

OUR IRISH LETTER.

The League and Clergy—The Conservative... The League and Clergy—The Conservative...

(Special Correspondence of THE POST.)

LONDON, Oct. 23, 1886.

The Government have wisely resolved to abandon all idea of suppressing the National League and proposing a Coercion Bill, and as the only alternative they are using all their efforts to make the Irish landlords come to terms with their tenants. From the very first they were well aware that the payment in full of the old rents was an impossibility, but they apparently hoped to be able to utilize the agricultural crisis as a means for suppressing the National organization and so robbing it of the sympathy which it at present enjoys amongst large masses of the English people. Their plan was little short of diabolical. The landlords were to be encouraged to insist on the full rents on pain of eviction. Eviction, it was believed, would drive the people into outrage and bloodshed. Outrage and bloodshed would justify a Coercion Act, and thus Home Rule would be indefinitely postponed and the tenure of office of the Tory minority government would be maintained for some time to come, and the chance of Mr. Gladstone living to make another appeal to the better judgment of the English electors would be at an end. A very few weeks experience, however, sufficed to convince the Government that this policy was certain to end in disaster. It was based upon an extraordinary misconception of the strength and the good sense of the National movement. The Castle conspirators were completely checkmated by the action of Mr. Parnell and the National League. Their policy was comprehended at a glance, and two things were at once determined. Firstly, evicted tenants were to be so provided for that eviction would be robbed of those horrible features which are the true incentives to crime; secondly, the English people would be kept well informed of the true facts of the crisis in Ireland. It steadily became evident that the tenants were ready and well armed for the struggle, and that no great outbreak of crime need be anticipated; it also was soon seen that public opinion in England would not tolerate a suppression of the National League to resort to coercion. Under these circumstances the Government have made a complete change of policy. They now desire landlords and tenants to come to terms, and hope for a peaceful winter in order to prepare the way for a Home Rule Bill of their own next year. It is likely that their second policy will be more successful than their first. So far I am glad to say the influence of the Government has been useful in compelling landlords to make adequate reductions of rent, and in all these cases the tenants have not been forced to accept any unwillingly. Neither do the tenants appear to have desired to precipitate a No Rent war. They are clearly in favour of a settlement of the whole question on the basis of a peasant proprietary is a certainty in the near future. They have no object in hurrying that settlement. The longer they wait the less they will have to pay, and their whole anxiety for the present is that by obtaining adequate reductions of rent they may be able to remain in possession of the land until the time is ripe for the final adjustment of the question. Consequently they are paying rent wherever reductions are given most willingly. Their landlords also are glad of a quiet winter, that Ireland may be saved from the misery and bloodshed of a new land war, and that attention may be devoted to the great work of educating Great Britain on the question of Home Rule. But it would be rash to suppose because the Government is beginning to bear on the landlords, and because so far no general eviction campaign has commenced, that therefore the winter will be an entirely peaceful one. On the contrary, my own belief is that the new policy of the Government will fail as disastrously as did their old one. There are two classes of Irish landlords who, in spite of the Government, will most assuredly push their legal rights to extremes, and who could in fact only be sustained by the operation of some such bill as that of Mr. Parnell, which was rejected with so much scorn by the House of Commons. Up to the present we have not heard much of the landlords because the rent-collecting season of the year has not yet arrived, but already we have had some instances of what we may expect, and the month of November will, I think, prove to the Government how little real power they have to sustain acts of greed or intemperance on the part of some of the landlords. The two classes I allude to are those landlords who are only owners in name, who are completely in the clutches of London money lenders, and who are practically unable to grant reductions to their tenants, and those, not so numerous but still a considerable number, who are by nature tyrants or misers, who will fight the tenants to the last. Governmental pressure, or warning or displeasure, will alike be thrown away upon them. Nothing short of an act of Parliament could restrain their hands. I repeat, in spite of the Government, the men who will oppress, harass and evict their tenants, and before a month has passed away there will be dozens of estates in each province, perhaps in each county, in Ireland in which a veritable war will be waging. I need not point out how inexpressible the position of the tenants in these cases will be; struggling with a landlord who refuses them a reduction, the justice of which has been admitted by the concession of all the surrounding proprietors. The war at Woodford is a good case in point. The following are the facts of this case as given by an Englishman who went over from London to enquire for himself into the Irish question:—

There were four honest, industrious tenants who had paid their rent in full to Lord Clariorde for from eighteen to forty years past. They or their fathers before them had reclaimed their little holdings from the bog and the waste, they had built farms and fences, had drained their fields, and erected comfortable houses, the value of which as they stand now varies from £100 to £200. This year, in concert with other tenants on the estate, they demanded, first, 50 per cent, and then 25 per cent reduction on their rents. The total rent of the four holdings was £50. The total reduction claimed on these holdings was, therefore, exactly £14 15s. The land is not high rented with the exception of one of the holdings, and in ordinary years the tenants could pay as they have paid all through the worst years of the Land League, but this year the fall in prices has been so unprecedented that the tenants they asked for a reduction. Almost every landlord in the vicinity had given at least 15 per cent. This absentee Marquis in the Albany, Piccadilly, who had never spent a single penny on his tenants, whose face is absolutely unknown to them, who has never discharged one solitary duty of those which are supposed to be attached to the possession of the rights and privileges of property, then set the machinery of the law in motion against these four tenants. He began by taking proceedings in the

superior courts, the more effectively to overawe them. By this means costs were incurred in each case of £17—that is to say, the costs in each case exceeded by 55s. the total reduction asked for on all the holdings. The total rent due, excluding the hanging gale, was £50. The total legal costs incurred, therefore, were £68, or £9 more than the year's rent. All this was charged upon the tenants' interest in their holdings. No one would buy, because if they did they would be boycotted, and the general feeling against Lord Clariorde was sufficiently strong to prevent any farmer becoming a purchaser. Lord Clariorde, therefore, bought in the tenant right on each of the holdings for a mere song. About £2 or £2 10s each was paid for improvements, buildings and capital expended, which were worth from £150 to £250. Thus by an expenditure of £10 at the outside Lord Clariorde possessed himself of the property of his tenants, valued at £150 at least, in payment of £59 rent and £68 legal expenses—all this by the automatic action of the ordinary law.

The next step was to possess himself of the property which had thus legally been conveyed to him. He called upon the Government to assist him. Seven hundred policemen and 200 soldiers were conveyed twenty-five miles across country on cars brought from Dublin, at a cost of nearly £1,000. The sheriff had a number of emergency men at his disposal, and the combined force succeeded in fourteen days in evicting the four tenants. Two emergency men are established in each house, they receive 18s. a week with extras, which entails a cost of £400 a year on the landlord. To protect these emergency men there are four policemen in each of those houses and five in the fourth, costing the Government, for pay and allowance, £1,700 per annum. There has been no gain to any one, only loss all round. The tenants have lost their farms, their homes, and capital invested, amounting to at least £600. Lord Clariorde has lost £59, his costs £68, the cost of his emergency men during the eviction, say, £200, and the weekly continuing charge of £8 per week for the emergency men. The farms are thrown on his hands, and producing no rent. The Government has lost £1,000 cost of cars and for the evictions, and is spending £34 a week in protecting the emergency garrison in the evicted farms. Add to that, the whole district is convulsed with social strife, and any attempt to evict any other tenant would certainly be followed by bloodshed; and as a result no rent will be paid to Lord Clariorde in Woodford.

T. is a typical case, and it is needless to point out that in making a fight such as this the tenants will receive the sympathy of large masses of the English people. It marks an enormous advance in the fortunes of the Irish cause, that the true facts of cases such as this are being circulated and read broadcast in England. There is only one point in which the Government are culpable, and that is in withholding from the evicted tenants the protection of the military and police. A step in this direction has been made by General Buller in Kerry. He was sent to suppress moonlighting. He set about his work in the ordinary way, securing the country with bodies of armed troops, breaking into dwelling houses of suspected people, and generally administering what was practically martial law. The immediate result of his work was that some few alleged moonlighters were shot, more were arrested, and moonlighting increased tenfold! General Buller seems to have been entrusted with considerable discretionary powers by the Government, and, like a sensible man, recognizing the failure of one method of grappling with outrage, he set about for another. Apparatus he had deliberately put on to the conclusion that if outrages were to be put down, evictions must be suspended. With this object in view he issued an order that as "a preliminary to eviction work the circumstances of the proposed eviction should first be laid before him, in order that he may decide upon the justice or injustice of the proceedings." And he has intimated that unless he is satisfied "the justice of the proceedings" he will refuse to supply military protection to the landlord. This is a serious step, and if initiated all over Ireland, it would probably put a stop to many cases of unjust evictions. It remains to be seen whether or not it will be generally adopted. Meantime the leaders of the people are perfecting their organization and preparing for the fight. The question of Home Rule still occupies the foremost place in the minds of the British people. Every day strengthens the probability of a strong demand for legislative autonomy proceeding from Scotland and Wales as well as Ireland. A remarkable instance of the growth of opinion on this subject is to be found in the change of front on the part of the Scotsman newspaper. The Scotsman, commonly called "The Times of Scotland," took Mr. Chamberlain's side in the election. Events have proved to be wise counsellors, for the Scotsman has just propounded a scheme of Home Rule for Scotland in the form of a Scotch parliament to meet annually in Edinburgh. It is complained that "the glut of imperial business at Westminster being cleared," he heard—the practically a majority of gentlemen who know nothing of Scotland, and its people legislate for Scotland, "and that as amongst other peoples, so it is amongst the people of Scotland, there are worshippers of whatever powers may be, and that they, and not the real representatives of the Scottish people, obtain the ear of, and procure the legislation given by the British Parliament."

And it is further asserted that in "every subject the Parliament at Westminster has failed to comprehend Scottish opinion and to provide for Scottish needs."

MADE PERMANENT.

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION TO REMAIN IN JUNE NEXT AND TO REMAIN OPEN.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Public attention is being directed to the proposed Imperial Institute, in which colonial produce and manufactures can be constantly exhibited. At the request of the Prince of Wales, Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, convened a meeting of the Executive Commissioners of the Colonial Exhibition, at which the details of the establishment of the Imperial Institute were discussed. The Prince informed the meeting that the Colonial exhibition will be closed on November 10 without any formal ceremony. He was asked to present to take into consideration the question of the formation of the Imperial Institute, which he hoped Her Majesty would open next year. The meeting discussed various other questions suggested by the Prince, and passed a resolution of thanks to His Royal Highness and a vote to Sir Philip Owen, appreciating his energy in connection with the Colonial exhibition, and congratulating him on the successful issue of his efforts. To-day, at a meeting of exhibitors, Sir Chas. Tupper announced definitely that the exhibition would reopen as a permanency in June next.

THE MEMORY OF THE PAST.

THE CZAR DROGS THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR AS AN INCENTIVE TO HIS ARMY AND NAVY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—The czar has issued an order of the day to the army and navy in connection with the newly erected monument in memory of the Russo-Turkish war. It reads as follows:—"May this memorial of the Russo-Turkish war be always a memento of the self-denial and heroism of the warriors who, with God's help, covered the Russian flag and name with fresh glory. On this festive day I address myself to you, commanders, admirals, officers, soldiers and sailors, my gallant army and heroic fleet, to tell you that I trust to your unflinching devotion, and am proud of your deeds of glory in common with the whole of Russia, and remember with heartfelt gratitude your distinguished services to the throne of the Emperor. Let these memories be a pledge of the convictions shared by myself and the whole of Russia that in all future trials which, by God's providence, may visit Russia, the army and fleet will ever maintain the lofty standard of martial heroism and unflinching glory which our ancestors upheld, and which have been worthily upheld and advanced before our eyes."

THE LONDON SOCIALISTS' PROCESSION FORBIDDEN.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—It is stated that Col. Sir James Fraser, chief commissioner of the city police, has issued orders forbidding the procession of unemployed workmen of London, which it was proposed by the Socialist leaders should march through the streets at the same time as the Lord Mayor's show. Col. Sir James Fraser has written to the Democratic Federation that no procession except the Lord Mayor's will be allowed to pass through any street of the city. The workingmen point out that they have as much right as any other body of citizens, and it is believed the commissioner's order will be disregarded.

A PREDICTION.

In the last number of the *Weekly Herald* a Franco-Canadian at Montreal, in the course of a highly interesting article on his countrymen here in Massachusetts, states that some one, who was neither Wiggins nor Vennor, had predicted that in a century from the present time the French Canadians will have invaded all the New England States, and that they will settle in Massachusetts at the day of the 18th, in the cathedral of Boston. Of course the fulfilment of such a prediction is possible. It is safe to make it, anyway, since none, or very few, who read it in the *Herald* last Sunday will be here one hundred years hence to notice whether it is fulfilled or not. Canada has a higher birth rate than the United States, and the French-Canadian element of the population will not witness the predominance of that element in Massachusetts at least. M. Evanturel, in one portion of his article, admits that very few of the French Canadians who have come to New England are of the French and he declares his belief that the majority of them have no intention of becoming such, but merely run over here for a while to earn money to enable them to return and live comfortably in Canada. It is not likely that such a drifting class will ever overrun New England, and the only way in which they could do so is that love of country is one of the most marked characteristics of the Canadian people, and when, furthermore, it is remembered that Canada is only a few hours distant from any point in the Eastern States. Then again, the great bulk of Canadian French who come to New England are of the French and they scarcely ever undertake any other kind of work. The association has been made—and it rests upon as good authority as M. Evanturel's wild prediction—that a century from now will see the cotton and woolen manufactures, now located here, removed to the Southern States. Should that be the case, an inducement for the French-Canadian to flock to New England would be wanting, unless they applied themselves to other industries, which at present they manifest no disposition to do. But the argument that militates the most strongly against M. Evanturel's prediction is to be found in the fact that the Irish-American element, which is now so strong in every New England State, shows no sign of departing hence, but, on the contrary, gives daily evidence of remaining fixed here and waxing stronger. It was only a few weeks ago that a writer in the *New York Sun* commented on the rapid increase of the foreign-born population of New England, and predicted that before many years that would be the predominant one, and when we take into consideration the fact that not only in all the large centres of population hereabouts is the Irish-American element multiplying, but that it is also going into the country growth in the cities, we are only too willing to sell; and when we remember that, unlike the French Canadians, the Irish Americans of New England do not contemplate ever returning to their native or ancestral soil, but, on the contrary, lose no time in becoming citizens of the United States, the conviction forces itself upon us that the Sun's prediction stands a better chance of being realized than M. Evanturel's, and that the Irish-American, instead of the Canadian, is destined to be the ruling element of New England's population in the future.—*Pitt.*

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

NEVU LADREDO, Mex., Nov. 1.—On the south bound Mexican National train yesterday morning, Senora Ambrosia Martinez, a Mexican woman and her daughters, aged 6 and 8 years, were passengers at Monterey. Vicente Ronderos, the husband of the lady, approached them and leaning forward, put his arms around his wife as if to embrace her, but instead poked the muzzle of a pistol against her breast and fired twice. He then fired at the youngest of the children, sending a bullet through his head, and fired two more shots, one on either of his wife's breasts, the other not taking effect. The dying groans of the mother and lamentations of the children and screaming of the other occupants of the car made the most heartrending spectacle imaginable. The murderer was put in jail. He said he was sorry he shot the child, but that he killed her to save his wife from dishonour. The little girl is not expected to recover. Domestic trouble and jealousy were the cause. Ronderos is a common laborer. There is talk of lynching him.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business during the past week has been very good. Remittances are considered fair. GROCERIES.—Trade in this line continues good. Sugars are a shade weaker, granulated 6½c to 6¾c at refinery; yellows 4½c to 5½c. Molasses is firmer again, and 30c to 34c in asked now for fair lots of Barbados; Porto Rico 20c to 30c; Trinidad 28c; syrups still scarce. Teas are active, and prices rule firm in all lines. Valencia raisins are selling at 6½c to 7c; layer Valencia 9½c to 9¾c. In Malaga fruit prices are: Layers \$2.25; loose Muscatels \$2.25; London layers \$3.20; black baskets \$3.75; fine Dehesa \$4.75; currants 6½c; new figs 12½c in 10 to 10 lb boxes; evaporated apples 9c to 9½c. Spices, rice and tobacco as before.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Shoe men report a very fair number of sorting orders as still coming to hand, and spring samples will soon be ready for travellers. The movement in leather is a moderate, healthy one, and a fair steady trade is looked for for the balance of the season. We quote: Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 2½c to 2¾c; do, No. 2, B. A. 20c to 22c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c; No. 2 do, 20c to 22c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2 do, 20c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 2½c to 2¾c; do, No. 2, 19½c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 32c to 33c; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Split, large, 22c to 25c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Call-platts, 25c to 32c; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lb), 70c to 80c; Imitation French Calfskins, 80c to 85c; Russel Sheepskin Linings, 30c to 40c; Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Coo, 13c to 16c; Pebbled Coo, 12c to 15c; Rough, 13c to 23c; Russel and Bridle, 54c to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—The tendency of the iron market is to firm up, owing to the higher freights and a better feeling in Britain, and there is a good movement at quotations. We quote: Soumelee, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Gartsherrie, \$17.50 to \$18; Lurgan and Coltness, \$17.50 to \$18; Shotts, \$17.50 to \$18; Edginton and Dalmenington, \$15.00 to \$16.50; Calder, \$17 to \$17.50; Carrube, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Hematite, \$20.00; Siemens, No. 1, \$17.00; Bar Iron, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Best Refined, \$1.95; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plate, \$2.50 to \$2.55; Penn and Pontpool, \$2.50; Tin Plates, Bradley's, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Charcoal, \$1.25 to \$1.45; do, I. N., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I. C., \$5.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5c to 7c, according to brand; Lined sheets, No. 24, 6½c; No. 26, 7c, the usual rate for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lb, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lb, \$2.25; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Russian sheet iron, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, \$3.75 to \$4; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cut steel, 11 to 13c firm; spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.54 to \$2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 3½c per lb; Ingot tin, 25c to 26c; bar tin, 27c to 28c; ingot copper, 12c to 13c; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.40 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.40 per 100 lb.

GLASS PAINT AND GLASS.—Lused oil remains at the old level, namely 60c for raw, and 63c for boiled in small lots; fish oils still in demand for red values flat; stocks of steam refined seal are small and any demand should attain values, present quotation is 43 to 44c; p-1 26c to 33c; straw about 32c; cod oil 38c to 40c; for Newfoundland or Caspe, Halifax 36c to 37c; castor 5½c to 5½c per lb; olive, very little demand and dull at \$1 to \$1.05; turpentine 56c to 57c. Paints and colors as before. We quote: Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$4.25. Dry white lead, 5½c to 6c; 4½c to 4½c. London washed white, 50c to 60c; Paris white, \$1.25; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.75; other brands Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow ochre, \$1.50; Spruce ochre, \$2 to \$3; Glass \$1.50 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.60 for second break. SALT.—A steady, moderate sized business goes on at our quotations, which are fairly held. We quote coarse clovens, 40c to 52c; for twelves 47c to 49c; factory filled \$1.15 to \$1.20; Eureka and Ashton's \$2.40; Rock's pure dairy \$2; rock salt 10c a ton; Turk's Island 30c a bushel. WOOL.—All grades of imported wool are now in very light supply, and there is no concession on price. The demand is well maintained. We quote: Cape 18c to 21c, Domestic, A super, 28c to 29c; B super, 24c to 25c; unsorted, 22c to 23c; fleece 22c to 24c; black, 22c to 23c.

FRUIT.

FRUIT.—We quote: Labrador herring \$6 to \$6.25; Cape Bectons \$5.50 to \$5.75. Dry cod \$2.90 to \$3.25; green ditto, \$3.50 to \$3.75 for No. 1; North Shore salmon \$1.50, \$1.50 and \$1.4 for No. 1, 2 and 3; British Columbia \$1.4 to \$1.5. Lake trout \$3.75. FURS.—Receipts of raw furs are as yet light and what offer are as a rule not prime. We quote: Beaver \$3.50 to \$4.00; bear \$12 to \$14; cub do \$5 to \$6; fisher \$5 to \$6; fox, red, \$1 to \$1.10; lynx \$3.00 to \$4.00; marten \$1 to \$1.25; mink 75c to \$1; muskrat 1.00; raccoon 50c to 60c; skunk 40c to \$1 as to quality; otter \$8 to \$10.

WHEAT, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.—During the past week there has been a moderate amount of business transacted, although not so much as was expected for this season of the year. We quote: Patents, Hungarian per bbl, \$5.00 to \$5.50; do American do, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do Ontario do, \$5.00 to \$5.45; Strong Bakers' (Manitoba), \$4.10 to \$4.40; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.20; Superior Extra, \$5.80 to \$6.00; do choice, \$4.00 to \$4.10; Extra Superior, \$3.70 to \$3.80; Fancy, \$3.60 to \$3.80; Spring Extra, \$3.50 to \$3.55; Superior, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Fine, \$2.65 to \$2.75; Middlings, \$2.20 to \$2.25; Pollards, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Ontario bags (strong) b. l., \$1.90 to \$1.95; do (spring extra), \$1.65 to \$1.75; do (superfine), \$1.60 to \$1.65; City bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$2.60. WHEAT.—The improved feeling noticed in our last report has not made much headway as far as the local market is concerned. Prices in the West have dropped about 2½ during the past week. In this market we quote Canada red and white winter wheat 9½c to 9¾c, and spring wheat 80c to 83c; No. 1 Duluth 90c and No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat 85c to 86c. BRAN &c.—Sales of bran have been made at \$12 per ton in car lots, whilst some hard Western stuff has been placed at lower figures. We quote \$12 to \$12.50 for car lots, and smaller parcels at \$13 to \$13.50. Shorts \$13.50 to \$16. BOOKWHEAT, &c.—The market is quiet and prices are easy, sales of ordinary in good sized lots being reported at \$3.80 to \$4, and in smaller quantities at \$4.10 to \$4.25 per bushel. Granulated ranges from \$4.35 to \$4.55. In bags, there is no change in quotations, al-

though the market is said to be easier at \$2 to \$2.10 for ordinary and \$2.10 to \$2.25 for granulated. Moulins is quoted at \$21 to \$23 as to quality.

GRAIN.—Sales were made at 20½c delivered here on track, with later sales at 27c, and about we quote 27½c to 28c.

BARLEY.—The market is quiet, demand being slow. Low prices seem to be no inducement to buyers. We quote prices more or less nominal at 42c to 44c per 48 lbs.

MALT.—Maltsters have been making further enquiries, and we learn of sales of fine mashing kinds at 60c to 62c per bushel. Feed descriptions are quoted at 48c to 50c.

HAIR AND STRAW.—The receipts of loose hay during the week have been moderate. Deliveries were made on contracts at \$11 to \$11.50. We quote fair to choice hay at \$10.50 to \$12 per 1000 bundles of 15 lbs each, and dark cow feed at \$8.50 to \$9.50. Pressed hay has sold at \$10.50 to \$12 per ton as to quality. Straw has been a little scarce, and a few sales have taken place at \$3.50 to \$5 per 100 bundles, although some holders asked as high as \$5.50.

SEEDS.—In this market there is no change, the only business we hear of being a few small sales of choice timothy seed at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bushel. Clover seed is nominal at \$5.50 per bushel, alsike at \$7, and fax at \$1.20 to \$1.30.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &c.—There is a fair amount of business doing in pork on account of a little better country enquiry. Sales of Chicago short cut clear have been made at below our quotations for good sized lots. In lard, some sales have been made at slightly easier prices. We do not alter quotations, however. New smoked meats will soon be in the market. We quote: Montreal short cut pork per bbl, \$20 to 20; Chicago short cut clear per bbl, \$15.00 to 15.25; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$13.00 to 13.25; India mess beef, per ton, \$20.00 to \$20.00; Mess beef, per bbl, \$12.00 to 12.00; Ham, city cured per lb, 12½c to 13c; Hams, canvassed, 10c to 10c; Hams and lard, per lb, \$0.00 to 0.00; Lard, Western, in pairs, per lb, 9c to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pairs, per lb, 9c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10½c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb, 0.00 to 0.00; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 4c to 5c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Although the week opened dull and disappointing, there has been more enquiry within the last few days, chiefly for Western dairy. Sales are reported at 14½c to 15c, the latter for selected goods. We quote: Creamery, 18c to 23c; Townships, finest, 18c to 19c; Townships, fair to good, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, finest, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, fair to good, 15c to 16c; Brockville, finest, 18c to 19c; Brockville, fair to good, 14c to 15c; Western, finest, 14c to 15c; Western, fair to good, 13c to 14c; low grades, 11c to 12c.

ADD TO 2c per lb to above prices for selected jobbing lots. CHEESE.—The position of the cheese market is not much changed from that of a week ago, save that the easy feeling noticed there has given place to a slightly sturdier feeling among owners. We quote: Finest September, 11½c to 11½c; finest August, 10½c to 11c; fine do, 10½c to 10½c; medium to fair, 9½c to 10½c; lower grades, 8½c to 9c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Sales have been made during the week at 18c to 20c, but there is no great life to the demand. BEANS.—There is a dull market and supplies are in excess of the demand. Prices are not changed to any extent, ranging from \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel. HONEY.—In this market imitation honey has sold from 7½ to 8c, whilst pure white clover in cans have brought 9 to 11c per lb. In comb prices range from 12 to 15c per lb. HORS.—The market is decidedly dull. We quote 15 to 25c per lb as to quality. POTATOES.—There are no signs of any scarcity. Car lots can be had at 60c per bag of 90 lbs delivered here, and we quote 55c to 60c. Smaller lots are offered at 75 to 80c. SWEET POTATOES.—Stocks are still in excess of the demand, and prices are easy at \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel. ONIONS.—Red and white onions are very firm, some large sales having been made for shipment at \$2.50 per bbl, and we quote \$2.50 to \$2.75. ASPARAGUS.—This market has ruled quiet all the week, and what business has gone through is said to be on the basis of \$3.70 to \$3.80 per 100 lbs.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—Although dealers quote the market quiet a considerable turn-over has been effected during the past week at prices ranging from \$2 to \$2.25 for lots of fair to choice winter assortments, and at \$2.50 to \$3 for smaller lots. Car lots of mixed fall and winter stock are reported at \$1.85 to \$1.90, whilst a stock of soft fall fruit is mentioned as low as \$1.10.

EVAPORATED APPLES.

The new fruit which has arrived, as previously reported in these columns, has not yet found a market, holders being too high in their ideas. A lot of fine fruit is held at 8½c per lb, with 8½c bid. Dried apples are not wanted.

COCONUTS.

The market is firm at \$9.50 to \$9.75 per 100.

CHERRIES.—Sales during the past few days have been made at \$5 to \$6 per bushel.

LEMONS.—In Malaga fruits we have sales to report of boxes at \$4 to \$1.50, at \$7.50 to \$8 in cases, and at \$9.50 to \$10. Palermo fruit \$6 to \$6.25.

ORANGES.—Sales of Jamaica at \$7 to \$8 per box. Brazils are quoted at \$4 per case.

CRANBERRIES.—Some very choice Cape Cod cranberries are in the market, which sell at \$3.50 to \$9 per bbl. Country berries are quoted at \$6 to \$7.

BANANAS.—A few sales of yellow, which should be the last of the season, at \$1.25 to \$2 per bushel.

QUINCES.—The market is still girted with this fruit, and prices are purely nominal.

PEARS.—The market is quiet, the season being almost over, except for winter varieties, which are quoted at \$3 to \$9 per bbl, for fine stock, and we quote from \$6 to \$9 per bbl.

GRAPES.—During the week considerable stock has been worked off, and prices are firm, sales of blue grapes having been made at 6c per lb, which is 1c advance on prices a week ago; red and white are quoted at 7c to 8c. California grapes are quoted at \$3 to \$5 per case, as to quality.

A strawberry grower in Lanarkshire, Scotland, has cleared £1,300 profit this season out of the crops of ground for which he pays a rental of £30 a year. Last season the profit was just £1,000.

SILKS.

SILK.—The proper place to go for Silks of all sorts and at all prices is

S. CARSLY'S.

CAMEL'S HAIR.

CAMEL'S HAIR.—We are now showing special lines of new Camel's Hair, "French Fabrics," in all the most desirable shades at low figures.

AURIANA.

AURIANA.—Just received, three cases of new All-Wool Auriana, double width, for Tailor-made Costumes in all the most fashionable shades.

ROUGH CLOTH.

ROUGH CLOTH.—Now is the time to go to S. Carsley's for New All-Wool Rough Cloth for travelling costumes, in all the most fashionable shades.

SURAH SATIN.

SURAH SATIN.—Our stock of New Surah Satin, which is not surpassed in the city for variety, shades and price, is now complete.

LOWER PRICE.

LOWER PRICE.—We are selling now our New All-Wool French Cashmeres in all the leading shades lower price than ever.

ENGLISH TRIBET.

ENGLISH TRIBET.—Just received, three cases of New Black English Tribet in three widths, to be sold at wholesale prices.

YOU CAN BUY.

YOU CAN BUY at S. Carsley's. Finest of all sorts and Plain Silk Velvet at wholesale prices this week.

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