

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE

The arrangements made for the press were admirable, and the gentleman who had them in charge was, emphatically, "the right man in the right place." The reporters were given the best of the press, and the press in return gave the best of the League.

CIVIC AUTHORITIES

They were also commended, and very properly so, for the general hospitality which they extended to the visiting delegates from the city and its guests. The escorting by the 9th Regiment of Messrs. Sexton and Redmond from their hotel to the Institute building, in which the formal reception to the Irish members took place last evening, was justly regarded as a very graceful and cordial act.

THE CONVENTION

The now ex-President of the League—Mr. Alexander Sullivan—looks to be a man about 35 or 40 years of age; shaves clean and has a smooth face; his forehead is high and broad; the rest of his features are small but regular; he is not much above the medium size, but his frame is well knit, lithe and active; at first glance his suit of black cloth, and quiet, unobtrusive demeanor would give you the impression that he is a clergyman. In response, his features, the ordinary observer, do not indicate anything extraordinary about the man. But when moved by the "words that breathe and thoughts that burn" contained in his terse and telling sentences—as he is addressing a public gathering—a new expression seems to be given to his face and you can see the earnestness and determination—terrible in their intensity—of his mind as he speaks.

MR. SEXTON

is a beautiful speaker, and is in every sense of the word a born orator. He is just enough of the brogue to sweeten the tones of his silver-toned voice. His style in speaking is singularly easy and happy. Amongst the many able men who addressed the convention he stood out the orator. There were many who spoke with a grand effect on what he is saying, and he lashes as with a finishing touch with his rare power of irony whomsoever or whatever he has exposed to the condemnation of his audience.

MR. WM. E. REDMOND

the member for Wexford, is boyish-looking, and unless one were assured that he was a member of the British House of Commons he could never believe that he was one of that august assembly. He does not look like an Irishman, and his accent, different from that of Mr. Sexton's, would never betray his nationality. But in heart and soul he is an Irishman, and one in the best sense of the word. Earnestness rings in his every word; in the glance of his eye as he is speaking, and he at once wins the attention of his hearers.

WHAT IS FAITH?

If you have "disordered Liver or Kidneys, your Kidney Wort and you will soon know your faith in the curative powers of that wonderful working medicine will be completely vindicated as the good it is doing is pouring in upon you like a deluge of mercy."

BULLER AND THE PRESIDENCY

THE GENERAL'S LETTER OF ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE WORKING CLASS DEMOCRATS' AND REPUBLICANS' ALIKE ROUNDLY DENOUNCED.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 18.—Butler's letter of acceptance of the presidential nomination reads: "I am glad to be the first to accept of the nomination that has been conferred upon me. I have issued my address at an earlier day than is intended, at the desire of many trusted and valued friends, but somewhat against his own judgment. He had hoped to have had the advantage of a distinct statement of principles by the democratic candidate for the presidency and ascertained from his own declarations whether, retaining some of his public opinions, he might not show himself better than the official action of his party has shown itself by the platform. Of the democratic national convention at Chicago he says: 'I spent days upon the unit rule, which required a man's vote to be cast against his conscience and judgment, in spite of his protest, by others, and days in trying to settle the internal dissensions of the machine politics of a single state, but could give thirty minutes only to the discussion of principles for the government of the nation, and therefore could not be substantially present but one plank, the most important of all, the protection of the AMERICAN LABORER AND PRODUCER, without which, in my judgment, there can be no prosperity in this country. And this was voted down in the convention by a vote of 7124 to 974. He presents a history of his connection with the committee on the tariff plank of the platform, and states that he rejected the duties for declaring that the laws imposing duties for revenue should be so adjusted as to promote American enterprise and American industry, to cherish and foster American labor, and not create monopolies, made his candidature for the nomination before the democratic national convention impossible. The platform he described as 'resolutions of expedients to catch votes by indirect acts of deception and illusion.' He continues: 'Can people, therefore, trust the machine democracy with power, upon a shifting, evasive and deceptive platform? He arraigns the Republican party for connivance in the introduction of pauper contract labor, and says its tariff legislation is claimed to protect and cherish American labor, but always an adjunct to American capital, and adds that experience has shown that the laboring classes have nothing to hope for from the Republican party.'

in laying duties should be to protect labor and never to protect capital, which can be left to protect itself as it is amply able to do. It should moreover be restrained from getting more than its fair share of the profits of production and transportation. Laboring men are out of employment and starving after a quarter century of republican rule. It is well known in Massachusetts and Rhode Island that capital has coerced the votes of the laboring men to its own purposes by threats, intimidation and in some cases worse means. The negro of the South, also, cannot go to the ballot box for fear of the shotgun, and if he does the ballot box staffer puts in two votes to neutralize his one. I call upon the laboring men of both sections to bear witness whether he has any hope against the inroads of capital upon the rights of labor or the grasp of monopolies which absorb all the profits of production, until we have in this country, even in its youth, almost infancy as regards the length of life of nations, rich men more than in any other country in the world, as poor men as any other country in the world, however enslaved that country may be, for a man cannot be poorer than starvation. After stating his opinion on what should constitute the money of the country, he says: 'It will be observed that I put in my platform at Chicago a plank against the construction of THE PANAMA SHIP CANAL without the consent of the United States. I hold such a canal in time of peace destructive to our commerce on the Pacific. Make the canal and England dominates that commerce, as she now does that of the western coast of Central and South America. In time of war with the Panama canal upon England seizes it by her immense navy, and from thence can ravage and blockade our whole Pacific coast. This she cannot do now, because she owns no coaling station nearer than the Sandwich Islands, from which it will be quite impossible to supply the blockading fleet. The republican party has done nothing to protect the interests and dignity of the country in this behalf, and the democracy refuse to promise even to do anything. The republican party is bound hand and foot by a capitalized monopoly. The democratic party is governed in its conventions by combination of a Solid South, from whence no laboring man, white or black, is a delegate, and where the aristocracy of capital alone is heard, and the political machine corruptions of substantially a single state of the North, which confederacy dominates its platform, form and nominates its candidates and holds them firmly in its grip if elected. He asks: How long will the precious ballot be left to every freeman, and says already

THE BRITISH PARTY IN THIS COUNTRY

those who ape the British aristocracy, wear clothes which are imported largely without paying duties because they feel that an American mechanic cannot make cloth good enough for them—can only be waited upon by British servants and cut their whiskers even in British fashion, so as to appear as un-Americans as possible, are saying to each other, 'Why should the lower classes have the ballot and thus the masses rule the country against us? Or, as some of their magazines published in Boston expresses it, 'A few old families have the traditional right to govern the politics of Massachusetts,' so that in Massachusetts and Rhode Island as a beginning we find each legislature arriving in its turn to throw every obstruction, hindrance and impediment in the way to prevent the poor man exercising a freeman's right to cast his ballot and to drive him from the polls by requiring money qualifications and other devices ingenuously may invent. By these means Rhode Island is GOVERNED BY THE FEW AND NOT BY THE MANY, by an aristocracy of birth and wealth and not by the people. In the late general election for members of Congress in that state 6,020 votes only were thrown by all parties in the election of a member of Congress, while at the west, where the free ballot is still in the hands of every man, at the same election 63,288 votes were required in the election of a congressman. And this is called equal representation of the people in the government. Butler invites co-operation and fusion in establishing a people's party to purify and reform the administration and redress wrongs done by oppressive legislation, and in conclusion says: 'To the honest and fair-minded democrats, who have acted with me, but who believe their duty lies in an opposite direction, I bid a kindly political farewell' until their conscientious patriotism shall bring them back in the near future to labor with me again in the people's cause, admitting that I saw not only, but I saw better than they did the necessity for a change from

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL

Consols in London were sold at 100 11/16 and 100 1/2; Erie 104; Illinois Central 130 1/2; Canada Pacific 47; N.Y.C. 111 1/2. In New York stocks were steady to firm. Western Union at 2 p.m. sold at 67 1/2; Lake Shore 80 1/2; Erie at 154 and 67 1/2; N.W. 103 1/2; St. Paul 87 1/2; D. L. 114 1/2; U. P. 49 1/2; C. S. 33 1/2; Northern Pacific 55 1/2; L. & N. 35 1/2; Manitoba 77 1/2; Canada Pacific 45 1/2; Pullman 11 1/2. Cable adverbs quote Hudson's Bay stock at 25 1/2, and North West Land at 48 1/2. The movement of currency in Canada gathers strength with each succeeding day. Rates of discount are 7 to 8 per cent, and of call loans 4 to 5 per cent. Sterling exchange was inactive and unchanged at 8 1/2 prem. for 60-day bills between banks, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 prem. cash over the counter; demand bills were asked for at 8 13-16 prem., and held at 8 1/2 prem. between banks, and quoted at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 prem. over the counter. Drafts on New York are drawn at 1/4 cent. in small amounts, and at par between banks.

Stock Sales—75 Bank of Montreal 193 1/2; 4 Toronto 178; 100 do 178 1/2; 175 do 178 1/2; 25 do 179; 11 Ontario 108; 50 Commerce 122 1/2; 50 do 123; 150 do 124; 74 Passenger 122; 300 Richelieu 62; 2 do 61 1/2; 25 do 62; 500 Gas 190 1/2; 100 do 190 1/2; 375 do 191; 25 do 191 1/2; 500 Pacific 46; 50 Telegraph 116; 55 do 116 1/2.

The stock market was strong this morning and continued so up to noon. The fine crop gathering weather and the certainty of the Morris settlement helped to stir up the bulls and they made it lively for the shorts. Bank of Montreal advanced 1 per cent, to 193 1/2 bid at noon. Ontario was put up 1/2 to 108 1/2; Peoples was steady at 43; Molsons at 112; Toronto went 1/2 better to 179; Merchants rose 1 to 113 1/2; Commerce 2 to 124; Telegraph 1/2 to 116 1/2; Richelieu 1 to 62 1/2; Passenger 1 to 123 1/2; Gas 1 1/2 to 191 1/2, and Pacific 1 to 46. Federal and Northwest were firm. Canada Loan Co. (Toronto) was 218 asked, 215 1/2 bid.

New York, 1 p.m., Aug. 19.—Stocks strong. Higher Am Ex 93; C S 39; D & H 99 1/2; D L 114 1/2; Erie 104; pfd 35; L S 86 1/2; M C 70 1/2; Mo Pac 93 1/2; N P 24 1/2; pfd 55; N W 103 1/2; pfd 35 1/2; N Y C 104 1/2; R I 110 1/2; St P 88; pfd 112; Tex Pac 13; U P 49 1/2; Wab 68; pfd 15 1/2; W U 67 1/2.

COMMERCIAL

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS

The state of affairs in the business world has continued satisfactory. There is no rush, but a healthy foundation appears to be established, and the chief branches are fairly progressive. Fresh life and spirit has been infused by the splendid appearance of the country in this province, which still shows the golden grain in the fields. In Ontario the harvest implements have done their work and the crops have been largely cleared away. The demand for currency in aid of the export of grain has made the money market more active and we expect to see a good steady movement in it and in all staple goods also from this out. Prices of farm produce are lower than last year, but this was to be expected, as the European harvest could not always continue to be a failure. Producers, we fancy, will henceforth have to be satisfied with a lower range of values for most of their surplus than the last few exceptional years have given them. Live stock, grain, roots, cheese, butter, and eggs have been until recently selling all over the country at prices unknown in former years, and the husbandman in noting the tendency to lower prices should not forget past experience.

The sugar market was flat and easy, the demand having fallen off greatly. Granulated is at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4, but round amounts could be purchased on more favorable terms. Yellow 5 1/2 to 5 3/4. Syrup is dull at 2 1/2 to 3 1/4. Molasses is neglected, with holders refusing to accept bids made on the basis of present prices. We quote: Barbados, 30c to 32c; Porto Rico, 26c to 27c; Cienfuegos, Cuba and sugar-house, 25c. The tea market has been more active and firm. The demand from the country has visibly improved and a good many orders have been received. Low grades valued at 16 to 20c are scarce and in request. The indications are for higher prices, but buyers are not yet educated up to that idea. There is very little business in fruit, as buyers are awaiting the new crop; in fact, the stock is now all out of first hands. The latest news regarding the Valencia crop is unfavorable, but as "great damage" is an annual occurrence just at this time, no surprise need be expressed. This year the vines are said to have suffered from the heat. Regarding currants, cutting has commenced and a good yield is expected. The first shipments will be made two weeks earlier than last year. Prices were quoted as follows:—Valencias, good, 5c to 5 1/2c; currants, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c; prunes, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c; walnuts, Grenoble, 11 1/2c; common French, 7c; almonds, 11c to 13 1/2c; Brazil nuts, 7c; filberts, 9c, and figs 10c to 12c. Coffee has been in moderate jobbing request and steady; Mocha 25c to 27 1/2c; Java, 18c to 23 1/2c, and Jamaica, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c as to sample. Rice continues steady and in fair demand at 33.50 to 33.60. Spices are quiet and steady. Black pepper, 17c to 19c; white, 20c to 27c.

DRY GOODS—Travelers report a better demand now than the Morris difficulty is settled.

Buyers thought the third payment due to-day—a very heavy one of about \$300,000—would not be met and that a small following cotton goods and wools would be slung at lower prices. This element of uncertainty being removed a greater stability and a better demand is noted particularly as country merchants have been carrying light stocks. It is almost absolutely certain that the crops of cereals and the supplies of farm produce will be large, and as the bulk of the people are fully employed they are in position to replenish their household wants without stint. Under these circumstances and other favorable conditions which are applicable there is every reason to believe that a healthy trade is well assured. Payments have been met moderately well, but are expected to improve. Cottons and grey flannels continue dull. In all other lines trade is fair. In dress goods the special demand has been for velveteens, which this season have sold very freely.

LEAD AND HARDWARE—The trade has been dull.

We quote:—Cottons, \$19.50; Langdon, \$19; Calder, \$19; \$18.25; Summers, \$17.75; Dalzell, \$17.50; \$17.25; \$17.00; \$16.75; \$16.50; \$16.25; \$16.00; \$15.75; \$15.50; \$15.25; \$15.00; \$14.75; \$14.50; \$14.25; \$14.00; \$13.75; \$13.50; \$13.25; \$13.00; \$12.75; \$12.50; \$12.25; \$12.00; \$11.75; \$11.50; \$11.25; \$11.00; \$10.75; \$10.50; \$10.25; \$10.00; \$9.75; \$9.50; \$9.25; \$9.00; \$8.75; \$8.50; \$8.25; \$8.00; \$7.75; \$7.50; \$7.25; \$7.00; \$6.75; \$6.50; \$6.25; \$6.00; \$5.75; \$5.50; \$5.25; \$5.00; \$4.75; \$4.50; \$4.25; \$4.00; \$3.75; \$3.50; \$3.25; \$3.00; \$2.75; \$2.50; \$2.25; \$2.00; \$1.75; \$1.50; \$1.25; \$1.00; \$0.75; \$0.50; \$0.25; \$0.00.

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

In wheat no business was reported, but Canada white was offered at 90c in cargoes. Best sold at 92 1/2c; extra weaker at 42c; corn in car lots worth about 70c. We quote:—New Canada red winter wheat 92 1/2c to 95c; Canada white winter, 90c; Canada spring, 90c to 95c; peas, 11c to 12c; oats, 42c to 43c; rye, 70c to 71c; barley, 55c to 60c, and corn, 70c. Flour—Buyers hold off and business is dull, being confined to broken lots. Outside quotations represent the nominal asking rates. There was some enquiry for sours to-day and we hear of several cars being placed at a reduction of 50c to 60c from quotations.—Flour.—Patents, per 4rl. \$5.75 to 7.00; superior extra, \$5.15 to 5.25; extra superior, \$4.65 to 4.90; fancy, \$4.30 to 4.40; spring extra, \$4.20 to 4.30; super fine, \$3.20 to 3.35; Canada strong bakers', \$4.75 to 5.00; American strong bakers', \$5.00 to 5.75; fine, \$5.00 to 5.10; middlings, \$2.75 to 2.95; pollards, \$2.85 to 2.75. Ontario bags, extra, medium, \$2.20 to 2.35; spring, \$2.15 to 2.30; superfine, \$1.65 to \$1.80. City bags (delivered) 2.75c to \$2.80. Cheese.—At Canton and Ogdensburg, on Saturday the general top was 10c, which figure, extraordinary as it may seem, could hardly be realized here if the goods were sold on the market. Some 3,000 boxes were bought

on Montreal account, about for cheese offered here there is no sale. On Saturday, 10c was paid in the French country. Butter.—It is said that leading dealers have instructed buyers in the country to reduce their prices. Creamery has sold at 22c. The feeling on this market is quiet but steady. We quote: Creamery 21 1/2 to 22 1/2; Townships 18 to 20c; and Western 14 to 17c. Ashes.—There was no change in prices, which continued quiet at \$3.80 to 3.95 as to tars. Pearls nominal at \$7.75. Eggs.—The price of the market is easy. Sales were made at 17 to 18c per doz. Provision—Pork was in moderate demand at an advance of 50c, and 60c for two round lots changed hands at \$20 with jobbing parcels at \$20.50. A lot of 25 bbls. Canada short cut sold at \$22. Lard was firmer and a lot better. A lot of 200 pails Western was placed at 11c. Western mess pork per bbl. \$20.00 to 20.50; Hams, city cured, per lb 14c to 14 1/2c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 11c to 11 1/2c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 10c to 10 1/2c; Bacon, per lb, 13c to 14c; shoulders, per lb, 10 to 11c; tallow, com. refined per lb 7c to 8c.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Export cattle were easier, the top figure recorded being 5 1/2c per lb. live weight. We hear of sales of several hundred head for export at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c to quality. There is said to be plenty of cattle in the country, and it would not be surprising to see the exports run ahead of last year. Many country dealers are exporting stock on their own account. Shipping sheep were in fair request at 4 to 4 1/2c per lb. live weight. Live hogs were in good demand at 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c. At Yeger market the receipts of butcher's cattle were about 250 head. The demand was fair and prices steady. Fair to good steers and heifers sold at 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; lower grades proportionately less. Sheep and lambs were in fair supply. Lambs sold at \$2.50 to \$4 each as to quality.

THE FOLLOWING WERE THE EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK FROM MONTREAL DURING THE WEEK ENDED AUGUST 16, WITH COMPARISONS:—

Table with columns: To, Cattle, Sheep. Rows include Deak, Somerset, Cynthia, Lake Nepigon, Craigan, Norwegian, Texas, Liverpool, and various totals.

THE LONDON, ONT. MARKET.

Wheat, spring, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Wheat, Deil, per 100 lbs 1.40 to 1.50; Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs, 1.40 to 1.50; Wheat, Clawson, 1.40 to 1.45; Wheat, Red, do 1.40 to 1.45. Oats, do 1.15 to 1.16; Corn, do 1.20 to 1.35. Barley, do 1.10 to 1.15; Peas, 1.15 to 1.20; Rye, do 1.20 to 1.25; Clover seed, per bush, 7.25 to 7.50; Timothy seed, 1.50 to 2; Beans, per bush, 1.50 to 2; Lambskins, each, 35c to 50c; pelts, each, 20c; sheepskins, each, 35c to 50c; tallow, rendered, 6c to 6 1/2c; tallow, rough, 4c; hides, No. 1, per lb, 7c; do No. 2, do, 6c; do No. 3, do, 5c; wool, 16c to 18c; Pastry flour per cwt, 2.50 to 2.75; Roller flour, do 2.50 to 3.50; Family flour, \$2.25 to 2.50; Oatmeal, fine, do 2.50 to 2.75; Oatmeal, granulated 2.75 to 3; cornmeal \$2 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$20 to 22; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$8 to 10.00; straw, per load \$2 to 3; eggs, retail, 15c to 16c; eggs, basket, 4c to 5c; butter, pound rolls, 25c to 25c; do crock, 25c to 22c; do tubs, 15c to 15c; cheese, pound, 9c to 10c; lard, 12c to 14c; turkeys, 30 to 40c; turkeys, \$1 to 2; chickens, per pair, 50c to 75c; ducks, do, 70c to 80c; potatoes, per bag, 40 to 50c; apples, per bag, 75c to \$1.00; onions, per bushel, 60 to 60c; dressed hogs, per cwt, \$7 to \$8.00; beef, per cwt, \$6.00 to \$7.00; mutton, per lb, 6c to 7c; lamb, per lb, 9c to 10c; hups, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wood per cord, \$5 to \$5.50; veal, per lb, 5 to 7c.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bushel, 80c to 95c; wheat, goose, do, 72c to 75c; oats, do, 44c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$9.00 to \$9.25; chickens, per pair, 40c to 60c; ducks, do, 50c to 75c; butter, pound rolls, 18c to 20c; do, tub dairy 14c to 16c; eggs, fresh, per doz, 17c to 18c; potatoes, per brl, \$1.00 to 1.25; onions, green, per doz, 12c to 15c; cabbage, do, 25c to 30c; Cauliflower, do, 74c to 1.50; celery, do, 60c to \$1; carrots, per doz, 12c to 15c; tomatoes, per peck, 60c; beets, per doz, 12c to 15c; beans, per peck, 15c; peas, per bag, 50c; radishes, per doz, 10c to 12c; hay, per ton, \$7.00 to 12.00; straw, do, \$4.00 to 6.50.

THE OTTAWA MARKET.

Flour—No. 1 brand per barrel \$5.25 to 5.50; strong bakers \$5.75; double extra, \$6; patent, do, \$6.75; buckwheat flour, \$5.50 to 5.75; oatmeal, \$5 to 5.25; cornmeal, \$3.50 to 3.75; cracked wheat, \$8; provender, per cwt, \$1 to 1.50; bran, 90c; canille, per cwt, \$1.20; spring wheat per bus., \$1.00 to 1.25; fall do, \$1 to 1.10; Scotch do, \$1.10 to 1.25; oats, 45c to 55c; corn, 30c to 35c; peas, 80c; beans, \$1.75 to 2.00; buckwheat, 60c to 70c; barley, 60c to 70c; rye, 60c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., \$8 to 8.25; pork steak, per lb., 12c; pork chops, per lb., 12c; mess pork, per brl., \$14.50 to 16; hams, per lb., 15c to 16c; smoked ham, per lb., 14c to 15c; potatoes per bush, 32c; new potatoes per peck, 25c; turnips, per bunch, 5c; carrots, per doz, 15c; cabbage, per doz heads, 50 to 60c; cauliflower, do, \$1.25 to 1.00; celery, do, 80c; onions, per doz, 18 to 20c; green tomatoes, per bush, 75c; corn, per doz, 35c; cucumbers, per doz, 25c; tomatoes, per gal, 50c; butter in pails per lb., 14c to 16c; do firkins, 14c to 16c; do fresh print, 18c to 22c; do roll, 18c to 19c; cheese, 10c to 15c; eggs, per doz, 15 to 18c; beef, per 100 lbs, \$7 to 8; beefsteak, per lb, 10 to 15c; roast beef do, 12c; boiling do, 8 to 9c; lambs, live weight do, 4 to 4 1/2c; sheep do, 4 1/2 to 5c; mutton and lamb, per lb, 12 1/2c; veal, 6 to 7c; wool, fleece, 21 to 23c; hay per ton, \$12; new hay do, \$10 to 12.50; straw do, \$8; lard, per lb, 14c; tallow do, 4c.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The first lots of new Cape Breton herrings have been received, and 25 brls changed hands to-day at \$5.50. Receipts of apples have been more liberal, and keep somewhat ahead of the demand. Sales were made to-day at from \$2 to \$3.50 per brl, as to quality. A light supply of hay was offered to a quiet demand at College street market. Prices ranged from \$5 to \$7.50 per hundred bundles as to quality, the top figure for choice. Straw was quiet and steady at \$4 to \$6 per hundred bundles. There is no change in the cordwood market. Demand continues quiet and prices steady. Demand for good long wood at the end of the yard: Maple, \$7 1/2; birch, \$6.50

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Table with columns: To, Cattle, Sheep. Rows include Deak, Somerset, Cynthia, Lake Nepigon, Craigan, Norwegian, Texas, Liverpool, and various totals.

THE LONDON, ONT. MARKET.

Wheat, spring, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Wheat, Deil, per 100 lbs 1.40 to 1.50; Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs, 1.40 to 1.50; Wheat, Clawson, 1.40 to 1.45; Wheat, Red, do 1.40 to 1.45. Oats, do 1.15 to 1.16; Corn, do 1.20 to 1.35. Barley, do 1.10 to 1.15; Peas, 1.15 to 1.20; Rye, do 1.20 to 1.25; Clover seed, per bush, 7.25 to 7.50; Timothy seed, 1.50 to 2; Beans, per bush, 1.50 to 2; Lambskins, each, 35c to 50c; pelts, each, 20c; sheepskins, each, 35c to 50c; tallow, rendered, 6c to 6 1/2c; tallow, rough, 4c; hides, No. 1, per lb, 7c; do No. 2, do, 6c; do No. 3, do, 5c; wool, 16c to 18c; Pastry flour per cwt, 2.50 to 2.75; Roller flour, do 2.50 to 3.50; Family flour, \$2.25 to 2.50; Oatmeal, fine, do 2.50 to 2.75; Oatmeal, granulated 2.75 to 3; cornmeal \$2 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$20 to 22; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$8 to 10.00; straw, per load \$2 to 3; eggs, retail, 15c to 16c; eggs, basket, 4c to 5c; butter, pound rolls, 25c to 25c; do crock, 25c to 22c; do tubs, 15c to 15c; cheese, pound, 9c to 10c; lard, 12c to 14c; turkeys, 30 to 40c; turkeys, \$1 to 2; chickens, per pair, 50c to 75c; ducks, do, 70c to 80c; potatoes, per bag, 40 to 50c; apples, per bag, 75c to \$1.00; onions, per bushel, 60 to 60c; dressed hogs, per cwt, \$7 to \$8.00; beef, per cwt, \$6.00 to \$7.00; mutton, per lb, 6c to 7c; lamb, per lb, 9c to 10c; hups, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wood per cord, \$5 to \$5.50; veal, per lb, 5 to 7c.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bushel, 80c to 95c; wheat, goose, do, 72c to 75c; oats, do, 44c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$9.00 to \$9.25; chickens, per pair, 40c to 60c; ducks, do, 50c to 75c; butter, pound rolls, 18c to 20c; do, tub dairy 14c to 16c; eggs, fresh, per doz, 17c to 18c; potatoes, per brl, \$1.00 to 1.25; onions, green, per doz, 12c to 15c; cabbage, do, 25c to 30c; Cauliflower, do, 74c to 1.50; celery, do, 60c to \$1; carrots, per doz, 12c to 15c; tomatoes, per peck, 60c; beets, per doz, 12c to 15c; beans, per peck, 15c; peas, per bag, 50c; radishes, per doz, 10c to 12c; hay, per ton, \$7.00 to 12.00; straw, do, \$4.00 to 6.50.

THE OTTAWA MARKET.

Flour—No. 1 brand per barrel \$5.25 to 5.50; strong bakers \$5.75; double extra, \$6; patent, do, \$6.75; buckwheat flour, \$5.50 to 5.75; oatmeal, \$5 to 5.25; cornmeal, \$3.50 to 3.75; cracked wheat, \$8; provender, per cwt, \$1 to 1.50; bran, 90c; canille, per cwt, \$1.20; spring wheat per bus., \$1.00 to 1.25; fall do, \$1 to 1.10; Scotch do, \$1.10 to 1.25; oats, 45c to 55c; corn, 30c to 35c; peas, 80c; beans, \$1.75 to 2.00; buckwheat, 60c to 70c; barley, 60c to 70c; rye, 60c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., \$8 to 8.25; pork steak, per lb., 12c; pork chops, per lb., 12c; mess pork, per brl., \$14.50 to 16; hams, per lb., 15c to 16c; smoked ham, per lb., 14c to 15c; potatoes per bush, 32c; new potatoes per peck, 25c; turnips, per bunch, 5c; carrots, per doz, 15c; cabbage, per doz heads, 50 to 60c; cauliflower, do, \$1.25 to 1.00; celery, do, 80c; onions, per doz, 18 to 20c; green tomatoes, per bush, 75c; corn, per doz, 35c; cucumbers, per doz, 25c; tomatoes, per gal, 50c; butter in pails per lb., 14c to 16c; do firkins, 14c to 16c