

News Summary.

Recent Happenings Briefly Told.

CANADA.

Typoid fever is becoming prevalent in Brantford.

Brantford talks of extending its water-works system.

London newsboys and boot-blacks have formed a union.

Railway trackmen meet in convention at Ottawa, September 12.

Mr. J. A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, has gone to England.

Complaint is made at Hamilton about the blowing of factory whistles.

An addition will be erected to the John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.

An isolation hospital may also be built.

No. 19 company, Western Division Royal Garrison Artillery, is to be moved to Esquimaux.

The headquarters of the Yukon field force have been removed from Fort Selkirk to Dawson.

Charles Moore and J. H. Houston have returned from Dawson City to Ottawa in eleven days.

Isaac Fox, arrested at Hamilton for embezzlement at Marengo, Iowa, has returned voluntarily.

The Canadian Pacific has procured 15,000 new cars for handling this year's grain crop in Manitoba.

Every American hunter may hereafter take with him two deer each year when leaving Canada.

Judge Richards has fixed the bail in the case of Anderson, charged with the robbery of the Moisons Bank at Winnipeg, at \$20,000.

Kingston's School of Mining cost \$2,070 more than the receipts last year and in addition a new laboratory to cost \$8,000 is required.

Typoid fever is somewhat prevalent in Brantford. Fourteen cases are at the hospital, and as many more are being treated at home.

The Government has been informed that Mauritius and British North Borneo, including Labuan, have accepted the 2-cent imperial letter rate.

Stanley Huff, aged seven years, was worried by a dog and nearly killed at Chatham. When rescued the lad's face and head were badly lacerated.

The trial of two Indians for the manslaughter of an insane Indian has just been concluded at Edmonton. One was acquitted. The other got three months in jail.

A bush fire in West Flamboro township is said to have done damage to the extent of about \$3,000 to standing timber owned by Mr. Wm. Laking, of Hamilton.

Ottawa will again renew at the Legislature its request for a reduction in the number of aldermen, the lengthening of the term and election in alternate years.

Woodstock is at present suffering from a typhoid fever epidemic. There are 25 persons down with it. The health authorities say that its prevalence is due to the use of bad well water.

Frank Kendall, captain of the steamship Clipper, of Rat Portage, was drowned Thursday in the Rainy River rapids. He was caught in a rope that had been thrown to land and dragged off the boat.

Vessels are amazed at the phenomenal activity in the lake transportation business, and, considering the improved facilities for handling cargoes, the earnings of the vessels were never so great as now.

The certificate of Capt. Thomas A. Purcell, of the S.S. Merrimac, recently stranded on Anticosti island, has been suspended for three months, and severe censure has been passed on the second officer, Wm. Goulding.

Large numbers of deer are swimming the St. Lawrence River, to escape the forest fires. The steamer Empire State passed close to a herd swimming the river, and one large buck was within a few feet of the steamer.

A new line of railway between Ottawa and Brockville is projected back of local capital as an independent one, to furnish direct connection with Brockville and with the Grand Trunk System east and west of that center.

The Post-office Department has made a new price list for stamps for Russia. Henceforth, stamps for Russia will be sent "via Hamburg," the rate being 5 cents per pound, or \$1.62 for 41 pounds, which is the limit of weight.

Police Chief Powell, of Ottawa, speaking of the operation of Sunday there says, that while it has been more busy in the city on account of the cars there has been a marked degree less of drunkenness and crime.

Prof. John Wesley Brooks, of Brantford, has issued a writ against Isaac Walker, a baker, for \$2,000 damages for alleged slander. Mr. Brooks is a phrenologist by profession, and his opinion of him is not very exalted, hence the cause of action.

It is reported that the statement of the Banque Ville Marie affairs presented to the Canadian Bankers' Association showed that no less than \$62,000 had been charged by the bank for expenses in connection with the forcing of its circulation.

Barrey Tulley, the son of a prominent citizen, of Malone, N.Y., a couple of weeks ago stole \$17,000 from his father and came to Montreal, where he has been caught, but upon his confession in a similar way to that followed when the department managed the cheese factories and creameries in Prince Edward Island.

A statement from Prince Edward Island shows that last year there were 34 co-operative cheese factories in successful operation, and 23 co-operative

creameries, where butter was made. The total value of cheese and butter available for export in the year amounted to \$361,557.63.

Mr. C. W. Morrison, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is in Ottawa endeavoring to secure a site for a pig mill on the Gattineau River near Chelsea, seven miles from Ottawa, and also to purchase some spruce limits. If a suitable site is secured it is said a mill with a capacity of 300 tons of pulp daily will be built.

All the boot and shoe factories in Quebec will be closed for two or three weeks. In the interval the manufacturers will draw up a uniform scale of wages to be submitted to the employees for signature. The factories will then re-open as soon as there is an understanding for not less than one year between employers and employees.

The Department of the Interior has received most encouraging reports of the progress being made by the Doukhobor immigrants, and there is every reason to hope that their lot will be quite as happy and successful as was looked for. Many of the men have extensive work as laborers on railway construction, and many see fit to give over their strictly vegetarian diet, which rather tended to interfere with their employment, at the same food as other hands and the adoption of clothing better suited to Canadian conditions. It is evident that the Doukhobors will soon fit into the natural groove of the country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is estimated that over 70,000 Americans have visited England this year.

The first consignment of Kent hops indicates that the season's crop is of exceptional quality.

The proportion of paupers to the population of England is lower now than it has been for 45 years.

The British Crown counsel are optimistic as to the result of the proceeding in the Venezuelan tribunal.

A report to the Church Missionary Society in London says 40,000 persons have died of famine on the east coast of Africa.

The White Star steamer Oceanic, the largest ship in the world, will sail from Liverpool on her maiden voyage to New York on September 6.

The Bishop of London has issued a letter asking the clergy of his diocese to obey the decisions of the Archbishops, and to abandon ritualistic observances, incense and lights.

William Simpson, who made a great reputation as a war artist and correspondent in the Crimea, is dead. He saw the Indian mutiny, the Abyssinian campaign, and the Franco-German war.

Last year American low flash oil killed 25 and injured 276 Londoners. In five years it has killed in London 228 and injured 1,624 persons. Many newspapers continue to urge the Government to raise the flash point.

A London despatch says that the British Government will shortly appoint seven commercial commissioners to various parts of the world. They will be subject to the embassies, but will report to the Board of Trade.

Sir Edmund Antrobus, owner of the estate upon which Stonehenge stands, offers the land to the Government for £125,000. The price is big, but the value of Stonehenge as an antiquity, may induce the Government to buy.

Major Ross, who was sent to Sierra Leone, by the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases to try to discover the malarial mosquito, has wired to Professor Jones that the mosquito has been found, and asking that the Government send men to him at once. It is believed that the government will send medical experts to assist in the researches.

UNITED STATES.

Ex-Speaker Reed has resigned as Congressman for Maine.

Ex-Judge Henry Hilton, of New York, died Thursday at his summer home here.

A. H. Longino, Democratic candidate for Governor of Mississippi, has declared for Bryan for President.

The business portion of Victor City, Colorado, has been wiped out by fire at an estimated loss of \$2,000,000.

Out of 1,600 men who went into the Kotzebue country, Alaska, last fall, more than 70 have died from disease or accident.

The dry house of the Samuel Debbie powder mill near Shepton, Pa., was completely wrecked by an explosion, and William F. Betzenberger, one of the proprietors, and Harry Jones, a powdermaker, were literally blown to atoms.

While crossing the tracks of the New Jersey Southern railroad at Seabright, N.J., a carriage containing six persons was struck by a train. Miss Louise E. Terry, Charles Trippe, and Creata Terry, were instantly killed and the others badly injured.

A Chicago despatch says: "The Canadian Veterans' Association received a letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stating that he, the Earl of Minto, the Canadian Cabinet, and the members of the Canadian Parliament would accept an invitation of the Chicago Festival Committee to participate in the festival exercises to be held during the second week of October.

Prof. Pickering of Harvard Observatory, who established the Misti Observatory of Peru, is seeking a suitable location for the largest telescope in the world, being constructed at Cambridge especially for observing the new planet due to pass close to the earth within 18 months.

The new steel steamer Buffalo, now under course of construction at Buffalo, will be launched soon. The steamer was built for the Western Transit Co., and will be the largest package freight steamer on the great lakes. The new boat is 400 feet in length, 50 ft. beam, and 28'-2" ft. in depth.

GENERAL.

There are several cases of yellow fever at Panama.

The Chinese Emperor has developed symptoms of insanity.

The Turkish exchequer is said to be

empty and the Finance Minister is hiding.

The Transvaal Volksraad has refused by 18 to 9 to abrogate the dynamite monopoly.

The American-built Athara railway bridge was opened by Lord Kitchener on Saturday.

Serious riots have occurred between Czechs and Germans at Gradlitz, near Koenigretz, in Bohemia.

A Boer has been arrested in Bechuanaland charged with attempting to stir natives up to rebellion.

Professor Bindi, of the University of Messina, Italy, claims to have discovered a cure for bubonic plague.

A Rome despatch says there have been several fatal cases of bubonic plague recently at Palermo and Naples.

A party of Russian engineers has been massacred by Chinese brigands at Kirin on the China-Russian frontier.

At Santiago, Chile, an entire passenger train fell into the River Mapocho, which runs through the city, and many lives were lost.

The bodies of over 2,500 victims of the recent hurricane have been buried in Porto Rico. The injured number 1,000 and the homeless 2,000.

President Loubet of France, in an address to the District Council of Rembouillet said that the whole country should bow to the verdict of the Dreyfus court martial. The judges, he declared, could be relied upon for absolute impartiality. He was convinced that the troubles of the country were now at an end.

A sanitary cordon has been established around Oporto during the continuance of the bubonic plague there. The Lisbon papers assert that two workmen, who recently arrived there from Oporto, have developed symptoms of the plague.

The Nile has risen slightly in the Sinaar district, but the rise has not been sufficient to lay the unweasiness felt for the safety of the crops.

Spain is reported to be considering the sale to Germany of her African colonies, including the islands of Rio de Eloby, Iini and Corisco Islands.

It has been decided to hold a universal exhibition in Rome in 1901. At the same time a colossal monument to King Victor Emmanuel will be unveiled.

South Australia harvest prospects are bright for the time of the year, and the outlook for the colony, especially with the improved agricultural prospects are very hopeful.

The Sultan of Morocco has notified the powers that he is destroying the native boats on the Rif coast, and is forbidding the coasting trade to protect foreign shipping from piracy.

The ravages caused on the east coast of Africa by famine have become so appalling that it has been decided to appeal to the Lord Mayor of London to open a Mansion House fund for the relief of the wretched British subjects in East Africa.

A despatch from Rome reports the throwing of a dynamite bomb into the villa of the Archbishop of Gallipoli, Province of Lecce, seriously damaging the walls of the building. The motive in the outrage is believed to be political.

At Rouen, France, a body of 2,000 striking dock laborers, on being refused admission to a cemetery during the burial of the remains of a comrade returned to the city, crying: "Long live the strike! Long live the revolution, and number of the leaders were arrested.

Two disastrous fires broke out in St. Petersburg. In the first the military apothecary headquarters and sanitary warehouses were destroyed, involving a loss of millions of roubles. The second fire destroyed the largest lumber yards, the largest in Russia, were also burned, and the loss in this case also will run into millions of roubles.

At St. Petersburg correspondent says that 8,000 Finns have left Finland since February. The Finns are busy establishing a ganboat service to send agents to choose lands in Austria for emigrants. The peculiar methods of Russia's internal policy are gradually but surely driving out her most industrious and hardiest sons.

WITH A JACK KNIFE.

Orilla Man Severed the Windpipe, Yet May Recover.

A despatch from Orilla, says:—For some time back Mr. Thomas Whipps, an old and respected resident of Orilla, has been suffering from melancholia, with a tendency to suicide. He gave up his farm on the outskirts of the town and came into town to live. A few weeks ago a new brick house he was erecting on the Calverley estate was totally destroyed by fire, and this seemed to increase Mr. Whipps' troubles. His friends have kept him pretty well under surveillance, and up to Thursday morning had succeeded in preventing any desperate act. He got up early, complaining of diarrhoea, and made two or three visits to the bathroom at the foot of the garden. During this time Mrs. Whipps had remained awake, but she finally dozed off, and was aroused by some one calling. A neighbour, Mr. Whiting, had heard moans, and on looking out of his window saw Mr. Whipps lying on the ground in a pool of blood. Dr. Gilchrist was summoned, and found that the throat had been cut from ear to ear, and the windpipe severed completely. The patient had lost a great quantity of blood, and was very weak; at one time it being thought life was extinct. However, he rallied, and at the time of writing has a fair chance of recovery. The weapon used was an ordinary jackknife.

TURNED THE WRONG SWITCH.

Montreal Electrician Receives a Shock of 10,000 Volts and is Alive.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Thos. Vaughn, a young man employed in the Royal electric works, came very near being killed on Wednesday night. He was working at one of the dynamos and turned the wrong switch, with the result that he received a current of 10,000 volts. Vaughn fell unconscious, but when taken to the hospital revived, and it is hoped he may recover.

TRIAL OF CAPT. DREYFUS.

THE EVIDENCE SEEMS TO FAVOR THE NOTED PRISONER.

Intelligence Department Official Tells an Interesting Story—M. de Freycinet, Former Premier of France, Testifies Before the Court Martial.

A despatch from Rennes, says:—Col. Codiere, deputy chief of the intelligence department under Lieut.-Col. Henry, who, since his previous appearance in court, had been released by the Minister of War, General de Marquis de Galliffet, from his oath of professional secrecy, was the first witness called on Tuesday. He testified to the effect that the late Col. Sandherr, and not Henry, received the famous bordereau. The colonel declared that his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus was first shaken when the date of the bordereau was given as May, and, later, the witness declared stoutly that he was now convinced that Dreyfus was innocent.

A WOLF FOR COL. PIQUART.

Col. Codiere then spoke up strongly for Col. Piquart, a conscientious soldier and an honorable man, and threw light upon the situation which existed in the offices of the intelligence department of the War Office. He explained that Henry was jealous of Piquart because the latter was given charge of the statistical section, which Henry had hoped to get for himself. Codiere expressed the belief that it was because of Piquart that Henry committed his forgery.

Dreyfus spoke a few words at the conclusion of Col. Codiere's statements. He said the scene which preceded his arrest was so fantastic that it had completely bewildered him, and merely left a blunted impression on his memory.

The prisoner is now accustomed to his surroundings, and has apparently recovered his self-confidence, as he speaks readily and clearly and follows the witnesses closely, taking notes of various points of their depositions.

SURPRISE FOR MAJOR LAUTH.

Major Lauth first confronted Col. Codiere, and tried to score against him by pointing out that Col. Codiere was a Jew, and saying there were anti-Semitic feelings on the general staff, and Codiere himself was one. The colonel retorted, turning the tables on the Major, as raising his hands, he cried:—"Quite true. I am an anti-Semite; but I refused to say so. I was witness against the Jew. I am an honest man. The audience applauded these remarks.

Col. Codiere then administered a well-deserved snub to Major Lauth, by remarking that he, the Colonel, might be allowed to know more than Major Lauth with reference to the work of the intelligence department, since he, Colonel Codiere, replaced Col. Sandherr as chief of the department whenever Sandherr was absent; while Major Lauth was merely an assistant. My assistant, mark you."

Major Lauth did not enjoy this little scene at all.

General Roguet next confronted Colonel Codiere. The General assumed the same supercilious air which characterized him when he appeared at the witness bar, strutting about the stage in disdainful attitudes. His evidence, however, was not very striking, nor was that of Col. Fleury, or M. Girardin, architect, who also testified, in minor points of Col. Codiere's deposition.

Finally, General Mercier, who evidently confronted the witness in order to demonstrate the baselessness of the charges of his indiscretion to fly, and to show his determination to fight to the last, confronted Col. Codiere. The General's remarks were of small importance, the most interesting being his allusion to Col. Sandherr's opinion of Mathieu Dreyfus, the prisoner's brother, who was to be tried for justice in behalf of Captain Dreyfus. Mercier admitted Sandherr said: "Mathieu Dreyfus impresses me as an honest man, who was prepared to make any sacrifice to save his brother."

M. DE FREYCINET'S EVIDENCE.

M. de Freycinet, the former Minister of War, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Premier, followed Col. Codiere on the witness stand. The court room was packed to its utmost capacity, as the distinguished French statesman began his deposition. The former minister is a venerable-looking man, with scanty snow-white hair and moustache, and was dressed in a blue serge suit. M. de Freycinet began by expressing the pain which characterized at the trouble his country was undergoing, and, later, he said he remembered a conversation with General Jamont, at which there was a reference to money coming from abroad in support of the Dreyfus agitation, "which, while disinterested in France, might not be so abroad." The statesman, however, did not remember the details of the conversation, nor could he say if an amount was mentioned. M. de Freycinet then alluded to his fears that "attacks on the chiefs of the army might be prejudicial to discipline," adding, "Might not these attacks lead to the disappearance of discipline, and the result would be the result if we found ourselves in difficulties with another country?" In short, M. de Freycinet delivered a patriotic speech, rather than a deposition, concluding with the words: "All the world will accept your verdict, which will open an era of reconciliation."

Col. Jonaus declined to put to the witness some questions put by M. Lathier, declaring that they had no direct bearing on the case.

IN FAVOR OF DREYFUS.

The evidence of the MM. Meyer, Molinier, and Gery, all of whom are handwriting experts of the first rank, was a strong point for Dreyfus. They were most emphatic in declaring the bordereau was written by Esterhazy, and created a better impression than M. Bertillon, by not introducing the fantastic diagrams which the latter deemed necessary.

The act of Gen. Mercier in asking to be allowed to reply to M. Molinier,

and then getting up and confirming the professor's statement that Esterhazy changed his handwriting, was worthy of the audience. That Esterhazy should have deemed it advisable to change his handwriting since the date of the bordereau appears, at first sight, to indicate that he wrote it, and that Mercier should support the General's reasons for this uncalculated intervention. There are some people who see in Mercier's unsolicited testimony yesterday in support of the honorable nature of M. Mathieu Dreyfus' visit to Col. Sandherr in 1894, in behalf of his brother, and the General's move to-day, an indication of some change of attitude.

CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

Perhaps a prelude to a candid avowal of his mistakes of 1894. On the other hand, many persons think Gen. Mercier, fearing that Saturday's exposure will discredit him altogether with the judges, has concerted the idea of giving on certain points, which, more or less, are almost incontestable, and thus to some extent reinstate himself by an affectation of impartiality.

M. Picolet related an interesting conversation which he had with the Austro-Hungarian military attaché, Col. Schneider, mention of whose name evoked a prompt protest from Major Carriere in the name of the Government and State. Col. Schneider, according to this witness, admitted that Esterhazy acted as a spy, and wrote the bordereau.

ROGET'S BID FOR POPULARITY.

Gen. Roguet, with his usual shrewdness, seized upon M. Picolet's statement that Col. Schneider expressed astonishment that French officers should have foreign officers, to mount the platform and make a short speech in defence of the attitude of the French officers, concluding with the remark: "I intervened because, when French officers are attacked, they have the right to defend themselves."

These words will be published all over France, and will tend to make Gen. Roguet more popular with the army.

Gen. Delays repeated his testimony before the Court of Cassation, relating to the 120 short cannon hydro-pneumatic brake and the Robin shell.

Dreyfus, in reply, made a really clear statement, explaining that he at Bourges, once at the School of War, and that he never saw it used, because while on the general staff, he was never present at firing practice.

FREED FROM RUSSIAN PRISON.

Nobleman Condemned for Murder is Found to be Innocent.

A despatch from Moscow says:—The Government on Tuesday ordered the release from the penal colony of Saghalian, of a young nobleman, Alexander Talma, who was condemned in 1895 for the alleged murder and robbery of his aunt, the miserable widow of Gen. Bolyreff, and the burning of her house to hide the crime. A brass-smith named Karpoff, having been arrested the other day for another crime, confessed that he had robbed and murdered the woman. The story was corroborated by the finding in the lining of his coat of 1,000 railway shares registered in the name of Gen. Bolyreff. Karpoff will soon be brought to trial and Talma is to be returned immediately to his young wife.

TROLLEY AND HOSE WAGON.

Street Car Crushed Into and Overturned the Fire-Wagon.

A despatch from Brantford, Ont., says:—A serious collision occurred on Wednesday morning between an electric street car and hose wagon No. 2 of the fire department. The hose wagon was running to a fire when at the corner of Alfred and Dalhousie, while crossing the street car track, a car crashed into the wagon, turning it completely upside down. Fireman Thomas Potts, who was driving, was thrown from the seat, his head out, and body severely bruised. Chief Liners, who was also on the wagon, was thrown and slightly hurt, while Fireman Fitzgerald, on the footboard behind, jumped and escaped. The front of the street car was smashed in, and Motorman Beal thrown back on the car. A number of lady passengers were frightened, but not hurt.

MAHDI'S SON SLAIN.

Gen. Kitchener Reports More Fighting in the Sudan.

A despatch from London says:—The Sirdar, General Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, has cabled the Foreign Office that the Mahdi's two sons have been killed by British troops while resisting arrest at the village of Shukaba.

A force of British troops had been despatched there in consequence of a reported Mahdist insurrection on the Blue Nile, instigated by Khalifa Cherif and the Mahdi's sons. The latter had been living under supervision at Shukaba. On the arrival of the troops the dervishes met them with a warm fire. During the fight the Cherif and the Mahdi's sons were killed and the village was burned.

STAKED HIS LIFE AND LOST.

Man Shoots Himself in an English Court-Room.

A despatch from London, says:—Staking his life against the verdict of a jury, a seaman named Neilson sat in the court at Swansea assizes on Saturday waiting for the decision that he hoped would award him damages for an accident from which he had suffered.

The decision was delivered—against him.

Pulling a revolver from his pocket, the defeated plaintiff discharged it against his breast, exclaiming, "God help me! God help me! The jury have killed me by injustice!"

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, September 1.—Wheat—The Western wheat markets were very strong to-day, and Ontario were easy, owing to the gravitation toward an export basis. New No. 2 red sold at 80c; Manitoba were rather firmer. No. 1 hard sold at 82c, Toronto and west, and at 79 1/2c, g.a.t. Trade to-day was light.

Flour—Quiet. Export agents bid \$2.65 per bush, for straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights, and holders ask \$2.75; same, in wood, for local use, \$3 to \$3.10.

Milled—Sour. Bran \$11.50, and shorts \$14, at Western mills.

Peas—Steady. Car lots, immediate shipment, sold at 55c, north and west, October shipment, 53c.

Oats—Lower, under free offerings. New white oats, north and west, sold to-day at 24c.

Corn—Slow. Car lots of No. 2 yellow, American, track, Toronto, 41 1/2c.

Rye—Easy. Car lots, east, 51c, and west, 49 1/2c.

Barley—Feed barley, north and west, is selling at 32 to 32 1/2c.

PRODUCE.

Eggs—Market steady to firm. Receipts free. The best stock is bringing from 10 to 14c.

Potatoes—Fair supply coming in and prices easy. Choice Canadian offer at 30 to 35c per bushel, in farmers' loads, on the street; and out of store at 60c per bag. Car lots, of choice, are bringing about 50c per bag. Beans—Choice hand-picked beans sell at \$1.10, and common at 75 to 80c per bush.

Dried apples—Dealers pay 4 1/2c for dried stock delivered here, and small lots resell at 5 to 5 1/2c; evaporated, 8 to 8 1/2c, in small lots.

Honey—Round lots of honey, delivered here, will bring about 6 to 6 1/2c; dealers quote from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c per lb for 30 to 60 lb tins; in comb, around \$1.25 to \$1.40 per dozen sections.

Baled hay—Unchanged. New bring 8c, car lots, delivered here. Car lots of old, on track, choice, 8c to 8 1/2c; 2c, 8c. Dealers sell to the local trade at \$8.50 to \$9, for choice, \$7.50 for No. 2, and new at \$8.50.

Straw—Nominal. Car lots are quoted at 8 1/2 to 8c, on track.

Hops—Dull. Dealers here sell at about 18 to 20c in the ordinary way, and are paying outside holders from 16 to 18c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Firm market and good active demand for provisions. Dressed hogs unchanged. Choice butchers' weights bring about \$6.50 to \$6.75, farmers' loads, at the street.

Quotations for provisions are as follows:—Dried salted shoulders, 6 3/4 to 7c; long crack bacon, car lots, 7 3/4 to 8c; case lots, 8 1/4c; and pack 8 3/4c.

Smoked meats—Hams heavy, 12c; medium, 13c; light, 13c; breakfast bacon, 12 to 12 1/2c; picnic hams, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c; roll bacon, 8 1/2 to 9c; smoked backs, 11 1/2c. All meats out of pickle 1c less than prices quoted for smoked meats.

Lard—Tierces, 6 3/4c; tubs, 7c; pails, 7c; compound, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—There is a firm market and a good steady demand. Quotations are:—Dairy, tubs, poor to medium, 11 to 15c; strictly choice, 17 to 18c; small dairy, lb. prints, about 18c; creamery, tubs and boxes, 21c; pounds, 22 to 23c.

Cheese—Firm, and selling well at 11 1/4 to 11 1/2c.

Buffalo, Sept. 1.—Spring wheat—Strong; No. 1 Northern, old, 75 3/4c; No. 2 Northern, 72 1/2c. Winter wheat—Strong