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THE WINTER CARNIVAL.

A Date Fixed for the Holding of the Festival.

A meeting of the Carnival committee, A. White presiding, was held last evening in the Windsor hotel to decide definitely whether there is to be a carnival this winter or not.

Mr. Trimble submitted the report of the ways and means committee, which showed that the amount already subscribed was $3,225, and the total amount expected $13,425. From other sources of revenue they expected to realize $6,300, and very probably $2,000 more. The total amount they could depend on up to the present time was $11,325, and this would likely be raised to $11,725. The amount in sight now was more than had been collected altogether last carnival ($16,850), so that even if they had only the same attractions as then the cost would be fully covered. Besides, there were some constructions last carnival which he considered more detrimental than beneficial, such as the slide and the maze, and these would be wiped out this year.

Mr. Delisle said they would have to offer good prizes so as to attract sports from all parts of the country. They should offer prizes for horse racing, for instance.

Mr. Trimble thought they should offer inducements to curlers. They well deserved it. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Turtle seconded the motion, which was carried after some discussion.

The committee appointed to fix the date of the carnival reported recommending that it be held from the 4th to the 9th of February.

Mr. Henderson said there was some talk of making it last over a week.

Mr. Delisle objected to having a Sunday intervene.

It was moved by Mr. Sims, seconded by Mr. Corriveau, that the report be adopted.—Carried.

Mr. Hutchinson suggested that they should decide upon a site for the ice palace at once, as it was an important feature and some time was required for preparations. They had better see the Corporation at once, as they might not be able to get Dominion square on account of the danger to the trees.

There was some talk of erecting it on the mountain, but the chairman thought that in the meantime they should appoint a small sub-committee of, say, three persons to consult with the authorities.

Mr. Trimble moved that a committee composed of Messrs. St. George, Hutchinson and Henderson be appointed for this purpose. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned till next Monday night.

MONEY NEEDED FOR THE GREAT TRIAL.

FRIENDS OF PARNELL MUST COME TO THE FRONT OR HE WILL BE DEFEATED.

LONDON, October 12.—The extensive preparations made by the Times in connection with the libel suit which Mr. Parnell has brought against it, and for making its charges against the Irish leader good before the commission appointed for their investigation, are fruitful topics of conversation among the Liberal and Irish members. The enormous expense to which the paper has gone and to which it will further be put before the cases are disposed of is appalling and the Nationalists are greatly troubled by the fear that an exhausted exchequer will defeat their cause in the coming trials.

An idea of the Times' expenses may be gained when it is learned that it has employed numbers of detectives, some of whom have been sent to America and France, to collect evidence and to shadow persons suspected of having an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the National Lague. The principal Irish members of Parliament are also shadowed, their every movement watched, and their actions entirely under surveillance. But the heaviest expense is incurred in the working up of the American end of the case, and it is here that the Times hopes to gain its most valuable evidence. Its detectives are instructed to use the greatest license in effecting their designs, and are empowered to spend money in whatever way they may consider advisable, even to buying unwilling testimony. Then the retainers of the Times's lawyers is another drain upon its resources. If the paper had not the soundest financial basis it would certainly go under.

The friends of Mr. Parnell are urgently besought to come to his assistance, for those concerned in the case see nothing but defeat unless money is forthcoming.

SENATOR BLAIR'S PLAIN TALK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—In the Senate today Mr. Blair presented certain information collected by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as to the condition of public sentiment in Canada on the great international question of the political and commercial relations of the Dominion with the United States, and asked that it be printed with his remarks. He was entirely opposed, he said, to the idea of any thing like retaliation or resort to unnecessary force.

Mr. Hoar suggested that if Canadians objected to being annexed to the United States, the United States might be willing to be annexed to Canada.

Mr. Blair—I am willing that the United States shall be united to Canada, but I am not willing that there shall be an idea of inequality on either side. It is nothing but political union that will satisfy my mind. Undoubtedly a majority of the people of Canada are in favor of union, and I believe that inclination is most seriously and harmoniously reciprocated by the 65,000,000 who make up the American nation. The matter then dropped.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Dr. Geffcken has been a great deal in England and has some friends here much attached to him. Though Conservative in his leanings he has taken on all occasions an opposite side to Bismarck, with whom he is very unpopular. When Dr. Geffcken lived in Berlin as the Hanseatic minister he was strongly in sympathy with the aims and desires of Schleswig-Holsteiners and thwarted and irritated Bismarck. When transferred to London he was supported in his intrigue and added to the difficulties of the Luxemburg settlement. His book in relation to "Church and State" has been often quoted by Dr. Windthorst in his attacks against the government, and his articles, both anonymous and signed on the general policy of Germany regarding church and state affairs, have added fuel to the flame, but the real secret of his disfavor with Bismarck and the Emperor lies in the fact that he was a strong, outspoken admirer of England and English institutions. As such he was brought into intimate relations with the Emperor and Empress Frederick, and with other ardent free traders. He shared in the enthusiastic thought and wise aspirations of the late Emperor and Empress as to the liberal policy of Germany.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Not much is heard just at present about the special commission, but it must not be assumed from this that either side is idle, the interval between the opening of the commission and the next meeting being used in a manner that suggests conscientiousness of a severe struggle. The Times people for example are striving with might and main to supply every weak link of their case. Another commission has set out for America on behalf of the leading journal. Further, a well known journalist has just returned from New York with evidence which he has collected in the United States and signed to sustain a theoretical connection of "Parnellism" with "crime" and sedition. I have heard, on good authority, that O'Donnell's action cost the Times £13,000. That sum has been paid, and Walters has sanctioned a further expenditure in connection with the "Parnellism" and "Crime" articles which has already eaten its way well through another £13,000. Although the Nationalists are busy arranging their defence, their line of action will be largely that of passive resistance, leaving it to their accusers to prove the allegations which the commission has been appointed to sift. I hear—but am unable to vouch the truth of the statement—that one of the "surprises" in the witness box will be the examination, on behalf of the Times, of O'Donovan Rossa himself.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A lively scene was witnessed in Hyde Park when Sir Chas. Warren gave his bloodhounds a course or two to try them hunting the Whitechapel murderer. It was barely daylight and frost lay thick on the grass when Warren's stalwart form showed the way to the place of trial. Warren, in a fit of enthusiasm, offered himself for a quarry, and started off in a good swinging trot. He was soon lost sight of. Two different policemen crossed his track to make the track more difficult to follow. The dogs were laid on and worked surely but slowly along until arriving at the spot where the first policeman had crossed the trail. Here the dogs were at fault for a time, but soon took up the scent again. Finally both dogs failed by going off one side of the scent. A new trail was started. Warren again acting the hunted man, making 1,200 yards start. The dogs did well for a while, but finally were baffled, owing to the number of people who crossed the trail. Three more courses were tried, but in one only did the hounds succeed in catching their man, and then they licked and fondled him like an old friend. Considering that the dogs were following the scent of one man alone, and that the morning was extremely bad for following any trail, the result could not be altogether satisfactory. If the murderer on the next occasion smears himself with blood, or carries off any portion of his victim's body, as he did in the other cases, it is believed the dogs will hunt him down.

The quarrel of Germany over Frederick's diary so far from abating waxes in fierceness. The manner in which Government organs are attacking the memory of the late Kaiser, impugning his intelligence and honor, calling him in effect an English spy, and insulting his widow is nothing short of scandalous. How the present Kaiser, can allow the world to suppose he likes this sort of thing passes understanding. There is, indeed, a sort of vague expectation that Bismarckian organs will so overdo the thing that William will be forced to interfere. It is understood now that the Empress Dowager has postponed her English visit until after Geffcken's trial, because she is resolved to remain in Berlin to prevent a suggestion that she ran away.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Mr. Biggar is writing a letter to the papers with reference to the alleged endowment of the Irish parliamentary party. The hon. gentleman will deny that as a general fact the party of Parnell is supported while in London from the parliamentary fund. There are be admits, gentlemen who patriotically entered the breach and, in doing so, risked business or professional ruin, and are, therefore, endowed. But such men as Justin McCarthy, his son Justin Huntley McCarthy, Timothy Healy, Biggar himself, and, of course, Mr. Parnell, receive no pecuniary support whatever. Biggar will point out that the Nationalists as a whole have suffered, either pecuniarily or socially, by their identification with the unpopular cause. Even Justin McCarthy is said to have been a very heavy loser pecuniarily by it. On the other hand, one gentleman of letters has benefited largely by the Home Rule crusade, his income from one source alone being £1,000 a year.

Balfour and the Ministry do not receive much credit for the release of John Dillon. It was at first supposed they had released him from motives of policy, but it is now clear they were moved by a power they did not wish to antagonize. Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria felt her kind heart moved by the spectacle of a great man being slowly but surely put to death for political reasons, so she interceded, and the result was Dillon was released.

CALCUTTA, October 11—The British expedition in the Black Mountains has followed up its recent success with vigor, and news has just come in that General MacQueen has burned four villages, including Beerun, whose populace killed General Bailey.

LONDON, Oct. 13—Extracts from Mackenzie's book are pronounced incorrect by competent authority. The book was made public last night. Mackenzie says Dr. Tobald said he no longer operated, and Dr. Gerhardt admitted he could not operate with forceps. These replies increased his surprise that such an important case had been entrusted to these gentlemen, for a throat specialist who cannot use the stethescope is like a carpenter who cannot handle a saw. The Crown Prince expressed to Dr. Mackenzie strong dissatisfaction with Gerhardt. Mackenzie says there is no record in which Cantery was so terribly misused as by Gerhardt. Dr. Hovell observed to the Crown Prince: "I can see that Dr. Bramann is not accustomed to use the laryngoscope." "Yes," said His Imperial Highness, "You can see I can feel it." Dr. Mackenzie describes the operation of tracheotomy and says the trachea was open a little to the right of the middle line, which he attributes to the nervousness of Dr. Bramann in operating on the future Sovereign, and that he was unnerved by the catastrophe, nearly caused by chloroform. He adds:—"My tube was tried to-date. He says, as to the substitution tube by Von Bergmann, that it was forced into the neck but no air came. Bergmann tried to force the tube into the wind pipe. It was clear that, instead of entering the air passage, it had been forced downwards to the front of the trachea, ploughing up soft tissues and making a false passage. Bergmann then pushed his finger deeply in the wound and again failed to insert the tube, which was followed by distressing coughing and copious bleeding. The result was an assistant was called in to finish the job. His Majesty asked: "Why did Bergmann put his finger into my throat? I hope you will not allow him to operate further on me." His roughness was never forgotten by the Emperor.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—In an interview, Professor Bergman said of Mackenzie's defence: "It is arrant nonsense, what he brings forward is so trifling that it don't deserve an answer. We German doctors do not hesitate to say that Mackenzie's treatment amounted to malpractice, inasmuch as both diagnosis and treatment displayed great and gross ignorance of medicine in general. His whole knowledge of anatomy and pathology begins and ends in the larynx. In his defense, he overlooks the fact that his accusation against me falls to the ground in presence of the testimony of Professors Virchow and Waldmeyers at the post mortem examination. Mackenzie's defense casts a doubt on the capabilities of his German colleagues, but Professor Virchow's post mortem clearly established the fact that Drs. Tobold, Gerhardt and I had all been quite correct in our diagnosis of the Emperor's malady. The one who allowed the fittest time and opportunity for arresting the Emperor's disease to slip away was the famous laryngologist Mackenzie. He may pen whole libraries to escape this reproach, but in vain. Had the operation been made in May, as I wished, His Majesty might just as well as not be alive now, as are our patients referred to in our report upon whom the operation was successfully performed. Science shows us to-day that every cancer that is small and operated upon in time can be permanently removed, but if the cancer becomes large the operation must fail. It was entirely Mackenzie's fault that the operation was delayed until the small cancer had grown into a large one. Prof. Gerhardt and Tobold were quite right not to use the forceps, as the history of the Emperor's case shows that the piece removed by Mackenzie led to false deductions. The piece was pronounced healthy, while the post mortem revealed a cancer. Mackenzie's lack of general pathological knowledge was the cause of this mistake and of his not knowing why Professor Tobold and Gerhardt would not remove the piece of growth. The charges against Gerhardt are so absurd that they can only find their explanation in Mackenzie's despair. Dr. Bergmann claims by Prof. Virchow's report that there was no sign of inflammation from the deep wound Mackenzie charged him with making, but the cellular tissues lying back of the breast bone showed evidence of cicatrization. The post mortem showed the immediate cause of death and to inflammation of the lungs was shown to be of recent date. An English medical student says:—There was a political side for the illness raised, a political question of the gravest import. Upon the decision of the English expert hung not only the life or death of a great personage, but possibly the fortunes of a mighty Empress. To have decided in accordance with the German doctors' view that, at the time when Sir Morell Mackenzie was first consulted, the then Crown Prince was affected with cancer, would have been *ipso facto* to alter the succession to the Imperial Crown, have caused the son to supplant his father and have eclipsed the future Empress.

PARNELL'S CASE.

THE TIMES' WRITERS SUBPŒNAED TO DISCLOSE THE AUTHOR OF THE SPURIOUS LETTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Documents demanded by the special judicial commission for investigation of charges against Parnell and others were delivered into court to-day. Mr. Walter, proprietor of the Times, Macdonald, managing editor, Buckle, leading writer, and Wright, all of the Times, have received subpœnas at the instance of Parnell to attend as witnesses and disclose the author of the spurious letters Parnell is in good health and spirits.

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.

ANOTHER GIFT.

The Chapel of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, attached to the Grey Nuns' Convent, Rideau street, Ottawa, has just been made the recipient of a magnificent Missal, from Mrs. John McGarvey, daughter of our respected friend, Ald. Henry, of that city. Mrs. McGarvey is one of the alumni of the institution which she now so munificently remembers. The gift reflects the highest credit on the estimable donor and on her old convent home, which holds so warm a place in the affections of its former pupils. We have always thought that the best criterion of such an institution's usefulness and merit was the regard in which its alumnae hold it. The Rideau Street Convent has every reason to feel confident that if this criterion were to its efficiency and worth applied, its friends would have no cause of fear for the result.—Canadian Freeman.

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HOW NEWFOUNDLAND ESCAPED THE CLUTCHES.

Regarding Confederation in Newfoundland, a well informed correspondent in St. Johns writes:—"When the subject of Confederation with Canada was first mooted here, it was thought there was a fair chance of carrying it, especially as the Roman Catholic Bishop seemed to be acquetting with the Attorney-General (Winter); but when the question got before the public the Roman Catholics in a body declared against it, and the Bishop had to drop it. With this opposition it could scarcely be carried under any circumstances—as they number about 70,000, out of a population of 190,000—but in addition the whole mercantile community is opposed to it and probably half the remaining population as well. This condition of affairs so frightened the Confederate members of the Government that they saw it was useless to send a delegation to Ottawa. There is, barring miracles, no chance of carrying Confederation here."

THE POPULATION OF IRELAND STILL RAPIDLY DECREASING.

Verily it has now become a positive necessity for the Irish prelates and priests, one and all, to take a more active interest in public matters than ever they did. It may be a pity that it should be so, but there is no help for it if there is to be an Irish Church at all in a not remote future. The last return of the Registrar-General states that for the quarter ending the 30th of June the Irish birth-rate was 24 1 as compared with an English birth-rate of 31 4; while there was an Irish death-rate of 19.2 as compared with an English death-rate of 17 5. So that there are considerably fewer births and somewhat more deaths in Ireland than in England in proportion to the respective populations of the two countries. But even this is not the worst of the dismal story. The return shows that 42,823 persons emigrated from Ireland during the quarter, the net result being a decrease of 37,047 in the population, which the Registrar-General estimates to have been at the middle of the year only 4,777,545. In other words, the population of all Ireland, which was well over eight millions in 1841, is now considerably lower than the estimated population of London alone! Unless the drain can be soon stopped, Ireland will become a land studded indeed with churches and charitable institutions, but without congregations to fill the one or contributors to support the other. That is why the Irish hierarchy and clergy must perforce be politicians, until at least the tide has turned in the circumstances of their unfortunate country.

SOWING SEEDS OF CHARACTER.

If you should see a man digging in a snow-drift, with the expectation of finding valuable ore, or planting seeds upon the rolling billows, you should say at once that he was beside himself. But in what respect does this man differ from you, while you sow the seeds of idleness and dissipation in your youth, and expect the fruits of age will be a good constitution, elevated affections and holy principles! If you desire a virtuous and happy life, in youth you must shape your character by the word of unerring wisdom and plant in your bosom the seeds of virtue.

FOR PERSONAL COMFORT.

Paris is trying an experiment which has long ago been found to answer in Italy. On one of the boulevards a new establishment has been opened for the personal comfort of Parisians. You can wash your hands, have your clothes brushed, and your boots cleaned. You can write your letters. Paper, pens, ink, etc., are at your disposal. In one room are all the newspapers, not merely of Paris and the provinces, but of all the great Continental capitals. A third room is devoted to works of reference, encyclopœdias, dictionaries and directories. There is a telephone and a post office, and all this is open to any passer-by who pays half a franc admission. The Italian idea did not go quite so far, but in some respects it was more useful. It was not a private speculation, but a Government concern. In fact it was part of the working of the postal system of the country. You paid a penny entrance fee and found all the means of writing and all the information you might need to hand. You buy paper at cost price, and have the use of writing materials gratuitously. The French institution is a speculation, and if the building just opened on the Boulevard Montmartre succeeds, no doubt we shall see others established all over the capital.—Pall Mall Gazette.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 2750.

Dame Marie Sarah Eugénie Taylor of St. Polycarpe, said District, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, James McKay, of the same place, gentleman.

Montreal, 1st October, 1888.

GIROUARD, DE LORIMIER & DE LORIMIER,
10 5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 702.

Dame Cécile Dion of Montreal, said District, has instituted an action for reparation as to property against her husband, Louis Napoleon Poulin, of the same place, travelling agent.

Montreal, 1st October, 1888.

GIROUARD, DE LORIMIER & DE LORIMIER,
10 5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COMMERCIAL.

Office of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS
Oct. 15, 1888.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—A sharp advance has taken place on all grades since our last report, $5.80 to $5.85 having been paid for extra, and $6 to $6.25 for straight roller. Some large sales of strong city bakers have been made at $6.40 to $6 50; superfine has changed hands at $4 60 to $4.85 up to $5.40 and $5.70, including fancy. In patents, Canadian spring has sold at $6 75 to $7, whilst Minneapolis brands have brought as high as $7.50 to $8 per bbl. Advices from New York state that millers have reduced their prices 25c per bbl all round. We quote:—Patent winter, $6 50 to $6 75; patent spring, $6 75 to $7; straight roller, $6 to $6 25; extra, $5 80 to $5 90; superfine, $4 75 to $5; strong bakers', $6 40 to $6 50; city strong bakers' (140 lb sacks), $6 40 to $6 50; Ontario bags, extra, $2 75 to $2 85.

OATMEAL, &c.—The market is still quiet and prices are quoted as follows: In bags $2 40 to $2.60 for ordinary standard, and $2.70 to $2.75 for granulated. Cornmeal, $1.60 to $1 70 in bags. Rolled oats, $2 90 to $3 in bags.

BRAN, &c.—The market for bran is about as lasted quoted at $16 to $17. Shorts are easy with business at $19 to $20. Moullie, $25 to $27 per ton.

WHEAT.—We quote No. 1 Hard Manitoba at $1.45 and No. 1 Northern at $1.40. There is no Canada winter wheat offering.

CORN.—The market is quiet but steady at 55c to 56c in bond.

PEAS.—Sales have been made in the West on the basis of 80c to 81c afloat here, but some buyers are now bidding only 79c. This is a decline of fully 10c per bushel within a very short time, a sale of 10,000 bushels being reported on this market some weeks ago at 92.

OATS.—There has been more enquiry for oats and quite a number of cars have changed hands along the line at 36c per 34 lbs. f.o.b. Here there have been sales at 36c to 37c per 32 lbs.

BARLEY.—The market is quiet but steady, sales of stained barley with good body being reported at 65c, but for choice pale samples 70c has been paid. Feed barley is quoted at 60c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Holders in the country are asking 60c a bushel, but cannot get it. The crop will undoubtedly be short and not of the best of quality. We quote 55c to 60c.

MALT.—Large quanties have been contracted at 85c to 90c per bushel for delivery covering the season. Small lots are quoted at 95c to $1.

SEEDS.—American timothy seed is quoted at $2 to 2.25 per bushel, and red clover at $5.50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The market for hog products remains steady, clear pork having sold at $20 to $21, the demand coming from the city and country. Western mess is steady at $18.50. Western lard in pails has been placed at 12c; for a round lot probably 12c might be accepted. We quote:—Canada short cut clear, per brl, 00.00 to 00 00; Chicago short cut clear, per brl, $20.50 to $21 00; Mess pork, western, per brl, $18.50 to $19; Hams, city cured, per lb, 13½c to 14c; Lard, western, in pails, per lb, 12c to 12½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 00 to 00; Bacon, per lb, 14½c to 00c; Shoulders, per lb, 00 to 00; Tallow, com. refined, per lb, 5½c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—An improved demand is experienced for finest dairy and creamery butter, and we hear of the sale of 100 tubs of September creamery at 22½c and another lot at 22c. Factorymen are now asking 23c for September make, but some will not name a price until they close down. Early makes are quoted at 20c to 21c; Creamery, 20c to 22½c; 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.—Quite a change has been sprung upon the cheese situation since our last report, the market being now as strong as it was weak about two weeks since, and about 1½c to 1½c per lb higher. Choice white September goods are firm at 10½c, but it would be very difficult to buy a large lot on this market. Late August cheese are quoted on this market at 9¾c to 10c. We quote prices as follows: Finest September, white, 10½c; finest September, colored, 10¾c; finest late August, 9¾c to 10c; fine, 9c to 9½c; medium, 8c to 8½c; inferior, 7½c to 7¾c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The firmer feeling noted in our last report has developed into a stronger tone, resulting in an advance of ½c to 1c per dozen, sales having been made at 17½c to 18c, single cases of fancy bringing a fraction more. Receipts are very light.

BEANS.—Holders are asking too high prices in the country to admit much business. Here, small lots are quoted at $2 20 to $2 40 per bushel.

HONEY.—Strained honey is steady at 10c to 12c per lb as to quality. Imitation honey, has sold at 8½ to 9c per lb. Honey in comb is steady at 14c to 15c per lb.

HOPS.—The market is quiet but steady, the "boom" having subsided. Brewers have taken a few lots of new Canadian hops at 20c to 25c, showing pretty good quality, one lot of fair being sold at 18c. Real choice are held for 30c and over. Old hops 6c to 12c, as to quality.

HAY.—The market is quiet and steady, car loads of pressed hay being quoted at $12 to $13 per ton for good to choice.

ASHES.—The market is quiet but firm at $4 60 to $4.70 for first pots, and $4 10 for seconds.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—Very few winter apples have as yet arrived, although there are reports of some large sales in the west at very low figures, and a sale is said to have been made in this market of good winter varieties at $2 to arrive. On the other hand it is reported that $2 25 to $2 50 is obtainable for fine winter fruit. Next week it is expected that there will be plenty of winter stock on spot, when prices will be more definitely determined. Prices range from $1 25 to $1 50, extra kinds bringing $1.60 to $1.75. The having been made at 17½c to 18c, single cases of fancy bringing a fraction more. Receipts are very light.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Refined sugar is steady as last quoted and raw is firm. Cane has advanced 6d in Brazil. Molasses are steady at 37½c to 39c for Barbadoes.

CANNED FISH.—Mackerel $6 to $6 15 and lobsters $6.

PICKLED FISH.—There is a good demand for Labrador herring at $5 25 to $5 50 and higher prices talked of. Dry cod is firm at $5 to $5.25 per quintal, and green cod at $5 for No. 1 and at $5 25 for No. 1 large. Cape Breton herring are steady at $5 50 to $6. Labrador salmon $14 to $15 per bbl.

OYSTERS.—Sales of choice hand-picked Malpeque have been made at $3.50 to $4, and ordinary at $2 50 to $3. Caraquets $2 to $2.25. Shipments this season have been very satisfactory to shippers.

FISH OILS.—The market has ruled firm all round, sales of round lots of Newfoundland cod oil having transpired at 35c, and we now quote 36c to 37½c. Gaspe is firm at 34c to 35c. Steam refined seal oil is steady at 47½c. Pale seal 42½c to 43c and straw at 36 to 37c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 70c, but demand slow.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES.

MARKET REPORT.

The receipts of live stock for week ending October 13th, 1888, were as follows:—2,171 cattle, 1,417 sheep, 804 hogs, and 33 calves; left over from previous week, 515 cattle, 400 sheep 2 hogs and 3 calves; total for week, 2,686 cattle, 1,817 sheep, 806 hogs, and 36 calves; exported, and sold during week, 2,426 cattle, 1,551 sheep, 788 hogs and 36 calves; on hand for sale and export, 260 cattle, 266 sheep and 18 hogs; receipts last week, 2,160 cattle, 1,152 sheep, 287 hogs and 35 calves; exported during week, 2,573 cattle and 975 sheep; exported previous week, 1,321 cattle and 3,240 sheep.

At the beginning of the week there was a large supply of butchers' cattle of inferior quality, and although the demand was good, prices were very poor, and a number of cattle were held over till Thursday, when the supply and demand were both lighter. There was a fair supply of export cattle, but the demand was light. Good steers for stockers were scarce and prices high. Hogs were plentiful and were sold at good prices.

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 2½c; hogs, 5½c to 6¼c; sheep, 3½c to 4c; lambs, each, $3.00 to $3.50; calves, each, $3.00 to $8.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

The receipts of horses for week ending Oct. 13, 1888, were 203. There were 16 left over from previous week, making the total for week 219. There were 145 shipped during the week, and sales for the week were 2; left for the city, 61; and 16 on hand for sale and shipment. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per G. T. R. Ex SS. Lake Superior—23 horses consigned to L. Banks Wilson, Bedford, Iowa; 4 to W. Eddington, of Macomb, Illinois; 6 to Jos. Merriman, of Basco, Illinois; 3 to P. Hinkle, of Plymouth, Illinois. Ex SS. Circe—1 horse consigned to S. C. Johnson, of Manilla, Ontario; 4 to Churchill & Wallace, of Clinton, Ontario; 2 to F. G. Tipling, of Wingham, Ontario; 14 to Thos. Foreshaw, of Chicago, Illinois. The market has improved considerably in the last week and the prospects for the coming week are very encouraging. Several lots have been shipped by the American buyers.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

S. Carsley repairs and covers all kinds of Umbrellas and in all qualities.

A visit to S. Carsley's will convince all that this season's stock of knitted goods for Ladies' and Children's wear is the finest ever seen in the city.

S. Carsley has put in stock this week a large shipment of French, English and German Laces. His Lace Department is the most complete in Canada. Every make is selected from each market. Ladies will find the latest styles and the most *recherche* patterns at very low prices, at S. Carsley's Lace Department.

LADIES' WINTER UNDERWEAR
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LADIES' WINTER UNDERWEAR
LADIES' WINTER UNDERWEAR
LADIES' WINTER UNDERWEAR
LADIES' WINTER UNDERWEAR
LADIES' WINTER UNDERWEAR
LADIES' WINTER UNDERWEAR

Ladies agree that it pays them to buy their Winter Underwear

At S. CARSLEY'S.

BLACK LACE SCARFS
BLACK LACE SCARFS
BLACK LACE SCARFS
BLACK LACE SCARFS
BLACK LACE SCARFS
BLACK LACE SCARFS
BLACK LACE SCARFS
BLACK LACE SCARFS
BLACK LACE SCARFS
BLACK LACE SCARFS

Just received, a new shipment of the above fashionable goods at

S. CARSLEY'S.

LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE
LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE
LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE
LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE
LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE
LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE
LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE
LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE
LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE
LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE

Ladies can buy 3 pairs of Winter Wear Heavy Cashmere Stockings for $1.70.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

LADIES' LACE HANDKERCHIEFS
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LADIES' LACE HANDKERCHIEFS

Now showing the largest assortment of Ladies Lace Handkerchiefs; better has never been shown in the city.

S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
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MEN'S UNDERWEAR
MEN'S UNDERWEAR
MEN'S UNDERWEAR

If you want Men's good Undershirts and Drawers come direct to

S. CARSLEY'S.

MEN'S WARM UNDERWEAR
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MEN'S WARM UNDERWEAR
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MEN'S WARM UNDERWEAR
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MEN'S WARM UNDERWEAR

The most complete stock of Men's Underwear of all kinds known to the trade and from reliable makers, all selected from the makers, therefore getting the purest of material and at right prices.

S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
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MEN'S UNDERWEAR

In every possible weight, size and quality. Men's Winter Underwear, from 50c per suit up to $8.90 per suit.

S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
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It would take too much space to describe all the makes and qualities kept in this department. We will only say, come where the largest assortment is kept, where the stock is continually turned over, and bringing out new and fresh goods all time, and where the prices are lower than any other house in the trade.

S. CARSLEY.

USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD
USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD
USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD

Use the best thread and take no other. Clapperton's takes the lead of any other make.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, October 17th, 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN