THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT

Continued from Second Page. At the time when the Home Rule movem: nt was still in its dawn, this election and election of Mr. Mitchell-Henry were hai led with jubilation as proof of the amount vitality in the country. The election of r. Juhn Martin for Meath and of Mr. Butt hi meell for Limerick, gave fresh impetue to be regarded with equal enthusiasm in Ireland it is believed that considers land; and indignation in Englind. The delable opigm came with them. British Columbiand mand of the Home Rule party was not a very appalling one. It was clear and simple enough. It aid not indeed, plead for the restoration of Grattan's Parliament, for the restoration of a Parliament which practically ignored the rights of Catholics in a Catholic country was hardly ifkely to appeal even to the moderate politicians who first began the Home Rule acitation. What they asked was a separate Government for Ireland, still allied with the Imperial Government, on the principles which regulated the alliance between the United States of America. The proposed Irish Parliament in College Green would have borne the same relation to the Parliament at Westminster that the Legislature and Senate of every American State bear to the head authority of the Congress in the capitol at Washington. All that related to local business it was proposed to delegate to the Irish Assembly; all questions of imperial policy were still to be left to the Imperial Government. There was nothing very startling, very daringly innovating in this scheme. In most of the dependencies of Great Britain, Home Rule systems of some kind were already established. In Canada, in the Australian culonies, the principle might be seen at

work upon a large scale; upon a small scale it was to be studied nearer home in the neighbor-ing Isle of Man. One of the chief objections raised to the new proposal by those who thought it worth while to raise any objections at all, was that it would be practically im-possible to decide the border line between local affairs and Imperial affairs. The answer to this is, of course, that what has not been found impossible, or indeed exceedingly difficalt, in the case of the American Republic and its component States, or in the case of England and her American and Australasian Colonies, need not be found to present unsurpassable difficulties in the case of Great Britain and Ireland. Yet this demand, modest as it was, aroused the wildest indig nation and the most vigorous opposition in England. English journalists and politicians alike missook the importance of the movement They cried out almost unanimously that Rogland would never listen to such a demand. That it was no use making it, as it would never be entertained or even investi- | country? How are you going to do it. This attitude of uncompromising refusal only served to give further strength to the Home Rulers. "If the Home Rule theory," says Mr. Lecky, "brings with it much embarrassment to English statesmen, it is at least a theory which is within the limits of the constitution, which is supported by means that are perfectly loyal, legitimate, and which, like every other theory, must be discussed and judged upon its merits." This was exactly what English statesmen and politicians sternly refused to do in tue early years of the decade of 1870 They would have none of the Home Rule theory. They would not admit that it could possibly come within the limits of a consti-tutional question. "Home Rule never coul-and never shall be granted, so what is the use of saking it?" they said. This was the temper in which Home Rule was at first reseived in and out of Parliament. Even much fater politicians, who piqued themselves on being practical, and who had been gradually forced to consider the possibility, if not the necessity of some scheme of Local Government for Ireland, still strove to fight off the world of finance. The sheriff and warden of as a single exception, ought to be made a consideration of the question by saying, Ludlow street jail accompanied him. Throwing severe example of. On the application of the property of his overcoat he bowed and shook hands counsel for the defendant sentence was post of the property of the of Home Rule until you who support it with his counsel. After the court had assempresent us with clear and definite plans for our consideration?" This form of argu ment was bardly less unreasonable than the other form of uncompromising antagonism. The supporters of Home Rule very fairly answered, "We maintain the necessity for establishing a system of local government in Ireland that cannot be done without the Covernment; till, therefore, the Government is willing to admit that Home Rule is a question to be entertained at all, it is no use bringing forward any particular plans; when it was once admitted that some system of Home Rule must be established in Ireland. then will be the time for bringing forward legislative schemes and plans, and out of the multiplicity of ideas and suggestions creating a complete and cohesive whole."
The principle of Home Rule obtains in every State in the American Union, though the plan of Home Rule in each particular State is widely different. The principle of Home Kule obtains in every great colony of the Crown,

of irregular verbe" than of a practical and serious politi ian." But, whether Englishmen liked it or not, were compromising or uncompromising in different throughout the trial of the charge their attitude towards it, the Home Rule brought against you. You seem to experience day increased the popular interest and the popular support accorded to the new organ-ization. After the general election of 1874 to unsettle public confidence in moneyed insome sixty members were returned for Irish stitutions than any other man of this genera constituents as Home Rulers. Most of them were what would be called to-day very moderate Home Rulers. Indeed, many of to the policician of to day the idea of any very untivo or very during political reputation. But for a time the Home Rule party in Par is ment appeared a very formidable body, indeed, in the eyes of English Ministers and English members of Opposition. But with all ois sixty men, and all his own ability and elequence, and with all the enthus an of the country behind him, and with all the strength that lies in a new movement, Mr. Butt did not make much use of two o'clock train. his opportunity. The Home Rule party was in existence, but its existence was not an netive e.e. Mr. Butt and his followers had proved the face of the desire for some soft of N. i and Government in Ireland, but the to-day. stren, thof the movement they had created now come for stronger leaders. was coming into Irish political life who was destured to be the most remarkable Irish leader since O Connell.

two countries have agreed together to allow Ireland to manage for herself her

Ireland to manage for herself her own local affairs, it will be very easy to bring forward some scheme exactly

deciding the form which the conceded Home

Rule is to take. But to bring forward the

sompleted scheme before a common basis of

daty of a new Abbe Sieyes, with a new "theory

AN :RISH : LOPEM :NT.

Durlin, Nev. 2 .- A brilliant barrister of Muniter has e oped with the wifeet a wealthy memoer of the House of Commons. She is the doughter of a Tory Perr, and the mother of four children. It is believed the couple name sailed for America.

WAR ON THE CHINESE.

A MOVEMENT TO DRIVE THEM OUT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

TACOMA, W.T., Oct. 28.—The Tacoma Chamber of Commerce has called the attention of the government to the fact that Chinese are entering the country from British Columbia, and asks that the frontier be better guarded. It is certain that the bourdary is very inefficiently protected. The Whatcom Reveille says 200 Chinamen have crossed within six weeks near Blaine, able opigin came with them. British Columbia is even more strongly opposed to the Chinese than we are. The uneasy feeling here is intensified by the fact that there are thousands of Chinese in British Columbia who will soon be out of work because of the completion of the Canadian Pacific railroad Three fourths of them, it is believed, will be on this side of the line in violation of law within two months.

A schooner load of twenty Chinese who were being smuggled across from Victoria found themselves in a strange dilemma the other day. The master of the vessel landed the Chinamen in the night on an island in the Sound instead of on the American shore, as he had been paid, to do. Two days later their signals attracted a steamer, which took off the half-starved crowd to Victoria. Here P. Slaven, Napanee..... the British officers demanded the colonial head tax of \$50 each. The Chinamen didn't have it, and so were taken back to the United States, where they were of course forbidden to land. The captain who had mercifully picked them up seemed doomed to have them as permanent passengers, but our authorities fically lodged the whole crowd in the peniteniary to await the action of the courts.

The Labor Congress at Seattle on Sept. 28 adopted some remarkable resolution, of which the following is a part:

It is our firm resolution to rid our Territory, and, if possible, the United States, from the

presence of Chinese slave labor. To accomplish this end we ask all citizens to immediately discharge all Chinese in their employ.

Resolved, That on the return of the dele-

gates to their respective localities, they call mass meetings to be held on October 3rd for the purpose of appointing committees to notify the Chinese to leave on or before November 1.

At Seattle, threats of burning buildings in which Chinese are employed, and of destroying the Chinese quarter, have caused the for-mation of a committee of safety which numbers 700 members. The press of the territary is almost unanimous in support of the movement to get rid of the Chinese. The Oregonian of Portland stands atone in opposition. It asks:

What do the organs of the movement propose? To drive the Chinese out of the They will not go either upon your request or command. What then? There is but one further logical result, namely, violence and massacre.

The Chinese are leaving all the smaller towns and mines "by request," and are con-gregating in Portland, Income and Seattle. No Ohinese have been killed since the public meetings began, but the threats, together with the news from Wyoming, which is anown to the smallest detail at every Chinese camp on the coast, have created something like a panic. One railroad, three large saw mills, three coal mines, and a number of smaller companies have discharged their Chinese help, and other companies are following their example.

FERDINAND WARD SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- Ferdinand Ward, smiling and perfectly self-possessed, came into the crowded court room this morning to receive the sentence of the law for one of the many crimes which he had committed in the He did not, however, think that Mr. Gilmore, bled Ward's coupsel moved that judgment be arrested. When he had finished the district attorney moved that Ward be sentenced Ward rose and stood in front of the bar by the side of his counsel. His face was pale but firm. "Ward, you have been convicted by an intelligent and conscientious jury of a crime of which you have been charged,' began the judge, directing his gaze on the prisoner. You have certainly had a fair and impartial trial. The jurors were most carefully selected and came to the trial of your case with apparent unprejudiced minds The court guarded all your rights and privileges from infringement to the the best of his ability. You were convicted because you had no defence You offered no defence to the facts It is only a matter for conjecture why so intelli gent a jury should have taken so long a time to decide your case. If your case had been that of a person wholly unknown, the jury needed not to have left their seats. On the but the plan pursued by each colony is of a contrary your case had the benefit of more very different kind. When the people of the than the usual careful consideration. You contrary your case had the benefit of more have been most ably defended by your coun sel, and an address as brilliant and scholarly as any ever beard in this court was made in your defence. You were not convicted on popularity. The jury probably delayed its verdict because they were afraid that in some way they might be accused of being innegotiation is established, would be more the fluenced by popular clamor, which tended to daily of a new Abbe Sieges, with a new "theory make that conviction doubtful. I have nothing to say to you in the way of a homily, because I think it would be wholly useless You have shown yourself to be wholly in movement was an accomplished fact. Every | no remorse who tever over the ruin and sorrow constituencies who had stood before their tion, and yet through the entire trial you have shown yourself to be wholly unrepentant for the sins you have committed. This being the fact, I must simply content the names in that sixty would not suggest myself with pronouncing the s nience of the court, which is that you shall be confined in the State prison at hard labor for the period of ten years." Not a muscle of the prisoner's face changed while these scathing remarks were made. He bowed his head but did not tremble or show any evidence of feeling. Ward was quickly surrounced by his friends. He put on his overcoat, took his hat and left the court room accompanied by his keepers.

Ward was taken to Sing Sing on the half past New York, Oct. 31 .- The hearing of the case of Wm. S. Warner, charged with con-ppiring with Ferdinand Ward to defraud the depositors of the Marine bank, was resumed

"ONE NAIL DRIVES OUT ANOTHER. is a French saying that finds exemplification in the way one disease will substitute itself for another and graver one, in very many hottles of this Emplaion his weight was incases. Liver disease for instance will soon crease twenty pounds." inquee blood disorders, throat ailments, skin effections, and eventually, because of impoverished blood, consumption itself, unless, indeed, it be treated in its incipiency and early progress by Cr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which nots as a specific in these ailments, accomplishing a rapid cure by its powerful alterative action upon the not exceeding \$5,000, a small pox hospital, progreat organs of the body.

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FROM THE IRISHMEN OF SHEEN.

B. Lane, Esq., Secretary Irish National League, Moutreal:

Dear Sir,-I herewith enclose sixteen (\$16.00) dollars as a subscripti n from the Irishmen of Sheen to the Irish Parliamentary Fund. We, as Irishmen, wish the cause in which our countrymen are engaged all manner of success, and hope and pray that the hour is close at hand when our much wronged country shall again frame her own laws in her own parlia-

LAWRENGE SLATTERY. Sheen, Co. Pontiac, 26th Oct. 1885.

FOR THE SAME LIBERTIES WE ENJOY.

To the Editor of THE POST:

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to hand you five dol-lars suclosed for the Iris Parliamentary Fund, to assist in procuring for the people of Ireland the same liberties and privileges that we enjoy in Canada.

PATRICK SLAVEN. Napanee, Oct. 29tb, 1885,

THE NUDE IN DRAMATIC ART.

FINED FOR TOO REALISTIC PICTURES OF THE BALLET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28 - William J. Gilmore, proprietor of the new Central Theatre, was this morning arraigned before Judge Biddell on a charge of obscene libel preferred by Josiah Leeds. The charge was based upon the exhibition of a picture representing characters in the spectacular production of "The Seven Ravens," which it advertised to be performed at the theatre some time ago. It was hung up on the outside of the theatre The question was left by the Court to the jury to determine from the picture itself whether it was charged an indecens publication.

ine jury, after a short deliberation, re-turned a verdict of guilty. Counsel for Mr. Gilmore said that the picture was no worse than similar ones exhibited in front of other

theatres where there was a ballet. The Judge said it was time to put a stop to this sort of thing. The whole object was to get people into the place to see nucle women. poned for a day or two and Mr. Gilmore was permitted to renew his bail.

Subsequently it was agreed that the defendant should receive his sentence to day, and the Judge fined him \$100.

PRACEFUL DAKOTA.

A SETTLER'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES INDIAN WHO IS ALWAYS GOOD.

MANDAN, Dak., Oct. 27 .- A despatch from Henutten, forty miles west of this point, says :- News is just received that James Gray, hving four miles north of Glenullen, was attacked on Tuesday night by two lndians, who came to the house and asked for Having eaten all they desired, one of faud. the Indians, large and powerful, took down Gray's repeating Winchester rifle, placed the muzzle to Gray's breast and pulled the trigger. Fortunately there was no cartridge in the barrel. The Indian then put s cartridge in, whereupon Gray seized a wh flietree, and before the gan could be brought to bear upon him struck the Indian on the head and the gun was discharged into the side of the house. The rifle was dropped in the scuffie. Then commenced a rough and tumble fight, both Indian taking part. Gray tost his hold of the whifflatree, caught up a carpenter's hatchet and atruck the Indian newrest him on the head, which felled him to the floor. The other Indian fled. Gray seized the fallen Indian by the heels and dragged him out and fastened the door. Whether the Indian was dead or not Gray was unable to say. Friday morning a settler happened to go to Gray's house and found him in bed badly bruised and scratched, scarcely able to stand.

FLAX SPINNERS COMING TO AMERICA.

London, Oct. 31.—The depression in the flex spinning trade in England is very great. The great mills engaged in this industry in Leeds, which employ 2,000 operatives, are threatened with closure on account of this depression, which has also decided a great number of the English capitalists engaged in flax spinning to close out their investments in that line in Great Britain and transfer them to the United States. The capitalists state that their reason for doing this is to secure the benefits of the protection afforted their business by the American tariff laws.

Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrup & Lymane's Cod Liver Oil and Hycophosphites of Lime and Som a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it nas proved itself a most efficient protection to these troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr Bird, Druggist, Wesport, says: "I knew a man whose case was con sidored hopeless, and by the use of three

FROM QUEBEC.

The Sisters of Charity have offered their services in case of need to the Levis town corporation and also to creek at their own cost, vided the town gives the ground.

BREVITIES.

The German Reichstag will meet on November 19. Great snowstorms have occurred in Galicia

blocking up the railways. One ton of dumbbells has just been ordered

for the Ann Arbor students. The French Chamber of Deputies has been

summoned to meet November 10.

Entire families are fleeing from Salt Lake City, being driven out by diphtheria.

Count Von Munster, the new German ambassador to France, has arrived at Paris.

The latest suggestion to prevent hair falling out after sickness is sage tea applied to the

An eagle in Central Park, New York, picks up a log of wood weighing 96 pounds and flies round with it. All the fortresses of Havana have been

connected by telegraph with the palace of the A dying man in Massachusetts directs that his body is to be burned and used as a fertil-izer on his farm.

Dr. Estachy has been sentenced to eight years' servitude for sending poisoned poultry.

to a rival doctor. A number of colored men at Annapolis have organized an oyster packing company—the first in the state.

Martin O'Loughman 5 00
Th 8 Logan 25 00
J. C. Contey 5 00 Terrapin soup, as concocted in Washington, consists of veal and cold duck, with a deft

use of spices that deceives even epicures. A deputation from Renirew yesterday waited on the Minister of Customs to recom mend the establishment of a customs office at

A Philadelphia hatter says that the trads mark showing that the hat has been man-ufactured by union labor is doing its work horoughly.

A mystery as to the cause of the death of a San Francisco man was solved at the autopsy by the finding of a lemon seed ledged in his intestines.

Icelandic women have for ages voted in onurch affairs. The custom is kept up by the Ise to Sic, choice Sultanas, 7ic. In canned Icelanders who have come to this country and goods the offerings of tomatoes are very settled in Dakota.

In the recent Prussian elections the Liberals rained six seats from the Radicals, and the heavy metals generally the movement is very Poles lost two seats in Posen. The Democrats were defeated in Frankfort.

The score of winning mounts for English j okeys for this year now stands: Archer, 205; C. Wood, 125; G. Barrett, 87; Watts,

68; Giles, 67; F. Barrett, 66. Zimmerman & Wels, bankers, of Liban, have liquidated. Benjamin Redlich, of Brunn, has stopped payment. The Anglo-Austrian

bank is a large loser of the failure. James Adams, of Acnot, Pa., last week played six games of checkers at one time, blindfolded, with six good players, at Elmira,

N. Y., winning four and two drawn. The number of co operative societies registered in Great Britain is 1 044, with a membership 677,910 and a capital of about \$32,-000,000 In Germany there are 3,688 socie-

ties and 267,000 members. Two young men of Confluence, Pa., one day last week made a wager as to which of them could "suck" the most eggs. One of them disposed of forty and the other fortyone. This breaks the record.

men had been playing pokor at Stockton, recently, were found five aces, eight kings, six sixes, and so on, showing that the Mongolians understand the intridacies of the

In a pack of cards with which two China-

A French physician has found means of estoring the life-like expression of the eye of persons killed by violence. H applies a few drops of glycarine and water to the corner This is a great discovery of great importance in medical jurisprudence.

This is the way in which milking is done on the Island of Jersey : Tall buckets, narrowed near the top, with widened months, are used. A linen cloth is tied over the top. then a smooth sea shell is pushed down in the depression to receive the milk. The shell pre-vents the wearing of the cloth by the streams of milk, and at the same time serves as a

Lillian Light, of Hayneville, Miss., a child of eight years, has displayed a remarkable talent for modeling. When only five or six years old she began to make figures of clay, and now she has a large collection of mud cats, hogs, dogs, cows, horses, and men. The tions, but remarkably accurate bkonesses. 223. Her great piece represents a negro praying, and is said to be very clever.

A man who believes in and strictly adheres to the adage, "Mind your own business," is employed in the New York Custom House. During the long itlness of his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he carefully refrained from letting any of his fellow employed know that anything was wrong at home, and when she died and he had to lay off a day to attend the funeral, he announced the fact by leaving a note to this effect on his desk : 'Gone to Auburn on business.'

A Birmingham (England) paper says :-"Not long ago the wife of a prominent gen-tleman in this town called at a leading shop and noticed a beautiful camel's hair shawl She inquired the price and was told £40 She admired the shawl very much, and, upon being solicited to buy it, said that her husband would never consent to pay £40 for it, 'but,' she continued, a bright idea striking her, 'I will pay you £20 on it, and the next time you see my husband passing show him the shawl and tell him it is only £20, and I am sure he will buy it.' The proprictor readily assented, and a few days afterward the husband, on passing the shop, was called in, saw the shawl, and in a little while consented to give £20 A few days later, while walking in the street, his wife observed the identical shawl upon the shoulders of a women for whom she long suspected her husband entertained more than a neighborly regard."

SMALLPOX SCARE IN ST. LOUIS.

St. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 2 .- The continued existence of smallpox in the city sauses the health department and phyricians grave alarm. Cases are isolated, but medical authorities agree that there is great danger of the disease becoming epidemic.

HORSE MARKET,

There has been no particular change in the local horse market during the past week. Animals of a first class kind are rare and it is almost impossible to purchase them at any price. There are a few good working horses offered, but as yet they have met with no demand. Mr. Maguiro, of College street, sold a few since Saturday last, but his sales were insufficient to put any life into the market.

DRIFT OF DUMESTIC TRADE

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The present week does not show any im provement on last as regards the condition of general trade. Metals, hardware, leather and shoes. &c., are rather quiet, but in groceries there is a very fair trade main-

tained. Provisions -The butter market is in no way improved, and there is little export demand. We quote creamery 19; to 21je; good to choice Townships. 14 to 18c; Morrisburg, 12 to 16c; Western, 10 to 14c for new; old, 5 to Su. Cheese is onies and easier; we unote September 9 to 920; fine August 8 to 90; July 61 to 720. Eggs sell well at 19 to 20c for strictly fresh. In pork, &c., there is a fair trade doing.

WOOL.—Dealers express themselves well

content with the business doing, the demand being well sustained We quote:—Canadian A supers 27c to 28c; B (15, 22c to 23; nu-assorted 21c to 22c; black 20c to 21c; cape I60 to ISc; no Australian in the market; fleece 21c to 22c.

LEATHER AND SHOES-Leather is again quieter. In all lines of leather, except slaughter sole, stocks are ample, and there is little doubt quotations would be shaded to induce sales. Wequote:—Spanish sole B A No 1, 24 to 270; do No 2 B A, 21 to 24c; No 1, ordinary Spanish, 24 to 25c; No 2, do; 22 to 23c; No 1 China, 23 to 24c; No 2, 22 to 23c; do, buffalo sole, No 1, 21 to 23c; do, No 2, 19 to 21c; hemlock slaughter, per, light and medium, 33 to 39c; waxed upper, light and medium, 33 to 39c; do, lin Paris gas is produced from water by heavy, 32 to 36c; grained, 34 to 37c; splits, passing a stream over glowing coke. Gas large, 22 to 28s; do, small, 16 to 24c; calf thus produced is said to be better than ordisplits, 28 to 32s; calfskins (35 to 46 stream) are coal gas. russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 400; harness, 24 to 33c; buffed cow, 12½ to 16c; pebbled cow, 11 to 15c; rough, 23 to 28c; russet and

bridle, 45 to 55c. GRUCERIES-Business in this line is being fairly maintained. Molasses is firmer at 281 to 29he in large lots; lowest grades of angur house molasses are about exhausted. Syrups, active and not too plentiful. Both currents and raisins show firm values. Eleme raisins,

METALS AND HARDWARE.-In iron and light. The American market is reported very dull. In the plates, cokes are a little firmer locally. Canada plates are moving only slowly; bar iron no stronger. Tin plates firm; lead and copper unchanged. quote :- Garteherrie and Summerlee \$16 50 to \$17; Langloan and Coltness, \$17 to \$17.50; Shott, \$17 to \$00.00; Eguinton and Dalmellington, \$16; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Hematite, \$17 to \$20; Stemens, No. 1 \$17.50 to \$00; har iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; best refined, \$1 90; Siemens bar, \$2 10; Canada plates, Blaina, \$2.40; Penn &c., \$2.50 to \$0.00. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6; Charcoal I C., \$4.35 to \$4.75; do I X., \$6 to \$6.25; C ke l.C., \$3.75 to \$4; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 51 to 7c, according to brand; Tinned Sheets, coke, No. 24, 6½c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra f-rlarge sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 ibs. \$1 90 to 2; boiler plate, per 100 ibs. Scaffordshire, \$2 25; common sheet iron, \$2 to \$2 10; steel boiler plate \$2 50 to \$2 75; heads, \$4; Russian sheet iron, 10 to 11c Lead, per 100 ins:—Pig, \$3 50 to \$4; sheet, \$4 to \$4 25; shot, \$6 to \$6 50; rest cast steel, 11 to 13; firm; spring, \$2.75 to \$3; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2 to \$2 25; round machinery steel, 31 to 34c per 10; mgot un, 23c to 24c; bar un, 26c; ingot copper, 124c to 14:; sheet zinc, \$4.50 to \$5; speller. \$4 to \$4.50; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2 75 per 100 lbs.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

The cheese market has opened the week in a dull and inactive state, and there was hardly any disposition to do husiness, which naturally leaves values nominally as before. Appearances tavor a quiet week, and no radical change is anticipated. We quote :-Finest September 94c to 10c; fine to fine t August Sic to 9:, and lower grades 50 to 71 . At this date last year quotations were Settember and October 112: to 112:

AMERICAN CHEESE MARKETS.

UTICA, N Y .- The sales of cheese are 400 boxes at 9:; 3 300 at 94c; 180 at 98c; 1,800 n' 9½0; 140 at 98; 250 at 9½0; 200 at 970, 609 consigned. The market was cull and to lower. The sales of cheese at Little Falls are 1,500 boxes at 910; 1,200 at 910; 200 at 9fe; 30 at 10c, and 138 at private terms; 430 consigued and 340 farm dairy at 8hc to 10}c; also 50 packages creamery butter at figures are declared to be not childish imita- 1 23c to 24tc, and 75 packages dairy at 20c to

THE BUITER MARKET.

The market remains dull and inactive in consequence of the bad weather, which restricted the local trade. For jobbing selections our quotations are exceeded :-

Creamery, fair to good 20 - 213 Townships, figst. 10 — 20
Townships, fair to good 15 — 18½
Morrisburg 14 — 19
Brockville 14 — 19

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. There has been a large demand for general goods, more so than ever, on account of the slackness of business in Montreal, the result of the smallpox. This will last for no length of time, however. Payments are reported fair. BOOTS AND SHOES, -- Since the season for country fairs has come to a close country boot and shoe men report a marked improvement in business. November is expected to turn out well for the wholesalers. Remittances are not as good as desired.

GEAIN, Wheat -Prices of wheat are just

about a cent higher all round than a week ago. Sales continue to be made mainly on local milling account. We quote No 1 fall, 87c to 88c; No 2, 85c to 86c; No 3, 83c to 84c. No 1 spring, 89c to 90c; No 2, 87c to 89c; No 3, 84c to 85c. Barley is moving in considerable quantities, but the price of lower grades is declining. We quote No 1, Sie to 82c; No 2. 73: to 74c; No 3 extra, 66c to 67c, and No 3, 56c to 57c. New oats have sold on track at 32e; old at 34s.

GROCERIES -This market has undergove no important changes. Fruits seem to monepolize the attention of the trade. Some dealers predict a fruit famine before Christmas. All Malega fruits have advanced 5 reals, or 25c per box. PROVISIONS -Receipts of dressed hogs

have increased somewhat and the market is perceptibly lower. New long clear is changng hands at 74 to 740 Ham 120, rolls 97 to 10c. Eggs are hard to get and are in demand, 20 to 210 is the figure. Job lots of cheese command 0 to 94c.

Wool.--American buyers have been purchasing large quantities of Canadian ficace lasely, This has had a marked effect on the price, which has advanced fully 10%. Pulled wools, in sympathy with the advance in fleece, are firmer, and 183 to 19e for combing is now the range.

TO DISTANT FRIENDS

It is important that parties outside of Moniscal should know that the two central wards of the city, so ording to official statements, still keep practically clear of the disease. Not a single death in these wards take in the principal wholesate trade of the city, and contain the largest retail houses. So that parties can visit Montreal for shopping purposets with perfect safety.

S. CaRSI. Pre-

S. CARSLEYS TORONTO VS MONTREAL

The following two price lists of Wir- Door Mats, which are printed and published to soil retail from, epask for themselves. This discriminating against Montrel seems most unreasonable

the relicht from the factory to Montreel is only about one per cent, just the same as to numbers or places in Ontare, where the same goods are relations the Toronto list.

THE LISTS

100	Size.	Ontario Price.	Montraai
to x	24 IDCAES		\$3.00 3.54
24 X	48 inches	4 00 5 00	4.56
count to	lat the Ontar parties buying	lo prices with a s more than one mu	iccial dia- totatime.

NEX, WEEK.

pecial ale of Bed Comforters next week at S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

SIXTY-FIVE CENTS.

Good, large, heavy Bed Comforters, only life.

S. CARSLEY. BLANKETS.

Come for good and cheap Blankets to S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES.

Good quality Canadian Grey Plannel, 27 lackes wide, suitable for Men's Shirts, Children's Underwear, or Ladies' Underskirts; prior 15c set yard Warranted equal to regular 1900 a neurity wold at 180 to 20c, or the money returned. One price said, 15c.

A CRETONNE BARGAIN.

To be offered to-morrow: A large let f Proposite designs and colorings in good strong Twitled Octoones, wide widths, all at only like, warranged equal to what is usually sold at 25c per yard; say price only 13c. Common Crotonnes, only 5ty.

S. CARSLEY. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 177?

NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY

OF COLONIZATION. STABIASHED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL ACT, QUEBEC 32 VICT. CAP. 36.

VALUE OF LOTS:

first Series - - - \$50,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - - - \$10,000.00 lecond Series - - \$10,000.00

HIGHEST LOT - - - \$2,500.00 THE FOURTH DRAWING

Will take place at the

Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial. (Opposite the Montreal Seminary.)

Weduesday, 10 h February, 1886, at 2 p.m.

SECURE TICKETS AT ONCE :

PRICES. The official list of prize-winning numbers will be forwarded after the 16th February to all applicants on receipt of a Schmanp.

Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and registering the lickets asked for. (8 cents United States.) To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by let-ter (registered) addressed to the Secretary.

8. E. LEFEBVRE, No. 19 St. James Street, [103] Montreal

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR C UR", (N. 1121) Dome Marie M.J. Haller, of Montreal, wife of Cloment P. G. rmnia, of the same place, last, this day, instituted an action for separation as to properly against her said bushand. HOY, the companion of the companion

LIVE STOCK. The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk rail-

Cattle. Sheep. Caives. Hogs. Week ended Oct. 31 2 080

Prev. week.... 1 722 1.668 14 445 Since May 1. 62,417 45,860 4,557 10 370 The cattle trade has been quiet although receipts have been larger. Export cattle sold at 4c to 4he per lb. live weight, against 41c to 51c at this date last year. Sheep remain dull but steady at 3c, while 34c to 4c was paid at this time last year. Butchers' cattle were in light supply and firmer under

more plentiful and lower at 4c to 44c per lb. MARRIED.

a fair demand at 3c to 3 c. Live hogs were

MULLARKY-DANAHER -In this city, on October 27th, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Simon Lonergan, Thos. F. Mullarky, to Annie, eldest daughter of Michael Danaher.

DIED.

McGARRITY.—In this city, on Tuesday, the 27th i st., Patrick McGarrity, aged 49 years, MORNINGE-On the 31st instant, Amelia Morninge, aged 14 years.

RYAN .- At the Hotel Dieu, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., Patrick Ryan, aged 68 years. RUSSEL —At Levis, on the 23rd instant, Oatherine Morrism, aged 72 years, widow of the late W. G. Russel, ship builder, Levis.

CRAIG.—In this city, on the 31st, of infland mation of the brain, John Thomas, aged 2 years 4 months and 26 days, son of Henry Craig. KINSELLA.—In this city, on the 29th inst., William, uged 18 years, son of Michael Kinsella, formercy of St. Columban, 2.Q.

WARREN.—In this city, Oct. 29th, at her late r sidence, No. 57 St. Eliz beth street, Mary Konnedy aged 58 years, relict of the late John Warren, County Wexford, Ireland. REVNOLDS.-In Three Rivers, on the 20th

October John Horton, aged four years, son of Thomas A. Reynolds, Esq., of the, Hudson Bay Company, St Maurice District.

narked effect on the LONG.—In Quebec, on the 23rd instant, that the advance in daughter of the late Captain Wm. Long, of Bristol, Eng., and beloved wife of V. Simpson, of Quebec.

note