DAVITT.

Continued from first page.

MR. DAVITT SPEAKS.

Mr Davitt, when he appeared at the window, was received with loud and continuous cheering and waving of hats again and again prolonging. When the outburst of enthusiasm subsided the Father of the Land League said: "Citizens of Montreal, for once in my life I find it utterly impossible to say in words what I feel in my mind and my heart. Knowing how generously you have welcomed every representative Irishman, and as I have heard Mr. Parnell tell how magnificently you received him, I expected a hearty and generous *caed mille failthe* at your hands. But I was not prepared for anything like this truly magnificent demonstration which awaited me on my arrival in your city to-night. I would feel humiliated if I thought for one moment that this was intended solely on my account (cheers, and cries of "It was") knowing as I do now undeserving I am of any such splendid reception on account of any humble service rendered by me to my fatherland. (Cheers.) But, as Mr Cloran has told you, I accept it —and I will accept it—as a demonstration on your part in favor of home rule, and [illegible] of the Irish leader and the great English Liberal leader in their efforts soon to [illegible] (Cheers for Parnell and Gladstone.) I may on a magnificent occasion like this use the stereotyped language of public men and tell you how much I appreciate what you have done to-night for me.

A voice—We did not do enough. (Cheers.)

Mr. Davitt—But I will not act thus. I will do it in a more satisfactory manner to you and to me. I have to say to you to-night that I am not here as the advocate of a beaten cause [illegible] of a movement which [illegible] certain success.

A voice—God grant you may succeed. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Davitt—Long as we have struggled and often as we have [illegible] we never once [illegible] in Ireland.

A voice—Never will. (Cheers.)

Mr. Davitt—Our [illegible] overwhelming [illegible] risen from defeat [illegible]. (Cheers.) And [illegible] not only winning, [illegible] throughout the world [illegible] to win. (Cheers.) I want to express my gratitude to the French-Canadians of Montreal for the great honor they have done me to-night. I accept their compliment with all the gratitude of my heart, knowing that it comes from a people who have suffered oppression, but who knew how to beat down tyranny (cheers), from a nation who have fought for the rights and freedom which they now enjoy, for the constitutional liberty which we shall shortly enjoy in my fatherland (cheers). I am glad to find myself upon this soil, consecrated as it is with the blood of French martyrs, shed willingly for the cause of human freedom; and on behalf of the people of Ireland, whom I represent to-night, I thank you, French-Canadians, for your sympathy with Ireland and its cause. (Cheers.) This cause of Ireland is more than a local issue. We fight for something more than the right of the Irish people to manage their own affairs. We fight for the great principle of national rights—that mankind has always should have the right to have access to those good [illegible] by God for the benefit of the people (cheers). We in Ireland fight for Ireland, and we extend the hand of sympathy to the struggling people of every part of the world who are striving like us to win the land for the people. Therefore, we, the people of Ireland, can appeal to the French Canadians and to the people of the whole civilized world to sympathize with us in that struggle we are engaged in to win [illegible] the rights of which [illegible] injustice and tyranny has deprived us for so long. (Cheers.) But I find I am [illegible] a speech. I did not intend to do anything but utter as well as I can [illegible] words of thanks for the [illegible] reception you have given me. I wish I could enumerate the [illegible] that have taken part in this [illegible]. I cannot repeat their [illegible] to thank them one and all—[illegible] horse [illegible] taking part to-night in this [illegible], which I may call the largest [illegible] on this side of the [illegible] since Gladstone himself became a [illegible] the principles of home rule. (Great [illegible]) And now one word more and I [illegible]. In the olden time it was [illegible] of English states[men] [illegible] Irish [illegible] policy of "divide and conquer." Now the Irish people, under their own young and able leader, Mr. Parnell, (loud cheering), are bound together in an organization stronger than any which has ever before existed in Ireland. (Cheers.) While we, being thus united, look across the English channel and see the English people divided into two parties—one fighting the other—not on English issues, but upon the question of home rule (cheers), and thus, at last, do Irishmen adopt the policy of their enemies—"divide and conquer." (Loud cheering, during which Mr. Davitt retired.)

The crowd then dispersed after renewed cheers had been given for the great patriot, and an informal reception was subsequently held in Mr. Davitt's suite of rooms. The presidents of the different societies, who took part in the procession, prominent men in politics, business and in the legal and medical professions, as well as citizens generally, were introduced, and some time was spent in social discourse. Mr. Davitt expressed himself as highly pleased with the cordial reception of which he was made the object.

Mr. H. J. Cloran, president of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League, read the following address, on behalf of the united Irish societies of Montreal.

To Michael Davitt, Esq.

Sir—The members of the united Irish societies of Montreal bid you heartily welcome. You come among us no stranger. It would, indeed, be difficult to find, the world over, an Irishman who would not hail you as an old friend, one in whose ears your name has not a familiar sound, to whose heart that name is not as dear as to his ear it is familiar. Though for the first time this evening we have the pleasure of meeting you, the fame of your services to the old land has preceded you, assuring you, even under the cold skies of Canada, as warm a welcome as could greet you even in the very heart of Ireland itself.

We feel that we can utter no praise that will be more grateful to your own feelings and at the same time more adequately express those of Irishmen towards you than in saying in words as earnest as they are simple, that we recognize in you him to whom Ireland owes the inauguration of that great movement which has already achieved such happy results, which is destined shortly to be crowned with complete success, him who [illegible] received and has worthily borne the title of "The Father of the Land League," a title, if we mistake not, first bestowed upon you in your own city by the Land Leaguers greatest son, Charles Stewart Parnell.

Permit us to express the hope that your recollections of your Canadian visit will not be the least pleasant of those you will carry back with you to the old sod, and to convey to you the assurance of our earnest wishes that you may be spared to witness the triumph of that cause you have so valiantly upheld, and that Ireland, "a Nation once again," may long count among her most loyal and devoted sons, Michael Davitt, "the father of the Land League."

We are, on behalf of the united Irish societies of Montreal: H J Cloran, president Montreal Branch Irish National League; Denis Barry, president of St Patrick's Society; Ed Murphy, president St Patrick's T. A. & B. Society; A Jones, president Irish Catholic Benefit Society; M J Shea, President Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society; P O'Rielly, president St Ann's T A & B Society; M Loughman, president St Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Dougald Macdonald, president St Bridget's T A & B Society; M Walsh, president St Bridget's Irish Conference of St Vincent de Paul Society; Thomas Flood, president St Mary's Catholic Young Men's Society; John O'Neill, president St Gabriel's T A & B Society; J Coffey, president St Anthony's Catholic Young Men's Society; J D Purcell, president Emerald snowshoe club; Wm Stafford, hon president Shamrock Lacrosse club.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

Mr. Clancy's Pamphlet—A Resume of the Position of Irish Government.

Dublin, Nov. 17.—A most timely and instructive pamphlet has just been issued from the pen of Mr. J. J. Clancy, M P for Dublin County, dealing with the "Castle" system; and, as the true enormity of this centralized despotism is but little understood by either our friends or our enemies outside of Ireland, I think, perhaps, the most useful purpose to which I could devote this letter would be to briefly summarize its leading features. In default of [illegible] Mr. Chamberlain made his memorable speech on this question, in which he said:—

"I do not believe that the great majority "of Englishmen have the slightest conception "of the system under which this [illegible] "nation attempts to rule a sister country. "It is a system which is founded upon the "bayonets of 30,000 soldiers encamped permanently [illegible] in a hostile country (cries of "shame"). It is a system as completely "centralized and bureaucratic as that with "which Russia governs Poland, or as that "which was common in Venice under Austrian rule (shame). An Irishman at this "moment cannot move a step, he cannot lift "a finger in any parochial, municipal, or "educational work, without being confronted, interfered with, controlled by, an English official appointed by a foreign government, and without a shadow or shade of "representative authority. I say the time "has come to reform altogether the absurd "and irritating anachronism which is known "as Dublin Castle—to sweep away altogether "these alien boards of foreign officials, and "to substitute for them a genuine Irish administration for purely Irish business." (Cheers.)

So far from this being an exaggerated description, it is in reality scarcely strong enough. Let me explain briefly, taking Mr. Clancy's book as my text, the way in which Ireland is governed.

LORD LIEUTENANT.

the viceroy, is the supreme ruler of Ireland. He represents the sovereign, but he is, strange to say, invested with powers in Ireland which the queen cannot exercise in England. Though he is nominally the representative of the sovereign, he is in reality the representative simply of whatever political party happens to be in power in England at the time. He goes in and out with his party, is a thorough party man and politician.

THE LOCAL GOVERNING BOARDS.

He rules the country by various agencies, the most important of which, probably, is that of the Boards. There are the Local Government Board, the Board of Works, the Board of National Education, the Fisheries Board, the Intermediate Education Board, the Board of Asylums for Lunatic Poor, the Prisons Board, the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests and the Loans Fund Board.

Every member of every one of these bodies is nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, and not one man or of any of these is responsible to or under the control of the Irish people or their representatives.

In England, it is true, similar Boards consist of nominated members, but this is the distinction. In England they are nominated by Ministers, [illegible] responsible to the people. In Ireland they are nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, and he is not in any way responsible to the people of the country. The result is the Irish Boards are outside Irish control, and, as a natural consequence, are utterly careless of Irish opinion. They mismanage their business, they squander public money, and they systematically insult the aspirations of the country. The "Board of National Education," save the mark, will not sanction the teaching of Irish history in Irish "National" schools!

POOR LAW BOARDS.

The only agency in the local government of Ireland in which the people are permitted to have any share, whatever, is the Poor Law Boards, and even here, as I will show, their power is checked in such a way as to make it worthless. First of all, *more than one-half of all these Poor Law Boards* is composed of magistrates, who are guardians ex-officio, and who are, of course, made magistrates by the Lord-Lieutenant. The remaining half of the Boards is elected by an absurd franchise, *under which a landlord may have as many as thirty-six votes and the average tenant only one.* To call boards if so constituted representative ones would seem absurd, yet they are the only bodies in the government of the land in the constitution of which the people have any voice whatever. But, in addition to the restrictions I have mentioned, the Poor Law Boards are all under the complete control of the Local Government Board in Dublin, nominated, as I have said, by the Lord-Lieutenant, which *may refuse to approve the minutes of their meetings, may set aside their resolutions, may dismiss and dissolve the Poor Law Boards themselves and appoint paid guardians to their posts.*

THE MAGISTRATES.

The next agency in the government of Ireland is the magistracy. The appointment of magistrates rests with the the lieutenants of counties, and they are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in Dublin. Four-fifths of the population of Ireland are Catholic, but three-fourths of the magistrates are Protestants. In the county of Fermanagh, out of 77 magistrates, there is only one Catholic, yet in this county the Catholics outnumber all the other creeds put together, and the Nationalists have won both Parliamentary seats.

THE GRAND JURIES.

The principal local authorities in the counties are the Grand Juries. The members of the Grand Juries are selected by the Sheriff and the Sheriff is nominated by the Lord Lieutenant. To these bodies is entrusted the appointment of all the county officials, the repair and maintenance of the public works of the county—its roads, bridges, court houses and bridewells. They levy taxes, and, under recent Coercion Acts, they had the power of assessing the "blood money" to be paid in districts where outrages occurred. *The people have thus absolutely no representation whatever on these bodies which govern the counties and assess and distribute the taxes.*

THE POLICE.

In every part of England, outside London, the police are under local control. In every part of Ireland the police are as much an Imperial force as the army, being under the command of an Inspector-General in Dublin Castle, who is himself under the control of the Lord Lieutenant.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council is the last department of the Castle system of which note need be taken. It is appointed, too, by the Lord Lieutenant. It consists of judges and ex-judges, of about a dozen bitterly anti-Irish peers, of about 8 Englishmen ex-chief secretaries, of one or two Government officials, and of five of the most unpopular men in Ireland, like, for example, Colonel King Harman, who in no constituency in the country could secure a parliamentary majority. Thus we see the entire government of Ireland is in the hands vested in the Lord Lieutenant and his little ring of advisers in the Castle. He appoints every official, he nominates every board, he controls every function of Government from high affairs of State down to the pettiest detail of local concern in every little town and hamlet in the country. He is himself responsible, not to the people of Ireland, but to the Parliament of England, and in that Parliament the Irish members are in a permanent minority of about 1 to 5. I do not think it is possible to conceive a system of more thorough and complete despotism. The people have practically no voice whatever in elections [illegible] the laws. The Government of their country is carried on not only without their consent but in direct opposition to their wishes. Disraeli said long ago: "The system which cannot stand discussion is doomed." The Castle system [illegible] cannot [illegible] and everyone [illegible] that its doom is at hand. The whole fabric must be pulled down. The only policy to approve is [illegible] it as [illegible] in the slums of our great cities, which have become [illegible] squalid misery and which absolutely reek with corruption and disease. It must be leveled to the ground, and then when we come to the task of reconstruction, I think it will be speedily realized even by those who to-day are opposed to Home Rule, that the only reasonable and safe system to build up in its place must be one based upon trust in the people, and upon the principle of representative institutions.

J. E. Redmond, M.P.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

In groceries, metals, drugs, etc., business is considered fair, but in dry goods, boots and shoes, leather, etc., things are quiet. Remittances are good.

Dry Goods.—There is nothing of a noteworthy character to report in this line. Values in all lines of domestic manufactures are firmly maintained.

Groceries.—The week has been a very fair one. Refiners claim that sugars are somewhat firmer, but prices remain unchanged. Considerable low grade molasses has been coming in. We quote Barbadoes 32c to 33c in fair quality, Porto Rico 30 to 31c; syrups have advanced another quarter cent, and now range from 1½c to 2½c. In teas values are not altered of late; the main demand is still for Japans at 17c to 20c, which are hard to get.

Hides.—Receipts of green butchers' hides have been pretty liberal of late, and prices are 8½c for No. 1, 7½c for No. 2. Inspected No. 1 have sold at 9½c. Winnipeg hides are quoted at 9½c.

Furs.—The demand for furs has improved with the colder weather, and otter, bear, beaver, skunk, and some other lines of skins have been freely taken up at good prices. We quote:—Beaver, $3 50 to $4; bear, $12 to $14; cub do, $5 to $6; fisher, $5 to $6; fox, red, $1 to $1.10; fox, cross, $2; lynx, $3 to $4; marten, $1 to $1 25; mink, 75c to $1; muskrat, 10c; raccoon, 50 to 60c; skunk, 40c to $1, as to quality; otter, $5 to $10.

Leather and Shoes.—The leather trade at the moment is inclined to dulness, as a good many manufacturers are about stock-taking. We quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 26c; do, No. 2, B. A. 20c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c: No. 2 do, 19c to 21c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 19½c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 27c; oak sole, 40c to 48c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 38c; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 40c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 28c to 32c; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70c to 80c; Imitation French Calfskins, 80c to 85c; Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30c to 40c; Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Pebbled Cow, 11c to 15½c; Rough, 23c to 28c; Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c.

Metals and Hardware.—Business in iron and metals continues very fair. Locally, wholesale stocks of pig iron are within very moderate compass, and the cheaper brands are scarce. Values tend to firmness. We quote Summerlee, $17.50 to $18; Gartsherrie $17 50 to $18; Langloan and Coltness, $17 50 to $18.00; Shotts, $17.50 to $18.00; Eglinton and Dalmellington, $15.00 to $16.50; Calder, $17 to $17 50; Carnbroe, $16.50 to $17.00; Hematite, $20 00; Siemens, No. 1, $17.50; Bar Iron, $1.60 to $1.65; Best Refined, $1 85; Siemens Bar, $2.10; Canada Plates, Blaina, $2 30 to $2 35; Penn and Pontpool, $2 50. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, $5.75 to $6.00; Charcoal I C., $4 25 to $4.75; do I.X., $5 50 to $6.00; Coke I.C., $3.75 to $4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5c to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6½c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs, $2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, $2 25; Staffordshire, $2.25 to $2 50; Common sheet iron, $2.00 to $2 10; Steel boiler plate, $2 50 to $2 75; heads, $4.00; Russian sheet iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:—*Pig*, $3.75 to $4; sheet, $4 25 to $4 50; shot, $6 to $6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c firm; spring, $2 75 to $3.00; tire, $2.54 to $2 75; sleigh shoe, $2 00 to $2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 3½c per lb.; Ingot tin, 25c to 26c; bar tin, 27c to 28c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zinc, $4.25 to $5.00; spelter, $4.00 to $4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, $2 40 per 100 lbs.

Salt.—Stocks are not all removed to store yet, and prices are still unchanged as below, but will likely be altered by next week. We quote:—Coarse elevens, 49c to 52c; for twelves 47c to 49c; factory filled $1.15 to $1 20; Eureka and Ashton's $2.40; Rice's pure dairy $2; rock salt $10 a ton; Turk's Island 30c a bushel.

Wool.—Matters are rather quite, with values not so firmly held. We quote:—Cape 17c to 20c; Australian none; A supers 28c to 29c; B super 23c to 24c; unassorted 21c to 23c; fleece, 23c to 25c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese.—There have been sales of colored at 12⅛c to 12⅜c, and of white at 11⅞c to 12c, one choice lot of white bringing 12⅛c. Business has also been done in good white at 11½c to 11⅞c. We quote:—Finest Fall colored, 12⅛c to 12⅜c; finest, do, white, 11⅞c to 12⅛c; fine, 11½c to 11⅝c; medium to fair, 10½c to 11c; lower grades, 9¾c to 10½c.

Butter.—There is no really choice dairy butter to be had now, and consequently grocers who must have the finest goods have to fall back on creamery, which has sold in jobbing lots at 22c to 25c, as to quality. In Western, there is no brisk movement at the moment, the last carload reported being at 15½c. We quote:—Creamery, 20c to 25c; Townships, fine to finest, 20c to 21c; do, fair to good, 16c to 19c; Morrisburg, fine to finest, 19c to 20c; do, fair to good, 16c to 17c; Brockville, fine to finest, 18c to 19c; do, fair to good, 14c to 17c; Western, fine to finest, 15c to 16c; do, fair to good, 14c to 14½c; low grades, 10c to 12c.

Roll Butter.—A fair demand has been experienced for Western rolls from grocers and retail dealers, at 14c to 16c per lb, a few extra choice boxes and small barrels having realized 17c.

FRUITS, &c.

Apples.—The market is quiet as usual after the ocean steamers are all gone, but prices are steady. Several cars of medium to fair stock have been sold from $1.60 to $1.90, with sales reported of good to choice winter varieties at $2 to $2 25, sales having been made of round lots at $2, $2.10 and $2.25.

Pears.—[illegible] pears have been sold at $2 50 to $3 [illegible] boxes, and in Western baskets at 50c to 75c each. Barrels are quoted at $3 to $7 50.

Grapes.—American grapes are somewhat stronger at $4 to $4 50 per keg, with sales at both figures. Catawbas from New York are steady at 11c per lb, sales of 50 baskets being reported at that figure.

Cranberries.—A little better demand has been experienced in Cape Cod berries, sales of which have transpired at $6.50 to $7.50 per bbl, and country berries at $5 to $6.

Oranges.—Florida in boxes at $4 to $4.50. Jamaica in boxes at $4, and in bbls at $7.50 to $8 [illegible] better enquiry for these.

Lemons.—There is not much demand at the moment, but prices are steady. Malaga [illegible] quoted at $9 and in boxes at $4. Messinas are steady at $4 50 to $5 per box.

Cocoanuts.—The market remains firm at $6 50 per 100.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Fish Oils.—There have been considerable receipts of cod oil recently, which have tended to weaken prices, which we quote at 37½c to 40c for Newfoundland, and at 32½c to 34c for Nova Scotia. Cod liver oil is quoted at 50c to 65c as to quality. Steam refined seal oil, 47½c to 50c.

Oysters.—Bivalves continue to meet with good enquiry, with sales of good to choice Malpeque and Narrows at $3 50 to $1.50; Common $2 50 to $3.

Hard Coal.—The market remains steady at $6.50 for stove, $6.25 for chestnut, and $6 for egg and furnace, per 2,000 lbs, delivered.

Steam Coal.—The market keeps very firm, stocks being small for the season, and higher prices are expected. We quote Cape Breton $3 75, Picton at $4 to $4 25, and Scotch at $4 50 to $4 75 per gross ton.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended November 26:—Cattle, 741; sheep, 855; calves, 23; hogs, 369.

Receipts have fallen off as well as demand and values have remained about steady. At the yards the offerings of cattle were light, and the market ruled steady at 2½c to 3½c for stock suitable for export. There was a fair demand for butchers at 2½c to 3c per lb. Sheep were in fair supply and steady, selling at 3½c to 3½c per lb, live weight. The receipts of live hogs are now decreasing, as the season for dressed hogs has opened. There was a fair enquiry at 4½c per lb. Calves were in light supply and met with a slow demand at from $4 to $10 each, as to quality.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour.—A fair local trade has transpired during the week at about former rates. We quote:—Patents, Hungarian, per brl, $5.00 to $5.50; do, American, do, $5.25 to $5.50; do, Ontario, do, $5 00 to $5.45; Strong Bakers' (American), $4 10 to $4.40; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), $4 10 to $4.30; Strong Bakers' (Canada), $3 90 to $4 05; Superior Extra, $3.80 to $3 85; do, choice, $3.90 to $4.10; Extra Superfine, $3 70 to $3 75; Fancy, $3.55 to $3.60; Spring Extra, $3.40 to $3 50; Superfine, $3 00 to $3 10; Fine, $2.65 to $2 75; Middlings, $2 25 to $2.50; Pollards, $0 00 to $0.00; Ontario bags (strong) b.i., $1 75 to $1.85; do (spring extra), $1 50 to $1 60; do (superfine), $1.40 to $1.50; City bags (delivered), $2.20 to $0.00.

Oatmeal.—The market is quiet and unchanged, car lots of ordinary oatmeal are quoted at $3.00 to $4 05 per bbl, jobbing lots bringing from $4.10 to $4.25. Granulated is quiet at $4 30 to $4.50. In bags, we quote $2 to $2 10 for ordinary, and $2 15 to $2.25 for granulated. Moullie is very quiet, and prices range from $20 to $23 per ton. Cornmeal $2 45 to $2 75 per bbl.

Bran.—Sales are reported at $12.25 to $12 50 on track. Shorts, $14 to $14 50 on track.

Wheat.—The market is unchanged, but holders are not anxious sellers. We quote prices steady as follows:—Canada red and white winter wheat 81c to 83c, and spring wheat 80c to 82c; No. 1 Duluth 85c to 86c, and No. 1 Manitoba hard 87c to 88c. Rather quieter advices were received from England yesterday.

Corn.—The market is dull, and prices are nominal at 45c duty paid and 53c to 55c in bond.

Peas.—Stocks are large, both here and in the country. The demand is slow, and prices favor the buying interest. We quote prices as more or less nominal at 65c per 66 lbs. afloat and 64c in store.

Oats.—The market is very quiet, and in the absence of quotations prices are unchanged at 27c to 28c per 32 lbs.

Barley.—A few cars of good malting barley have been sold at 58c per bushel, and we quote 55c to 60c as to quality.

Rye.—There is no business to report in this article, the best bid being 45c.

Buckwheat.—A little enquiry has been experienced, but buyers are not inclined to pay the price asked. We quote 42c to 43c per 48 lbs.

Malt.—No. 1 Montreal is quoted at 90c to 95c, and Ontario at 75c to 85c.

Seeds.—We quote timothy $2 25 to $2 40 per bushel. Clover quiet and nominally $6.50 per bushel, Alaska $7.00, and flaxseed $1.20 to $1 30.

Hay and Staw.—Sales of fine to choice loose hay have been made at $12 25 to $13. Medium to fair qualities have sold at $9.50 to $11.50 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay is firm and quoted at $11.50 to $13 per ton as to quality. Straw is quiet but firm at $4 50 to $6 50 per 100 bundles.

PROVISIONS, &c.

Pork, Lard, &c.—There is no particular change in hog products. Lard is quiet but steady, with sales of Western reported at 9¼c to 9½c in pails, as to quantity. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per brl, $00 to 00; Chicago short cut clear per brl, $15 00 to 15 25; Mess pork, Western, per brl, $13 00 to 13 25; India mess beef, per tce, $20 00 to 22 00; Mess beef, per brl, $12 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cured per lb, 12½c to 13c; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hams and flanks, green, per lb, $00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½c to 9½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. 9c to 00c; Bacon, per lb, 10½c to 11½c; Shoulders, per lb., 0 00 to 0 00; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 4¾c to 5¼c.

Dressed Hogs.—Receipts are confined to small commission lots, which are increasing, and we have sales to report of from one to six and eight hogs at $5.85 to $6.00 per 100 lbs.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—During the past few days there has sprung up a better demand for eggs, with sales in bbls and cases at 18c to 20c. New laid from near by points 23c to 25c per doz. Limed are being freely offered, and sales are made at 17c to 18c.

Beans.—A few small sales of white hand picked medium have taken place at $1 30 to $1 35 per bushel, but ordinary beans have sold in small lots at $1 10 to $1 20 per bushel.

Honey.—We quote 9c to 11c, as to quantity and quality. Comb honey has been sold at 12c to 14c per lb. Imitation honey is quiet at 8c per lb in tins.

Hops.—We quote 10c to 29½c as to quality.

Game.—Under rather limited supplies and a good enquiry, the market has ruled firm, with sales of deer carcases at 7c and saddles at 9c to 10 per lb; and we quote 6c to 7c for carcases and 8c to 10c for saddles, as to quantity and quality. Partridges have gone off well at 45c to 50c per brace, some holders refusing to sell under 55c.

Dressed Meats.—The receipts of farmers' beef have increased, and hind quarters [illegible] at 4½c to 5c as to quality, and [illegible] 4c for fore quarters. Mutton carcasses [illegible] quoted at 6½c to 7c per lb.

Potatoes.—There is a little steadier [illegible] for choice Early Rose and Chili, which have been sold in quantities at 65c per [illegible], and in smaller lots at 75c to 80c.

Sweet Potatoes.—There have been sales during the past few days at $3 to $3 50 per bbl.

Onions.—The sale was made of 300 bbls of red and yellow onions at $2 50, but nothing can now be had at under $2 75, and we quote $2 75 to $3, as to quantity.

Ashes.—The market shows very little change since our last report, sales having been made of first pots at $3 75 to $3 80 per 100 lbs.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business generally is very good and remittances fair.

Boots and Shoes.—Some houses have already sent out their travellers, who report favorably of the prospects, having sent in a few good orders for spring stock together with some sorting up purchases.

Fish.—Some small lots of lake herrings are on the market and sell in half barrels at $2 25 for round, with heads on, and $3 for split, with heads off.

Flour and Meal.—Prices of flour appear to be fairly well maintained, while trading does not seem to be any brisker. Superior extra is at $3 40 to $3 45; extra $3 30 to $3 35; spring wheat extra, $3 15 to $3 25; superfine, $2 70 to $2 75. There is quite a good movement in other descriptions, Oatmeal being worth $3 60 to $3 65, and cornmeal $2 90 to $3. Bran is quoted at $10 to $10 50.

Grain.—Receipts of wheat are light and the market dull, sales made being to local millers only. Prices are unchanged. There is a fair movement in barley, with liberal offerings. Oats [illegible] are in demand at 31c to 32c. Peas are firm. Corn and rye continue unmoved.

Groceries.—Dealers report a slightly better movement than a week ago. Fruits are very firm and in good request. Sugars are without change and teas meeting with a very fair enquiry. Syrups are hard to get. [illegible] slight improvement.

Hardware.—The activity which marked the late trade in this department has, as was to be expected, now given place to something of a lull. Prices are unchanged.

Hides and Skins.—The feeling in hides shows a downward tendency and supplies are increasing. There is a fair enquiry except from the East, where it has fallen off. Dealers look for lower prices. Calfskins are extremely dull with no movement. Pelts and lambskins are now quoted at 90c with a good demand for all offering. Tallow continues very dull.

Provisions.—Trade keeps quiet. Choice butter is enquired for at 17c and 18c, and large rolls sell from 14c to 16c. There is no demand for common or inferior. In hog products there is but little doing; long clear is worth from 8c to 8½c; lard 9½c to 9¾c. Hams are dull and neglected. Rolls bring 9c and 9½c. Eggs are firm at 18c to 19c, so also is cheese, for which higher prices are expected.

Wool.—For fleece the enquiry is good. Ordinary combing is worth 22c to 25c, and Southdown 25c to 27c. We quote pulled super 23c to 25c, and extra 27c to 30c.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK.

A change for the better has come over the British live stock trade and cables indicate an improved trade and a more healthy state of affairs, which has been brought about by diminished supplies from all quarters. There has been an improved demand all round at higher prices. Receipts of cattle from Canada and the United States have fallen off, At Liverpool there was was a steady demand at an advance of half a cent per pound and a better clearance was effected than for a long time. The market closed steady at the advance. Prime Canadian steers were at 10½c, fair to choice grades at 10c, poor to medium at 9c, and inferior and bulls at 7½c to 8c. The sheep also was stronger owing to light supplies. There were small offerings and a fair demand, values showing an advance of one cent compared with two weeks ago. Best sheep were at 13c, secondary qualities at 11c to 12c, merinoes at 10½c to 11½c, and inferior and rams at 8c to 9½c.

The Professor's request for a pinch of snuff: "Permit me to emerce the summits of my digits into your pulverous utensil to excite a grateful titulation in my olfactory nerves."

WANTED.

Wanted experienced Knitters on the Franz & Pope; also, the Lamb Knitting Machines. Apply to Knitting Department.

S. CARSLEY.

MANTLES MANTLES
MANTLES MANTLES
MANTLES MANTLES

MANTLES MANTLES MANTLES
MANTLES MANTLES MANTLES
MANTLES MANTLES MANTLES

SPECIAL NOTICE
SPECIAL NOTICE
SPECIAL NOTICE

S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY.

THE NEWEST STYLES
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
THE BEST VALUE TO BE FOUND
THE LOWEST PRICES TO BE HAD

COSTA MANTLES
CELLINA MANTLES
CASSINI MANTLES
GONZAGUE MANTLES
HEROLD MANTLES

LODOISKA MANTLES
BELLINI MANTLES
ESCURIAL MANTLES
PHYDIAS MANTLES
TIBERE MANTLES

MILIKA MANTLES
MALTAIS MANTLES
MARSALA MANTLES
MIKADO MANTLES

S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY.

The above goods are made up in the latest styles and newest materials. They must be examined to be appreciated at lowest prices.

S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY.

GOOD STYLISH DOLMANS IN ASTRACAN CLOTH
GOOD STYLISH DOLMANS IN KYRLE CLOTH
GOOD STYLISH DOLMANS IN SORREL CLOTH
GOOD STYLISH DOLMANS IN SICILIENNE CLOTH
GOOD STYLISH DOLMANS IN GREAT VARIETY

S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY.

JACKETS. JACKETS. JACKETS.

REDUCED. REDUCED.

$6 00 JACKETS for $3.00
7 00 JACKETS for 3.50
7.90 JACKETS for 3.95
8.00 JACKETS for 4.00
8.50 JACKETS for 4.25

S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY.

DOLMANS. DOLMANS. DOLMANS.

$10 00 DOLMANS for $5.00
11 00 DOLMANS for 5.50
12 00 DOLMANS for 6.00
13.50 DOLMANS for 6.75
16.00 DOLMANS for 8.00

Genuine Bargains

S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY.

Costumes. Black Satin Costumes.
Costumes. Black Silk Costumes.
Costumes. Black Brocade Costumes.
Costumes. Blue Cashmere Costumes.
Costumes. Brown Silk. Costumes.
Costumes. Brown Brocaded Satin. Costumes.
Costumes. Navy Brocaded Satin. Costumes.
Costumes. Myrtle Brocaded Satin. Costumes.
Costumes. Green Brocaded Satin. Costumes.
Costumes. Brown Cashmere. Costumes.
Costumes. Navy Cashmere. Costumes.
Costumes. The largest variety to Costumes.
Costumes. select from. Come to Costumes.
Costumes. S. CARSLEY. Costumes.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal. Superior Court. No. 1311. Dame Eloise Poirier, wife of William A. J. Whiteford, jeweler, of Cote St. Louis, [illegible] district aforesaid, has instituted against her husband an action for separation as to property. Montreal, 29th November, 1886.

CHS. C. DELORIMIER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

17-5

[illegible]

PIANOFORTES

UNEQUALLED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability

[illegible] & CO.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will Give Away [illegible] Washing Machines. [illegible] The National Co., [illegible]

11-L

RUPTURE

Have you heard of the astounding reduction [illegible] J. A. SHERMAN'S Famous Home Treatment, [illegible] comfort and cure without [illegible] No steel [illegible] 10 only. Send for circular [illegible] New York.

17-12

SHOULD THIS COME TO THE NOTICE of Wm. Ledwick Shock, it will be to his interest to write to his [illegible] Emma M. Hancock, Cedar Bayou, [illegible] Texas. 17 [illegible]

VICTIMS OF THE GALE.

A SERIES OF DISASTERS TO SHIPPING RECORDED IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 27.—Reports are coming to hand [illegible] Friday's gale. Captain Lindall, of the schooner Vancouver, arrived from Liverpool this afternoon, says it was the roughest voyage he experienced during thirty-eight years at sea. The brigantine Eschol, from Newfoundland for North Sydney, is a total wreck near Louisburg. The barque Isabella, loading lumber at Bridgewater, broke away from her moorings and collided with the schooner Scylla. The schooner Lightfoot, from this port with a cargo of flour and provisions for Barrington, anchored in Clarke's harbor, parted her chain, drifted on the rocks and became a total wreck. No insurance. Schooner Olivia A. O'Mullin, from this port for Sydney in ballast, went ashore at Whitehead harbor. Schooner Ripple is stranded at Arichat and is a total wreck.

A SOURCE OF DANGER.

CHOLERA IN ARGENTINE MAKING RAPID PROGRESS AND SPREADING TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 27.—Spread of cholera in Rosario is creating great alarm. Yesterday seventy-two new cases and fifty four deaths were reported. At Cordova there were seven cases to-day. Congress has closed. Cholera has also appeared in Rio Janeiro and Paraguay.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 27.—State Health Officer Swearingen and Dr. Blunt, quarantine officer at Galveston, are in communication with each other regarding reports that cholera has appeared at Buenos Ayres. The matter is causing considerable discussion, as there is direct communication between Buenos Ayres and New Orleans and Galveston. It is said there are eleven ships bound for the two places from Buenos Ayres and due to arrive by Christmas.

A FATHER SACRIFICES HIS LIFE TO SAVE HIS TWO SONS.

Cincinnati, Nov. 28.—A fatal collision attended by dramatic circumstances, occurred at Anderson's station on the Cincinnati Southern railroad this evening. An engine making a trial trip, in charge of Edward Drohan, an old and experienced engineer, collided with a freight train. Drohan had on the cab his two sons, 5 and 7 years old, and also John Maher, aged 5. Perceiving the danger ahead, he threw the three children through the cab window and remained at his post. He sacrificed his life for the boys. John Maher was also killed, and Frank Lockwood, engineer of the freight, badly injured. No one else was hurt.