S. CARSLEY.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

ever a half dozen letters have been resisted from subscribers throughout the country requesting that their subscriptions be discontinued during the prevalence of smallper. This is the fruit of the sensational reports circulated by certain papers regarding the opidemic here, but we would take the liberty of informing all our generous subsaribers that they need have no fear of contracting the contagion through reading THE Post and TRUE "TITNESS, as all newspapers and mail matter are subjected to a most thorough famigating process before leaving the city of Mentreal.

Hontreal to Parnell.

(Uontinued from First Page)

At the conclusion of Mr. Doherty s speech the chairman said that this was an appro priate moment, when the resolution of con gratulations to the Irish people was so enthusiastically received, to add to it the kind and warm expressions of sympathy for the cause that have been sent to the League by representa ive Canadians of all creeds and races, and who were prevented from being in attend the by their public duties. He then read the following letters and telegrams pledging not only moral but material aid :-[LETTER FROM HON. FORN COSTIGAN.]

OFTAWA, Oct. 21, 1885.

J. B. Lane, Esq., Secretary Irish National Leagues J. B. Lame, Every Secretary arous accounts. Montreal:

My Draw Sir.—I regret very much that I will be shable to be present at the mass meeting of the Irish people of Montreal, Monday wext, on account of the very great amount of work requiring my attention here; that I feel confident that my absence from your meeting will not be attributed to want of sympathy with every geneticut one! movement having for its object the securing for the people of Iroland an Irish Parliament to manage all their local affairs.

The object of the Irish Parliamentary Fund being to manage all their local affairs.

The object of the Irish Parliamentary Fund being to manage one might find the expenses incidental to the pastition of a manage of the Ragish House of Corpnous the great a burthen. I feel confident the Irishmen of the mada will cheerfully contribute to it.

Yours very truly,

PRINCIPAN PROM HON. L. O TAILLAN, ATTURNEY-

QUEBEC, Oct 26, 1885. J. B. Lame, Esq., Secretary Irish National League, Montroal

Montreal:

DERNIE, I expected to be able to be present at your mass meeting the night. I regret being, through pressure of odiciols business, prevented from attending.

Be seated that the Irish is opto have my warm personal sympathy in every constitutional movement fact may make to am therate the economical, social and polision condition of their country.

L. O. Taillion.

QUEBER, Oct. 21, 1885.

Queez, Oct. 21, 1885.

I have your favor of the 19th, asking me to attend a mass—cetting of the Irish people of Montreal to be hed in Northeimer's Hall nat Monday evening a connection with the raising of what is know as the frish Parliamer tary rund. I very much fear that I shall not be able to avail my of of vour ki d invitation. Owing to the illness and subsequent death of my mother. I was oblige nee sa ily to be abent from my department for a number of days, and I find my of. I consequence, surrounded with uite an accumulation of sork. However, if the possible for me to our anger matters as to be with you, I shall strainly discount if not, I beg you to assur our friends who may be a sembled on that occasion of my hearty sympathy with them in the movement which is living inaugurated.

Bearty sympathy we are all and the maintain steing inaugurated.

So long as our Irish friend, at home maintain within preserve nestimational bounds the agitation terms a ridress of their griovances, they will ave as they deserve to have, the support and encouragement of line here the world over; and I am sure from no quarter lacoforth a more smess and sympathetic responses has from Irish Canadians.

Yus respectfully,

W. W. Lynch.

3.5-I cael se my wid w's mite for the Parliamentary guard W. W. L.

J B I ANN, Esq.. Secretary Irish National Land League, Montre J.

[LETTER FROM HON. E J. FAYNN.] QUEREO. Oct

Ja B. Lazze. Esq. "ceretary of the Irish National Land Longue, Montreal:

The lamb. Esq. "ceretary of the Irish National Land League, Montreat:

Brak Sir.—In an wer to your letter of the 19th inst. Is which you state "that the Irish people of outreat the new holding a mass meeting in nie of the Irish Partition holding a mass meeting in nie of the Irish Partition holding a mass meeting in nie of the Irish Partition holding a mass meeting in nie of the Irish Partition of the Irish people of Montreal for the Irish way that I deeply remained which with a certain engagements of a public matter, which with a certain engagements of a public matter which with a certain engagements of a public matter, which with a certain engagements of a public matter, which with a certain engagements of a public matter which you refer.

Is would affor me one be present in Montreal on the Brags and inlie much body of citis as who will be then and there prise at for the purpose of givin express on his that years and sentime me in reference to the question of the Irish people, it will be deprived of this pleasure.

I manner tripain, however, from saying that, apprecipated as the hear; but, infortunately for myself, I will be deprived of this pleasure.

I manner tripain, however, from saying; that, apprecipated as the hear; but in my most sincere hope (and in this I only express the sentiments contained in the recolumn in the Irish province, the inestimable means must second in this I only express the sentiments contained in the recolumn in the province of the Irish people, I will add that the cause of justice and right, when whealf of the Irish people,

I will and that the cause of justice and right, when whealf of the Irish people,

I will and that the cause of justice and right, when whealf of the Irish people,

I will and that the cause of justice and right, when whealf of the right people,

I will and the depth of the

OUTTING PLON MIL HACKETING : TANETRAD PLAIN, Que., Oct. 25, 1885.

J. E. LANK, Frq :

J. E. LAND, Feq.:

DEAR AL-OR TRY return home last by using I found your case in diamor of the Mu. In riply I would say that I ragre exceedingly my inability to take par in your proceedings from the little limit left plot to the maching. I sympthize most cordially with the movement, and feet confident that in following the present source, adopting only constitutional mostures, it matter little whether Liberals or Conservatives hold the hold made in over in region, unions they apply see in bal nee o power in england, unloss they negat see in the just of mends of the Irish party their lease of power Hoping we moeting will be att APS with every suc-

Hoping are meaning erse, tem, dear sir.
Yours respectfully,
M. P. Hackelf.

The chairman then introduced MR. F. A. QUINN,

who proposed the second resolution. He space of the cheering tone of the letters where the chairman had just read, enowing that the marts of some of the leading statesman of the country were with the Irish cause. He had been called upon to propose a resolution, which he hoped would meet with a warm coho in their hearts, as it did in his own. He then read the following :-

Resolved, That we send our hearty and fraternal good gother harles Stuart Parnell and to the members of the frish party, the most notable band of parhomentary champions any age has ever product with, by their undisputed abilities and ones there is their unswerving loyalty to the cause, my their indomitable courage and devotion and by their recrifices for their country have lineally swayed the destinies of he British Parli mear, forced the two great English parties to decl in a fairer and less antagonistics pire with the demands of the Irish people, and have brought the cause of Irish legislative independence almost within the realm of accom-

plished facts. (# pplace.) In connection with this resolution he would say that it could not be denied that Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party had forced the English Parliament and the English Ministry to listen in a fairer manner to Ireland's just demands. The story of the troubles of Ireland, an far back as history went, was a story to which Euglish governing classes ro.

liament and the Roglish ministry in an unfair and contemptuous spirit. Bery movement had been resisted by the English government. Even when Emancipation had een applied for, they had all heard of the expressions used on that occasion in the parliament, of the contempt, hatred and abuse heaped upon O'Conneil when he came with his people behind him and said, want to adore our God as our brains and hearts teach us." It was only through his great persistency that O'Connell had ob-tained Catholic emancipation. In speaking of the antagonistic spirit met with from the English parliament and the English ministry, the speaker said, it will be observed he themselves were no more than the Lish; until the last bill the government was a government of the aristocracy, but thanks to the lessons raught by Irish orators, it had been shown the true foundations of liberty. The demo they need not speak in a prophetic voice; but they could rest assured that from the emanci pated people of England and Ireland every thing would be granted to the English and Irish, and then would be fulfilled the last words of the resolution which he proposed. From the democracy of England and Ireland shall be given freedom and self government He believed that if the Irish people all the world over assist the Parnell party now, as their duty commanded them, they would see very soon Irishmen—Catholic and Protestant-having Irish laws to govern the Irish people on College Green. (Applause) In conclusion he said: And we will yet se: that day, we can say that we will see the dawn of liberty, see the glorious sun of Irish Independence rising over the beautiful fields and casting their happiness and prosperity broadcast, and some day also Parnell will be able to say from College Green, like Grattan did years ago, "Esto Perpetua." (Applause.)

REV. FATHER LONGRGAN moved the next resolution, and said, refer ring to his reception, that the applause he had received was not to him, but rather to the cause they had at heart, and he hoped it would re echo from sea to sea and convey the sound of congratulation to their friends and tell them that all were working together for the sake of Ireland. It was with he moved the resolution expressive of admir wion of the Catholic hierarchy, which had done so much for the cause they had at heart. It was only natural that a nation should aspire and rise to its own independence and selfgovernment. This was a general lawwas natural the hierarchy should give their support to the national cause. They had seen the struggle of freland for seven hundred years ansubdued and unconquered, and then unanimous, the hearts of the hishops beauted in union with the struggle, support was given. It was a happy thing also that at this orisis God had brought forward that sterling Irish man-Archbishop Walsh. (Cheers) Therwas in each heart the threefold love of God, of one's church and of one's country. The priest willingly separated himself from his friends and from the world, but he could hardly have made the sacrifice if God called u on him to also give up his love of country The fact that the bishops were devoted to the I ish cause was in itself a guarantee that the cause was a good one. The support given by the hierarchy was, under the cir cumstances, worthy of admiration, but not perhaps, any matter for wonder, as an examination of hi torical events snowed that th hishops had carried out all that was good in civilization and progress. He might recall to them the great acts for Ireland of John or Tuam, (cheers), and his mantle had well fallen on the shoulders of Bish p McEvilly They would remember the works of the late Cardinal, and his work was thoroughly well cutinued by Archbishop Walsh. (Cheers.) Tney had selected these names for the resolu ion, but those names represented the whol irrarchy, who e efforts were given to the task of obtaining home rule and independence for Ireland. They need not be surprised at their efforts. It was not because they were bishops tiey were to take no interest in the affairs of the world. It was only the other day they had seen a Protestant nation who had oppressed the Courch call on the Pope, who

who was wrong in the struggle of s-ven hundred years-England or poor, oppressed Ireland. The rev. gentleman proceeded to show that the formation of a League for the accomplish ment of the present purpose was necessary, It might be said the clergy as people, whose flice was spiritual, should not take too much part in such temporal matters but he saw nothing to prevent them taking their proper p'ace among their fellow creatures as ciriz-us He did not endorse everything done by the Leaguers in Ireland, but the bad might have been prevented by the extension of justice to Ireland. The rev. gentleman reserved to the fact that Parnell was a Protestant, and yet the Irish bishops had intrusted him with the task of taking charge of the education of Irish youth in the measures best adopted for the Irish cause, and this he thought was a happy sign that the time had come when Catholic and Protestant could work together for the welfare of Ireland. Mr. Parnell, the rev. gentleman said, might be regarded as the John the Baptist and the Messish of Irish independence alike. The rev. gentleman, in an eloquent peroration, expressed his hope of the

was also a bishop of the Cath lie Church, to

administer justice between that nation and

another. Thus was the uprightness and justice of the bishops of the Catholic

Church recognized, and when the Irish

hishops supported the cause led by l'arnell it

was a proof that that the cause was just and

holy. (Applause) The mitre or the crozies

did not take away the interest felt by the hierarchy in public affirs. It was only

natural that the courch should look to see

Independence. (Applause.) He then read the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we hall with unmeasured specified. plause and admiration the patriotic action taken by the distinguished prelates of the ch rch, Archbishop Walsh, of Dubin; Archbishop Croke, of Cashel; Archbishop McEvilly, of Tuam, and by their eminent colleagues in the Hierarchy, in giving their unqualified adhesion to Parnell and the Irish party, and in strongly recommending their clergy to give their in-fluence and active support to the National League and to the nationalist candidates in the general elections, which action we consider to e the culminating point in the consolidation of the whole national m vement, and to form he keystone of the grand and stable union, which to day exists in all ranks and among all classes

early accomplishment of Irish Home Rule and

of the Irish people. The Chairman then called upon

Mr. J. J. CURRAN, Q.C., M.P., to read the next resolution. The eloquent speaker was greeted with loud applause, and said : The proceedings of this evening were a subject of hearty congratulation. They had on the platform their devoted clergy, and they had just listened to those that were brilliant and promising amongst the rising young Irish Canadians of their fair city, whilst in the audience he was glad to fused to listen in a fair and friendly notice not only Irish Catholics, but a good spirit. Every demand made for legisla sprinkling of generous, noble-hearted and funds and express sympathy with Petive rights, or for the poor means to live, patriotic Irish "heretics" (applause and was refused until of late by the English par-laughter) whom we wish to see united, to

whom we extend a hearty "Caed mille Failthe." Amongst the letters accompanying donations were the inspiring words of three Canadian ministers of the Crown -- Costigan, Lynch and Flynn, and that gave them as much pleasure as any in this mixed community. The Hon. L. O. Taillon, Attorney General of Quebec, ever a friend of the Irish people, had iso been heard from. He referred to the patriotic works of the Irishmen of Montreal in the past, the Repeal association in 1841, of which Sydney Bellingham, an Irish Proestant, was president, and Daniel Murphy, tather of Mr. Edward Murphy, now as ever with the people (aprlause), was treasurer. They had forwarded \$4,000 to help the great had apoken of the governing classes. Until O Connell. (Applause) Montreal was the the last Franchise bill the English people first city in America to found a home rule association under the Isaac Butt movement of which Mr. Edward Murphy was president, and he (Mr. C) vice-president. They had sent \$2,500 to the good old cause. (Applan-e) To the Parnell fund they had contributed \$1,250 and \$400 to the A. M. Sullivan testi cracy, the people of England, were now in \$1,250 and \$400 to the A. M Sullivan testipower, and the government was one "by the monial. (Applause.) At the Theatre Royal, on the occasion of Parnell's visit, \$2,000 had been collected in one night, whilst for the Land league and relief funds not less than \$5,500 had been forwarded to the old land. (Applause). These were only some of the instances in which Montreal Irishmen vindicated their good name for patriotic endeavor. Speaking of the position taken by the Irish people of Canada, he thought it was embodied in the resolution adopted at the Theat e Royal six years ago, in which it was said :-

"That we, the civizens of Montreal, with re-presenta ives of other arctions of the province of Quebec, here assembled, living in the tra-minion of Canada in the full enjoyment of home rule and the inest mate pri-ilege of constitutional li erty, whilst procluming ourselves as faithful subjects of the Empire, hereby express our heartfelt approval of the course of Charles Stuart rarnell and his colleagues in the patriotic struggle to procure for their fellow-subjects in Ireland the privileges we here enjoy, and pray that God may bless their efforts and crown them with the greates. plenitude of success."

That, he said, was the position of those who originated the Repeal and Home Rule movements then and that was their position now. He then proceeded to read the following resolution:

Resolved. That we consider the moral and material support of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary Party to be an obligation imposed upon the Irish race throughout the world by every sentiment of self-respect and honor, and by love of justice, liberty and country, and that we do hereby guarantee them every assistance necessary to advance the cause, and pledge ourselves to promptly meet our share of the Parliamentary Fund which is being raised in American State of the Parliamentary Fund which is being raised in American State of the Parliamentary Fund which is being raised in Aliah ion to enable the gallant members of the Irish party to carry on the struggle or Ireland's rights to a successful issue. (Cheers.)

Continuing, he referred to the statesman ship that thought they could crush out the people, to let them die by driving them out of their homes, arrying them out to seek a home in foreign lands. But this had been attended with disappointing results, for "man proposes, but God disposes." Ireland was now depleted of her population, but Ireland with her smaller population was tronger than for centuries past. That handful of men, 4,000,000, were stronger to-day than Ireland when she had 8,000,000. The Irish exiles the world over and their children were her endorsers, and the Irish are in the United States, in Canada and Australia were rendering, perhaps, more anstatance to the old cause than if they or their forefathers had never lef. their shores. (Applause) Mr. Carran wound up a brilunt effort by asking the audience to prove true to the record of the Montreal Irishmen. the day was near at hand when the Irish na-ion would stand forth in the glorious sunlight of legislative ind-pendence, redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, and in a bold hand, strengthened by the assistance of her hildren abroad, would write the epitaph of Robert Emmett. (Applause.) They could not stand idly by without having their share in that national movement for which priests had prayed, poets sung and patriots sighed, and to which their children and children's children might point and say, "Our fathers made their humble effort in that proud consummation" (Lond applause). The resolutions were all carried unanimously.

A subscription list was then opened and nearly \$500 was handed in by those present. After the chairman had thanked the audience for their liberal manner in which they had come forward the gathering dispersed, It was intended to read Mr. Farmer's poem, "The Wi klow Convention," after the ubscription list had been opened, but it was found impossible to do so, as the people left the hall after handing in their subscriptions.

THE WICKLOW CO VENTION.

" Hurrah! hurrah!" the cry goes out

From Wicklow's storied walls;
"Hurrah! hurrah!" prolong that shout For misrule it appals

" Hurrah! hurrah! Parnell a boo ?" The famed Conventin cri 8—
"Hur a for Grattan's Parliament, too," Whose spirit never dies !

To-day United Irela d spurns The Saxon and his gold,
And to redress her wrongs still burns— Foul wrongs seven centuries old.

Let Whigs and Tories fraternize Ag inst our country band ! Their combined forces shad fies-Tis her's n w to command.

True wi dom watches o'er her weal. Fu-ing race, rank and sect, While patriot spirits, true as steel, Her ship of State direct!

Salisbury, Gladstone, Churchill—cach Stand pledged to Home Ru e law. Now, now's their time to act—not preach, And crown the Irish cause!

No longer stones we'll take f r bread-Our rights no longer yield! We'd -ee-much ra her see, instead, The Empire's downfall sealed!

No! Dublin Castle's laws no more Or priest or peop e bind— They're Ireland's curse now as of yore, For none but slaves designed.

E'en now the writing on the wall Proc aims—what all may read— Tidings most glad to freemen all— That Home Rule is decreed!

That "Grattan's Parliament" must grace Old College Green again, And freedom's flag float o'er a place Whose mem'ries tire the brain!

Whose glories flood both tale and song-The silver lining seen
To fringe the clouds that have too long Our Isle's pall bearears been.

So mote it be! May Erin's chains And clouds melt in a sun, Bright as blazed o'er Clontarff's red plains The day Clontarff was won.

W. O. FARMER. Montreal, Oct. 26th 18 5.

OMAHA, Neb., Out. 26.-A mass meeting of trishmen was held here to-night to raise funds and express sympathy with Parnell. Resolutions were adopted pledging support, SPORTING NOTES.

MARLAN AND TREMER. MG GLAG TO

The race at Pleasure Island between Hanlan and Teemer terminated in the victory of the latter under circumstances which present the appearance of a "fixture. The race was for \$1,000. All the conditions were favorable, the water being in a very good state for the race, which was over a course of three miles with a turn. Teemer won the toss for the choice of positions, and selected the inside position, which was of considerable advantage. At 4.35 the men were ordered out by the referee, J. F Ormand, of Boston. At seven minutes before 5 the word was given. Both men were in fine coudition. Hanlan had a trifle the best of the weart, rowing 36 to Teemer's 34 to the minute. Passing the boat houses on the island, an eighth of a mile from the start, Hanlan led, the nose of his boat being to the front, but he was glancing nervously at his rival as though he feared him The race was decided before the scullers had gone half a mile. Soon after leaving the quarter mile point leemer, by grand work, drew up on his rival and took the lead which he never afterwards surrendered. Three-quarters of a mile from the start Hanlan was an open length astern of Teemer, and was taking his wash. Teemer increased his lead to the stake boat, which he reached three or jour lengths in advance. He turned in 11.22 1-5, and Hanley 11 secs. later. When Teemer reached the turn stake boat, which is half the distance, Hanlan was fully three lengths in the rear. As Hanlan turned his boat struck and he was precipitated into the water. He was assisted into his boat by the spectators in the judge's boat, and he rowed down to the stake boat about fifteen minutes after Teemer. Hanlan says it was the strong current that upset his beat, but the general impression is that he upset his boat purposely so as to prevent him from finishing. Hanlan struck the buoy slightly in turning and gave up the contest, Teeme rowing leisurely home and stopping twice while opposite the island to throw kisses to the spectators and to dip up water from the river with his hands. He was wildly eneered as he passed the island. Hanlan rowed down fitteen minutes later. He acknowledged that he was fairly beaten by a bester man, and had no excare to offer. The official time was 21.13. A few minutes after Haulan had retired to his quarters an Asso ciated Press reporter called to see him. A great crowd had congregated and the police had difficulty in keeping the throng back. Lee and Plaisted were with him, and after the reporter had surmounted all difficulties and gained access to the champion he pro pounded this question: "What do you think of Teemer now?" Hanlan was bending over, placing an elestic on his leg, and, looking up, betrayed signs of unusual emotion. His eyes were moist, as if with tears, and his voice trembling. He looked like a man utterly prostrated. He said: "I am glad to be deteated by a man like Teemer, but I don't like the idea of falling out of my boat." "W'at would have been the result had you steered safely?" "Opinions and results differ," replied : "I think I would have won on the home stretch." Termer, in response to re peated calls, mounted on the roof of his boathouse and, after order had been restored. said : "Gentlemen, I rowed this race to win, and have wen. I shall endeavor to do like wise hereafter. That is all I have to say. A very large amount of money was won and lost on the race, and the Pittsburghers, who were here in full force, go home hilarious and with their pockets well lined.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS Imitations and counterfeits have again ap peared Be sure that the word "Hors-Witaou**t it.**

THE FARM.

PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE.

We give the following interesting article from the American Cultivator of Boston. It is from the pen of Mr. Ben Perley Poore, and well worth the earnest consideration of farmers in all parts of the country :-

" Progressive agriculture, as some appear to understand it, means going ahead, without regard to safety or expense. The young pro-gressive farmer who never hoed an acre of corn or mowed an acre of grass, fancies that by applying what he calls business principles' to agriculture, he can roll up a fortune in a few years. He must have a farm as large as his father had in his old age; must live in a better house than his parents ever thought they needed; he must drive a better horse; ride in a better carriage; sport a finer watch ; live in a more fashionable style; play the gentleman at more expense; cut larger awells; speak louder, and be known further than his old fogy ancestors ever dared to dream of.

"The young progressive farmer has no idea of getting rich by the little ; he is bound to have a pile all at once. He is not going to bring up lambs by hand, sell turnips at twenty five cents a bushel, carry chickens to market, wear patched clothes and cart potatoes round like a pedler. Not he. Talk to hem about cultivating a farm of fifty acres ! Why, he wants four or five hundred acres, and he will demonstrate by figures that the more land he cultivates the larger his percentage of profits will be.

"Talk to one of these progressive farmers about experience, and he will laugh at you. Why, he is sure that he knows a thou-and things that would astonish his father. Experience! To be sure he has not had is himself, but he knows who has and what it is. Of course he is safe-has a through ticket to fortuae on the express, double quick time. He wants to start, not at the bottem of the hill, but at the top of it. He don't believe in climbing up slowly, we king and waiting, and though he may be willing to work, he is not anxious to wait. He would be happy could he reverse the order of the seasons and reap in the spring. He would like to reap just before he sows, so as to sow money instead of seed. The old way of beginning with a small farm and a few tools, and working up by slow degrees, is not consistent with his notions of the

dignity of agriculture. " Now this is just the point I believe young men need to be set right on. Instead of beginning with much they ought to beginning with little. Instead of a large farm they ought to have only a small one. Their experience is small, their judgment is weak. and their wants ought to be few. And beginning with a few acres they will soon learn hew to proceed to insure the best results,

Large streams from little fountains flow. Tall oaks from little acorns grow.

"Some educators try to make us believe there is some royal road to learning by which dunces can take a short out to the old college honors. But this is all false. It is a sham, got up to cheat fools. There is but one road to learning, and that is the hard old up-hill way of severe study and long, close application.

"True, there has been real progress made in agriculture, and there are many machine helps in the field, in the barn and in the house that our fathers and mothers did not

to be too progressive. He should begin with a small farm, the acres of which bear some proper relation to his experience, and and his actual knowledge... Let him buy a, few acres, build a small bouse, secure a little stock and such implements as he must have and begin in a small way. Let him reise his own seed, plant his own nursery, increase his herds and cattle by natural generation and not by purchase, except an occasional male animal of good blood. Let his

enjoy. But the young farmer who has in-herited a bank account should not undertake

own skill and industry supply his own wants as far as possible. As he adds acres to his farm and rooms to his house and length and breadth to his barn and numpers to his cattle, horses and herds, and comforts to his home and weight in his cnaracter and purse, he will feel a just pride in the thought that all this is the result of his own skill and industry. He will learn how to keep and improve what he gets, and to aid more and still more to his pos-essions. He will feel that he is himself a living power, capable of producing the means of comfort

and wealth. "Such a young man may not figure in mutual admiration cliques as progressive, but he will be counted as a growing man. And a growing man is a man always in the favor of his fellows. When a man is going up every-body is glad to lend him a helping hand. All who know him volunteer to do him service. But when he is going down all step forward to kick him along. Every one accelerates his downward course. It is always best, there fore, to start at the bottom of the hill and work sreadily up. Better be small and rising a little than great and falling a little. The true course for every young man in every business is to begin at the alphabet of his business and rise as fast as he can safely and honorably."

Experiments have been made in Middlesborough with liquid fuel for ships. Oue of the most successful has been with the steam ahio Emanuel, which was fitted with tanks to hold the oil—a waste product from the Middlesborough Chemical Works. The steamer has just returned from a trip on the Mediterranean, and the engineer reports most favorable results.

DRIFT OF DUMESTIC TRADE

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

General trade is a little more active, but prices remain steady and collections so far are only fair.

DRY Goods -Travellers' orders are coming in fairly and business is much better than expected. City trade is rather dull, but there is less disposition to grumble at remit-

tances GROCERIES --- Trade is rather better than a week ago. In tens the demand is good. Surars are not so strong, granulated b quoted 63c at refinery, yellows \$ to 53... Molasses and syrups unchanged Elmeraians 8 to 810; figs in pound boxes 120, in 10 pound boxes from 13 to 16c according to quality; currents 51 to 6c, in bris., 71 to 81c in cases.

For rice there is an improved demand.

METALS AND HARDWARE. - Bisiness continues quiet despite the approaching close of navigation. The home market for pig iron is dull and depressed. Tim plates are about the only line that shows firmuses. Lead tin and copper are as refore. We quote :- Garteherrie and Sammerlee \$16 50 to \$17; Langloan and Coltness, \$17 to \$17.50; Shott, \$17 to \$00.00; Eglinton and Damellington, \$16; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Hematite, \$17 to \$20; Stemens, No. 1 FURD'S" is on the wrapper. None are genuine \$17.50 to \$00; har non, \$1.62½ to \$1.65; best reflued, \$1 90; Stemens har, \$2 10; Canada plates, Bleina, \$2.40; Pun &c., \$2.50 to \$0.00. Tin Plates, Bradley Unaccoal, \$5.75 to \$6; Charcoal I.C., \$4.35 1.X, \$6 to \$6 25; C ke 1.C 83.75 to \$4; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 54 'o 7c, according to brand; Tinned Sheats, coke, No. 24. 64c; No. 26 7c, the usual extrair rlarge sizes Hoops and bands, per 100 ds ,\$1 90 to 2 boiler plate, per 100 ds. Staffordshire, \$2 25; common sheet iron, \$2 to \$2 10; steel botter plate \$2 50 to \$2 75; heads, \$4; Russian heet iron, 10 to 11c Lead, per 100 ins:—Pig, \$3 50 to \$4; sheet, \$4 to \$4 25; shot, \$6 to \$6 50; est cast steel, 11 to 13; firm; spring, \$2 75 to \$3; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75; aleigh shor, \$2 to \$2 25; round machinery steel, 31 to 31 per in.; ingot tin, 23c to 24c; bar iin. 26c; augnt copper, 121: to 14:; sneet zinc, \$4 50 10 \$5; spelter, \$4 to \$4 50; bright from wire,

Nos. 0 to 6 \$2.75 per 100 tos.

Wood — Dealers appear satisfied with the business doing There has been no difficulty in filling wants at quotations. We quote: Canadian A supera 27c to 28c; B d., 22: to 23; unassorted 21c to 22c; black 20c to 21c; cape 16c to 18:; no Australian in the market; flace 21c to 22.

LEATHER AND SHOES--Travellers are not yet out on the sorting trip and business with them is quiet. Louthermen are a little busier. There is no accumulation We quote: - Spanish sote B A No 1, 24 to 27a : do No 2 B A, 21 to 24c; No 1, ordinary Spanish, 24 to 25c; No 2, do, 22 to 23:; No 1 China, 23 to 24:; No 2, 22 to 23:; do, buffalo sole, No 1, 21 to 23.; do, N . 2 191 to 21c; hemlock staugnter, No 1, 25 to 27c; oak sole, 45 to 50c; waxed upper, light and medium, 33 to 39c; do heavy, 32 to 36c; grained, 34 to 37c; splits, large, 22 to 28;; do, small, 16 to 24e; calf splits, 28 to 32; calfakins (35 to 46 ibs), 70 to 80: ; imitation French callaking 80 to 85: russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c; harness, 24 to 33c; buffed cow, 124 to 16c; pebbled cow. 11 to 15c; rough, 23 to 28c; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

The cheese situation has opened the week under less favorable auspices To-day the feeling was dull, with no definite change. Advices from the country were firm at 10c We quote :-- Finest September 94c to 10c; fine to fine t August Sto to 9; and lower grades 5c to 74c. Some old lots still pressed for sale in the English market between 16s and 23s. AMERICAN CHEESE MARKETS.

UTICA, N.Y .- Cheese sales to-day were as follows :- 600 boxes at 91c, 3.800 ut 98 ., 500 at 93c, 880 at 93c, 675 at 10c; 350 at 10ge, 375 at 10ge with 525 consigned. The market was ic lower than last week and dull. LITTLE FALLS. N.Y -Sales to day were :-60 poxes at 9., 330 at 910, 3,000 at 10c, 960 at 101c, 117 at 10gc, 796 commission and 840 tarm dairy at 9c to 101c, also 130 packages farm dairy butter at 19c to 22c, and 125 packages creamery at 24c. Market moderately active.

THE BUTTER MARKET.

There is nothing of interest in the market. Price of butter is held above an export basis. For creamery factorymen ask considerably above the market. For jobbing selections our quotations are exceeded :---

Creamery, choice,	22	@	2.
Greamery, fair to chuice			
Cownships, finest	19		20
Townships, fair to good	.15	<u>.</u>	18
Morrisburg	14		19
Brockville			
Western	.12	_	15

THOSE DOWN QUILTS

This reme of the Fewn Sateen Quitte I.dt. Theas Soods are part of a Manufacturer's Stock we bounk the cheep, at so much in the dorse, to cheek the stock. This enables us to sell them retail at lewer prices than they could have been wholesaled at. Read the list:—

Parties at a distance will please send helr orders for Comforts: s or Down Quitts new, as our stock is very complete.

NEW MILLINERY I Some leading and most fash ionable Felt Edit for

LADIES, received to-day in every shade, shape and quality. Trimmed Hele,

Trimmed Hele,

Blainery Sats,
Alilhery Son

MISSES,

Yels Hats, all shapes, Yels Hats, all shades, Yels Hats, all sizes, Fest Hats, all styles.

Plush Hoods, all sizes,
Plush Cape, all sizes,
Plush Huts, all shades,
Plush Bonnets, a.i shades

WINGS. BIRDS Brown Winge, Brown Bleds, Bronze Winge, Bronne Birds. Grenat Wines. Grenat Birds Mavy Winge, Navy Birds, Gold Wings. Gold Birde Olive Wings. Olive Birds Myrtle Winge, Myrtie Birds, Scariet White Scarlet Binds Black Wings. Black Birds. White Wines. White Birds Grey Win.s. Grey Birds, ALL NEW! ALL NEW! H. CARBLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775 and 1773 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL

NOTICE.

Gilbert Coderre, Shoe Merchant, of Montreal, has this day be a suce of a swirt. Philomene Perome, for sega-stion of property, before the superior Court as Montreal, Montreal, 21st October, 1885. LONGURE & DAVID, 12-5 LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock

at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk railway:--Cattle. Sheep. Calves. Hogs. Week ended

Oct. 24.... 1,722 1,668 Prev. werk.... 1.821 1,235 11 210 Since May 1. 60,337 45,077 4,546 9,66 The market for export cattle has been quiet. The offerings were moderate and the enquiry stow, and most of the basiness this morning was at 4. to 4de per lb. live weight. Last year at this date cattle were as 41 to 51c. Sheep were in better request at 3: per lb. live weight. Butchers cattle were in fair supply and weaker at 21 to 31c per lb Live hogs were in good demand and firm at 5c per lb. Lambs sold at \$2 to \$2 25 each and calves at \$4 to \$8 each. The export of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ended October 25th was 1 232 cattle and 544 sheep.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS The market has undergone no noticeable change stuce our last report. There is a fair and constant demand for general goods, but

there has been no rush to the market.

GRAIN.—A weaker feelo ; has manifested itself in the grain now on. Wheat is down itself in the grain now on. Wheat is down from 1 to 2 cents and is dull of sale at the decline. The feeting in barley is firmer. Our tigures for No 1 are 80 to 810; No 2, 72 to to 73c; No 3, extra, 6/ to 68c; No 3, 59 to 60c. The quotation for oats ranges from 32 to 34c, somewhat lower than ast week, There is not much doing in peas at 62 to 63c. Corn and the nominally 57 to 58c, and 58 to 60c respectively, GRUCERIES.—With the exception of a very

strong market for fruits, this branch of trade presents no important changes. The sugar market shows perhaps a slightly better feeling. Berbadoes is very scarce. Teas are in moderate demand at steady prices. The importations of raisins this year are all of excelent quality.

PROVISIONS .- There has been no alteration in the market, and business is generally im-proved; a firmer feeling exists for cheese and rall makes are held at 10c to 10fc. There is a scarcity of choice butter. Hams are selling at 12c and rolls at 10c to 101: for new cure. There is a more plentiful supply of dressed hogs. Eggs bring 18: to 19.

MARRIED.

COLMAN-LEDDY.—In Quebec, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. J Hayden, CSS.R., Geo. W. Colman, jr., to Margaret Elizabeth

DIED.

LOVE —In this city, on the 23rd inst., May, aged 6 years, 3 months and 23 days, only and beloved daughter of Robert Love. TURPIN .- In this city, on the 24th instant,

Esther Daoust, aged 66 years, beloved wife of Bazıle Turpin. BROOKS-In this city, on the 23rd instant,

Mary, aged 11 years, daughter of Alfred Brooks, formerly of this city.

SHANAHAN.—In this city, on the 20th inst. Edward, youngest son of the late Edward. Shanahan aged 20 years a partial of Nanoch. Shanahan, aged 20 years, a native of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland. R. I. P.

GOUDFELLOW-At 169 Otcawa street, on the 21st, John Dottie, aged 3 years and 2 months, youngest son of Joseph Goodfellow.

STURGEON.—Accidentally killed, on the 12th inst., on the Boston & Maine R ilway, Robert J. Sturgeon, aged 23 years, formerly of Quebec.

MONAMEE.—In this caty, on the 21st inst., Gu tavis J. McNamee, aged 35, native of the County Tyrone, Ire and. LACRUIX.-At St. Hyacinthe, Wednerday, 21st October, at the age of 74 years, Pierre Lacroix, old contractor of Montrea, and father of the Building Inspector of this city.

DAVIN—In this city, on 22n liest., Bridget Tynan, widow of the late Jas. Davin, aged 72 years, native of Queen's County, Ireland. rears, native of Queen's County, Ireland.

FERNAND.—In this city, on the 25th instit

Agnes, aged 18 years, daughter of Jenn Felynand, Oningh, County Tyrone, Ireland.

Tyrone Constitution and Derry Journal please copy.

WATSH—In this city, on the 26th inst.

Richard Walsh, aged 60 years.