

Montreal Markets.

Flour—Sellers are asking more money but not getting it; they can sell all they want, however, at old rates. Millers have put up prices about 10c; but they find that in order to make business to any extent they have to accept old rates, as buyers cannot be educated into paying an advance. At present there are too many holders anxious to make sales to admit of any substantial advance in values. Patent, spring, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Ontario patent, \$3.10 to \$3.20; straight roller, \$2.90 to \$3.05; extra, \$2.40 to \$2.60; superfine, \$2.15 to \$2.35; city strong bakers \$3.30 to \$3.40; Manitoba bakers, \$3.15 to \$3.40; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.30 to \$1.40; straight rollers, \$1.50 to \$1.55.

Oatmeal—Rolled and granulated \$1.60; standard, \$4.45 to 4.60. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.25, and standard at \$2.15 to \$2.20. Fancy brands of both granulated and rolled are selling at higher prices. Pot barley is quoted at \$3.75 in barrels and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.90.

Bran, etc.—There is a fair enquiry for bran which holds up remarkably well in price, sales being reported at \$15 to \$15.50. There is still a good demand in the West for the United States market, as well as for feed purposes. Shorts are scarce at \$18.00 to \$20.50, and moullie at \$20 to \$21.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 hard is quoted in this market at 68 to 70c.

Oats—The market is quiet with a few sales of No. 2 at 39 to 39½c, and No. 3 at 36 to 36½c. Sales of low western have been made at 35c to arrive.

Barley—The market is quiet at 45 to 47c for feed, and 50 to 53c for malting.

Pork, Lard, etc.—Compound lard has changed hands in car lots at \$1.42½ per pair of 20 lbs, and we quote \$1.42½ to \$1.50 as to quality. In smoked meats a splendid brand of Wiltshire bacon is being turned out for the English market which gives satisfaction, and Canadian cured bacon is earning an enviable reputation on the other side. Sales of round lots of sugar cured hams reported at 10 to 10½c, a lot of very good heavy hams being placed at 9½c. We quote:—Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$18.50 to \$20; Canada clear mess, per bbl, \$18 to \$18.50; Chicago short cut mess, per bbl, \$18 to \$18.25; hams, per lb, 9½ to 10½c; lard, pure in pails, per lb, 9½ to 10c; lard compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 7¾c; bacon, per lb, 10 to 11c; shoulders, per lb, 8½ to 9c.

Butter—The market has had a depressed appearance. We quote prices as follows; Creamery, fresh, 18 to 19c; Eastern townships dairy, 16 to 17½c; Western, 14 to 16c. Add 1c for single packages of selected.

Cheese—The market during the past week has shown a more settled degree of strength and we have to mark up prices fully ½c on the week, a considerable line of finest Western colored being placed on this market at 9½c, but the general top price realized this week was 9½c. Finest Western colored has brought 9½ to 9½c, the price of white and colored getting nearer. There is quite a range in Western white, however, which has sold all the way from 9 to 9½c as to quality. Finest Quebec colored has fetched 9½c down to 9c for fine white. The French rail and boat cheese sold at 9 to 9½c at the beginning of the week. Quite a few undergrades sold at 8½ to 9c.

Eggs—The market is suffering from the liberal receipts of Prince Edward Island stock, a great portion of which turned out poor, and had to be sold at 7 to 8c per dozen. Lots of 20 to 30 cases of fancy eggs are selling at 10c to 10½c and single cases of nearly fresh stock at 11c.

Hides—There is a better feeling in the hide market in sympathy with the improvement in the States, where prices have advanced. Sales of car lots of light hides having transpired this week at 4c for No. 1, Quebec tanners being the

purchasers. Stocks, however, are very light just now, and under good demand from tanners an advance would not surprise us. Stocks in Ontario are also very light, as the buying there from the States during the past few weeks has pretty well exhausted surplus supplies. Sales to dealers were made here yesterday at 3½c for No. 1 light, although we hear that in some instances 4c has been paid. The market is firm with an upward tendency. We quote: Light hides at 3½c for No. 1, 3c for No. 2 and 2½c for No. 3. To dealers and ½c more to tanners. Heavy hides are quoted at 5c to 5½c; calf, 5c; lambskins, 30 to 35c.—Trade Bulletin, Aug. 10.

Montreal Boot and Shoe Trade.

A fair sorting business is reported for the week, but new business in fall orders has been very small, according to reports from several of our leading manufacturers. Remittances during the past week are variously reported by different firms, some complaining of their shortcomings, while others had them very satisfactory. This difference is accounted for by the various sections of country which different firms do business with. But on the whole the volume of business is disappointing. As the fall approaches, however, orders will undoubtedly increase as people cannot do without footwear.—Trade Bulletin.

An Opinion on the Strike.

Now that the most deplorable and menacing strike in the history of the country has spent its fury and the heat of public excitement has cooled down, it is possible to take a calm, dispassionate view of the causes and lessons of an outbreak that has stirred the nation as it has not been stirred since the war between the North and the South.

When its origin and progress are reviewed without passion or prejudice, every fair, intelligent mind must see that the real cause of the whole trouble is to be traced to three men—George M. Pullman, John P. Hopkins and John P. Altgeld—who might and should have averted it.

Had George M. Pullman acceded to the reasonable request of his employees to arbitrate the difference between them the trouble would have ended then and there, even though the finding of the arbitrators had been against the men and in favor of the master. But the haughty response of Mr. Pullman then was, and which has since been coolly repeated from "Castle Rest, Pullman Isle," amid the summer breezes of the St. Lawrence, "There is nothing to arbitrate, nothing to discuss, nothing to consider but unconditional surrender."

In our opinion there is always something to arbitrate and something to discuss when there is an honest difference between employer and intelligent, well meaning employees which the parties themselves are unable to settle. If the employer is wholly in the right, as Mr. Pullman claims to be has nothing to risk or lose by arbitration, for the reason that its very purpose is to uphold the right.

"There is nothing to arbitrate" is the imperious dictum of an autocrat, foreign to the American spirit of fair dealing. It was the dictum of Carnegie and Frick, followed by the bloodshed of Homestead. Suppose either England or the United States had foolishly proclaimed in the Behring Sea dispute "There is nothing to arbitrate," does anybody doubt that a bloody war would have followed?

When the general strike began in Chicago it afforded an opening to hoodlums and anarchists to foment lawlessness, just as in times past a big fire or a riot was an occasion for burglars and pickpockets to go for booty. Had there been in the mayor's place a man of heroic action instead of an idle onlooker, formerly in the pay of Pullman, or had there been in the governor's chair a public spirited chief magis-

trate instead of a demagogical apologist for anarchy, the law would have been enforced so promptly and vigorously that turbulence would have been nipped in the bud, rioting quelled before it could make any headway among desperadoes masking in the cloak of workmen, and the supremacy of law and order upheld.

But when the city was menaced with mob violence in that centre of anarchy Mayor Hopkins seems to have been paralyzed or asleep, while Governor Altgeld only railed at the action of President Cleveland, which his own inaction rendered imperative. Does any New Yorker imagine for a moment that such a state of affairs existed for several days in Chicago would have been possible in this city with Byrnes at the head of the police and Fowler in command of the militia?

When President Cleveland ordered the federal troops to Chicago the situation had ceased to be a mere issue between the strikers and the railways or a controversy between capital and labor. It was a question of the right and power of the United States to enforce its laws for the protection of the mails and railway travel and traffic against lawless interference. That was an issue between law and lawlessness, between order and disorder, between the people and the sway of the mob—in short, between government and anarchy. On that issue there can be but one side, but one opinion among law abiding citizens, whether employers or employees, capitalists or wage earners.

And there has been but one opinion. The prompt and vigorous action of the government at Washington to uphold the national supremacy, maintain peace and protect the rights of citizenship has been sustained by an outburst of popular sentiment rarely equalled for unanimity. It shows the strength of the government to cope with any difficulty that may menace the security of the people.—New York Herald.

Domestic vs. Australian Wool.

More or less has been said and written about the present price of Ohio XX and above fleeces wool and that of Australian wool of the same grade. It is asserted in many quarters that the American fleece is on a freewool basis, and that it would not be affected in price should foreign competing wool be allowed to come in free of duty. This is not the first time we have alluded to this matter for the purpose of refuting the statement. In order to be on a free-wool basis Ohio fleeces would have to come down in price fully 3 to 4 cents a pound before it is on a parity with Australian wool of the same quality. It should be borne in mind that comparisons are apt to be made between an American whole fleece and an Australian body-wool fleece, which is a misleading comparison. An Ohio fine fleece is worth to-day about 45c clean, while an Australian fleece in the same condition is worth not far from 36c clean, a difference in favor of the foreign article of 9c a pound. The body portion of this Australian fleece, such as is sold in the American market, is worth 40c, not more, a pound, clean, tariff duty being considered. An Australian fleece is so sub-divided before marketing that only about 53 per cent. of it appears in the market under the denomination of fleece wool. The remaining portion, or 47 per cent., appears as "pieces" and "locks," etc., at 25 to 40 per cent. less value. The latter are usually scoured before being sold, and even in their scoured condition are worth scarcely more per pound than the body portion of the fleece in the grease. In comparing the prices of domestic and foreign fleeces, this 47 per cent. part, which has a less market value, is not usually taken account of as it should be. American fine fleece wool is still considerably above a free wool price. What the price will be after we have a free wool tariff is purely suppositional. It probably will drop and meet an advance in the price of the foreign article.—American Cultivator.