

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

Continued from first page.

identified their acquittal with the prisoners' conviction, and thus disqualified themselves for just judgment. (Hear.)

For these and other reasons I deprecate any attempt to evade or delay the Parliamentary discussion, and am ready to facilitate so far as I can the ventilation of the whole question, including the sentences of imprisonment, as to which I may be allowed to express the hope that Government will without delay deal with those sentences in a large and merciful spirit. (Cheers.)

CHARACTER OF THE DISCUSSION. But while I am of this opinion, I hold strong views as to the character of the discussion. Much has been said of the conduct of the French Canadians in raising this question, and a wicked attempt has been made, taking advantage of some too hot and intemperate phrases, to arouse prejudices of race and creed against them because they have shown specially warm feelings in this matter.

It is true that we Canadians are, in a political sense, one people. I could wish that, without overlooking race predilections, there were among us greater unity and love as fellow Canadians. To that end I have labored in my humble way; and not long since, when defending those of another race and creed than mine against what I believed to be unjust aspersions, I pointed out the true path of duty in a community of diverse races and creeds like ours; where we must combine firmness in the assertions of our own rights with fulness in the recognition of the rights of others, we must cultivate moderation and forbearance; we must hold to the ample acknowledgment of each man's individual rights of conscience in religious matters, and to the common citizenship of all in civil affairs if we would make of Canada a great and free country inhabited by a happy and united people. (Cheers.)

LABOR AND RELIGIOUS FEELINGS, however, exist, and will have their effect. It is natural that those of us who are of one province or of one blood should feel more warmly than the rest in the cause of men of our own province or origin. Blood is thicker than water.

The condition I allude to is this, that they should found their appeal on the great principles of justice, mercy and policy applicable to all alike, and should demand no special favors by reason of Province, race, or creed. Those of us who belong to other races or Provinces have our duty too,—to make ample allowance for warmth of utterance and heavy phrase; and to decide on broad and general, just and generous views, such as we would wish applied to ourselves. Let us do unto others as we would they should do unto us. (Cheers.)

RAON AND CREED IN POLITICS.

As to the union for political purposes of one race or creed, irrespective of political principles, I am not now to speak for the first time. In 1871, when expressing the strong view I felt and feel on the subject of the murder of Scott, I deprecated any attempt to decide the question on the ground of nationality or religion. In 1877, when protesting against some ill-vised pretensions on the subject of undue influence, I declared that I should struggle to preserve, as far as my feeble powers might permit, to each one of my fellow-countrymen, whatever his creed, the same full and ample measure of civil freedom which he now enjoys under those laws which enable him and me, though of diverse faiths, to meet on the same platform, and to differ or agree according to our own political convictions and not according to our religious faith, or the dictation of any other man, lay or clerical. (Cheers.) And during the last few years I have more than once warned my fellow-countrymen of an insidious attempt which has been made to effect a so-called political union of all the Frenchmen throughout Canada in the interest of

THE QUEBEC TORY LEADERS.

I have pointed out that this was an unparliamentary step fraught with danger to the Dominion, and, being the minority, were asked to work together as a unit, apart from questions of opinion. But no encouragement was given by the Tories of the other Provinces to these views. It was all right for Messrs. Langevin & Co. to counsel such a union, substantially in the Tory interest. But when there is a breach in the Quebec Tory ranks the cry of danger to the State at once fills the air! (Laughter.) A united French population, united in the Tory interest, would be a public blessing! (Laughter.) A more equally divided French population, since it would weaken the Tory interest, is a public danger! (Loud laughter.) I say a more equally divided French population, for it is not my judgment that the French Canadians are a unit on this question. (Hear.) For the same basic party purpose of promoting race prejudice and giving ground for the cry of English against French, they are represented by the Ministerial press. But I believe this to be but a dodge, and that there is amongst them, as among the other races, some division of opinion. So may it be. Let us unite and divide, I say once more, on grounds of reason, argument and opinion, and not of race or creed. (Cheers.)

THE COMING DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

I hope and trust that, the excitement having somewhat abated, the further discussion in the press and among the people may be more tranquil, that rash and hasty language may be avoided, and that when we meet in Parliament we may engage in a debate in a temper and after a fashion suitable to the National unity. (Hear.) Now, on what lines are we to deal with this question in Parliament? Those of us who have not engaged in the preliminary discussion—who are free and unfettered, to whom it is open, unembarrassed by any prior and premature declarations to reach unbiased conclusions—have, I conceive, very special duties.

We are to help to obtain information on all points now obscure; we are to listen to the arguments of those who have taken sides; we are to consider of the whole case when presented; and we are to strive for the formation of a just and statesmanlike judgment by the House of Commons. (Hear.)

We must endeavor to eliminate, as factors in the decision, race and creed; and cause the Commons of Canada to speak with one voice and in a sense which posterity, after these heats have cooled and these mists have cleared, shall ratify and confirm. (Hear.)

NOT A PARTY QUESTION.

I believe we cannot, if we would, make of this a party question. (Hear.) After full reflection, I do not entertain that desire; but were it otherwise I doubt that the result could be accomplished. I exercise no compulsive or constraining force over the opinions of the Liberal party on this or any other question; and I entertain the impression that with us, as with the Tories, there are differences of opinion in the ranks not likely to be composed, and which I, at any

rate, shall make no endeavor to control to a party end. For after all, though at first blush one may regret party divisions, yet in the long run this is the only condition. For the means have been given, I do not desire a party conflict on the Regina tragedy; I do not propose to construct a political platform out of the Regina scaffold; or to create or cement party ties with the blood of the condemned. To apply words I have already quoted elsewhere, in another sense, I do not care "To attempt the future's portals with the Past's blood-ruined key."

(Cheers.) Now, as you know, I have been absent from Canada for some months; but, since my return, I have read with care such papers as I could find. While these have produced impressions on my mind on the material issues, I have been clearly led to the conclusion that

THE INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR A JUST JUDGMENT

on some points is not before us. (Hear.) I think we require an authentic copy of the evidence and proceedings at the trial, and also of the papers found at Batouche, the production of which was refused by Government, but which Parliament should see, the rather that a Minister has lately made public one of these papers of great importance as affecting Riel's position, and tending to contradict the allegation that he had himself procured the invitation to come into the Northwest. (Hear.) I think we require explanations as to why, if it was intended to execute the sentence, Riel was not put on trial for murder instead of for high treason. (Hear.) Was it because it was thought inconsistent with General Middleton's letter to try him for anything save for a political offence? (Hear.) And it is proper also that we should know more of the circumstances connected with that letter so as to judge of the weight to be attached to it. (Hear.)

AS TO THE TRIAL ITSELF.

It must be confessed that the arrangements for the administration of justice, originally of necessity rude and primitive, had become by degrees applicable to the circumstances of the country; and were not well suited to the trial of such a case as Riel's. (Hear.) The independence of the judiciary and its high standing in fact and in public estimation are of the first importance; and in a political case, this is brought home to the meanest comprehension. But the judges of the North-West hold office not like the superior judges of the older provinces, during good behavior, but at the pleasure of the government, on which they are thus in some sort dependent. (Hear.) Besides they are also political personages as members of the Northwest council, and thus less fitted for political trials. (Hear.) I regret that the course of legislation has been rather in the direction of reducing than of increasing the securities in these cases. By the Act of 1850 the presence of two magistrates besides the stipendiary in capital cases, therefore necessary, was dispensed with, one only being made sufficient.

BAON AND CREED IN POLITICS.

But I do not see that the Government is censurable for having tried the prisoner before the tribunal provided by the standing laws, though I may regret that those laws did not provide a more satisfactory tribunal. And it is always to be remembered that the special provision requiring the decision of the Executive before execution, and the attendant responsibility of Government, have been retained. (Hear.) The choice of the judge is another matter. If I rightly understand, Mr. Richardson, besides being a magistrate and a member of the North-West Council, was the paid legal adviser, the political law officer, so to speak, of the executive of the North-West; and I think explanations are required of such a choice for such a trial. (Hear.)

Something I had intended to say as to the panel; but, on reflection, in the absence of knowledge on a material point, I think it better not to suggest in this respect a hypothetical criticism, and therefore I abstain. I think it right to say that, in my opinion, Government acted in a very proper spirit in providing for the attendance of the prisoner's witnesses, and that, from what I know of their leading counsel, I should think it impossible that in their management of the case there was anything unfair to the prisoner, or derogatory to the high character they deservedly enjoy, or the responsible duties they undertook to perform. (Hear.) I am not implying, then, any present doubt as to the justice of the trial. For all my enquiries, it may have been perfectly just. Besides justice in fact, the creation of a feeling of public confidence, of a general impression that all was fair, and that every security was taken for fairness, is important, and in that view of the duties of the authorities I think these questions should be examined. (Hear.)

THE WITHHELD AND SUPPRESSED DOCUMENTS WANTED.

Again, we should have before us all the withheld and suppressed documents as to the neglect, delay and mismanagement of the Government; not, I repeat, as justifying rebellion, but as added proofs that Government gave the occasion and opportunity to raise rebellion by means of the feelings evoked and the materials and chances afforded through their misconduct. (Hear.)

Look at Bishop Grandin's letters, lately published. Look at Colonel Houghton's report, still suppressed. Look at the mass of papers still concealed with this. (Hear.)

The Government, in its Memorandum, says that it will not now enter into this part of the case—it is reserved for Parliament. Be it so; but issues are not deferred. But we have the evidence. And these papers may have an important bearing on the propriety of the decision, and on the question whether these were the men who should have reached that decision. (Hear.)

I think we should have the evidence on which Government has charged the whites of Prince Albert with being guilty—more guilty than the Métis. If so, they should be exposed. Indians and Half-breeds should not bear the brunt while gallier whites go free; and the relation of these whites to Riel may have a serious bearing on his case. (Hear.)

We should have further information as to Riel's demands for money. As Government states the case, his attitude was base and venal; and a strong impression has naturally been produced. But the statement is involved in contradictions, for I find in the Memorandum the following extract from the evidence:—

He (Riel) said also that if he got the money he would go to the United States and start a paper, and raise the other nationalities in the States. He said, "Before the grass is that high in this country you will see foreign armies in this country." He said, "I will commence by destroying Manitoba, and then I will come and destroy the Northwest, and take possession of the Northwest."

Now, however wicked, absurd, or indicative of a disordered mind may have been these words addressed to the man he was soliciting, they are inconsistent with venality. More light is wanted here. (Hear.)

OTHER PARTS OF THE CASE.

I now come to some of the most interesting parts of the case. The question of Riel's mental condition is one to which I am at

present disposed to attach greater importance than, as I judge, does the general public. (Hear.) But I think all will agree that we are clearly entitled to have before us, besides the papers, the instructions to and reports of the so-called Medical Commission, which is referred to by the Government. You will remember the conflicting rumors as to the character and results of the enquiry. Though there is much on which we can and ought to reach conclusions independent of the medical testimony, yet this is a part of the case without which we should not decide. (Hear.)

I think also that we should have a statement of the grounds on which Government decided against the recommendation to mercy, a course which may have been perfectly correct, but which ought to be explained. (Hear.) And here I may say that I regret that we do not know the ground of that recommendation. (Hear.)

We should also learn something of the reasons for the last respite, of which several accounts have been given, one of an extraordinary nature. (Hear.)

Fuller information seems to be required as to the ground on which Government thought the execution necessary as a deterrent. (Hear.) Warm supporters of the Government have alleged that it shamefully betrayed and deceived them. We want the evidence of this. (Hear.) They also allege that Government acted to gratify the thirst for vengeance, in respect of the Scott murder, of one section of the supporters of the Government, and on a cold blooded calculation of political gains and losses in the country, rather than on general considerations of public justice, mercy and policy. On this grave charge we want light. (Hear.)

A SUSPENDED FINAL JUDGMENT.

I will go no further. I have come to the conclusion that on this complicated case, where each of several branches may effect the general result, it is fitting that the materials for decision on every branch should be available before finally forming and announcing a general judgment; and, therefore, much as I should have personally wished to commend to you my individual impressions, I believe I shall best discharge my duty, which, as you will have seen, I consider to be as much judicial as political, by abstaining from the expression of opinions which would be at best but partial, prima facie, hypothetical, and (subject to correction and review. (Hear.)

It is with all the facts and arguments before us, and in the presence of the Government whose action has been assailed, and of their accusers, that our deliverance may best be made. (Hear.) To some partisans on either side, who think nothing is to be said on the other, my view that we should have more light, may be, will be, unsatisfactory. But those who are willing to seek for the light and, casting aside prejudice, to strive for just conclusions, will, I hope, recognize its propriety. (Cheers.)

THE OUTLOOK AHEAD.

Much has been said about political alliances and compacts in this connection. I know of none. To none am I a party, I have had no communication, direct or indirect, with one outside of my own party. I have never wished for office. On the contrary, I dislike it; nor was there ever a time at which it presented, in my view, so little to attract, so much to deter. Beyond this, I believe it to be, from a mere party point of view, the interest of the Liberal party that the present Government should remain in office for a little longer, till the public have seen still more clearly the results of their past policy; results which, if developed in our reign, would be, as in the past times, attributed to us and not to their real authors. (Hear.) But were it all this otherwise I believe that

A STABLE POLITICAL ALLIANCE

can be formed only on a general understanding on the substantial questions calling for legislative or administrative action, and that it could be equally impossible and undesirable to form one based on community of feeling, did that exist, with regard to an execution. (Hear.) Nor have I reason to believe that on that or any other question the Government, though weakened, will be defeated this session. For the purpose of forwarding their design to

FORM AN ANTI-FRENCH PARTY

the Ministerial organs have proclaimed their defeat. But the organs do not play the same tune in Quebec. It is only a dodge. The Government would doubtless like to make this an issue—nay, the issue—before the English-speaking population. They would like it because they know the long calendar of their enemies. But the criminals shall not be allowed to choose the matter for which they are to be tried or to frame their own indictment. (Loud cheers.) For our part we, too, know the catalogue of their offences; we know the contents of the indictment; and it is our purpose, apart altogether from this question of this man who is dead, to deal with the men who are yet politically alive, and who for innumerable political offences, deserve a political death as sure, as swift, as stern as that which has at any time heretofore been meted out to those in like case offending. (Cheers.)

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBERAL RANKS.

I believe that in Quebec and elsewhere, in and outside of Parliament, there has been a growing feeling of uneasiness at the Tory policy; that it is being recognized more and more as a dreadful failure; that its features of taxation, restriction, extravagance, corruption, jobbery, neglect and centralization have made for it many opponents; that the Government are sinking in public estimation; that the people are beginning to perceive the wisdom of our counsels, the folly of our opponents; that our labors of those many years are at length bearing fruit; that the Government will be weaker this session, and weaker still thereafter, and will, if we do our full duty, be defeated at the polls. (Loud cheers.)

As, in my electoral contests, I have made no private canvass, but have depended on my public utterances, so, as a political leader, my hopes of gaining strength for my party have rested only on our public speeches, on the policy we have propounded, the principles we have maintained. (Cheers.) I have for some time believed that several supporters of the Government have been disaffected; have felt that they were, on the questions of the day and of the immediate future, more in accord with us than with Ministers, and have recognized the expediency of a change. (Hear.) They have seen that our country—which has great and solid natural resources, which even now—thank God—is showing in some quarters signs of recovery from some of the evils inflicted on it by its rulers; which is inhabited by an intelligent, industrious and progressive people, affording the main element of real prosperity; which requires only just and prudent, fair and statesmanlike government to permit its advance on both the material and the moral planes—runs great risk if the present evil counsels are to endure. (Hear.) Party ties, the bonds of friendship, long habit and association, the consciousness of having borne a part, though reluctantly, in some things now condemned, and other considerations of various kinds, have long restrained them, and may restrain

them still. But I do not abandon the hope that some will shortly come out from the ranks to which they no longer in heart belong, and co-operate with us frankly in effecting a change in the public councils. If they do not, we will continue to fight the good fight with a stout heart, as best we can without them. But if they do, I am sure you will gladly welcome accessions to our forces so obtained. (Cheers.)

COME FORWARD!

Long have we hoped for a harvest from the seed we have been sowing. The harvest has been slow of coming. Sometimes it has seemed as if the seed had perished. But it may have been dormant only. It may have germinated now. Soon may it ripen and the fields grow white to the harvest. (Cheers.) If I could raise my feeble voice beyond the limits of this hall, and say a word in the ear of my countrymen through Canada at large, I would exhort them to come forward. Come forward you who can cultivate and water, who can help to mature and gather in that harvest! Do your duty to your country! Take up the responsibilities, as you enjoy the privileges of citizenship. Give your time, your energies, your labor to the work! Though the skies may be dark, yet trust we in the Supreme Goodness! We believe our cause is just and true. We believe that truth and justice shall in God's good time prevail. It may be soon; it may be late. His ways are not as our ways, and his unfathomable purposes we may not gauge. But this we know, that in our efforts we are in the line of duty. We hope, indeed, to make our views prevail, but win or lose to-day, we know that we shall receive from the faithful discharge of duty an exceeding great reward—the only reward which is worth staining, the only reward which is sure to last.

As Mr. Blake concluded his speech, which was listened to throughout with breathless attention, interrupted only by bursts of applause, the whole immense audience rose to their feet and cheered him enthusiastically for several minutes.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The state of the Montreal markets is still rather dull and depressed. The expectations that after New Year would bring a good trade have not been certified, but travellers returning from their trips report a fair to good business for spring goods in certain lines. Remittances are coming in fairly well.

WHEAT.—The flour market continues generally dull. We quote:—Patents Hungarian per bbl, \$5.50 to 6.00; do, American, \$5.50 to 5.75; do, Ontario, \$4.50 to 5.00; do, Manitoba, \$4.80 to 4.90; do, Canada, \$4.25 to 4.40; Superior Extra, \$4.20 to 4.25; do, choice, \$4.30 to 4.40; Extra Superior, \$4.10 to 4.30; \$3.95 to \$4.00; Spring Extra, \$3.80 to 3.90; Superior, \$3.60 to 3.70; Fine, \$3.25 to 3.50; Middlings, \$3.10 to 3.15; Pollards, \$2.85 to 3.00; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$2 to \$2.05; do, spring extra, \$1.80 to 1.95; do, superfine, \$1.80 to 1.85; city bags, delivered, \$2.40 to \$2.45.

SEEDS.—The high prices asked have checked business. Here prices are firmer and are nominally quoted at \$7 for red clover. Timothy is quiet but steady at \$2 to 2.25 per bushel.

OATMEAL, &c.—The sale of round lots have been at very low figures, and prices are more or less nominal as follows:—Ordinary brands at \$3.35 to \$4 in quantities as to quality, and at \$4.10 to \$4.15 in small lots. Grated \$4.25 to 4.40; Cornmeal at \$2.20 to 3.05 per ton; Meal \$2.00 to 2.50 per ton; pearl barley \$6.00 to 6.25 per bbl, and pearl barley \$4.25 per bbl; split peas \$3.50 to 3.75 per bbl.

MALT.—This market is quiet but steady at \$2 to 30; for malted and at 70c to 85c for Toronto, as to quality.

PEAS.—Any amount of peas can be bought along the line at 55c to 57c per bushel of 60 lbs. Here prices are quoted at 68c per bush. of 60 lbs.

CORN.—This cereal remains nominally unchanged at 60c duty paid.

RYE.—There is nothing new to report, the movement being extremely limited, at 63c to 65c per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT.—This market continues in the same demoralized condition. Here we quote 40c to 45c as to quality.

MILFEED.—Prices have been shaded in several instances, sales being reported at 25c to 50c less than those of a week ago, and we now quote bar \$13.50 to \$14.50 per ton. Shorts are quiet at \$15 to \$18 as to quality.

BARLEY.—Sales have transpired at 58c, and we quote malting grades at 54c to 60c, and feed barley 45c to 50c.

WHEAT.—Although holders are very loth to admit a drop in prices, the fact cannot be concealed. No. 2 red winter wheat can be bought in this market at 90c. We therefore reduce our values 3c to 4c per lb and quote as follows:—No. 2 winter wheat 90c to 91c, white do. 89c to 90c, and spring 90c to 91c. Manitoba wheat is quoted as follows:—No. 1 hard, 90c to 92c for No. 2 hard; 70c to 72c for No. 1 frested; 60c to 62c for No. 2 frested, and 55c to 60c for No. 3 frested.

PROVISIONS: PORK, LARD, &c.—A little better demand has been experienced by some dealers for pork. Chicago short-cut clear pork changed hands at \$13.50 to \$14, and Western regular mess at \$12.25 to \$12.50. In a large lot have been placed for city and country account at 9c per lb. In smoked meats there has been some trading in hams at 11c to 12c as to quality, and in breakfast bacon at 10c to 11c. Tallow is quiet but steady at 6c to 6c. We quote Montreal short-cut pork, per bbl, \$13 to 13.50; Morgan's short-cut clear, per bbl, \$13.50 to 14.00; Berkhardt's do, \$13.50 to 14.00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$12.25 to 12.75; 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; Hams and flanks, green, per lb 7c to 8c; Lard, Western in pails, per lb, 9c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails per lb, 8c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 5c to 6c.

DRESSED HOGS.—A car of hogs averaging at \$5.35, and another lot at \$5.40. Packers are buying a few cars at present prices.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—A decidedly easier feeling has been experienced at New York, where prices have tumbled 6c to 8c per lb on finest goods. In this market an extremely quiet trade has passed, the principal enquiry being for finest Townships and Morrisburg and Brookville for local use. Prices are quoted of follows: Creamery, 18c to 22c; Eastern Townships choice, 19c; fair to fine, 13c to 17c; Morrisburg, choice, 17c to 18c; fair to fine, 13c to 17c; Brookville, choice, 16c to 18c; fair to fine, 11c to 16c; Western, 8c to 14c as to quality. Low grades, 4c to 6c, 1c to 2c per lb may be added to above prices for selected jobbing lots.

quoted as follows:—Western—Fine to finest September and October 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; do August 8 to 8 1/2. French—Fine to finest September and October 8 1/2 to 9; do August 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; earlier makes 6 1/2 to 7c. The cable has advanced another 1c to 50s.

3c to 10c per lb may be added to above prices for the City jobbing trade.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—The condition of the egg market is one of quietness. So called fresh are quoted at 21c to 22c, and limed and held stock at 16c to 19c as to quality. Strictly new laid eggs are very firm at 24c up.

HONEY.—Two lots of choice Eastern Townships honey in 50 lb and small cans amounting to about 300 lbs were made at 10c per lb. The range of prices is from 9 to 11c as to quality and quantity.

BEANS.—The market shows not the least sign of improvement. The range of prices is extremely wide, running all the way from 80c to \$1.25 per bushel.

HOPS.—The sale of a lot of choice Eastern Townships hops is reported at 6c per lb. The market in England is still dull and depressed.

GAMES.—Partridges are firmer under a fair demand, with sales at 45c to 50c per brace. Venison saddles are offered freely with business at 7c to 8c per lb, and carcasses at 4c to 5c per lb.

DRESSED POULTRY.—A better demand has set in, but prices have not shown much improvement. Quite a number of tons have been disposed of during the past few days. Prices are quoted as follows: Turkeys, 8c to 10c; chickens and geese, 5c to 7c, and ducks 7c to 10c, as to quality.

HAY AND STRAW.—Sales were made of eleven loads of good timothy at \$12.00 per 100 lbs., and three choice loads at \$12.50. Several loads of clover hay were sold at \$9.00 to \$9.50. Lower grades still are expected. Pressed hay is quiet. Prices range from \$14 to \$15 per ton. Straw is quiet at \$3.00 to \$6.50 per 100 bundles, and at \$3.50 to \$10.00 per ton for pressed.

GENERAL MARKETS. TOBACCO.—The market is quiet. Fishermen's common smoking tobacco 12 to 13c in bond. Fancy tobaccos in 25 lb boxes or caddies, 32 to 45c per lb; bright smoking 22 to 30c and squares 21 to 24c.

SALT.—The usual quiet trade peculiar to the season is being done, and prices have not varied since close of navigation. We quote:—Eleven 55c; twelve 52c; factory filled \$1.15 to \$1.20; Ashton's acid, Eureka \$2.40; Turks Island 30c per bushel; rock salt 50c per cwt., special quotations for ton lots.

WOOL.—Mill men are generally kept well employed, and quotations are firmly held without concession. We quote: Canadian A super 21 to 28c; B ditto 22 to 23c; unassorted 21 to 22c; black 20 to 21c; Cape 15 to 17c; fleece 22 to 23c. No Australian in the market.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Here the market is quiet and prices continue low. Several thousand barrels were damaged by the flood, and a lot reported destroyed by the late fire. Prices here are purely nominal and range from \$1.90 to \$2.25 in lots, higher prices being get for retail lots.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales have been made during the week of several lots at 35c to \$5.50 per bbl.

LEMONS.—Very little change can be reported in this line. Prices are \$2.50 for Malaga in boxes and \$4 to \$6 for Messina.

ORANGES.—The market is firmer under a good demand for Valencia. Quotations range from \$5 to \$5.25.

GRAPES.—America grapes are slow sale. Choice fruit is firm at 35c to 37c per keg.

VEGETABLES.—Two lots of potatoes aggregating 300 bags were sold at 55c to 60c per bag. Onions hold steady at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per 50 lb. Carrots \$8.50 to \$9 per ton, or 40c to 50c per bag. Cabbages \$2 to \$3 per 100.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. No change to speak of in the Toronto markets since our last writing. The trade carried on is confined locally and in some branches business is dull and depressed.

PROVISIONS.—Choice butter is still wanted, and 15c to 16c is still the figure. Other grades are without takers. Cheese is dull but steady at 9c to 10c. We hear of very little doing in hog products. Here we command 11c to 11c, and breakfast bacon 10c to 11c. Eggs are steady at \$5.35 by the car load. Shoulders quote at 7 to 8c, and rolls 8 1/2 to 9c. Eggs are unchanged at 16 to 19c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOWN AGAIN.—S. Carsley is selling real Down quilts at as low prices as is usually charged for good cotton batting, or wool or flock quilts.—Witness.

FOR BIDS.—S. Carsley is offering the balance of his stock of White Blankets, at much below regular rates.—Evening Paper.

FOR HOUSES.—S. Carsley is clearing Horse Blankets and Colored Blankets, suitable for Tobogganing Suits, all at reduced prices.—Ibid.

WHITE COTTONS CHEAP
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NEXT WEEK AT S. CARSLY'S
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18-18

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.
Dane Edwidge, debtor, of the parish of St. Augustin, in the County of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, do hereby certify that the same Edwidge, and only Edwidge, is the owner of the same place, and only authorized to enter on Justice, Plaintiff, and the said Edwidge, was at the time of the execution of the writ herein instituted this day against the Defendant, EDWARD LARUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, Montreal, 15th January, 1886.

A HEAVY PENALTY.
THE "IRISH CANADIAN" MULCTED IN THE SUM OF \$5,000.
TORONTO, Jan. 16.—At the civil assizes the afternoon jury in the libel suit of Wardes Mac-sie against the Irish Canadian, after three hours' deliberation, brought in a verdict of five thousand dollars in favor of the plaintiff. It is understood that the defendants will appeal. The verdict is the heaviest against any Canadian paper for many years. The jury wanted it to be understood that they gave heavy damages as to check any further similar attacks against the plaintiff.

A RABBIT FOOT'S FORTUNE TO TWO LADIES.
Mrs. M. A. Nagle is a widow lady who resides on South and Tennessee sts., in South Memphis. Near her lives Mrs. Chas. Knell, the wife of an industrious Swede, now with the Memphis and Kansas City R. R. It has been their custom to purchase together fractional tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery. Mr. Knell said he had in his pocket a rabbit foot he had cut in Kansas