SERIOUS RIOTING NEAR DUBLIN.

The Police Stoned by the Mob-Twelve of the Prisoners Rescued from their Custody.

Dublin, Nov. 6 .- During the progress of a fair to-day at Bathkeale, a town 17 miles from Limerick, a faction fight occurred in which forty persons were wounded. The police attempted to interiere, but were stoned by the mob and driven off the police returned and succeeded in arresting 35 of the ringleaders, but while conveying their prisoners to the station, a rush was made by the mob, who succeeded in rescuing 12 of their comrades. The others were imprisoned.

FOREIGN LAWYERS AND THE ENG-LISH COURTS.

LONDON, Nov. 6-Lord Chief Justice Coleridge consulted Charles Bussell and other leading members of the English Bar to-day regarding the differences of procedure in the High Court of Justices of England and America. One of the points discussed was the admission of foreign lawyers to practice before the English Courts.

A HOUSEHOLD SUFFRACE BILL.

The Pall Hall Gazette states that the Government will probably introduce at the next session of Parliament a household suffrage bill, to apply to both town and country in all parts of Great Britain and Iveland alike, and bill for the redistribution of seats in the House of Commons will probably follow.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

MARQUIS TRENG'S OPINION OF THE SITUATION-ENGLAND LIKELY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE STRUGGLE.

FOLKESTONE, Eng., Nov. 6 .- Marquis Teeng says it war occurs between France and Chins, which he believes probable, Annam will become a Chinese ally, and the French will require 40,000 troops to overcome their united forces. In the meantime England's commercial interests will compel her to inter-

LONDON, NOV. 6 .- No orders are yet rectived for the withdrawal of the Chinese em. bassy from Paris. It is not known at the embassy whether the attack by the French upon | large oval face—nose prominent, cheek bones Bac Nihn would lead to a declaration of war, but such a movement would greatly complicate affairs. Tseng still hopes the French straight black hair is parted in the middle will see the wisdom of a peaceful solution. It is believed at the Foreign Office that the report of the strangling of the Malagassy envoys is untrue.

Tricon's telegram to Prime Minister Ferry stating that Li Hung Chang has disavowed the Marquis Tseng's policy, will form the subject of an important despatch from the Chinese Government to France. It will express surprise that the French Cabinet received a telegram without question as to the correctness of its statements and used it publicly in the Chamber of Daputles.

WRITTEN IN BLOOD.

WETCHAIRFF'S LETTER TO THE CZAR-HOW A PRI-BONER VALUED A GLIMPSE OF THE ENY.

A St. Petersburg despatch of Oct 22 says that the new Nihilist journal, the Messenger of the Will of the People, contains a letter from the Nihilist prisoner Netchaless to the Czar. The original letter was written in blood

"SIR: On taking charge of the fortress, the new Commandant Ganetsky addressed his Welseley and other military authorities as subordinate officers in the ravelin on the yet either solid or in a state of preparation event of March 13. The character of when compared with Germany. The different the speech and also the fact that it was classes, it is true, are beginning to pass out of the various trades, the changes of the made in the hall not far from my cell, showed the reserve into the territorial army, which to me that it was not intended for my means that the field army is complete on paheard overy of it. But his intimidation did not reach its aim. The indrect threatening of Gen. Ganetsky did not highten me. It showed me only that, under the influence of the late events, even the highest representatives of the Administration have lost their heads and their feeling of personal dignity. I would not mind the trick of His Excellency if, for no fault of mine, he did not aggravate. my lot, which has already exhausted my endurance.

The Alexis ravelin is a secret prison. No Chauzy and Gambetta went. aupervision is allowed there. The late Commandant, Baron Meidel, used to restrain, to a certain degree, the thievish Warden Phili-While fulfilling his hard duty, he did not torture the prisoners to gratify his personal cruelty. But after that speech of Gancisky, the thief Philimonoff took from us the last crust of bread, saying impudently that such was the order of the Commandant. In order to get in layor with the new Commandant, the officers of the ravelin have tried their utmost to oppress political prisoners in all pessible ways. For months they have kept me in my cell, without permitting me to see daylight. Ganetsky ordered that even the warmingholes in my cell should be closed, on the pretence that I might there get soot and make ink of it. The upper pane of my window was clean, and through it I could see a part of the sky. It is necessary to experience the horrors of long solltary confinement in order to understand what relief a prisoner gets from the sight of passing clouds and shining stars. Ganetsky closed the pane. The two commandants, six of the chiefs of gendarmer, and even the chief of the Supreme Commission, Gen. Melikoff, while visiting | January, 1793—he was beheaded, and France me, saw the clean pane, and did not think the State was in danger on account of it. (Here the letter was illegible). Ten years already I have suffered here.

The further aggravation of my lot cannot proceed from any political consideration, but only from the cruelty of the man to whom you have intrusted the fortress. Gen. Mezenteff was my personal enemy. For two years he kept me in heavy chains, and yet he did not shut up out of sight of the sky. 1 had another enemy, Gen. Potapoff. He insulted me in words, and I slapped his face. Of course he hated me, yet he did not take revenge. He knew that to take revenge upon a man who is bound arms and legs would be an action fit only for a wild beast. and Gen. Potapess was a man anyhow. Ganetsky enjoys the sight of suffering prisoners. Perhaps he expects to bring me into a state of despair in order to see tears and the passion of helpless madness, and to listen to insane shouts of rage from me like those I hear from a neighboring cell, where a comrade at the end of a long confinement has become a lunatio. Oh, no, I will not treat Ganetsky to such a pleasure. I hope he will preserve even a hundredth part of the calm and selfcontrol I possess when he shall be carried to a soaffold.

12"In 1875 the Government requested me to express my views on the state of affairs in Russia. In my memorial sent to your late father I explained that the time of absolute power was gone, that the unlimited monarchy was undermined, and that a liberal Constitution might yet save Bussia from the horrors The stock market this morning was strong, \$2 25; do kip boots, \$2 25 to \$3 25; do calf for \$450. mr. Maguire, of the C. lege Street boots, pegged, \$3 to \$4; do buff and pebbled market, will receive in a few day. 12 horses boots, pegged, \$3 to \$4; do buff and pebbled by the SS. Buenos Ayrean, the property of Balmorals, \$1 75 to \$2 35, do sult do, \$1 25

could stop the series of daring attempts. I said then that in a few years even a Constitution would be too late. Subsequent events have justified my views. The reaction which set in after the catagorical trophe of March 13 was a matter of course. It was in the nature of things. But, being carried too far, even the reaction will bring about quite unexpected results. I do not expect any relief from the new administration. I shall not be surprised if my lot becomes still harder on account of the present letter.

In Constitution would be too late. Subsequent to 13 to 50 to \$1.50, do split do 85c to \$1.50, do split do 95c to \$1.50, do 85c to \$1 when he became himself a political prisoner. SERGE NETCHAIRFF.

"I write this with my nail in my blood. In December, 1882, Netchaleff was tortured

by the Warden, and soon after was found

TALL MEN.

The very tallest men in Great Britain, averaging 5 feet 9½ inches and upward, are time asked for by the Montreal Cotton Comfound in the Scotch of Rescudbright, Ayr and pany of Valleyfield for the payment of some Wigtown, the three Lothians and Berwick \$150,000. Money was easy with demand shire. The next tallest (69 to 69] inches) light. The rates of discount for good paper prevail in other Scotch counties and in the were 7 to 73, and stock loans were 5 to 53 per North and East Biding of Yorkshire. The cent call. Sterling Exchange was very dull. next (68) to 69 inches) in the Irish provinces of Munster and Connaught and the northern mand 108% to 109. Drafts on New York were English counties of Cumberland and West-par to 1 premium. moreland. The lowest (66 to 67 inches) are found in Middlesex and the countles around London and the lower half of Wales.

SITTING BULL. Sitting Bull was visited in his tent recently by a correspondent of the Oleveland Leader, who says: "Twenty poles apread in do 1101: 100 do 110; 275 do 1101; 50 do a circle of twenty feet diameter and tied at 1101; 50 do 1101.

Afternoon stock sales—50 Montreal 1861. the top and covered with canvas made the home of this haughty Sioux. A fire burned in the centre and the smoke passed out at the top, and the same hole admitted light. Sitting Bull had sisters for wives and nine children. One wife had gone to the hunt, the other, poorly clad in dirty calico, with two young boys playing near her, kneaded and baked bread, poured coffee, and served a chunk of meat. The bread was baked in a shallow kettle by putting coals on the cover. Coffee was served in a tin cup. No other dishes were used. Little boxes and parcels were put round against the tent. Buffals skins served for beds. Sitting Bull is of medium height, stout built, and bas a broad and high, eyes full of cunning, and forward and reach the walst."

PHENOMENON. A correspondent of the London Standard, writing from Colombo, Ceylon, on the 5th of September, says:—"We witnessed a very extraordinary phenomenon on Sunday, about 5 p.m., when we were driving on the Galle Face promenade. Minnie looked up and said: 'Look how bright the moon is.' It was the sun, at that time a pale yellowy white color; a little later on it changed into a deep pea-green color, and then a spot could be dis-tinctly seen on the face of the sun with the naked eye for about ten minutes, during the whole of which time we could look at the sun without its making the eyes blink or feel uncomfortable. The spot was near the centre of the left outer circumference, was triangular in shape, and nearly the size of a florin."

THE FRENCH ARMY. The French army is certainly better than it was in 1870, but is not considered by Lord yet either solld or in a state of preparation the country is sound enough. Another enper. But the successive changes, due to staple goods makes a good aggregate, as is restlereness, have so altered the army again usual at this season, when the navigation of and again that the number of men trained by no means equals that of the trained soldlers in Germany. The French have a fair mobilization scheme on paper, but at the best it would not work as well as that of the Germans, which has been well tried, while the French has not. Then the French cavalry is indifferent, and, to crown it all, the French cannot put their hands on a single trusted leader, military or political, since

VERY POLITE.

To prove that France once deserved the reputation of being a polite nation. La Liberte reminds us that in days gone by the Duc de Coislin, although very ill, insisted upon seeing the Spanish Ambassador, who had called upon him, to his carriage. The Ambassador wished the Duke to remain where he was, and, to cut short a friendly altercation, left the room and looked the door behind him. De Coislin, fearing lest French politeness should be beaten by Castilian courtesy, jumped out of the window, and was standing hat in hand at the carriage door when his visitor left the house. "You might have killed yourself, M. de Coislin," said the Spaniard. "No matter," replied the Duke, "what was necessary was to perform my duty."

FRANCE. Since the accession of Louis XVI., in 1774, nineteen years have never yet passed without a violent change in the government of France. In the summer of 1774 Louis XVI. ascended the throne of France; in rather less than nineteen years after-namely, in had a republic until 1804, when Napoleon I. became Emperor. The first empire lasted till 1814, when the monarchy was restored in the person of Louis XVIII. His power came to an end a few months later, on the return of Napoleon from Elbs in the spring of 1815. Napoleon being defeated at Waterloo, and France overrun by the allied powers of Europe. Louis XVIII. was again restored to the throne; and he and his successor, Charles X., reigned till 1830, when another revolution occurred, and Charles X. lost his crown, which passed to the younger branch of the Bourbon family in the person of Louis Phillips. He reigned eighteen years, till 1848, when he in his turn had to fly, and the second republic was established, only to perieh in December, 1851, after an existence of less than four years. The second empire | fire brick continues light and prices are firm lasted nearly nineteen years—from the 2d of December, 1851, to the 4th of September. 1870-and then it, too, perished. Never for more than a hundred years has any one reign in France lasted as long as nineteen years. The first and second republics and the first empire all fell short of this.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITHESE OFFICE, TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 1883. In consequence of elections in New York State there were no quotations of New York stocks to-day.

Louis XVI. realized the horrors to which the prisoners of the Bastile were subjected only ly under pressure. The extent of Mr. Senecal's operations are as yet uncertain, but his friends claim that the news from him leaves no doubt as to his ultimate success. Canada Pacific stock was firmer at $62\frac{1}{4}$ bid, $62\frac{3}{4}$

asked. Reports to-day confirm our favorable anticipations of yesterday regarding the discharge by wholesale merchants of their liabilities represented by notes due yesterday. The only important result was the extension of pany of Valleyfield for the payment of some We quote 60-day bank bills at 1081 and de-

Stock Sales .- 373 Montreal 187; 50 Jacques Cartier 90; 25 Merchants 1151; 25 do 1151; 100 Ontario 1041; 25 do 106; 50 Federal 145; 25 do 1451; 32 Commerce 1241; 50 do 125; 100 Northwest 70s; 50 Richellen 55; 125 do 551; 50 Gas 1661; 350 do 167; 25 do 1671; 25 Passenger 111; 25

25 do 1861, 25 do ex-div. 1821, 25 do 1821, 125 do 182; 10 Peoples 62, 25 do 611; 5 Ontario 106; 110 Merchants 1151; 10 Molsons 115; 25 Toronto 173: 50 Telegraph 117; 75 Richelleu 552; 50 Canada Cotton 53; 7 Gas

Local stocks closed weaker.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

During the week under review a few incldents have occurred which show that although there are ample grounds for apprehensions regarding the future, there are also favorable points as well, which call for recognition and discussion. We propose to speak here of the incidents referred to. Primarily, we must notice the record of failures, which discloses numerous small firms in trouble as well as several large ones. St. Hyacinthe this week furnishes us with a quarter of a million dollar collapse and also with one for \$30,000. The first is that of A. Daigneau & Co., hemlock bark speculators, and the second that of A. S. Beauchemin & Co., shirt and collar manufacturers. The most important event, probably, is an extension of time granted to the Montreal Cotton Company (Valleyfield) on \$150,000 of its liabilities. More than ever the cotton trade of the country is resting on the banks and it will be a heavy load. Will the banks carry the deal' through and come out of the crisis without heavy losses is a much discussed question. We prefer to let Old Father Time settle it. On the fifth instant, the fourth being Sunday, a large number of mercantile notes for large amounts became due at the banks, and though a number were protested, estisfaction was generally express-ed. This shows that the general trade of ing the various trades, the changes of the week are noted below. The distribution of our waterways will shortly be brought to a close by the advent of the winter. The grain movement has been very disappointing for some time past and no improvement is expected between now and the close of navigetion. Besides being a short yield the quality of Canadian wheat is unquestionably poor, which has been demonstrated by the samples so far sent to this market. The only trade

worth referring to in grain has reference to pear, which have been in good demand. GEOCERIES .- Sugar is firm, granulated selling at 9c for round quantities, and at 950 to 91c for smaller parcels. Yellows are quiet and firm at 7 c to 8 2 as to quality. In molasses there appears to be a complete absence of animation, and values certainly incline rather to buyers' advantage. There have been sales of Trinidad during the week at 41c, and prices range from that to 42c. A cargo of 400 puncheons Antigua is held at 424c. Sales of Cleniuegos in barrels are reported at 40c, amounting to about 300 bartels. Barbadoes are quoted at 46c to 4630, and Porto Bico at 43ho to 44c. Syrups are steady at 3c to 51c, as to quality. Fruit is firm, and 7c has been paid for Valencias. We quote 7c to 72c. Two steamers brought 100,000 boxes, less than half received last year to date. Currents are offered at 610 to arrive. The supply of Malaga fruit; is very small and prices partake largely of a nominal character, and we quote:-Loose Muscatels \$2 15 to 2 30, London tlayers \$2 50 to 2 60, layers \$1 90 to 2 00. Malaga figs in mats 41c, choice in 25 lb boxes 7c to 71c, new seedless raisins 74c to 73c. Tarragona shelled almonds are steady at 161c to 17c. A let of 75 bags mixed almonds sold at 14c. Levant filberts 74c to 74c, Barcelons 94c to 10c. Small Grenoble walnuts 84c, Chilian 8c. Coffee is quiet but firm. There is a good enquiry for tobacco at the recent advance and on the whole a catisfactory business is passing. The tea market is about steady, but there is not much life in it, and prices are

unchanged. IRON AND HARDWERE .- Pig iron is not so firm and very dull. Ingot copper is un-changed at 17c to 18c. Tin plates are steady; I C charcoal \$5 00 and I C coke \$4 40. Bar iron is steady at \$1 90. A fair amount of business is reported in general hardwere at last week's rates. Out nails are quoted at \$3 per keg for 3-inch and upwards at four months, and 10c off for net cash. Window glass \$1 85 for first break. The supply of at \$3 00 to 3 25, which figures would be

shaded for large quantities. Day Goods. -Trade dull with sorting orders scattered and few. Prices of cotton are steady in spite of the situation. In Canadian tweeds there has been a fair business in the heavier staples, but the open weather has militated against any extensive orders. Remittances have not been up to expecta-

tions. BOOTS AND SHORE .- For the season, which is always dull at this date, a fair trade in boots and shoes has been done, manufacturers getting out the last of the fall shipments. Prices have not quotably changed. We quote: Men's thick boots waxed, \$2 50 to 3 00; do split boots \$1 50 to

and closed at noon at 186‡ bid. Ontario to \$1 65; short shoe packs, \$1 00 to \$1 25; seems inclined to advance as rapidly as it long do \$1 25 to \$2 25; women's buff Balfell. It sold to-day at 106 and closed at that morals, \$1 00 to \$1 50, do split do 85c to 80c to \$1 25; misses' do, 70c to 90c; children's do 60c to 80c.

LEATHER. Business very gulet, the bulk of the transactions being confined to small lots and embracing nearly all lines. Supplies are ample, though receipts are by no means excessive, and stocks generally are in smaller compass than usual at this season. We re-peat our quotations of last week, which are as follows:—Spanish sole, No. 1, BA, 25c to 27c; do No. 2, BA, 22c to 24c; Chins, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 19c to 21c; Buffalo, No. 1, 20c to 21c; do No. 2, 18c to 19c; slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 29c; rough (light) 250 to 27c; harness, 29c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 37c; do do, medium and heavy, 33c to 36c; grained upper, long, 35c to 37c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled cow, 12c to 15c; splits, medium, 22 to 27c; do, junior, 19c to 21c; calfskin, light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfskin, \$105 to \$135; English kidskin, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c

Hipes.—The only change during the week is an advance of 1c per 1b in green butcher's hides. Other kinds are dull. We quote prices as follows:-Green butchers' hides. 80, 70 and 60 for Nos 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Inspected hides are sold to tanners at lo advance upon the foregoing figures. Western green salted—No I buff, 9c to 91c; No 2, 8c to 81c. Dry salted, 161c No 1, and 141c No 2; lambskins, 55c to 60c; calf-skins, 10c per lb.

RAW FURS .- At the London sale of sealskins on November 30th prices advanced 40 per cent over spring sales. Here the market for raw furs is quiet. We quote:—Beaver per 1b, \$250 to \$350; bear per skin, \$8 to 10; bear cub \$4 to 5; fisher do, \$4 to 6; red fox do, 75c to \$1; cross fox do, \$2 to 3; lynx do, \$2 to 2.50; marten do, 75c to 90; mink do, 75c to \$1: muskrat do, 8c to 10c; otter do, 88 to 10; raccoon do, 40c to 50c; skunk do, 40c to 60c.

Ous. -The market has ruled dull all round with the exception of cod liver oil, which is firm and advancing. We quote:-Linseed boiled, per imperial gallon, 58c to 60c, and raw 55c to 57c; olive, \$1 to \$1 05; cod, Newfoundland A, 60c to 62½c; Halifax, 57½c to 60c; seal, refined steam, 70c to 72½c; lard, extra, 90c to \$1 00; do No 1, 75c to 80c; cod liver, \$1 75 to \$1 85.

PETROLEUM.—There is a fair business still for car-lots of refined petroleum, and sales have been made at 17½c. A good deal of oil bas been sold for future delivery. We quote 17½ to 175c per gallon for car lots, 18c for broken lote, and 18 to 19 to for single barrels. In Petrolia the market is firm at 15c f. o. b. Crude oil is steady.

FIGH-Dull. We quote:-Labrador herrings, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, \$6 00, 5 00 and 4 00; green cocfish, Nos. 1 \$5 50 and 5 75, and No. 2, \$4 50 to 4 75; salmon, N S, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, \$20 00, 19 00 and 18 00; dry codfish, \$5 50 to 5 75; sea trout, No. 1, \$12 00 per brl; white fish, No. 1, \$5 00 to 5 25 per half barrel; smoked herring, 22c to 27c.

SALT.—A very quiet week has passed in

salt, most consumers being pretty well stocked for some time, more especially as regards coarse. Prices are unchanged, and we quote: Coarse, 50c twelver, 55c elevens and 60c tens ; factory filled is steady at \$1 30 to 1 50; Eureks, \$2 40, and Turks' Island 35c per bush. Wool .- Sales during the week have been ade of a small line of Natal at 22c. and 9,000 lbs. Australian at 22c. The ship Johanna has just arrived at Boston with a cargo of Cape wool for Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt &

LOCAL COMMERCIAL .- Nov. 6.

Co., of this city.

In the grain market a few cars of peas in store sold at about 92c, and several lots of barley at 60c to 75c as to quality, the latter price being for choice Ontario for malting purposes. There are several cargoes of new Canadian wheat on the way to this city, but they will probably go into store on arrival, to await a later market. We quote prices nominally as follows:-New Canada red winter \$1 14 to 1 18, and white do. \$1 12 to 1 14; spring \$1 15 to 1 17; Toledo red winter, in bond, No 2, \$1 11 to 1 12; Detroit white winter No 1, \$1 12; Unicago and Milwaukee apring \$106 to 107. Corn, 59c to Pess, 92c to 93c. Oats. 60c. to 340. Rye, 63c to 65c. Barley, malting, 75c; other kinds, 45c to 50c. The flour market ruled exceedingly quiet under liberal receipts, an increase in stocks and a limited enquiry. The sale of 200 sacks of superior was reported for Liverpool on p.t. For a round lot of superior Glasgow bid of 3d advance upon former prices was refused. Oatmeal was quiet at \$4 75 to \$5 00 for standard and \$5 20 to \$5 30 for granulated. Butter is steady with good demand for fine fall makes for export. Choice creamery is still held at above our outside quotations. Latest mail advices show a further improvement in England. We quote prices here as follows-Creamery, fine to choice 240 to 25c; Eastern Townships, good to choice selected, 200 to 220; fair, 190; Merrisburg and Brockville, good to choice 20 to 21½c; Western, 17c to 18c; Kamouraska, 16c to 17c; low grades 14c to 15c. Add 1c to 2c for jobbing lots. The cheese market was very quiet and values had an easy tendency, in sympathy with a further drop of 6d in the Liverpool public cable to 583. The stock of fine September cheese on this market, however, is well concentrated, and in filling an order just now for one or two thousand boxes of that description of goods buyers would have to pay full figures. The sale of a lot of August and September skims was made to-day at 610. While the stocks of cheese east of Toronto are comparatively light, those west of that place are known to be heavy. We quote prices here 10c to 11c August, and 11c to 114c September and October. Eggs firm at 250 for fresh. Potashes are quoted at \$4.75 to \$4,85 per 100 lbs. Pork, lard and meats un-

changed. UTICA, N.Y., Nov. 5 .- At the cheese marhet to-day there were sales of 64,000 boxes at 1020 to 11c, the runing rate being 11c.
Little Falls, N.Y., Nov. 5.—At the cheese

market to-day 8,000 boxes of factory sold at 11c, 11,114 boxes at 111c, 3,700 at 111c, 770 boxes on commission, 880 boxes farm at 10% to 121c. Butter-Sales, 80 packages at 23c

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET. Mr. Kimbal, of the Montreal Horse Exchange, will receive about the end of this week ten horses from Mode & Lawrence, Vankleek Hill. He sold a pair of workers for \$450. Mr. Maguire, of the C. lege Street

Mr. Alloway, of Chicago. The following are the shipments of horses from the United horses for \$1,672.50; October 30, one horse for \$65; October 31, eight for \$697; one horse for \$100; November 1, two horses for \$215; November 3, four horses for \$455.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

At Messrs. Acer & Kennedy's yard, Point St. Charles, both the supply and demand were fair for export cattle, and prices varied from 5c to 51c per lb for choice qualities; sheep at 34c to 45c per 1b, and hogs at \$5 to 5.50 per 100 lb, live weight, as to quality. About 400 head of cattle were offered for sale at Viger Market, the best quality selling at States for the week ending November 3rd:— October 29, five horses for \$596, fourteen 41c per 1b, ordinary to fair at 3c to 4c. Some 400 sheep and lambs met with a good demand, the latter being sold at from \$2.50 to 4.50, adn sheep at \$4 to 8 each. A few calves were quoted at from \$3 to 15, according to size and quality.

The following were the shipments of live stock from Montreal for the past week, with

com	paruon	8 :		
[-		Cattle.	Sheep.
88. Manitobian, Glasgow			228	
88. Ontario, Liverpool			131	1,307
88. Lake Huron, Liverpool. 318			1,651	
SS. Surrey, London 445			872	
Į				
Tota	ıl		1,122	3,830
ıc	COTTES	ponding week in	-	·
	1882	2	111	465
} "	to date	e,:1883	19,400	95,733
et .	44	1882	1,011	70,753
- "	tt.	1881	1,662	50,713
•				

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 5.—Bice & Messmore's Bank at Cadillac suspended to-day. It carried the paper of O. S. Whittemore & Co., lumber, for \$40,000. Rice & Messmore were partners in the concern.

The lumber firm of Porter, Byrne & Co. assigned this afternoon. Also, the lumber firm of Wetzell Bros., of this city; liabilities of the latter \$150,000. There are rumors of more failures.

ROCK LELAND, NOV. 5 .- The Milan Paper Company has failed. BELOIL, Wis., Nov. 5 .- The wholesale paper house of Hipman, Moody & Co., has assigned, the Rock River Paper Co's troubles precipitating the failure.

TRADE BETWEEN RIVER ST. LAW-BENCE AND RIVER PLATE.

The Argentine Consul-General in Canada has just completed a memorandum of shipments to date from ports on the River 8t. Lawrence to those on the River Plate, which shows that seventeen vessels were laden in Montreal by the Export Lumber Company, aggregating 9,299,000 feet against 19,430,000 feet. Seventeen year, a falling off of 10,131,000 feet. Seventeen vessels were laden in Quebec, sixteen by D. & J. Maguire and one by Jnc. Dunn, aggregating 8,518,000 feet against 2,500,000 last year, an increase of 6,018,000 feet. In addition to lumber, the Quebec shipments included canned goods, cordage, patent medicines, boots and shoes and numerous other sundries.

THE TRADE IN SEAL SKINS. At the trade sale of seal skins held in London by Mesrs. O. M. Lampson & Co., which closed on Wednesday last, 60,000 salted Alaska fur seal skins were sold at 40 per cent. higher rates than at the spring sales, and 50 per cent. higher than at the October sales last year, when 112,500 skins were disposed of. The advance which has just taken place in London, has of course, materially affected prices here, and seal skin furs will rule high the coming season.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.

The exports of cheese this week are 35,398 boxes, showing an increase of 1,534 boxes unon those of the week previous, and an increase of 10,107 boxes upon those of the corresponding week last year. The shipments to date have now reached 825,033 boxes, or 197,332 boxes more than during the like period in 1852.

Of butter the exports from Montreal were 11,931 pkgs, against 9,936 last week. The shipments to date are 83,178 pkgs, against 60,546 in 1832.

U. S. NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The annual report of the Comptroller of Currency will show that there were 2,501 national banks in Asistence on October 2nd, an increase of 230 during the year. The capital stock was \$509,000,000, an increase of \$28,000,000. The increase in the surplus is \$11,000,000, and the circulation amounts to \$314,7931,000, an increase of \$210,000. The contraction of National Bank noies is about \$10,000,000. The surplus of revenue in the Treasury over the minimum of reserve now amounts to \$25,000,000. To preserve the National Bank circulation the new Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury suggests the issue for fifty years of three per cent nords to the amount of \$500,000,000, into which four and four-and-s-half's shall be convertible.

MARRIED.

GOURLEY-MACDONALD-Miss Janet Macdonald, daughter of the late Angus Macdonald, of Alexandria, Ont., was married on Wednesday evening to Mr. F. Gourley, of this city. The ceremony took place at Christ Church Cathedral.

DIED. O'DONNELL.—In this city, on the 29th inst., Michael O'Donnell, father of Sub-Constable John O'Donnell, native of county Clare, Ireland.

SLATTERY—In this city, on the 20th inst.; Maggie, aged 18 years, youngest daughter of James Slattery.

TABB.—In this city, October 31st, after a long and paintul illness, Albert Bray, youngest son of H. N. Tabb, aged 23 years and four days. BATTLE.—At St. Henri, October 30th, 1883, Patrick Battle, aged 27 years and 7 months, the only and beloved son of Miles Battle, gardener. McDONALD.—In this city, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., Bridget Cowell, aged 66 years, relict of the late Thomas McDonald.

TUCKWELL .- On the 31st ult., at 81 Cathcar street, James Tuckwell (of the firm of Hart & Tuckwell), aged 54 years.

MCCLELLAND.—In this city, on the 3rd indent, at the age of 4 years, Jno. McClelland, son of Thos. McClelland. HORAN.—At Ottaws, Ont., Mr. T. A. Horan, eldest son of J. Horan, N.P., aged 42 years.

PLUNKETT.—In this city, on the lst inst., All :e McMahon, aged 53 years, a native of the County Monaghan, Ireland, and beloved wife of Joseph Plunkett.

WALKER.—In this city, on Sunday, the 4th inst, William Walker, aged 47 years, a native of County Antrim, Ireland,

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DEOVINCE OF QUEERC, DISTRICT OF MONTERAL. Superior Court. Dame Catherine Lane, of the Cilv of Montreal, said District, wife of John Taylor, of the same place, trader, duly authorized according to law, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

T. & O. C. DELORIMIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 31st October, 1888.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL: Superior Court. Dame Marie exerine Laurence, wite commune en biens of James Bernard Stebenne, customs officer, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to ester en justice, has instituted to-day an action for separation as to property against her husband.

her husband. MERCIER, REAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU. Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 5th November, 1883.

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