25 Loan & Mortgage, 1051; 30 Gas, 1561; 25 do, 1561; 100 do, 156; \$5,000 Graphic bonds, 78; \$5, 000 Champlain bonds, 88; £2600 Canada Central bonds, 293.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The Spring trade is making fair progress and is helped greatly by the reduction in rates on the railway lines leading into the city. There is no concealing the fact that the expectations of many leading merchants in regard to the Spring trade have scarcely been realized so far, but this is satisfactorily accounted for by the protracted spell of mild weather, which has broke up the roads in all directions earlier than was anticipated. Our dry goods, millinery, and hat and cap establishments are resping the principal benefits arising from the influx of visitors from the West, the Eastern Townships and the Ottawa Valley, but all departments of trade are Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician necostarily meeting with a greater measure rome little time past

> GROCERIES.—Business is moderately active Teas remain the same as last week and are inclined to ease if anything as some holders are pressing stocks on the market. We quote :- Nagasaki Japan tea, 23c to 25c; to 36c; sugar, granulated, 91c to 91c; grocers, 9 c to 9 c; yellow, 7 c to 8 c; raw sugar nominal, 7c to 73c. Molasses quiet; Birbadoes, 42c to 43c. Spices firm; black pepper, 14c to 15c; white do, 20c to 23c; nutmegs, 65c to 95c; mace, 60c to 75c. Fruits steady; layer, raisins, \$2 to \$2 15; Ioose muscatels, \$2 20 to \$2 25; London layers, \$2 50 to \$2 60; Valencias, Sac to 9c; Sultanas, 9ac to 10ac; currents, 61c to 7c; Tarragona almonds, 121c to 13c: Province do, 10c to 12c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- The market is DEUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The market is —Creamery, fancy to fine, per lb., 20c to 22c; more in favor of buyers than it was, but Townships, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, 16c to the movement, though satisfactory for the season, is not at all active. We quote:-Borax, 16c to 17c; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bichromate of potash, 15c to 16c; soda ash \$1.75; alum, \$1.90; flour sulphur, \$3 to \$3.25; roll do, \$2.85 to \$3; epsom salts, \$1.30 to \$1.50; sal soda, \$1.15 to to \$1.25; saltpetre, \$9.50 to \$10 per keg; whiting, 70c to 80c; quinine, \$390 to \$4 castor oil. 10c to 11c; shellac, 45c to 50c. FISH AND OILS .- As far as wholesalers are concerned the bulk of the business is over, stocks having mostly been taken by the retail trade. Business is yet in fair volume for the season. Green Cod sells rapidly at \$3.50 to \$4.50. There is no first, or even second class Salmon on the market, but the little third class remaining still finds a sale at \$16 50 to \$17. A few barrels of lake trout are being marked off at \$450. There has been a fair demand for fish oils and the prices are firm. Cod oil sells well at 60c per imperial gallon and seal oil from 62 c to 64c; steam refined seal, 72c. Linseed shows a firmer tendency in prices, and the sale of 350 barrels has taken place at 572c. Palm oil is worth 81c to 91c per lb.

IRON AND HARDWARE-Trade is increasing somewhat in volume, but prices still favor the buyer, and the situation is not particularly encouraging. There have been some sales of pig iron in lots ranging as high as 500 tons, and bar iron and nails are in more general demand. Quotations unchanged. We now quote: Pig Iron per ton, Coltness, \$20 to 21; Langloan, \$20 to 21; Gartsherrie, \$19 25 to 20; Eglinton, \$18 50 to turkeys, 9c to 10c per 1b, \$1.80 to \$2.25 19 25; Hematite, \$25 50 to 27; bars per 100 geese, \$2 to \$2.25; beef, per lb., 10c to 12c; lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1 80 to 190; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lsmb, per quarter, 50c ditto best \$2 to 2 25; Swedes & Norway, \$4 50 to \$1.20; veal, per lb, 10c; pork, 8c to to 4.75; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6.50 to 7; 10c; ham, 12c to 14c land, 14c; snipe Canada plates, Swansen and Penn, \$3.40 to and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, Cauada plates, Swansea and Penn, \$340 to to 3 70; Coke, IC, \$4 75 to 5. Tin sheets, \$3 per doz. Farmers Beef 5c to 6c. to 3 70; Coke, IC, \$4 75 to 5. Tin sheets, charcoal best No. 26, \$11 to 12, coke No. 26, 510 to 11; Galvanized Sheots Morewcods Lion No. 28 7½ to 8c; other brands 6½ to 7c; Hoops and Bands, \$240 to 250; Sheets, best brands \$2 50 to 2 75, Steel per lb cast 11 to 15c; Spring per 100 lb \$3 25 to 3 75; Best do \$5 to 6; Tire, \$3 25 to 3 75; Sleigh Shoe, 2 50 to 2 75; Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs, ordinary brands, 2 40 to 2 75; Ingot Tin, 24 00 25 00; Ingot Copper, 1750 to 18; Horse

bar, 5 50 to 7; Canadian Shot, 6 to 6 50; Out Nails, per 100 lbs. 100 to 68c, (3 laches and larger) 260; Spikes, pressed, per 112 lbs., 3 50 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs., 7 25.

RAW FURS.—Red fox has declined 10 per

cent at the London spring sales now going on, and private cables announce that the feeling is far from being a buoyant one, stocks of most kinds of furs being large and the demand disa, pointing. There has been slight advances in beaver and bear. Marten and skank ruled steady, but most of the list is weaker. We do not revise quotations until particulars are received by mail. Winter Musk Rat, 12c; ditto Fall Sc. Kitts 3c; Red Fox, \$1.00 to 1.25; Cross Fox, \$2 to 3.00; Silver Fox, \$25 to 30.00; Lynx, \$1.00 to 1.50; Marten, 75c to \$1.00; Otter \$8.00 to 10.00. Mink-Prime dark, \$1.00 to 1.25; Beaver, 2.50. Bear-Large prime, \$6 to 8.00; ditto small \$4 to 5.00; ditto cubs, \$2 to 4.00; Fisher, \$5 to 6 00. Skunk—Black 25c to 50c; Raccoon, 40c to 60c.

PETROLEUN. -The market is quiet at 24c for car lots; 24½c to 25c for broken lots, and 25c to 25 c for single bbis. Hiddes.—Green hides are steady at \$9, \$8 and \$7 for No. 1 to 3. Caliskins, 10c.

DRY Goods .- The reduced fares on the G.

T. R. have brought a large number of buyers from both East and West into the city, and our wholesale houses are all fully employed. The present low rates will continue up to April 15th, and according to the experience of former years buyers will increase greatly in numbers within the next few weeks. We learn of some good sized jobbing lots being taken up by country buyers within the last few days, and a fair clearance will doubtless be effected before the ensuing 15th. Remittances have improved somewhat, and present and future prospects are greatly to merchants' liking. Accounts from Lancaster point to cottons and other staple goods are only being filled at an advance of 71 per ceut.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Business rules steady, the bulk of the orders for the spring trade having been taken, leaving manufacturers with plenty of work on hand for the next month or so. As was to be expected a few odd orders are being left at the factories by general traders, who have been induced to visit the city on account of the cheap railway fares, but this is about all the new business received. Prices :- \$1.75 for men's split boots; do split brogans, 90c to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$2 to \$2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3 25; do cowhide boots, 2.50 to \$3; women's split bals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.15 to \$1.50; do prunella, 60c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble bals, \$1.00 to 1.20.

LEATHER .- The market continues only moderately active. Spl t leathers are decidedly weak, but Spanish sole, buff and pebble are steadier under a better enquiry. Quite a number of small sales are reported, including a lot of 81 lb upper, 750 sides, old stock, at 36c, and another lot at 40c. We quote:-Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1 A 24c to 25c. Ordinary 24c to 25c; No. 2 do 22c to 23c; buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; do No 2, 19 to 21c; hemlock slaughter No 1, 26c to 28c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; splits, large, 24c to 32; do small, 23c to 28c; calfskins, (27 to 36 lbs) 60c to 80c; do, (18 to 26 lbs) 60c to 70c.

Wool.-Advices from Europe are more en couraging, and holders here are in hetter spirits. The amount of business passing is comparatively trifling, manufacturers buying sparingly. We quote:—Greasy Cape, 18½c to 19c; Capada pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 32c to 33c.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET .-MARCH 22.

The demand is fairly distributed over the various kinds of produce which at this season of the year constitute a commission merchant's stock and no one single article can be called active Butter is quiet and a large quantity will probably have to be sold as grease, while cheese is even quieter still. Pork and lard are selling better, and new smoked hams are also meeting with more enquiry, a lot of 100 having been placed at 123c per lb. Maple syrup and sugar are easier, and at the lower prices the demand is increasing. Prices range at 80c to \$1 for the former and 9c to 10 lc for the latter. A report of the New York butter trade says: "There is more old stock to come forward, and with new butter daily increasing receivers are not much encouraged over the prospect for ordinary grades. Exports for the week, 1,897 pkgs, all to Great Britain." Here we quote :- Mess Pork, new, per barrel, \$19 00 to 20; thin do, per brl, \$18 to 18 50. Hams, city cured, per 1b, 121c to 132c. Laid, in pails, per lb., 131c to 14½c. Bacon, per lb., 11c to 12. Butter 18c; Brockville, 15c to 17c; Western, dairy, 123c to 14c; Kamouraska, 11c to 13c; rolls, 15c to 18c. Good to choice factory cheese is quoted at 12c to 14c, and dairy at 12c.

THE CITY RETAIL MARKETS-MARCH 22. The markets were not nearly so well attended as on Tuesday morning last, still a very fair amount of country produce changed or more." hands. Although the river roads were dan-St. Lawrence. Prices were unchanged, as follows :-

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.-Flour, per 100 bush. 50c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush. \$1.60.

FRUIT. — Cramberrics, Cape Cod, \$7.00 per barrel; Apples, per barrel, to \$2.50 \$3 00 Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, \$3.50 White Grapes, per lb, 15c to 20c; Malege Grapes, per keg, \$6.00; Valentia Otanges, \$2.50 per box,\$8.00 per case; Columbus Pears, \$6.00 per box. VEGETABLES.-Potatoes, per bag, 45c

sweet do, per brl, \$5.00; carrots, per bush, 45c; onious, per brl, \$350 \$4.00; cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 50c; beets, per bush, 30c; celery, per dozen, 75c turnips, per busb, 45c.

POULTRY AND MEAT.—Dressed Fowls pair, 60c to 80c; black ducks do, \$1.50; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Best print butter, 21c to 25c per lb.; best tub butter, 20c to 22c; eggs in baskets, 17c to 19c; Roll butter, firstclass, 19c to 23c.

In order to give a quietus to a hacking cough, take a d9se of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil thrice a day, or oftener if the cough spel's render it necessary.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET.

13. 18. 18. 18.

This market has been remarkably dull during the week. There was a very small supply on the market, but it was quite adequate to the demand. Prices are unchanged at from \$9.00 to 12.50 per load of 1,500 lbs. Most of the sales recorded were in pressed hay, which sold at \$14 to \$15 per ton. As there is a scarcity of hay in the New Eagland States, it is thought that immediately the roads are improved there will be a great deal of bay brought into the market, and bought up for shipment. There is no new feature in the straw market, which is fairly brisk. The prices are unchanged.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET. MARCH 21.

March 21.

The receipts of cattle to-day were not very full, but they were mostly fine in quality, and holders asked high prices. The average price was 5c, but in some instances 5½c was demanded and the range for the choicer grades was from 4½c up. Since our last report 25 cars of cattle have arrived on this market by rail, a'so it or 15 cars of horsos, and about 40 sheep and lambs. To-day Messrs. P. Kinnear, P. Bonner, M. Sullivan and N. Kennedy had each one load of cattle from Toronto, while William Roberts had one load from Danville: J. H. Fife, one from Belleville, and James Eakins, one from Port Hope. Business was not particularly active, and both shippers and local butchers bought sparingly. One load of hogs, 116 in all, were received for W. Morgan, a city packer, but we heard of no transactions on the market.

Agricultural.

Compositing Leaves. - Leaves and pine straw may be composted best, where there is only a small quantity of manure, by gathering them into a yard and confining a cow or two in it and feeding with hay and corn fodder, and in the Summer with green crops, as higher prices, as repeated orders for prints, green winter oats, grass and green corn-stalks. An open shed should be made as a shelter.

KERPING SWEET POTATOES.—Sweet potatoes require to be kept at a temperature of 60 degrees. If they have been kept in a cellar at 40 degrees they will begin to rot, and it may too late to save them. They should be removed at once to a warm cleset where they will be dry, and all the decayed ones sorted ont. The potatoes may be packed in barrels or boxes.

OATMEAL AS FOOD.

If the farmer should bless the man who shows him how to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, the farmer's wife should be somewhat beholden to the person who suggests a new and agreeable article of food wherewith she may replenish the larder. A man runs risks in trespassing upon the housewife's domain, but he may legitimately ask for his cake. The value of oatmeal as food is beginning to be appreciated and any new (although they may really be old) methods of preparing it may be useful. Perhaps the best preparation of oarmeal is the oat-cake so well known all over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. When visiting Europe in my youth I became well acquainted with out cakes of different kinds, but the English and Scotch pleased me best. Their memory is still sweet and I might say they left an aching void I found it hard to fill, until I learned to make them here. An English paper gives a very good account of them as follows: "A good oat-cake cannot be made with cold

water. The meal is put in a medium-size wooden dish-a crockery one will do as well -then it is mixed with water as hot as the hand can bear without discomfort, and a little salt is added, and the whole is mixed into a thick paste; no more water should be used than will thoroughly bring it into this state, and care must be taken not to work it through the fingers too much, or the cakes will be rough; then sufficient of the paste is made into the shape of a cone with the hands, and then pressed down into a round shape on a clean table or pasteboard, that will make a then it is rolled into a round cake with a rolling pin. If it is to be very thin, say one eight of an inch or less, it is generally made of the smaller size, being easier to handle; if thick, the larger size. A number of cakes is thus made and put on the top of each other, with a little out-meal scattered between them, and after a lot is ready, a good fire-but not to brisk-has been prepared on which is placed a griddle 16 or 17 inches across, and he cakes after brushing off with a wing the loose eat-meal is placed on to bake. After one side is done the upper side is turn downwards, and when sufficiently done the cakes are placed before the fire and left there for some time, and the thin ones, if arristically made will bend round until the edges overlap each other. This is considered the clin ax of a professed oatcake maker. To a novice it appears the easiest thing possible to do, but only a practiced hand can do it wall. After baving been taken from before the fire, they are placed on their edges to cool, and then put away in a dry place-generally in the oatmeal barrel, where they will keep five or six weeks, and will then be as fresh and good as when first made. It is the rule to make sufficient in one day to last the family for a month

This is an excellent method, and any gerous, a quantity of hay, grain, roots and housewife who has a knack with pancakes, vegetables came over from the far side of the waffles, and such can soon become an adept with the oatcake. I need not say how welcome would be a fragrant, crisp, sweet oatcake to the farmer or his boy who runs in lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buck wheat flour, \$2.10; from the plow, while the horses "blow off," to Oatmeal. \$2.30; Commeal, do, yellow, dull the keen edge of his appetite with a \$150; do, white \$1.60; Bran, 90c; Bar-snack between meals. A whole barrel of ley, per bush. 80c; Oats, per bag, 70c to cakes would hardly last him a month if kept Peas, bush. 90c; Buckwheat, per all for bimself. But the youngsters, too, would explore that barrel, and if driven off would shout and come again."

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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court DAME CHRISTINA CHALMI RSDAUSKEN. wife duly authorized to ester en justice of PHILIP'S. RUSS, of Montreal, Plaintiff.

The said PHILIP SIMPEON ROSS, of Mont real aforesaid, Accountant. Defendant. An action conseparation de biens has this day been instituted in this case.

Montreal, 22nd March, 1881.

CHURCH, CHAPLEAU, HALL & ATW ATER, 326 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS I TRIOT OF MONTREAL-SUPERIOR COURT, No. 0-8. COURT. NO. 6-F.

DAME CELANIRE ROY, wife of AIME
BELLVEAU, Hotel keeper, both of the Chy and
District of Montreal,

District Of Montreal,

The said AIME BELIVEAU, Defendant. An action on separation de biens has been instituted to day in tals case,
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