# SHOCKING CALAMITY.

A Fatal Belier Explosion in Pennsylvania

TWO MEN KILLED AND THREE FATALLY INJURED-FOURTEEN OTHERS SERIOUSLY BURNED-HEARTRENDING SCENES.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 2.—Shortly after 3 o'clock this morning a battery of boilers at the Solar Iron works of Clarke & Co., on Thirty-sixth street, exploded with disastrous effects. The turn had just been relieved by the day force when the explosion occurred, and that pertion of the works in the vicinity of the boilers was filled with a cloud of steam. Through the dense mist came shricks and groans which told the employes beyond the reach of danger that a frightful calamity had overtaken a number of their fellow-workmen. As soon as the steam had cleared away a rush was made for the spot where the explosion occurred, when it was ascertained that the mud drum of the boilers had exploded and that the escaping steam had scalded seventeen men. Close investigation showed that of this number fourteen were badly burned and that three were fatally injured; of the three, two have since died. Thomas Cattois and John Murray and three or four others are not expected to recover. Cattois was terribly burned and his skull crushed by a piece of flying iron. Murray was badly scaled and fearfully crushed under a mass of iron. The defeat of the Opportunists to their extravagance in colonial adventures, their war against religion and their ill treatment of the magistracy.

Martin, fatally scaled; F. Thomas, boy, badly scaled; F. Thomas, boy, scaled and injured by flying debris; David Richards, boy, scaled and arms broken; Wm. Orth, badly scaled; F. The proprietors of the Gaulois, in order to broken; Wm. Orth, badly scaled; F. Goode, boy, badly cut on the head; Patrick Henderson, shearsman, seriouly scaled and The invertible of the Opportunists to their extravagance in colonial adventures, their war against religion and their ill treatment of the magistracy.

A RIOT IN PARIE.

The proprietors of the Gaulois, in order to signalize the Conservative successes, illuminated the front of their office this evening. burned and his skull crushed by a piece of broken; Wm. Orth, badly scalded; F. Soode, boy, badly cut on the head; Patrick Henderson, shearsman, seriouly scalded and injured by flying debris; David Smith, shearsman, badly scalded; Joseph Getze, boy, scalded, but not seriously; Wm. Simpon, boy, scalded and injured by debris; M. Meyer made an attempt to leave the son, boy, scalded and injured by debris; M. Meyer made an attempt to leave the mobilities and made an attempt to leave the son, boy, scalded and injured by debris; M. Meyer made an attempt to leave the son ma boy, scalded, but not seriously; Wm. Simpson, boy, scalded and injured by debris; Chas. Heywood, seriously hurt by flying debris; Joseph Steiner, assistant engineer, badly bruised and slightly cut; Joseph Neff, boy, badly scalded; Frank Neff, badly scalded, and Birth. Anderson, gauger, terribly burned, will probably not recover. Scarcely had the hills along the Alleghany ceased to

#### THE TONES OF THE EXPLOSION

when frenzied, frightened wives, mothers and children began to rush upon the scene and peer anxiously into the faces of the gasping, dying men, seeking to identify their loved ones or enquiring in agonized tones if they had escaped. Women, half dressed, others putting on their clothing as they ran, children almost nude and screaming at the top of their voices, crowded and jostled each other in the mad rush for the mill. Arriving there, there was silence for a moment, and then a woman's wail was heard and another and another, until there was nothing but a discordant chorus of feminine shricks and moans and cries of anguish. The cries and groans of the parboiled men would occasionally rise above the women's voices.

IT WAS AN AWPUL SCENE,

and the physicians, who arrived at this time. said they were almost unnerved at the sight and in the presence of so much human suffering, physical and mental. The injured were found lying in all positions; some were so far away from the battery that it seemed impossible they could have been struck by the explosion. The large number of boys hurt is accounted for by the fact that they were employed to handle the hoop iron which was rolled in the mill near the boilers. Those most severely hurt were taken to the hospital, while the others were removed to their homes. The interior of the finishing mill

A TERRIBLE SIGHT OF DESOLATION after the accident, things being badly wrecked. The boilers, six in number, form a bat tery which is located in the extreme southwest corner of the mills. The mud drum runs lengthwise under the six boilers; it was the end of this which blew eut. With such fearful force did it explode as to scatter destruction on all sides. All the boilers were unseated, two of them were tilted back and some of them were on end. In the rear the whole wall of masonry was moved

### A VERY REMARKABLE FRATURE

was the jamming of the mud drum's head against one of the engines. This engine was herself. The unfortunate girl, who lived situated a few yards north of the boilers. The wich her brother, a grocer, has had, for a burst irou was below directly against the cylinder head of the engine, smasning it to pieces and hlowing the whole head in. From this the steam rushed out with a loud hissing sound. Large stacks of hoop iron were blown all over the mill, machines were upset, rolls turned over, and, in one instance, a wheelbarrow was tumbled through a door. The iron machines and benches were all

THEOWN TOGETHER IN INEXTRIDABLE MASSES, under which several of the men were buried. Accidents of this nature have occurred at this mill before, the first one five years ago, when no one was killed; the second one happened eighteen months ago, when, although several persons were scalded, no one was fatally hurt. On the last occasion two men were arrested for tampering with the boiler, out there was no proof on which to convict them. This morning's explosion was caused by mud cating through the covering of the mud drum. Pieces of the drum were picked up which were not more than the thirty second part of an inch thick.

Five of the victims are pronounced fatally injured and their deaths are momenturily ex pected. Their names are Chas H. Heywood, Jos. Gets, P. Henderson, Thos. Stein and W. Daniels. The others will, no doubt, recover, The coroner has adjourned his investigation till to morrow.

CANNIBALS DEFEATED.
BRUSSELS, Oct. 3.—Defatches just received here from the Congo bring further details of the discoveries made by Lieutenant Wissman, who found the banks of the Kasai river. down to its junction with the Congo, more thickly populated than any other portion of Africa. For twenty four hours Lieutenant-Wishmann had to navigate between crowds of ferocious cannibals belonging to the Bakoutous tribe. Men and women gathered in thousands on the river banks shouting, yelling and gesticulating turiously. The women were more ferocious than the men, and finally the Bakourous attacked the expedition in fleets of canoes, the women beating their breasts and throwing spears. Lieut. Wissmann and his men repulsed them after a hard fought battle, which lasted six hours, killing hundreds of men and women. The entire region traversed was found to be very rich in ivory and was covered with vast forests of India vabler trees. In shooting a catarac one of Wissmann's canoes was wrecked and a dozen of his blacks were drowned. The Kuisa is a noble river, being in some places hold a meeting, I cast aside my uniform, ten theusand yards wide. In many parts donned a civilian's suit, and presented myself pavigation was blocked by the thousands of at the portals of the lodge. I knocked and gave hippopotami bathing in the river bed. Wissmann determined astronomically that the point where the Kaisa flows into the Congo a seat. I was probably the most familiar and is nearly four hundred miles below the point the most talked of personage in New Orleans indicard on the maps of Mr. Stanley and at the time, and I could plainly see that my

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

great conservative gains throughout THE COUNTRY.

Paris, October 5 .- M. Goblet, minister of public instruction, and M. Herve Magnon, minister of commerce, are the cabinet officers who have been defeated by the Conservatives. The Opportunists have lost many seats, which have been gained by either the Radicals or the Conservatives. The elections in Paris resulted as follows: M. Brisson, the premier, and M. Allain-Targe, minister of the interior, head the list with 10,000 votes each ; MM. Floquet, Lockroy, Barodil, Delafosse, Clemenceau, and Paul Bert received from 7,000 to 9,000 each, and MM. de Cassagnac and Herve, editor of Le Solcil, 6,000. In forty-nine departments, including the Nord, the Conservatives have gained thirty-six seats and lost four.

#### CAUSE OF THE REACTION.

Paris, Oct. 5, midnight.—In 81 depar 1 ments 165 Conservatives and 141 Republicans have been elected. The Conservatives have gained 93 seats and lost 5. It will be necessary to have 202 second ballots. The Orleanists elected were chosen on the basis of promises of protection against American cereals and bacon. It is said the loss of friends and relatives in Tonquin immensely influenced the provincial elections in favor of the reac-

building, and was warned by the commissary of police to abandon the idea of leaving, but he was arrested. The staff of the Gauloithen made a sortie and rescued M. Meyer. who was severely bruised in the scuffle Meanwhile the crowd increased and the ex citem nt became intense. The police were reinforced, and the prefect of police ordered them to clear the streets. After the greatest efforts the police succeeded in dispersing the mob. During the melée two revolvers were fired at the window of the Gaulois office.

#### FEELING AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 5 -The bourse was dull today, consequent upon the gains of the Con servatives in the French elections, which is not regarded in a favorable light on the ex

LONDON. Oct. 6 -The Paris correspondent of the I aily News forecasts the election of 200 Royalists and 160 Radicals, the remainder being Moderate Republicans. He adds : Olemenceau is leading the solid Radicals and becomes a political power of the first magnitude. No Republican Government is possible without him

# A DASTARDLY ACT.

A MOTHER BAKES HER CHILD TO DEATH IN A COOKING STOVE.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3 -An unmarried woman named Paquette, about 30 years of age, waplaced under arrest this morning charged with the cruel and diabolical crime of burn ing to death her infant, a male child, one day old. The woman resides at No. 3 Clar

ence street, where she yesterday gave birth to an illegit mate child and in order to get rid of the fruits of her ain placed the child in a cooking stove, where it was partially consumed before being discovered. The police were notified of the occurrence and repairing at once to the premises arrested the woman, and a guard was placed over the remains of the child. Dr. Stephen Wright held an inquest on the remains, when the jury, after viewing them, adjourned until Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The body of the infant is burned to such an extent as to render it impossible to say whether it was born alive or not. Nothing is left but a portion of the charred trunk and the brains. The prisoner to day was able to sit up, but in a very violent mood. The constable who is in charge of her had twice to use force to prevent her from laying violent hands on herself. The unfortunate girl, who lived considerable time past, a light name among the gossips of the place, but no proof of misconduct was brought home to her. She is a tall, sinewy girl, with dark hair, large brown eyes and o pleasing face. She tooks far older than she is, and a few, seeing her for the first timb, would place her at much less that forty, though as a fast she is more than ten years younger.

#### GEN. BUTLER AND THE GRAND ARMY

A RESOLUTION THAT THE GENERAL HAS KEPT FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS

Lowell, Oct 2 -In a day or two General Benjamin F. Butler will become a com ade in the Grand Army of the Republic. It has long been a matter of speculation why he has never allied himself with the famous brotherhood of war veterans. In Lowell there is a Grand Army post with the title of "B. F. Bost, No. 42." It was organized in 1868, and has a membership of over 350. When it was organized it was confidently expected that len. Butler would become a member, but he did not. He has been asked, probably. hundreds if not thousands of times why he did not join, and his arswer invariably has been to insure the inquirer that his heart was all right.

About two months ago B. F. Butler Post moved into new quarters, and Gen. Butler made an address, in which he cologized the Grand Army. Afterward two members of the post called on the General, at his residence in Belvidere, one of the suburbs of the city, and used every argument to induce him to join the post, but they were unsuccessful. Finally they asked him for the reason of his refusal,

and his reply was substantially as follows:
"I have no faith in secret societies," he said. "I loss contidence in them when I was in command at New Orleans. I had issued a proclamation forbidding all secret conferences among citizens, for they were merely meetings of conspirators. I had succeeded in a tolerable degree in abolishing many of the rectings, although not without the application of strong measures, when I received information that the members of a lodge of Free Masons, under the guise of ordinary meeting, were conspiring to do harm to the Government. I am a Free Mason myself, and one evening when I knew the conspirators were going to the proper passwords and signs. Admission could not be refused, and I entered and took

said : Brethren, I have positive proof that you have been holding meetings to devise plans to injure my Government and myself. I assure you that as a brother Mason'I have the kindliest feelings toward you and yours, but I warn you that you must hold meetings for

no such purposes in the future." no suon purposes in the inture.

Then addressing his callers, Gen. Butler said: "I reasoned with the members and told them that the order of Masonry was not instituted for hatching conspiracies. I boldly expressed the utmost abhorrence of their conduct, and firmly but kindly gave them a proper warning. Some of the members exproper warning. Some of the members ex-pressed regret at their course, and declared that they would not conspire further.

I never heard of another Masonic conspiracy while I was in New Orleans. But when I left that lodge room it was with a sad and heavy heart, and I made a solemn resolution that if the high aims of secret societies could be thus perverted I would never enter the portals of one again, and I have kept that resolution, although more tian twenty years have passed. That, o ntlemen, is the reason why I have never j ined the Grand Army.".

#### THE CONGREGATION OF THE HOLY CROSS.

THE ONLY RELIGIOUS ORDER WHOSE MOTHER-HOUSE HAS BEEN CANONICALLY TRANSFERRED FROM EUROPE TO THE

A pleasant ride from Buffalo over the Lake Shore railway brought me to the flourishing city of South Bend, with its millionaire carriage, wagon and plough manufacturers—the Coquillard, Studebakers and Olivers. But, on taking up one of the three daily papers of the city, I became interested in the report of a most elequent address detivered the evining before by the eminent tawyer and brilliant orator, Emory A. Storrs. I found that this distinguished jurist did not consider that South Bend owed its fame to its great material developments. Mr. Storrs, alluding to the University of Notre Dame,

This noble Institution is famous-and famous all around the world. South Bend is famous, not because of any natural advantages, but because of Notre Dame and St Mary's-because of Father Sorin. And Notre Dame will be glorious in its future, as it has been honored in its past."

As a Catholic, this interested me, and I determined to go out to the University—a drive of two miles—and spend a day or two in visiting this renowned Institution, or, I should say, cluster of Institutions for, though separate, yet in close proximity are, the University, under the Fathers of the Holy Cross, the Industrial Schools conducted by the brothers of the same order; beyond the lakes, on the banks of the St. Joseph River, St. Mary's Academy, and the Mother House of the Sisters of the Holy Cross; and many other imposing buildings, of which I will make mention farther or.

Forty four years ago, the present venerable Superior General, Father Sorin, came from France with six Brothers of the Order, and on the banks of the two picturesque lakes-St. Mary's and St. Joseph's-laid the foundation of what is now a village in itself of over a thousand souls, comprising the University of Notre Dame, with its ample accommodation for five hundred students. The grand main building, surmounted by its -plendid Dome, two hundred feet from the ground, seems a fitting throne for Our Blessed Mother, whose burnished statue, sixteen feet high, crowned by an aureole of electric lights, is gracefully poised upon it, as ontstretched hands, she is ever, by day inanimate nature. which nearly a score years ago were solemnly conserrated to her by the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding, surrounded by many other prelates priests, and thousands of devout Cutholics gathered from many states to assist at the memorable crowning of the statue on the Dome of Our Blessed Lady,

To the left of the University stands the beautiful Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, 275 feet in length, with nineteen altars, built at the cost of over a hundred contributions of the devout clients and children of Mary throughout the United States. But the real beauty is within. The paintings with which it is adorned, and the frescoing of its grained arches have not their equal in the United States. This chef d'œuvre is the work of the celebrated artist, Gregori, who was brought from Rome in 1873 by Father Sorin for this purpose, and has since been retained as Director of the Art Schools in the University and at St. Mary's. The towers of the church contain a chime of twenty three bells; the principal one-the great Bourdon-is the largest bell in the United States.

The Conservatory of Music, or Oleon. including also the reading rooms and the Exhibicion Hall, is another large and imposing structure, to the right of the University, and ny its side another splendid building-Science Hall-with its lecture rooms, mureums, laboratories, etc., and as pendant to it, there will be erected a large Library, giving a regular frontage of 800 teet.

In the rear are situated the long range of buildings for kitchen, laundry, and other domestic purposes; the printing office of The Are Maria and Scholastic, with its fine steam presses, and its book publishing departments. And last, but not least, or the University proper buildings is St. Eiward's Hall, the gem of the domain. It is fitted up with elegance, and furnished with every advantage as a primary school for young boys from six to twelve years of age. It is popularly called "The

Palace of the young Prince." On another portion of Notre Dame's domain is the Manual Labor School, where, under the oirection of the brothers, a large number of boys, from fourteen to twenty years, are taught a variety of trades. On the border of l St. and Scholasticate Houses of the Order; and on the margin of St. Mary's Lake the Petit Semmaire for the training of young hoys who evince a vocation for the priest-

Between the two lakes is the Home of the Professed Brothers, with its lovely chapel, draws every year, on the 2nd of August, crowds of pilgrims from far and near. Then-the most important of all, when we consider its moral and religious influence ex-Holy Cross. Here resides the venerable Superior-General, the Very Rev. Father Sorin. with the Assistants-General of the the general, but at last he succeeded in oh

Order. Notre Dame comprises an area of 800 acres. Six miles distant the order has a stock farm

good of the order was called, I arose and grass waving like the billows of the ocean, as said: Brethren, I have positive proof that stirred by the pleasant breeze that was making sweet "Pentocostal music in the leafy trees" on that bright June day.
On the farm, as in the University, I was

surprised to find that a large number of those engaged in both places were seculars. On expressing my astoniahment, the Rev. Father who accompanied me said that, although the sociemistics and brothers engaged in the offices and duties of the ensemble of Natre Dame numbered over one hundred, yet they were not sufficient to meet the mands of the institution, and that among the forty Professors in the University, nearly a dozen are secular gentlemen of marked learning and ability. In the manual employments of the University and farm duties, between twenty-five and forty hired men, and in certain seasons about one hundred are employed. Imagine, good reader, the heavy amount that must be paid out annually for salaries of professors and the wages of laborers, and you will be Tin is very firm and low in supply puzzled, as I am, as to how an un quote:—Gartsherrie and Summerles Si endowed Institution can meet such a heavy demand, and yet do all the grand work it is now doing for the intellectual and religious needs of the day, as Notre Dame most certainly does in the most brilliant and effi certainly does in the most brilliant and effi \$17.50 to \$00; bar i.on, \$1 625 to \$1 65; heat cient manner. And if it is enabled to do so refined, \$1 90; Siemens bar, \$2.10; Canada much under such an immense financial drain, what could not this noble and zealous religious Order do were it able to command professed members to fili all the places now occupied by salaried professors and hired laborers?

I pray God that what I am now writing may attract the attention of the Catholic young men of the day; I am in earnest, speaking of their temporal and eternal inter-

In God's holy designs, higher vocations than for mere worldly pursuits should be as many now as in the ages of faith ;--and, the spirit of the age to the contrary, why are not \$2.75. to \$3; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sleigh shoe, these vocations developed and acted out in \$2 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, \$1c per the great work of training youth for lb.; ingot tin, 23c to 24c; bar tin, 26c; ingot sternity as well as for fleeting time? copper, 12½c to 14c; sheet zinc, \$4.50 to To this large class of young men I address \$4.60; spelter, \$4 to \$4.50; bright from wire, these few lines, and pray that many will heed them. To the talented and educated what nobler life can be proposed than that of a religious priest or brother, consecrating of the lines are ample We quote: - Spanish the intellectual gifts bestowed upon them by sole B A No 1, 24 to 25c; do No 2 B A, 21 to the good God, filling the places of accular professors, thus relieving unendowed colleges from the immense expense of salaries now disbursed? To young, vigorous and 23.; do, No 2 191 to 21c; hemlock slaughter, robust laborers, what more envisible position No 1, 25 to 27c; oak sole, 45 to 50c; waxed upcan be offered than that of siding, by their willing hands, those devoted priests and brothers engaged in the weary work of teach-

ing? After paying all the employes on the large farm of Notre Dame, but a very small surplus russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c; harness, remains. If this work could be all done by brothers, a large yearly revenue could be secured as a material resource for the deve-lopment of the University of Notre Dame and its branch schools and colleges.

To the youth acsumed to this work I would propose the grand promises given, not by a lying and deceitful world, but by God Himself—He who instructs others unto justice shall rhine as a star through all eternity. He who leaves father and mother and lands and pos sensions for My sake shall possess a hundred fold in this life, and eternal happiness in the life to come.

How many thousand honest, innocent young hearts in America, now unsettled and seriously exposed to misery and ruin, could at once secure here blessings for this life and for eternity!

If we can judge from what we see, I declare never saw a happier lot of men than I did at Notre Dame. Nor is it so very difficult to account for this; on the centrary, it is quite reasonable. The Order is not severe; all it requires is good if midway between heaven and earth; with will, good health, and devotedness to duty. Even with these qualifications, many will and by night, blessing the broad acres fail in the world; here they will succeed and with all their wealth of animate and mense steam apparatus, with its five huge boilers, and other multiplied interior employments in the colleges, refectories, dormitories, &c., will utilize to mutual advantage every good will, every natural ability; and, when the race is run, heaven will open its gates to the faithful servant more readily than to the poor wretch coming from a world

of maserable infidelity.

The Rules and Constitutions of this new Order in the Church were submitted to the and fifty thousand dollars—mostly the Holy Father, Pius IX., who encouraged the contributions of the devout clients work, assigned the Sta. Brightta in Rome. for the residence of its Procurator General, and, on the 13th of May, 1857, the Holy See solemnly approved those Ruics and Constitu-

> The Very Rev. Father Soria, Founder of the Order in America, who had long filled the office of Provincial, was elected Superiorneral at the General Chapter held in Roma 1. 1868. Five years ago, permisen of the Holy See, the Mother-House of the Order was canonically transferred to Notre Dame, Laians.

A prominent feature in this young and vigorous order is the union of priests and nothers under a common rule. This a feature peculiar to this order, and gives it a remark thle strength and power for development. By it the Fathers have the aid of Religious of their own family, not only for the insunal employments, but also as assistants, teachers and prefects in colleges; and the Brothers in their schools have the direction and spiritual assistance of the ecclesisatical authorities, and in their asylums and indus trial establishments toey are directed by their own religious fathers.

### A FRIEND OF EDUCATION,

#### THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS. PARIS, Sept. 29 .- The details of the ter-

rible massacre of Catholic Christians in Annam are stirring the religious world to its very heart. The infuriated heathens respected neither age nor sex; the fact of the victims being Christians was a sufficient warrant for their death, administered according to the ingenuity and brutality of their assailants. Women, and even chilht a variety of trades. On the border of dren, were as ruthlessly slaughtered Joseph's Lake are the Novitiate as the men, and neither the vestments of the priest nor the garb of the nuns gave immunity from staughter. The vast majority were brutally hacked to death, but "Carrier's Republican Marriages," which were in vogue during our first terrible Revolution, were rudely imitated, and hundreds of Christian men and women were tied together by their with its levely chapel, the Portinneela, that | hands and feet and thrown into the sea. In connection with this terrible outpouring of Christian blood a very grave charge is brought | way:against Gen. de Courcy. The Vicar Apostolic of Cochin Chian, Mgr. Van Camelbeke, sent tending over all the houses and members of a missionary to the general with the sad the Order in America and Europe—the tidings of the massacres, and imploring aid. Mother-House of time Congregation of the The missionary, it is reported, experienced great difficulties in breaking through the ridiculous red tape that prevented his seeing taining an interview, and a gun-boat was promised, but this did not reach Quinhon until the place had been burned down, and of 1,500 acres. I also visited this farm, and then the commander of the boat refused to made my adoration of the Blessed Sacrament fire a shot, so that its presence only exasperin the n at, pretty chapel connected with the ated the natives without affording any pro-Brothers house. I then passed several hours tention to the Chaistians. The olerical press dressmaker in Paris fashionable circles, and proposed in the United States tibe 626, wandering around those immense fields of insists upon a Government investigation.

Worth new playing second soissors. presence was causing a sensation. When the | wanderlog around those immense fields of insists upon a Government investigation.

# DRIFT OF DOMESTIG TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The movemement in groceries is well maintained; drugs, wool and hardware are fair, but in metals there is a falling off. Payments are fair on the whole, but there are still some complaints in the dry goods trade.

Wool .- There is still a good business being done. Canadian A supers 27c to 28s; B ditro 22a to 23s; unassorted 21c to 22c; black 20 to 21c; cape 16c to 18c.

METALS AND HABDWARE -In pig iron and metals business showed a falling off since a week ago, in hardware a fair trade is report. ed. Tin plates in Britain are reported in small stock. Canada plates are no stronger. quote :- Gartsherrie and Summerlee \$16 50 to \$17; Langloan and Coltness, \$17 to \$17.50; Shott, \$17 to \$00.00; Egiinton and Damellington, \$16; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Hematite, \$17 to \$20; Stemens, No. 1 plates, Bisins, \$2.40; Fenn &c., \$2.50 to \$2.60. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6; Charcoal I.C., \$4.35 to \$4.75; do 1.X., \$6 to \$6.25; Ccke I.C., \$3 75 to \$4; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 54 to 7c, according to brand; Tinned Sheets, coke, No. 24, 61c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 the \$1.90 to 2; boiler plate, per 100 lbs. Staffordshire, \$2.25; common sheet iron, \$2 to \$2.10; steel boiler plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4; Russian sheet fron, 10 to 11c Lead, per 100 lbs :- Pig, \$3 50 to \$4; aheet, \$4 to \$4 25; ahot, \$8 to \$6 50; heat cast steel, 11 to 13c. firm; apring, copper, 121c to 140; sheet zinc, \$4.50 to \$4.60; spelter, \$4 to \$4.50; bright from wire, Nos. 0 to 6 \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

LEATER AND SHOES—Trade has assumed

rather a quieter phase locally. Stocks in most sole B A No 1, 24 to 25c; do No 2 B A, 21 to 240; No 1, ordinary Spanish, 24 to 250; No No 2, do, 22 to 230; No 1 China, 23 to 24: No 2, 22 to 23c; do, buffslo sole, No 1, 21 to 23s; do, No 2 19j to 21c; hemlock slaughter, per, light and medium, 33 to 390; do heavy, 32 to 360; grained, 34 to 37c; splits, sarge, 22 to 280; do, small, 16 to 24c; calf splits, 28 to 32c; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs), 70 765- 1767, 1769. 1771. 1773, 1775, 1777. to 800; imitation French calfakina 80 to 85 24 to 33c; buffed cow, 121 to 16c; pebbled cow, 11 to 15c; rough, 23 to 28c; russet and

bridle, 45 to 55c.

DRY GOODS.—The retail trade of the city is fairly good. Wholesale firms whose repreentatives are out on the sorting trip are re ceiving tolerably satisfactory orders. Cotton goods are held firmly. As far as the millinery trade is concerned, business is not so brisk as should be. After all, a fair season's business as expected, as travellers report that the sortong trip will be very good.

GROCERIES.—Orders, though moderate in

amount, have reached a fair aggregate. Fruit. -The market will soon be fairly supplied with fruit by a steamer direct from from the Mediterranean, Sugar, The market here has been without feature. Yellows are re ported steady. Tea.-The local market has been only moderately active, and there is no change of importance.

### TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There is no particular change noticed in the market since our report of last week. GRAIN-We hear of very few transactions Augustus Gillman, son of the late William Alfred Gillman, of Clinton, Ont., to Miss Sarah Ann Woods, daughter of Mr. John Woods, of St. 2, 87c to 88c; No. 2, 89c to 89c; No. 3, 84c to 85c. Spring, No. 1, 91c to 92c; No. 2, 89c to 90c; No. 3, 87c to 88c. Barley has just beginn to make the control of the co but not in sufficient quantities to establish a

GROCERIES -Nothing of marked interest has occurred in this department of trade since our last report. Sugars continue firm and very steady. A fair quantity of teas and coffees is selling. New figs and Malaga rai sins are expected in a few days.

HARDWARE-A marked improvement in remittances has been experienced during the past week or two. Materia:s for use in milding are in demand and the tone of prices netter Prices of metal are, as a rule, firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Considerably more activity is reported in the market during the east day or two. Superior extra flour is now worth \$3 95 to \$4; extra, \$3.80 to \$3.85; strong bakers, \$4 to \$1.25; spring wheat, extra, \$3 75 to \$3 80, and superfine, \$3.60 to \$3 70. Oatmeal cornmeal and bran are unchanged.

Provisions.—An excited market is reported in cheese, the cable to day quoting 42s, an advance of at least 3s. The jubbing trade remains as before. Choice butter is still in good demand, but poor is neglected. There only a small trade doing in hog products. dices are unchanged from our last.

Wook.-The demand for fleece wool noted last week seems to have dropped oif. There is a very fair enquiry for pulled wool from he factories. Boors AND Shoes .- During the past week

or so the hands in the various factories have been very busy in shipping orders left during exhibition week. They are now nearly all despatched.

## LOCAL HORSE MARKET.

Business in the horse market is very dull. The best of horses are scarce and it is generally carriage horses which illicit any demand. Traders are scarce, and the only trade transacted is among the bayers. Mr. Maguire, of College street, has several orders for good teams of carriage horses, but they are unpro curable, and in consequence is a lull in the trade. During the past week Mr. Maguire sold the following, which are mostly working horses : One chestnut mare, five years old, \$150; one grey horse, ten years, \$160; one hay mare, eight years, \$135; one brown mare, five years, \$220; one do, nine years, \$150; one bay mare, ten years, \$125; one bay mare, five years, \$140. There was not one animal sold during the week for shipment.

### LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Churles by the Grand Trunk rail-Cattle. Sheep. Calves. Hogs.

Week ended Oot. 3. . . . 1,742 870 25 Prev. week. . . 5,564 1.076 40 Since May 1 . 58,877 40,834 4,475 . . . . The receipts by the Canadian Pacific rail-

Hogs

wav wore :---Cattle Week ended Oct 3 900 Previous week... 660 Since August 9.. 5.071... 5.032

Monsieur Pingat is considered the artistic Worth now playing second solssors.

. 265

## OHEAP LACES!

A large stock of Oriental Laces to be offered next week at desperately low prices, from 5c per yard.

#### ALL-OVERS!

Just received, a new stock of All-Over Yak Laces, Note and Flommings, in Browns, Asy), Bronsea, Black, Greenat, Green and other new colors, from low prices up to \$8 per yard. S. CARSLEY.

BEFORE TAKING DOWN YOUR OUTSIDE SHADES. CALL AT S. CARSLEY'S

and select from an immense assortment of beauti-fully decorated WINDOW SHADES.

These shades are now selling extensively, adding greatly to the appearance of both interior and exterior of residences, and as fixed on our guaranteed SPRING ROLLERS, they give, in addition to an artistic effect, the greatest

Estimates given for large or small quantities At S. CARSLEY'S.

### THE ADMIRATION OF ALL VISITORS TO S. CARSLEY'S

Is the show of New Cretounes. Comprising the latest novelties in designs and colors, of both French and English producers.

# YOU CAN SECURE AT

S. CARSLEY'S

During the coming week, the best value ever offered In Maitresses, In Blankets.

In White Quille, In Colored Quilts. In Bed Comforters. Large Size and splendid value from 65c. EM The great sale of DOWN QUILTS still continues?

### At S. CARSLEY'S. BLACK DRESS GOODS!

We are now showing the largest stock of ALL-WOOL BLACK PRENCH CASHMERE in the city at extraordinarity low figures. New All-Wool BLACK PRENCH CASHMERE from Sec per yard. S. CARSLEY.

## S. CARSLEY'S,

Notre Dame Stree .

MONTREAL.

#### BIRTH.

LOYE.—On the lst inst., at 121 St. George street, the wife of Sergeant Francis Loye, of a 79-1

CALLAHAN .- In this city, on the 25th of September, at 42 St C natant atreet, the wife of P. J. Callah in, of a laughter. FITZG RALD .- In this city, on September 25th, at 61 Anderson street, Mrs. T. Fitzgerald of a son. 76.1 of a son.

#### MARRIED.

DWYER-KELLY,—At Carillon, on the 28th September, by the Rev. F ther Archambault. M. Dwyer, merchant, to Kate, danghter of John Kelly, Esq.

GILLMAN—WOODS.—At the Parish Church, St. Gabriel of Mont eal, Sept. 30 b, by the Rev. T. Fahey, Vicar, Mr. William Augustus Gillman, son of the late William Alfred

### DIED.

MURPHY.-At Quebec, on the 30th September, Henry A. Murphy, Railway Mail Conductor, aged 53 years. 79-1

COURTNEY.—At Quebec, on September 30th, John Courtney, after a long and painful FLYNN.—At Quebee, on the 29th September, Jane Blackburn, widow of the late Edward Flynn, aged 38 years.

79-1

NELIGAN.—In this city, on the 2nd inst., Ann, ag-d eight months, beloved daughter of Patrick Neligan.

LYNCH.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., at 276 William street, Patrick, aged 17 years, son of Michael Lynch. MASSIAH.—On the 2nd inst., at No. 29 Donegana street, Christopher W. Massiah, aced 36 years and 7 months 79.2

KELLY .- In this city, on the 4th instant,

James, aged 22 years and 10 months, eldest son of Thomas Kelly.

FERNANDEZ.—In this city, on Wednesday, the 30 h inst, Johana Murphy, aged 28 years, 11 months and 19 days, believed wife of John Fernandez. B! ESSING .- In this city, on the 29th inst.

Sarah Blessing, aged 86 years, a native of the County Leiteim, Ireland, elect of the late John Flynn, and beloved mother of John McEvoy. CRONSHAW-At Point St. Charles on the 1st inst., of bronchitis, Marion Teresa, youngest and beloved daughter of Melville and Maggie

Cronshaw. SHANAHAN,-In this city, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, Margaret Mary Shanahan, aged 4 years and 9 mouths, beloved daughter of John

SAMUEL—In this city, on the morning of the 4th inst., from a gun shot wound, acsidentally received while on duty on the evening of the 3rd inst., at Mount Royal Hospital grounds. Joun Henderson Samuel, L.D.S., a member of the Victoria Rifles, and eldest son of Mr. Thomas Samuel, of Montreal, aged 25 years and 11 months. and 11 months.

### CHEESE MARKETS.

UTICA, N. Y .- Sales on the cheese market to-day were 1,000 boxes at 91c, 5,000 at 81c, 850 at 83c, 2,950 at 9c, 475 at 84c, 860 at 94c 200 at 98c, and 1,100 sent on commission. The market was active and firm.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y .- The sales of cheese to-day were 280 boxes at 84c, 1,000 82c, 2,850 at 9c, 150 at 94c, 539 commission and 675 dairy at 84c to 9c; also 100 tubs dairy butter at 15c to 18c, and 22 packages creamery at 18c to 18 c.

### RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—The Railway Agt says:—A surprising awakening of activity in regard to railway building has become evident! The year opened with gloom and depression in business circles, but confidence has already been so far restored that many are buginning to seek with eagerness investment in railway building. In the Southern States no less than 1/8 lines,—the responsed aggregate of 9 000 miles, have with a proposed aggregate of 9,000 miles, have been reported in the States east of the Mississippi, commonly included in the Souh. An immense mileage of new roads is called for thrughout the country, and it is certain to be built. A detailed record of the past sixmonths shows the total number of new roads in progress