

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

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially Reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST ]

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The proposals for a French income tax are not very different in principle rom those in force in this country, except in the one particular that the tax levied upon earned incomes or incomes derived by exertion, is to be on a lower scale than that levied upon incomes derived from land or capital Upon the former only one half per cent, is to be livied, and upon the latter not mere than one per cent. The line for exempted incomes is drawn at £30 per annum instead of the English £150, but it must be appropriated in this convertion, that it must be remembered in this connection that the general level of incomes is lower in France thau in Eng land. It is further noticeable that the proposed tax in France is to be a fixed one irrespective of the state of the revenue, whereas, of course, in England the tax fluctuates according to the needs of the treasury. Englishmen, however, will consider themselves extremely fortunate when they are called upon to pay as little as the French Government proposes to levy from Frenchmen under this head. The point in the new regulations which will immediately cause the most friction is that affecting foreigners. Coming after the vexitious registration law the proposal to levy an income tax upon foreigners, even when their stay is less than one year, has the man of a studied attempt to drive foreign residents from French soil.

London, Nov. 14.—The first of the Times' cov. of petty informers turned up before the Pernell commission yesterday and did not score. They were two peasants of Connemara, who swore to having been the parties which committed outrages and attempted murders. They wers both obviously schooled to insist that Fenians and Land Languers wers one and the same thing, but in cross-examination both broke dows, and it was revealed that one, who belonged to the murderous Walsh gang of Letter-frack had never been to a League meeting, and didn's even know the names of the officers of the League, while the other swore he was not in the league, while the other swore he was not in the least repentant for the outrages he had com mitted, but would be committing them still if a quarrel with the leader of the Moonlighters had not impelled him for revenge to give information to the police. Justice Hannen's decision that the proceedings and speeches of branch meetings of the League in America were permissable as evidence not only increases the probable duration of the trial by months, but is likely to prove a straw to break the camel's back, so far as Irish patience goes. There are reports that the whole Paraellite counsel will throw up their briefs to day. Henry Labouchere says: It is time to speak out. I am one of those who created the forgeries commission, and I do not hesitate to say lamentable loss of time and public manageries commission, where the commission is the same than the commission of the same and the state of the same and the state of the same and the state of the same and the same an public money is being caused by the commisioners and by their misunderstanding for what purpose the commission was brought into exis-tence. Day after day is being consumed by advocates of the Times parading every agrarian outrage which has taken place, and every speech which has been made by the Nationalists during the last ten years. What the country which is paving this commission and what the House of mmone, that created the commission, want to know is whether the Times has any evidence on which to found the charge that members of Parliament have been privy to outrages, and whether the letters alleged by the Times to have been written by Parnell and Egan are genuine or forgeries. All else is mere waste of

London, Nov. 13.-Edward Flannagan, one of the informers with whose evidence Sir Charles Russell played such havor on Tuesday, was, nuch to his surprise and disgust, recalled on Vednesday, and before allowed to leave the lox he was once more metaphorically turned inide out Flannagan sought to prove that Patick Ford, O'Donovan Rosso, Stephen J. Jeany and the Ancient Order of Hibernians vere, from 1879, in close alliance, raising funds to purchase arms for use in Ireland. If Sullivan still keeps a saloon on Forty-second street, New York, he will be interested to know that the conspirators, of whom he was one, used to meet in his house and distribute the purchased meet in his house and dispriouse one purchased arms. Flannagan was deeply mysterious about the Aucient Order of Hibernians. Davitt. however, is a member of the order, and he had no difficulty proving that the witness could never have belonged to it in any capacity, as Flannaghan had been already proved pretty clearly to be a liar on other points. He left the box a very discretionary witness indeed. The Attorney General then put one Pat Horty into the box, and within a half hour must have bitterly regretted baving done so. This is how Horty's evidence panned out for the Times in cross-ex-

Mr. Russell-"Could the people live and support themselves and pay the rents then ex-

Witness-"No. they could not possibly." Russell-" Is there any truth in the sugges tion that the committee and members of the Local Land League did anything to encourage outrages in your district?" No, certainly not the League had nothing to do with any out-

rage."
Before the court adjourned until Friday Mr. Webster had the impudence to ask the court to grant a carbificate of indemnity to the informers who had given evidence of their complicity in the cutrages. As these men are, to say the least, under a grave suspicion of ps. jury, his application was too much even for President Hannen. and he sharply decided it premature. It should be understood that under the act of Parliament the commission certificates of indemnity can be given to witnesses incriminating themselves

only when the court is satisfied that they gave vidence truthfully and unreservedly.

London. Nov. 16.—The dismissal of Sir harles Warren continues to provoke the liveitt discussion. There are, with respect to the 
stirement of Sir Oharles, two parties, the Home 
ecretary and demageques, against him, and the thole party of law and order for him. He has tood for a year between London and mob law, and all but the mob acknowledge his services. Even Mr. Matthews has been driven to acknowledge them, but too late. Contemptuous as the Home Secretary is of public opinion, he has in this instance bowed to it so far as to pronounce a just eulogy on the officer he has disgraced. The organ of his party told him yesterday that he had been guilty of a violation of the common

courte sies of official intercourse. He had treated the Chief Commissioner of Police, who commands a force of nearly 14,000 men, as a mere underling, who had to submit to Wiggins through a clerk, who, at Mr. Matthews' instance, was the writer of a most unmannerly and offensive note. Most people, concludes this journal, will think the episode ended in the resignation of the wrong man. Seldom has a cabinet minister had to endure such a lecture as this. It brought Mr. Matthews to his kneer. He was lavish yesterday in the House in civilities to the distinguished soldier whom he insulted last week. But the mischief can't be undone. It is vain for Mr. Matthews to deny that the agitation had anything to do with Sir Charles' treatment. He would never have dared to deal thus with the chief of police had he not known the party of disorder would welcome any affront put upon the guardian of order. In the House, as courtesies of official intercourse. He had treated party of disorder would welcome any aircont put upon the guardian of order. In the House, as in the press, they broke out again yosterday. The stale fictions about the brutalities of the police in Trafalgar square were once more heard as false as foolish. Sir William Harcourt came to Mr. Mathews' rescue on technical matters, as a home secretary always does to a home secre-tary. The theory in the department is that the minister can do no wrong to the chief of police, who is, of course, subordinate to the Home Office. Sir Charles never denied it, but Mr. Matthewa' behaviour toward him was none to ess intolerable, and the loss to the public service

is none the less heavy.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The partiality of Justice Hannen, president of the Parnell Commission, received another painful illustration yesterday. The Attern y-General, irritated at the manner in which one of his own witnesses played into Sir Charles Russell's hands in cross-examination, it is the manner in the control of the control expressed the opinion that Edward and Timothy Harrington had tampered with the man. The suggestion was wholly uncalled for and both Harringtons warmly resented it. To the aston-

#### THE TRADE QUESTION.

VIEWS OF MR. PRIEST, MANAGER OF A QUEBEC MILL.

Why Me Favors Free Trade With the United States-The Way the Farmer is "Salted" Under the Present Fiscal System-A Pledge to Increase Wages the Day Unrestricted Reciprocity is Carricd-Sound Doctrine From an Experienced Man.

Mr. W. H. Priest, manager of the Pike River mills, at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, has a letter in the Cowansville, P. Q., Observer, on the trade question, in which, after referring to a local controversy on the subject, he says:—"I do not think you will consider me vain if I tell you that I am a manufacturer of considerable experience and knowledge of business. If anyexperience and knowledge of business. If anyone doubts this statement, I shall be pleased at any time to prove it by showing him our establishment at Notre Dame de Stanbridge. I have been running the factory for three years, and during that time I have payed out Slu0,000 in wages alone. The value of the goods made each year is \$200,000. From 120 to 150 doz-n of knit shirts are daily made. There are all sold in Canada through the energy of my partner, Mr. Bons, of Montresl.

The difficulties in our way are these: 'loo limited a number of people to supply, and t e immense distances we have to freight our goods to reach even the five millions of people. As everyone knows, these five militims of people are scattered all the way from Halifax to Vancou-ver. There are several mills in the Dominion manufacturing the same line of goods that we manufacture, and some of them are obliged to stop work more than half the time because they cannot find a market for their output. It is this ishment of everyone in court, the president in-stead of reprimanding Webster, turned upon Cannot find a market for their output. It is this Timothy Harrington with undignified heat, and

### Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria:

pg with a refractory pupil, and upon the astounded Harringtons venturing an humble re-monatrance actually adjourned the court, declaring he was unable to preserve decorm at the proceedings. The other commissioners shuffled out after their chief, leaving the connect and reporters to discuss whether the president had gone mad or was merely suffering from the effects of a bad and hastily swallowed luncheous Meanwhile Sir Charles Russell and other friends poured oil upon the raging torrent of Timothy's indignation, and Justices Day and Smith persumably performed a similar service behind the scenes, for their lordships returned into court after an interval of only ten minutes looking like shamefaced school boys. Harring on disavowed any intention to be disrespectful, but managed to squeeze in another protest. Justice Hannen pretended to accept this as an apology, which it certainly was not, and the incident terminated. Hannen's friends deeply regret his inability to keep his temper under control and attribute it to ill health, but the incident of today was only one of a series which simple irritibility does not explain. LONDON, Nov. 19 .- As for evidence respecting

the criminal agencies, to which the Parnell commission is now listening, the fact is this:—The I rish question is a political question with incidental agrarianism and crime. There has been more or less agrarian crime in the island during the last decade; more of it, perhaps, when the league organizers were in jail at the order of Mr. Forster, and certainly less of it now that that the Nationalist and Liberal parties are acting in concert for political ends. A general indictment for conspiracy, based on these specific counts of agrarian outrage, will include as accessories not only the agitators who have made vehement speeches, but also legislative reformers who have been tunkering the land s/stem year after year, and not only reformers but coercionists as well, who have stirred up a fierce feeling of resentment throughout the failed by enforcing a policy which has uniformly failed since Oromwell's time. If an attempt be made to fix the responsibility for agrarian crime in Ireland, a broad indicament will be required. Agitators, reformers and coercionists alike are accessories, nay, more; if the indictment is to be an adequate one, it will cover several general tions of English statesmen and a horde of alien tandlords of confiscated estates, now sleeping in their graves.

The Speaker in the French Chamber of Deputies, when recently replying to an attack upon the honor of Floquet, said that this minister remained poor, after being of public service for a quarter of a century. In this respect, Flequet resembles the great m3jority of functionaries who have held high offices under the French Republic. Thiers was the richest man among Republic. Thiers was the richest man among them all, Gambetta was one of the poorest, Grevy, who held the office of president before the election of Sadi Carnot is a man of moderab means, and the same thing may be said of the

THE HERLEORD BRANCH RAILWAY.

Dr. DeGrosbois, the member for Shefford. has been making himself useful to the people of Compton and earning further distinction as an able and high-minded public man. Scores of men in Compton are creditors of the Hereford branch railway, either directly or indirectly. The railway is being built with public money, Their claims are just and should be paid. But the promoters of the railway refused to pay either the poor laborers whose brawn and muscle built the road or the innocent creditors who boarded the min or furnished supplies. In this emergency the laborers and other creditors turned to the Government for protection. Hon. John Hanry Pope was first appealed to and he plumply refused to with-hold the sub-idy until the honest debts of the road have been paid. He is practically aiding and abetting Mr. Ives and a gang of railway sharks in a shamelers attempt to avoid paying the honest claims srising out of the construction of the read. The conduct of the minister of railways is in keeping with his character and methods of handling public funds.
The president of the railway is his cousin. One of the directors is his son. The chief promoter is his ron. In-law. The Hereford branch railway is,

in fact, another Pope road. It is being built with puills money for the benefit of the Pope familis. Of course Mr. Pope would not interfere to save the poor laborers from being cheated out of their hard earned wages or to proteint innecent creditors from loss. But fortun atoly this Province is not ruled by the Poper, and the Compton creditors employed Dr. Dat trosbois to present their case to Hon. Mr. Mer cier. The Premier took the pains to ascertain the rights and wrongs of the question a rd after a patient investigation he decided to hold back the Provincial subsidy till the railway company has satisfied its creditors. I'lr. Mercier is to be commended for the course that he has adopted. He has taken a position which all right-minded men must approve, and in approving condemn Hon. John Henry Pope for his protection of railway sharks we against the just claims of honest labor. The centrast between Mr. Mercier and Mr. 12ops in this matter is sharp and suggestive. Wr. Mercier is using his power to save the weak and innocent from a monstrous injustice. Mr. Pope is employing his position to enrich his own family at the

loo Advertiser. Bob Burdette has become a Baptist preacher. He says with a sly wink that his ites had become unsalable and his jokes stale; and he will find a new market for his wares

among the unsophisticated Baptiste,

expense of their poor and helpless creditors.

Let all honest men note the contrast. - Water-

colded like an irritated old school dame deal- | besides, their machinery is old and long since besides, their machinery is old and long since superseded by improved kinds. These are the men who make the farm r pay 40 per cent. more than is necessary. It is their old-tashioned and poor machinery that wants the high tariff. As for ourselves, if we can only get free trade with the United States, it will be all we shall ask to make a good thing of our business.

"The State of New York has about the same population that was have. What would be presented."

population that we have What would happen to it if trade with the other States was forbidto it if trade with the other States was forbidden? Let us have free trade by all means, and if we cannot compete with the Americans let us die out entirely. Can it be possible that Canadians are not as capable as our neighbors in all kinds of business? Why any longer pay the Yankees 20 per cent. duty on every horse you take there, 40 per cent. on everything you want to bring home with you from there? Gentlemen, we are being literally rabb d of our money on both sides of the line all for the sake of 'protection.' But, after all, went do we protect ex-

both sides of the line all for the sake of 'protection.' But, after ah, what do we protect except combines and rings? Take our kerosene oil combine for example. Here we pay the combine 25 cents a gallen for a process article than can be bought for 8 cents in the States. Is that a righteous thing for the former.

"I am an American by birth, but am just as loyal to the British flag as I know how to be, and am not at all dissatisfied with the form of government here. Every farmer knows that the Americans make far cheaper tools than are made here, but if he casts a loging eye towards them he gets butchered by the protection knife or hung by a 'combine'. It takes about half the Canadian farmer cana to satisfy protection and Canadian farmer carne to satisfy protection and

combine together.

"Some of your readers will doubtless remember the time when reilroad iron was brought from England and laid down at \$17.50 per ton. Some gentlemen in the United States thought it would be better to make the iron at home, and at the same time 'make' a good thing for the melves. They got a big dose of protection put on iron, and to-day if you want to have any you have to pay \$28 per combine togother. a big dose of protection put on iron, and to-day if you want to buy any you have to pay \$28 per ton. That, you know, is the way to make the people rich—that is, some, not all of the people.

All we ask in our business is to have a chance to sell to a greater number of people, say to the seventy millions in the United States. That is all the protection we desire. So far as the farmer is concerned, no matter what he buys, he is protected out of from 20 to 40 per cent. of his money. Our machinery is worth \$100,000, and

to get it here we had to pay \$35,000 in duties in order to satisfy 'protection.'
"In conclusion, let me ask all to join in and demand free trade and freedom of speech, even for the ladies, if they wish it. Let us invite trade and business from every country under the sun. The money the farmers are now paying to support protection would support a good many colleges and charitable institutions for the real benefit of the whole people. If there should be much money left (and I think there would be) let us use it to make our wives and children all the happier. Yes, friend-, let us cease giving so much for protection and give more to make our families comfortable. Les the manufactures who cannot get on without ro much substantia help from the farmer's pocket move out of the country and give place to a better man, so that all this money may be saved to the people who really earn in. For my part, the day free trade is declared I will agree to raise the wages of the 150 hands we employ ten per cent."

## "CARIBOO" CAMERON'S DEATH.

The death of "Uariboo" Cameron is announced. The deceased, who was about 65 years of age, originally came from Glengarry County. Some 35 years ago he went to British Columbia, then a howling wilderness. He had heard of the gold finds on the Cariboo and thither he proceeded, being one of the first to penetrate into a region never trodden, by the foot of a white man before. His pluck and enterprise brought him wealth, and he soon amassed quite a fortune. Subsequently he met with reverses and lost a great deal of money. Mr. Cameron was a man of good ability and great energy, and one of the most genial and kind hearted of Scotchmen, His friends, and he had many all over the country, will regret

"You have heard all the evidence," said a judge in summing up; "you have also heard what the learned counsel have said. If you believe what the counsel for the plaintiff has told you, your verdict will be for the plaintiff, but if, on the other hand, you believe what the defendant's counsel has told you, then you will give a verdict for the defendant. But if you are like me, and don't believe what either of them have said, then I'll be ] hanged if I know what you will de."

She-I confess, William, that your proposal gives me pleasure. It would be foolish to pretend that it does not, yet — He—Yet what? What possible objection can you have to becoming my wife? You know that I love you, that I am able to provide for you She—Yes, but I fear I would be but a very sorry housewife. He-Why so? She-Bocause I have never been to a cooking school. He—All the better, dearest; all the She-All the better? He-Yes. ou will stay at home and attend to the cooking instead of wanting to go out and lee ture on the culinary art. You are just the

Gladstone says the Sackville incident will lower the pride, cool the arder, and silence the vaporous vaunting of the Tories. What makes intense their anguish is the patent fact that the Irish dealt the blow.

kind of wite I want.

Children Cryster Pitcher's Castorial

Master Tommy is sick, and also indisposed to take the personal remedy. "Come, my precious," says his mother, "you must swallow your medicine." "I can't." One always can when one wants to." I den't want to."

LORD HARTINGTON ON IRELAND.

The remark made by Lord Hartington, "that neither of the two parties in Iralaza can be trusted to govern the whole," is a commezt which we suppose might provoke cortain sharp criticisms from some of his lord-ship's Unionist friends in Ireland. But that English leader is clearly of the opinion that the Ulater men are no more to be trusted to arr ve at impartial conclusions than their fellow- 16: countrymen of Connaught. But, unfortunately for the soundness of Lord Hartington's reasoning, the English people have, by ac- 100 lbs. cording to the Itish a share in the govern-ment of the United Kingdom, certified to their ab lity to manage, not only local, but imperial affairs, and it will hardly do at this late day to assume that their want of politic-l segacity is such that they must be put under the guardianship of a stronger nation. -Biston Herald.

#### A SUGARMAN'S FORTUNE.

A representative of the Courier, having disovered that one-twentieth of ticket numbered 73,946 which drew the second capital prize of \$100 000 in the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lettery Company held Oct. 9, was owned by a man living on North Margin street, thought it would be interesting both to himself and the public clock the matter up and find if there was a man upon that after by the name of Charles Joseph to 8c. Harkins, who was reported to be the lucky individual, and if so, if he had actually received the \$5,000 of which he was said to have so suddenly become the owner. Much more difficu ty was experienced in discovering the whereabouts of the obscure and not at all aristocratic street than in finding Mr. Harkins' residence upon it, and even the man himself. At the top of a three-story brick house Mr. Harkins occupies, with his wife and family, a neatly kept tenement, which betrays that its inhabitants are as comfortable as their cirumstances will allow them to be; but that poverty has for many years cast its shadow over the little household is also evident. To no one could a windfall of \$5,-000 have been more welcome. Mr. Harking received the money through the express company a few days ago and has it now safely deposited to his credit, What he will do with so much money he has not yet deolded. His present occupation is that of a laborer in a sugar house on Commerical street, where he has worked for some time, or since he was employed in similar work in East Boston. Although he has bought tickets in the lottery but once or twice before, he is now thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of buying a ticket at least now and then. - Boston (Mass.) Courier, Nov. 4.

ABOUT THE LAND WHERE BANQUETS ARE ALWAYS SPREAD.

Those sunny lands down under the blazing sun of the tropics are becoming more and more interesting as they are exposed by Yankee travellers. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Record, writing from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, says .- Truly Mother Earth's excessive liberality in this little corner of creation is astonishing! In her wooded solitudes the hunter or traveller may find a banquet ready spread to appears his hunger and assuage his thirst. To be sure this veg-etable bread, being rather tough for any teeth but those of monkeys, is vartly better by boiling, but on the "buttea" (from the fruit called aguacale) there can be no improvement. The "milk tree" on being punctured sends forth a cooling lectes! fluid similar to cow milk but with the advantage that it may be kept for months without becoming

The coyal or "wine tree," is more rare, but repays a long search. It emits a liquid re-sembling our best muscatel, without its in toxicating properties. In some portions of this marvellous country another tree abounds, from the leaves of which natives extract a substance for frying and lubricating purposes, which an expert could hardly distinguish from the best beet tallow. The berries of another bush make excellent soap, having merely to be moistened and rubbed to become even more saponaceous than amole, the root in general use for soap throughout Mexico and lower California. Then there are smaller lots selling 253 higher. castor beans growing wild everywhere, which are as useful for illuminating purposes as for fuel and medicine. A few of the beans stuck on a stick and lighted are better than a dozan tallow candles.

## FROM IRELAND.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., has just completed another novel in collaborations with Mrs. Campbell Praed; entitled "The Ladies" Gallery.

Mr. Daniel Crilly, M.P., delivered an interesting lecture on October 11, before the Cork Young Ireland Society, on "The Felon Literature of Ireland." Mr. Crilly treated his subject in a masterly manner.

# COMMERCIAL.

## FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Prices are easier, and in order to sell, holders are compelled to accept reductions sell, holders are compensed to accept reductions in values, and we lower our quotations for to 10c all round. Sales of city strong bakers are reported at \$6.25, straight rollers at \$5.85 to \$5.90, and extra at \$5.55 to \$5.70. Still and extra at \$5.55 to \$5.70. Still maintain that stocks cannot be reholders maintain that stocks cannot be replaced from the mills at present prices. We quote prices more or less nominal as follows:—Patent winter, \$6 25 to \$6 75; patent spring, \$6 00 to \$6 85; straight roller, \$5 85 to \$6 05; extra, \$5 55 to \$5 65; superfine, \$5 15 to \$5 35; cut down superfine, \$4 65 to \$4 90; strong bakers', \$5 75 to \$5 85; Ontario bage, extra, \$2 70 to \$2 75; city strong bakers' (140 lb sacks). \$6 15 to \$6 40. Ib sacks), \$6 15 to \$6 40.

OATMEAL, &c.—Stocks are scarce, with sales reported at \$2.40 for standard and \$2.55 for granulated in bags. In barrels ordinary standard is quoted at \$5 and granulated at \$5 25. Boiled cats at \$5 10 per bbl. Cornmeal \$1.60 to \$1.70 in bags.

to \$1.70 in bags.

Bean, &c.—Bran is steady at \$17 to \$17 50 per ton, and shorts in good supply at \$19 to \$20 per ton. Moullie \$25 to \$27 per ton.

WHEAT.—We quote No. 1 hard (new), \$1.35 to \$1.37; No. 2 hard (new), \$1.33; No. 1 Northern, \$1.32; Canada red and white winter wheat, nominal at \$1.27 to \$1.28; spring do. \$1.25 to \$1.26 No. 1 frosted Manitoba (hard) \$1.15 to \$1.17; No. 2 do,, \$1.12 to \$1.13.

Corn.—Quiet and steady at 53 to 54c in bond. Peas.—There is no change, prices being steady at 780 per 66 lbs. afloat.

Oats.—Sales of two car lots at 28c. The bad.

OATS.—Sales of two car lots at 38c. The bad roads still prevent farmers from bringing them

to market. BABLEY.—Sales of malting barley have been made at 75c to 78c for choice. Lower Canada and fair to good qualities, 68c to 7Ic. Feed,

60c to 65c.

BUOKWHEAT. - Quiet at 55c to 60c. MALT. - We quote No. 1 Montreal malt, \$1

## PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.-The business of the past week has shown a fair volume at a steady range of prices. Western short out clear has been placed \$20.00 per bbl in fair sized lots, and Western at \$18.50. In lard, transactions are reported in Western at 11c to 11½c per lb in 34 years.

pails, the sales aggregating about 1,500 pails. Smoked means are attady at firmer quotations. We quote:—Can short cut clear, per brl, 00.00 to 00.00; Chicago short cut clear, per brl, \$20.00 to \$20.50; Mass purk, western, per brl, \$18.25 to \$18.50; Hams, city cured, per lb, 13a to 11c; Lard, western in pails, per lb, 11a to 11c; Lard, western in pails, per lb, 10 to (0); Bacin, per lb, 15gc to 00c; Shoulders, per lb, 00 to 00; Tallow, com. refined, per lb, 5gc to 6.

DRESSED Hogs. - A turther decline has occurred in the price of dressed hogs since our last report, sales being reported at \$7 to \$7 50 per

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER-There is little or no improvement in es market, and round lots of all kinds appear to go a begging. We quote prices here as follows: - Oreamery, finest, 24c to 25c; do. earlier made, 22c to 23c; East rn Town-hips, 18½c to 21c; Richmond, 1%c to 17c; Renfrew, 16; to 17c; Morraburg, 20c to 21c; Brackville, 18c to 20c; Western, 16; to 17c.

ROLL BUTTER — Sales of fresh western rolls have been made, yn bevent

have been made in boxes at 19c, and we quote 18e to 20c as to quality, the latter price for biskets.

CHEE-E. - There has been no particular change in the ma ket during the week. It is reported that 3,000 became of October make was sold at

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The receipts of both limed and fresh eggs have been larger during the week, but prices remain steady with sales of limed as 18½c to 19c, and we quote 18½c to 19c for limed and 19c to 20c for fresh

DRESSED POULTRY.—Shipments of poultry

have fallen off since cur last report, and prices in consequence have improved, sales being reported of turkeys and ducks at 82c to 95, geese and chickens at 5c to 7c.

GAME.—Partridge are scarce, and sales have been made at 50c per brace. Venison saddles sold at 12c per lb.

Honey.—Extracted in time at 10c to 12c, and

in comb 13c to 15c, as to quality.

Hors.—Market quiet at 20c to 28c for new Canadian, and 7c to 14c for old.

HAY.—Market firmer for pressed and higher at \$13 to \$15.50 per ton as to quality.

BEANS.—White beans have been bought at \$1 50 to \$1 60 per bushel f.o.b. at points West.

Here prices are quoted at \$1.90 to \$2 per BEESWAX.—Market steady at 25c to 28c per

ASRES.—Market casy at \$4 40 to \$4.50 fcr firsts, and \$3.80 for seconds.

#### FRUITS, &c.

APPLES—The receipts of apples have been very beavy during the week, large quantities of which are going into store, and heavy shipments will be made by the different steamers going out this week to Liverpool, Landon, Glasgow, and Bristol. Prices are lower in this market, the sale of a car load of mixed winter fruit being reported as low as \$1.30, although \$1.75 was refused for the same car a few days since. Sales of eight or ten cars are reported at \$1.50 to \$1.65 for fair to good winter stock, and up to \$1.75 for choice. Jobbing lots are selling at \$2

EVAPORATED APPLES-Market at 8c per lb. Dried Apples—Steady at 5½ to 6c per 16.

Dried Apples—Steady at 5½ to 6c per 1b.

Grapes—Malaga, \$4 to \$4.50 per keg.

Oranges—\$4 50 to \$5.50 per bbl for Jamaica, and \$3.25 to \$4 for Florida in boxes.

Lemons—Malaga are reported at \$2.50 to \$3, and Messina at \$3.50 to \$4.50.

CRAMBERBIES—Cape Cod berries, \$6 50 to \$7 per bbl, and in bushel crates, \$2 to \$2 50.
ONIONS—Spanish onions steady at 75c to 85c per crate: red and yellow native stock \$1 50 to POTATOES-A car of New Brunswich potatoe

was sold at \$1 10 to \$1 20 per bbl of two baskets, or equal to 57\frac{1}{2} to 60c per bag. Local stock is quoted at 55c to 75c per bag as to quality.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

Molasses, &c.—Market steady at 38c to 393 for Barbadoes. Raw and refined sugar firmer. FISH OILS.—A small lot of steam refined seal was sold at 47c, and we quote 47c to 48c. strady at 34c to 86c cod liver oil 60c to 65c. Pickled Pish.—Labrador herrings are quot ed at \$5 40 to \$5 60 and Cape Breton \$5 green cod \$4.75 to \$5 per bbl., and large dratt \$5.50. Labrador salmon \$14, and Brittel Columbia \$12 to \$13 per bbl. Sea trout \$10 to \$11 per bbl. A lot of 600 bbls of Moravian just

CANNED FISH - Lobsters continue to rule steady at \$5.60 to \$5.80, and mackerel are still scarce at \$5.80 to \$6. Salmon, firm. FREIGHTS — Ocean freights are firm, grain being quoted at 3s to 3 6d for Liverpool; 4s 6d Bristol, and 4s 6d London. Apples 3s, although one London steamer is getting 5s. Cheese and

butter, 27s 63 to London, Liverpool and Glasgow, and 30s to Bristol. Flour, 15s to U. K. ports. Deals, 80s to 85, and cattle 65s to 75s. including insurance.

#### MOMTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT ST. CHARLES-MARKET BEPORT.

The receipts of horses for week ending November 17th, 1883 were, as follows: 63 horses; left over from previous week, 32; total for week, 35 ship ped during week, 19; sales for week, 7 left for city, 28; on hand for sale and shipment Arrivals of thoroughbred and other import

ed stock at these stables for week and shipped per G T R: SS Siberia, 7 horres consigned to F W Carr, of Kinton, Ohio; 2 horses consigned to R O Oubolt, of Lincoln, Nebraska. Trade continues very dull, all kinds of horses are plentiful and are selling cheap, but there is no demand. Dealers, who hought horses during demand. Dealers who bought horses during the past two months for sale on this market have lost heavily, and have not as yet seen the end of it. Sales at these stables during the we-k were 7 horses, including four imported stallions to F W Carr, of Kinton, Ohio.

#### MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST CHARLES. MARKET REPORT.

The receipts of live stock for week ending November 17th, 1888, were as follows:—1,595 cattle, 1,103 sheep, 381 hogs and 22 calves; left aver from previous week, 180 cattle, 300 sheep ond 5 hogs; total for week, 1,775 cattle 1,403 sheep, 386 hogs and 22 calves; exported and sold during week, 1,595 cattle, 1,203 sheep, 386 hogs and 19 calves; on hand for sale and export, 180 cattle, 200 sheep and 3 calves; receipts last week, 1,665 cattle, 936 sheep, 228 hogs and 21 calves; total exports during week, 1,846 cattle and 1,049 sheep; total exports of the for pregion week, 1,545 cattle and 1,049 sheep; total exports exports for previous week, 1,618 castle and 1,208

This being the last full week of navigation and the favorable reports of markets from the other side, good export cattle were in good demand, and the dealings were large at good prices. Every space was secured some weeks ago at high prices. Butcher cattle sold quietly at higher figures than has been realized for several weeks previous. There was a better demand for hogs at higher prices. Sheep and calves about the same as last week.

Export, good, average 4½ to 4½c; do., medium, 3½c to 4½c; butchers', good, 3½c to 4c; do., medium, 2½c to 3½c; do., culls, 2½c to 2½c; hogs, 5½c to 6½c; sheep, 3½c to 4c; lambs, each, \$2.50 to \$3.50; caives, each, \$4.00 to \$8.00.

McMAHON.—Suddenly, on the 15th inst., Denis McMahon, G. T. Ry., Vaudreuil, aged

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

# CARSLEY'S COLUMN

GOOD NEWS GOOD NEWS GOOD NEWS
GOOD NEWS
GOOD NEWS
GOOD NEWS
GOOD NEWS
GOOD NEWS GOOD NEWS
GOOD NEWS
GOOD NEWS
GOOD NEWS
GOOD NEWS

It must be good news to be able to state that trade in Montreal was better during the last month than it has been for the last seventeen years. It was the best October we ever had.

S. CARSLEY.

PROOF PROOF	POSITIVE POSITIVE
PROOF	POSITIVE
PROOF	POSIEIVE
PROOF	POSITIVE

The tact that we sold more goods in October, 1888, than during the same mouth of any previous year since begining business in Montreal seventeen years ago, is, we consider, a POSITIVE PROOF that we not only give the beat value for yeard manage but also that best value for read money but also that our goods give general satisfaction.

S. CARSLEY,

It is all the more encouraging on account of the continue rain during the month, and that no special effort was made to push sales.

NOVEL	IDEA
NOVEL	IDEA

Quite a novel idea is just introduced into our Millinery Department in the way of

57 A 5567 TO 6	
HATTERS	
HATTERS	' MILLINERY
HATTERS	
HATTERS	
HATTERS	MILLINERY
HATTERS	
HATTERS'	
HATTERS'	MILLINERY
HATTERS'	
HATTERS'	
HATTERS'	MILLINERY
HATTERS'	MILLINERY
HATTERS	
	MILLINERY
HATTERS'	MILLINERY

Hatters' Millinery in English ranks in that Department something like Tailor Made Jackets rank in the mantle trade. Stylish London firms do their high-class business with Habters' Millinery. On Friday we show a small shipment of Hatters' Millinery in Trimmed Felt Hats, Black, Brown, Green and Navy Blues. The great feature of these goods is that each hat is trimmed differently and we engage not to copy any of the designs.

CLAPPERTON'S THREAD, BEST CLAPPERTON'S THREAD, BEST CLAPPERTON'S THREAD, BEST

Should be kept by every store.

S. OARSLEY.

## S. Carsley,

1765, 1767, 1760, 1771, 1773,1775, 1777.

NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL

MONTREAL, 21st November, 1883.

OARSLEY'S COLUMN.