MAKING A HUMAN FACE

THOMAS COLT'S THIRTEEN YEARS OF EX-PERIENCE UNDE": THE SURGEONS.

In 1871 Thomas Colt. then 12 years old. was taken to Bellevue Hospital, New York, suffering from a disease which had destroyed his nose and lips and begun to affect his eyes. by Dr. Gustavii charge bine, and since that time has been under treatment with a view to replacing the lost parts of the face.

After the course of the disease had been checked the process of building up was begun by cutting away the flesh about the edges of the orifice, where the nose had been. Then the inside of the large finger of the right hand was flayed, and the fresh cut wound was fitted where the nose should be. The hand was held in place by bandages and plaster of paris until the finger had grown fast to the forehead and cheeks of the patient. In the mean time the mouth was covered by the hand, and a silver tube was inserted into the lad's throat. through which he was fed, and through which he also breathed.

When the grafting of the finger to the face was completed, and circulation established, the finger was amputated near the knuckle, leaving two and a-half joints attached to the face. The operations so far had required this day." about a year, but the process was only begun. The next step was to trim down the finger into the shape of a nose by removing the bone and gradually building up the fiesh on each side and drawing the skin from the cheeks and forchead over it. In course of time the result sought was obtained, except that there were as vet no nostrils.

The eyes of the unfertunate boy had both been drawn out of position somewhat, and these were straightened by clipping nerves in the manner usually adopted by oculists in treating cross-cycd people. The eyebrows were also patched up at the inner ends.

The next step was to give the boy a new pair of lips. This was done gradually by taking pieces of flesh fr m the checks and grafting them in place bit by bit.

Yesterday, after thirteen years of experience under the surgeon's kuife, having meantime undergone and recovered from thirty different operations, the patient, now a young man, left the hospital. His face was young man, left the hospital. His face was honors, and gentlemen from a distance, as smooth, and to the casual observer Hon. W. J. Hynes, of Chicago, and Dr. Fox, bore no traces of what he had passed of Troy, State Delegates of the League, were The case is extraordinary the extent of the work don and the perfect result obtained. Not less extraordinary was the fortitude of the further oratory of an informal kind. Compatient, who never murmured under the necessarily painful operations, and who, when walking the floor because of his suffering, was wont to cheer up to the other patients in the ward by telling droll stories, of which he had a large supply. He was known in the hospital as "Patient Tommy."

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstruc-

A MENACE TO ENGLAND.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Figure, commenting upon the increase of English troops in Egypt from 6,000 to 14,000, says the explanation is necessary. If it is desired to stop the passage of the French through the Suez Canal in the event of an Anglo-Chinese alliance. France keeps 51,000 troops in Algeria and Tunis who are ready to seize Cairo when or-

Sexton and Redmond Tendered an Ovation in Chickering Hall-New York Irishmen

was then Godspeed and Success. NEW YORK, Aug. 30. Thomas Sexton, member of Parliament for Sligo, and William R. Redmond, member of Parliament for Wexford, leave for home this morning on the steamship Alaska, of the Guion line. They have been in this country for several weeks, the principal object of their visit being to attend the recent convention in Boston of the Irish National League of America as the trusted lieutenants of Parnell. The Municipal Council of the National League tendered them a reception last evening in Chickering Hall, which, despite the in-clement weather, was well filled with Irish-men, who onthusiastically greeted the two gentlemen, cheered for Parnell whenever his name was mentioned, and when his mother appeared upon the stage gave her such another reception as that she had met with

MR. SEXTON'S SPEECH. Mr Sexton spoke first. He is a slightly wilt, pleasant featured man, with a full black He at once enlisted the sympathics of the audience, and kept them either ap-

plauding or laughing throughout his speech.
"I thank you," he said, "not for any personal honor conferred upon us, but because take your assembling here as a proof of your sympathy with the Irish Legion and of cohesion with the cause of the Irish people. (Applause.) In Boston, from which city we have just come, and which is rich in traditions of American liberty, I met what was practically a representation of an Irish national parliament. (Applause.) The thought then ran through my mind that the people who could the highest themselves in of honor in this country points are not doomed to be kept in perpetual slavery. (Applause.) All the men in that Convention spoke with one voice, and that voice was all for Ireland. (Applause.) The message I brought from Ireland was one of thankfulness for the past and of hope for the future. The message I have to bring back is one of confidence in the success of Irish

ANOTHER KIND OF CONVENTION.

"I thought of another parliament while attending that receting at Boston, where the presiding officer is entitled to and receives no respect or consideration from those on the (Hisses.) The cause of freedom in Ireland, I am happy to assure you, is advanc-

ing by leaps and bounds." (Applause.)
The speaker then drew a picture of the miserable condition of Ireland until a short time ago, and said :-" Through what magical cause has it happened that a people so plundered and so downcast have won their way so far toward social independence and freedom? The pen of the historian, recording for future generations, will indissolubly associate that beneficent change with the great and illustrious name of Parnell. Cheers.)

IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

"Independence of feeling is gaining ground in Ireland. Here is an evidence of it. Until recently the people used to take off their caps to the landlords and all the landlords' understrappers. Nobody takes off his cap now unless he is going into church. (Cheers.) Other changes have taken place. Mr. Forster threw us into jail and we threw him out the Cabinet. (Applause and laughter.) We are out of jail now and he is not back in the Cabinet, and he never will be. (Applause.) The landlord is no longer absolute. He has to abide by the decision of the Court, and as long as a tenant pays his rent he has practical perpetuity in his farm. We shall bring about, and rapidly, a state of affairs in Ireland, when we shall be alle to maintain every Irishman upon the soil of Ircland, and when, if any emigration at all takes place, it will not be the emigration of those driven out by cruel law, but the emigration of those who are going back again to live in their natural home." (Applause.)

Without any actual stoppage. England might depend upon the resources, and rely upon the loyalty of her colonies to sustain her in this conflict. The consideration of these questions leads takes place, it will not be the emigration of gration of those who are going back again to live in their natural home." (Applause.)

MR. REDMOND'S SPEECH,

Mr. Redmond spoke next. He is a young man, with a smooth face and black curly hair. "When we go back to Ireland," he said, "we will be asked how it fared with us, and it will give great encouragement to all engaged in the work there to tell of the success of our mission. We look to America because we must sometimes leave sentiment aside and deal with facts, and the first fact that stares us in the face is that we are few in numbers and miserably inadequate to deal with existing conditions. We all are agreed that when Irish liberty comes it will e due largely to those of you who are free in America. (Cheers.) I believe in my heart that but for the presence of free Iris men in this country Charles Parnell and the whole of us would have been kept in a British jail to Parnell made a brief but

forcible address after the whirlwind of applause that greeted her had subsided. She feared that Irish-Americans did not take the active interest that they used in the defence and championship of their countrymen. "If Ireland has become a greater Ireland over here," she concluded. speaking of the prospect of eventual success in the struggle with England, "we have become a smaller America on the other side, and we will do as America did by England."

Mrs.

After the termination of proceedings at Chickering Hall a select company assembled at Wallace's, Fifteenth street and Fifth avenue, to have a social hour and some parting talk with the ambassadors from Ireland. The members of the Municipal Council of the League of New York and members of the New York Home Rule Club and others interested in the cause were present to do the

guests of the committee. A cosy supper was a fitting supplement to the oratorical exercises, and then there was pliments were interchanged, anecdotes were told and Irish patriotic songs were sung. The company wished good voyage to the honored visitors, and the visitors were profuse in gratitude for the warmth of their reception. The pleasant proceedings closed in the wee sma' hours.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

DEFIANT FEELING AT PEKIN-ADMIRAL

COURBET'S MOVEMENTS. PERIN, Sept. 1 .- The imperial edicts and diplomatic circulars issued by Isung La Yamen indicate a spirit of defiance as the result of the Foo Chow disaster. Placards have been posted in the streets proclaiming war with France, but enjoining the people under severe penalties not to molest citizens of other

nations. dered.

Lydia E, Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is to be had at the nearest drug are for a 'dollar. It is not claimed that this remedy will cure every disease under the sun, but that it does all that it claims to 'Ed, thousands of good women know and declare.

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Lydia E, Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is to be had at the nearest drug are for a 'dollar. The free in store. Broken lots are individually as in the condition of the were nine cholera deaths. The disease of the twenty is increasing in virulence at Naples, where them be, 1696 for October and 1650 PARIS, Sept. 1 .- The report that China

THE TRUE WILLIES AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Interesting Paper on Colonial Independence. The most interesting paper read at meetings of the Br tish Association on Monday was that by Mr. Stephen S. Bourne, F.S.S. on the Independence of the several portions of the British Empire. He said that the growing important the property of the British Empire. portance of the colonial dependencies of the Bri-tish Crown entitle them to the foremost consideration of every assembly occupying itself with economic and statistical questions. Especially is this the case on the present occasion with everything which concerns the welfare of Canada. Although not among the earliest extlements howeld and the carriest extlements howeld are carried to the carried extlements and the carriest extlements have the carried extlements and the carried extlements are carried extlements. the earliest settlements brought under crown, it is one in closest proximity to the mother country, and, if we except India, that containing the largest population and covering the greatest area, the one, too, possessing the best capability of ministering to the wants of Eng-land, particularly in the way of food. For these reasons it may be deemed more or less represen-tative of others. It is proposed therefore to inquire what the trade is netween the two to con ceive what it might become and to see what at bears to the with the whole proportion ion traffic that proportion that bears to the Dominion traffic with the whole world. Adding England's imports and exports together. England's colonial trade has averaged \$500,000,000 per annum, and is 24 per cent of the whole \$3,300,000,000. Of this 12½ per cent. or \$100,000,000, has been with British North America. In 1883 of all the articles of Canadian produce exported nearly one-half, \$50,000,000, finds its way to the United Kingdom, which in return sends back two-fifths, \$66,000,000. Fully one half of the supplies Canada renders to Fully one half of the supplies Canada renders to Great Britain consists of rood, timber, furs and oils, making up four-fifths of the remainder. Of her imports one-fourth may be classed as raw material, for the support of textile another industries, and the fourth manfactured iron, a third fourth articles of food and the remaining fourth manufactured articles of sundry descriptions. When once the railway across the continent is completed there will be facilities for bringing more of the land under cultivation, and for sending its produce away.

The mining output, especially in coal, to the
Pacific is likely to be great, and it is quite possible to conceive to what an extent the whole may grow. On the other hand, the United Kingdom will need increasing supplies of food, and though her Southern and Fastern posses-sions may have the same capacity for producing these, the contiguity of North America, and its geographical phical position in the same make it peculiarly appropriate the reeding-ground of England. for the reeding-ground of England. But beyond England's need for importing, she has other wants—that of the lands to receive her growing population which she may find in her colonies; and the occupation for her accumulated manufacturing power which she may expect to create through those whom she sends forth. Thus the increase of species may be renforth. Thus the increase of species may be rendered a blessing rather than a curse. For both
to fully benefit by this mutual dependence, there ought to be the most
unfettered interchange of the commodities which each grows or makes, and
whatever may be said as to protection against
foreigners, nothing in the shape of protective
duties under the invede or direct commores he duties ought to impede or divert commerce be-tween portions of the same empire. Revenue duties stand upon a different footing; but they should be raised upon imported and home products alike. It would be a great step if in all the colonies and the mother country the same articles were subjected to customs and excise duties at similar rates, and the whole money so raised were appropriated to defraying the of defence. It is scarcely to be questioned that

ABSOLUTE FREE TRADE at least between all parts of the Empire, must ultimately exist; although it is possible that special circumstances may for a limited period require or justify that general economic prin-ciples should give way to particular necessities. As regards foreign countries, the selfishness which induces them, whilst availing themselves which induces them, whilst availing themselves of all the advantages of free trade with us, to withhold from us the corresponding benefit, should be met, not by protective duties, but by an absolute refusal on our part to trade with them at all. Figures prove that they really depend more upon us than we on them, and due notice to this effect, so given as to afford no hope of reversal, would in all probability bring about the result without any actual stoppage. England might up to the far greater one which is now attracting, and may soon absorb the attention of statesmen, both home and colonial. This is the absorber lute necessity for some

FORM OF FEDERATION

which may bind together more closely the various portions of the Empire, and so counteract any tendency toward the disintegration. But whatever may be the result of deliberation on this proposition, or the form it might ultimately assume, why should not the Dominion at one seek for an actual incoporation into the United Kingdom? In point of distance, when measured in time, she is scarcely farther than was Ireland when she became a part of the King-dom! By means of the electric telegraph, instantaneous communication with the Pacific will very shortly be established. With trains crossing the land from shore to shore, and he magnificent floating islands which our steamers will shortly, if they have not already, become, the Continent and Atlantic will be bridging over more effectually than the Irish Sea was at the beginning of the century.
Our Eastern possessions are so different in race, climate and position, that they must, for a lengthened period at least, constitute a different empire though under the same sovereign. Our Southern settlements are more remote, though perhaps not so much so as to necessitate their remaining in a different category. But the up-per portion of the northern American continent has so many points in common with the British Isles that it would be easy to weld them into body. It is already evident at home that local governing bodies must assume somewhat of the rule which is now exercised by the Imperial Parliament; and much existing organization in Canada need not be destroyed. It would be a grand day should she become as much an integ-ral part as Scotland and Ireland now are, by the United Kingdom becoming that not of Great Britain and Ireland, but Great Britain, Ireland and North America. Canada seems already ripe for the discussion of such a question. Australasia may ripen whilst it proceeds, and, to-gether with the smaller dependencies, be included in the schemé before final effect is given to the

hore ensued, Mr. Roswald Fisher taking the ground that Canada was merely subsidiary to the United States. Others intimated that an-nexation was the ultimate destiny, but this view was met by a storm of disapprobation from the John Bulls present, who seemed to have things all their own way, as very few were pre-sent except those in favor of British interests.

Freeman's Worm Powders agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

ROME, Sept. 1 .- A veritable panic prevails among the populace of the cholera infected districts. In many places physicians are maltreated. Some of them have been wound-ed with knives. The people believe the doctors are poisoning them. In some instances they have offered armed opposition to railway

MARSEILLES, Sept. 1.—During the day there were nine cholera deaths. The disease

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL. The New York stock market was weaker The New York stock market was weaker gallon at which we quote. Rosins are also at 1.40 p.m. Western Union fell from 63; to higher in price with a falr demand. 627; Pacific Mail was firmer at 491; Eries were easy at 151 to 591; North-West was steady at 98; St. Paul easy at 816; D. L. steady at 1078; Union Pacific easy at 47; Manitoba firm at 941; and Canada Pacific

weaker at 439.
In London Consols were easier at 100 13-16 money; 100 15-16 account; Erie was 1 weaker at 161; Illinois Central 128; Canada Pacific 46: New York Central fell from 1061

to 106. There was another dull stock market this morning, scarcely any business being reported. At noon Bank of Montreal was steady at 1904. Toronto advanced 4 to 1774; Merchants 1 to 1113; Commerce 1 to 1201; Telegraph 1 to 114; Richelien 4 to 564, and Gas to 1891. Canada Pacific was nominal at 44,

and Manitoba at 94. Stock Sales.--8 Montreal 1901, 50 do 1901; 25 Commerce 1201; 5 Passenger 121.

New York, Sept. 2, 1 p. m.—Amer-can Ex, 90; C S, 34\frac{7}{5}; D & H, 108\frac{1}{5} ican Ex, 90; D&L, 11½; Erie, 15½; pfd, 34½; LS, 79½; M C, 69; Mo Pac, 91½; N P, 21; pfd, 48; N W, 98½; pfd, 130½; N Y C, 102½; R I, 114; St P, 81½; pfd, 109½; Tex Pac, 12½; U P, 47½; Wab, 5½; pfd, 14; W U, 63½. Stocks generally, week and irregular Stocks generally weak and irregular.

THE DOMINION REVENUE.

The Customs returns at the principal ports for the past month, except in the case of Montreal, where is an increase of \$6,368, show a slight falling off, compared with those

of August, 1883 :		
•	1384.	1883.
Montreal—Customs	\$763,662	\$757,294
Toronto—Customs	400,420	435,098
Halifax-Customs	134,585	153,183
St. John, N.BCustoms.		70,208
Ottawa-Inland revenue.	12,906	14,572
Kingston-Customs	14,217	

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE

PRICES. The fall trade still promises well and al ready there are signs of an improvement There is generally a sigh of relief when August is over, for it is about the dullest mouth of the year, and from this out we shall be disappointed if there is not a steady increase in the volume of wholesale trade. The harvest season is pretty generally over, the usual fall Exhibitions are on and it is reasonable to ex-

pect more activity in business circles. GROCERIES-Rice - The demand is dull, owing to the advanced state of the season. The mills at Cote St. Paul have now put up on the market two or three different qualities, the samples of the better quality now being turned out being very fine. We quote \$3 40 to 3 50 according to quality, per car load, smaller lots being a shade higher. Salt -The market is unchanged in every respect from last week's report. Spices-No change nothing doing. Syrups-Nothing doing and no change. - Sugars - There is no noticeable change in sugars unless it be that the market is a little weaker. Teas—There have been no transactions of any moment. There is a fair demand from the counmarket The is unchanged Fruits Dried-Currants-The first cable re-

ceived here from Patras stated: "It was

raining everywhere." A further advice states,

"The rain had caused serious injury. The

ness. In view of the fact that the production with such facts staring them in the face. This excess so far ahead of the world's consumption, will have to find an outlet in distillation or some other way. Raisins-From Demia confirmation has been received of the statement that the crop is much smaller this year than last, some estimates making the defici-ency 25 per cent. The first shipments of Valentia raisins were expected to leave Spain yesterday for England. So far as this mar ket is concerned there is no change to report Fruits Green.—Owing to small stocks and the extremely hot weather, lemons have advanced rapidly in value, and are now in high demand at \$1.50 to \$5 per box. Bananas are nearly through, a few here bringing \$2.00 per bumch. Culi fornia fruit is done. Bartlett pears are in good demand at \$8.00 per barrel. Peaches are in good demand at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per case. Grapes are coming in more freely and are selling quietly at 15c for Concord and 20c for Delaware. Lemons, pears and apples, but chiefly lemons, are in full favor just now. The receipt of apples is very heavy, so much so in fact that the market is quite demoralized and they are offered at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per barrel. The demand, however, is far from being equal to the supply and owing to the rapidity with which the decay sets in, some shippers to this market will not receive sufficient re-

turns from their shipments to pay the freight. IRON AND HARDWARE.—The situation warrants the expression of opinion that prices of pig iron have touched the lowest point, and that a change for the better may be confidently anticipated. The condition of the home market for both raw and manufactured iron, as regards constant production, has been below par for some months past, and those makers who could afford to shut down entirely have done so. We have to report sales of several round lots of No. 1 Gartsherrie and No. 1 Egglington, and also 250 tons of Calder on the basis of our last quotations. Ingot tin remains steady in the Liverpool market at £84. Sales here have been made at 211c to 221c. Ingot copper is cabled strong in the London market at £61 for best selected. Sales have been made here at 16c. Tins and Canada plates are in good request, I. C. charcoal at \$4.60 and I. C. coke at \$4.25 to 4.30, the latter being 15s 6d at Liverpool, with makers' books full of orders. Penn or equal brands of Canada plates sell at \$2,90. Bar iron continues to move off freely at \$1.75.

Ous-The week's business has been comparatively limited owing to a quiet market, Linseed has pursued the even tenor of its way during the week and we cannot report any change in price. Seal Refined is steady at 60c to 62½c. There is very little enquiry. Straw is selling at 54c to 55c and pale at 55c to 574c. Cod—Pure Newfoundland is held at 584c to 60c. The stock is not large. Halifax is held at 57 c. There is very little demand. Cod Liver is enquired for at \$1.20 to \$1.25. Olive is slightly advanced, holders asking 95c to \$1.02. Petroleum—In Canadian petroleum there has been an advance for car lots to 151 per gallon for August and Sep

sharp advance, but it was not maintained at its highest point . Our market has sympathized to the extent of an advance of l cent. per

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Our manufacturers are still busily occupied in meeting their orders. True it is that buyers are still hanging back, holding their orders until September or October, but business is fully. equal, if not superior, to what it was at this time last year. Travellers are still on the road and report favorably. During the week orders for goods to be manufactured have greatly improved, and buyers are carefully placing large orders; in fact, some of the largest orders of the season have been placed during that period. Payments are much im-

proved, being in fact remarkably good.
Wool.—There have been fair sales of imported, which is firm and likely to be a trifle dearer. The spirit which set in some time ago seems to have died away. In domestics there has been a considerable enquiry, and some large lots have passed into the hands of manufacturers of woollens. Prices are un-

changed. COTTONS AND WOOLLENS .- The market is extremely quiet for cottons and will likely continue so for some time until the stocks now on hand, resulting from last year's accumulutions, are disposed of. The process is going on, and it is to be hoped that our mills will soon be at work, encouraged by an active demand for their excellent productions. In woollens there is considerable movement, notwithstanding the prevalence of hot weather. The manufacturers have been making more enquiry for wools, and the indications are very favorable notwithstanding that we are

now in mid-seasons. DRY GOODS.-The week has developed fair and improved demand in keeping with the indications of last week. The trade for city requirements has not displayed so much life as that for the country, and although the orders from the latter are comparatively light they are nevertheless more numerous and diversified. Travellers are doing fairly well on the road, as much so as could be expected The fishery failures have had an injurious effect apon business in those localities, and not much business has been done in the lower St. Lawrence in consequence. Orders from the West, however, are coming in steadily and business is keeping well up. There is quite an improvement in remittances from the country, and there is evidently more money

in circulation among the farming classes. Fish-There are no new advices from the fisheries and prices as quoted last week still rule in this market. Some lots of Cape Breton herrings have arrived and sales have been made of cargo lots at prices ranging from \$5.25 to \$5.50. The market is, however, quiet, as it is too early in the season, and they can now be purchased at from \$5 to \$5.25. Canned mackerel (old) is becoming scarce and there are inquiries for it at \$4. There is no new market. Canned lobsters

are also scarce and enquired for at \$5.50. FREIGHTS — The week has developed more domand and freights are easier. There is also a great improvement in the demand for forward freights. In New York the de mand has dropped off owing to a break in the Erie Canal, the effect of which is felt advantageously here. Cattle freights by the regular liners are steadier, being 80s. By other steamers 65s. has been offered. The following charters were made to day by Messrs. Ander son, McKenzie & Co. : Steamship Ross-shire, from Three Rivers to Liverpool, 350 standard deals at 50s; steamship Glenisla, Mont-real to Liverpool, full cargo at 50s.

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Few sales of flour or grain are reported. Receipts were as follows :- Wheat. 109.447 bushels; corn, 164,668; flour, 4,422 brls; ashes, 22; butter, 469 pkgs; cheese, 1,091 boxes; pork, 500 brls; spirits, 210 casks. Patents, per 700; superior extra, \$455 to 465; extra superfine, \$440 to 450; fancy, \$420 to 430; spring extra, \$415 to 420; super-fine, \$325 to 335; Canada strong bakers', \$4.75 to 5.00; American strong bakers', \$5.00 to 5.70; fine, \$3.00 to 3.10; middlings, \$2.75 to 2.95; pollards, \$2.65 to 2.75. Ontario to 570; fine, \$3 00 to 3 10; middings, \$2.75 to 295; pollards, \$2.65 to 2.75. Ontario bags, medium, \$2 20 to 2.30; spring extra, \$2.00 to 2.10; superfine \$1.65 to 1.75; city bags (delivered) 2.75. Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$20 to \$20.50; hams, city cured, per 1b, 14c to 14c; lard, by 1.75 to 1.75. Western, in pails, per lb, 11c to 11tc; lard, Canadian, do, 10tc to 10tc; bacon, 13c to 14c shoulders, 10c to 11c; tallow, com refined 7c to Sc. Ashes-The market was quiet and nominally unchanged, with light offerings. We quote pots \$3 65 to \$3 75 as to tures, and pearls \$4 50 to \$4 55. Apples—A firm tone prevails in the market under a light supply. Prices have advanced. We quote \$200 to \$250 per barrel as to quality. Eggs— Supplies continue ample and the demand slow, the market being dull. We quote 16c to 17c per dozen. Butter-Actual business on spot is small. Creamery is firm, with an upward tendency, higher prices having been paid in the country. Some lots of August goods have been taken at 22½c to 23c. Dairy butter, on the other hand, is dull and weak, values being quoted fully ic lower. The quality is running very poor and irregular, and stocks all over the country are large. We quote:—Creamery 21½c to 22½c; Townships 17½c to 19½c; and Western 14c to 16c. Cheese —Buyers are scarce. We hear of small lots changing hands at 8c, 8½c, 9c and 9½c. Stocks are large in the country, but factorymen are making a good stand against the decline. We quote line to finest nominally 9c to 94c, fancy white held higher.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

The receipts of live stock at Acer and Kennedy's yard numbered 60 cars export cattle, 50 cars butcher's stock and 17 of export sheep. The market for export cattle was fairly active, but prices continue low, ranging from 5c to 64c per lb. live weight as to quality, the outside figure for choice. Export sheep were quiet, with prices ranging from 40 to 410 per lb. At Viger Market the receipts were 450 head. Prices were rather lower all round as the demand was slack. Choice stock brings 41c to 41c, fair to good 31c to 4c and inferior 3c to 31c per lb. live weight. The receipts of sheep and lambs were altogether in excess of the demand, amounting to 1,000 head. Sheep brought \$3 to \$6 each and lambs \$2 to \$4 each as to quality. Live hogs were lower at 61c per lb.

The following were the exports of live stock from Montreal during the week ended August 16, with comparisons:-

Cattle. Sheep.

To

Grecian......Glasgow... 447

Per

Lake Manitoba Liverpool	362	91
Toronto "	320	. 51
ConcordiaGlasgow	469	
Milanese Liverpool.	500	أموه الج
Vorsetzen Southampton.	100	
of miles and a second for the terms	7-97	-
Total		1,57
Last week	2,513	
Cor. week 1883	2,885	7,80
Cor. week 1882	1,239	4.48
Total to date	5,223 🌯	36,050
To same date 1883	6.087 ' .	59.82

COMMERCIAL NOTES

Sept. 3, 1884.

The sugar market is fairly active, with a somewhat stiffer tone. Round lots of granulated sold at fig., and we quote fic to fic. Yellows sold at 5gc to 5gc. Syrup has been active, and the sales heard of include a lot of 250 packages. We quote 27 to to 60 per gallon as to quality.

Cordwood has been in fair request at former prices, which are as follows for good long wood delivered ex-yard — Maple 87, birch \$6.50, beech \$6, tamarac \$5.50 and soft wood \$5. Wharf rates 50c less; cartage ex

Hay was in fair supply with prices about steady at \$6 to \$8 per hundred bundles. Some loads of prime timothy brought \$9. Straw was quiet and firm at \$4 to \$6 per hundred bundles as to quality, the top figure for extra choice.

CATTLE TRADE LOSSES.

A great deal of indignation exists among leading live stock exporters at an article which appeared in a Western paper estimating the enormous losses which were said to have fallen on many large houses in the trade. One of the firms said to have lost a great part of its capital was that of Johns & Johnson, Mr. Johns told our reporter that the information contained in the article was misleading and wrong. The losses, he said, had fallen on houses on the other side and on Americans, which latter bought at higher prices than Canadians. He said the legitimate losses here since the opening of the season would not exceed \$20,000. It appears that the principal exporters whose names have been mentioned as heavy losers have sought egal advice and will probably take proceedings to bring the proprietor of the newspaper in question to Montreal to answer before the courts. The originator of the damaging reports is believed to be a party in the trade.

BIRTH.

PLUNKET-At 3861 Dorchester street, on PLUNKET—At 386 Doronestor street, in the 28th inst., the wife of J. M. Plunket, of a 51 1

DIED.

GOSLING-Suddenly, at Plattsburgh, N.Y. n Saturday, August 23rd, Samuel, son of the late James Gosling, aged 43 years. CONWAY .- In this city, on the 25th inst.,

James Conway, aged 75 years. DOHENY .- In this city, on the 25th inst. Patrick, aged 24 years, only son of the late John

CORBETT.—In this city, on the 26th inst., Edward Felix, aged 8 months and 4 days, youngest son of Thomas Corbett.

DOWLING-On the 26th inst., Elizabeth Lavery, aged 84 years, native of the County Down, Ireland, and relict of the late Philip Dowling, of Quebec. HUBERT-In this city, on the 27th inst.

Marie Louise, aged 9 months and 15 days, daughter of Edward Hubert. LYONS.—At Henrysburgh, P.Q., on the 20th inst., John J. Lyons, son of Michael Lyons, Esq., aged 19 years and 7 months.

DINAHAN.-On the 25th inst., at his residence, 429 St. James street, Patrick Dinalian, he forty-first year of his age.

NOLAN-In this city, Aug. 27, Mary Collier, relict of the late Martin Nolan, aged 57 years, native of Co. Kilkenny, Ireland. McGRATH-On Aug. 28th, at No. 28 Prince

street, Thomas Joseph, youngest son of Philip McGrath, aged 5 years and 6 months. CASEY.—At St. Gabriel Village, Thursday, the 28th inst., James Casey, a native of the County Roscommon, Ireland, aged 51 years.

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