Clearing

Continued from first page.

A few weeks ago the Italian steamer Italia 4.000 tons, bound from Genoa to Valparaiso with an opera company on board, passed hrough the straits and was lost in a storm off the west coast of Patagonia. Fifteen people out of a total of 200 or more were aved, after narrowly escaping starvation on the shore. Wulle we were at Santiago great preparations were being made for the opera season, and the town was billed in a most extravagant manner, the portraits of the singers and ballett being exhibited in nearly every window. But not one of the company survived the disaster.

In the harbor of Punta Arenas, the only town in the straits, lies an old iron hulk, now used as a coalyard from which to supply passing vessels, which has a remarkable history. About three years ago a steamer passing through the straits saw a vessel drifting around with the currents, and, not receiving any reply to the signals displayed, sent off a crew to ascertain the trounle. It was discovered that she was waterlogged and rudderless and without a soul on board except a cat. The discoverers towed her into Punta Arenas and anchored her where she now lies. This ocean wasf burned out to be a collier from Scotland, bound for the west coast of South America; and it is supposed that she was abandoned in a storm by her officers and crew off the Horn, and that they all perished, for none of them was ever heard from. The vessel had drifted about until she caught the current which pours through the Straits at the rate of six knote an hour, and was by it carried into smooth water. ne had been drifting like a log no one ean to | how long. According to calculations based upon the date of her departure from Clasgow and her ordinary rate of speed, at least six or eight weeks must have elapsed be tween the time of her abandonment and that of her discovery. The cargo of coal was found to be partially under water, but in good condition, and her captors made a good thing of it.

The Terra del Fuego Indians, the ugliest mortals that ever breathed, are always on the lookout for passing versels, and come out in cances to beg and to trade skins for tobacco. The Furgins, or "Canoe Indians," as they are commonly called, to distinguish them from the Patagoni cus, who distike the water, and prefer to navigate on horseback, have no set-Med habitation. They are a simple people, with a durty and bloated appearance, and faces that would scare a mule. They have broad features, low forebeads, over which the bair bangs in tangled lamps, high cheek benes, flat mess, enormous chins and jaws, and nearths like a crocodile, with teeth that add to the grepulsive ess. Their skin is said to be of a copper color. They consider it unhealthour to bathe. They are short in stature, round shouldered, squatted and blacted, a physical deformity said to be due to the fact that most of their lives are spent in cances. The women are even more repuisive in their appearance than the men, and the children, which are uncommonly numerous, lock like young baboons. Their celligence seems to be confined to a knowled of bowing and fishing, and they exerolse great skin in both pursuits. Scientists who have investigated them say that they are of the very lowest order of the human kind, many degrees below the Digger In-

Although these people live in a perpetual winter, where it freezes every night and always shows when the clouds shed moisture, they go almost stark naked! The skin of the other and the guanaco are used for blankers, which are worn about the shoulders and afford some protection; but under these neither wemen nor men wear anything whatever, except shoes and leggings made of the same material, which protect the feet from the rocks There is some little attempt at adorrment made in both sexes, in the way of necklets, bracelets, and carrings made of fish hones and sea shells, which are often ing niously joined together. The wimin will sell the skin blankers that cover their lacks for tobacco, standing, meanlime, as nude as a statue of Venus!

Their food consists of mus-els, fish, sea animals. and firsh of a milar sorts, which they caten with the runest sort of implements. Their fishing lines are made of grass and their hooks of fish bones. For weapons they have bows and spears, the former having strings made of the entrails of animals, and the latter being I ng, slender poles, with tips of sharp ened bone. They also use slings with greadexterity, which are made of woven grass, at d are sain to bring down anunals at long range

During the day they are always on the water in canoes or disjouts made of the trunks of trees, the whole family going together, and menaliv consisting of a man, two or three wiver, and se man urchins as can be crowded into the best. When night falls they go ashore and inid s fire upon the rocks to temper the frigid atmosphere. Around this they coudle in a most affectionate way. The name of this lateur upon which they live came from these fires. The early navigators, when passing through the straits, were amazed to see these fires spring up as if by magic all over the islands every eight at sundown, and so they called them Terra del Fuego, or the Land of Fire. The English shorten the appellation.

and thus the place is known as Fireland. No one has ever been able to ascertain whether they possess any sort of religious belief or have religious ceremonies. Across the straits the Patagoniaus, or horse Indians, are of a higher order of creation, and perform rac ed rues to propitiate the ovil and good si its, in which, like the North American savages, they believe, but the Fuegians are too degraded to contemplate anything but the necessity of ministering to their passions and appetites. They eat fish and flesh uncooked, and appreciate as dainties the least attractive morsels. Their language is an irregular and meaningness jargon, apparently derived from the Patagonians, with whom they were, some time in the distant past, connecled. Bishop Sterling of the Church of England, a devoted and energetic man, who has charge of missionary work in South America, with headquarters on the Falkland Islands, has made some attempt to benefit these creatures, but with no great success. He has a little schooner in which he sails around, and has succeeded in ingratiating himself among the Fuegians by giving them presents of beads and twine, blankets and clothing. They use the first for orns. ments, the second for fishing gear, but trade off the other things for rum and cobacco the first chance they get. As long as his gifts hold out he will be kindly received, no doub, and his devotion will meet with encouragement, but if he should land among them without the usual plunder, they would probably kill him at breakfast time and pick his ribs for lunch. Toward the Atlantic coast the savages are of a higher order, and the bishop has established a missionary station in a little town in which they live. His assistants have succeeded in persuading the inhabitants of this village to wear clothing, and run a primary school from which much good may

bout 800 inhabitants called St. Louis, where the Governor lives, and a coaling station is maintained for the benefit of English men of ar. The chief use of the islands sotherwise is sheep gri wing, and the wool exports are becoming quite large. Nothing else grows there, however, because of the low tempera ture and the berrenness of the soil. One line of steamers touches at the Falklands once month or so, carring provisions to the colony

and bringing away the wool.

One of the cario... About the Strait. of Magellan is the post office. In a sheltered place, e-sy of access trom the channel, bu secluded from the Indian, is a tin box known to every seamun who navigates this part of the world. Every passing skipper places in this box letters and ne vspapers fo other vessels that are expected this way, and takes out whatever is found to belong to him or his men. Al the new papers and book. that seamen are done with are deposited here, which are picked up by the next vessel to arrive, and replace with a new lot. It is a sort of international postal clearing house, and sailors say that the advantages it offers have never been abusen during the half century the system has existed.

every time a vessel passes through the straits the Fuegian Indians come out in thei Cinces to show their sociability and trade what property they are fortunate enough to be possessed of for tobacco and rum. passenger steamers seldom stop, but freight boats usually do, and hold nterviews with the natives. The steamer we were or ran through several fleets of dugouts, greatly to the danger of those who oc upled them, as they paddled across our course in the most reckless and excited manner. In each of the rail cames were three or four people and several children, who screamed and gesticulated in the most violent manner. They came so near the ship that we could distinguish their teatures and hear their words, which were clamors for "tabao" (tobacco) and "galleta" (food). In one case stood an old hag with long gray hair, and a face that reminded me of Meg Merrilies A more weird and witch-like being never presented itself to human eye, and she didn't have a thread upon her dirty skin from head to foot. Stark, staring naked she stood in the group around her, with the thermometer about 40' above zero, and as she saw the vessel did not propose to stop, should her wrinkled arms at us, and attered care loud and deep. There was a fire in the bost in which sire stood, ond roun is mustle in a other woman, naked, but with a guanaco robe over her shoulders, and severe continue while the father sat in the stern and paddled his own cance, baving the wife or mother, w i hever she was, to do all the tanking. In another cance stood a repute voca Size

man who had taken off his guanace cone, at stood naked, flopping it at us and yellen hke a lunatic. His companion were two naked women and several your store, or hey all joined in the chorus with a vigo that we expected would split their throats. leaving the cance to drift as it would, and did, finally coming in o collision with another, at abich there was a good deal of scrambling and an exchange of Fuegian compliments, the nature of which we could not understand. What they wanted was tobacco, having equired a taste for this pernicious weed from the sailors. For a plug of navy they would exchange a guanaci banket that could not be bought in New Y ra for \$75, as the guanaco is one of the revest and finest of skins. The anger and disgust that was pictured upon the faces of these creatures when they found that the vessel was not slackening her speed would have furnished a model for the expressions on the souls that are lost. The pas sengers were about as much disappointed as they, for we had all read and heard of the Fuegans, and anticipated much gusto, a the S, mulards say, in making their acquaintance. We knew that steamers usually stopped let the nassengers have a look at bals, and had read in Lady Bras ey's "Voy age of the Sunbeam " and other des riptions if travel in these parts of the interesting encounters they had with them, and we had prepared ourselves with tobacco and other articles for the purpose of hartering for skins and other mementos of savage life.

OLD JUE DESERVES A MEDAL

A CANAL HORSE JUMPS INTO THE WATER AND SAVES TWO LIVES.

CREEK ROOK, N.Y., Oct 19. -Barney Dugan's canal house, la Joe, has saved two per ons from drowning within the past three weeks. The first rescue was that of a giri weeks. The first rescue was that of a girl named Anne Ginley. She was playing on her after's bot at Big Basin. As Dugan's bot and Oli Joe came along he girl fellinto the canal. Before any other aid could be given to her the horse plupaed in the water, seized the girls dress in his teeth, swam with her c ear across the bain, whire the bank was low, and clambered out with her. He refused to swim back, and had to be taken from the tow line and driven a mile back to a bridge.

The second rescue was hat of the boy who dives tum on the canal. The boy was week ling.

yesterday with another boat boy on the tow path, and was thrown into the canal. He culdn't swim, and there was no one near him who could. While a boa'm in was looking for who could. pike pole Old Joe jun per into the constand brught the boy safety back to the tow path.

FALLING HEIR TO A FORTUNE.

A BRICKYARD LABORER LEFT A LEGACY OF A QUARTER OF A MILLION,

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.-Six weeks ag, Thomas Atkinson, who is at present employed as a burner at the brickyard of Jones & Hayman, located on the south branch of the Chicago River, picked up a copy of a local paper and discovered, to his delight, that a fortune had been awaiting him for the last thirty-one years, and that during all this time attorneys and court messengers had travelled over the globe in order to find him.

The item detailed the fact that thirty-one years ago, Joshua Bowers his uncle, died at Hounsted, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, England, and b queathed to himself and Lieutenant Robert Wood, another nephew, in the British Robert Wood, another nephew, and and real army, a fortune aggregating in money and rea estate not less than \$500,000, to be equally divided between them. The British lieutenant drew his share long ago. Two weeks from to-day the fortunate brickyard laborer will sail for England to receive his legacy. The sum of a out \$250,000 with the accrued interest of thirty-one years will be his.

A reporter called on Mr. Atkinson last even-ing and found him at his humble home, near

A reporter called on Mr. Atkinson last evening and found him at his humble home, near
the brickyards. He was smoking an old clay
pipe and was walking the floor in deep meditation. His wife was engaged in cooking. The
only occupants besides the old couple were his
son, wife and two children. Mr. atki son is a
well preserved man of fifty eight. He strikes

the observer at once as a man who will thoroughly enjoy the legscy of his uncle

He said he was a native of England, and that after wandering through the Eastern Continent he came to the New World about the close of the R. beliion. He is a glassblower by trade and followed his occupation in the East. He located

in Chicago shortly after the big tire
The notice published in the paper was insert-

town when quite young, he was not well act THE REVISING BARRIOTERS.—
old uncle would favor him, and his good fortune was a complete surprise.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY. PARIS, Oct. 19.-It is now stated that the new Caumber of Deputies will comprise 200 Conservatives and 384 Republicans or Radi cals. MM Brisson, remier, Floquet, president of the Chamber o Deputies, Sadi-Carnot, minister o' finance, Duke de Bisaure, MM. Andrieux Pouvier, Cochery, Rayne, Ciemeneau and Puller have been re elected. The Republicans polled 61.000 votes in Paris and the Conservatives 31 000 The Conservatives in a number of Departments accuse the Republican prefects of intimidation in the elections yesterday. At Belfort, it is said, force was used to keep the Conservatives from voting. At Cannes, the Duc de Cazes was assailed in his carriage by a band of roughs who thew atones and tired revolvers at him. wounding the coachman. At Lormont, M. Decelle, the Conservative candidate, and his supporters were hunted and stoned till they wook refuge with the gentarmes.

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try them. [11-7-eow]

A WEDDING BREAKFAST POISONED. ALL WHO PARTOOK SEIZED WITH ILLNESS AX

CEPT THE BRIDE AND GROOM. SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 17.—The poisoning and narrow escape from death of more than a hundred guests at a fashionable wedding in Honesidale yesterday, which was attended by about 25 residents of Scranton, is the sen ation of the city. It is not known what partion of the wedding break which fast was poisoned, but that something which was generally partaken of contained a deletenous substance is evident from the suddenness with which nearly everyone who partook was taken id. The fair bride and the groom alone escaped the terrible experence of the guests. cacaped the terrible experence of the guessis, using two ful of happiness to partake of the dangerous delicacies of the weading breakfast. The groom, Harry S. Battin, is the son of a Scranton werehant, and his marriage with Miss Harriet Weston has been the principal theme of the state of the second of the sec ociety gossip in this section for some time. Young Mr. Battin is now d ing business in Chi cago, but it was arranged that af er the wed ding ceremony, which took place at the Hones-dale Presbyteman church, the happy couple should come to Scranton and held a wedding reception.

MIRTH TURNED TO SORROW. Accordingly a merry party to k the cars of th Delaware and Hudson Rainroad at Houer dale yesterday afternoon for ocranton. They h d been on the train but a shirt time when several of the guests from this city were attacked with strange sensations, including dizziness, pains in the stomach and vomiting. The surerers grew worse all the way to Carbonaie, and when that town was reached Mrs. Battin, of Engabethport, grandmother of the groom, was ichnous and soon became uncome ious. un from Carbonate to Scranton was made in less than hour, and carriages were at the depot in this city to take theporty otheres dence of the groom lather which has been fitted up for the recution. instead of engaging in festivities, however, it coked as if prep rations for several funerals would be in order, so doubly sick was every only out the newly married couple. Beds were prepared at one; for the sufferers, and a num-ber of the most prominent doctors in town were called in to administer to their needs. The doctors worked hard all night, and this morning we reboty, with the exception of Mr. Battin's in ther, was pronounced out of dancer. The uffiring of the Hone dale guests have been sin lier to those of the Scranton people, but an are using well this afternoon.

The nature of the poison that caused so much e neternation and suffering has not yet been

COMTE DE PARIS ON THE REES-TABLISHMENT OF A FRENCH MONARCHY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 -- A special from Paris ays: It seems evident that although Comt. Paris confidently looks forward to the time when he shall be called upon to mounthe throne of France, yet his present policy is to play a waiting game and to recommenparty of heal bittl opposition as a check o the extravagant measures of the Radi cals. Such prudent and practical policy, he appears to suppose, will strengthen he hold of the Conservatives on the country and will cause within four years the return at the next elections of 400 Conservative nembers instead of the present 200 or 220 The re establishment of a monarchy would hen be an easy matter. If the Chamber dopts Clemenceau's policy, which is to encourage the country to harry along into .itra radical measures of every kind, it wil ne playing, unconsciously or not, the game of

TO MAKE HEALTHY HOMES.

The two most essential elements to prom te good health are pure air and pure water. the great necessity to obtain pure air and prevent it becoming impure is one of the nost important considerations in the health ness of a house, and the retention of it purity necessitates continuous watchfulness. The ground upon which the house is built should be uncontaminated by surface uers. water, sewage or other offensive matter, or the "ground air" passing into the house will be impure. The walls should be free from lampness, or the air inside the house will be come saturated with moisture. The vitisted air of the house caus d by human exhalaions, the numing of gas, oil lamps, &c., must be removed by ventilation and replaced by a supply of purer air, and, lastly, the sanitary fittings in the interior of the house must be so arranged and executed that anything tending to render the air impure must be taken out of the house as quickly as possible and carried away in a unitary manner to prevent disease. Water closets should never be permitted to be situated in the middle of a house, where they cannot be properly lighted or ventilated. They should always he built against an external wall where they can have a large window for the admission of fresh air and as much light as possible; there should not be a dark corner in them, or in any bathroom, housemaid's sink, lavatory or scullery. Darkness means dirt, and the golden rule should be "fresh air and plenty of light to prevent the accumulation of dirt."

MR. PARNELL TO VISIT CHICAGO IN

JANUARY NEXT. CHICAGO, Oct. 17.-It has been determined to hold a national convention of the Irish National League of America in the Central Music Hall in this city, on January 20. Mr. Parnell will attend the convention, accompanied by a strong deputation from the Irish parliamentary party, including T. D. Sullivan, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

A COSTLY TROUSSEAU.

A Paris correspondent of the News describes the wedding trousseau of Princess Marie d'Or-leans as gorgeous. Among the jewels are a primary school from which much good may come.

The notice published in the paper was inserted by James S. Rogers, an attorney at Bay come.

The Falkland Islands lie off the coast of his two nephews are the sole surviving heirs.

Terra del Fi go a ut 250 p lies, and belong to the British Crown. There is a town of his friends in England, and, as he lett his native of bouncts forms part of the trousseau!

The notice published in the paper was inserted in the paper was inserted at succession. Among the jewels are a least as a town of his friends in the paper was inserted in the decimal as gorgeous. Among the jewels are a least as a strain than the ordinary pole. The bottom war by General Patchae, valued at \$2 (0 and with any of the powers was a bachelor, and his two nephews are the sole surviving heirs. War by General Patchae, valued at \$2 (0 and with any of the coast of his friends in England, and, as he lett his native of bouncts forms part of the trousseau!

OTTAWA, Out. 20 -- At a Cabinet meeting

yesterday, the following revising officers for Ontario were appointed .- Addington, W H Ontario were appointed:—Addunged, Wilson, courcy judge; Algoma East, W Mc Crea, district judge; Algoma West, Jno M Hamilton, district judge; Brant North and South, S J Jones, county judge; Brockville, H S Macdonald, county judge; Bruce North, Destrict in county judge; Bruce Reast W Barrett, junior county judge; Bruce East and West, J J Kiogemil, county judge; Cardwell, P A McCarthy, county judge; Carleton, W A Ross, conuty judge; Corn wall, Stormont, Dundas and Gungarry, R B Carman, county judge; Durham East, William Benson, junior county judge; Eight East and West, D J Hughes, county judge; Essex South and North, C. R. Horn-county judge; Frontenac, C. V. Price, county judge; Grenville South, H. J. Macdonald. ounty judge; Grey South and East, SJ Lane, junior, county judge; Grey North, Henry Macpherson, county judge; Haldimand. M C Upper, county judge; Halton, Thomas Millar, county judge; Hamilton, Wm Bell, barrister; Hastings East, T A Luzier, county judge; Hastings East and North, C B Franck, county judge; Huron West and East, B L Doyle, junior county judge: Huron South, J F Toma, county judge; Kent, R S Woods, junior county judge; Kingston, W H Woksson, county McKenzie, county judge : Lanark North, W H Radenhurst, barrister ; Lanark South, W T Sinckler, county judge; Leeds and Gren ellle North, H J Macdonald, county judge : Leeds, South, H S Macdonald, county judge; Lunox, South, C V Price, county judge; Lincoln and Ningara, E.J Sinckler, county judge; Lincoln, J. H. Fraser, barrieter; Middiesex, East, West and North Wm Eliott, county jidge; do, South, J. F. Davis, junior county judge; Muskoka, W. C. Mahatly, barrister; Norsolk, Southand North, RT Livingston, county judge; Northumberland, East and West, J M Clark; Ontario, North and South, G H F Dartnell, junior county judge; io, West, Z Burnham, county judge : Ortawa, R Lyon, junior county judge; Oxford, North and South, A Finkle, county judge; Peel, A S Scott, county judge; Peterbore, East and West, R Deristown, county judge; Prescott, Peter O'Brian, barrister; Prince ward, P R Jellatt, county judge; Renrew, North, John Deacon, county judge; do, South, Michael O'Driscoll, county judge; Simcoe, North and South, W F A Boyes, junior county judge; d. East, JA Ardago, county judge; Toronto, West and Centre, JE McDougall, county judge; do, East, John Boyd, barrister; Victoria, North, Adam Hud peth, barrister; do, South, W W Dean, unty judge; Waterloo, North, A Lacourse, junior o inti judge; do, outh, A Miller, county Judge; Welland, George Baxter, county judge; Wellington, North and South, God A briss, county judge; do, Caure, A C Chanwick, juntor county judge; Wentworth North and South, J S Sinclair, courty judge; York, North and East, E Morgan, county judge; do, West, John Boyd, barrister.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

Loredo, Tex., Oct 20 -On a ranch, 16 miles from here, Runaldo Gomaz, a few days since, entered his house, courteously saluted nis wife and grandmother, and asked whether shey loved him. They replied "No," whereupon he withdrew and appeared a moment ater at an open window with a Winchester fle. He fired several times, killing first his wife, then his grandmother. His wile was Mexico, where he was arrested, but subsequently released. He was insanely jealous of his wife.

LABOR TROUBLES IN BRITAIN. MANCHESTER, Eug., Oct. 11 -The striking

inili beratives of Uldivani ii scoept a 5 per cent. reduction in wages with . further similar reduction three months ence it trade has not improved. It is hoped the mill owners will meet this concession and resume work at their mills, which have now Dean idle fourteen weeks. The decision frets over 7,000,000 spindles and 6,000 peratives. A later despatch says the strike cas ended and the operatives resumed work, the mill owners having accepted their proposal. At a meeting of delegates of the Muers' Association of Great Butain, held pere yesternay, a resolution was adopted pproving the demand of the miners for an advance of 15 per cent, on the present rate of wages, but it was decided to take a ballot of the whole operatives before ordering a seneral s rike. The delegates represented 109.000 men.

MURE CHRISTIANS MASSACRED IN ANNAM.

PARIS, Oct. 17.-L Univers has a telegram from Father Martin, at Saigon, stating that seven thousand Christians have been massacres in Annam. Among the victims were M Cnutelot, a missionary, and ten native pricats.

HUNTING TO BE STOPPED.

DUBLIN Oct. 17.—The Dangarvan branch of the Ician National Leane has decided to put a stop to hunting and has notified the masters of tox hounds to that effect.

AN EVICTION RIOT. Trouble has occurred on the Duke of Devonshire's estates in Mallow, county Wexford, in connection with the eviction of certain tenants. The tenants and their iriends made a determined resistance and attacked the police with stones. The sheriff and police finally dispersed the mob at the Creamery, fair to choice.......20 - 21 point of the bayonet.

THE CANDIDATES FOR DUBLIN. DUBLIN, Oct. 13.-The Nationalist convention to day selected Mr. Clancy, editor of the Nation and Sir Thomas Henry Grattan, to run for Parliament. Mr. Parnell thanked the delegates for the confidence they reposed

Great Britain received by import during July 37,500 head of best cattle, and of these 18,252 were from the United States.

To measure the height of a tree, mark two ines on the ground three feet apart. Put a stick in the line nearest the sun exactly three feet above the soil. When the end of the shadow of the stick exactly touches the furthest line, then also the shadow of the tree will be exactly its height.

A new telegraph pole has been invented which, if adopted, will make more business for the iron men and less for the lumber men. It is constructed of tubular mallcable iron, galvanized, two and a half inches at the top, weighs tifty pounds, and will stand a greater

DRIFT OF DUMESTIC, TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

General trade has a tendency to quietness, and collections are only fair.

DRY Goods -Not much new to report in this ame. The larger city retail houses are busy, but the suburban trade is suffering from the effects of the reigning epidemic. Some houses report remittances from some sections as improved a little.

FURS.—As yet there is nothing offering in raw furs, and there is no prespect of much early trade being done.

GROCKRIES. - While there is no " hoom " is this line, remittances as a whose are sati-factoiy. Sugara are off an eighth, g anulated being now 67 at refi ry. Yellows proporately lower Molases a advan ed a cent, 29e being now asked f Japan teas all low gr. des are very firm All the new Valencias that nav. come to hand so far have been taken at 82; of currents, only some fancy lots are yet to hand; Sultanas are in good supply at 61 to 7c and are good value. Rice \$3 25 to 3 35; fine Patna, 41c. In Spices, pepper continues at 174c to 18c, other times as before. New t mates, \$1 10 to 120 a dozen; sardines, 104 to 11c, inferior Portuvuese nack are selling at 90; lobsters, \$6 00 to 6 20 a case.

LEATHER AND SHOES-Trade in the leather line is quiet. Leather stocks, however, show no accumulation and prices rule steady: We quote:—Spanish sole BA No 1, 24 to 27c; do No 2 BA, 21 to 24c; No 1, ordinary Spanish, 24 to 25c; N 2, do. 22 to 23c; No 1 China, 23 to 24c No 2, 22 to 23c; do, buffalo sole, No 1, 21 to 23c; no, No 2 191 to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 25 to 27c; oak sole, 45 to 50c; waxed up per, light and medium, 33 to 39c; do heavy, 32 to 36c; grained, 34 to 37c; splits, large, 22 to 28;; do, small, 16 to 24c; oulf splits, 28 to 32 ; calfskins (35 to 46 the), 70 to 80c; imitation French calfakina 80 to 85c; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c; harness 24 to 33c; buffed cow, 12½ to 16c; pebbled cow, 11 to 15c; rough, 23 to 28c; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE. - Business in these lines is, if anything, quieter. The loc 1 market for pig iron is rather firmer. Timplates at home are much firmer. We quote :- Gartsherrie and Summerlee \$16.50 \$17; Langioan and Coltness, \$17 to \$17.50; Shott, \$17 to \$00.00; Eglinter and Damellington, \$16; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Hematite, \$17 to \$20; Siemens. No. 1 \$17.50 to \$00; har from, \$1 624 to \$1 65; beat efined, \$1 90; Siemens har, \$2.10; Canada plates, Bleina, \$2.40; Penn &c. \$2.50 to \$0.00. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6; Charcoal I.C., \$4.35 to \$4 75; do I.X., \$6 to \$6 25; C ke I.C. \$3 75 to \$4; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 51 7c, according to brand; Tinned Sheets, coke, No. 24, 64c; No. 26.7c, the usual extra f rlarge-sizes. Hoops and hands, per 100. bs, \$1.90 to 2. common sheet iron, \$2 to \$2 10; steel boiler \$2.75; heads, \$4; Russian sheet iton, 103 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs:—Pig, \$3.50 to \$4; sheet, \$4 to \$4.25; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13a, firm; spring, \$2.75 to \$3; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sleigh show \$2 to \$2 25; round machinery steel, 34 c 31c per In.; ingot tin, 23c to 24c; bar tin, 26 ingot copper, 121: to 14:; sheet zinc, \$450 o \$5: spelter. \$4:0 \$4:50; bright from wire, Nos. 0 to 6 \$2 75 per 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS.--lu butter there is no im provement, and the demand is confined to city jubbing transactions. We quote cream ery 191c to 211c; good to choice Townships, 14c to 18 :; Morrisburg, 12: to 16c; Western He to 14: Cheese is stronger under the reported advance in England, and quotations are higher. We quote September 940 to 10 finest August 8]c to 9:; fine July 610 to 71c. quotations are no hanged.

Wook -- The demand is still good for mos lines : fleece is a il tle harder to get locally We quote: Canadian A supers 270 to 281; B ditto 22c to 23; unassorted 21c to 22 black 20c to 21c; cape 16c to 18c; no Australian in the market; fleece 20s to 22c.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

Strictly speaking, there was no market for cheese to-day, as husiness was restricted to very small proportions, and on neither side was there any serious effort to commence operations Considerable handling of cheese was done to-day, there being large receiptand some shipments. Actual business, how ever, was light, and all hands were awaiting developments. We quote finest September 91c to 10c, fine to finest August 81c to 9. and lower grades 5: to 74 .

AMERICAN CHEESE MARKETS. UTICA, N Y.—Cheese sold as follows:—41 600 boxes a: 97; 690 at 101; 680 at 1020, 1,100 at 102c, 100 at 108c, and 530 were consigned. Market dull but steady. Sand lots were held over.

LITTLE FALLS, NY —Cheese sold as follower.

lows:-3 400 b xes at 10: 1,350 at 104c, 1,150 farm dairy at 94 to 104c, mostly at 104 also 35 packages of creamery butter at 23c and 54 packages dairy at 20c to 21c. Market

BUTTER MARKET.

The movement of butter to-day was light and the market quiet. Few transactious were made, and exporters seemed to be doing nothing. Supplies of dairy goods in the country are large. Buyers are paying 19-quiet freely in the Townships. For jobbing eelections our quotations are exceeded : -

Western.....12 - 15

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. There has been ao change to speak of the market, and a fair demand is experienced for general goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES -Trade, in the experience of some city houses, is very good, while reports from others show a very quiet, not to say dull condition of things. There are com plaints about tardy remittances.

GRAIN. -- Wheat, not much moving at the moment, but there have been transactions at our quotations, which remain, for the most part, as reported last week. Barley is more active, and is arriving in car lots. No. 1 is now quoted at 76c to 77c; No. 2 at 69c to 70c; extra No. 3 64c to 65c, and No. 4 56c to 57c. Some enquiry is made for cats at 32c to 35c; they are scarce.

HARDWARE, -We can report no new features in this market. Tin plates remain firm, and higher prices are looked for in the im-mediate future. There is a very fair sorting up trade being done in shelf hardware, at unchanged quotations. Some houses report pay-

ments not quite up to the mark.

HIDES AND SKINS.—There has been no change since our report of last week,

TO OLEAR AT UNCE

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS. SHORT TWEED WRAPS, Short tweed wraps

SUITABLE FOR FALL WEAR. MATERIAL COSTUMES, At Clearing MATERIAL COSTUMES Prices. SUITABLE FOR FALL WEAR. Αt

LONG TWEED WRAPS, LONG TWEED WRAPS, LONG TWEED WRAPS, Clearing l'rices, AT S. CARSLEY'S CLEARING LINES.

SHETLAND WOOLSHAWLS, SHETLAND WOOLSHAWLS, SHETLAND WOOLSHHWLS, WOOL STOCKINGS, WOOL STOCKINGS, WOOL STOCKINGS, WOOL STOCKINGS,

WOOL STOCKIALS. Grand Sale of Woolien Stockings to-day, Salumday, October 17th, At S. CARSLEY.

> KID GLOVES KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES KID GLOVES KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.

Grand Kid Gleve Sale to-day, Saturday, October 17th, At S. CARSLEY'S.

EMBROIDERED FLANNELS. E 43R >1DERED FLANNELS. EMBROIDERED FLANNELS.

FLANNEL EMBROIDERIES. FLANNEL EMBROIDERIES

A large and very choice assortment of Swiss Hubroidered Flannels, in all-overs or in fine Cashmere Flannel, embroidered all over, and also in Trimmings to match, shades as follows:—
PINE, embroidered with white.
MYRTLE, embroidered with Old fold.
BLUE, embroidered with Cardinal
CRIMSON, embroidered with Cardinal
CRIMSON, embroidered with Pate sine,
CREAM, ambroidered with vitre.
These Goods can be seen only at S. CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY'S.

1765- 1767, 1769- 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777 Notre Dame Street.

MONTREAL.

ANTED. — FOR THE SEPARATE
Schol of the Village of reprior, a
Gouldeman Teacher, holding a second-wass cortificate,
and two lady Teachers, holding a third-lass cartificate,
states all 15, and what knowledge of French, if any,
and send technomials.

11-3

REV. A CHANNE

LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The export of cattle continues to keep head of former years at this season. The total exports to date were 58.803 head-an increase of 5,270 head over 1884 Transactions were made at 21c to 3: per lb. live weight for good cattle Live hogs were in good demand and firm at 43: to 5: per lb. The following were the exports of live

ended October 17: 1,385 cartle; 1,219 sheep. BIRTH

stock from the port of Muntreal for the week

Wellington street, the wife of M. J. O'Flaherty,

DANAHER .- On the 11 h ins., at 92 Gain treet, t e wife of Wm. P. Danaher, o. a son. 88 2

RYAN-At No. 8 Papineau Square, on the 12 h inst., the wife of Patrick Lyan, of twins,

88-2

MARRIED.

SINNETT-LEE -In this city, on the 13th most, as St. Pa rick's Cauren, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Joseph A. Sinnett to Sarah Lee, of this city.

DIED.

GROGAN.-In this city, on the 18th inst., of eroup Agnes, aged 5 years and 4 months, youngest daughter of Martin Gregan, KAVANAGH-In this city, on October 15.h. Cecilia, infant daughter of Jas. J. Kavanagh, aged 3 months.

BASTAELE.-At Hotel Dieu, on the 12th est, Nora, sged 27 years, sanagest daughter of James Bastable. BERNARD. -In this city, on the 12th just.,

Jane Mackernan, aged 47 years and 10 months, below d water of Capt. Bernard, surgeon.

RYAN-In this cuy, on the 13th inst., Catherine Mechan, aged 26 years, believed wife of Patrick Ryan. BUTLER -In this city, on the 12th instant, Margaret Doyle, aged 23 years, beloved wife of

Topias Butler. MACDON ALD .- In this city, on the 16th inst., Seila Macdonald, of Williamstown, aged

QUINN-In this city, on the 16th inst., John Quan, aged 81 years, a native of County Armagh, Ireland.

CLE ARY-At Querec, on the 12th inst., Mr. Peter Cleary, aged 62 years, a native of County Wexford, Ireland.

CANNON—At Quibec, on October 14, Edward George Cannon, Notary Public, aged 73 years and 8 months.

FELTIS-At Quebec, on the 12th inst., John Feltis, aged 44 years, heretofore of the parish of Borris, County Carlow, Ireland.

SCULLY.—In this city, on the 16th inst., Patri & Scully, aged 62 years, a native of Bor risocane, County Tipperary, Ireland.

MOYNAUGH.—In this city, on the 12th inst., Julia Margaret, infant daughter of Martin Moynaugh. MADDEN.-In this city, on October 14,

John, beloved son of Theodore Madden, aged 5 years and 6 months. Buried on the 15th in Cote des Neiges Cemetery. 90-1 BARBEAU.—On the 18th inst., Gertrude M.y Barbeau, youngest daughter of Flavian Barbeau, aged 13 months. New York and Philadel Phia papers please

copy.

FARNAN.—At his resifence, No. 171
McCord street, on Sunday, 11th inst., Charles
raman, aged 32 years, a native of Omagh,
County Tyrone, Ireland.
Umagh Constitution and Derry Journal please
88 copy.

COLLINS-At Boloxi, Mississippi, Mary Cabill, beloved wife of the late James Collins, aged \$4 years, a native of Kirush, County Care, and for many years a resident of Quebec.