There is a very interesting article in the "Ave Maria" of August 21st, from the pen of Rev. Father C. O'Connor. It is entitled "Irish Nuns as Social Res formers," and traces back to the middle ages the work of these noble and selfsacrificing women to keep the flame of Irish industry alive in the hearts of Erin's persecuted people. "In the middle ages," the writer goes on to say, "no gift was more highly judged by the wealthy Florentines than a web of Irish serge-saia d'Irlanda-and it is referred to in Uberti's "Song of the World," written in 1350. The poet speaks of the country (Ireland) "as worthy of great fame for the noble serges that she sends us." The woolen trade, indeed, is one of the few industries for which Ireland is ideally fitted; and in all ages Irish woolens enjoyed a continental renown. We read in Spencer of the frieze cloak, the "cottamore" of the kerne, which served him in peace as a protection against the weather, full often as a bed; and in war as a shield against his enemies. Wrap ping it round his left arm, he was able to ward off the fiercest blows with its thick folds, after a fashion not unknown to day amongst the peasants of the Basque Provinces.

DESPITE TROUBLOUS TIMES,

the manufacture flourished, or at least existed, for centuries, though checked by civil war, and the uncertainties of a régime that might any day uproot a man from his native spot and bid him begone "to hell or to Connaught." It was not until the reign of William III., who, in a speech that still rankles in Irish memories, said, "Gentlemen, I will do all in my power to discourage the woollen manufacture in Ireland," that the back of the industry was broken. The historic speech was made in answer to addresses from both Houses of Parliament, complaining that the Irish woollen industry was injuring that of England, and representing to the King that "the growth and increase of the woollen manufacture in Ireland hath long been and will ever be looked upon with great jealousy by all your Majesty's subjects of the kingdom of England."

Of late years the trade thus killed has in a measure, revived. The tweeds, rugs, serges, and blankets of Blarney Athlone, and elsewhere, find a ready sale and were it not for the prohibitive tariff that obtains on Irish railways, whose policy has ever been penny wise and pound foolish, more might be done in extending the market for such wares.

Of the many woollen mills that have sprung up throughout the country, the most interesting is that

ESTABLISHED IN 1892 AT FOXFORD, in Mayo, by the Sisters of Charity. A factory projected, founded and carried on by nuns, must appear a decided novelty even in "go-ahead" America. Only those who know how conservative the Irish people are, how strait the rules of religious orders, how averse their members to being heard of outside their convent walls, how they adhere to precedent and distrust novel departures, can esti mate the courage, energy, and originality of the superioress in striking out a new

Foxford, before the advent of the Sisters of Charity, was one of the most unhappy villages in Ireland. It was potatoes for breakfast dinner and supper. There was but one butcher, and he only killed when he had guaranteed beforehand enough customers to buy the sheep. When the Sisters settled in the village they found their school badly attended, for non-attendance was that the children directed toward procuring decent gar-ments for the little ones. And now appeared a fresh phase of the poverty question. More children came to school but they came to school hungry, and hungry inational character, and thereby become children can not learn. The Sisters a genuine nower in the world: raised a fund, and provided substantial breakfasts of oatmeal porridge and milk for their little charges. This was an improvement; but it was followed by a more crucial question, not so easily answered-namely, to what end were these children being educated? What was to become of them when they left school? Into this community

HOPELESS, UNDERFED, STRUGGLING between the devil of famine and the deep sea of an unprofitable soil, came Mrs. Morrogh Bernard, the daughter of a benevolent Kerry landlord, full of energy, sympathy, understanding, and patriotism. These people she came to look on as her children-to be coaxed, humored and improved, and led by easy stages to improve themselves. She knew they would resist high-handed attempt to change their views and condition, however well meant; and so resolved to work cau-tiously and by degrees. What to do for them became the problem of her life. As I have said, the Sisters frequently asked themselves to what purpose were they educating their children at all? How could they ensure these little creatures a better life than that of their fathers and mothers before them? What employment was there for them?

For long no answer came. Apparently, there was no choice whatever but to let them go on in the old way, living in poor cabins, with rain too often stream ing through the thatch, a peat fire burning on the earthen floor and filling the place with smoke. The only alternative seemed to be to encourage them to emigrate, and in some distant land endeavor to make a living under more favor conditions. But the Sisters

DISLIKED THE IDEA OF EMIGRATION. Why, they asked, should not these or o de live and thrive at home? Why should they, guileless and unsophisticated, be driven into some big city and subjected

WONDERFUL are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and yet they are simple and natural. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes PURE BLOOD.

to unaccustomed temptations? Why should they be put in the way of perhaps losing the faith that alone makes their present existence endurable? There was but one way out of it. Employment should be provided at home, but of what nature? For what was the place fitted Casting round for ideas, Mrs. Morrogh Bernard remembered the river-the turbulent Moy, with its peaty waters and crest of foam, that hurries by the convent walls. There was a power that might be utilized. Why not establish upon its banks a woollen factory that would give constant employment, train the people in the habits of industry, and enable them to live at home in modest comfort, amidst surroundings that they understood and for which they were fitted?

NO SOONER SAID THAN DONE. The Sisters raised some money from friends; they borrowed more, at interest; the government helped them to the extent of over £1000, and the work was set in motion.

An old mill was utilized. It was on the banks of the Moy, and repaired and rebuilt it formed the nucleus of an extensive factory with modern appliances. For two years the mill was worked at a loss but finally things took a change and to-day there is an annual turn over of £8,000, which would mean unexampled prosperity for the convent, and consequently for the mill hands, were it not for the fact that a heavy debt incurred in the cause of the poor has to be paid off, and that the yearly interest alone mounts to a considerable sum. Every effort is being made to clear it, but it diminishes very slowly; for Foxford is a rather out-of-the-world place, and not everyone knows of it.

The establishment of a factory, there-

BRINGING MONEY INTO THE DISTRICT, is not the only good effected by the Sisters. As soon as they had put the inhabitants into the way of making a decent livelihood, they sought to improve their social condition. They distributed packets of assorted seeds, and offered prizes for the best plants of various kinds grown in such gardens as were within six months established on the site of a former refuse heap. The bait took. Five shillings is a large sum in Mayo; and the hope of getting it, of getting perhaps several sums of five shillings, speedily set everybody digging and clearing away, and sowing and weeding. The place was transformed. In summer a flower and vegetable show was held and all the cottagers round competed, and there was tremendous excitement both among those who won and those who lost. The losers required much comfort and encouragement, and many cheerful prophecies of better luck next time; the winners were jubilant, and convinced that, after all, there was perhaps something in the notions of the

DAIRY CLASSES, A COOKERY SCHOOL, and other useful forms of training, have been set on foot by the Sisters. Aided by the Congested District's Board, which has done such practical good work in Ireland, they have given out young pullets, and thereby improved the breed of fowl in the neighborhood. Irish chickene, as a rule, are long-legged, wirv creatures, that do not readily fatten; the introduction of Plymouth Rocks and Houdans and Favarolles has quite changed the quality of the poultry now sent to market. The eggs are finer and larger; and the peasants who, averse to change, at first viewed the strange fowl with disvor and complained that they ate more than the old, are now reconciled to them, and would not willingly go back to their former stock.

Seeing the changes wrought by sheer energy and good-will and knowing how to take the people, I cannot but wish THAT EVERY CONVENT IN IRELAND

was working on similar lines; and, regardless of tradition, stirring out in new directions, and rousing the people to what I may call domestic reform. All great and inquiry found that the reason given | national changes must come not from a government, but from the people themhad no clothes fit to appear in. The first selves. The most favorable form of conefforts of the community were therefore stitution could not make a nation orderstitution could not make a nation orderly or practical or business like or religious. It is the people themselves who must individually become any or all of these things; and in so doing improve

### Higher Cost of Living.

Under the new Tariff law the New York Herald notes the following changes :-

Oranges and lemons, more than double. Nuts, increased 1 cent a pound.

Meats raised 5 per cent.

Chocolate raised a half cent. Salt, 12 cents for a 100 pounds; it was

Plushes and velvets, changed from 40 per cent. to 9 cents a yard and 25 per Ready made clothing and cotton gen-

erally, increased 10 per cent. Hosiery, raised 15 per cent. Collars and cuffs, increased 15 per

Lace goods, raised 10 per cent. Dress goods advanced 20 per cent. Carpets, increased from 18 to 60 cents

a vard. Silks, raised 15 per cent. Beads, trimmings, hats, etc., increased

from 15 to 50 per cent. Boots and shoes and umbrellas, advanced 5 per cent. Sugar raised 1 cent a pound.

### The Darkey's Prayer.

A white minister, after conducting services at a colored church, asked an old deacon to lead in prayer. The brother in black offered a fervent appeal for the white brother, and said: "O Lord, gib him de eye ob de eagle, dat he spy out sin from afar off. Way his hands to the gospel plough. Tie his tongue to de line ob truth. Nail his ear to de gospel pole. Bow his head way down between his knees, and his knees way down in some lonesome dark and narrow valley where prayer is much wanted to be made. 'Noint him wid de kerosene oil ob salvation and sot him on fire."

The man who rides a hobby will not believe that the world is big.

THE DEATH RUSS WHEN DESS AND CONFUNDING OF PROPERTY AUGUSTIC SEEDESTA

Some Features of the Duties of Married

Good Advice Begarding Their Obligations to Their Parents.

A writer in the current issue of the Sacred Heart Review discusses some features of the duties of married life. He says :-

Sometimes young married people are called upon to give a home to a relative, and it is to be hoped that they will perform this duty in no churlish spirit. It may not be pleasant to take into the new household a third adult person, as a constant companion, but there are many disagreeable things in this life that we have to accept, in order that we may be properly disciplined for a better one than this. If we do not learn to prac tice patience and forbearance toward the dependent, how can we expect to be treated with indulgence by a Higher Power to Whom we owe everything.

It has been the custom for a great many years, as long, in fact, as my memory extends into the past, to ridicule, revile, and make little of the mothern-law in periodical and other literature, and everyday conversation. Thackeray, the celebrated English novelist and satirist, was one of the chief sinners in this direction, though he was not wholly without charity in speech or action. The mother-in-law has been represented alternately as a monster and a fool, and she has been denied all good qualities. I once knew a journalist who never let his paper go to press without having in it a sneer that would insult his motherin-law. And why? Simply because she was averse to giving him money to spend in a luxurious and dissipated life. He died, leaving his family penniless save for a life insurance policy, upon which the woman he abused had paid the premiums for years.

THE MOTHER IN LAW IS HUMAN like her neighbors. She is not a fiend incarnate, and if she is treated with consideration she will return any favor that is shown her, with interest. The man who sneers at his mother-in-law frequently forgets that he has a mother himself that some other man may think uncongenial, and he also forgets that his wife or his daughter may live to be a motherin-law. If his wife has attempted to make a home for her mother, he must bear in mind that perhaps, some day, his own mother may need a shelter, and a bit to eat, and may find them under the roof of a son-in-law. All we ask of him is to be a Christian gentleman if his wife has any dependent relatives who look to her for assistance; and not talk with a double meaning when they come into his presence. This does not imply that the wife is without obligations to receive the husband's relatives with kindness, if they need to be cared for in her house. Far from it. She is as much bound to feed the hungry, to clothe the destitute and to succor the afflicted as he is, though she may have many domestic duties that tax her strength and endurance. The cares of the household should be borne on both shoulders, even when he may have burd no enough to bear outside. He is the stronger of the two, and he is less nervous, ordinarily, than the sharer of his joys and sorrows. No young couples, I infer, will conclude from the toregoing that I desire them to make hospitals or asylums of the home. Quite the opposite is the course I would

not have them SEND AN OLD FATHER OR AN OLD MOTHER "over the hills to the poorhouse;" neither would I have them welcome im-

have them pursue. I would have them

welcome in no niggardly way those they

are bound to support, but at the same

time guard the sanctity of the home

from unwarrantable intrusion. I would

# JAMES A. OGILYY & SONS

ADVERTISEMENT.

### EXCLUSIVELY DRY GOODS.

With our increased space we are able to carry larger stocks than ever, buying larger quantities, buying better—our customers reap the benefit. It is a well known fact that we are the largest exclusive Dry Goods store in the Dominion.

### LINENS.

It is one thing to claim to have the largest stock of Linens in the Dominion and another thing to have the stock to back up the assertion. We have the stock; any shopper by visiting this department can see at a glance the vast variety of Linens

### CREAM TABLE DAMASK. 56 Inch for 33c. 63 Inch for 33c. 72 Inch for 45c. SIDEBOARD SCARFS.

20c. 25c. 30c. 35c each. Hemstitched Pillow Shams. 75c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.70, \$3.00, up to \$10.00 pair.

### TRAVELLING RUGS.

Fine assertment of Travelling Rugs with straps complete for travelling, manufactured from the best Scotch Wool in pretts patterns. White Honey Comb Knit Shawls, large range

from 75c up.

Breakfast Shawls, Scotch Wool, pretty color effects, ranging from 40c.

Tartan Shawls, imported from Scotland, made from fine Wool, \$1.50.

## Scottish Home Industries,

Under the Honorable Patronage of the
Coun ess of Aberdeen.
We have imported direct from Scotland an
assortment of Shawls, different sizes, worked by
Scotch crofters from Natural Wools, these we have
marked to low prices. Visitors should take one
home as a real memento from the land o' cakes.

### JACKETS AND CAPES. All our beautiful Jackets and Capes, the productions of 1897, at greatly reduced prices.

VISITORS. To the many visitors in the city we would draw attention to the money saving opportunities that we are giving this month.

Mail Orders a Specialty.

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

St. Catherine & Mountain Sts. Marzano.

pecunious persons who claim relation-ship because they may have chanced to be born in the same town from which their host's or hostess' grand father emigrated in the twenties. With the increase in the family the young wife may find that she is unable to perform her usual household duties without help, and this leads me to impress upon the minds of Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband that if they engage a domestic servant they must make up their minds to treat her with courtesy and not endeavor to make her a slave to their whims, moods and facies. In old times in New England, in unambitious households, the "help" were considered part of the family, and ate at the same table with their employers, and shared in the amusements as well as in the work of the home. The primitive days, however. have fled never to return. It is not ex pected that you will make a companion of your maid of all-work, especially if she is not your intellectual equal, but it is easy to draw the line between the palor and the kitchen without giving who is a social being like yourself, leads at heat a lead with at best a lonely life, and a word of encouragement or kindness will help to smooth her solitary way. She will not take advantage of your regard for her feeling, if she is worth keeping at all. Remember, too, that in a country like this it may not be many years before her children will be socially on a plane with your own offspring. Time, you know, works wonders.

### A SISTER OF CHARITY

Arrested While Carrying Out Her Mission of Morcy.

NEW YORK, August 21 .- A Stater of Charity connected with the convent at 315 Mulberry street, Newark, N.J., was arrested in New York on Wednesday of last week by Agent Frank Barclay of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and taken to the Yorkville Police Court. She had a girl 12 years old with her. The agent preferred a charge of begging against her.

She told Magistrate Wentworth that n the Newark Convent where she came from the Sisters were very poor, and recently the food supply was so short that some of the Sisters had to go out and beg. There were twenty-four little girls there in the custody of the four Sisters. Mother Superioress Camille sent her out to ask for focd, as another Sister had gone out the day before.

The Magistrate discharged her on her promise not to beg any more in this city. She started for Newark, and a court officer was sent as far as the lerry with her.

Commenting upon the arrest the New York Evening World of Thursday says, in part :--

"Who is this agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children that he should assume power to drag people through the streets like crim-

" Is the character of this chean hired agent better than that of the Sister of Charity he arrested?
"These are some of the questions

reasonable people who have to live in this town are asking to day. "It happened to be Sister Maria Rosa, of the order of the Venerable Vincent

Pollotto, who was captured by Agent Frank Barclay. "With a little girl she had come all the way from Newark to get food for scores of hungry children who are fed

and clothed by the Sisters. "To day it may be a Sister of one of the numerous orders in this city or in

Brooklyn. "If there is any one garb for which the greatest respect is shown all the world over, but particularly in this city,

it is that of the nun. "Their influence has been felt in every clime among all classes and conditions of mankind.

"They can be seen in the streets of New York at all hours of the day, going to or returning from an errand of

"They attend and give comfort to the sick; they give spiritual consolation to the dying; they attend to the wounded

in many of our hospitals. "Many of them have given up their lives while binding up the wounds of soldiers on the battlefield. They watch over and care for the orphans. They

work among the poor and educate their children.
"Wherever they go they are treated with respect. The common drunkard turns away abashed at their presence.

The Gerry agents say that the Sisters violate the law, but again, who and what are the Gerry agents that they should so inter; ret it?

"Inquiry in Newark to-day resulted in the discovery that Sister Maria Rosa was all that she represented herself to be. There are five of the Sisters in this country, and the American branch is connected with St. Lucia's Italian Roman Catholic Church of Newark, of which the Rev. Father Merrell is pastor.

"The duties of the Sisters consist largely of teaching the childr n of St. Lucia's parish. Besides this they care for the poor children for whom they provide an asylum in their home."

### ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK,

Interesting Description of the New Chime of Bells.

The following description of the new chime of bells for St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, is taken from the Hibernian Record :-

The largest bell weighs 7,000 pounds. It was named St. Patrick, and was donated by the Cathedral congregation. The names and donors of the other bells of the chime, in their order of size, are as follows:

No. 2, Ave Maria, by John B. Man-

No. 3, St. Joseph of Nazareth, by the late Joseph J. O'Donohue.
No. 4, St. Michael, Prince of Augels, by M. C. Coleman. No. 5, Holy Name, by the Holy Name

Society of the Cathedral. No. 6, St. Anne, Mother of the Blessed

Virgin, by Henry McAleenan.
No. 7, St. Elizabeth. Mother of St.
John the Baptist, by Marquise di San

No. 8 St. Augustine, by Augustin Daly. No. 9 St. Anthony of Padus, by Mrs. Lydia Fox in memory of J. E. Fox. No. 10, St. Agnes, by Mrs. Lydia Fox, mother of J. E. Fox.

No. 11, St. John the Evangelist, by John D. Crimmins. No. 12, St. Bridget, by Perry and Cath-

ine J. Miniter, in memory of their daughter, Elvise No. 18 St Francis X wier, by the par-

ishioners of St Francis Xavier's Church. No. 14, St. Cecelia, by Mrs. Thomas J.

No. 15, St. Peter, by George B. Cole No. 16, St. Helens, by Leonors and

Agnes Keyes.
No. 17, St. Alphonsus Liguori, by Mary A Mills. No. 18, St. Thomas Aquinas, by

Thomas Kelly
No. 19, St Godfrey, King of the Gauls,
by the sons and daughters of Godfrey Amend.

They are the handsomest bells of the kind ever seen in New York, and are, without doubt, the finest in the country. Only two Catholic churches in the

country have anything approaching them. These are in the Buffalo Cathedrel and in the Convent of Notre Dame, Maryland. The chime in Trinity Church has only ten bells, and the one in Grace

Church nine, so it can readily be seen that nineteen bells will make a chime that will be magnificent. Prof William F. Pecher, the organist

of the Cathedral, says they range in tone from Bfl t to G. The largest is B flat, and the smallest G. So that almost every tune can be played on them. They were made by the Paccards, a noted firm of bell-founders in Sivoy, France, and silver was used in the composition of the metal.

The largest bell stands about six feet

high, and the smallest one foot. On each of the bells, besides the names of the donors, is cast a brief sketch of the life of the saint after whom it is called, and also a figure of the crucifixion.

The chime will be hung in the north tower of the Cathedral, but it is not expected that this will be done until October.

The chimes will be rung by electricity through a keyboard in the organ loft. This keyboard resembles that of an ordinary organ. Just who will ring them has not yet been decided upon, but Prof. Pecher will play the first tune on them.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

London, August 23 -There was weaker feeling in the market to day, and prices declined de under larger supplies. Choice States cattle sold at 11c, Canadians at 101c, and Argentines at 91c. Argentine and Canadian sheep were ic to 1c lower at 113

LIVERPOOL, August 23 — A cable received quoted choice Canadian cattle at 10½c, and sheep at 10½c.

LIVERPOOL, August 23 —A private cable received quoted choice Canadian cattle at 10c, and sheep at 11c.

Messrs. John O.de & Son, live stock salesmen of London, Eng., write W. H. Beamen, live stock agent, as follows:— There was a considerable improvement in the trade to-day both for cattle and sheep. Shorter supplies being on the way from South America, considerably higher prices were demanded and real ized. There were 3,153 head of cattle and 4.912 sheep offered for sale, of which 1 606 cattle from the States, which rea ized 511 to 511; 1,018 cattle and 983 sheep from Canada at 51 1 to 511 for cat tle and 51d to 51d for sheep, and 529 cattle and 3,923 sheep from So th America at 41d to 5d for cattle and 53d to 61 for sheep; 127 head of cattle from South America were reserved for Thursday's

trade. MONTREAL, August 23 .- Since our last there has been an easier feeling in the ocean freight market, and although no actual change in rates has taken place, yet a cut is anticipated in the near future. In live stock circles there has been no new feature, except that cables received to-day from both Liverpool and London were weaker in tone, and noted a decline of 1c in the price of cattle, and le to le in sneep. This was somewhat discouraging news to shippers, as they generally expected that the advance of last week would have be maintained. consequently the shipments of cattle landed would have turned out better, but with this decline it is doubtful if they will let out even. Locally there was some demand for export stock, but such were scarce on spot and shippers could not fill their wants.

The receipts of live stock at the East End Abattoir market this morning were 350 cattle, 150 sheep, 150 lambs, and 200 calves. Owing to the supply of cattle being very small a stronger feeling prevailed and prices show an advance of fully ic per lb. since last Thursday. The attendance of buyers v as large, and as the weather was extremely cool for the season, holders had no difficulty in effecting sales at the advance. The demand for good to choice stock was good, but such continue scarce and buyers of this class find it hard to fill their requirements. On the whole the market was fairly active, and a clearance was made at an early hour. Choice cattle sold at 4 c, good at 3 c to 4c, fair at 3c quently trade in this line was quiet. A few were bought on export account at 30 and the culls sold at 21c per lb., live weight. The demand for lambs was good and prices ruled higher at 4: to 41c per lb., live weight. Calves were also in good demand and dearer. Good to choice sold at \$8 to \$10, fair at \$5 to \$7, and common at \$2 to \$4 each.

### THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The egg market ruled steady to day under a good demand. Enquiry from Great Britain continues and it is possible that further large lots will be put through for future shipment ere the week ends. We quote :- Selected near-by stock at 11c to 111c, ordinary No. 1 at 91c to 10s, and No. 2 at 81c to 9c per dozen. Maple product rules quiet and nominal.

We quote:—Maple syrup at 470 wow gar bought 235 at the per lb., and sugar, 50.

Honey continues quiet. White clover Five buyers present. per lb., and sugar, 5c.

WILL MISS A TREAT

If they fail to visit our Immense Estab. lishment. We have the grandest display of all the newest things in DRY GOODS hat are produced for Fall and Winter Wear, and at prices that defy competition. Buying in the best markets in the world, and buying for cash, enables us to place before our customers the best of

everything at lowest prices.

A free invitation offered to every visitor to go through our Establishment from bottom to top or from top to bottom. Six immense floors all laden with the class of

DRY GOODS

Everybody Requires, and as we said before, at prices that defy competition. COME ONE AND ALL TO

JOHN MURPHY & CO/s Breat Dry Goods Establishment.

You will get the most for your money. A dollar will go turther here than \$2 in most places.

The popular store in Montreal is

# JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St. CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. RELEPHONE No. 8828



# The Beginning of the Piano.

The old Egyptian harp, a picture of which is shown in the above, is the most arcient form of the piano In later days the strings were laid flat over a sounding board, and manipulated by hummers. The growth of the piano has been wonderful, and the perfected instrument, as shown in our salesrooms, is the out-

C. W. LINDSAY, 2266 St. Catherine Street.

comb is offering at 10c, and dark at 7c, bright extracted at 6½c to 7c, and dark

at ic to 5c per lb. The demand for beans is almost nil at 55c to 60c in car lots, and at 65c to 70c in a small way.

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

The strength in cheese shows no abstement and conservative dealers believe that present prices are here to stay, though they are afraid that any further radical appreciation in values on this side will check the demand. At present the enquiry is quite brisk, and the fact leads to a lot of business. both on spot and over the cable. Traders were after finest Ontario makes to day and bid 9 to freely, but sellers wanted 94c, and this price was made in one or two instances. Transactions were also put through in finest Quebec makes all the way from oge to ole, the top price being the ruling figure for most of the business done, as a leading Ottawa Valley combination, amounting to 1,300 boxes, was bought by a shipper at 9 c. Townships makes are held firm and are difficult to get from their present owners except at an advance. The cable advanced 6d to

Finest Ontario cheese......98c to 98c Finest Townships cheese......93c to 940 

Butter was firmly held today, and shippers were active buyers again. The prices for this trading was at a wide range, as we know of instances where individual firms bought August creamto 3½c, common at 2½ to 2¾c, and inferior at 2c to 2½c per lb., live weight.

The receipts of sheep were arready and inspot however would certainly take 101s. and in the case of a straight line 20c is the idea. Dairy butter continues dull, as there is no demand whatever for it. Liverpool cables finest at 86s, and good

Ingersolu, Ont., August 24.—Offerings to-day, 1,525; no sale; 91c to 91c bid; salesmen holding for 91c.

Belleville, Ont., August 24.—At our board to-day 11 factories offered 800 white and 45 colored; Morden Bird bid 91c for the board, no sales.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., August 24.—At

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., August 24.—Al the cheese board meeting held here to night 989 white were boarded. Sales at follows: Watkins, 615 at 910; McCarga.

& Co., 365 at 9 c.

MADOC, Ont., August 24.—At our cliese board to-night '705 boxes offered. Moor gar bought 235 at 100 and 470 at 9