DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

PROTECTING THE LAKES.

Mr. Maclean asked—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the prospective injury to Canadian shipping and other interests by the construction of the Chicago drainage canal? What steps does the Government intend taking for the protection of Canadian interests in this matter?

Mr. Davies—Yes. The Government appointed rM. J. L. P. Shanly, civil engineer, to report on the effects of such drainage upon the great lakes. His report is now being printed, and will be distributed. The whole subject will receive that consideration from the Government which its importance deserves.

MILITIA CAMPS.

Mr. Borden, replying to Mr. Foster, said that arrangements had been concluded for the holding of militia camps in September.

NO SUBSIDIES.

Mr. Davies, replying to two questions by Mr. Prior relating to British Columbia railway subsidies, said—It is not the intention of the Government to ask Parliament to vote any railway subsidies during the present session.

THE ABERDEEN'S TRIP.

Mr Casgrain asked regarding the recent trip of the cruiser Aberdeen to the Magdalen Islands with Mr. Marchand, leader of the Quebec Opposition.

Mr. Davies replied that the Government was not aware of the facts as stated. The usual permission was granted, subject to the duties of the vessel not being interfered with, and the party supplying their own provisions and supplies.

THE PROMISED PLEBISCITE.

Mr. Craig asked—Is it the intention of the Government to ascertain the mind of the people on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite? If so, when?

Mr. Laurier—As my hon. friend is aware, that is a part of the programme of the Liberal party. It is our intention to take a plebiscite, but the date cannot be fixed at this moment. (Laughter and applause.)

NOT AWARE OF IT.

Mr. Laurier, answering Mr. McInnes, said that the Government was not aware that Mr. Theodore Davis, Chief Justice of British Columbia, was engaged in canvassing during the late election.

THE SHORTIS CASE.

Mr. Laurer, answering Mr. Bergeron, said that the question of the commutation of the Valentine Shortis sentence was now engaging the attention of the Government.

NORTH-WEST LAND GRANTS.

Mr. Laurier, answering Mr. Oliver, gave the following facts regarding railway land grants in the North-West:—Calgary and Edmonton railway, the lands are not all yet selected, but the work of selection is going on 1,590,288 acres have been scheduled, leaving a remainder of 298,159 acres. Regina, Qu'Appelle, and Long Lake railway, the Government and railway have not yet come to an agreement as to the lands to be scheduled. Manitoba and North-Western railway, 234,293 acres have been patented, leaving 1,267,082 to be patented. Alberta Railway and Coal Company were entitled to 700,000 acres, of which 691,872 have been scheduled. On their boundary extension they were entitled to 413,568 acres, of which they have selected 409,756 acres. Ten cents per acre is charged for cost of survey.

C. P. R. LANDS.

Mr. Laurier, answering Mr. Oliver, stated that the original land grant of the Canadian Pacific railway was 25,000,000 acres, which was reduced in 1896 to 18,206,986 acres, of which 13,844,871 acres had been selected, 11,338,187 acres being in the North-West Territories. Only a small portion of this land had been deeded to the company. The remainder was under mortgage, according to the statute of 1889, and was only obtainable by a form of release from the Government.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Sir C. Hibbert Tupper moved for a return regarding the Intercolonial railway and its oranch lines. In speaking to the motion, he raised the question of probable wisdom of the Government acquiring branch lines of the Intercolonial, which were not giving satisfaction as operated at present.

Mr. Laurier declared that it would be expedient to pronounce an opinion upon the policy off-hand without looking into the question.

A MINING BUREAU.

Mr. Fisher, replying to Mr. Maclean, said he had not promised that a bureau of mining information would be opened in Montreal. The Government had not yet had the matter under consideration.

AN ADVERTISING SCHEME.

Mr. Poulliot asked—Are the Government aware that the election literature of the Conservative party during the late election was distributed throughout the country gratuitously? Are the Government aware that a certain leaflet, introducing a political review (of which three hundred and fifty thousand copies were struck off) singing the praises of the Conservative party and the virtues of the Kootenay cure, was distributed all over Canada through the channel of the post-office of the House of Commons, franked with the initials S. R. M.P.? Is it the intention of the Government to enquire into the said charges, and punish the guilty parties, if they be true?

Mr. Mulock replied that the Government had been so informed. Nothing had yet been determined as to what action would be taken in the matter. (Laughter.)

NORTH ONTARIO ELECTION.

Mr. Laurier, replying to a question by Mr. Landerkin regarding the alleged ballot stuffing in the election of Mr. McGillivray, said that he understood a protest had been entered. When the legal proceedings had closed the Government would consider the steps to be taken, both with regard to the seat and the punishment of the offenders.

THE FAST LINE SERVICE.

Sir Adolphe Caron asked:—Is it the intention of the Government to change the policy of establishing a twenty-knot steam service between Great Britain and Canada and substitute therefor a seventeen-knot freight service?

Sir Richard Cartwright—The whole question of the steam service between Great Britain and Canada is now engaging the attention of the Government.

THE SPENDING OF WARRANTS.

Mr. Fielding, in reply to Mr. Foster, said that of the warrant for $1,066,627,53, issued by the Governor-General on July 16th, $848,394.68 had been expended up to September 1st. Of the amounts still to be paid there were credits outstanding for about $218,000, most of which would be required. Of the warrant for $977,894.87 issued on August 18th, there had been paid, up to September 1st, $255,863.40.

A TEMPORARY LOAN.

Mr. Fielding, answering Mr. Foster, said there is a temporary loan current for £400,000, and extending from July 1st, 1896, to January 1st, 1897.

TRADE FIGURES.

Mr. Paterson, replying to Mr. Foster said the total value of dutiable goods entered for home consumption for the year ended June 30th, 1896, was $67,234,430. The entries of free goods in the same time amounted to $43,348,822. The amount of duty collected was $20,182,393.14. The value of home products exported had been $106,586,274. The estimated shortage at inland ports had been $3,629,053, making the total exports of home products $109,915,327. The total value of foreign products exported had been $11,098,205.

THE PASSING OF MONEY.

Mr. Paterson, in answer to Mr. Foster, said that the total value of coin and bullion imported during the last fiscal year had been $5,077,437. The total value exported had been $4,699,309.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING.

Mr. Davin moved:—"That in the opinion of this House it would be expedient to apply $20,000 to aid in establishing creameries and cheese factories in the North-West Territories, and that this sum should be considered as an addition to the immigration grant." He pointed out that the establishment of creameries and cheese factories at Moose Jaw, Indian Head, and Prince Albert brought about very successful results, and it was now proposed to extend the scheme by inducing the Government to lend, say thirty farmers in a district, the sum of $2,000. The farmers themselves would have to raise $500, and the buildings to be put up by them would be erected under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. The cost of making butter was estimated at four cents, and it was proposed to set apart one and three quarter cents from each pound as a sinking fund for the purpose of paying off the loan. It was desired that no interest should be charged. Mr. Davin extolled the scheme as likely to aid greatly in the settlement and development of the North-West.

Mr. Fisher proclaimed his sympathy with the development of the dairy industry. He recognized the importance of mixed farming rather than the cultivation of cereals simply in Manitoba and the North-West. It was by the maintenance of stock on the Western plains that the fertility of the soil could be maintained. While desirous of doing everything possible to aid in dairy development, he did not think the period had yet been reached when such a proposition as that submitted to the House could be adopted by the Government. Where population was sparse, and herds of cattle were few, dairying, as carried on in the East, could only be practised under serious disabilities. By encouraging people to adopt sound business principles in the North-West more could be hoped for at present than by the adoption of such a scheme as Mr. Davin proposed. He trusted that the motion would be withdrawn, and the Government left to do what it could for the dairy industry in the North-West by the ordinary method.

DISMISSED EMPLOYES.

Mr. Haggart moved for a return showing the names of all persons who have been dismissed or removed from office, or who have been superannuated, and the causes of such dismissal, removal, or superannuation, or who have resigned or been requested to resign sin cethe 11th day of July, 1896, showing the office or position such persons occupied or whether on the permanent staff or in the temporary employ of the Government or otherwise in the public service, and when such dismissal, removal, superannuation, or resignation, took place; also the names of all persons appointed to positions in the public service, temporarily or permanently, and the office to which they were so appointed.

Mr. Laurier suggested that the date of July 11th mentioned in the motion should be changed to June 23rd.

With amendment the motion passed.

ST. LAWRENCE FLOODS.

Mr. Beausoleil moved for copies of all memorials, reports of engineers, documents and letters, in relation to the great inundation on the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal, in the months of April and May last, its causes, and the best means of preventing the reoccurrence or mitigating the disastrous results thereof. He spoke to his motion in French.

Mr. Laurier said that an investigation had been made, and a report would be brought down.

The motion carried.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Gibson moved for copies of all orders-in-Council appointing persons to the several departments of the Government service from May 1st, 1896, to 10th July, 1896, giving their names, the nature of their appointments, and the salary attached or recommended thereto. Also the names of all persons in the Government service recommended for promotion, the positions held, the salaries paid, the promotion and position recommended, as well as the increased salary, and the dates of such recommendations. He spoke to his motion, saying that the Conservative party, during the last days of their power tried to fill every available office, with their friends.

The motion was carried without discussion.

COMMONS BAR CLOSED.

Mr. Speaker made the announcement in these words:—I wish to report to the House that a meeting of the Internal Economy Committee was held, consisting of Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. Davies, Fielding, and Tarte, with myself as chairman, at which a resolution was passed that the bar in the basement be absolutely abolished, and that directions have been given to that effect. (Some applause).

SEDUCTION AND ABDUCTION.

Mr. Charlton introduced a bill to amend the Criminal Code by making more effectual provision for the punishment of seduction and abduction.

It was read a first time.

FIRE-SWEPT TIGNISH.

Mr. Hackett drew attention to the fire which had almost completely destroyed the village of Tignish, at the western terminus of the Prince Edward Island railway, on Saturday, and asked if it was the intention of the Government to grant aid to the sufferers from the conflagration.

Mr. Laurier replied that it was impossible for the Government to give an answer to the demand on the spur of the moment, and all that he could say was that the matter would be duly considered. He asked Mr. Hackett to personally supply him with all the information he possessed.

MILITIA DRILL.

On a motion for concurrence in the vote of $446,000 for the purposes of drilling the militia,

Mr. Borden gave a number of particulars, which showed that it was proposed to drill 10,624 men in the city battalions at headquarters, at an estimated cost of $85,000, while to enable 24,411 men in the cavalry, field batteries, and rural infantry to drill $226,000 had been set apart.

The vote was concurred in.

EXTENSION OF TRADE.

Sir Richard Cartwright is taking steps to inform himself as to the ways in which trade may be developed. He has, through his Deputy Minister, addressed the following letter to the various Boards of Trade:—

"Sir,—I am directed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce to request you to call the attention of your board to the subject of the possible extension of the trade of the Dominion in various directions. The Minister will be pleased to receive and consider any suggestions which you or your colleagues may see fit to offer as to the methods whereby in your opinion existing trade can be increased or new traffic developed in any direction. In particular, he would be glad to be advised whether you have to report any material alterations within the past year in the quantities and values of the principal articles now exported from your section of the Dominion to other countries. Secondly, whether in your opinion the traffic in any of these articles could readily be increased, and if so in which classes and to what countries. Thirdly, whether there are any other articles which you consider might be exported to advantage, and if so which, and to what market."

LATEST BY CABLE.

THE RECENT IRISH CONVENTION DENOUNCED AS A SHAM

Telephone by Cable—Report on the British Crops—Dr. Jameson's Officers—The Dynamiters' Release—Canadian Trade Increasing.

A despatch from London says:—John Redmond, in addressing the National League at Dublin on Tuesday, denounced the recent Irish convention held in that city as a sham. Not a single Parnellite, he said, was there, while Healy's followers were present. Nobody would pretend to guess the exact number who would support Mr. Healy, but he believed that it was fair to say that nearly half of the anti-Parnellite members of the House of Commons might be regarded as Healyites.

The Daily News publishes a despatch from Odessa stating that M. Kildesed an improvement in the telephone, by the use of which distance has no effect upon the hearing. In a recent experiment between Moscow and Rostoff, on the Don, a distance of 890 miles, talking, music and singing were heard with perfect distinctness. For the purpose of this experiment an ordinary telegraph wire was used. The despatches say that M. Kildeschewsky will go to London to experiment with his improvement on the Atlantic cable between London and New York.

The Times publishes its third report on the condition of the British crops. It shows scarcely any change since the last report, issued on August 7. When the first report was issued on July 10 it said that the position of the crop was below the normal at the beginning of that month, but was, nevertheless, above the position at the corresponding time in 1895. Taking 100 to represent a perfect condition, wheat worked out at 104, barley at 89, and oats at 85, as against 79, 83 and 76 respectively in 1895. The second report placed the wheat at nearly 106, barley at a fraction lower than in the first report and oats at 84. The last report places wheat at 106 2-5 and barley at 88.

The Government has decided that those of Dr. Jameson's officers who were acquitted on their trial for participation in the raid, shall return to their regiments, while those who were sentenced must retire with the ordinary privileges.

Advices from the Soudan show that the report of the death of the Khalifa Abdullah, the leader of the Mahdists, was untrue.

The Times attacks the letter of the Home Secretary regarding the release of dynamiters and will demand that he publish the medical reports on which he says the release of the prisoners was based. The paper declares that even if the men were mentally affected they ought to have been detained as criminal lunatics.

The Anglo-Canadian trade still advances, and the imports into Great Britain from Canada increased 31 per cent. during August, as compared with August of 1895, while the British imports from all countries have increased only 6 per cent. The imports from Canada for eight months increased £1,400,000, or nearly 30 per cent., while the British imports from all countries increased only 3 per cent.

A REBEL CHIEF.

A Matabele Chief Captured, Court-Martialed, and Shot—The British Officer Placed Under Arrest.

A despatch to the London Times from Cape Town says that Major Watts, who had Makoni, a Matabele chief, summarily executed, has been arrested, pending an enquiry into the circumstances of the affair.

The British troops on Monday captured Makoni, an important Matabele chief, who had taken a prominent part in the native revolt. He was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot, which sentence was carried into effect yesterday. Makoni, was one of the chiefs of the Matabele, whose men a short while ago looted a store at Marandellas. He had previously engaged the British troops under the command of Captain Alderson, and had been routed. He claimed, however, that he had been taken unawares, and did not consider that he had been fairly beaten. He therefore sent a challenge to Captain Alderson to come out and fight him again. It was probably in this second encounter that he was taken prisoner.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

All the Ontario harvest hands who went to Manitoba found employment.

The Internal Economy Committee of the House of Commons have abolished the bar.

The new Opera House at St. Thomas has been sold to H. Rothwell, of Detroit for $16,000.

Mr. Laurier has been invited to accept a banquet from Canadians residing in Worcester, Mass.

Rev. Canon Clark of Ancaster fell out of a plum tree on a barb wire fence, which cut his face badly.

The by-law to expend $200,000 in perfecting the sewerage system was carried in London by over 600 majority.

Walkerville is improving its water service by putting in a new pump, two new steel boilers and laying a number of mains.

The Winnipeg Council is going to inquire into the municipal system of Toronto with a view of adopting certain reforms.

Mr. William Stock, a West Flamboro' farmer, was fined $10 and costs for having punished a pedlar for leaving the gate open.

The lumbering interests of the Ottawa district are very quiet at present, being affected by the Presidential contest in the United States.

At a special meeting of the Canadian Cut Nail Association at Montreal it was decided to reduce the cost of cut nails five cents per keg.

Hamilton City Council decided to lay the water pipe for the Dominion Cold Storage Company, but refused to grant any exemption from taxation.

Mr. Marshall Stevens, Manager of the Manchester Ship Canal, is in Montreal for the purpose of making the advantages of the undertaking known to the shippers.

It is stated that some prospectors have gone so far inland in British Columbia that unless help is organized they are likely to be overtaken by winter, and perish of cold and starvation.

Fourteen miles of the Lake Dauphin Railroad has been completed, and tracklayers are pushing the work with great rapidity. The first shipment of wheat over the new line has been made.

Sir William Van Horne of the C. P. R. writes that the story which is going the rounds of the press that the road from Woodstock to Brantford would soon be built is not at all well founded.

North Grimsby Township Council has passed a by-law granting right of way to the Cataract Power Company through the township, thus completing the right of way from Decew Falls to Hamilton.

Mr. Wm. Parkhouse has taken proceedings against the London West Council for the repayment of $1,061, which was levied in 1895 for the sinking fund, and afterwards used for current expenses.

Prof. Craig, horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, has returned to Ottawa from a tour of inspection through the Niagara fruit-growing district, and looks upon the yield as the best in years.

Sir Richard Cartwright is taking steps to inform himself as to the ways in which trade may be developed. He has addressed a letter to the various Boards of Trade, asking for information on the subject.

At a special meeting of the City Council of Guelph, Ont., it was decided to take proceedings against Edmund Harvey, the late City Treasurer, to recover the indebtedness due from him to the city. The criminal proceedings will be referred to the Crown.

Mayor Fleming, on behalf of the Toronto City Council, on Tuesday presented Premier Hardy with an address of congratulation and welcome upon the occasion of his accession to the Premiership, and to signalize his first visit to the City Hall in that capacity.

A deputation from the Dominion Alliance waited upon the Premier at Ottawa, on Thursday, in order to ascertain the intentions of the Government as to the taking of a plebiscite on prohibition. Mr. Laurier, in reply, said it was the intention of the Government to introduce next session the necessary legislation authorizing the taking of a plebiscite on the question of prohibition.

Ben Laydell, a trapeze performer at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, met with a serious accident on Thursday evening. In doing the double somersault he miscalculated the jump, on account of the bad light, and fell, striking his neck on the performing pedestal. He sustained a deplacement of the spinal column, which caused paralysis of the entire body, and may result in permanent disablement of the lower limbs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The armored battleship Caesar was launched at the Portsmouth dockyards.

On the journey from London to Balmoral the Queen's train struck and killed a signal man.

The Clyde and Belfast shipbuilders have settled their differences with their employees by conceding the advance in wages demanded by the men.

The English papers regard the Irish convention as a complete failure, looking upon it as a melancholy wake over the corpse of Irish parliamentary agitation.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords, in considering what amendments should be made to the Lord's Day Act, reaches the conclusion that any material changes in existing legislation would be harmful.

Following the close of the third day's session of the Irish convention in Dublin on Thursday, Mr. John Dillon and a number of his friends were mobbed on Sackville street, and were rescued with difficulty by the police and conducted to the Imperial hotel.

Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador to Turkey, is reported to be taking back with him instructions to deal more firmly with the Sultan and to act independently of the other powers if need be. He is also given free command of naval aid to enforce his demands.

UNITED STATES.

The State of Vermont went Republican on Tuesday by 38,000 majority. This is almost double the Republican majority of four years ago.

Official Treasury figures show receipts of the Government during August to have been $25,500,000 and expenditures $36,000,000, making the deficit for the year to date $23,498,000.

It is reported that Capt. Albert Dreyfus, convicted of betraying French military plans, has escaped from the island where he was confined. His wife is reported to have planned the escape.

The Seattle banks have determined, as a matter of retaliation, to charge two per cent. on Canadian bills, while fifty-cent pieces will be taken for forty cents, and twenty-five-cent pieces for twenty cents.

The only granddaughter of Philip Armour, the millionaire meat packer, is being nursed in an incubator. She was born last Tuesday, and the physicians decided this was the only way to prolong her life.

Dr. Thomas Gallagher, the Irish-American dynamiter who was recently liberated from Portland prison, arrived in New York yesterday. It is reported that his mental faculties are a total wreck.

Our commercial summary reports practically no change in the general business situation throughout the United States. But, owing to the heavy imports of gold, anxiety as to immediate trouble from the monetary situation is allayed, and a better feeling exists in financial circles, which must react beneficially on trade, which is already alleged to be manifest in some quarters by a slight stiffening of prices for manufactured goods. During the week corn at Chicago has reached the lowest point on record. Iron is a trifle firmer in price, but the output is very low. Some mills and other works have closed during the week; others do not show any special increase; the demand is dull, and prices generally low. On the other hand, there has been considerable speculative purchasing of wool, and prices will probably improve. Cotton goods are stronger, with some lines quotably higher.

GENERAL.

Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, has returned to Drontheim.

Quiet now prevails in Constantinople, and it is hoped that all danger of further rioting has passed.

High Government officials in St. Petersburg express the opinion that the death of Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will not involve a change in the policy of Russia.

It is rumoured in Rome that King Humbert will announce his abdication after the marriage of the Prince of Naples, the heir-apparent, to Princess Helen of Montenegro, which is to take place early in November.

A despatch from Buluwayo says it is reported that a serious disagreement has taken place between Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and General Martin, the latter insisting upon the unconditional surrender of all the Matabeles.

It is announced that the Czar and Emperor Franz Josef and the statesmen who attended the recent political conference in Vienna arrived at an agreement which will probably settle the Armenian trouble without the disturbance of the existing Turkish boundary.

GATHERING APPLES.

An Ingenious Contrivance for Picking the Fruit From the Trees.

The great value of autumn and winter apples lies in the care with which they are gathered. When shaken from the trees and allowed to fall upon the ground they are bruised and almost worthless.

Such apples will not keep for any length of time, and never bring good prices in any market. All fine fruit should be picked by hand, and carefully placed in proper receptacles.

As there are many branches to which no one can reach with ordinary ladders, and as extra long ones are not owned by all fruit-growers, many apples must be either wasted by being bruised when they fall to the ground or they remain upon the tree until they are too ripe to be of any use.

There are apple-pickers in market, but they are too expensive for many persons, and others are too far removed from markets to be able to secure them when wanted. A home-made picker is, therefore, a great convenience and economy, and as it is one that can be put together by any novice, it is worth while to make it and have it at hand in case of need.

There are almost always hayrakes without teeth, and the handles of three of these makes the pole to which the picker is attached. The handles are fastened together either by screws or by winding with wire, so that they are perfectly solid and firm. This is necessary to the success of the appliance. Then to one end is fastened a wire bent into the shape of the letter U, but with the wires only about 1 inch apart. This should be made of ordinary telegraph wire, the end to be wound around the pole. From these wires a long, narrow tubing of cloth runs to a basket carried on the arm of the fruit gatherer. With this little invention one may pick the fruit on very tall trees. The apples slide down through the cloth tube and are not bruised or injured. If there are extremely high branches, one may mount a step-ladder in the wagon, from which point there should be no trouble in reaching the very topmost limbs of the tallest trees. Those who make a specialty of fine fruit know so well the value of that which is hand-picked, but they will appreciate any convenience for securing apples that otherwise would go to waste.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.

The common house fly, in the mouth of the scientist, becomes the Musca domestica.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents.

Only three weeks are required to develop a perfect mosquito from the egg.

Hay Fever and Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness.

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE

Some Items of Interest to the Business Man.

The Bank of Montreal has ordered $500,000 in gold from Europe.

The conversion of Russian 4 per cent. consols into 3 1-2 per cent. is announced.

The stocks of wheat at Port Arthur and Fort William are now 1,850,000 bushels, as compared with 128,356 bushels a year ago.

Money is easier in New York, and the treasury reserve of gold is on the increase in consequence of the large imports of gold from Europe.

The bank clearings at Toronto for the month of August were $25,192,[illegible] as compared with $30,494,760 for July and $23,225,348 for August of last year.

The foreign statement of United States trade for July shows very favorably, the exports of merchandise increasing $11,173,146, and imports increasing $21,098,080, as compared with the same month last year.

Money in New York is stringent, call loans ruling at 6 to 10 per cent. In London the open market discount rates are firmer at 1 1-4 to 1 3-8 per cent., but the Bank of England rate continues unchanged at 2 per cent.

The deposits of New York banks last week decreased over $6,000,000. The surplus reserve of the associated banks there is now only $8,800,000 as against $39,000,000 a year ago, and $65,000,000 two years ago.

Great activity exists at the Port of Montreal. Over 8,000 cars of American flour alone have been booked there for shipment this season, and the quantity of grain booked there for export has been largely in excess of that of last year.

The stock of wheat at Toronto is 16,873 bushels, as compared with 112,[illegible] bushels last week, and 3,731 at the corresponding date of last year. The world's shipments last week aggregate 7,000,000 bushels, an increase on previous week.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada aggregates 45,574,000 bushels, an increase of 3[illegible],000 bushels for the week. A year ago the total was 35,438,000 bushels, and two years ago 66,936,000 bushels. The amount of wheat on passage to Europe is 18,320,000 bushels, an increase of 1,040,000 for the week, while a year ago the total amount afloat was 27,040,000 bushels.

The trade situation at Toronto has improved slightly this week. The crops are assured and merchants generally are hopeful. There is practically no change in the prices of leading staples. Supplies, generally, are large, and prospects are not favorable to advancing prices. There is a fair trade in groceries, with good demand for sugars, which rule firm. Dairy products are a little firmer. The receipts of grain are small as yet, but as the movement increases the payment of accounts will improve with the increased circulation of money. Money is still quoted at 5 to 5 1-2 per cent. on call, and at 6 to 7 per cent. for prime discounts. New York drafts have risen to a slight premium in consequence of the increased confidence at present existing in the United States. Consols are lower on London on foreign complications. Stocks are higher, there being good advances noted during the week on Cable, Postal, C. P. R. and Western Assurance. Toronto Railway stock, on the contrary, is lower, on realizations.

Reports from Montreal are to the effect that there are some indications of improvement in certain lines of trade, but complaints as to poor collections are general and quite marked. The fall millinery openings have attracted more visitors than usual, but their purchases are reported to be marked by careful buying. The dry goods trade has benefitted by the influx of country dealers, a good many of whom have made sorting selections. The return of families from the country and seaside has led to a better demand from city retailers for general groceries, but the distribution countrywards is not a great deal brisker. A better demand is reported for teas, more especially for pans ranging from 14 to 16c. Sugars tend to easiness. First lots of new Valencia raisins are expected, via Liverpool, about the 15th inst. New currants by first direct steamer leaving Patras on the 4th inst., will be due here the beginning of October. Consumers of iron and heavy metals generally are buying only for present needs, but some few fair transactions are reported in domastic pig iron. Canada plates are quite scarce in certain lines, and decidedly firmer. Wool, leather and hides remain very dull, with stocks in the latter line showing considerable accumulation. Cheese shipments last week were the heaviest of the season, but the market has lost part of the late advance, and butter values are also off a little. Grain shipments continue heavy, and freights are firm at the advance. Money remains at former rates; it is reported some of the banks have agreed among themselves not to make call loans below 5 per cent., but funds are still available in some quarters at 4 1-2.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.

The largest American fly is a little over half an inch in length.

10 cts. Cures Constipation and Liver Ills.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are the most perfect made, and cure like magic. Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and all Liver Ills. 10 cents a vial—40 doses.

According to the Mosaic law the locust was "clean" and might be eaten by the Jews.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of Itching Piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For Blind and Bleeding Piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema.