PRESS ARBANGEMENTS.

The arrangements made for the press were ad 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 and correspondents were badges of dark green silk, with Press, I. N. L., 1884," printed thereon. These served to distinguish them, and thus any risk of delay or confusion in securing their places for the newspaper men was obviated. The press of Boston was very fully represented, some of the papers having each two or three reporters at work. The Boston Globe had, at the opening of the convention, no fewer than at the opening of the convention, no level that five. The reports given by all were extended and singularly fair, some excelling in liberality both of space and of comment on the objects and work of the league. Nothing but praise was heard of the good taste, courtesy and sense of justice which were exhibited by the Boston press in its treatment of matters connected with the national convention. The

CIVIC AUTHORITIES

were also commended, and very properly so, for the generous hospitalities which they extended to the visiting delegates whom the city made its to the visiting delegates whom the city made 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 act on the part of those tendering it. The reception committee must have been well organized; everything relating to that department of the Convention was promptly and satisfactorily attendvention was promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly was one of the ed to. Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly was one of the prominent members of this committee, and appeared ready and willing whenever his services were required. A handsome bouquet was sent yesteruay morning by a Boston lady to Mr. Alexander Sullivan. This pleasing incident was gracefully brought under the notice of the Convention by the chairman, Mr. Gannon, to whom the bouquet was handed for the purpose of presenting it, and who formally called upon Mr. Sullivan to come to the platform. In response to the few words which accompanied the presentation. tation, Mr. Sullivan made a short but witty little speech, remarking, with reference to the enthu-siasm which the incident excited and to the cries of "Hurrah for the Sullivans!" and "Long life to our President!" that unfortunately it was a peculiar trait of the Sullivan family to have a dislike to thank a lady in the presence of so large an assembly, and that he should for the present have to content himself with making a simple acknowledgment. The manner in which the routine work was performed showed that those who took part in it possessed no ordinary skill or experience and would itself prove the fallacy of the statement made by a certain class that the Irish have not the capacity to govern themselves. Everything was done with a regularity and expedition which would put to shame many a legislative body entrusted with the administration of the affairs of the country. The occupants of the chair—Mr. Mooney, the temporary chairman, Mr. Gannon, the permanent chairman, Mr. Sullivan, the past president, and Mr. Patrick Egan, his successor—call for special mention for the admirable manuer in which they discharged the duties incumbent upon them. Each of these gentlemen thoroughly knew the rules governing the convention and applied them promptly and decisively whenever such intervention was necessary. The consequence was that no irrelevant questions were asked, no irrelevant speeches made—and thus from the opening to the close of the convention not a moment was

THE CONVENTION

consisted of four sessions-two each day. The now ex-President of the League 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 the first glance his suit of black cloth, and quiet, unglance his suit of black cloth, and quiet, undemonstrative demeanor would give you the impression that he is a clergyman. In repose, his features, to 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 to be given to his face and you can see the earnestness and determination—terrible in their intensity—with which his very soul is on fire. You feel that the man believes every word he utters and would stand by it to the death. Yesterday as he stood on the platform confronting a large and intelligent assembly which had by a rising vote and every manifestation of sincerity and affection in its united desire to make him ravage and blockade our whole Pacific coast. and affection in its united desire to make him again its president, one would naturally think that he would accept it. But, cool and unimpassioned, amidst the ringing cheers and magnificent ovation which greeted his re-election, he, in a few words, declared what his determination had been—not to accept the presidency a second had been—not to accept the presidency a second time,—and when Alexander Sullivan makes up his mind to a course of action, all the conventions in the world could not alter it. He assured the assembly that he would, while in the ranks of their organization, work as energeticalby as he did while he was its executive chief, and the National Irish League of America can rest satisfied that he will rigidly fulfil his promise.

MR. SEXTON

s a beautiful speaker, and is in every sense of the word a born orator. He has 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 is a ringing pathos in his voice which has a great 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. In any assembly of the world and in any circumstances. Thomas Sexton would stand out by sheer intellectual preeminence the more than peer of his fellows. The effect of his short but pithy sentence in summing up the supreme necessity for union amongst all classes of Irishmen was an important episode of the convention. "I am here as the representative of united Ireland," clicited appliance so long and loud that the old hall seemed echoing them back as other words were spoken and other

cheers rang out. 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. Sex ton'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 heavers.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

Monachan, Aug. 15.—An imposing de monstaration of Nationalists was held to day. Biggar, Heal, and O'Brien were in the ranks of the processionists. At the meeting Healy accused Earl Rossmore of inciting party strife. Resolutions were adopted demanding a reform of the grand jury system and the methods of appointing magistrates. There were meetings also at Lurgan, Downpatrick and New-

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

Lowell, Mass., Aug 18.—Butler's letter of acceptance of the presidential nominations tendered him was given to the press to night. He explains that he has issued his address at an earlier day than he intended, at the desire done so much for all women. 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 presi dency and ascertained from his own declarations whether, recenting 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:-"It 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. I therefore could 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 712½ to 97½. He presents a history of his connection with the committee on the platform and the sub-committee on the tariff plank thereof, and states that the rejection of the section declaring that the laws impos ing duties for revenue should be so adjusted as best to promote American enterprize and do 179; 11 Ontario 108; 50 Commerce 1221 American industry, to cherish and foster 50 do 123; 150 do 124; 74 Passenger 122 American labor, and not create monopolies, made his candidature for the nomination before the democratic convention impossible. The platform he described as "resolutions of expedients to catch votes by indirect acts of deception and illu-He continues: Can people, therefore, trust the machine democracy with power, upon a shifting, evasive and deceptive plat-form? 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. THE OBJECT OF PROTECTION

in laying duties should be to protect labour 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. Labouring 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 labouring men to its own purposes by threats, intimidation and in some cases worse The negro of the South, also, means. cannot go to the ballot box for fear of the shotgun, and if he does the ballot box stuffer puts in two votes to neutralize his one. I call upon the laboring men of both sections to bear witness whe ther he has any hope as 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, richer men than in any other country in the world, and 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 construc-

to our commerce on the Pacific. Make the them. Live stock, grain, roots, cheese, butter, canal and England dominates that commerce, as she now does that of the western coast of Central and South America. In time of war done nothing to protect the interests and dignity of the country in this behalf, and the democracy refuse to promise even to de anything. The republican party is bound hand and foot by a capitalized monopoly. The tea market has been more active and firm. 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-American 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 ingenuity 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 elec-tion for members of Congress in that state 5,-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 63,286 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 es-tablishing a people's party to purify and reparty to country. Butler's: platform is nearly a complete copy of the declaration of prin-ciples of the Knights of Labor in all impor-tant points.

Repealed requests have induced the proprietors of Lydin E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to send by mail to various lady correspondents, large mounted portraits of Mrs. Pinkham; and now manys. household wall is adorned by the familiar, motherly face of the Massachusetts woman who has

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL. Consols in London were sold at 100 11-16

and 1003; Erie 193; Illinois Central 1308; Canada Pucific 47; N.Y.C. 1118. In New York stocks were steady to firm. Western Union at 2 p.m. sold at 67\(\frac{6}{5}\); Lake
Shore 86\(\frac{7}{5}\); Erie at 18\(\frac{7}{5}\) and 67\(\frac{6}{5}\); N. W. 105\(\frac{7}{5}\);
St. Paul 87\(\frac{2}{5}\); D. L. 114\(\frac{1}{5}\); U. P. 49\(\frac{7}{5}\); C.
8. 38\(\frac{2}{5}\); Northern Pacifics pfd 55; L. & N.
35\(\frac{1}{5}\); Maniteba 97\(\frac{2}{5}\); Canada Pacific 45\(\frac{1}{5}\);
Pullman 111

Pullman 111.

Pullman 111.
Cable advices quote Hudson's Bay stock at 251, and North West Land at 48s 9d.
The movement of currency in Canada gathers strength with cach 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 85 prem. for 60-day bills between banks, 8f to 8f prem. cash over the counter; demand bills were asked for at 8 13-16 prem., and held at 87 prem. between banks, and quoted at 91 to 91 prem. over the ccunter. Drafts on New York are drawn at } prem. in small amounts, and at par between banks.

Stock Sales—75 Bank of Montreal 193;; 4 Toronto 178; 100 do 178;; 175 do 178;; 25 do 179; 11 Ontario 108; 50 Commerce 122;; 300 Richelieu 62; 2 do 61½; 25 do 62; 500 Gas 190½; 100 do 190¾; 375 do 191; 25 do 191½; 50 Pacific 46; 50 Telegraph 116; 55

do 1163. The stock market was strong this morning and continued so up to noon. The fine crop gathering weather and the certainty of the Morrice settlement helped to stir up the bulls and they made it lively for the shorts. Bank of Montreal advanced 1 per cent. to 1931 bid at noon. Ontario was put up 11 to 1081; Peoples was steady at 43; Molsons at 110½; reopies was steady at 43; Molsons at 112; Toronto went 1½ better to 179; Morchants rose 1 to 113½; Commerce 2 to 124; Telegraph ½ to 116½; Richelieu 1 to 62½; Passenger 1 to 122½; Gas 1½ to 191½, and Pacific 1 to 46. Federal and Northwest were firm. Canada Loan Co. (Toronto) was 218 asked, 2151 bid.

New York, 1 p.m., Aug 19 .- Stocks strong. higher Am Ex 93; CS 39; D& H 991; D& L1143; Erie 193; ptd 35; LS 865; M C 704; Mo Pac 934; N P 244; ptd 55; N W 1054; ptd 1354; N Y C 1094; R I 1164; St P 88; ptd 112; Tex Pac 15; U P 494; Wab 65; pfd 15g; W U .671

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 to aid in 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 the without the consent of the United States. I range of values for most of their surplus than on hold such a canal in time of peace destructive the last few exceptional years have given to our commerce on the Pecific Make the 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

разt experiences.

Gносектея.—The sugar market was flat and easy, the demand having fallen off greatly. Granulated is at 63c to 63c, but round amounts could be purchased on more favorable terms. Yellows 51c to 51c. Syrup is dull at 25c to 35c. Molasses is neglected, with holders refusing to accept bids made on the basis of present prices. We quote:— Barbadoes, 30c to 32c; Porto Rico. 26c to 27 c; The demand from the country has visibly improved and a good many orders have been re ceived. 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 may be quoted as follows :- Valencias, good, 5c to 54c; currants, 41c to 51c; prunes, 41c to 51c; walnuts, Grenoble, 114c; common French, 7c; and many are selling at \$5 for stove and chest-almonds, 11c to 134c; Brazil nuts, 7c; filberts, nut, and \$5.75 for egg and furnace. Trade 9c, and figs 10c to 12c. Coffee has been in has been brisk. Soft coal is unchanged. moderate jobbing request and steady; Mocha 25c to 271c; Java, 19c to 231c, and Jamaica, 111c to 16c as to sample. Rice continues steady and in fair. demand at \$3.50 to \$3.60. Spices are quiet and steady. Black pepper, 17c to 19c; white, 26c to 27c.

DRY Goods-Travollers report a better demand now that the Morrice 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 crash following cotton goods and woolens would be slaugh-tered at lower prices. This element of uncer-tainty 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 posi-tion to replenish their household wants without stint. Under these circumstances and other favorable conditions which are applicapected to improve. Cottons and grey flannels.

Canada plates (Penn and equal) were placed at \$2.90, and we quote \$2.90 to \$3.00. Ingot tin is quiet and unchanged at 21 to for Straits, and 22 to for Lamb and Flag. London is cabled is 6d higher than a week ago at £83 10s. Ingot copper is unchanged at 16c to 16tc, with best selected in London cabled unchanged at £60. The firmer feeling in lead noted last week continues, and the market is at \$3.25.

LUMBER. -There is not much to note. Man-

ufacturers are working away as before, but there is little life and prices are low. The export movement has been larger, especially in deals which are being shipped freely. Lumber freights to South America are unchanged ber freights to South America are unchanged at \$13 to \$14. Deal freights are on a basis of 50s to United Kingdom ports. The following are prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower:—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to 40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 fo \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$12; do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$12; do., mill culls, per M, \$8 to \$10; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$10; ash, run of log, culls out, per M, \$17 to \$25; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$60 to \$50; butternut, \$25 to cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths \$1.75; shingles, \$2 to \$3.25; do cedar, \$1.60 to \$3.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHORS.—In leather a moderate trade has occurred, buyers only taking for present wants. Stocks are not large, but the assortment offered is equal to all requirements. The prospects for a fair 16, with comparisons :trade are satisfactory. Spanish sole is in good supply and about steady. A sale of 500 sides No. 1 was made at 26c. Black leather has been dealt in fairly well. Prices are steady. Boots and shoes—Manufacturers have continued busy filling former orders, but the number of new orders coming to hand has shown some decrease. There is, however, a cheerful feeling in the trade that betokens confidence in the future. Prices have not changed from last week.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Toronto inspected, owing to the light supply, have advanced to 9te for No. 1 and 9e for No. 2. Hamilton are firm; No. 1, 9½c; No. 2, 8½c. Western buff hides are firm and a shade higher; No. 1, 9tc to 9tc; No. 2, 8c to 8tc. Dry hides have a firmer tone at 15c for No. 1 and 13c for No. 2. Dry flints are quoted at 15c and 16c for No. 1 and 11c for No. 2. The failure of a large tanner at Pictou, N. S., has not greatly affected the trade here. Some Montreul firms are interested to a small extent. The tannery is one of the most perfectly equipped on this continent, and an arrangement has been entered into whereby the tannery will be run by the Pictou Bank, which is the largest creditor. There is some excitement in the market for green butchers' hides, which are strong and fully 1c higher at 9c, 8c and 7c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Competition between buyers seems to be the source of the advance.

Oils-Values have been steady. Steam efined seal on spot is at 60c to 62½c; pale at 55c to 57½c, and straw at 52½e to 55c. To arrive lower prices would be accepted. Cod oil is quiet at 60c to 621 for Newfoundland; and 574c to 60c for Gaspe. Linseed oil is steady at 54c to 55c for raw, and 571 to 60c for boiled. Cod liver is unchanged at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and olive oil at 95c to \$1. Petroleum-The market has been moderately active for the season and steady. Refined oil at Petrolia remains at 12½c. Here we quote car lots at 14sc, broken lots at 15c to 15sc, and single barrels 16c to 16½c.

Wool.—We hear of sales aggregating 300

pound, 93c to 10; lard, 12c to 14; turnips two lots on a lower basis. Australian is pair, 50 to 75c; ducks, do, 70 to 80c; potatoes, 6,000 pounds. We quote A supers 27c to 28c; B, 22c to 23c; and unassorted 20c to 21c.

SALT-Round lots of elevens have sold at 40c. We quote elevens 40c to 42½c; twelves 35c to 371c, and factory filled \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bag. Higgins' Eureka remains at \$2.40 for sacks; \$1.20 for halves, and 60c for quar-

ters. Fish-A few lots of new dry cod have been received and found a fair sale at \$4.75 to \$5. No. 1 salmon is casy at \$18, and small lots of British Columbia sell at \$16. Lobsters are steady at \$5.40 to \$5.50, and mackerel at \$4 per case of four dozen. CHEMICALS-Bicarb-soda, \$2.30 to 2.50;

bleaching powder.\$2.40 to 2.60; sal-soda\$1.121 to \$1.25; caustic soda, \$2.20 to \$2.30: soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to \$1.85; sulphate of copper, \$4.75 to \$5 for American, and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for English.

Drugs—Opium is firm at \$4.25 to 4.50.

The speculative demand in quinine in NY has notaffected metters here and are steady at 175 for Howard's and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for German in bulk. Morphia is unchanged at \$2.20 to \$2.30, and iodide potass is at \$1.75 to 1.50.

NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine has been weak

and quoted lower at 50c to 521c. Rosins have been in small jobbing request at from \$2.50 for common up to \$5 for fine clear white. Pine tar is unchanged at \$3.25 to \$3.50, and pitch at \$2.60 to \$2.80. Oakum is quiet and unchanged at 6c to 10c as to quality. COAL.—Some dealers claim an advance

25c on anthracite, but it is far from general, Scotch steam in cargo lots is at \$4.25, Cape Breton in cargoes at \$3.40 to 3.50, and Pictou at \$4. South Hetton smith; is at \$5.50 to 6.

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

In wheat no business was reported, but Canada white was offered at 90c in cargoes. Peas sold at 92½c; onts weaker at 42c; corn in car lots worth about 70c. We quote:— New Canada red winter wheat 921c to 95c Canada white winter, 90c; Canada spring, 90c to 95c; pease, 91c to 924c; oats, 42c to 43c; rye, 70c to 71c; barley, 55c to 65c, 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 tirl. \$5.75 ble there is every reason to believe that a to 7.00; superior extra, \$5.15 to 5.25; healthy trade is well assured Payments extra superfine, \$4.65 to 4.90; fancy, \$4.30 have been met moderately well but are ex-pected to improve. Cottons and grey flamels fine, \$3 20 to 3 35; Canada strong bakers', what is fairly.

What is fairly.

If you have disordered Liver or Kidneys, which his eason have acted with me, but now being their duty lies in an opposite direction. The dark in the curative powers of that wonder working medicine will be complete. Englated the yood it is doing is pouring in the your hard you will so on the pour sign in the pouring in the your is the good it is doing is pouring in the your is the good it is doing is pouring in the your is the good it is doing is pouring in the your is the good it is doing is pouring in the your is doing to the pouring in the your is and prove occurs and grey financis. Summerled, St. 20 to 335; Canada strong bakers', St. 500 to 310; middlings, \$275 to 10 to 20; inc. \$3.00 to 310; middlings, \$275 to very freely.

If you have disordered Liver or Kidneys, which this season have sold democrate, who have acted with me, but now being the pouring in the year of the word in the year of the pouring in the year of year of

to \$1.50; sheets at \$2.40 to \$2.60; and on Montreal account, but for, cheese plates at \$2.50 to \$2.75. It implates and offered there there is no said. On Sauring lace at steady prices, and we heat of about place at steady prices, and we heat of about place at steady prices, and we heat of about place at steady prices, and we heat of about place at steady prices, and we heat of about place at steady prices, and we heat of about place at steady prices. Creamery has sold at 22c and cokes at the feeling on this market is quiet but steady result have increased another 3d to 15 6d. 1. C. charcoals sold here at \$4.60 to \$4.75; and cokes at \$4.20; for \$4.40. Some good sized total of the steady place at \$4.60 to \$4.75; and cokes at \$4.20; for \$4.40. Some good sized total of the steady place at \$4.60 to \$4.75; and cokes at \$4.20; for \$4.40. Some good sized total of the steady place at \$4.60 to \$4.75; and cokes at \$4.20; for \$4.40. Some good sized total of the steady place at \$4.60 to \$4.75; and cokes at \$4.20; for \$4.40. Some good sized total of the steady place at \$4.60 to \$4.75; and cokes at \$4.20; for \$4.40. Some good sized total of the steady place at \$4.60 to \$4.75; and cokes at \$4.20; for \$4.40. Some good sized total of the steady place at \$4.60 to \$4.75; and cokes at \$4.20; for \$4.40. Some good sized total of the steady place at \$4.60 to \$4.75; and cokes at \$4.20; for \$4.40. Some good sized total of \$4.40. Some good s There was no change in pots, which continued quiet at \$3.80 to 3.95 as to tares. Pearls nominal at \$4.75. Eggs. The tone of the market is easy. Sales were made at 17 to 18c per doz. Provisions-Pork was in more active demand at an advance of 50c, and one or two round lots changed hands at \$20, with jobbing par-cels at \$20.50. A lot of 25 brls. Canada short cut sold at \$22. Lard was firmer and to better. A lot of 200 pails Western was placed at 11c. Western mess pork per brl. \$20 00 to 20 50; Hams, city cured, per lb 14c to 14 le Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 11c to 111c Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 101c to 101c; Bacon, per 1b, 13c to 14c; shoulders, per 1b, 10 to 11c; tallow, com. refined per lb 7c to 8c.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. Export cattle were easier, the top figure recorded being 52c per lb. live weight. We hear of sales of several hundred head for export at 41c to 51c as 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 4cto 4½c per lb. live weight. Live hogs were in good demand at 6½c to 6½c. At Viger market the receipts of butchers' cattle were about 250 head. The demand was fair and prices steady. Fair to good steers and heifers sold at 4c to 44c; 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

Per	То	Cattle.	Sheep.
Deak	Glasgow	149	
Somerset	Bristol	73	239
Cynthia	Glasgow	366	240
Lake Nepigon	Liverpool	225	554
Craigtón		297	627
Norwegian		425	1,381
Texas		291	1,205
Total		1,825	4,246
		2,284	7,696
	1883	1,362	6,009
Cor. week	1882	1,293	4,273
Total to d	ate	30,512	28,856
	ate 1883		46,498
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The week's shipment	s were distri	buted as
follows:-		
To	Cattle.	Sheep.
Glasgow	515	240
Bristol	73	239
Liverpool	S13	2,386
London	424	1,381

THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET. Wheat, spring, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Wheat, Deihl, per 100 lbs 1.40 to 1.50; Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs, 1.40 to 1.50; Wheat, Clawson do 1.40 to 1.45; Wheat, Red, do 1.40 to 1.45. Oats, do 1.15 to 1.16; Corn, do 1.30 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 35 to 50c; pelts each 20c; sheep each, 35c to 50c; pelts, each, 20c; sheep-skins, each, 35c to 50c; tallow, rendered, 6c to 64c; 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 commeal \$2 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$20 to 22 brun do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$8 to 10.00; straw, per load \$2 to 3; eggs, retail, 15c to 16c; eggs, basket, 14c to 15; butter, pound rolls, 22c to 25c; do crock, 20c to 22c; do tabs, 15c to 1Sc; cheese, 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.; hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wood per cord, \$5 to \$5 50;

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

veal, per 1b, 5 to 7c.

Wheat, fall, per bushel, 80c to 95c; wheat, goose, do, 72c to 75c; oats, do, 44c; dresed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$\$ 00 to \$25; chickens, per pair, 40c to 60c; ducks, do, 50c to 75c; butter, pound rolls, 18e to 200; do, tub dairy 14e to 16c; eggs, fresh, per doz, 17c to 18c; potatoes, per brl, \$1 00 to 1 25; onions, green, per doz, 12c to 18c; cabbage, do, 25c to 30c; Cauliflower, do, 74c to 1 50; celery, do, 60c to \$1; carrots, per doz, 12e to 15c; tomatoes, per peck, 60c; beets, per doz, 12c to 15c; beans, per peck, 15c; peus, per bag, 50c; radisher, 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 6; catmeal, \$5 to 5.25; cornmeal, \$3.50 to 3.75; cracked wheat, \$6; provender, per cwt, \$1 to 150; bran, 90c; canaille, 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; cats, 48c to 55c; corn, 80c to \$100; peas, 80c; beans, \$1.75 to 200; buckwheat, 65c to 70c; barley, 65c to 70c; rye, 60c; dressed hogs. per 100 lbs., \$8 to 8.25; pork steak, per lb., 12½c; pork chops, per lb., 12½c; ness pork, per brl., \$1450 to 16; hams, per lb., 15c to 16c; smoked bacon, per lb., 14c to 15c; potatoes per bsh, 32c; new potatoes per peck, 25c; turnips, per bunch, 5c; carrots, per doz., 15c; cabbage, per doz heads, 50 to 65c; cauliflowers do, \$1.25 to 1.60; celery do, 80c; onions, per doz, 18 to 29c; 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; de rell 18c to 18c; cheeks 10c to 15; corre do roll, 18c to 19c; choose, 10c to 15; eggs, per doz, 15 to 18c; beef, per 100 lbs, \$7 to 8; per doz, 15 to 18c; beef, per 100 1bs, \$7 to 8; beefsteak, per lb, 10 to 15c; roast beef do, 12½c; boiling do, 8 to 9c; lambs, live weight do, 4 to 4½c; sheep do, 4½ to 5c; mutton and lamb, per lh, 12½c; veal, 6 to 7c; wool, fleece, 21 to 23c; hay per ton, \$12; new hay do, \$10 to 1250; straw do, \$6; lard, per lb, 14c;

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 shead 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." undles.
There is no change in the cordwood mar-

ket. Demand continues quiet and prices steady na follows for good long wood delig to Cathorine Doyle and Father Device and Father of Cathorine Doyle and Father of Cathorine Country and Cathorine Country an

beedh, 86; tamarac, \$5.50; and softwood, \$5. Wharf prices 50c less; carriage extra.

Damaged Sugar—A good-business audience attended the sale of damaged Barbadoes sugars held at the salerooms of Mr. William H. Anton, trade auctioneer, yesterday afternoon. Every lot was sold at very satisfactory prices, the bidding being brisk. The undermentioned sales were made: 25 hhds. at 33c, mentioned sales were made:—20 nnds. at 33c, 5 hhds. at 33c, 52 hhds. at 33c, 50 hhds. at 34c, 5 tierces at 33c. Messrs. J. A. Gordon, Fillitrault, Steinson & Co., and Mitchell were the purcliasers. Statement of flour inspected for week ending 16th August, 1884:-

 Superior Extra
 5,572

 Extra Superfine
 260

 Fancy Superfine
 202

 Spring Extra
 768

 Superfine
 728

 Fine
 935

 Middlings
 166

 Rejected
 266

 Sour
 266

MARRIED.

KENNA—MOORE—On Tuesday, 12th inst., at St. Gabriel's Church, by the Rev. Father Fahey, Patrick Kenna to Sarah Matilda Moore.

DED.

BENNETT—In this city, on the 15th inst., Ann Tiernay, aged 83 years, beloved wife of James Bennett.

O'CONNOR—In this city, on Saturday, the 16th inst., Thomas, aged 13 months and 10 days, infant son of Matthew O'Connor.

COADY.—In this city, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., Denis Coady, aged 45 years.

O'BRIEN.—In this city, on the 13th instant, Herbert Edmund, aged 13 months, youngest son of Edward O'Brien. of Edward O'Brien.

CASEY.-In this city, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., after a long and painful illness, John Casey, aged 46 years, late of Carbonear, Newfoundland

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