

ANARCHIST FIREBUGS.

PREDETERMINED ARSON BY JOHANN MOST'S FOLLOWERS.

Good Detective Work Finds Out a Terrible Series of Crimes—A Convict's Circumstantial Confession.

New York, Aug. 28.—In November, 1885, a fire broke out at 404 East 64th street, and Maria Frank and her two children were burned to death. The fire was of incendiary origin. The crime was traced at the time, as supposed, to Edward and Henry Kohont and they were arrested with Henry Kohont's wife and put on trial. Edward and Henry Kohont were convicted and sentenced to the State prison for life. The evidence against Edward Kohont was very peculiar, it being shown that while Henry left the house fully dressed Edward had very little clothing on, and it did not appear very probable that there had been any conspiracy between them. All the defendants were Bohemians, and it was brought out at the trial that they belonged to an Anarchist group and were followers of Johann Most. Inspector Byrnes, however, made it his object to probe the mystery, and has finally succeeded in proving the innocence of one of the prisoners. The real promoter of the plot, another Anarchist named John Kylian, stands accused. The fact that all the men concerned in the affair were Anarchists, threw some light on it and brought the fire marshal into the case. During a fight in the Anarchist camp, some who were opposed to Johann Most charged his faction with burning tenements in New York for the insurance. The charge was made in the Boston Liberty, an Anarchist paper, and instances were specified, among them the Kohont case. The fact that both brothers were followers of Most and corroborative evidence accumulating just then caused the fire marshal to make an attempt to extort a confession from Edward Kohont. He went to Sing Sing and held out a promise of pardon to him if he would tell all he knew. Edward had nothing to tell except that he was innocent and wrongly convicted. The fire marshal went back no wiser than he came. About this time another mysterious fire occurred in Sixteenth street by which a Mrs. Beck and an unknown man lost their lives. The strangers were afterwards identified. Both he and Mr. Beck were Socialists of the extreme stripe. Much excitement prevailed on the East side at the time. Detectives made persistent but vain attempts to work up the case. While at work evidence was obtained against a small clique of Anarchists, but not enough to warrant arrests. Cigar maker John Kylian was suspected. He lived in East Sixteenth street, near the Beck's, who formerly lived at No. 403 East Sixty-fourth street.

HE OBTAINED INSURANCE On the property by the latter fire. He relied on the smallness of the amount to escape investigation. Inspector Byrnes, determined to sift the matter out, learning that Kylian lived in the same house with the Kohonts, in his mind connected Kylian with the crime. Through his detective he learned that some men had been seen carrying bundles of clothing out of the rooms of the Kohonts the night before the fire broke out. One of them resembled Kylian, and he learned that Kylian had kept away from the Kohont family since the conviction of the Kohont brothers. Inspector Byrnes went up to Sing Sing and blusily told Henry Kohont that Kylian was his accomplice. He appealed to the convict's sympathy for his wife and the child born since the trial. The convict broke down finally and confessing his tempter, Kylian, told how the latter had made a compact with him to care for his wife if he was convicted. Kylian, having broken his agreement, he was ready to talk. He told how Kylian had tempted him by telling him how easily the insurance money could be gained by firing the house, and begged about the fire in East Sixty-fourth street. Kohont objected at first, on the ground that in crowded tenements many lives would be lost, but finally, on being appealed to as an Anarchist, he gave way. The prisoner then gave a full account of the way in which the fire started and the events that occurred. Kylian brought in whiskey, and it raved him up to the deed. Kylian also furnished him with a half-gallon demijohn of kerosene and benzine. The prisoner then tied all his clothes and his brother's together. His wife and brother were asleep, and knew nothing of it. Kylian went away with the clothes and the prisoner went to bed. About an hour later Kylian came back and took away some fancy articles in a pillow case. Kylian then prepared the fuse which was to set fire to the oil in the demijohn and went out, after lighting the prisoner to wake up his wife and brother when he heard the explosion. The demijohn was placed in a room up stairs. Kohont said when the explosion came he was awared and did not run up to put any oil on the fire as directed by Kylian. He woke his wife and brother, and they all escaped. Afterwards Kohont and his wife slept at Kylian's house, and both agreed to care for each other's families in case of arrest. Inspector Byrnes then saw Edward Kohont, and was convinced that he was innocent. Returning to the city he called on Mrs. Kohont and questioned her closely. She told him she had misaid money and many articles after the fire, and had been puzzled to account for it. The inspector consulted Recorder Smyth as to the law for unsupported testimony of a convicted felon, and how it would go against Kylian. The Recorder told him if Kohont's story was true, and some of the latter's belongings were found in his possession, the case against him would be clear. The inspector procured a warrant for Kylian's arrest; detectives searched his rooms and found Kohont's property which Mrs. Kohont identified. Kylian was arrested at work in a cigar shop. He was wearing a coat belonging to Henry Kohont. The arrest was made on Thursday. On Friday the Kohont brothers were brought down from Sing Sing on a writ issued by Judge Churchill. To-day they were confronted with Kylian at police headquarters. The two brothers repeated their stories. Kylian, who is an ill-looking fellow, snuffed contemptuously at it, but admitted that some of it was true but more untrue. When asked to point out the parts that were true, he flew in a rage and was taken back to his cell. The police hope to convict him on four or five other arson cases, in which he is said to have figured with other Anarchist individuals engaged in swindling insurance companies.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q.

To the Editor of THE POST AND FREE WITNESS: DEAR SIR—A certain person who signed "Amicus" wrote a very fictitious correspondence in the Catholic Record of August 28th, concerning Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q. Poor "Amicus" pretends to know the changes made in Bourget College, and does not perceive that he is in error. How can any man be so far away in a town situated on the Bay of Quinte know anything about the staff of Bourget College? In his absurd nomination he appoints Rev. Father J. E. Laporte President of Rigaud Academy. This academy only exists in the disordered imagination of "Amicus," who failed to obtain a diploma some time ago. He names Rev. Fr. F. Coutu, P.S.V., Professor of Theology; it will be Rev. Fr. Derostera. Rev. Fr. Coutu will retain his same offices: President of the College and P-rect of Studies. Rev. Fr. L. N. Preville will teach Intellectual and Moral Philosophy as he did last year, and not sciences, as our amiable "Amicus" stated. The Rev. C. E. Derochie, C.S.V., Prefect of the Commercial Courses, who had last year as assistants Rev. Patrick Corcoran, C.S.V., Rev. Fr. Thomas Kelly and Rev. Fr. John S. Quinn (the two latter are priests of the diocese of Kingston), will have this year to help him the following reverend gentlemen:—J. Barry, P. W. Brown, T. McTigue, J. H. Channing and W. McLaughlin. The number of the Irish students attending Bourget College is increasing rapidly; in consequence the Superior has been obliged to have a few more Irish professors than last year. All these professors, both last year's and this year's, are of Irish origin, language and manners, and they do not appear disposed to abdicate that nationality to please "Amicus." The editor of the Catholic Record should have waited for a better authenticity than that of "Amicus" before publishing such a mean letter against a college staff that is desirous to educate the Irish youth in their own language by imparting to them a solid religious, English, commercial education. Thanking you for your generous hospitality in the columns of your excellent Catholic newspaper,

I remain, dear and kind sir, Yours respectfully, T. R. Coutu, P.S.V.

ECHOS OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

MICHAEL DAVITT TO VISIT MONTREAL.—MEETING OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. The Montreal Branch of the Irish National League held its regular meeting in the St. Patrick's Hall, Wednesday afternoon. The President, Mr. H. J. Glavin, occupied the chair. The reports of the delegates to the Chicago, Irish National Convention at Chicago, were read before the meeting. The chair

man, who was one of the delegates, gave a warm commendation of the proceedings of the Convention in Canada, which were presided by 25 delegates. Several branches of the League were not represented, owing to the fact that they had failed to send their contributions to the National Funds, through Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, the General Treasurer of the League in America. He hoped that in the future all members would be forwarded through the National League Executive, as it would give Canadian branches a status in the great national organization and would increase its influence and usefulness. He also said that Canada, instead of having one representative on the Executive Council as in the past, would have one for each province. The reports of the proceedings of the Convention in the newspapers were in many instances inaccurate and misleading. Mr. Moran intimated that he had several interviews with Michael Davitt, the Father of the Land League, and invited him to pay a visit to Montreal and deliver a lecture under the auspices of the League. Mr. Davitt said he would be glad to accept of an invitation to visit the Dominion, and would be much pleased to lecture in Montreal. His visit would depend upon the length of time he could spend on this side of the Atlantic and upon the political situation in Ireland. If no emergency arose at home to compel him to return, he could be counted on for a series of lectures in the leading Canadian cities. On the conclusion of Mr. Moran's remarks, the regular business was proceeded with, and the following contributions for the Irish Home Rule Fund, collected by Mr. Michael J. Fleming, of Lachine, were handed in.—Jas. Enright, John McGrath and O. Bright, \$2 each; M. J. Fleming, P. Fleming, P. Tierney, M. Tierney, J. Tierney, J. Fitzgibbon, M. Kelly, M. Neagle, Wm. Flannery, P. O'Sullivan, Bryne McGowan, Rhody Hogan, Wm. O'Neil, Thos. Britt, Thos. McLaughlin, Jas. McLaughlin, W. Chapman, S. J. and J. McCarty, \$2 cents.

STRUCK BY A STREAK OF LUCK. THE TREASURER OF THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE GETS FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ON A ONE-DOLLAR INVESTMENT IN THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

One of the happiest little families in New York is that of John H. Bones, the well-known and popular treasurer of the Grand Opera House. He resides with his wife and two pretty baby daughters on the second floor of the neat flat house 340 West 45th st. For the last four months Mr. Bones and three of his friends of the Grand Opera House have been chipping in 25 cents weekly to purchase one-fifth of a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery. On July 5th the Grand Opera House closed, and on the following day Mr. Bones went to Windsor, Canada, for a vacation. Before starting, however, he wrote to a friend in New Orleans inclosing \$1, and asking him to purchase one-fifth of a ticket in the next drawing of the lottery, at the same time telling his wife to examine carefully the number of the ticket when it arrived at his house, and to buy the Daily News on Wednesday, July 14, so that she could compare the number of the ticket with the numbers of the capital prizes in the News. When Mrs. Bones saw that ticket No. 77,227 had drawn the second capital prize of \$25,050 she could scarcely believe her eyes, for that was the number of the fifth ticket which she had received, and consequently her husband was entitled to \$5,000. She immediately cut out the dispatch in the News and forwarded it in a note to her husband. The latter, upon verifying his good luck, lost no time in returning to this city. He went at once to the Adams Express Company, where he exchanged his ticket for a receipt of \$5,000. On Tuesday last the express company delivered to him a canvas bag containing 250 twenty dollar gold pieces. Yesterday Mr. Bones deposited \$2,000 in bank in his own name, \$1,000 in that of his wife and \$1,000 in each of his children's. Most of the money was deposited in the Bleeker Street Savings Bank. Mr. Bones said last night: "I think I was very fortunate in drawing this large prize, when I had all the ticket myself. The total amount of money expended by me in the Louisiana State Lottery is \$12. I shall not hesitate to invest in it again."—New York Daily News, July 29.

THE HOME RUDE FTND.

CARLTON, ST. JOHN'S, N.B. Jeremiah Shanahan..... 1 00 Timothy Kelleher..... 1 00

THE COMING REGISTRAR OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON—A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTY.

To the Editor of The Post: SIR,—About eight months have elapsed since the above position has been made vacant by the demise of the late much-regretted Mr. Walter. There are many applicants for the position, much energy and wire-pulling being displayed for the coveted post; but the Mowat Government, in its wise and judicious administration, has taken time and trouble to make all due and necessary enquiries as to who would prove to be not only the most entitled to the position but also as to who would justly and honor to himself as well as to the Government and people. It would appear, according to our information, that several of the aspirants are equally entitled to the good will of the Government for their fealty and services rendered, but their qualifications and suitability varied in a material degree. The position, being one of much responsibility and trust, requires a man of thorough steady habits, good sound judgment, with a practical education and accustomed to dealing with the people in a scorable and gentlemanly manner to fill it with credit to himself and to the Government. If we are correctly informed, the Mowat Government has found from amongst the many applicants the right man, gifted with all the aforesaid qualities, in the person of Mr. P. E. Ryan, merchant, of Ottawa. In politics, as in all things else, Mr. Ryan is known to be consistent, a thorough practical reformer, every ready to cast his vote and influence whenever and wherever required, and in this was ably supported by his late partner, Mr. Kearns, who was also a well-known, life-long reformer. It seems that since the death of that gentleman Mr. Ryan has been anxious to retire from business; the settlement of the estate of his late partner almost necessitating his following that course, hence, his application for county registrar, and, from all we know of him as a former resident of this city, and as a merchant of Ottawa for twenty (20) years, we would most cordially congratulate the Government on its selecting him from the numerous applicants. A TAMPAR OF THE COUNTY, August 15th, 1886.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE GREAT TEMPLE OF GOD ON DOMINION SQUARE. The decorations in the interior of the Cathedral for the bazar, which opens on Thursday next, are progressing rapidly under the supervision of Abbe Huot. The scaffolding in the interior of the dome will not all be taken away, but an open space in the centre will allow a view of the full height. A full-sized portrait of Archbishop Fabre has been placed at the southeast end of the vast edifice where the sanctuary will be when the church is completed. A grand stand for bands of music has been erected right under the dome, and columns are being placed to support the large baldach in, which will be an exact copy of that in St. Peter's at Rome, although of course smaller. Streamers of all colors have been suspended from the ceiling, and are attached to the pillars, in most harmonious design. Portraits of Bishops Lartigue and Bourget are placed at the entrance. A large number of trees ornamented with flowers, are placed along the walls; the press gallery has been erected near the western pillar of the dome for the exclusive use of journalists. Father Loacome is to send an Indian chief from the North-West, who will sell Indian curiosities manufactured by his tribe. Mr. Beullac has commenced the decoration for the section of St. James's parish. The portico in the new cathedral, which will be of composite style, will be 210 feet long, 30 feet deep, and will, from its delicate carving—being surmounted by two huge clocks and a group of statues of the Apostles—present a magnificent appearance. From the portico five large entrances will communicate with the vestibule, an apartment 200 feet long, from which entrance to the body of the church will be obtained through numerous archways. The gigantic dome, which is the handsomest part of the cathedral, is erected over the transept, and is supported on four pillars of almost triangular form, and 30 feet in greatest thickness. The dome is 70 feet in diameter at its commencement, and its summit is 210 feet from the spectators on the floor of the church. It is an exact copy, on a smaller scale, of the mighty dome of St. Peter's, and is 250 feet in height (to the top of the cross)—46 feet higher than the towers of Notre Dame. On the outside, the foot of the dome is strengthened by 16 pairs of Corinthian pillars, twenty-five feet in height, and surmounted by pinnacles of metal. Above these, the dome curves gracefully up to its apex, from which a grand "lantern" arises,—surrounded on a smaller scale by ornamental pillars. Above this is a huge gilt ball, on which is placed a glittering cross 18 feet high and twice long. Four smaller domes, equidistant from the major one, will surround it, and will each be fully as large as that surmounting the Hotel Dieu. The walls are made in the form of a cross, three hundred feet in length, from the grand entrance to the back of the chancel, while its breadth is two hundred and twenty-two feet. When completed, the church will be one of the grandest in Canada.

THE CITY CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

We have received the financial report of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Montreal for the school year 1885-86. The receipts of the year were \$112,962, and the expenditure \$210,800. For salaries of teachers and grants the sum of \$47,517 was expended. The other expenses of running the schools amounted to \$7,900, making the total expense \$55,417. There were paid in school fees \$3,702. The number of pupils for the school year 1885-86 was 24,152. The number of the Commissioners was 9,000, and the yearly net cost per pupil was \$4.884; but taking the whole expenditure on the Catholic schools into the calculation, the cost per scholar is a little over \$12.10. The number of professors and teachers was last year 188 and the number of schools 31. The tax raised for Catholic school purposes 1885 was \$50,401, and there was also received \$19,201 on account of the school tax of 1886. There was received from the Superintendent of Public Instruction the annual grant of \$11,515. There was also received out of the Superior Education Fund for 1885-86 \$1,403, and as a special grant for the school year 1885-86 \$1,200. The principal items of expenditure besides the \$55,417 for the maintenance of schools were \$24,600 interest on debentures, \$8,252 interest on notes and obligations, \$8,114 paid sinking fund on debentures and \$7,980 for books, chemical and physical instruments, professors' salaries for the support of the polytechnic school. The amount of the 30th of June was estimated at \$344,706, and the liabilities \$108,200, leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of \$236,506.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Business is rather quiet in some lines at present. Remittances are fair. FLOUR.—There is quite a scarcity of fresh ground flour, and advices from Ontario state that stocks in millers' hands are comparatively light. We quote as follows:—Patents, Hungarian per bbl, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do Ontario do, \$1.15 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Canadian), \$4.00 to \$4.30; Superior extra, \$4.05 to \$4.10; do choice, \$4.15 to \$4.20; Extra Superior, \$3.85 to \$3.95; Family \$3.55 to \$3.60; Spring Extra, \$3.45 to \$3.55; Superior, \$3.15 to \$3.25; Fine, \$2.90 to \$3.05; Middling, \$2.75 to \$2.85; Pollards, \$2.60 to \$2.65; Ontario bags (strong) b.l., \$1.75 to \$1.80; do (spring extra), \$1.85 to \$1.70 do (superfine), \$1.45 to \$1.55; City bags (dualvered), \$2.25 to \$2.30. OATMEAL, &c.—A better demand is reported for oatmeal, and prices are steady. Ordinary, \$4.00 up to \$4.25 as to quality, cheap grades at \$3.30 to \$3.90 per bbl. McGills are quoted \$2.00 to \$2.10 per 100 lbs. Baggalls are dull at \$15.00 up to \$22.00 per ton. Pearl barley \$8.50 per bbl, and split peas \$3.65 per bbl. Cornmeal quiet at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl as to quality. MILL FEED.—Bran is in better supply and prices are fully 25 to 50c per ton lower since our last report, sales having been made of car lots on track at \$12.00 to \$12.50. Smaller lots sell in a jobbing way at \$13.00 to \$13.50. Several carloads of Western bran have come in during the past few days. Shorts are in good demand at \$14.00 to \$14.50, and middlings range from \$15.00 to \$16.00 per ton. WHEAT.—The export enquiry noted last week is still experienced, but limits are not very satisfactory. We quote as follows on this market:—Canada red winter, \$4 to \$6; Canada white do., \$3 to \$5, and Canada spring \$3 to \$5. Toledo No. 2 red winter, \$5 to \$6. Duluth No. 1 hard 92c. CORN.—There is more enquiry for corn for through shipments. OATS.—In old oats the sales are reported of about 20,000 bushels at 31c to 33c per bushel of 56 lbs., as to quality. New 80c per bag of 80 lbs. PEAS.—The last sales reported on spot were on 72c to 73c, and a fair range of quotations is from 72c to 73c for good lots. MALT.—Montreal, No. 1 is quoted at 85c to 90c per bushel in bond, and Ontario at 70c to 80c as to quality. BARLEY.—There are orders on hand for choice malting samples, but there is very little of that class offering. We quote malted barley 55c to 58c, and feed at 45c. SEEDS.—There has been some enquiry for timothy seed. The market generally is quiet and we quote as follows:—Clover seed \$7 to \$7.25, Alsike \$7.50, and timothy \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The principal business during the week has been for Western for Lower Portia shipment at 12c to 13c to quality of goods. Choice Eastern Townships butter is in demand, but very little of this class is available. In creamery we learn of the sale of two factories at 20c in the country, on export account, and we also hear of a sale of early goods at 17c. We quote:—Creamery, 18c to 20c; Townships, finest, 15c to 16c; Townships, fair to good, 13c to 14c; Morrisburg, finest, 15c to 16c; Morrisburg, fair to good, 13c to 14c; Brockville, fair to good, 11c to 14c; Western, finest, 13c to 14c; Western, fair to good, 10c to 12c; low grades, 8c to 9c. CHEESE.—The principal business reported during the past few days has been in medium to good qualities, at figures ranging from 7c to 8c, one or two lots of fine to finest stock selling at 8c to 9c. The exports from Montreal to date are in round boxes for about 505,000 boxes; against 500,000 boxes for the corresponding period last year. We quote prices here as follows:—Finest, 8c; fine, 8c; medium to good, 7c to 8c.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &c.—During the past week, there has been a little more doing in mess pork, some dealers having experienced an increase of city and country orders for which steady prices have been realized. Canada short cut is firm with sales at \$15.00 for country shipment. Jobbing lots of Chicago short cut clear have also been placed at \$14.75. In smoked meats there is a small jobbing trade passing, at about former prices. WAGTAILS.—Montreal short pork per bbl, \$14.75 to 15.00; Chicago short cut clear per bbl, \$14.50 to 14.75; Mess pork Western, per bbl, \$13.75 to 14.00; India mess best, per ctn, \$0.00 to 0.00; Mess beef, per bbl, \$0.00 to 0.00; Hams, cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 12c to 13c; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, \$0.00 to 0.00; Lard, Western, in pairs, per lb, 9c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb, 0.00 to 0.00; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 4c to 5c.

COUNTRY MARKETS.

EGGS.—Receipts have been more liberal, but their quality is turning out very indifferent, owing to mixing. Sales have been made at the way from 13c to 14c, and strictly fresh stock have brought over a fraction more. OSTERS.—Sales have been made at \$2.25 to \$2.30 per bushel. ASHES.—Bales during the week have been made of first pots at \$3.42, but to-day we quote \$3.45 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs. HONEY.—Receipts during the week have not been large, and sales have been made of strained honey in 60 lb tins at 9c per lb, and in 10 lb tins at 10c per lb. White clover honey in comb has realized 15c per lb. HAY AND STRAW.—The market remains steady, the receipts of loose hay still being light, which have been absorbed at from \$7.50 to \$10 per 100 bushels for new as to quality, old selling at \$12 to \$13. Pressed hay has also been in fair request at \$12 to \$15 per ton, a few car lots of choice hay having been placed at those figures. Pressed straw is in large supply and lower prices have had to be taken with sales at \$9.50 to \$7.00 per ton. Loose is steady at \$9.50 to \$9 per 100 bushels. POTATOES.—Owing to the discouraging news of blight and rot over an extensive area in the vicinity of this city, prices have shot up 35c to 40c per bag, sales of fine Early Rose having been made at 75c to 80c per bag. BEANS.—There has been very little demand, sales have been made of small lots at \$1.00 to \$1.25, whilst choice hand-picked have brought as high as \$1.50 to \$1.65 per bushel. HOPE.—In this market sales have been made at from 20c to 31c per lb during the past week. Holders of choice parcels however ask 35c. FRUIT, &c. APPLES.—Receipts during the week have been light, and been taken well upon arrival, at \$2.75 to \$3 for choice and \$2 to \$2.50 for less desirable qualities.

ALMERIA GRAPES.—Summer stock have sold at \$5.50 to \$6 per keg.

PLUMS.—Sales were made in barrels at \$4 per bbl, about 50 barrels at this price. In crates they are selling at \$1 each.

BANANAS.—The supply has been in excess of requirements, and sales have transpired at 40c to \$1 per bunch for reds, and at 50c to \$1.30 for yellows.

PEAS.—Receipts very heavy. Bartlett's are worth from \$6 to \$7 for green and \$2 to \$4 for ripe.

LEMONS.—The market is firm under very light receipts, and the demand good at \$13 for Naples choice, and at \$7.50 to \$8 per box.

FRUITS.—Receipts fair, and the market is easier, carriers selling at \$3.50 to \$4, and baskets at \$1.50 to \$1.75 each.

COCONUTS.—Market firm at \$6 per bag.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Shoe manufacturers are all fairly busy, but do not seem to be requiring much new stock as yet, and the trade in leather is only moderate. We quote:—Spanish side B. A. No. 1, 24c to 26c; do, No. 2, B. A. 20c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c; No. 2, do, 21c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21c to 22c; do, No. 2, 19c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 38c; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Split, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-spring, 28c to 32c; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lb.), 70c to 80c; Imitation French Calfskins, 80c to 85c; Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30c to 40c; Russes, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Pebbled Cow, 12c to 15c; Rough, 13c to 28c; Russet and Bridle, 54c to 65c.

SALT.—Prices are a little stronger on account of firmer freight. We quote coarse eleven at 42 to 44; twelve 39 to 41; factory filled \$10 to \$11.50; Bureka and Ashton \$10 a ton. Turk's Island 25c a bushel.

OLDS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—Business is rather quiet in these lines. Lined oil is 90c for raw in small lots, and 63c for boiled, turpentine, castor and olive oils at last quoted figures; fish oils dull and unchanged, leads and colors as quoted.—Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$4.25. Dry white lead, 5c; red do, 4c to 4c; London washed white, 5c to 6c; Paris white, \$1.25; Cook's Venetian red, \$1.75; other brands Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow ochre, \$1.50; Spruce ochre, \$2 to \$3. Glass \$1.60 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.70 for second break.

WOOL.—Woolen mill proprietors are still buying freely, and the market is firm for all lines. We quote:—Cape 13c to 15c; Australian from 13c upwards, according to quality. Domestic, A super, 27c to 28c; B super, 22c to 24c; unsorted, 21c to 22c; fleece, 19c to 21c nominal; black, 21c to 22c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—There is no change to be noted in the volume of business being done of late in these lines; orders, while fairly numerous are very small in every case, and we hear of no lots moving at all. General hardware prices are not subject to any revision. We quote:—Summerize, \$17 to \$17.50; Gartherie, \$18.50; Langlois and Colmans, \$17.00; Shotts, \$16.50 to \$17; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15 to \$15.50; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Carbrore, \$16; Hematite, \$18 to \$19; Siemens, No. 1, \$16.50 to \$17; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best refined, \$1.85; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaine, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penn, do., \$2.35 to \$2.40; Tin plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$3.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal 1 C, \$4.25 to \$4.75; do 1 X, \$5.50 to \$6.00; Cole I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 9, 5c to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheet, oak, No. 24, 6c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, \$17.50; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel boiler plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Fig. \$4 to \$4.25; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, 6c to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c firm; spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3c to 3c per lb; Ingot tin, 24 to 25c; bar tin, 26c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There is no change to note since last writing. FOUR AND MEAL.—Some dealers think that they see signs of improvement in the market. Since our last report the market has been more active, prices firmer and a shade higher. Holders are inclined to be still. Superior extra is quoted at \$3.65 to \$3.70, and extra \$3.55 to \$3.60. There has not been much doing in meals and nothing under \$3.85 can be had in oatmeal. Bran has moved to a fair extent at our figures. GROCERIES.—Business seems to be picking up and there are indications of a good fall trade. It augurs the market is as active as can be expected at this season. Tea is moving to a fair extent. Canned goods are selling freely.

GRAIN.—Prices for both kinds of wheat are from two to three cents dearer than a week ago. Business has also been more active. We quote:—No. 1 Fall, 81c to 82c; No. 2, 79c to 80c; No. 3, 75c to 77c. For No. 1 spring the price is 82c to 83c; No. 2, 80c to 81c; and No. 3, 77c to 78c. Nothing doing in barley. Oats are a shade easier, 55c to 56c with wheat sales to report. Peas, 56c to 58c.

HARDWARE.—Warehouses hands are still kept busy with the sales made by travellers new out, and also by letter orders, both of which are not at all bad. Prices of most lines are said to be still falling.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Nothing of special interest has transpired since our previous review. The demand continues good, with light stocks and firm prices. Steers are unchanged from 8c, and the same figure continues to hold good for green cows. Cured and inspected are worth 9c. Dealers are paying 50c for pelts and lambskins, and an advance of 5c at the end of the month is not improbable.

CALVESKINS.—Show no change and are dull.

PROVISIONS.—Trade in this department is of moderate extent. In hog products the market is reported very firm with scarcity in some descriptions. Long legs is selling in case lots at \$3 to 3c; hams 14 to 14c; lard 9c to 10c. There is a large supply of eggs and the feeding is easier, say 12c for round lots, and 13c by the case. Choice butter is in limited request, present figures are 14 to 15c. Cheese is firm at last quoted prices.

WOOL.—A steady demand for fleece wool continues to exist. Transactions are reported on a basis of 21c and some large lots have changed hands for the States. We still quote fleece combing ordinary 19 to 21c, south down 22 to 23c.

GEN. BULLION DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Aug. 27.—Gen. Bullier is busily engaged in conference with the military and Dublin Castle officials.

ALMERIA GRAPES.—Summer stock have sold at \$5.50 to \$6 per keg. PLUMS.—Sales were made in barrels at \$4 per bbl, about 50 barrels at this price. In crates they are selling at \$1 each. BANANAS.—The supply has been in excess of requirements, and sales have transpired at 40c to \$1 per bunch for reds, and at 50c to \$1.30 for yellows. PEAS.—Receipts very heavy. Bartlett's are worth from \$6 to \$7 for green and \$2 to \$4 for ripe. LEMONS.—The market is firm under very light receipts, and the demand good at \$13 for Naples choice, and at \$7.50 to \$8 per box. FRUITS.—Receipts fair, and the market is easier, carriers selling at \$3.50 to \$4, and baskets at \$1.50 to \$1.75 each. COCONUTS.—Market firm at \$6 per bag. LEATHER AND SHOES.—Shoe manufacturers are all fairly busy, but do not seem to be requiring much new stock as yet, and the trade in leather is only moderate. We quote:—Spanish side B. A. No. 1, 24c to 26c; do, No. 2, B. A. 20c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c; No. 2, do, 21c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21c to 22c; do, No. 2, 19c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 38c; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Split, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-spring, 28c to 32c; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lb.), 70c to 80c; Imitation French Calfskins, 80c to 85c; Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30c to 40c; Russes, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Pebbled Cow, 12c to 15c; Rough, 13c to 28c; Russet and Bridle, 54c to 65c. SALT.—Prices are a little stronger on account of firmer freight. We quote coarse eleven at 42 to 44; twelve 39 to 41; factory filled \$10 to \$11.50; Bureka and Ashton \$10 a ton. Turk's Island 25c a bushel. OLDS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—Business is rather quiet in these lines. Lined oil is 90c for raw in small lots, and 63c for boiled, turpentine, castor and olive oils at last quoted figures; fish oils dull and unchanged, leads and colors as quoted.—Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$4.25. Dry white lead, 5c; red do, 4c to 4c; London washed white, 5c to 6c; Paris white, \$1.25; Cook's Venetian red, \$1.75; other brands Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow ochre, \$1.50; Spruce ochre, \$2 to \$3. Glass \$1.60 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.70 for second break. WOOL.—Woolen mill proprietors are still buying freely, and the market is firm for all lines. We quote:—Cape 13c to 15c; Australian from 13c upwards, according to quality. Domestic, A super, 27c to 28c; B super, 22c to