

Our Irish Letter.

DUBLIN, August 28.—The telegraph operators of Dublin have held a meeting to discuss their grievances and decide on the best method of having them remedied. It was determined to join hands with their English and Scotch comrades to force the Government to do them some measure of justice. Word has been received here of the death of Mr. David Gorry, one of the best known and largest farmers in the Tullamore district, of which union he was rate collector for more than half a century.

NOT ALLOWED TO MEET. The Irish Socialist Republican Party and the Police had a little tiff on Sunday last. They held a meeting in the afternoon in the Phoenix, and in the evening a meeting was advertised to take place in Foster Place at seven o'clock. Half an hour later about eight members of the Socialist Party turned up at the appointed rendezvous, but were quickly removed into College by the police. Followed by a small crowd, the Socialists proceeded to Middle Abbey street, where the party has its room, and from the windows of which they proposed addressing the crowd. The police, however, refused to allow the gathering to proceed into Middle Abbey street, and forced the crowd back into O'Connell street. The Socialists went down O'Connell street, along the quays, and turned into the Custom House grounds, where a force of police again prevented the holding of a meeting.

IRELAND AND THE FINANCES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A Parliamentary paper which has just been issued shows that the total net receipts for customs during the last financial year was £21,475,000, of which England contributed 79.32, Scotland 9.82, and Ireland 10.86. Tea yielded £3,799,000, the proportion contributed by Ireland being £582,000, and Scotland £376,000. Tobacco is credited with £11,018,000, of which Ireland contributed £1,227,000, and Scotland, £1,144,000, the remainder being England's instalment. Of £1,246,000 for wine Ireland paid £104,000, and Scotland £85,000. The aggregate inland Revenue is placed at £72,814,000, of which Scotland contributed 14.63 and Ireland 9.7. In the Excise department the total Revenue was £32,293,000 from which must be deducted £4,858,000 on the local taxation account. The excise as regards spirits alone was £16,010,000 of which Scotland contributed £3,800,000, Ireland £2,098,000, the balance being from England. The popularity of beer is proved by the Excise receipts, of which £10,901,000 contributed as follows:—England, £9,722,000, Ireland, £710,000, and Scotland £469,000. Total miscellaneous revenue is placed at £2,089,000, of which Ireland's share was £132,000 and Scotland £17,000.

THE POSITION OF THE CROPS.

Advices from South Wexford, East Galway, West Kings' County and the South do not show a very bright outlook for the crops. Complaints are being made on all sides of the damage done by the heavy rains and what promised to be good harvests two weeks ago is now entirely reversed. Most corn is still uncut, and it is feared that even though the finest harvesting weather may still be in store for us all heavy crops are injured. The outlook for the country is, therefore, the very reverse of pleasant, and it proves once more the unreliability of the Irish season. A month ago all looked splendidly, and it was believed there was a harvest in the distance which would turn out more fruitful than any of the past fifteen or twenty years. At the present date the bright anticipations of the early season have been well nigh completely wiped out.

FAILURE OF CROPS.

The failure of the potato, hay and corn crops in most of the districts in Ireland has resulted in the gloomiest outlook for the winter. The chairman of the Michaelstown Board of Guardians, at a meeting held by that body on Thursday last, declared Ireland is on the verge of a great agricultural crisis, and that members of ratepayers will be compelled to go to the workhouse. The price of bread is rising slowly in London, and here also the outlook for the winter is gloomy. The city requires 70,000 quarters of foreign wheat weekly, independent of flour, and during August less than 65,000 quarters arrived per week. Not one tenth of London's bread is made from English flour, and the bakers assert that with flour at the present figure the loaf of bread at 5 1/2 (11 cents) will send them into bankruptcy. The hop crop is below the average. The picking, which is in full swing, has produced the usual pauper invasion of Kent, and has been marked by greater distress than usual. The workhouses and police stations of that county are filled with them, and there have been several deaths from exposure in the fields and hedges during the recent storms.

TO BE DECORATED.

The mounted troops of the Royal Irish Constabulary who took part in the Queen's procession recently in London are, it appears, to participate in the decorations accorded to the Colonial forces, and both the officers and men of the Constabulary who took part in the pageant will in due course be the recipients of the honour conferred on them by the presentation of a commemorative medal.

THE BATTLE OF CARLOW.

A project which the Nationalists of Carlow have in hand will command sympathy. Until about eight years ago the graves of "the Rebels," killed in the battle of Carlow in 1798, or murdered afterwards, were in a disgracefully neglected condition. Upwards of six hundred of the patriots were flung into a common grave, contemptuously named "Coppo Hole." That name alone com-

memorated the dead. Eight years ago a movement was started by the Gaelic Club to enclose the place. That has been done, and the graves preserved from further desecration. Now it is proposed to raise a monument to "the Rebels." About £100 will suffice for the plans decided upon. There will be no difficulty in finding the money. The County itself, which bore such a brave part in the struggle, will do its duty, and Carlowmen everywhere will assist. It is one of the agreeable features of the project that all sections of Nationalists have joined to carry it through.

SPEECH BY MR. JOHN DILLON, M.P.

At a recent meeting of the Central Branch of the Irish National Federation, Mr. Dillon, M.P., made a ringing speech. He said:—"If we had a united Irish Party we would be absolutely irresistible, and I take this opportunity of putting to you, and through the Press to the country, the question as to why we have not a united Irish Party, and I say to the people of Ireland that if they desire to obtain anything on which they have their hearts set, I don't care what it may be, which can be obtained through action in the House of Commons, their first duty, with a view to obtaining such an object, is to secure that a united Irish Party shall speak the voice of the Irish nation on the floor of the House of Commons, and I confess that since the commencement of last session I think the horizon in this regard has considerably brightened. I think we now have a very much better prospect of united action between Irish members and Irish representatives of all classes outside the House of Commons, in Ireland, than we ever had since the year 1891."

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Dillon characterized the Royal Commission which had been appointed to inquire into the reports of the Land Commission as one to try the Land Commission for giving reductions, but he advised the farmers, as their case was so irremediable, to lay it before the Commission. In conclusion he urged the necessity for union amongst the people, without which nothing could be achieved. His main object would be to aid and assist in every way in his power the farmers and the people of the country to unite in a great league of self defence.

A TANGIBLE EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY.

An exciting scene is reported from Glanworth, which arose out of the imprisonment of Messrs. Maurice Pigott, jun., of Cuppugee, and Michael Kelleher of Glanworth, in default of giving bail to keep the peace and pay fines imposed in the recent cases of trespass assault, heard at special Petty Sessions at Fermoy, in connection with the taking of an evicted farm. The parishioners of Glanworth, to show their sympathy with Kelleher, who left no one behind him but an aged father and mother, assembled (some 400 or 500,) and headed with 16 mowers with scythes and the Glanworth brass and life and drum bands, they proceeded to Kelleher's farm and cut down 16 acres of corn and 6 acres of hay, and made them up. Both on the journey to the farm and on the return journey groans were raised for the parties who have taken the evicted farm, and cheers for the young men in jail.

PROSPECTS NOT ENCOURAGING.

The Registrar-General's returns show considerable depression in Irish trade and finance. The bank deposits, which in 1894 showed an advance of £750,000, in 1894 an advance of £2,000,000, and in 1896 an advance of £1,250,000, show this year a decrease of £194,000. Bank note circulation has, too, decreased. On the other hand savings bank deposits have increased by £607,000. The drop in Government Stocks held in Ireland is, however, £560,000, which almost counterbalances the increase in savings. In twenty years the decrease in Irish holdings of these securities have been £8,400,000. Turning to the Irish railways carrying trade the figures are more satisfactory. The net increase in traffic receipts of railway is £12,083, and in shipping there were increases in foreign tonnage entered of 60,000 tons, and foreign tonnage cleared of 19,000 tons, and in the coasting trade increase of 38,000 tons and 50,000 tons respectively.

THE DUCHESS OF YORK'S TASTE.

The Duchess of York has been very particular in her inquiries as to the property of the Royal Irish School of Art Needlework, and has ordered a white satin dress to be embroidered at the school in the new French ribbon-work. She has also gratified her historical tastes by the purchase of one of the dainty workboxes made at the school in fac-simile of the workbox used by Marie Antoinette.

PHOENIX PARK PRISONERS.

Mr. James O'Connor, M.P., Writes Regarding their Condition.

Mr. James O'Connor, M.P., contributes to the Pall Mall Gazette a very interesting article on a visit he recently paid to Maryborough Jail to see the Phoenix Park prisoners. Mr. O'Connor writes:—"Mullet was the first of the trio introduced to me by the Governor. Having seen him in the dock while he was awaiting the verdict of the jury, I did not think I should fail to recognize him. When convicted he was twenty-three, the man now before me looks sixty years of age. What havoc is wrought by loss of liberty! This man was probably the most intellectual of the lot. He lacks none of the philosophic patience which takes root in the mind of the more or less cultured. Yet cellular life with its oppressive sense of desolation and exclusion from social intercourse ploughs deep furrows in the flesh, while it hardens the features and fixes a hunted suspicious glare in the eyes; Mullet made no complaint of harsh treatment in Maryborough Jail; None of them uttered a word of complaint on

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that score. On the contrary they admitted that they were dealt with as leniently as the rules permitted, but Mullet has always been physically feeble on account of spinal curvature, and he suffers severely from asthma. Whether the season be winter or summer he is periodically prostrated by this distressing affection.

PINES FOR RELEASE.

Firmly believing that his release from prison will alleviate his sufferings, he pines for it, and expects it before Jubilee Day, and now hopes it will come with the visit of the Duke of York. Mullet retires, thanking me very warmly for my visit, and Laurence Hanlon appears. He too was quite a young fellow when the sentence of imprisonment for life cut him off from communication with his kind. Though aged beyond recognition he is cheery, and seems happy in the conviction that the days of his punishment are nearly spent. He had nothing to say by way of complaint as to his treatment. With head erect, and twinkling eye, the car driver, James Fitzharris, steps into the visiting compartment, and greets me with a smile and with a flash of good humour in the few words he utters. He was known for many years as the drollest and wittiest jarvey in Dublin. How his car-driving colleagues came to call him "Skin the Goat," I do not know, but by that sobriquet he was distinguished in his popular profession. He is the least changed in appearance of his prison companions, and though he must be at least seventy years of age, he is as straight as a young soldier, and as full of fun and merriment as a sailor on shore. How this born and irrepressible humorist could have had any hand in such a terrible tragedy as that of the 6th May, 1882, is a problem which would

PUZZLE THE SUBTLEST PSYCHOLOGIST.

The general belief in Ireland is that "Skin the Goat" was not at all in the invincible conspiracy, as a carman only did he appear in the park, and it was not his nature to "round" on any one whether friend or foe. This at all events is the general opinion of the people. They say that "Skin the Goat" was too much of a wit and a joker to take a hand in any serious much less sanguinary business. There is another prisoner in Maryborough Jail whom I saw, but he is not one of those known as the "Park men." This man whose name is Connolly was convicted, with two others, for beating a bailiff in the county Mayo. The unfortunate bailiff having died, Connolly, Fox, and Diskin were each sentenced to twenty years penal servitude. Diskin went mad and died in the Lunatic Asylum to which he had been sent. Fox was released in a dying state, and lived only a few days after his arrival home. Although Connolly has been nearly fifteen years and six months in jail he will not be legally entitled to his liberty until some time next year. The reason of this is that he has not been allowed to count the fifteen months he was in prison before he was brought to trial. As the delay in bringing him to the bar of justice was no fault of his, it is undoubtedly hard not to give him credit for all he endured previous to his conviction. Connolly is a very good-looking, intelligent man, who had a wife and three young children when he caught the anti-landlord fever sixteen or seventeen years ago.

Bismarck has his own opinions about England and Englishmen. In private life he says they are all right, but when they become politicians he has no use for them. In a recent interview he says: "In general, it is noteworthy what a difference there is between the character and conduct of the Englishman in private life and those of the Englishman in politics. The Englishman in private life is respectable and trustworthy. To give him the lie is the worst insult you

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can offer him. As a politician and a diplomatist, however, he is at the other extreme. English diplomacy lacks in every respect the characteristics of English private life. Its most striking characteristic is its hypocrisy. It uses all the means which the individual despises."

It would be pleasant for all parties concerned if Bismarck could come to Canada and study up some of our Canadian politicians and give his opinion on them.

RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

The gathering of buyers at Bonsecours market this morning was very large, consequently the demand for all lines of produce was brisk, and an active business was done. The attendance of farmers was slim, owing to the fact that they are still busy with their crops, and until such are secured the offerings of grain will likely be small. The demand for oats was fair, and sales were made at 60c to 70c per bag. The supply of vegetables was abundant, but as the demand for such was brisk, prices show very little change, except for tomatoes, which were lower at 15c to 20c per basket. Quebec turnips are commencing to come forward, and sales were made at prices ranging from 25c to 45c per bag. Choice cauliflowers were in demand and somewhat scarce, and prices ruled higher at \$1 to \$1.50 per dozen. In fruit an active trade was done, and as supplies were heavy, buyers had no difficulty in filling their wants. Game and poultry were in demand at steady prices.

- VEGETABLES. Marrows, dozen..... 0 20 @ 0 30
Crrn, per dozen..... 0 8 @ 0 10
Cabbages, per dozen..... 0 20 @ 0 25
Butter beans, per basket..... 0 20 @ 0 00
Celery, per dozen..... 0 10 @ 0 15
Onions, per basket..... 0 40 @ 0 00
Cauliflowers, per dozen..... 0 75 @ 1 40
Carrots, per basket..... 0 25 @ 0 00
Parsley, per dozen..... 0 10 @ 0 10
Turnips, per bag..... 0 25 @ 0 45
Beets, per basket..... 0 25 @ 0 00
Lettuce, per dozen..... 0 10 @ 0 15
Tomatoes, per basket..... 0 15 @ 0 20
Mint, per dozen..... 0 15 @ 0 20
Cucumbers, per barrel..... 0 30 @ 0 40
Potatoes, per basket..... 0 20 @ 0 00
Potatoes, per bag..... 0 40 @ 0 00
Potatoes, per barrel..... 1 00 @ 1 00
Green beans, per bag..... 0 25 @ 0 30

- FRUIT. Lemons, per dozen..... 0 15 @ 0 20
Oranges, per dozen..... 0 20 @ 0 25
Bananas, per dozen..... 0 10 @ 0 25
Plums, per basket..... 0 30 @ 0 40
Peaches, per basket..... 0 25 @ 0 35
Pears, per basket..... 5 25 @ 0 35
Blueberries, per box..... 0 40 @ 0 50
Apples, per barrel..... 1 00 @ 2 50
Watermelons, each..... 0 20 @ 0 30
Nutmeg melons, per dozen..... 3 00 @ 5 00
Grapes, per basket..... 0 25 @ 0 40

- GAME. Philadelphia chickens, per pair..... \$0 75 @ 0 80
Mallard ducks, per pair..... 0 70 @ 0 80
Grass Plover, per dozen..... 2 00 @ 2 40
Gold n Plover, per dozen..... 0 00 @ 3 50
American snipe, per dozen..... 2 25 @ 2 40
Prairie hens, white, per pair 0 00 @ 1 25
Prairie hens, dark, per pair 0 00 @ 1 50
Quails, per dozen..... 2 50 @ 2 75
Snowbirds, per dozen..... 0 12 1/2 @ 0 15
Wild geese, winter, each..... 0 45 @ 0 50
Wild geese, spring, each..... 0 70 @ 0 95
Frogs legs, per lb..... 0 20 @ 0 25
Sucking pigs, each..... 1 50 @ 2 00

- POULTRY. Large chickens, per pair..... 0 80 @ 1 00
Medium chickens..... 0 50 @ 0 60
Spring chickens..... 0 50 @ 0 75
Fowls, per pair..... 0 60 @ 0 70
Turkys, hens..... 0 80 @ 1 00
Geese, each..... 0 60 @ 0 75
Ducks, per pair..... 0 75 @ 0 90
Pigeons, per pair..... 0 25 @ 0 30
Squabs, per pair..... 0 30 @ 0 35

- DAIRY PRODUCE. Print butter, choice, per lb., 0 22 @ 0 25
Creamery..... 0 21 @ 0 23
Good dairy butter..... 0 15 @ 0 18
Mild cheese..... 0 12 @ 0 14
Strong cheese..... 0 12 @ 0 14
Eggs, strictly new laid..... 0 18 @ 0 25
Case eggs..... 0 14 @ 0 16
Honey, per lb..... 0 10 @ 0 12
Maple sugar, per lb..... 0 08 @ 0 10
Maple syrup..... 0 60 @ 0 70

- MEATS. Beef, choice, per lb..... 0 12 @ 0 15
" common..... 0 08 @ 0 10
Mutton, per lb..... 0 10 @ 0 12
Lamb, per lb..... 0 10 @ 0 12
Veal, per lb..... 0 08 @ 0 10
Pork, per lb..... 0 10 @ 0 12
Ham, per lb..... 0 13 @ 0 15
Lard, per lb..... 0 8 @ 0 10
Sausages, per lb..... 0 10 @ 0 12
Bacon, per lb..... 0 13 @ 0 15
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs..... 0 00 @ 0 00

- FISH. Pike, per lb..... 0 08 @ 0 10
Haddock, per lb..... 0 06 @ 0 07
Bullheads, per lb..... 0 8 @ 0 00
Whitefish, per lb..... 0 10 @ 0 00
Cod, per lb..... 0 06 @ 0 07
Dorset, per lb..... 0 00 @ 0 00
Halibut, per lb..... 0 00 @ 0 15
Trout, per lb..... 0 00 @ 0 00
Smelt, per lb..... 0 00 @ 0 00
Mackerel, each..... 0 00 @ 0 15
Linen haddies, per lb..... 0 00 @ 0 20
Fresh salmon, per lb..... 0 15 @ 0 20
Black bass, per lb..... 0 00 @ 0 00
Sturgeon, per lb..... 0 08 @ 0 10

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The cheese market was quiet and steady to day. Opinions are still conflicting regarding the fair spot value of finest goods, and it is difficult to name a price. If a buyer went out to buy a straight line of finest Ontario he could not get them under 9 1/2c, nor finest Quebec under 9 1/2c. On the basis of the ease of shipping around for odds and ends is of course different, as business has been transacted in Ontario goods at 9 1/2c, and Quebec at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c, but the buyer in these cases had to take other goods with the lots.
Finest Ontario cheese..... 9 1/2c to 9 1/2c
Finest Townships cheese..... 9 1/2c to 9 1/2c
Finest Quebec cheese..... 9 1/2c to 9 1/2c
Butter was fairly steady but quiet and there was trading in creamery at 19 1/2c, and that represents the best figure that a buyer could purchase at.
c. c.
Finest Creamery..... 19 1/2 to 00
Seconds..... 18 1/2 to 00
Dairy butter..... 12 1/2 to 13

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BELLEVILLE, Ont., September 7.—At our board to-day 19 factories offered 1,700 white cheese. The following are the sales:—A. A. Ayer & Co., 255 white at 9 1/2c; Thos. Watkins, 2.5 at 9 1/2c. Board meets a week from next Thursday at 11 o'clock a. m.

INGERSOLL, Ont., September 7.—Offerings 2,645 colored and 310 white. No sales; 9 1/2c bid for colored, and 9 1/2c for white, salesmen holding for 10c.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., September 7.—At the cheese board meeting held here to-night there were 1,225 boxes of white boarded. Following were the sales: Two hundred and eighty-five to Watkins, 230 to McCarger; both at 9 1/2c; balance un-sold.

MADOC, Ont., September 7.—One thousand and fifty-five boxes cheese boarded; all sold to McCarger; 525 at 9 1/2c; balance at 9 11-16c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

There was an improved demand for eggs from local buyers and the market in consequence was more active, but the feeling is still easy, although prices show no change. We quote: Choice candled, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 1, 11 1/2 to 12c and No. 2, 9 1/2 to 10c per dozen. The tone of the bean market is firm, with a fair demand, and a moderately active business is doing at 70c to 80c for primes and at 90c to \$1 for choice hand-picked per bushel. Business in honey continues slow. White clover comb is offering at 10c, and dark at 7c, bright extracted at 6 1/2c to 7c, and dark at 4c to 5c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON, September 6.—The tone of the cattle market was firmer to-day, owing to supplies being somewhat smaller and an improved demand. Consequently prices advanced to since this day week, choice States selling at 11 1/2c, choice Canadians at 10 1/2c, ranchers at 9 1/2c, and Argentine at 11c. Sheep were also 1/2c higher, 11 1/2c for choice Canadians and Argentines.

LIVERPOOL, September 6.—There was also a stronger feeling in this market for Canadian cattle, and prices advanced 1c, choice selling at 10 1/2c and Americans at 11c. Sheep were unchanged at 10 1/2c. LONDON, September 6.—A private cable received quoted choice Canadian cattle at 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c and sheep at 11c. Messrs. John Old & Son, live stock salesmen of London, Eng., write W. H. Beaman, live stock agent of the Board of Trade, under date of August 26th, as follows:—"The trade for good cattle at Deptford to-day was without alteration from last market day. The supply consisted of 2,452 head which met a slow sale as follows:—1,638 from the States realising 5 1/2 to 5 1/4 and 904 from South America at from 3 1/2 to 4 1/4. The sheep supply numbered in all 3,150, for which the demand was fair. The sheep, with the exception of one useful lot, which realized 5 1/2 to 5 1/4, were of an inferior quality and unsuited to this market, and consequently low rates had to be accepted for these."

MONTREAL, September 6.—The feature of the live stock trade of late has been the buying of choice export cattle at western Ontario points by American shippers, which is due principally to the high prices ruling at present for choice United States cattle at Chicago. This action on the part of American shippers has been the means of stiffening prices up considerably at country points in Ontario, and accounts for the very few of this class coming to this market, and at the same time practically shutting Canadian shippers out, as Americans can afford to pay more for the stock on account of the low rates of freight ruling from Boston, by which port the stock is being shipped, and at the same time our own vessels are sailing with light cargoes, the exports for the past week alone having fallen off 1,273 head. It was rumored that a certain steamship line was compelled to purchase 200 head of cattle in the Chicago market last week, and had them sent forward here in order that the vessels they were shipped on would not go out light. At Ontario country points shippers state they have paid 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per lb. for choice export cattle, which means they cost fully 4 1/2c to 5c by the time they were on board the vessel. In regard to ocean freights the market is much firmer, space to Liverpool now being quoted at 42s 6d to 45s, and some agents being firm at 50s. Glasgow is unchanged at 42s 6d. At Boston all the ocean space has been engaged up to the 1st of January on the three leading steamship lines, the Warren, the Leyland and the Canard, by the three largest shippers at 35s for September, and at 30s for October, November and December. The offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir market were 800 cattle, 700 sheep, 300 lambs and 100 calves. The heavy receipts of common to fair cattle had a depressing effect upon the market, and prices in consequence show a decline of 1c per lb all round. The supply for good cattle was only fair, and choice stock still continues scarce; in fact, there is hardly any of such coming forward to this market. There was

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some demand from shippers to fill up space with, and a few good cows were picked up at 3 1/2c. The demand for stockers for shipment to Buffalo continues, and a few car loads were bought at 2 1/2c for steers and heifers, and at 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c for bulls. The attendance of local buyers was large, and the demand was good at the reduction in prices. On the whole the market was active, and although the supply was unusually large, few were left over. Choice butchers' cattle sold at 4c; good at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; fair at 2 1/2c to 3c, and common at 2c to 2 1/2c per lb. live weight. The receipts of sheep were larger, for which the demand was somewhat better from shippers, and prices ruled steady at 3c to 3 1/2c per lb. for good to choice, and butchers paid \$3.75 to \$5 each. Lambs were more plentiful and prices were easier. The demand was good and sales were made at 3c to 3 1/2c per lb. live weight. Calves were scarce and sold at prices ranging from \$2 to \$30 each as to size and quality. The receipts of cattle at the Point St. Charles stock yards were 200 head, for which there was no demand from local dealers and holders forwarded them to the above market. There were no sheep or lambs on this market for sale. The receipts of hogs were small, there being only 100 head, which met with a ready sale, and prices ruled firm at 5 1/2c per lb. live weight. The following table shows the shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ending September 4, 1897:—

Table with columns: Cattle, Sheep, Horses. Rows include Lake Huron to Liverpool, Carthaginian to Liverpool, Fremont to Liverpool, Rosarian to London, etc.

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