

MASS MEETING.

THE COUNTRY'S PROTEST.

Continued from first page.

Some Ontario papers had said that French Canadians had no right to assemble to discuss this matter, but he would say that they had a perfect right to do so and that all the nationalities admitted the Meis of the Saskatchewan had been unfairly treated. (Cheers.) Riel had fallen the victim of a judicial murder (cheers), and it was the duty of all nationalities to see that such a crime was not repeated. (Cheers.) This was a free country, and not even the Government had the right of committing judicial murder. (Hear, hear.) It was said that Riel had died according to the sentence passed upon him, and that that sentence was just and deserved. (No, no.) It would be said the sentence was truly given according to the law as it stands in those territories, but the carrying out of the sentence was a sanguinary outrage. (Cheers.) There were many judicial murders in history which had been perpetrated according to law, but which did not remove the opprobrium which rested on the shoulders of those who had committed them. Mary Stuart had been judicially executed, but her murder was a stain on Elizabeth's historical record. (Hear, hear.) When the head of Louis XVI fell under the guillotine his trial had been carried on according to law, but, nevertheless, the judgment of history has been adverse to the Government of the Revolution, and the act has been condemned by all friends of liberty and humanity. (Hear, hear.) When Marshal Ney was executed his trial had been made by a legally constituted martial tribunal, but his death was nevertheless a judicial murder. (Hear, hear.) The execution of Riel was also a judicial murder. He had no hesitation in affirming that all circumstances taken into consideration, Riel and his compatriots should have been amnestied. (Cheers.) Riel had been invited by General Middleton, who was acting on the Government's instructions to surrender and that he would be protected until the Government had disposed of his case. The Government had received Riel as a self-constituted prisoner from the hands of General Middleton, but instead of protecting him and doing him justice, they had given him an unfair and unjust trial, and had then hanged him. (Shame.) He was almost ashamed to own in the eyes of the world that he was a Canadian when the government was guilty of such a crime. (Shame.) He was ashamed of his country when he thought of the noble example set by the great nation to the South, who had not executed a single one of the men who had brought about one of the greatest civil wars in the world's history. (Cheers.) Canadians were now realizing the full extent of this shameful deed. Sir John Colborne, in his worst days, had never been more unjust than Sir John A. Macdonald. (Shame.) Cries "He has run away." Riel's trial may have been legal, but legality was not always justice, and in this case justice had not been given. Whenever an English speaking man was on trial in this province he had a right to choose half the jury of his own nationality and speaking his own language, but in Riel's case this sacred right had been denied. (Shame.) Riel had been condemned by a jury strange to his race and religion. (Shame.) The jury had recommended him to the clemency of the court. The court could not exercise this clemency, but the Government could and did not do it. (Shame.) Sir John in signing Riel's death warrant had forgotten that his honored colleague, Sir George Cartier, had once been guilty of the same crime and that a price had been set on his head. (Shame.) If Sir George Cartier had been alive Riel would never have been hanged or Cartier would not have been a Minister. (Cheers.) When justice had been done the French people, Sir George had become a loyal subject and had rendered great service to his country. (Cheers.) It must be well understood by all that this was not a war of races but rather a vindication of the rights of one race. (Cheers.) They claimed for the French that which is granted to all other nationalities. The crime of Riel would still be avenged, not only by the French, but by all other races. (Cheers.) They were asking for no favor, but they only wanted common justice pure and simple. They were as jealous of the liberties of others as of their own, and if justice was done no class injustice might be done to others. (Cheers.) This settlement of race were not commendable in any nationality. The courage and devotion of the French in 1837 had secured for Canada the benefits of free Government. (Cheers.) In the territories, not only were the French united but they had allies among the English and Irish. (Cheers.) Papineau's best friends were among these nationalities. O'Callaghan was a true friend. (Cheers.) Wolff Nelson, who commanded the rebels at St. David's, was an Englishman, and T. S. Brown, who commanded at St. Charles, was another. (Cheers.) When Lafontaine had been defeated in Terrebonne he found a seat in York, Mr. Macdowell's present constituency. (Cheers.) When the indemnity bill came before the Parliament, its strongest advocate was Mr. Hume Blake, Mr. Edward Blake's father. (Cheers.) In the last session Mr. Blake had defended the Meis and shown himself the worthy son of a worthy father. (Cheers.) If Mr. Macdonald Cameron's motion for a Committee of Enquiry into the grievances of the Meis had been carried, the country would, perhaps, not have to lament all these sad events. (Hear, hear.) French Canadians, as long as they would remain within constitutional bounds, would secure powerful allies in all the other provinces. (Cheers.) Montreal had now spoken, and its example would be followed in every hamlet from one end of the province to the other. (Cheers.) They cannot bring Riel back to life, but by patriotically uniting together they can drive from power the wretches who so pitilessly put him to death. (Cheers.) To people had one great power in their hands, and that was the ballot, and at the coming elections it now lay in their power to elect in such a way as to secure that amount of justice and fair treatment to which they were entitled.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Hon. Senator Tardif followed, and said that as soon as the execution was fully equalized by the fact of seeing all Canadians united in one cause. He said that the French people could have saved Riel if they had only been united in his favor. All sorts of excuses had been denied them and the Government was now shown.

Hon. Arthur LaFontaine, M.P.P. for Three Rivers, the constituency which Sir Hector represents, condemned the execution and stigmatized the three Ministers as traitors to their own compatriots and unworthy of all support. There was now only one party to drive them from power, and they would sure-

ly drive Sir Hector away from his constituency.

The other speakers were Messrs. B. Bastien, A. E. Poirier, O. Desmarais, of St. Hyacinthe, A. Laroche, H. Archambault and George Hameel, all of whom severely condemned the execution and hoped that all parties would unite to drive the Government from power.

Alderman Greater then put the resolutions to the meeting and they were adopted amid cheers. He then thanked them for the honor done him and sincerely hoped that all Canadians would unite in stigmatizing the authors of the crime of Regina. (Cheers.) The meeting then quietly dispersed.

THE EASTERN STAND.

This stand was erected at the eastern end of the Champ de Mars in the rear of the City Hall. Alderman Jeannotte, the chairman, called the meeting to order and announced the names of the speakers who, as elsewhere, were limited to ten minutes. He apologized for the absence of Alderman Donovan, who was prevented from attending by illness.

HON. O. J. COURSOLO,

ex-Judge and ex-Mayor of the city. In coming forward he was greeted with loud cheers. Sir John A. Macdonald, said he, was the leader of the French-Canadians until the fatal day the 16th November, 1885, but he is their leader no longer. He has hanged Riel, not for the late rebellion, but for an offence which he had expiated ten years ago. When the whole Province of Quebec petitioned the Government to spare his life, the French-Canadians had been right to expect that their prayer would be heard by Sir John and his colleagues, that they would not yield to the clamor of a bloodthirsty race. Riel was offered up as a sacrifice to ease that sect of the province of Ontario. Electors! I now make a solemn and unalterable resolution to oppose Sir John A. Macdonald. I will support him no longer. The French Conservative party has now no chief; it exists no longer, but as a united people we raise our voice in protest. In civilized nations the death penalty is no longer inflicted for political offences, whereas, in this case, the rebellion was in the interests of the people. Why was Riel tried by half a jury? True, it is the law—an unjust law—but it was enacted at a time when the North-West Territories were not as populous as they are now. God forbid that I should find fault with the jury. Oh, no! When they recommended the prisoner to mercy, did they mean that he was to be handcuffed, an iron ball tied to his feet and tortured by three reptiles? Thus was our compatriot treated and put to death without the benefit of the most recommended of the English jury. (Shame.) The whole country agitated; 2,000,000 French-Canadians have arisen and asked why he was executed. French Canadians did not beg for mercy for him because he was a French Canadian, but because he did not deserve death. They do not want a war of races. They don't want to isolate the Province of Quebec, but they want to be respected. (Cheers.) They want other races to respect them as they respect the countrymen of other nationalities. They do not wish to form a separate people nor do they seek secession. French Canadian Ministers have not done their duty. He (Mr. Coursolo) abhorred cowards more than he hated traitors. They say Riel sold himself. Captain Howard—"Gatling Howard"—who was there, said that on the battlefield Riel acted like a brave man, and after such a witness who can doubt it? Moreover, see now, without flinching, he mounted the scaffold to render his soul to God. He died like a hero. When French-Canadian members are called to the House of Commons they will do their duty. His hearers could depend on them. (Cheers.) They will insist upon their rights. He repeated, French Canadians do not want a war of races. He knew the English; he was born amongst them, and he had lived with them all his life; they did not want Riel to be hanged, their journals pleaded for him, but he was sacrificed by their political leaders. The people must now upset the Government, and then they can work the ship of state and steer it into a safe port. The other Provinces will have no reason to say that the Province of Quebec is disloyal. It is loyal to the core. (Cheers.) French Canadians owed gratitude to England, but they also have shed their blood in fighting England's battles. They wish to remain in Confederation, and will do so, but they must and will be respected (loud and prolonged cheering).

DR. MARSIL,

of St. Eustache. Addressing the people of Montreal, he said, a month ago, he had said if Riel was hanged they would protest. 20,000 of them had risen to protest, not only under this bright sun of Canada, but in the whole universe. Sir John A. Macdonald, who had been so long upheld by the Province of Quebec, should have treated them in the same manner. In return for their support he had given them what? The blood of an innocent French Canadian Catholic. Apostrophizing the Premier, he said, Sir John! The shade of Riel will follow you to the grave. May the tears of Mrs. Riel and her fatherless children fall on you like molten lead; the orphans will cry out to you, what have you done with our father? Ah! You sacrificed him to the vengeance of a sect!

THE HON. H. G. MALHOT,

of Three Rivers, ex-Commissioner of Crown Lands in the De Boucherville Government, was next called upon by the Chairman, and said: This is not a party question. Canadians must rise and protest as one man. He was a Conservative, but not without much regret he had cut himself away from the chiefs he had followed so long. Canadians must politically execute those who executed Riel. They would not revolt, but they would simply overturn the Government composed of Riel's hangers-on, and when it is overturned they would see what they could construct in its stead. Cheers.

ALDERMAN PREFONTAINE,

ex-M.P.P. for Chambly, president of the Club National, next addressed the surging crowd, which had grown to enormous proportions, saying: All hearts, not only in Montreal, but all over the Province of Quebec, beat as one day, and nobly have French Canadians resented the insult to their race. The same motive now animates all Canadians. They had but one programme—the union of all patriots. (Cheers.) When the government's leaders, then will they organize a party. The cries of this meeting will reach across the Atlantic and reach the ears of the old renegade Sir John; let them all resolve to have nothing more to do with him. To-night they would meet Mr. Beout, the member for Chambly, at Longueuil. They had been political enemies in the past, but on that night he could extend the hand of friendship to him (applause). The advent of

MR. J. ISRAEL TARTÉ,

editor of *Le Canadien*, Quebec, and ex-M.P.P. for Bonaventure, was greeted with cheers. He said they should not heed the cry of sedition raised by the Government organs—it would be of no avail. He had

seen Mgr. Tache, session after session, seeking redress for the grievances of the Meis, but the Government would not heed him. Let not the Toronto Mail teach them their duty. They did not need such monitors. Let there be less party feeling and more national convention and unite the French and English Canadians. The Meis says the public peace is in danger, if so, why has Sir John left the country; if there be danger he should call parliament together. Not since 1837 have they been so badly treated or had the sea of public opinion been so much disturbed. Cries of Bravo! Bravo! The Chairman then introduced the

HON. HONORE MERCIER, Q.C.,

M.P.P. for St. Hyacinthe, and leader of the Liberal party in the Province of Quebec. The hon. gentleman received a perfect ovation, and large numbers flocked from the other stands to hear him. He said: Compatriots—Riel, their brother, was dead, a victim of the fanaticism of Sir John A. Macdonald and of the treason of three of their people—(Shame)—three who, to save their wretched portfolios, sold their brother. (Shame.) Riel died on the scaffold like the patriots of 1837; he died like a hero and a Christian; in the face of death he gave his heart to Canada, and, like the Saviour, he forgave his enemies. There was no fear in him at that sublime moment. The martyr bequeathed his widow and orphans to his country; they are now the adopted children of Canadians. In the hanging of Riel the Government had struck a blow at justice and humanity, and this is why the Frenchmen who had been enemies before met as friends to weep for the man whose death raised a cry of civilization. The three French ministers of the Cabinet were hiding in the purlieu of Orangeville, and Sir John Macdonald was hiding his shame on the waves of the ocean, so that the curses of a whole people would not reach his ears. But the curses of the 50,000 people assembled on the Champ de Mars that day would follow him. The speaker did not name Chapleau, Langevin, and Caron, but he despised them. Mr. Mercier then said that four days before Riel was executed he wrote a letter to Mr. Chapleau persistently calling on him to resign and Riel would be saved from the scaffold. He also told him if he resigned his seat in the Cabinet he would resign the leadership of the province of Quebec in his favor. The speaker said he knew he made a sacrifice in making this offer, but Chapleau was in the Cabinet to-day and Riel was dead. This death had united all French-Canadians. The Conservatives were guilty of fratricide indirectly by their policy of associating with Sir John Macdonald. He hoped the union of the French Canadians would now cement, and he believed it would, for he saw one platform, under the presidency of a Liberal alderman, Mr. Beaubien and Mr. Trudel, and on that platform he was speaking under a Conservative president and along with ex-Judge Coursolo, M.P., and Mr. Bergeron, who had been Conservatives. In this movement the French did not wish to attack the English, nor did they wish to rebel, for one crime would not justify another. This was a movement not to break up but to consolidate the interests of the country, but he hoped that his Conservative friends would not be annoyed if he said that this was the last of the damned alliance between the Orangemen and French Conservatives. The Orangemen had insulted the French Conservatives and the first mistake was made when the French Conservatives joined Sir Allan MacNab. From the time the Parliament house in Montreal was burned by Sir John Macdonald he had always been a betrayer of the French race. Sir John tried to have a legislative union, and he would have succeeded only for Carleton and his Lower Canada friends, and gain after Confederation Sir John would have changed the resolutions only for Carleton. He had confidence in the Conservatives and he believed they would unite with all French Canadians to hurl the men from power who had insulted them. The same ship that carried the renegade Sir John across the Atlantic would meet the ship bearing home a son of a rebel of 1837. This man fought the Tories under Sir John, who burned the Parliament House. The Hon. Edward Blake was the son of that rebel of 1837. Baldwin and Lafontaine had founded the Liberal party, and they had ceded to French Canadians their rights and privileges. If Riel was dead it was because he thought his brethren would get the rights which Baldwin and Lafontaine ceded to the French Canadians. Ontario in 1855 would furnish a Baldwin in the person of Edward Blake and Quebec had to furnish a Lafontaine.

MR. F. VANASSE, M.P.,

editor of *Le Monde*, was greeted with cheers. He spoke, he said, as the representative of the old County of Yamaska, which in 1837, sent O'Callaghan to the Quebec Assembly to fight for liberty with Hon. L. J. Papineau. "I am poor, too poor to sacrifice my honor, and I feel in honor bound to oppose all the power of the Government." When I go back to the House of Commons I will oppose the Government. We are no longer Liberals or Conservatives, but we will unite for the combat and form a party for the good of the country. We will drop all our personal ambitions in the interest of the commonwealth; we will form, not a French Canadian party, but a Canadian National party. I will take this stand and will not fall to be firm."

THE MEETING AT THE WESTERN STAND.

As soon as the Hon. W. Laurier had concluded his speech at the Central stand, the chairman announced that a number of persons attending the meeting were so large, and the speakers could not be heard by more than half of those present, another meeting would be opened at the western stand to be presided over by J. B. Rolland, Esq.

HON. L. BEAUBIEN, M.P.P.,

said the supplications of the members of Parliament had proved useless with the Government, who were ruled and dictated to by fanatics. But this movement, which was unanimous, will bear an eloquent testimony to the cause of the French-Canadians, and will vindicate their honor. Mr. Beaubien congratulated the people of Montreal on having forgotten their old political animosities to vindicate national honor and to sustain the cause of justice. He felt

sure that they would succeed in their glorious undertaking, as they were firmly united.

MR. H. J. CLORAN,

being introduced, said he was present as a Canadian who placed the honor of his country before allegiance to party, who set a higher value on the esteem and good will of the civilized nations than upon partisan favors. (Cheers.) He considered, and all fair minded people would consider, and history would brand the execution of Louis Riel as a grave political crime. The hanging of Riel was all the more to be regretted and condemned from the fact that it was not justice, but mainly the hideous influence of a fanatic section of the population which prevailed in the councils of the Government. (Cries of shame.) He felt sure that the English, the Irish, and the Scotch would sympathize with their fellow-countrymen of French extraction in their great bereavement. (Cheers.) All the circumstances of Riel's position demanded that his sentence be commuted. He left Montreal for the North-West, not of his own motion, but at the demand of the race of which he was born. His execution brought disgrace on Canada. It was the duty of all Canadians to remove from power the men who were the cause of their country's disgrace, and it was solely to punish them that the present movement was organized. (Applause.) We wanted a good name for Canada in America and in Europe; for no immigrants would come to this country if the Government hanged political offenders. (Cheers.) The United States and England do not punish those guilty of political offences with death. Why hang a man who had good reasons to act as he did? Our Ministers must meet the punishment which they deserve for having allowed Riel to die an ignominious death. It is for the people to punish them for this at the polls. (Loud cheers.)

J. E. ROBIDOUX, ESQ., M.P.P.

for Chateauguay, was then called. The cause of Riel, he said, was that of justice and of humanity, and his martyrdom had made him a citizen of the world. Our Ministers drank at the banquet they were tendered at Winnipeg; but as they were carrying the cup to their lips an invisible hand wrote on the walls of the banquet hall the words: "You are weighed in the balance and found wanting." And so they must relinquish office and power for having committed the crime which is the cause of liberty and of justice, will join the French-Canadians in the present movement. (Applause.)

F. A. QUINN, ESQ.

This gentleman, once Mr. Robidoux's opponent in politics, said he now forgot the differences which had hitherto existed between them, and hoped that the tie which united them would extend so as to make both races one in sentiment. The question at issue did not concern the French-Canadians only, it was a national question, in which every man in Canada, of whatever race or creed, was interested. (Cheers.) He did not look upon his hearers as English, Scotch, Irish or French, but as compatriots who condemn a crime. John A. Macdonald had committed a crime and a blunder; but he (Sir John) would be more sorry for his blunder than for his crimes. The cause of the rising in the North-West was the land-grabbing, for which the landlords of Ireland, the aristocrats of Canada were striving. (Shame.) The latter robbed the Meis, and Riel like a hero on the scaffold, as Emmet had done. The question was, not to justify the rebellion, but one on which they were free to express their opinions, and act like Canadians. They would fight like patriots;—not against Protestants, for they agreed with them. They would follow the example of the Irish papers; they would follow the example of the Montreal Post, of the Toronto Irish Canadian, of the Kingston Freeman, and of the London Catholic Record. (Loud applause.)

ALDERMAN BEAUSOLEIL

followed. He protested against Riel's execution, for it was the triumph of fanaticism, of persecution and of inhumanity. Sir John Macdonald's career ended on Riel's scaffold. But it would be a surprise to nobody. The Parliament buildings at Montreal were burned in 1849 because that great patriot Lafontaine had advised Lord Elgin to indemnify those who had suffered from the rebellion of 1837, and the mob that committed that nefarious deed had at its head that came John A. Macdonald, who led them thither from the Champ de Mars where they were now standing. All divisions among Canadians must cease to exist. John A. Macdonald's crime can be punished but in one way. They must protest against his commission. If not, they must hold themselves to be traitors to the people. They must repudiate Sir John A. Macdonald, and, particularly, the three Ministers whom French Canadians had the dishonor of counting as their own race. (Cheers.)

Mr. Champagne, advocate, and Mr. Donia Murray followed with stirring speeches, which elicited loud applause. As the shades of evening had fallen fast and heavy, the throngs dispersed to their homes after having furnished the spectacle of one of the most orderly, enthusiastic, unanimous and grandest demonstrations ever held in this city, or, perhaps, on this continent.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The impending close of navigation does not impart much increased activity in wholesale circles. Business generally remains on the same footing since our last report.

Flour.—Last week's dullness has been intensified. Western millers are beginning to offer more freely. We quote—Patents, Hungarian per bbl, \$5.50; do, American, \$5.50 to \$5.75; do, Ontario, \$4.50 to 4.75; Strong Bakers, American, \$4.50 to 5; do, Montreal, \$4.50 to 5; do, Canada, \$4.40 to 4.50; Superior Extra, \$4.25 to 4.40; do, choice, \$4.35 to 4.40; Extra Superior, \$4.15 to 4.20; Fancy, \$4.10 to 4.20; Spring Extra, \$4.10 to 4.20; Superfine, \$3.85 to 3.95; Fine, \$3.60 to 3.70; Middlings, \$3.40 to 3.50; Pollards, \$3.15 to 3.25; Ontario bags, strong, bbl, \$2 to \$2.05; do, spring extra, \$1.90 to 1.95; do, superfine, \$1.80 to 1.85; city bags, delivered, \$2.45. \$3.

GRAIN, &c.—This market is extremely quiet under fall supplies. Prices are quoted at \$4 to \$4.10 for ordinary, and at \$4.25 to \$4.35 for granulated. Cornmeal remains quiet at \$2.90 to \$3. Moulins \$2.35 to \$2.50 per bbl. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.25 per bbl, and pot barley \$4.25 per bbl. Split peas \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl.

WHEAT.—Considerable quantities of Canadian winter wheat have been received here during the past week. Quotations are as follows:—No. 2 red winter 94c to 95c, No. 2 white winter 92c to 93c and No. 2 spring 94c to 95c. The price of wheat in Chicago has advanced about 3c per bushel during the week, No. 2 spring closed yesterday at 90c Dec., 90c Jan., and 90c May.

CORN.—The market is purely nominal on the basis of 50 to 51c in bond, and at 60c to 62c duty paid.

FEAS.—The latest sales of peas were at 73c above.

BARLEY.—The supply is in excess of the demand, a considerable quantity having been thrown on the market here. Prices are easy at 29c to 30c, with sales at 30c above.

RYE.—There is little or nothing to report in this market; values are nominal at 65c to 67c.

BUCKWHEAT.—One or two cars are reported sold at 46c per 48 lbs delivered here, and prices range from 46c to 48c.

MALT.—A quiet feeling pervades the market. Sales have been made of Ontario malt at 70c to 76c. Montreal is quoted at 80c to 85c in bond.

SEEDS.—This market has a very quiet look, quotations remaining to a great extent nominal at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel for timothy. Clover seed \$6.50 to \$7.00 per bushel.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Pork has had a fair amount of orders on city. Short cut mess is placed at \$13.50 to \$14. Sales of Western mess are also reported at \$12 to \$12.50, as to size of lot, and terms of sale. Canada lard, which is now asked for, has realized 9c to 9 1/2c as to brand. Tierce lard is quoted at 8c to 8 1/2c. Tallow is quiet; refined at 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c per lb, and rough at 3 1/2c to 4c. Montreal short cut pork per bbl, \$13.00 to \$13.50; Morgan's short cut clear per bbl, \$13.50 to 14.00; Burkhardt's do, \$13.50 to 14.00; Mess pork Western per bbl, \$12.00 to 12.50; India mess beef per ctn, \$22.00 to 22.50; Mess beef per bbl, \$14.00 to 14.50; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Lard, Western in pails, per lb, 9 1/2c; Lard, Canadian, in pails per lb, 6 1/2c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11; Tallow, common, refined per lb, 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c.

DRESSED HOGS.—The few small lots received during the past few days have realized about \$6 to \$6.25 per 100 lbs. Further advances from the West state that in the Guelph district the hog supply is good.

BUTTER.—The only demand at the moment is for fancy fall ends of dairy, and fresh lake made creamery for the local trade which commands full quotations. During the past week receipts have been liberal, whilst the outlet has been of a very restricted character. One lot of 500 packages of choice fall make was offered at 21 1/2c. Our quotations are as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Fine to finest..... | 20 — 21 |
| Early makes..... | 18 — 19 |
| Eastern Townships, choice..... | 18 — 19 |
| Western Townships, fair to fine..... | 14 — 17 |
| Albany, choice..... | 17 — 18 |
| Morrisburg, good to fine..... | 14 — 15 |
| Brookville, choice..... | 17 — 18 |
| Brookville, good to fine..... | 14 — 15 |
| Western..... | 10 — 14 |

Our prices are exceeded for jobbing lots.

CHEESE.—Bad as was the condition of the market last week, worse symptoms have supervened on both sides of the Atlantic, resulting in a complete disruption of values. There has undoubtedly been a grand miscalculation somewhere, either in the extent of production or nature of the demand, or else things have been unduly depressed by manipulation. Since last report quite a number of lots of early makes and French September's a little off in quality, have been placed here at from 4c to 7 1/2c. Prices here are quoted as follows:—Western—Fine to finest September and October 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c; do August 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c. French—Fine to finest September and October 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c; do August 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c. Earlier makes 4c to 6 1/2c. The shipments this week will be heavy. The total shipments of cheese and butter from Montreal for week ending Nov. 20th, 1885, were:—Cheese, 63,598 boxes; butter, 2,588 tubs.

EGGS.—Limited eggs continue to find an outlet in the American markets, quite a number of shipments having been made during the past week to the Eastern States. Fresh eggs are firm at 20 to 22c, held stock at 15 to 19c, and lined at 16 to 17c per doz.

HONEY.—The market remains quiet. Sales at 10c in large cans, and at 10 1/2c to 12c in small cans, as to quality.

BEANS.—Sales at \$1.20 to 1.30 for choice lots, down to \$1 for ordinary.

HAY AND STRAW.—Pressed hay has changed hands in 10 ton lots at \$14 to \$15 per ton, and in smaller quantities at \$14. Loose hay is in good demand at \$12 to 13 per 100 bundles for choice timothy, and at \$8.50 to 12 for poor to good. Straw is in fair supply at \$4.50 to 6 per 100 bundles, as to quality.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The markets have shown no material change. A good business is transacted at unchanged prices in the general trade.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Quite a few sales were made during the past week. The price for all kinds is lower all round. There is very little strong bakers' offering at \$1.50 to \$1.75. Some sales of oatmeal have been made at \$3.75 to \$3.80. Bran is worth \$10 to \$10.50 per ton.

GRAIN.—Some houses report a noticeable slackness since navigation closed. Fructs still maintain great firmness and the scarcity complained of has not been relieved.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The scarcity of hides continues. The market is strong and quotations unchanged:—Steers 9c, Cows, green, 8 1/2c; cured and inspected 9 1/2c to 10c; Calveskin are nominal at 10 to 12c for green and 13 to 15c for cured; Sheepskins are freely taken at 85c.

PROVISIONS.—Dullness still rules in this market. Receipts of butter have been large with more inferior than other kinds. A very small business is being done in hog products, long clear bacon selling at 7 1/2c and hams 12c. Lard is in fair request at 8 1/2c to 9c according to package. Eggs, 22c for fresh, pickled condensed 18c to 19c. Dressed hogs, \$5.50 to \$6.00.

WOOL.—A very good business was done in this market last week. Fleeces are taken at 21c for best selections. Pulled is firm at 22c to 24c, and extra unchanged at 26c to 20c.

IRONWARE.—The bulk of country orders in metals and shelf hardware has been placed and there is now only a limited sorting up business being done.

GRAIN.—Prices of wheat have not varied much of late. There is said to be a moderate enquiry for barley at 86 to 87c for No. 1; 76 to 77c for No. 2; No. 3 extra 68c to 69c, while No. 3 is unchanged. For peas 61c to 62c is about the price. Oats are unchanged, and corn and rye remain nominal.

The New York stock market opened strong and remained so up to noon. Canadian Pacific opened yesterday in New York at 53, opened this morning at 54 1/2 after having advanced to 54 1/2. In London, consolidated at 100 15-16, United States 4 1/2 per cent bonds 115 1/2, Canadian Pacific 5 1/2, New York Central 107 1/2, Illinois Central 142.

The local stock market opened firm with sales as follows:—25 Montreal 110 1/2, 35 Toronto 15 1/2, Peoples 7 1/2, 200 Ontario 105 1/2, 200 Canadian Pacific 54, 1,075 Gas 106, 100 City Passenger Co. 123 1/2, 100 do 123 1/2.

ART CARPETS!

Received, Choice Carpets in the Newest Art Designs, and Shades.

Velvet Carpets.
Alexminster Carpets.
Wilton Carpets.
Turkey Carpets.
Brussels Carpets.
Tapestry Carpets.
Kidderminster Carpets.
Tourney Carpets.
Moquette Carpets.

Our Carpets are selected from the best makers who make for the finest London and New York trade. Quite a variety to what is usually bought for the Scotch markets. They cost no more than the ordinary run of Carpets exported to Canada, and are much superior in appearance and make.

S. CARSLLEY.

ART CURTAINS!

Received, a new stock of handsome WINTER CURTAINS in the newest art designs, and shades. Some beautiful warm tints, so clearly suited for a Canadian Winter.

S. CARSLLEY.

THOSE DOWN QUILTS!

Still some of the DOWN QUILTS left, to be sold at the following extraordinary low prices:—

REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$ 5.25, WORTH \$ 7.00
REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$ 6.25, WORTH \$ 9.00
REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$ 8.00, WORTH \$14.00
REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$ 9.00, WORTH \$16.00
REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$10.00, WORTH \$18.00
REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$11.00, WORTH \$20.00

WELL FURNISHED.

Bedrooms in the cities of France, England, Scotland, Ireland and the United States are supplied with GILFILLAN down quilts, and at the low price we are offering them, all well furnished bedrooms in Montreal, Quebec, and the West, should be supplied with them. GILFILLAN quilts, considered the lightest, warmest and healthiest bed coverings known.

S. CARSLLEY.

S. CARSLLEY,

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

NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL.

WOMAN OR MAN? 125 Per Cent.
WANTED TO MAKE 125 PER CENT.
Taking orders for our celebrated artificial hair, previously known as the "Ladies' Hair" and "Gentlemen's Hair". Free. The agent will send you a sample of our hair on request. Write to us at once. Address: 16-18-20 Ave.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 1217.
JAMES ROSSIE, Plaintiff, vs. JAMES ROSSIE, Defendant. The Plaintiff claims to be the owner of a certain parcel of land, situate in the Parish of St. Louis, and now vacant, and he claims to be entitled to possession of the same. The Defendant claims to be the owner of the same parcel of land, and he claims to be entitled to possession of the same. The Court has ordered that the Plaintiff and Defendant should appear before the Court on the 1st day of December, 1885, to show cause why the Plaintiff should not be granted possession of the land. Dated at Montreal, 2nd November, 1885. J. S. CARSLLEY, Clerk.

WANTED.—FOR SECTION 30, C. 100.
Catholic Gentleman Teacher holding a second-class certificate. State Salary and testimonials. Address: MAURICE DALTON, Kinross P.O., Ontario. 1885.

WANTED—FOR THE R. C. SEPARATE
School of Belleville, a Male and Female Teacher. Duties to commence on the 1st of January, 1886. Applications stating Salary and Testimonials to be made to
Belleville, Nov. 16, 1885. P. F. LYNCH, Sec. Treas.

★ To introduce our New Catalogue of fine
fine cutlery, and a large stock of GILFILLAN AWAY 4000 sets of elegant gold and silver Christmas cards. Send 3c one cent stamp for catalogue and write at once to
World's Fair Co. P.O. Box 2633 N.E. City

BIRTH.

ROWAN.—At 277 St. Martin street, on Saturday, 14th inst., the wife of John J. Rowan, of a son. 1182

MARRIED.

PRENDERGAST.—At FitzGerald, on St. Anne's church, November 23rd, by Rev. Father Strube, John J. Prendergast, oldest son of John Prendergast, to Katie Fitzgerald, daughter of the late John Fitzgerald, both of this city. No cuds. 1231

GROUX-NEVEU.—At Pointe Claire, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. J. St. Amant, St. Roger Groux, of Pointe