

THE GREELY EXPEDITION

DEPARTURE FROM ST. JOHN'S—COOL WELLS COME TO THE LOOSE GARRY.

St. John's, Nfld., July 26.—At 10 a. m. the Greely relief squadron weighed anchor, manouvered and steamed into the bay. The Thetis led, followed by the Bear, Alert and all the harbor steam tug launches, with the flags of Great Britain and the United States at half-mast, and crowded with leading citizens. On all the public buildings and mercantile premises flags were draped. Hundreds of vessels in port displayed their national flags in mourning; thousands of spectators from the shore waved adieu, which were returned by the receding squadron. Greely and the other survivors were enjoying tolerable health.

New York, July 27.—The collier of the Greely expedition, the Loch Garry, arrived this afternoon. As she passed the fortification and other naval vessels coming up the harbor there was no salute or greeting of the ensign. Captain Chambers reported to Commodore Filibrown at the Brooklyn navy yard without evidence of the slightest demonstration of public welcome. The Loch Garry was chartered at Dundee, and when her repairs, which are few, are made will be returned.

THE GREELY SURVIVORS.

THE QUEEN SENDS HER CONGRATULATIONS—LIEUT. GARLINGTON'S DEFENCE.

Washington, July 22.—The President today received the following:— LONDON, July 21. To the President of the United States, Washington.

The Queen heartily congratulates the President and people of the United States on the rescue of Lieut. Greely and the valiant survivors of the Arctic expedition. She trusts favorable reports have been received of the sufferers.

(Signed) THE QUEEN. Windsor Castle. The President replied as follows:— To the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Windsor Castle.

The President, for himself and for the people of the United States, sincerely thanks the Queen for her most welcome congratulations upon the rescue of Lieut. Greely and the survivors of his party, and is happy to say favourable reports are received as to their health. The President takes this occasion to express anew his high appreciation, and that of the people of the United States, for the timely gift of the Alert, which generous act added spirit and encouragement to the expedition.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President United States.

Gen. Hazen says the Greely expedition has solved the question of Arctic exploration of the future. With the additional precaution of judiciously locating suitable depots with houses, the party never passing beyond till this is done, Arctic exploration will be robbed of its dangers and apprehension.

Linden Kent, counsel for Lieut. Garlington before the Proteus Court of Inquiry, has written a letter to Gen. Hazen, chief of the signal service, wherein he seeks to prove that Garlington was innocent of any dereliction, and charges that part of the failure of the Greely relief expedition and the terrible results were due solely to Hazen. Kent says both Garlington and Greely followed the instructions given by Hazen, and because these instructions were not fruitful he shamefully reports that such instructions were given by others, and finally accuses Hazen of falsifying in many respects, of negligence and ignorance.

THAT RAILROAD DISPUTE.

RESISTING THE WORKMEN ON THE PONTIAC PACIFIC JUNCTION—PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR—NO FURTHER TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

Ottawa, July 28.—Considerable excitement was caused here about noon by a rumor that serious rioting had occurred on the line of the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway, a few miles west of Aylmer, and that there had been an encounter between the navvies engaged on the road and some farmers who disputed the right of way of the company through their properties. From what could be learned from Mr. C. N. Armstrong, the contractor for the road, Chief Engineer Shirley and others, it appears that some of the farmers through whose lands the railway will pass have not yet come to an agreement as to the amount to be paid for right of way. Amongst these are Michael Foran, Charles Devlin and Mr. Jowsey, who is captain of No. 5 company, 43rd battalion, known as the Bardley company. The road is constructed for a distance of about five miles from Aylmer and graded for some twenty-five miles beyond the properties about which there is a dispute. The contractor desired to grade and lay with rails this connecting link so as to get at the further portion of his work and continue track laying. The difficulty took place at Foran's farm. The contractor claims that the right of way was conceded by Foran two years ago and that a great deal of work has been done by him on Foran's property. The amount to be paid by the company could not, however, be agreed on. The company offered something like three or four hundred dollars, but Mr. Foran demanded twenty-five hundred. Arbitrators were appointed, Mr. Robert Klocby by the contractor, and Mr. Charles Purrell by Mr. Foran. These two could not agree, and a third, who was to be appointed by the county judge, was agreed on. Pending the decision as to what amount was to be paid, Mr. Armstrong offered to deposit \$800 in court, but the offer was declined. As he had a large number of men idle, Mr. Armstrong this morning, acting under the permission given by Foran two years ago, set his men to work on Foran's farm. The men were met by Foran and his three sons, Patrick, James and Thomas, who threatened forcible resistance, but at that time had no arms. The contractor remonstrated with them, and after a while they withdrew, but about nine o'clock they and some others returned, a few being armed with guns and pistols and one brandishing a scythe which he had mounted as a sword. The Forans and their friends occupied the hillcock and the navvies were at work in the hollow. The contractor ordered his men to remain quiet, and Mr. Shirley, chief engineer, advanced to speak to the Forans, but was met with a volley of stones, one of which struck him in the side. The navvies made no attack, and were then withdrawn from Foran's farm and put to other work. Meanwhile the excitement had run somewhat high, and a representation was made in Aylmer that serious rioting was going on. About 11 o'clock a requisition was made by three magistrates, Messrs. Devlin,

Prentiss and Sipiler, on the Minister of Militia to call out a force to preserve the peace, and orders were at once telephoned to Capt. Jowsey, No. 5 company, 43rd battalion, who summoned some members of his company and proceeded to the scene of action, accompanied by Mr. Devlin, one of the magistrates who applied for the militia, and who was to read the Riot Act. When they arrived the navvies were quietly at dinner, and no Riot Act was necessary. Mr. Armstrong had an interview with Foran about six o'clock, and endeavored to come to terms, but nothing definite was settled.

OVER PRODUCTION OF COTTONS AND WOOLLENS.

Evidence continues to accumulate in spite of the reticence of manufacturers that there is a surplus of manufactured stock and that the machinery at present employed in adding to said stock is more than adequate for the wants of the population of Canada. We know enough to justify us in stating that the staffs of cotton mills in this district are far from complete and that further reductions are contemplated, if not the closing down of some of the mills. Mr. Clayton Slater, of the Craven Cotton Mills, Bradford, gives the number of looms at 9,000; while he estimates that 6,000 would produce all the domestic cotton that could be consumed in the country. This estimate is based on a consumption of 15 yards for each individual of this kind of cotton. He proposes an amalgamation of all the cotton companies, the different mills and machinery to be taken at a valuation; so that a single management could control the whole production. This proposition has met with supporters.

Mr. John Hallam, a woolen manufacturer, writes to the Monetary Times this week to say that the machinery in his line is fifty per cent in excess of the requirements of our people. He urges greater economy of manufacture before the factories can pay as they should, and he fails to see how this alone will advantage us—either the factories must lessen their production or their field of operation must be widened. Will commercial union or reciprocity with the States afford relief? The Globe thinks this will be the new panacea of the Tory camp, but so far nothing has occurred to warrant that belief.

WYOMING CATTLE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

An Important Scheme Affecting the Dominion—Lord Carlingford Interviewed—Their Admission Urged as a Benefit to Farmers.

LONDON, July 25.—A large and influential deputation waited upon Lord Carlingford today and urged the immediate removal of the restriction upon the importation of cattle from Wyoming. Speakers stated that cheap healthy cattle were obtainable through Canada and from the country west of the Missouri River. They declared that no cattle disease existed in those regions, and that the strictest precautions were taken during the passage. Cattle were nourished in Wyoming at a fourth of what the cost would be in England, and could be exported with great advantage to the British farmer and consumer.

Lord Carlingford replied for himself and for Mr. Dodson, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He said they realized the extreme interest and importance of the statements made and the plea which had been urged, and they would bestow careful consideration upon them. He refrained from saying whether the importation of cattle from Wyoming would be consistent. He thought it would be necessary to consult Canada.

Lord Wharfedale asked that the third clause of the Cattle Act should be applied and that cattle should in consequence be admitted from Wyoming. He argued that Wyoming had done everything in her power to prevent infection. There was no possible reason why cattle from there brought by the great lakes should not be admitted to Great Britain, and all parties would be benefited if this were done.

Mr. Treven submitted evidence of the absence of disease among the cattle in West Wyoming. He declared she was willing to isolate herself from any Eastern States. If Wyoming succeeded in gaining her point, other States would follow her example. They all wanted to get away from the domination of the Chicago ring.

Mr. Dodson said he was ready to welcome cheap meat, dead or alive, if only it proved to be perfectly safe.

Mr. Barclay, M.P., stated that public meetings in Forfarshire had declared in favor of the admission of American cattle. Lord Wensley, Mr. Albert Gray, M.P., and Mr. Anthony Arnold, M.P., spoke in support of the deputation.

Lord Carlingford said the conditions under which the Privy Council might admit these cattle formed a question beset with numerous difficulties.

THE ONTARIO HARVEST.

Toronto, July 25.—Mr. John Earls, assistant general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, has received the annual reports of the probable crops from all parts of the Grand Trunk proper in Ontario, which are compiled by the agents for the use of the company and the public. The reports are of the most favorable character, and show that with the exception of some small sections around Stratford, Hanover, Shakespeare, and Tavistock, where the fall wheat was partially winter-killed, the prospects were never better. The acreage of wheat was about as great as in previous years, though in some sections, in consequence of the failure of fall wheat last year, more attention has been paid to spring wheat. The acreage of the latter was much larger than in any previous year, and the prospects are most excellent. In Western Ontario the acreage under barley is much greater than before, and the prospects vastly better than in the past, while in Eastern Ontario less attention has been paid to this staple. The crops of oats and peas are very heavy, though the acreage varies but little from the average. Potatoes will give an excellent yield, and as yet have shown no signs of any disease. The first crop of hay is a very large one, and of excellent quality, but the second crop will be below the average owing to the dry weather which had prevailed during the growth of it. Apples and other rough fruits are all promising a very large yield in nearly every section of the country from which the reports have been received, which includes the Grand Trunk main line east of Montreal, and the main line and branches of the Grand Trunk proper west of this city. All the indications point to a bountiful and splendid harvest, as will be more fully seen when the full reports are received and published.

FOREIGN BANK TAXES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Judge Blodgett has rendered a decision which is important in settling the liability of a branch of a foreign bank to pay the United States tax on all old capital. The case in point was that of the United States vs. the Bank of Montreal, to recover \$83,000, being one-fourth of one per cent of the property which the Chicago branch received monthly from the home institution in Montreal. The Bank of Montreal was able, it is said, in view of the small tax, to lend lower than any other bank in the city. Judge Blodgett decided that the Chicago branch was incorporated under the laws of the United States, and should be treated as an individual. An appeal will be made to the Supreme Court.

THE NEWLY-ORGANIZED CABINET.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 28.—The Nova Scotia Government has been reorganized as follows: S. Fielding, Premier and Provincial Secretary; A. J. White, Attorney-General; Chas. E. Church, Commissioner of Mines and Works; Thos. F. Morrison, Thos. Johnson, Assistant Ministers; Wm. T. Piper and Albert Gayton, without office. Wm. T. Piper and Albert Gayton, late commissioner of mines and works, retire from the Government. Mr. Fielding's accepting office necessitates an election in Halifax.

EXTENSION OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, July 28.—The Under-Secretary for the colonial department stated today in the House of Commons that the Government was ready to confirm the Queensland scheme for the confederation of the Australian colonies and the annexation of New Guinea and other Pacific Islands as soon as the colonists have finally determined upon the necessary steps to accomplish this.

Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

In London consols were higher at 100 13-16 and 100 1-2; Erie 15 1/2; Illinois Central 130 1/4; Canada Pacific 48 1/2; N. Y. C. 11 1/2. In New York this morning the stock market was generally better. Western Union at 1 p.m. sold at 59 1/2; Lake Shore at 82 1/2; Pacific Mail at 43 1/2; North-West at 99; St. Paul at 81; D. L. at 115 1/2; Union Pacific at 42 1/2, and L. & N. at 31.

In the money market commercial paper is discounted at 7 per cent, consuls being taken up to 8 per cent. Loans on stocks are made at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent on call. Sterling Exchange was quoted at 8 to 8 1/2 prem. for 60-day bills, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 prem. for demand bills from banks, without transactions; counter rates, however, remain at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 prem. for 60, 9 to 9 1/2 prem. for demand bills. Drafts on New York are at 1-16 discount between banks, par to 3 prem. over the counter.

Hudson Bay shares were quoted in London at £23 3/4, and North-West Land at 10s. A year ago Hudson sold at £23 3/4. Stock Exchange, Montreal, 1874; 10 do 1883; 4 do 1884; 1 do 1885; 15 Merchants, 107 1/2; 25 Commerce, 115 1/2; 5 Gas, 184 1/2; 25 do 1844; 25 do 1845; 25 do 1846; 101 do 1847; 225 do 184; 175 do 1844.

The local stock market was weaker. As compared with last night's closing, Bank of Montreal at 100 1/2, 100 do 1884, 100 do 1885; Peoples went to 43 bid, a drop of 4 per cent. Toronto sagged off to 167 1/2 from 168 1/2; Merchants declined 1/2 to 107; Commerce 1 1/2 to 115 1/2; Telegraph 1 to 111 1/2; Richelieu 1 to 57; Passenger 1 to 124 1/2, and Manitoba 2 to 92 1/2. Gas was steady at 184 1/2.

Afternoon Sales—25 Commerce 115 1/2; 25 do 115; 25 Gas 184.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

A more cheerful feeling is becoming apparent in anticipation of the commencement of the fall trade. So far the increase of business has been seen almost exclusively in the boot and shoe trade, though we are glad to notice the dry goods business is picking up a little. Iron merchants have purchased more freely in Europe, but the demand here has not corresponded. More Western grain is being sent through for shipment to Europe and the steamship companies are doing better as the passenger business to this country, augmented by the meeting of the British Association, is also large. The crop prospects are fair, and we look for a good average crop of grain; hay will not be so heavy as in some former years. The condition of our cotton, woolen and steel industry is far from satisfactory. The number of operatives employed, already below the capacity of the mills, will have to be still further reduced in the near future.

Dry Goods.—Buyers are still disposed to pursue the cautious hand to mouth policy, and the wisest are learning to purchase only what they can pay for at the time given for the order. Everyone in the trade seems to be in good spirits. Canadian woollens are dull, in fact the trade in them has proven unsatisfactory. Cottons are in much the same condition. In dress goods there has been quite a run on velveteens, both plain and figured, the movement of which has been large. Velvets and silks have been in good request. There is about the usual business in prints. The Milling mills are now offering goods on the market. Payments are fully as good as expected at this time of year.

GROCERIES.—Granulated sugar has declined 1/2 to 3/4 to 7/8. Yellows on the other hand, and especially the low grades, which are scarce, have continued firm, ranging from 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 to quality. Syrups are dull and neglected at from 25c upward.

Molasses is steady at about 32c for Barbadoes. The tea market has been steady and moderately active under a better enquiry, but no large lines are moving. Sales of new crop choice Japan teas have been made at 42c to 45c. The cheaper grades are not yet taken. Latest cables from Yokohama report the market firm but quiet, with stocks of choice and choicest very small. Cables from Hong Kong report the market firm and prices hardening. Stocks of choice and choicest almost nil; finest 2 1/2 c. l. b.; fine 2 1/2 c.; good medium 1 1/2 c.; medium 1 1/2 c. The second crop is probably less than last year and of superior quality. The demand for fruit has been fairly active. Good Valencia in round lots hold firm at 5c. Jonking prices for choice brands are 5 1/2 to 5 3/4. Old fruit is quoted at 4c. Currants are quiet and steady at 4 1/2 to 5 1/4, and prunes at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Walnuts are quoted at 1 1/2 for Grenoble and 7c for common French. Almonds are at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Brazil nuts 7c; filberts 9c, and figs at 10c to 12c. Latest accounts from Patras regarding the currant crop mention splendid progress. A large crop of Valencia is promised, and the indications are fair for prunes. Coffee is dull and only moving in jobbing lots. Mocha, 25c to 27 1/2 c.; Java, 19c to 23c and Jamaica, 14c to 16c as to sample. Rice is firm at \$3.50 to 3.60. Spices are quiet and unchanged. Black pepper, 17c; white, 26c to 27c; ginger, 12c to 18c; nutmegs, 50c to 70c; cloves, 15c to 18c and cassia, 10c to 11c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Warrants are unchanged at 42 1/2. The belief is that prices have touched bottom, and some round amounts of pig have been purchased in the home market. Prices here are unchanged. We quote Coltness, \$19.50; Langloan, \$19; Calder, \$18.25; Gartsherrie and Summerlee, \$18; Dalmeny, \$17.25; and Eglington, \$17. Finished iron of all descriptions is unchanged and quiet. Bars are quoted at \$1.75 to \$1.80; sheets at \$2.40 to \$2.60; and plates at \$2.50 to \$2.75. The tinplate market is steady and without change, a moderate business being transacted at \$4.80 to \$4.75 for L. C. choice, and \$4.25 to \$4.40 for cokes. Canada plates continue in fair request and steady on the basis of \$2.90 for Penn and equal. Ingot tin is quiet and unchanged at 2 1/2 for Straits and 2 1/4 for Lamb and Flag. London is cabled quiet and 15c lower than last week ago at \$82. Ingot copper remains unchanged at 16 1/2, with London cabled 10c lower than last week at \$60 for best selected. Lead is easy, with value at \$3.25; but round lots could be purchased lower. Soft Spanish in London is cabled unchanged at \$10 5/8.

LUMBER.—Prices are steady. The export movement of deals has fallen off, and freights have an easier tendency, at 40c to 50c per ton. Lumber to South America is quoted at \$13 to \$14, no charters. The following are quoted: Lower Pine, 1st quality, per cord, \$35 to 40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 to \$25; do, shipping, per M, \$14 to \$16; do, 4th quality, 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, \$18 to \$20; bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$17 to \$20; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$80 to \$90; 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 SHOES.—Stocks of choice grades of black leather are light and firmly held, while the supply of Spanish sole is ample. There are few large sales but the aggregate business foots up a fair total. We hear of 500 sides No. 1 slaughter sole at within range of quotations. Prices all through the list are steady. Boots and shoes—A decided improvement has taken place in this branch of trade, and orders have come in much more freely, one manufacturer alone having received \$20,000 worth since Monday. This is a very good showing, and gives the outlook a healthy and more satisfactory look, everything pointing to a good fall trade. It is noticeable, however, that there is hardly any demand for prunella boots. Prices are easy.

HIDES AND SKINS.—A car of light steers sold at 9c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2. Western buff hides are steady, No. 1 at 9c to 9 1/2, and No. 2 do, at 8c to 8 1/2. Native hides are quiet and unchanged, No. 1 Toronto 9c, No. 2 8 1/2; No. 1 Hamilton 9c, No. 2 8c. Dry salt hides No. 1 16c, No. 2 14c; dry flints, No. 1 19c, No. 2 16c. Montevideo hides in Boston are quoted at 23c to 24c. The stock of hides in Boston is 78,100 against 185,200 at the corresponding time last year. Green butchers' hides have been steady at 8c to 8 1/2, 7c to 7 1/2 and 6c to 6 1/2 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Calfskins are unchanged at 12c; lambskins at 35c, and clips at 25c.

Wool.—There has been a fair enquiry from manufacturers, and a slightly improved business has resulted. Foreign is steady at 16c to 17c for Cape. In domestic lambs wool has met with a fair demand, all offerings being sold. No large lots are in the market. We quote A spears 27c to 28c; B, 22c to 23c, and C, 21c to 22c.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.—Bleaching powder continues firm at \$2.40 to \$2.60. The English market is in a steady position. Soda ash is quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and caustic soda stealer at \$2.15 to \$2.35. Bicarb. soda is unchanged at \$2.30 to \$2.50, and sal-soda at \$1.75 to \$1.80. Alumina-firm at \$1.75 to \$1.85. Sulphate of copper remains at \$4.75 to \$5 for American, and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for English. Drugs.—The general drug trade has continued fairly active, with the market healthy in tone. There is no change to advise with regard to prices. Quinine, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; for Howard's and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for German bulk. Opium is at \$4 to \$4.25, and morphine at \$2.20 to \$2.30, and iodine potash at \$1.75 to 1.90.

SALT.—Prices are steady. Elevens, 40c to 42c; twelves 35c to 37c; and factory filled, \$1.10 to 1.15 per bag. Higgins' Brackra is at \$2.40 for sacks; \$1.20 for halves, and 60c for quarters.

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

On spot there are few transactions in grain, the arrivals are generally for through shipment. Peas and oats are firm, but Canada wheat is too high to admit of business. We quote—Canada red winter wheat nominally \$1.12 to 1.14; Canada white winter, \$1.08 to 1.10; Canada spring, \$1.08 to 1.10; peas, 9c to 9 1/2; oats, 3c to 4c; rye 70c to 71c; barley, 55c to 65c and, corn 67 1/2. In the flour market the cheapness of extra compared with superior has resulted in a better demand for it, and fresh ground sold at \$5. Superior is neglected. Oil ground and our flour of all grades is offered freely, while fresh ground meets with a fairly ready sale. On the whole, however, business is quiet. Among the sales heard of are the following: 500 bbls extra at \$5; 100 super at \$5.80; 100 spring extra at \$4.25; 200 American strong brand at \$5.70; 150 superfine at \$3.20; 100 fine at \$3; and some middlings at \$2.75. The receipts of produce posted yesterday were as follows:—Wheat 48,150 bu.; corn, 5,068; flour, 3,719 bbls.; ashes, 8; butter, 396 pails; cheese, 2,584 boxes; hides, 807; spirits, 104-casks; tobacco, 5 packages. Butter keeps very dull. We quote creamery 13 1/2 to 19 1/2, Townships 14 1/2 to 17c, and Western 12c to 14c. Cheese—At Canton and Ogilvenshaw on Saturday, the chief buying was on Montreal account, and some 4,000 boxes were taken, the general top price being 9 1/2. In this market we learn of a fair amount of negotiation in progress, but holders' ideas were much exalted. Bids of 9c for finest were refused, but we hear of 2,600 to 3,000 boxes on that basis. Sellers generally asked 9c—perhaps more in some cases. Altogether the market is in a strong shape, and we quote the finest to 9c, but perhaps 9c should be the basis. Ashes—Top \$3.90 to \$4.05, pearls \$4.80 to \$4.85. Eggs 15c to 16c. Pork, Western mess, \$18.75 to \$19.25. Western lard 10 1/2 to 11c.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKETS.

At Messrs. Acer & Kennedy's yards the total receipts of live stock were 75 car loads, which were as follows:—27 loads of export cattle, 25 of do sheep, 17 of butchers' cattle, 3 of do sheep, 2 of live hogs. The offerings of shipping cattle were considerably in excess of the demand. The circumstances, taken together with unfavorable cables, a dull and weak market, resulted, and the sales made were at lower figures. It is reported that stock is held firmly by farmers, who, even if they lose in price, expect to gain by the increased weight of the animals. A large lot of shipping cattle were sold in Ottawa today for local purposes, owing to the unfavorable reports of the English markets. We quote shipping cattle at 5 1/2 per lb. live weight. Shipping sheep also were dull

and neglected at 4 1/2 per lb live weight. Freighters are about steady. Live hogs may be quoted at 9c per lb. Butchers' cattle and sheep were quiet and the bulk of the receipts were transferred to Viger market. There were about 250 head of butchers' cattle and 500 sheep and lambs offered to a quiet market. Choice beef cattle brought steady sales at 4 1/2 to 5c per lb, with poorer grades at 4c to 4 1/2 per lb live weight, as to quality. Calves were in light supply and of inferior quality. Prices in consequence ruled lower at \$3 to \$7 each. Sheep and lambs encountered a fairly active demand and prices were steady. Choice mutton crippers brought \$6 each, with medium quality at \$3 to \$5 each as to grade. Lambs changed hands at \$2 to \$4 each according to quality, choice bringing the top figure.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The week's shipments of live stock were distributed as follows:— To Liverpool 346, 1,124 Glasgow 821, 941. Crop reports from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky are that the wheat is the best in quantity and quality gathered in years. Other crops are in a generally good condition. The cotton crop in Texas, from all reports received, is anything but encouraging on account of the drought. Corn is not satisfactory. The yield of wheat and small grains will be abundant. Heavy and early rains may save the cotton. A fair supply of hay was offered, the quality of which averaged good. The demand was quick enough to keep values steady at \$6 to \$9 for old stock, with new hay at \$8 to \$9 per hundred bundles as to quality. Straw was in moderate request and sold firm. We quote \$5 to \$9 per hundred bundles as to quality.

Despatches from Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota indicate a good spring wheat crop. The statistical agent of Dakota says the yield will be 20 bushels an acre, making a total yield of 26,000,000 bushels. The statistical agent at Nebraska says that winter wheat will yield 30 to 40 bushels per acre and spring 20 to 25. The State statistical agent in Minnesota says the yield will be 44,000,000.

CHEESE MARKETS.

LITTLE FALLS, July 28.—To-day 9,600 boxes sold at \$8 1/2 and 9c. Twenty packages butter sold at 20c. Utica, N. Y., July 28.—200 boxes cheese sold to-day at 9c, 200 at 9c, 400 at 9c, 1,080 at 9c, 850 at 9c, 150 at 10c, 680 private; 1,500 boxes were consigned. Market very active.

THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET.

Wheat, spring, \$1.70 to \$1.72; Wheat, Deilh, per 100 lbs 1.65 to 1.70; Wheat, Treadwell, do 1.65 to 1.70; Wheat, Clawson, do 1.50 to 1.70; Wheat, Red, do 1.50 to 1.72; Oats, do 1.17 to 1.20; Corn, do 1.20 to 1.30; Barley, do 1.10 to 1.15; Peas, do 1.25 to 1.30; 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; Pastry flour, per cwt, 3 to 3.25; Roller flour, do 3 to 3.50; Family flour, \$2.75 to 3; Oatmeal, Fine, do 2.50 to 2.75; meal, granulated, \$2.75 to 3.00; cornmeal 2 00 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$20 to 22; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$6 to 10; straw, per load \$2 to 3, eggs, retail, 17c to 18c; eggs, basket, 16c to 17; butter, pound rolls, 18c to 20c; do crock, 15c to 16c; do tubs, 13c to 15c; cheese, pound, 9c to 10c; lard, 12c to 14c; potatoes per bag, \$1.00 to 1.10; apples per bag, 75c to \$1.25. Dressed hogs, per cwt, \$8, \$9 to \$10; beef, per cwt, \$9.00 to \$7.00; mutton, per lb, 7c to 8c; lamb, per lb, 9c, to 10c; hogs, per 100 lbs, \$2.50 to 25c; wool per cord, \$5 to \$5.50.

THE QUEBEC MARKET.

Flour—Retail prices, superior extra, \$5.75 to \$6.00 per bbl.; bag flour, 100 lbs., \$2.50 to \$2.65; oatmeal, per 200 lbs, \$5.20 to \$5.35; cornmeal, white, per 200 lbs, \$3.70 to 3.75; cornmeal, yellow, per 200 lbs, \$3.40 to \$3.60; salmon, No. 1, per lb, of 200 lbs., \$18 to \$20; salmon, per lb, 15c to 14c; cod oil, per gallon, 60c to 65c; Labrador herrings, No. 1, per bbl., \$4 to \$4.50; fowls, per pair, \$0.60 to \$1; chickens, per pair, 40c to \$1; geese, per pair, \$2 to \$3; turkeys, per pair, 70c to \$1; potatoes, per bushel, 60c to 70c; oats, per bushel, 34c, 47c to 50c; suit butter, per lb., 15c to 17c; fresh butter per lb., 17c to 18c; fresh butter, per lb., (prints) 22c to 25c; cheese, per lb., 10c to 10 1/2; eggs, per dozen, 17c to 20c; mangle sugar, per lb., 9c to 10c; apples, per bbl., \$3 to \$5; lemons, per case, \$10 to \$11; onions, per box, \$3 to \$4; hay, per 100 bbl., \$6 to \$7; straw, per 100 bbl., \$3 to \$4; wood, per cord (2 ft. 6 in.) \$2.20 to \$2.50; wood, per cord, (3 feet) \$2.20 to \$4.50.

Advertising Cheats.

"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style. "Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such. "And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible. "To induce people "To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

Did She Die?

"No! She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years. "The doctors doing her no good; "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about. "How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery, "From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility, "Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names, "But no relief, "And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say: "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters. "He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable. "And we are sure that he used your Bitters."—The Lady of Utica, N.Y.

Wanted

For the 1st of September next, three Female Teachers for District No. 23 and 4 in the municipality. Must be Catholic and hold first class elementary diploma; salary fifteen dollars per month. Apply to W. LEHERY, Sec. Treas. St. Amant, July 24th 1884.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bushel, 85c to \$1.05; wheat, spring, \$1.00 to 1.05; oats, 44c, 75c to 82c; barley, 50c to 60c; corn, 44c, 75c to 76c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$8 to 8.25; chickens, per pair, 45c to 55c; ducks, 60c to 80c; butter, pound rolls, 18c to 19c; do, tub dairy, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, per doz