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This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

MANITOBA'S LITTLE WAR.

Opposing Forces Meet in a Court of Justice—Public Feeling Abated Somewhat.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 22.—The opposing railway forces met to-day in a court of justice instead of on the open prairie, where the two lines are intended to intersect. The high public feeling, in consequence, is greatly abated, and the second sober thought of the people is that the matter should be left to the decision of judges. Besides this, there was a generally accepted rumor that Lieutenant-Governor Schultz, using his constitutional privilege, had advised the Government against pursuing any course calculated to imperil peace or injure the interests of the country, and it was his belief that his warning had had a salutary effect on Cabinet Ministers. At an early hour it was ascertained that no further attempt would be made to cross the Canadian Pacific railroad tracks, and that the rails would only be laid to the eastern edge of its grade pending the decision of the courts. While track-laying was proceeding, the Canadian Pacific Railroad company, to make assurance doubly sure, planted another locomotive on its dump directly in line with the intersecting grade, and erected a four-foot fence, sixty feet long along its right of way. While the fence was being built the rails of the N. P. & M. were laid exactly up to it, both gangs acting most good naturedly towards each other, but the C. P. R. men, some of whom had prepared themselves with stout sticks, were evidently determined to hold the fort at all hazards. When the rails reached the fence the N. P. & M. men quietly retired, and the officials in charge immediately proceeded to town and reported to the authorities. Superintendent Mills explained to a reporter that he was only laying rails, and when any obstruction was reached he had stopped according to orders. He couldn't say what course would be pursued to secure crossing. The second engine located by C.P.R. is sunk deeply in grade, and with the first one and the solid train on the main line will effectually prevent the company being taken by surprise. Notwithstanding this, Superintendent Whyte has a force of 205 men on guard night and day, they being comfortably housed in colonist cars and supplied with bedding and food. He addressed them this afternoon, and said he had promised the Lieutenant Governor they would not commit any overt act. He merely asked them to protect the rights and property of the company, and to do nothing aggressive. Besides this force, which is sworn in as specials, there are about two hundred more ready to reinforce them at the company's workshops should their services be required. Mounted infantry are still under orders at Fort Osborne and both the Nineteenth and the battery have been warned to hold themselves in readiness. It is evident now they will not be required. While members of the Government are reticent, one has made a statement to your correspondent to-day that it would not be long before a crossing would be made. The inference is that the Legislature will be summoned to dissolve the Chief Justice's injunction if it is unfavorable to the Government.

In court—Chief Justice Taylor presided. Affidavits on behalf of the plaintiffs were submitted: "That they were owners of the southwestern branch and had been in possession for some years; that the Portage extension of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba road built upon each side to their rails, and that defendants were attempting to cross their line without having obtained the approval of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council as to the way and mode of crossing. They claimed that the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Co. were really constructing a road, although the Railway Commissioner was in charge and put in evidence of the agreement between the Manitoba Government and the Railway Company."

Affidavits in answer to this showed that the N. P. and M. were taking no part in the construction of the Portage extension either directly or indirectly. Martin and Greenway made affidavits that the road was being constructed and paid for by the Manitoba Government. Chief Engineer Stewart, of R.R V R., made affidavit to show that injury caused by crossing the Canadian Pacific Railway branch would be of trivial nature, and that every precaution was being taken to prevent any danger or inconvenience to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The contention on the part of the plaintiffs' counsel was that the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway company were really the parties trying to cross the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that, not having obtained the sanction of the Railway committee as to crossing, they had no right to cross; that the question of the right of Manitoba to charter railways at all which would cross railways declared to be for the benefit and advantage of Canada was now sub judice in the Supreme Court, and it was further contended that the Railway Commissioner, if exceeding his authority, could be restrained by injunction.

Per contra it was argued that Portage extension is a road being constructed by the Manitoba Government; that the Act authoring the construction is still in force, and that while the Act remained in force no injunction could be granted against any railway commissioner, he being a member of the Government. It was further contended that the provisions of the Dominion Railway Act did not apply to the road now being constructed, as a third clause of that act especially excepts Government railways from the operation of the act, and that this was a Government railway. Also, that the provisions of the Dominion Railway act refer to the railway company, and that there is no railway company or individual constructing the present road, but that it is being constructed by the Government of Manitoba and paid for with public moneys.

Messrs. Aikins, Ewart & Culver appeared for plaintiff, and Attorney-General Martin, Perdue & Davis for defendants. Judgment was reserved, but the Chief Justice said he would deliver it to-morrow morning.

PRESS OPINIONS ON THE SITUATION.

The Call says the question is not now between the Province and the C.P.R. or what the Dominion Government should have done, but whether the orders of the Courts should be obeyed, and says the law must be maintained even if troops are called out. It attributes the cause of the whole trouble to Mr. Martin's bungling.

The Free Press, while condemning the C.P.R. for its action in the matter, attributes the blame to the Local Government, which, it says, was warned of the very difficulty that has now arisen, and were advised to prepare against it by suitable legislation. But the Attorney-General wouldn't accept favors from the Dominion Government and last session of the Federal Parliament was allowed to pass without any attempt on the part of the Provincial Government to secure the necessary legislation. The responsibility for the existing situation rests on him. Again it says to resist present injustice is not rebellion but violent and unjustifiable lawlessness. The question must be fought out in the courts, which alone have the right to meddle with it. The demonstration on Saturday was so ridiculous as to be its own punishment, but it is well that those who took part in it should understand that they were guilty of aggravated contempt of court. Had a collision of any kind occurred they would also have been common rioters, amenable to law and subject to imprisonment.

The Sun says: At present there are two courses open to the Government in the event of the local decision being against the claims of the province. One of these is to force a crossing if it can, the other is to make a virtue of necessity and apply under protest to Ottawa for the necessary legislation. Great care should be taken in arriving at a decision on this point, but whichever step is taken an early opportunity should be had of testing in the highest tribunal the validity of this piece of centralizing legislation from Ottawa.

In an interview to-day, Attorney-General Martin deals fully with the charges of neglect to secure legislation brought against him, and says:—It was thoroughly understood with Sir John that the road was to be built. He maintains a firm stand, suggests an appeal to England, and, if necessary, a request that Manitoba should be created a Crown colony in order to be rid of the centralization propensities of the Federal Government.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SHELBURNE ELECTION.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 22.—The election in Shelburne to day resulted in the return of General Laurie by a majority of thirty-three over the Opposition candidate, young Congdon, of Halifax, who only went into the county two weeks ago.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

Letter from Dr. O'Reilly.

DETROIT, Mich., October 16, 1888.

P. Wright, Esq., Treasurer, Montreal, Can.:

DEAR SIR,—Your registered favor of the 10th inst., duly reached me with the New York Exchange for one thousand ($1,000) dollars from the citizens of your city for the Parnell Defence Fund. The energetic efforts of our friends in your city and other sections of the Dominion, amply testifies to a keen knowledge of the tremendous expenses forced upon our leaders in England by a brutal Tory press. Unless the Irish party are made victims of treachery more base than we can now conceive the Irish people will have the great gratification of seeing both Government and organ completely humiliated before the world for their foul calumnies and allegations.

With kindest wishes, I remain,
Very faithfully yours,
CHAS. O'REILLY,
Treasurer,
I. N. League of America.

The following subscriptions have been handed to the treasurer:—

Jas. A. Sadlier, of D. & J. Sadlier & Co	$ 10 00
Martin Gooley	4 00
A Far Down	1 00
Richard Drake	1 00
Patrick Kehoe	2 00
COLLECTED BY MR F. STAFFORD.	
James McCormick	5 00
George Pherson & Co	5 00
COLLECTED BY FRANK LANGAN.	
Jas. O'Brien	$ 25 00
Jno. Dwane	5 00
COLLECTED BY THOMAS GAYNOR.	
Jno. P. Cuddy	$ 5 00
Halpin & Vincent, undertakers	10 00
T. Bannerman	5 00
T. O'Rourke	2 00
COLLECTED BY JAS KAVANAGH	
From the employés of the Windsor Hotel	$ 23 00
COLLECTED BY T. O'CONNOR AND JNO. REILLY, OF THE WILLIAM O'BRIEN BRANCH.	
Wm. Cleary	$ 1 00
Edw. Costello	1 00
Peter Gahan	1 00
Mrs. Woods	50
Patrick Harrington	25
A Friend	50
A. Thompson	50
M. Davin	2 00
M. O'Hara	1 00
Jas. Seymour	1 00
W. P. Clancey	1 00
Patrick Reilly	2 00
Lizzie O'Rourke	1 00
Jno. McMillan	25
Annie Mooney	50
M. Boland	1 00
A Friend	1 00
M. Clarke	1 00
A friend of the cause	1 00
J. T. Ging	1 00
Mr. Birch	0 50
John Dillon	0 25
Alex. Cummings	0 25
W. Woodbine	0 25
Frank Orls	0 20
Wm. Demers	0 25
Pat Wallace	0 25
C. Twigg	0 25
Gus Kavanagh	0 25
J. C. Nolan	0 25
Edward Large	0 25
Friend	0 10
W. Conway	0 50
Patrick Dillon	0 25
W. Lyndsay (colored)	0 10
R. Stewart	0 25
Alex. Lavery	0 10
F. D. Smith (colored)	0 25
John Browning	0 10
Patrick Hawkins (colored)	0 10
Lewis Smith	0 10
Mr. Seymour	0 15
M. Carroll	0 50
Jas. Bradshaw	0 25
Michael Harvey	0 25
Patrick Tattapley (colored)	0 10
L. Smith (colored)	0 10
Alex. Cutler	0 25
Jas. Malone	0 25
COLLECTED BY L. O'GORMAN.	
Thomas Riley	1 00
M. O'Keeffe	1 00
Thomas Hannan	1 00
A Friend	25
A Friend	25
Hugh Holland	50
Patrick King	50
A Lady Friend	25
L. O'Gorman	1 00

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

RECONCILIATION OF IRELAND.

(Toronto Globe.)

Speaking at a Dublin National League meeting soon after his release from his prison, Mr. John Dillon said:—

"He desired to express the great gratitude which he felt toward the multitude of English and Scotch people who stood by him during his imprisonment. He did not share and could not share the impatience that was expressed by some of his friends. That impatience was natural, for it was, he knew, very difficult to see calmly the homes of the people levelled by the crowbar; but when they saw how much the English people had changed in their attitude towards Ireland, the Irish people might well be patient. The English race were being converted at a wonderful rate. He, for his part, could hardly notice the difference in the reception which he would receive in English and Scotch towns as compared with the reception he would meet with in Cork or Dublin. When he considered these and other matters he failed to see any reason for impatience. Coming, though he did, from prison, he could not find in his heart any feelings of bitterness towards the English people. He recollected the time when the name and power of England were hateful to him. Maybe he had been demoralized by the many kind acts that he had received from Englishmen; if he had, he had no wish to go back into his original state."

No Irish leader could have spoken so kindly of England and Englishmen some years ago without losing his influence with Irishmen at home and abroad. Mr. Dillon was cheered as loudly in declaring himself reconciled as he ever was of old when he spoke as an Irreconcilable. With such evidence of the result of Mr. Gladstone's moves to establish a Union of Hearts, it is shocking to see the Tories persisting in Coercion and in vituperation of the Irish people. By giving them Home Rule and a full partnership in the Empire the Imperial Government would gain the use of 50,000 bayonets now employed in compelling wretched tenants to submit to eviction; would save the enormous cost of misgoverning 5,000,000 subjects; and would make friends of 20,000,000 people of Irish blood who are now influential in every part of the world.

England needs every friend she can make. No other Power has so much to lose by a combination of rivals against her; no other Power has possessions so conducive to her prosperity and so difficult to defend; no other Power is so likely to be the object against which a league of the heavily-armed Continental nations will sooner or later be arrayed. At this moment it is stated on pretty good authority that Bismarck and the young Kaiser meditate a vast combination against Great Britain. The wonder is that her great military neighbors have not before this made a firm compact with one another to plunder her of her outlying territories and divide them among the allies. The rapid expansion of the English race and language threatens to reduce every Continental power to insignificance within a hundred years. That Russia, Germany, Austria, France, Spain, Italy and the smaller European States will not make an effort to check the world-grasping advance of the Anglo-Saxon is highly improbable. It may be true that Britons can hold their own, but the struggle will tax their every element of force, and in that day it will be well to have millions of Irishmen on the right side.

But suppose one scouts the current rumor that a great Continental Combination against Great Britain is being arranged by Bismarck. Suppose one believes that the rivalries of the great military Powers and the diplomacy of English statesmen will always prevent a dangerous league against the Empire. Is Ireland therefore to be denied self-government? Are the millions of brave Irish scattered throughout the world to be forever stimulated to hostility against England? Are Englishmen to be unjust and tyrannical because they think they can be so with impunity?

Unfortunately there is too much reason to believe that the tyrannical temper pervades the whole body of Tories. That is the true explanation of their monstrous Irish policy, as of all their innumerable efforts to maintain inequalities and keep down the oppressed. They like to crush human beings beneath them; they even sympathised with the Turks in treating Bulgarian Christians as vermin. To his acknowledged equal or superior your genuine Tory can behave with propriety, but if he has some helpless person down he tramps hard for the satisfaction of feeling himself on top. The Tory spirit, as Rev. Sydney Smith said sixty years ago, "is, in great part, the narrow and exclusive spirit which delights to keep the common blessings of sun and air and freedom from other human beings. 'Your religion has always been degraded; you are in the dust and I will take care you never rise again. I should enjoy less the possession of an earthly good by every additional person to whom it was extended.'

Many of Sydney Smith's remarks concerning English treatment of Ireland are applicable today to Tory treatment of Ireland. A stock Coercionist assertion is that the Irish would use the liberties and machinery of Home Rule to wring concession from England unjustly. Sydney Smith said:—

"Nothing can be so grossly absurd as the argument which says, I will deny justice to you now, because I suspect future injustice from you. At this rate you may lock a man up in your stable and refuse to let him out because you suspect that he has an intention, at some future period, of robbing your hen-roost. You commit a greater evil to guard against a less which is merely contingent and may never happen. You may do what you have done a century ago in Ireland, make the Catholics worse than Helots, because you suspected they might hereafter aspire to be more than fellow-citizens."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

IMPORTANCE OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

To appreciate this we must take into account that one half of the entire population spend nearly their whole lives within doors; that another fourth, the boys, are mainly there during a considerable portion of the formative period of their lives, that is, from infancy to mid-youth; and that the other fourth, "the men-folk," are within the house at least one-third of their lives (or should be). Again, as all mental and physical strength, for out-door as well as in-door work, is derived from the food we eat and digest, the power and efficiency of all classes depend very largely upon the proper selection, combination and preparation of food. So the intelligence and educated judgment of the housewife is a matter of great moment, not only to the individual family, but to the nation.

We are in receipt of a letter from one of our well known citizens, Mr. E. Boisvert, who writes that upon recommendation of the most Rev. M. Marchand, of Drummondville, he was induced to use for that most dreadful of all nervous diseases, *Fits*, a few bottles of "FATHER KEING'S NERVE TONIC;" and is glad to state that after having suffered for eight years is now entirely cured, and heartily recommends all sufferers of nervous diseases to try this remedy, advertisement for which appears in another part of this paper. 12-4

TROUBLE A BLESSING.

We often rail at trouble, but very often it is the hand of God leading us back out of the sidepaths of forgetfulness and neglect to a realizing sense of His omnipotence and our own duty. In such hours our characters are broadened and deepened, our capacity for good increased and our whole being exalted with the clear conception of a higher power and of the fleetingness of earthly things. Chastened and purified, we find sorrow and trouble are but the handmaids of Providence, directing us in better and holier ways to the fulfillment of a diviner purpose of life than if we never experienced anything but joy. Let us, therefore, not rail at but accept affliction, well knowing that in it is the strengthening of our own mental and spiritual energies.

PRAISEWORTHY.

"Last summer I was entirely laid up with liver complaint. A friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters; I did so, and four bottles cured me. I cannot praise this remedy too much." John H. Rivers, Orr Lake, Ont.

THE BALFOUR MEDAL.

The London "Universe" has published this amusing paragraph: Mr. Gould, the clever artist of the "Pall Mall Gazette," has met Mr. T. D. Sullivan's suggestion that a Tullamore Club should be formed of Irish political prisoners by a happy design for a medal to commemorate the distinction of having been sent to jail for the love of country by the chief secretary for Ireland. On one side there is a side face of Balfour (eye-glass included) surmounted with a halo of bayonets and rising from a harp emitting lightning flashes. The inscription is in Latin, but we prefer to give it in English: "The Evictor Balfour, Tyrant and Prevaricator." On the reverse is a representation of the bastile flying the Union Jack, with the word coercion (in Latin) underneath a shamrock and the motto: "Honor from the cell."

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR—An easier feeling has set in, slight concessions having been found necessary to effect sales. Buyers are holding off as much as possible, although some holders state that they will have to submit to higher prices later on. Last sales of patents were reported at $6.75 to $6.85 for spring, at $5 90 to $6 15 for straight roller, $5.50 to $5.85 for extra, and $6 to $6 40 for strong bakers. We quote:—Patent winter, $6 35 to $6 75; patent spring, $6 50 to $6 85; straight roller, $5 90 to $6 15; extra, $5 40 to $5 85; superfine, $4 80 to $5 30; strong bakers', $6 00 to $6 25; Ontario bags, extra, $2 75 to $2 80; city strong bakers' (140 lb sacks), $6 25 to $6 40.

WHEAT.—In this market prices are nominal in the absence of business. Advices from points west of Toronto state that farmers are getting $1 12 to $1.15 for their wheat at the mills. In this market prices are purely nominal at $1 35 to $1 40 for new No. 1 Northern, and $1 45 to $1.50 for No. 1 hard. No Canada red and white winter offering. Wheat in Chicago has been subject to wide fluctuations during the week, but has developed an easier tendency.

OATMEAL, &c.—The market remains quiet and prices are still irregular, ordinary being quoted at $2 30 to $2 50, and granulated at $2 60 to $2.75 in bags. Cornmeal, $1.60 to $1.70. Rolled oats, $2 90 to $3 in bags.

BRAN, &c.—Sales of bran are reported at $17 to $17 50 delivered, and at $16 50 on track. Shorts are somewhat firmer, and business is reported at $20 to $21 as to lot. Moullie, $25 to $27 per ton.

PEAS.—The market is quiet and prices have ruled easy at 79c for 66 lbs, the sale of a round lot of uninspected being reported at 79c.

OATS.—There is no activity in this market, even at the low prices ruling, sales having been made at 35c per 32 lbs, and we quote 34c to 36c as to quality.

BARLEY.—There has been more animation during the week and quite a number of sales have transpired at prices ranging from 70c to 73c for best samples, down to 68c and 65c for ordinary malting grades. Feed barley is quoted at 55c to 60c.

BUCKWHEAT.—The sale of a car load of new buckwheat is reported in the country at 55c, which is the only new item we can gather about this article. It is generally conceded that the crop will be short.

MALT.—Sales of small parcels of Montreal malt are reported at 95c to $1 per bushel.

SEEDS.—American timothy seed is quoted at $2 25 and red clover seed at $6. It has sold at $5 80 in Chicago during the week for prime new.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The market for pork has been rather quiet during the week, but there is not much change in prices, Chicago clear pork having been sold at $20.50, which figure would be shaded for round lots. Western mess is steady with business at $18 25 to $18.50 as to lot. Lard is easier and lower in sympathy with the West with sales at 11¾c in pails, which is a decline of 1½c per lb during the week. In smoked meats sales of new hams are reported at 13c to 14c as to size of lot, and new breakfast bacon has sold at 13½c. We quote:—Canada short cut clear, per brl, 00.00 to 00 00; Chicago short cut clear, per brl, $20.50 to $00 00; Mess pork, western, per brl, $18.50 to $00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 13c to 14c; Lard, western, in pails, per lb, 11¾c to 00c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 00 to 00; Bacon, per lb, 12½c to 00c; Shoulders, per lb, 00 to 00; Tallow, com. refined, per lb, 5½c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Choice creamery is scarce and in good demand, and the September make of quite a number of factories has been secured. About 1,500 to 2,000 packages have been purchased in the Kamouraska district at 22c, and several lots in the vicinity of Montreal have been taken at 23c. In the Eastern Townships a number of lots of dairy have been picked up in the Bolton and Waterloo sections at 20c for fall ends and 18 to 18½c for long dairies. Here sales of single packages of finest townships are made at 21c, with a fraction over for fancy tubs, other grades ranging from 19 to 20c; Creamery, 20c to 22c; Eastern Townships, 19c to 20c; Morrisburg, 19c to 20c; Brockville, 18c to 20c; Western, 16c to 17c. For single tubs 1c to 2c more are obtained for selections.

CHEESE.—The strength of the market referred to in our last has been well maintained, with a further addition to prices in Liverpool which are up to 50s for finest white and colored. Sales of finest French cheese have transpired this week at 10½c, but finest white and colored Western are quoted firm at 10¾c to 11c. Prices in the country are higher than in the market. We quote prices as follows: Finest September, white, 10½c to 10¾c; finest September, colored, 10c to 10⅛c; finest late August, 9¾c to 10c; fine, 9c to 9½c; medium, 8c to 8½c; inferior, 7½c to 7¾c.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of the whereabouts of Patrick McNulty, brother of Sarah, Honora and Alexander McNulty; born at Bellenass Cross Road, County Donegal, Ireland. Any information will be thankfully received at No. 89 St. Patrick street, Point St. Charles, Montreal, Canada. 12-5

"Best cure for Colds, Cough, Consumption, is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. *For $1 a large bottle sent prepaid.* 12-26eow

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } No. 2388.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Marie Alphonsine Renaud, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Joseph Forest alias Marin, laborer, of the same place.

Returnable, 3rd November, 1888.

Montreal, 16th October, 1888.

PAGNUELO, TAILLON, BONIN & DUFAULT, Plaintiff's Attorneys. 12-5

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Receipts continue light and prices remain firm, sales being reported at 18c, in barrels and at 18½c to 19c for fine stock in single cases. Pickled eggs will soon be placed on the market.

BEANS.—The market rules very quiet but steady at $2 10 to $2 35 per bushel as to quality.

HONEY.—Strained honey is in fair demand at prices ranging from 10c to 11c per lb as to quality. A few lots of imitation honey sell at 8c to 9c per lb. Honey in comb remains steady at 14c to 15c per lb.

HOPS.—A few bales of choice Canadian was sold at 28c, but very good qualities are offered at 25c without finding buyers. We quote fair to choice Canadians, 1888 growth, at 18c to 25c, and old hops 6c to 14c as to quality.

HAY.—In Picton good to choice pressed hay is worth from $15 to $16 50 per ton, and in other sections prices range from $14.60 to $16 60 per ton. Here the market is firm with pressed selling in car lots at $12 to $13.50 per ton as to quality.

ASHES.—There has been no material change during the week, first pots being quoted at $4.60 to $4.70 per 100 lbs., and seconds at $4 10.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES—Shippers complain loudly of the losses lately sustained on their consignments to Great Britain, some having lost $1.00 to $1.25 per bbl. On this market a little better demand has been experienced for choice sound fall varieties at $1.35 to $1.40 per bbl. Snows have sold in a jobbing way at $1.60, and Montreal fameuse at $2. Winter varieties are quoted all the way from $1.60 to $2.15 and $2.20, according to packing and selection.

PEARS.—Sales have been made of de Buerres at $5 per bbl and of Montreal Flemish beauties at $8 per bbl, Western do $5 to $6.50.

ORANGES.—The market remains steady at $7 per bbl for Jamaica.

LEMONS.—A better demand has set in, with sales at $2.50 to $3 per box.

GRAPES.—Almeria have met with fair enquiry at $4.60 to $5 per keg. Concords have sold down very low, owing to heavy receipts, sales being reported at 2½c per lb, Niagaras at 3c to 4c and Rogers 4c to 5c per lb.

CRANBERRIES.—It is stated that about 20,000 bbls of Cape Cod berries have been touched by frost. Choice dark berries are scarce and are quoted at $10 to $11 per bbl and light colored Jerseys at $7.50 to $8.

SWEET POTATOES.—A lot just received from New York is said to have sold as low as $2 75 per bbl, and we quote $2 75 to $3 60.

ONIONS.—Spanish onions in crates have sold at 75c and Montreal in barrels at $2. A lot of American onions has been received and sold at $2 to $2.25 per bbl.

POTATOES.—The market is well supplied and prices are in buyers' favor for poor qualities, which sell at 60c to 65c per bag. Choice beauty of Hebron and early rose are steady at 70c to 75c per bag of 90 lbs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market is quiet but no appreciable change is noted in prices. Granulated is quoted at 7⅞c at the refineries and yellow at 6¾c to 7¼c. Molasses is firm on the basis of 37½c to 39c for Barbadoes.

OYSTERS.—Choice hand picked Malpeque are quoted at $3 50 to $3.75 and ordinary at $2.50 to $3. Caraquets are steady at $2 to $2.25.

CANNED FISH.—Mackerel are steady at $5.85 to $6 and lobsters at $6.

FISH OIL.—The market is very firm with an upward tendency in prices, Gaspe and Newfoundland cod oil being quoted at 37½c to 40c with fair sales, and Halifax at 33c to 34c. Steam refined seal oil 47½c to 48c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 65c to 70c but demand slow.

PICKLED FISH—Labrador herring are in good request and sales are reported at $2 25 for round lots, and we quote $5.25 to $5.50. Cape Breton herring $5.50 to $5.65. Dry cod is firm at $5 per quintal and green cod $5 for No. 1 and $5.25 for No. 1 large. Labrador salmon $14 to $15 per bbl.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

The receipts of horses for week ending Oct. 20th, 1888, were 85; left over from previous week 16, total for week 101, shipped during week 23, left for city 53, on hand for sale and shipment 25. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per G. T. R., ex-SS. Grecian—6 horses consigned to D. Kirkaldy, of Chicago, Illinois; 4 horses consigned to J. Milner, of Chicago, Illinois. The market is improving rapidly and a number of American buyers are in the city looking for a general purpose class of horses. A few small lots have been shipped during the week. We will have one car load of heavy horses from the West on Monday.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES.

MARKET REPORT.

The receipts of live stock for week ending October 20th, 1888, were as follows:—1,632 cattle, 1,673 sheep, 872 hogs and 22 calves; left over from previous week, 260 cattle, 266 sheep and 18 hogs; total for week, 1,892 cattle, 1,939 sheep, 890 hogs and 22 calves; exported and sold during week, 1,762 cattle, 1,739 sheep, 740 hogs and 22 calves; on hand for sale and export, 100 cattle, 200 sheep and 150 hogs; receipts last week, 2,171 cattle, 1,417 sheep, 804 hogs and 33 calves; exported during week, 992 cattle and 2,161 sheep; exported previous week, 2,573 cattle and 975 sheep.

There was not much improvement in the local trade during the week, the supply being large: the demand was good but prices ruled low. The supply of inferior cattle still continues large, farmers being anxious to get rid of their stock before the winter sets in. Good cattle was quickly bought up at fare prices, but the supply of this class are very scarce. There was a good supply of hogs during the week, but owing to butchers having a large supply on hand from previous week the demand was not very brisk, which caused a slight falling off in prices. Sheep remain about the same as last week, good sheep find a ready market and prices remain firm.

Export, good, average 4½c to 5c; do., medium, 4c to 4½c; butchers', good, 3½ to 4c; do., medium, 2¾ to 3½c; do., culls, 2c to 2¾c; hogs, 5½c to 6¼c; sheep, 3½c to 4c; lambs, each, $3.00 to $3.50; calves, each, $3.00 to $8.00.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Those Curtains and Portiere Poles selling so cheap at S. Carsley's are in great demand.

The largest and most complete stock of Silk and Mohair Sealette can be found at S. Carsley's

At S. Carsley's you can find the largest assortment and best value of Black Gros Grain Silks ever exhibited in this city.

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An immense variety of the above in all the leading shades, now shown at

S. CARSLEY'S.

FOR EVENING WEAR
FOR EVENING WEAR
FOR EVENING WEAR
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FOR EVENING WEAR

Just opened, a few special lines of Silk, in new evening shades, Plain and Fancy; the prettiest goods ever shown.

S. CARSLEY.

FANCY PLUSH
FANCY PLUSH
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FANCY PLUSH

A splendid lot of Silk and Plush Combination Trimming, large variety to choose from; can match nearly every shade of Dress Goods.

S. CARSLEY.

NEW BORDER SUITING
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For a very stylish Costume ladies should call and see the handsome lot of Dress Material with Border Trimming, now shown at

S. CARSLEY'S.

Beautiful dress patterns from $8.75 up to $35

LADIES' MILLINERY BONNETS
LADIES' MILLINERY BONNETS
LADIES' MILLINERY BONNETS

MISSES' MILLINERY HATS
MISSES' MILLINERY HATS
MISSES' MILLINERY HATS

CHILDREN'S MILLINERY HOODS
CHILDREN'S MILLINERY HOODS
CHILDREN'S MILLINERY HOODS

The imported Millinery Bonnets and Hats are the latest French and English productions and should be seen by all intending purchasers.

S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' FELT HATS
LADIES' FELT HATS
LADIES' FELT HATS

MISSES' FELT HATS
MISSES' FELT HATS
MISSES' FELT HATS

CHILDREN'S FELT HATS
CHILDREN'S FELT HATS
CHILDREN'S FELT HATS

An immense assortment of the above in Black, Seal, Gold Brown, Terra Cotta, Goblin, Navy, Cardinal, Garnet and Grey.

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MILLINERY RIBBONS
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MILLINERY VELVETS
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MILLINERY LACE
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The stock of Fancy Millinery Ribbons are all the newest and choicest patterns, while the colors are a perfect match for the other trimmings.

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Every known Flower is represented in the assortment of Colored Flowers and Plants, Mourning Flowers in Silk, Dull Jet and Bright Jet.

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Clapperton's Thread is the best made, no other make can equal it for either machine or hand sewing, once tried always used.

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NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, 24th October, 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.