(Continued from Third Page.)

IRELAND

The Land War.

DUBLIN, Nov. 4.—It is understood that secret instructions have been sent to the League leaders throughout the country by those directing the organization to advise the farmers to send the preliminary notices of application to the Land Commissioners in overwhelming numbers. No fewer than eleven thousand are being prepared in the County Clare alone, and will be sent up this week. The object is to swamp the Land Court and to render the Land Act inoperative here.

There is no foundation whatever in the absurd reports of contemplated risings in the southern counties. In Dublin Castle it is acknowledged that warnings have been received, but while taking every precaution the authorities regard them as devoid of foundation.

An organized system of sensational news manufacture prevails in the southern counties. Every military patrol is magnified into flying columns, marching out to meet "the enemy." Trustworthy correspondents who know the national feeling declare that in the south at the present moment revolutionary movements are further from the people's thoughts than at time during the present century.

Cantwell, Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Kenny, Treasurer of the Castlecomer Land League, whose evasion of arrest when warrants under the Coercion Act were first issued a week ago and created considerable excitement, have returned home and been arrested.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A curious plan has been adopted in some places in the West of Ireland in view of keeping the "no rent" manifesto before the tenants. It takes the form of a promissory note which has been circulated among the farmers attending the fair at Moate County, Westmeath. The note is a promise to pay rent on the day Parnell, Davitt and the other "suspects" are released. It is intended that the note shall be signed by the tenants and sent to the landlords.

DUBLIN, Nov. 4.—All accounts concur that the affair at Belmullet was a wanton butchery of the inhabitants by the constabulary sent thither. There was no attempt at resisting the police. An idiot boy was making a row about some trifle when the police charged bayonets, and then fired upon the flying people. Sixty persons were wounded, ten mortally, two being killed on the spot. All the wounded that the police were able to lay hands on were dragged to Castlebar prison, and there left for twenty-four hours with their bleeding wounds undressed. It is believed that the wounded really count much more than sixty, and that many of those who have sustained injuries try to conceal the fact to avoid the arrest. The character of the wounds, judging from those I have seen, shows that the people at the time were trying to escape. An attempt was made in the interest of the police to exact a farce of an inquest. To give color to a simulated fear by the police of the ferocity of the people of Belmullet, the police wanted to force an escort on the coroner for his personal safety. The coroner, entertaining no fear of the people of Belmullet, and evidently not wishing to be an actor in the farce, refused the proffered escort. He went alone. The inquest, however, did not take place, as the parish priest of Belmullet, Father Hewson, had it postponed till Monday, in order that he may obtain legal assistance to prosecute the police.

DUBLIN, Nov. 5.—The following are the facts in the Belmullet affray. There is no doubt stones were thrown, but the injuries of the police were most trival. The Head Constable says he was struck three times, but he is not in any way hurt. Several other policemen say they were hit, but of the entire force only two sub-constables from Ballina have been in the smallest degree incapacitated for duty. One of the injured constables was struck on the leg and lamed somewhat, and the other received a blow on the chest. Notwithstanding that the detachment charged with fixed bayonets and fired about thirty charges of buckshot over the heads of the crowd which numbered four hundred or five hundred, only a few scattering pellets took effect. The bayonet wounds of one girl have terminated fatally, and an inquest will be held on Monday. One old woman, through whose larynx a few grains passed, may recover under skilful treatment, but her age makes this doubtful. Several other people have been injured, but through fear of arrest they conceal their wounds.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A rumor is current in political circles that negotiations are afoot for the release of the "suspects" on condition that they will stand aloof and let the Land Act have a fair trial. Nothing has been decided as yet, but it is said that some of the "suspects" are inclined to say "Yes, we will keep our hands off for a reasonable time, but we do not bind ourselves to anything." The rumor is credible, as the Government would be glad of any excuse to retract the step taken since Mr. Gladstone's Leeds speech.

It is yet too early to give a final opinion of the work of the Land Commissioners, for after all the real test of the Act must be made on the Munster estates in the west and south-west of Ireland where famine occurs in bad seasons, and where there are thousands and thousands of tenants paying from £1 to £3 yearly to whom 25 per cent of their rent would be little or no benefit, yet upon whose holdings the landlords have spent thousands on improvements. The number of applications to fix fair rent now before the Land Court reaches 15,000. The Court which opens in Claremorris, the cradle of the agitation, on Monday, will have to deal with that clause of the land question which is purely a characteristic of Ireland. The landlords are apprehensive, but are awaiting a decision upon some of the well managed estates in the West before giving up the fight.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Messrs. Egan and Biggar were yesterday favored with an audience by the Papal Nuncio in Paris, Mgr. Czacki, to whom they explained the objects of the present Land League movement and the nature of the strike against rents making the most of their opportunity. Mr. Egan and Mr. Biggar during the interview put in a word about Mr. Errington, M.P., whose mission to Rome is now exciting so much comment. They informed the Nuncio that Mr. Errington in no way represented the views or the feelings of any section of the Irish people.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The *Herald's* London correspondent says: Mr. Labouchere devotes much space to Ireland again. He suggests that the royal banner of Ireland should be floated in Dublin as the Scotch banner is in Scotland, with the Irish harp in the first and fourth quarters, not in the third only, as at present. He says, in dealing with Ireland, national sentiments ought to be considered. An interesting event is expected in the household of the Duke of Connaught in January, and there is a chance for England to give the sister isle either a prince or a princess. Mr. Labouchere concludes:—"We must learn to discuss the question of federal union between Great Britain and Ireland without a foregone conclusion, and without cursing everyone as a traitor who believes that such a union would strengthen rather than weaken the political connection between the two islands, rendered necessary by their geographical position."

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Parnell, interviewed by two prominent members of the Home Rule League on Saturday, said the recent judgments at Belfast agreed with his estimates that rents in Ulster should be reduced to Griffith's valuation. He believed the reductions in the south of Ireland would not be as large, and consequently would not satisfy the tenants. Any general reduction of rents to Griffith's valuation would, because of the extent to which the land is mortgaged, deprive the landlords of the means of living, and compel the Government to buy out or confiscate. This would demonstrate the soundness of the views ennunciated by the League. Parnell admitted the possibility of many tenants settling directly with the landlords.

DUBLIN, Nov.—A large meeting of tenants upon the estate of Sir John Ennis unanimously resolved to demand an abatement of rents. In event of refusal, they will apply to the Land Court. There are upward of 5,000 tenants on the state.

A circular has been issued to the police instructing them to report any meeting supposed to be held for League purposes, though held ostensibly for another obeject, with a view to arrest the participators. The Executive is considering what to do regarding the Ladies' League.

Parnell writes that the report of an interview between him and two members of the Home Rule League on Saturday is almost wholly inaccurate and misleading.

The police stationed at the doors of the new office of the Ladies' League took down all the names of those who entered, with a view to their prosecution. Despite the suppression of the Land League, several local branches continue to meet secretly.

On account of the great expense involved, there will be only three more sub-commissions under the Land Act for the present.

A manifesto signed by Patrick Egan has been privately circulated throughout Ireland, advising farmers to pay no rent, avoid the Land Court and hold the harvest.

The number of applications to the Land Commissioners to fix fair rents reaches 16,000.

Three arrests were made in Ireland to-day under the Coercion Act.

The Manchester *Examiner* to-day publishes a vague statement that the Government intend to release Parnell and his colleagues in time to take part in the proceedings of Parliament, provided the state of the county justifies the step.

DUBLIN, Nov. 7.—The following manifesto addressed to the Irish people by the Home Rule League, is to be discussed at the meeting to-morrow:—

Fellow-countrymen: On the eve of the centenary of the accomplishment of Irish freedom brought about by the glorious men of Dungannon, we would be base and spiritless should we acknowledge that the iron of slavery has eaten into our vitals, and were we not stirred, at such a time, to admiration by the deeds of 1782. If the Irish people have not utterly lost the spirit which animated their fathers, they will not fail to make 1882 memorable in the annals for their

DETERMINED AND SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS

to reconstitute the fabric, raised one hundred years ago by the public virtue of Henry Grattan and the volunteers destroyed in 1800 by the bribes and bayonets of Pitt and Castlereagh. The state of things which prevails in this country would be an eternal disgrace even to the worst and most universalized Government on the face of the globe. In no country of the world, except, perhaps, Russia, is there so little public liberty left or so much despotism exercised by the ruling Executive as in Ireland in 1881. Thirty five thousand soldiers and fifteen thousand military police garrison the country. They allow no day to pass without making the people feel that now, as in the days of Elizabeth, Cromwell and William, the sword is after all the argument with which England seeks to answer all that the Irish nation demand. Cannon are planted in public places in your cities,

PUBLIC MEETINGS ARE PROHIBITED

and dispersed; the police invade even private dwellings to disperse assemblages; every man's liberty is at the mercy of the Chief Secretary, acting on secret information of paid spies and informers. Every day numbers of persons of the highest probity and respectability, many occupying representative positions, are arrested and flung into the common jails without trial. Among those so deprived of liberty are four Members of Parliament, one of whom is acknowledged to be the leader of the Irish people, and would, under free institutions, be the Prime Minister of the country. The possession of arms, the birthright of every member of every free commonwealth, not civilly incapacitated, is a crime punishable by a heavy fine or imprisonment. Now,

TWO QUESTIONS ARISE:

1st. Can it be for one moment pretended that a system of Government under which such occurrences as have been just named habitually take place has any moral right to exist? 2nd. Would a people who did not endeavor at the earliest available moment by every legal and constitutional means to put an end forever to such occurrences deserve anything better than the scourge of the slave driver? Our manufactures since 1800 have been nearly extinguished; we have had since the Union four or five famines, our country has been depleted by three millions since 1840. While England is relatively to taxable ability the most lightly taxed country in Europe, Ireland is the most taxed. Since 1800 there have been 59 Savage Coercion Acts in force here. We were promised at the time of the Union equal rights and privileges with the people of Great Britain, but to-day, fourteen years after the establishment of household suffrage, of the complete registration of voters in England and Scotland, we are

STILL DENIED BOTH THESE IMPORTANT RIGHTS,

with the result that while the proportion of voters to the male population in England is one to four, the proportion in Ireland is one to 24. The municipal franchise also, as compared with that of England and Scotland, is a complete mockery. It is needless to go through the list of our grievances. It is sufficient to add that in scarcely a single matter of public concern in Ireland has the will of the Irish people had its way; that every department of our business, no matter how little it concerns others than ourselves is managed by irresponsible autocratic boards appointed by Englishmen and composed to a large extent of Englishmen and Scotchmen. Despite of this, however, we are told that we must be governed by another people, and that too for our own sake. Anarchy, it is said, would overtake us if the beneficent hand of England were taken from off us. A more impudent falsehood was never advanced. Our troubles spring from the government of Ireland by England, and from that alone. But is it for the interests of England that

THE POLICY OF COERCION

should be continued? Is the present state of siege fruitful in anything but hatred, ill-will, loss of treasure and life? What we ask for is only what is enjoyed by every other British dependency inhabited by a white race. It is only what the states of the American Union possess, namely, the power to manage, those matters which concern the empire at large being left to the care of an Imperial Senate in which we would be represented.

UNREASONABLE EXPECTATIONS are often entertained respecting medicines of real merit. Sufferers from complaints of long standing, anticipating and being disappointed in obtaining immediate relief from some remedy which, if persisted in, would eventually cure them, precipitately abandon it. This is unfair and absurd. We would urge, in their own interest, upon those troubled with affections of the throat and lungs who resort to Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites or Lime and Soda, that they give this sterling and proven remedy a fair trial. In obstinate cases this is particularly desirable, and though instances are not wanting in which it has overcome a severe cough with astonishing rapidity, it would be unreasonable to expect such a result in every case. Use it for asthma, bronchitis, irritation of the throat and lungs. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by NORTHROP & LYMAN Toronto.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.
TUESDAY, *Nov.* 8, 1881.

Money was offered on the street to-day as low as 4 per cent, and we quote 4 to 6 per cent. on call and time. Business in Sterling Exchange was trifling.

The stock market this a.m., was stronger in the main. Montreal at noon was steady at 199¼ bid, but Ontario rose ½ to 60¼; Merchants ½ to 128; Commerce ½ to 141½; Gas ½ to 141½ and Richelieu 1 to 47¼ bid. City Passenger was steady, but Montreal Telegraph declined ¾ to 126½ bid.

Morning Stock Sales:—1 Montreal 199½; 125 do 199¼; 25 do (ex-div.) 195½; 10 Merchants' 128; 25 do 128¼; 2 do 128½; 25 Ontario 59¾; 100 do 60; 100 do 59¾; 15 do 59½; 800 do 60; 25 do 60¼; 125 do 60; 50 do 60¼; 32 do 60½; 50 do 60¼; 18 do 60¼; 200 Commerce 141½; 75 do 141¼; 75 do 141½; 30 Dominion Telegraph 95¾; 70 Montreal Telegraph 127¼; 30 do 127; 125 do 126¾; 125 Richelieu 46¾; 225 do 47; 100 do 47¼; 25 do 47½, 75 do 47¼; 50 do 48; 50 do 47¾; 25 do 47½; $2,200 Montreal 5 per cent stock 109.

This afternoon Bank of Montreal rose ¼ to 199½ bid; Merchants, ½ to 128¼; Commerce, ¼ to 141¾; Richelieu, ¾ to 48, and Gas, ¼ to 142 bid. Montreal Telegraph fell ½ to 126 bid. Ontario closed steady at 60¼ bid; 60½ asked.

Afternoon Sales—17 Montreal, 199¼; 3 do, 199¾; 30 do, 199½; 225 Ontario, 60¼; 5 do, 60; 325 do, 60¼; Merchants, 128; 65 do, 128¼; 25 Commerce, 141¼; 75 do, 141¾; 4 do 141½; 50 do, 141¾; 1 do, 141½; 150 do, 142; 3 People's, 90; 3 Exchange, 140; 25 Montreal Telegraph, 127; 50 do, 126¾; 200 Richelieu, 47¾; 50 Gas, 142; 125 do, 142¼.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The movement in several departments is gradually growing less as the close of navigation approaches, but for the season the amount of merchandise going forward to the various distributing points is by no means insignificant, taking into account the damp, unfavorable weather that has been experienced hereabouts and elsewhere. The leading wholesale houses continue to report well of remittances, and the trade situation in the country is looked upon as most satisfactory.

GROCERIES.—The usual amount of business incident to the season is being done. The only feature to notice in teas is that high grades are firm and that low grades continue dull. The feeling, however, is better throughout. Japan, common, 22½c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 45c; fine to choice, 45c to 55c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson firsts 42c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 38c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29c to 32; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. *Sugar.*—The market was quiet and about steady. We quote: Granulated, 9⅜c; Yellow refined, 7½c to 8¼c; Porto Rico, 7¾c to 7⅞c; Barbadoes, 7⅝c to 7¾c. *Coffee* is still dull, but Mocha is firm. Mocha, 32c to 33c; O. G. Java, 26c to 29c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c; Maracaibo, 21c to 23c; Jamaica, 17½c to 20c; Rio, 16c to 18c; chicory, 12c to 12½c.

FRUITS.—The market is firm on account of the disaster to the fruit steamship "Avlona," part of whose cargo was damaged. Valencia raisins firm at 9c to 9½c. Currants are worth 7c to 7½c; layer raisins, $2.95 to $3; loose muscatel, $3.10 to $3.15; London layers, $3.35 to 3.40; new figs, 14c to 17c in boxes; sultanas, 12c to 13½c; filberts, 10c to 11c.

SPICES.—The market for pepper is scarcely so firm. Cassia, per lb, 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to $1; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 90c.

SYRUPS and molasses.—Market unchanged. We quote for Bright syrups 62c to 68c; medium, 55c to 58c; fair, 51c to 54c. Molasses—Barbadoes 55c 59c; Trinidad, 50c to 52c; sugar house, 36c to 40c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Ocean freights have advanced about 25c per 100 lbs., and the market here is stronger for bar iron, hoops and bands, boiler plates and sheet iron, which are 10c up. Tin plates fully maintain last week's advance. For pig iron there is good demand, but the movement is slow in consequence of the difficulty in preventing freight space for shipment to the interior. The ocean rate of freight from Glasgow is 25s. Pig iron, per ton, Coltness, $24.00 to $24.50; Siemens, $24.00 to $24.50; Gartsherrie, $24.00 to 24.50; Summerlee, $24.00 to 24.50; Langloan, $24.00 to 24.50; Eglinton, $24.00; Carnbroe, $24.00. Bars, per 100 lbs, Siemens, $2 to 2 25; Scotch and Staffordshire, $2 to 2.10; Best ditto $2.15 to $2.25; Swede, $4 25 to 4 60; Norway, $4 00 to 5 00; Lowmoor & Bowling, $6 25 to 7 00. Canada plates, per box: Hatton $3 25; other brands, $3 25 to $3 50; Tin Plates, per box: charcoal IC, $5 75 to $6; ditto, IX, $7 50; ditto, D C, $5; ditto, DX, $7. Coke, IC, $4 75 to 5. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, $10 50 to 11; Galvanized Sheets No. 28, best, $7 to 7 50; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs $2 45 to 2 55; Sheets, best braade, $2 95. Boiler Plates, $3 10 to $3 60. Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 12½c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, $4 25; do sheet, 5 50; do bar, $5 to $5 50; do shot, $6 to $6 50; Steel, cast, per lb, 11½c to 12½c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, $3.75 to $4; do Tire, $3 50 to $3 75; do Sleigh Shoe, $2.25 to $2 50. Ingot Tin, 27c. Ingot Copper, 17½c to 18c. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, $5 40 to 5 50; spelter, $5 25 to $5 50. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, $4 25 to $4 50. Proved Coil chain, ⅜ inch, $5 50; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, $1.60 to 1.70. Cut Nails:—Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, $2.45 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, $2.70 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, $2.95 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, $3.20 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, $3.95 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, $5.45 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern 2.95; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, $3 45.

LEATHER.—Western jobbers are already making some enquiries, but as it is between seasons with boot and shoe manufacturers the aggregate of business transacted is not large. Prime slaughter and good plump Spanish sole are wanted, but other grades are dull. A lot of 400 sides of Pebble sold at 11½c and 600 sides went at 11c. Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 25c to 27c; ordinary, 24½c to 25½c; No 2, B A, 23c to 24½c; No 2, ordinary, 22½c to 23½c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 40c; splits, large, 23c to 26c; small, 21c to 24c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 11½c to 14c; rough, 26c to 28c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The amount of business doing is satisfactory, stocks having been found well broken in the country by travellers still out on their sorting tour. We quote:—Men's split boots, $1.75 to $2.25; do, split brogans, $1 to $1 10; do buff congress, $1 80 to 2.25; do kip boots, $2 50 to 3 25; do cowhide boots, $2 30 to 2 35; women's split balmorals, 90c and $1; do pebble and buff balmorals, $1 10 and 1 40; do prunella, 50c to $1 60; Misses' buff and pebble balmorals, 90c to $1.15.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There is nothing especially new to notice on the week. There is a good seasonable demand for most goods at former prices. We quote: Bi-carb soda at $3.12½ to $3.20; soda ash, $1.50 to $2.00; sal-soda, $1.10 to $1.20; bi-chromate of potash, 13½c to 15c; borax, 16c to 17c; cream tarter crystals, 29c to 30c; ditto ground, 31c to 33c; caustic soda, $2.40 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, $1.40 to $1.60; alum, $1.75 to $2.00; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to $1; flour sulphur, $2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, $1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, $1.10c to 1.20; saltpetre, (per keg, $9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 5½c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c quinine, $3.00; morphia, $2.50 to $2.60; castor oil, 10c to 10½; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, $4.50 to $4.75.

FISH.—A few small cargoes of Labrador herrings have again sold at our quotations. We quote sales at $6.25 to $6.50. Nova Scotia split herrings are quoted at $5.50 to $5.75 per brl for No. 1; No 2 $4 to $5; dry cod $4 25 to $4 75, and green, $5 to $5.25 for No. 1, $4 for No. 2; No. 2 mackerel, $6.00 to $6.50; white fish $4.75; salmon trout $4.50. North Shore Salmon is steady at $20; $19 and $18 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. British Columbia salmon, $16.50 per bbl.

WOOL.—Manufacturers have bought several good lots of Canada pulled and 250 bales of Greasy Cape brought about 21c. Greasy Cape, on this market, is firm at 20c to 22c; Australian, 22c to 32c; Canadian pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 30c to 32c; unassorted, 30c.

HIDES remain at $8.00, $7.00 and $6.00 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins, firm at 95c to $1; calfskins, 12c.

OILS.—Newfoundland cod is quiet at 45c to 47½c; Steam refined seal, 47½c. Linseed oil 73c for raw and 75c for boiled.

PETROLEUM moderately active. Car lots are quoted at 23½c to 24c, and single bbl. lots at 25½c to 26c.

SALT.—The market is steady. Coarse is quoted at 57½c to 62½c. Factory filled, $1 to $1.10; Eureka, $2.

HOPS.—Market quiet. A few good sized parcels have been sold to brewers here at 20c to 22c.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS—Nov. 8.

There was a fair market to-day at steady prices. The supply of grain and vegetables was scarcely as large as last week, but was quite equal to requirements. Apples and potatoes continue in fair demand for export to the United States at quotations.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, $3 55 to 3 60; oatmeal, do, $2 50; cornmeal, do, $1 60 to 1 65; moulie, do, $1 70 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, $1 00.

GRAIN—Oats, per bag, $1 to $1.05; peas, per bush, $1; beans, per bush, $1.60 to $2.25; buckwheat, per bag, $1.20 to 1.25.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 70c to 80c; carrots, per bushel, 50c; onions per bushel, 75c; per bbl, $2.50; Montreal cabbages, per 100, $3 to $5; indive, per dozen, 50c; celery, per dozen, 40c to 50c; Montreal turnips, per bushel, 50c; marrows each, 10c; beets per bushel, 50c; spinach, 75c per bushel; Brussels sprouts, $1.20 per dozen.

FRUIT.—Apples per barrel, $2 50 to $3 75; Almeria, $6 per keg; cranberries, 50c per gal.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 32c; tub butter, per lb, 18c to 22c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c; packed, 22c to 23c.

POULTRY—Fowls, per pair, 25c to 75c; ducks per pair, 80c to 90c; chickens, per pair, 65c to 75c; turkeys, per pair, $1 50 to $2; geese, $1 10 to $1 25 per pair; spring turkeys, per pair, $1 25.

MEATS—Beef, per lb, trimmed, 10c to 13c; mutton, 7c to 10c lamb, forequarters, 8c; lamb, hindquarters, 10c; veal, per lb., 9c to 15c; pork, per lb, 12c; hams, per lb, 14c; lard per lb, 16c to 18c; sausages, per lb, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, $8 to $9; beef, hindquarters, per lb, 7c to 8c; beef, forequarters per lb, 5c to 7c.

FISH.—Lake trout, per lb., 10c to 12½c; pike and lobster, per lb, 10c; white fish, per lb, 10c. to 12c; halibut, per lb, 12c to 15c; haddock and cod, per lb, 6c; mackerel, per lb, 10c to 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40 to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 12½c to 15c.

GAME.—Woodcock is quoted at 75c to 80c per brace, plover at $2 50 to $3 per doz, and partridges at 50c to 600 per brace.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET, Nov. 5.

A better enquiry has sprung up, but business is not large. On local account:—A bay mare, 6 years old, 1,150 lbs, sold at $145; a chestnut horse 1,200 lbs. for $150, and a black gelding for $75. The following parties were purchasing steeds here for export: Jas. Taylor, Greenfield Centre, N.Y.; H W Adams, Hartford, Conn.; A E Austin, same place; H A Collins, Northampton, Mass.; R F Chase, Baldwin, Me.; L Brighton, Providence, R.I.; A Ryan, Boston:—

Exports for the week:—Nov. 1st, 16 horses, $1,383; 42 do, $3,220·50. Nov. 2nd, 8 do, $715; 3 do, $385; 7 do, $490; 9 do, $809. Nov. 4th, 2 do, $155.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET—Nov. 7.

Shipments of live stock *via* the St. Lawrence are about over for the season and most of the cattle now leaving here are shipped by rail to catch the ocean steamers at Quebec by reason of the lowness of water in the channel. The offerings to-day were lighter than usual and at the Corporation market, Point St. Charles, there were only about 3 car loads worthy the attention of shippers. B. Leroy, W. Burrows, N. Benoit, Roberts & Wilder, and G. B. Morgan had between them about 135 head, the bulk of which passed into traders or butchers' hands at 3¼c to 3¾c. Exporters' prices were 4c to 4¼c and we have not heard of 5c being paid for some few weeks past. For good cattle, butchers were willing to pay 4c and 4¼c per lb., live weight. We quote live hogs at 6c to 6½c and sheep at 4½c to 5c.

Three years ago "St. Julian," the great California trotter, was unknown; the same may be said of Kendall's Spavin Cure. Now both have a world wide reputation. Why? Because they both have merit. One is a great trotter, the other is the most successful remedy ever discovered to be used on man or beast. Read adv't.

DARJEELING, India, Nov. 7.—The deaths from choleraic fever at Umritser amount to 9,000, or ten times the normal rate of mortality in the past few years.

For Dyspepsia, Weakness and Debility.

From GEORGE S. BIXBY, of Epsom, N.H.

"Having received great benefit from the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP, I am willing to add my testimony to the thousands of others constantly sounding its praise. During the war I was in the army, and had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and be confined in Salisbury and other Southern prisons several months. I became so much reduced in health and strength as to be a mere skeleton of my former self. On being released, I was a fit subject for a Northern hospital, where I remained some two months and then came home. My physician recommended and procured for me several bottles of PERUVIAN SYRUP, which I continued to use for several weeks, and found my health restored and my weight increased from ninety pounds to one hundred and fifty, my usual weight, and I have been in my usual good health ever since. I can cheerfully recommend it in all cases of weakness and debility of the system, whether arising from an impure state of the blood, dyspepsia, or almost any other cause, believing it will in most cases give entire satisfaction."

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YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 10th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly, he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a small one on the other which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons which failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the "Chicago Express," I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it, they ordered three bottles; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial, I used it according to directions and the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps have disappeared. I used but one bottle and the colts limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Very Respectfully,

L. T. FOSTER.

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WILTON, Minn., Jan. 11, 1881.

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Yours, truly,

GEO MATHEWS.

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REV. M. P. BELL,
Pastor of M. E. Church Patten's Mills, N. Y.

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