

IRISH HOME RULE.

Text of Mr. Gladstone's Remarks on the Subject—The Effect Upon the Irish.

New York, Feb. 22.—The *Herald's* correspondent says: "Mr. Gladstone's speech on Home Rule is regarded in England as one of the most important that has yet been made regarding Ireland in the British Parliament."

"We attach great value," said Mr. Gladstone, "to the extension, perhaps I should say to the establishment, of the principles of local government in Ireland. We believe that one of the great evils under which Ireland labours is the want of local administration, and a more central system of authority. We believe that the state of Ireland never can be satisfactory until its people have acquired and learned by tradition and practice to exercise those powers of local government which were so beneficial in other portions of the Empire. Moreover, we believe that where the Irish people had the opportunity within a limited range of giving proof of their powers and qualities and capabilities for local government, as they have done under the Poor Law Acts and through some other channels, they have administered well. Indeed no one can doubt that, or their perfect capacity for such a duty. But this is speaking on the question of purely local administration. The motion of my honorable friend embraces matters of wider scope. I wish to point out to those honorable gentlemen that neither they, nor so far as I know Mr. O'Brien before him, ever distinctly explained in an intelligible and practical form the manner in which the real knot of this question was to be untied. The principle on which they profess to proceed is that purely Irish matters are to be dealt with by a purely Irish authority, Imperial matters to be left to the Imperial authority of a Chamber in which Ireland is to be represented. But they have not told us by what authority it is to be determined which matters taken one by one are Irish, and which matters are Imperial. Until they lay before the House a plan in which they go to the very bottom of the question, and give us to understand in what manner that division is to be accomplished, the practical consideration of this subject cannot really be arrived at, and I know not how any effective judgment upon it can be pronounced. I am well convinced that neither this Parliament nor any other House of Commons will at any time assent to any measure by which the one paramount centre of authority necessary for holding together in perfect unanimity and compactness this great empire can possibly be in the slightest degree impaired. (Ministerial and Opposition cheers.)"

An invitation.

We are entitled and bound to ask a clear and explicit explanation as to the mode in which that vital matter is to be determined. Who is to say what purposes are Imperial? Who is to determine the circumscription within which the Irish authority is to have a final voice? Quotations of other countries in reference to the Finland in relation to Russia. But this affords no practical illustration of the matter. It would be just as rational for those gentlemen to quote the case of the Channel Islands. With regard to the Isle of Man, we have sometimes interfered in the matter of custom duties, but not in its legislation. We have interfered in the legislation of the Channel Islands. We have left it entirely to their own authority, and we have not felt any inconvenience flow from that arrangement. Thus while some development is given to the principle of local government without any practical inconvenience, I think the case of Finland and Russia is not different from the cases presented by England and the Channel Islands. The case of Austria and Hungary has also been cited. I fully grant that the magnitude of that case is such that if you can, by the development of that case, show it affords a precedent for us, you certainly make out a strong case. I have heard of the alleged and the great paramount difficulty of this question to which I have just referred, namely, the establishment of a dividing and divided authority—as in the case of the Austro-Hungarian empire—by a reference of the matter to the personal authority of the sovereign.

THE DILEMMA.

It is that, so, am I really to understand that this is the proposal of those members of this House who take the view I am now referring to that personal authority of a sovereign in this country is to decide the question of what subjects are to be referred to the Parliament of Ireland and what subjects are to be referred to the Imperial Parliament of this country. If that is the doctrine held, then I say you are immediately involved in a dilemma more hopeless than any that has presented itself to you, because on the one hand the subjects are to be decided on the authority of responsible Ministers or on the other hand by a personal will or whim. If the decision is to be determined on the authority of responsible Ministers—the responsible Ministers of Great Britain or the responsible Ministers of Ireland, who are to exist under the plan that is now proposed, (hear, hear) evidently you can't refer to the responsible Ministers of Great Britain the power of drawing a distinction which involves the most vital and delicate and practical parts of the subject. Then, if in the highest and noblest matter of government you are going again to set up personal responsibility of the sovereign apart from the advice of responsible Ministers, you are at once proposing a revolution in this country more profound than you need bring about by the establishment of any form of government whatever (hear, hear.) I express for myself, and I am sure for my colleagues, that we are most favourable to the introduction of a rightly understood principle of local government in Ireland, and most desirous to promote it. For the first of the purposes they have in view they cannot take the first step, they cannot establish one foot of ground upon which and from which to address their arguments to the House of Commons, until they have proposed a plan in which they shall be clearly and forthrightly to divide Imperial and local questions, and to give satisfaction to the members of this House upon its first and most paramount duty, namely, the maintaining of the supremacy of the Imperial authority for every practical purpose relating to the interests and the purposes of this great empire." (Cheers.)

THE IMPRESSION CREATED.

These pregnant and quite unexpected declarations of the Prime Minister created a profound impression in the House, and a still more profound impression outside of it. The entire press of the United Kingdom has rushed headlong into the question. The *Times* says the Irish bill has been once and for all rejected. Some of the Irish journals denounce the whole speech, and call it rather a challenge than a concession. The

general effect on the popular mind is one of complete astonishment.

WIT AND HUMOR.

"There is no rest for the wicked," said the bald-headed man, who said, "I have chased his false hair up the street in a November gale."

Rhymes for the season: A little heat that can't be beat, the window open wide; a little breeze, a little sneeze, and you're the doctor's prize.

A careless printer made a dancing-master's card of thanks read: "I offer my respectful thanks to all who have honoured me with their patronage."

A North-country fishwife went to buy a dress. "None of your gaudy colors for me," she said at once to the man at the counter; "give me plain red and yellow."

"Milkman: 'Tell yer mother she 'ull 'ave to pay more money for milk in futer'; I ain't a-goin' to chawk up any more." Boy: "Wot are yer a-goin' to use instid then, Mr. Simpson?"

An unfortunate Indianapolis man, who lost several toes by a car-wheel, was consoled by a man near by with—"There, you're making more noise than many a man I've seen with his head off."

A letter superscribed as follows is detained in the post office at Woonsocket for better directions: "Dame rossidiana bolver, veause, Arib." Don't you think it's a pretty capacious postmaster who wants a better direction than that?

On a rainy morning a small boy who has exhausted all his excuses for not putting in an appearance at school, on the door, and says to the astonished teacher, "Sir, ma says I can't come to school to-day—it's raining too hard."

Smithers: "Why, Swellington, whatever are you doing with two hats?" Swellington: "Idea of my own, dear boy. In this country a fellow is always lifting his hat. What are the consequences?—disreputable titles, colds in the head. What's the remedy?—a bowing hat."

Non-in-law, with a mocking air—"What are you going to give me this year, mother-in-law? A pair of curtains? An American stove—something 'useful, no doubt?' Mother-in-law, with her blandest smile—"Oh, no! Something more pleasing. I am going away for three months."

The reason given by the colored man for not going too near the heels of a famous roan mule was so satisfactory that we can afford to adopt it as an excuse for not doing a great many other things. "De reason," he said, "why I nebber 'proach dat roan mule from de rear is dat I m fond of my family and don't belong to no church, nudder."

An inquisitive old man poked his head in a printing office door, and asked, "Who is dead?" The man at the wheel answered, "Nobody that I have heard of." "What is this craze on the door for?" The boss then went out and found that a printer had hung the job office towel on the door knob while he chased a lame pigeon up the alley.

A naval officer, for his courage in a fierce contest where he lost a leg, had been preferred to the command of a good ship. In the heat of the next engagement a cannon ball took off his wooden deputy, so that he fell upon the deck. A seaman, thinking that he had been wounded again, called out for a surgeon. "No, no," said the captain, "the carpenter will do."

"Going to leave, Mary?" "Yes, mum; I find I am very discontented." "If there is anything I can do to make you more comfortable let me know." "No, mum; I'm impossible. You can't alter your finger to my finger, nor I can't appear on Sundays as I used to at my last place, where misus's clothes fitted 'xactly."

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

The following is a full list of the tariff changes proposed:—

THE FREE LIST.

To be added to the free list: Anatomical preparations, beer, brass in sheets, Britannia metal, pigs and bars, celluloid, in sheets, China clay, chloralum; coffee, green, except by Act 42, Vic, cap. 1, fowls, for improvement of stock; iron sand or globules and quills, for polishing granite; quinine, quinine, silver, spelter, in blocks and pigs; tea, except as provided for in Act 42, cap. 15, tin, in blocks, pig, bars and sheets; wood: African teak, black heart ebony, lignum-vite, red cedar, satin wood.

DUTIES TO BE CHANGED.

Bookbinders' tools and implements, including ruling machines and miners' cloth, from 15 per cent to 10; glass, common and colorless window glass, now 20 per cent to 30; scrap iron, now \$2 per ton to \$1; lead, manufactured from 25 to 30; and paper from 20 to 25 per cent; ship's hulls, when containing machinery, to remain at 10, but the machinery to pay 25 per cent; bags containing fine salt, 25 per cent; clock springs, now 35, reduced to 10; cotton seeds, now 20 per cent to 10; per bushel; fire works, 25 per cent ad valorem; wrought iron tubing, 1 1/2 inch and upward, 10 per cent; iron, 25 per cent; between 3/4 and 1 inch; mustard cake, 20 per cent; uncertain now; raffine wax or stearine, 30 per lb; rice, unbluffed or paddy, 17 1/2 per cent; trees, apple, 24; pears, 40; plums, 50; cherries, 40; quince, 24; grape vines, 40; silk plush or netting for gloves, 15 per cent; braces or suspenders; Kentucky jeans pay custom duty they are cotton; three and 6 cords only to be admitted at 2 1/2 per cent duty; furs, wholly or partially dressed; bolster and pillows to pay the same as mattresses; glass pressed in moulded tableware to be added to the 30 per cent list; corsets, tarpaulin coated with oil, paint or tars, cotton bays made up by the use of the needle, 30 per cent.

PAINTS.

Orange mineral reduced to 5 per cent, same article as white lead.

AN EXPLODED FALLACY.—Among popular and professional fallacies which experience and scientific discovery have exploded is the belief, formerly very prevalent, that consumption is incurable—that it must run its course and terminate fatally. Probably no development in medical science has done more to disabuse men's minds of this preposterous error, that the benign results which have for years past attended the use of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Tried under the most unfavorable circumstances and in various phases of lung and bronchial disease, this sterling medicine has invariably been found to fully justify the opinion early formed of it by medical men. While it is not claimed that it will rescue from destruction lungs utterly disintegrated and worn out, yet the assertion is fully warranted by evidence that it is used in time it will afford thorough and permanent relief. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. 37 TUESDAY, Feb. 22, 1892.

Money loaned on stocks at 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange bills were quoted at 109 1/2 to 109 3/4 for round amounts, between banks, 109 1/2 to 109 3/4; counter, and 110 1/2 to 110 3/4; demand. Currency drafts on New York were drawn at 116 to 117 p.m.

Despite the lowering of the Bank of England rate, the bullion gained by that bank on balance to-day was £30,000.

The stock market here was inclined to weakness this a.m., after the sharp upward moves of the last few days. Montreal at noon was 2 weaker at 208 1/2 bid; Ontario at 133 bid; 61 1/2 bid; Merchants was 1 better at 133 bid; Commerce was unchanged at 145 bid; Montreal Telegraph declined to 124 1/2 bid; Gas fell to 17 1/2 bid; Richelieu was about steady at 68 bid, and City Passenger rose to 135 1/2 bid.

Morning Stock Sales.—195 Montreal, 208 1/2; 313 do, 208; 108 do, 208 1/2; 30 do, 208 1/2; 20 do, 208 1/2; 225 Merchants, 133; 10 do, 132 1/2; 40 do, 133; 100 Commerce, 145; 665 do, 144 1/2; 550 do, 145; 55 Toronto, 171 1/2; 25 do, 172; 250 Ontario, 61 1/2; 50 Richelieu, 68; 25 do, 67 1/2; 50 do, 67 1/2; 25 do, 68 1/2; 35 Montreal Telegraph, 125; 331 do, 124 1/2; 10 City Passenger, 135; 50 do, 136; 225 Gas, 172; 25 Ontario Investment, 134; 10 Coal, 42.

Hope and Temple, stock brokers of King street, East Toronto, assigned to-day to J. R. Wilkie of Toronto. The respondent firm is said to have been short of Montreal, Merchants and other stocks which have recently been on the upward move here. This p.m. local stocks fell 1 to 3 per cent.

Afternoon sales: 55 Montreal, 208 1/2; 208 1/2; 80 do, 208 1/2; 27 do, 208 1/2; 1 do, 208; 25 do, 208 1/2; 135 Merchants, 133; 40 do, 132 1/2; 25 Toronto, 171 1/2; 10 Commerce, 145; 125 do, 144 1/2; 5 do, 144 1/2; 90 do, 144 1/2; 50 Moleons, 129; 10 Peoples, 89; 16 do, 88 1/2; 50 Federal, 162 1/2; 75 Richelieu, 68; 80 do, 67 1/2; 25 Canada Cotton, 140; 50 Dominion Telegraph, 95; 50 do, 96; 60 do, 96 1/2; 25 City Passenger, 136; 10 do, 135 1/2; 35 Gas, 171 1/2; 50 do, 171 1/2; 4 Graphic, 45.

New York, Feb. 23.—Stocks advanced. Am. Ex. 91; C. S. 49 1/2; D. & L. 125 1/2; Erie, 38 1/2; preferred, 76 1/2; Ill. C. 134 1/2; K. & T. 32; L. S. 115 1/2; M. C. 84; M. P. 97 1/2; N. P. 33 1/2; preferred, 71 1/2; N. Y. C. 132 1/2; R. I. 132 1/2; St. P. 109 1/2; preferred, 122 1/2; St. P. & O. 54 1/2; preferred, 101 1/2; W. St. L. & P. 33 1/2; preferred, 59 1/2; W. U. 80 1/2.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE PRICES.

The spring trade is not yet fully inaugurated, but there has been a fair amount of business transacted during the week, and its volume has increased, and continues to increase steadily. The business for the week has compared favorably with that of the corresponding period last year, as in fact has the business of the year so far. All markets are satisfactory.

Dry Goods.—More Western dealers have been in the city during the week and as they were very free with their orders for spring goods the trade has been fairly brisk. A yet larger number of buyers is expected next month and a rushing business is anticipated. Payments are on the whole considered satisfactory, although several renewals are being sought by country dealers. Prices rule steady with but little prospect of fluctuating.

Boots and Shoes.—Manufacturers continue as busy as they possibly can be with spring goods, and most of them have already ordered enough to keep them engaged well into the summer months. Most of the travellers have returned to the city after most successful trips. There are no changes in the prices. We quote: Men's split boots, \$6 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3.25; men's calf boots, \$3 to 3.75; men's kip bregans, \$1.35 to 1.40; men's split do, 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1.50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled balmors, \$1.75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1.35 to 1.75; shoe packs, \$1.10 to 2.10; women's pebble and buff balmors, \$1.00 to 1.50; do split balmors, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella balmors, 50c to \$1.50; do interior balmors, 45c to 50c; do oiled balmors, 50c to \$1.25; do buckskin balmors, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmors, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmors, 75c to \$1.00; do prunella balmors, 60c to 75c; do oiled balmors, 60c to 75c; do prunella balmors, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per doz m, \$3.75 to \$5.50.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—There is no change to report in the local iron market and there has been a steady demand for bar iron. English advices report an easier market in Britain owing principally to buyers holding off. The general hardware trade has been fairly busy during the week, filling sorting up orders forwarded in the country districts. We quote as follows:—Siemens, \$4.00 to \$25.00; Gartsherrie, \$26 to \$27; Sumner, \$26 to \$27; Langdon, \$26 to \$27; Eglington, \$23.50 to \$24.50; Cambro, \$24.00. Bar per 100 lbs \$2 00 to \$2.35; Canada plates, per box: Hatton \$3.50; other brands, \$3.50; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal C, \$6 00; Coke, 10, \$5 00. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11.25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, \$7 50 to \$7.75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2.75; Sheets, best grade, \$2 00 to \$2.75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Dupla Sheet Iron per lb, 12 1/2c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5.25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar, \$5 to \$5.75; do shot, \$6 to \$6.75; Steel, cast, per lb, 12c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75; do Tire, \$3 25 to \$3 50; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Pig Tin, 28c to 30c. Ingot Copper, 20c to 21c. Sheet Zinc per 100-lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5.75. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Proved Cold chain, \$ inch, \$5 to \$5.75; Iron Wire No. 6, per bbl, \$1.85 to \$2.00. Out Nails: Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Out, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.50 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Out, do, \$2.50 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Out, do, \$2.50 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Out, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg; 3 d, Hot Out, do, \$4.10 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Out, \$3.60 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Out, Canada Pattern, \$3.10; 3 d, Cold Out, Canada Pattern, \$3.60.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—A moderate amount of business is being done both with the finer drugs and heavy grades. A quieter tone is expected here in sympathy with dullness prevailing in England. The prices of all leading staples are unchanged, but an uneasiness is noticed in the finer goods. We quote bi-carb soda, \$3.12 1/2 to \$3.20; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.75; bi-chromate of potash, 13 1/2c to 15c; borax, 15c to 16c; cream tartar crys-

tal, 28c to 30c; ditto ground, 35c to 34c; caustic soda, \$2.35 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.35 to \$1.50; alum, \$1.80 to \$1.90; copperas, 100 lbs, \$90c to \$1.00; sulphur, \$2.00 to \$2.25; sal soda, \$1.10 to \$1.25; saltpetre, 7c; whitening, 55c to 60c; quinine, \$3.25 to \$3.50; morphine, \$2.80 to \$2.90; castor oil, 10c to 11c; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.60 to \$4.75.

LEATHERS.—The market is as yet inactive, and many factories continue to hold off from it. No transactions of any importance were recorded during the week. With the exception of prime sole leather stocks are excessive. We quote: Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1, B. A. 240 to 270; ordinary, 240 to 250; No. 2, B. A. 230 to 250; No. 3, ordinary, 220 to 224c. Buffalo sole, No. 1, 220 to 230; No. 2, 20c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 270 to 290; waxed upper, light and medium, 38c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12 1/2c to 15c; rough, 26c to 28c.

GRAIN.—There has been, during the week, a rise in the price of fine teas, and a large movement in Valencia raisins. Sugars are easier than at last quotations, and syrups a little higher. We quote: Tea—Japan, common, 22c to 28c; good common to medium, 28c to 30c; fair to good, 29c to 31c; fine o choice, 44c to 58c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35c; Young hyson, firsts, 48c to 55c; seconds, 23c to 31c; thirds, 20c to 25c; fourths, 20c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 60c to 65c; fine, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Tawankey, common to good, 29c to 32c; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 55c; Congon, 38c to 40c to 52c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 45c to 65c; Souchong, common, 25c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c.

Sugar.—Granulated, 9c to 9 1/2c; Yellow refined, 7 1/2c to 8c; Barbadoes, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; Cuba, 7 1/2c to 8c; Syrup and Molasses—Bright, 28c to 73c; medium, 55c to 60c; fair, 51c to 54c. Molasses—Barbadoes 52c to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar house, 36c to 40c. Coffee—Mocha, 32c to 33c; O. G. Java, 21c to 29c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c; Maracabo, 21c to 23c; Jamaica, 17 1/2c to 20c; Rio, 16c to 18c; chicory, 12c to 12 1/2c. Spices—Cassia, per lb, 12c to 20c; mace, 30c to 95c; cloves, 30c to 40c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 20c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Coshin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 15c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimited, 85c to 95c; lime, 65c to 95c. Valencia raisins, 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c; currants, 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c; layer raisins, \$2.95 to \$3; loose muscatel, new \$3.10 to \$3.15; London layers, \$3.35 to 3.40; SS almonds, 15c to 17c; Grenoble walnuts, 14c to 14 1/2c; filberts, 10c to 10 1/2c; figs, 10c to 15c.

FURS.—The offerings of raw furs have not yet reached anything like natural proportions and business is confined to supplying the local demand for beaver, bear, other and skunk. We quote:—Muskrat, 10c to 12c; beaver, prime, per lb, \$2 00 to 2 50; bear, per skin, \$6 to 8 00; bear cub, \$3 to 4 00; fisher, \$5 to 7; fox, red, \$1 to 2 50; do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, 1 00 to 1 25; mink, \$1 to 1 25; other, \$2 to 10 00; racoon, 40c to 50c; skunk, 50c to 75c.

FISH.—With the commencement of Lent this trade has been exceptionally busy and there has been a healthy demand for all kinds of fish. Herrings are very scarce and the market has been completely drained of both green and dry cod. We quote:—Labrador herrings at \$6 50; North Shore Salmon, \$21 50, \$20 00 and \$19 50, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3; British Columbia salmon, \$16.75; No. 1 split herrings, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per bbl; No. 2, \$4; No. 1 half-bbls, \$3.25; dry cod, \$4.75 to \$5; green cod, \$5.50 to \$5.75 for No. 1, \$4.25 to \$4.50 for No. 2; mackerel, No. 2, \$6.00 to \$6.50; No. 3, \$5.25; salmon trout, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

HOPS.—The market has been steady and quiet, and the supply is beginning to show signs of falling off. The supply of calfskins, however, keeps up. Prices are steady. We quote:—\$6, \$7 and \$8 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively; calfskins, 12c; sheep-skins, \$1 to 1.20.

WOOL.—The market is quiet, but firm. Native wools are only in moderate request, and the only transactions in the foreign article were small sample lots. We quote:—Greasy Cape, 19c to 21c; Australian, 22c to 30c; Canadian pulled, A super, 33c to 34c; B super, 30c to 32c, and unsorted, 25c to 30c.

ONLS.—The market is fairly busy, and many of the kinds in most active demand have been reduced to very meagre proportions. We quote Newfoundland cod oil, 54c to 57c; steam refined seed, 57c to 59c; linseed oil, 72c to 74c raw, and 75c to 77c boiled.

PETROLEUM.—Stocks of refined petroleum have been very much reduced lately, and the market is, in consequence, firmer. We quote car lots at 18c to 18 1/2c here; broken lots at 19c to 20c; and single barrels 20c to 22c.

SALT.—We quote 65c to 67c for eleventh, and 67c to 69c for tenth; factory filled, \$1 to \$1.10, and Eureka, \$2.00.

At 2.30 p. m. despatch from Liverpool said:—Breadstuffs, small business at lower prices. Spring wheat 9s, 4d to 10s 4d; red, 9s 10d to 10s 9d; club, 10s 1d to 10s 4d. Foreign fine. Other prices unchanged.

On this market to-day potatoes were quiet at \$4.75 to \$4.85.

Receipts here to-day.—Wheat, 400 bush; peas, 500; oats, 800; barley, 450; flour, 2,400 barrels; ashes, 6; butter, 675 pkgs; dressed hogs, 105; tallow, 72 pkgs; leather, 201 rolls; tobacco, 14 cases.

The local breadstuffs market remains in a lifeless condition, as buyers look for lower prices. No sales of any consequence occurred to-day.

Dairy and hog products are quieter, but steady.

Canada Red Winter wheat was quoted at \$1.42 to 1.44; Canada White Winter, \$1.37 to 1.39; Canada Spring, \$1.50 to 1.41; peas, 75c to 76c; oats, 35c to 37c; per 32 lbs; barley, 60c to 70c; as to quality, and rye, 81c to 90c.

Flour.—Superior Extra, \$6.15 to 6.20; Extra Superior, \$6.05 to 6.10; Family, \$6 to 6.05; Spring Extra, \$5.95 to 6.00; Superior, \$5.75 to 5.75; Canada Strong Bakers, \$6.50 to 6.75; Fine, \$4.70 to 4.85; Middlings, \$3.90 to 4.00; Polars, \$3.50 to 3.75; Ontario Bags, \$2.75 to 3.00; City Bags (delivered), \$3.00 to 4.00.

In Chicago at 12.23 p. m. wheat was at \$1.27 1/2 April; corn 69 1/2 March, \$9 1/2 bid April. Shortly previously pork was at \$17.23 April; \$17.40 May; corn at 64 1/2 May, and lard at \$10.55 March. Receipts of wheat, 13,000 bushels; exports, 7,000. Corn, 24,000 and 79,000 bushels.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET—Feb. 28.

A very fair business was transacted in seasonable produce and there was quite a run on the fish market. There were no important changes in prices and very few, maybe, expected, to occur within the next few weeks.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

There has continued to be a very good demand for horseflesh and numerous sales are reported. Among sales, the particulars of which have come to light, we notice two dark-brown horses, 6 and 7 years old, weighing 1,200 and 1,250 lbs, respectively, for \$260; a fine bay mare, 6 years, 1,100 lbs, for \$160; a pair of bays, 6 years, \$230; a chestnut, 7 years, 1,300 lbs, for \$150; a bay horse, 170; 1 black horse, \$175, and 1 bay colt, \$150.

Purchases were made here this week by the following parties: C. H. Hanson, Lowell, Mass.; A. E. Austin, Meriden, Conn.; Seth Ford, Wells River, Vt.; White & Thompson, Catskill, N. Y.; R. Cooper, Boston; M. Hicks, Oatlands, Mass.; R. Chase, Baldwin, Me.; J. Husey, Dover, N. H.; Thos Kirby, Utica, N. Y.; C. W. Smith, Athol, Mass.; Jones & Masher, North Hatfield, Mass.; Thos Stanley, Providence, R. I.; Jas Donaghy, Philadelphia; Peter Panst, Abertus, Penn.; W. S. White, Catskill, N. Y.; Richard Etting, Ellenville, N. Y.; S. D. Kutz, Kutztown, Penn.; Jas Frey, same place.

The following were the exports to the States since our last—Feb 18th, 10 horses, \$1712.50; 10 do \$908.50; 21 do \$3,352.50; 20 do \$2,158; 18 do \$1,862. Feb 20th, 1 do \$150; 2 do \$300; 3 do for breeding \$362.50; 15 do \$2,073; 2 do \$2,057. Feb 21st, 4 do \$245. Feb 22nd 7 do \$691.50; 16 do \$2,205.50; 12 do \$1,351; 3 do \$280. Feb 23rd, 10 do \$1,586; 14 do \$2,975; 23 do \$2,374; 10 do \$1,084; 10 do \$1,337.50. Feb 24th, 17 do \$2,600.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET—Feb. 27.

There was a splendid supply at Viger market this morning, no less than 220 head of cattle, 40 calves and some sheep being offered for sale. Of the cattle 175 were from the West and the remainder from the lower country districts. The demand was anything but brisk; and although some of the dealers state that they had been willing in some cases to sell at a loss, a large number of cattle and calves and nearly all of the sheep were left over at noon. The cattle which were sold by weight realized from