SUNLIGHT SOAP PICTURES

....FOR....

WRAPPERS.

A pretty colored picture for every 12 "Sunlight" or every 6 "Lifebuoy" Soap wrappers.

These pictures are well worth getting.

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Lever Bros., Ltd.,

23 Scott St., Toronto.

N. D. HOOPER, St. John, N. B., agent for New Brunswick. 7-28

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FOR CANADA

—AND—

The LAING Packing & Provision Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL.

HEADQUARTERS IN MONTREAL for everything in the way of

Hams and Bacon, Extra Plate Beef

In barrels, half barrels and tierces.

Pure Lard, Canned Meats.

Write or wire for Price List. All goods guaranteed.

I. C. BOWMAN, Agent, St. John, N. B. 8-13 tts tf

JACKSON'S

NUTRITIVE WINE,

WITH

COD LIVER OIL

Is agreeable to take,

Improves the appetite,

Is easily digested,

—AND—

GIVES BETTER RESULTS THAN THE PURE OIL.

☞ At all Druggists. 4-26 1y

Teas. Teas.

Received this week at

W. ALEX. PORTER'S,

150 Pkgs. Choice Retailing Teas, HALF Chests.

Also 5, 10 and 25lb. Boxes.

N. B.—These Teas are selected for the retail trade and will be found extra good value.

Cor. Union and Waterloo and 72 Mill Street, St. John, N. B

DO YOU WANT

A GOOD CLOCK

For your house, office or hall?

Another lot just received and prices low. Also: Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverplated Goods suitable for wedding presents.

41 King Street.

FERGUSON & PAGE

PLUMBING.

PLUMBING WORK in all its branches executed in a thorough manner. None but skilled workmen employed. Close attention to all work.

P. CAMPBELL & CO., 73 Prince Wm St.

P. S.—"Gurney" and "Daisy" Boilers, etc. fitted. 8-11

School Books, Etc.

A full line on hand. For sale by

T. O'BRIEN & CO., 82 Germain St

YOU CAN SEE

ONE OF FINEST DISPLAYS

—OF—

French Perfumes

IMAGINABLE

—AT—

W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN'S,

Chemist and Druggist,

35 KING STREET.

Both Stores

Have just received a full line of . . . .

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, *take no substitute,* or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

☞ Sold in St. John and everywhere in the Dominion by all wholesale and retail druggists. 7-12

TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS,

PLEASE ADD TO YOUR DIRECTORIES.

848 Almon, L. J., Residence, Rothesay.
858 Bain, Thos., Residence, Garden St.
757A Colman, Leb., Residence, Douglas Avenue.
945 Canadian Drug Co., Ltd., Prince William St.
437 Cornwall, Ira Co., Ltd. King St.
459 Clarke, C. P., Residence, Peters St.
857 Dibblee, E. S., Residence, Sewell St.
485 Dunning, T., Residence, Leinster St.
831 Estabrooks, T. H., Residence, Orange St.
840 Gorham, Dr. G. F., Residence, Leinster St
Gorham, Dr. C. F., Dentist, Union St.
764 Gould Bicycle Co., Ltd., Brantford Bicycle, King St.
949 Hardiug, C. E. & Son, Lumber, Water St.
834 Hatheway, W. F., Residence, Rockland Road
964 Landry & Co., Pianos, Organs, Music, &c., King St.
965 Landry, I. J. D., Residence, 126 Leicester St.
A. W. McMACKIN, Local Manager
3-26 1

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

EIGHTH PARLIAMENT—FIRST SESSION.

House of Commons.

OTTAWA, Aug. 31.

Orders were passed to day, on motion of Sir Charles Tupper, for a return showing the subject of all reports to His Excellency in council, and all minutes of council approved after the resignation of Sir John A Macdonald in 1873, before the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie took office; also showing the subject of all reports to His Excellency in council and minutes of council approved after the defeat of the Hon. A. Mackenzie in 1878 and before Sir John A. Macdonald took office; also showing the subject of all reports to His Excellency in council and minutes of council approved after June 23, 1896, and before the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier took office; also showing the subject of any minutes of council approved after the 23rd June, 1896 subsequently rescinded.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper secured orders for the following: Copies of all correspondence since the 20th of July last between the department of marine and fisheries at Ottawa and the officers thereof, or others, respecting supplies for repair of vessels and steamers under the control of that department which are in the habit of visiting at ports of Charlottetown, Georgetown and Pictou, and are employed either in the protection of the coast fisheries or in the supervision and maintenance of lights; any reports or correspondence, and the reasons for the dismissal of Roderick McLeod and Robert McKay, bridge tenders on the Intercolonial railway bridge, Pictou, N. S., and the appointment of Thos Fraser and A. Thomas in their place instead.

Sir C. H. Tupper also moved for papers bearing on the matter of branch railways connecting with the I. C. R., which Mr. Laurier promised to bring down.

Mr. C. Cameron asked for information respecting the Langevin block, and detailed at some length the history of that building, and facts in connection with its construction.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper made a lengthy defence of the late government, and charged Mr. Cameron with presenting garbled and falsified evidence to the House, for which Sir Charles was called to order and compelled to retract. He read extracts from the evidence intended to break the force of Mr. Cameron's citations and argument.

Mr. Davies followed, giving a history of the Langevin block and exposing the mismanagement and bungling, to use no stronger language, which characterized the conduct of the late government in dealing with the contract. The government's estimate was $300,000. Two items of extras brought the contract up to $366 000 and additional items up to $490 000. And now Onark-bois claims an additional $296,000. Why was this claim refused by Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Abbott, Sir John Thompson and Sir Mackenzie Bowell? Because the chief architect decided against it. At the last moment, just on the eve of an election, 12 years after the claim had matured, a government which had no mandate from the people, waived the government's rights, repudiated the judgment of the architect, and undertook to refer the claim to arbitration, though the contract defined that the chief architect's decision should be final. Mr. Davies moved that the debate be adjourned to afford the member for Pictou time and opportunity to prepare a defence of the government in that matter. This was carried.

LAW VS. LABOR.

To the Editor of the Globe:

SIR,—At the next meeting of the Common Council that body will be asked to consider the report of the committee on bills and by laws and also the report of the committee of the Board of Trade on the city by-law dealing with persons not being free citizens or engaged in manual labor in this city. On Friday afternoon the committee of the Board of Trade held an adjourned meeting to enable those interested in the matter to express their views on the question before the committee. As no representative from any labor union was present the committee recommended that the law be so amended that $7 50 be imposed on resident laborers, and that the same fee be imposed on transient labor coming into our city, and that the penalty for a breach of this part of the by-law be $15 instead of $100 as at present. The fact is that this law has been on the statute books for a number of years and no objection was taken to it by the Board of Trade until the Ship Laborers' Union had brought to justice those men who came from Montreal to take their places in the discharging and loading of the Donaldson Line steamer at this port. It seems to me that the object of modifying this law is to allow outside labor to come in and take the places of our laborers here and to pay little or no taxes. If this is the object of the Board of Trade then there will be very little protection by law for the resident laborer. By abolishing such a law you are forcing him to take the law in his own hands. Moreover, if the law is allowed to remain as it is the laborers will have the matter settled by the courts. The committee of the Board of Trade submitted a report to the Council and asked that the recommendations in the report be considered carefully by the Council. Now, sir, is it the intention of the Council to allow those Russian Jews to come into our city and only pay $7 50 as a fee for doing business as they are at present? The city is now overrun with peddlers and pawnshops and second-hand stores, which are interfering with the business firms of the city by cutting down business rates. Some of the smaller tailoring establishments are being forced out of business by this class of people who give no employment whatever to the residents of this city. How many of those peddlers would it take to give as much employment as such establishments as Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison's, Macaulay Bros & Co.'s, Daniel & Robertson's, W. C. Pitfield's, Sewell Bros.', and a host of others too numerous to enumerate? Every dollar that is earned in these establishments is spent right here in our own city where it will do the most good, while those pawnshop merchants are hoarding up their earnings and filling the coffers of other countries. Then again we have another class that comes under the law, namely, the Mongolian laundrymen. I would now ask how many of these washermen pay enough license fee for taking the work from poor widow women who have to go out and earn a dollar to support themselves and their families. This is a case of charity at home. There is no need of sending missionaries abroad, as we have the Turks right in our own midst in the shape of foreign labor. Referring to other industries in this city who give employment to local help we have Godsoe Bros, Vail Bros. and the Messrs. Ungar, who employ from fourteen to twenty hands, not forgetting those private laundries in the city which give employment to from three to six hands each. Is this class of citizens to be driven out of the business entirely by the nullification of such a by-law, and to allow those Chinamen to monopolize the laundry work of this city? Then, again, is this law to be amended so as to allow those Russian Jews to interfere with the dry goods business of this city? They contribute little or nothing in comparison with the smallest establishment in the dry goods business. Another class that comes under the same law are those cure-all pill peddlers who occupy our squares in direct opposition to our drug stores and also to our drug companies who do a legitimate business and whose names can be found in the Chamberlain's books for large sums. Take, for instance, the Hawker Medicine Company, who gave away more storm blankets than all those fly-by-nights would cover in an equivalent in tax money. In looking over the various city journals and reading the report of the Common Council, I noticed quite a discussion arose about bringing a C P R engineer here to superintend the work on the West Side. Now, sir, here would be another injustice to our citizens, as it is known on all sides that we have a competent man in the person of Mr. Earle, who is fully able to undertake the task. (I do not speak for Mr. Earle, as I am not personally acquainted with that gentleman.) Is the Council itself setting a good example to the citizens who elected them to look after the interests of the city and its taxpayers? If we have a citizen capable of doing after the engineering of the work, give it to him by all means, and by so doing they will be carrying out the wish of the people of the city. Then, again, by modifying the by-law it will allow outside labor to come into our city for three or four months of the year, and after they have made their harvest they leave, not as they came, but take away every dollar that they have saved, while the resident laborer has to remain here and expend every dollar he has earned in the city. This is a question that every workingman wants to take an interest in and see that justice is dealt him in the matter when the argument comes before the Council, and see that the aldermen representing the different wards will do justice to the workingmen of the city, not by accepting the report of the committee of the Board of Trade to modify the law, but to impose a tax on Russian Jews and Chinamen and on all other cheap labor which may come into our city to deprive the resident taxpayer of his just rights; and again to make it a point to be in a position at the next civic election to deal with those aldermen who may support such a measure of abolishing or modifying the city by-law while the members of the Ship Laborers' Union clearly demonstrated that they would abide by the decision of the courts in the matter. Perhaps it is needless to say that the members of the S. L. U. as a body are a great factor in our city's make up and as taxpaying citizens desire but a fair share of British fair play.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space, I am yours truly,

THOMAS KILLEN,
Secretary of Ship Laborers' Union.
St. John, N. B., August 31, 1896.

WEST SIDE NEEDS.

To the Editor of the Globe:

SIR,—Our city is looking forward to an era of greater prosperity as a result of the development of the port as the winter terminus of the several lines of steamships that will come here. Great preparations are being made for the handling of the large amount of expected traffic. Doubtless every good citizen will rejoice with those who receive the material benefit from this development of commerce.

One thing seems to have escaped attention almost entirely. The bringing together around Sand Point of a large number of seamen, ship laborers and others engaged in this work is sure to be a menace to the good order of the community, unless something is done for their moral welfare. In saying this there is no insinuation that these men will be specially immoral. Everyone knows, however, that where bodies of men are brought together and no good provision is made for their leisure hours there is sure to be a tendency to immorality of various kinds. Proper police supervision will, of course, be needed, but what will be of far greater utility will be the opening of a comfortable attractive place of resort under wise supervision. This is all the more necessary on account of the distance of Sand Point from such open doors in the city. What is in mind is a place that would furnish a reading room, writing facilities, a coffee room where meals could be had at low prices, and a room where meetings and concerts could be held.

Perhaps no special organization would be needed. In fact if the work could be carried on by a combination of forces such as could be supplied by the Seamen's Mission, the Young Men's Christian Association and the churches (especially the Carleton ones) it might prove to be the best mode of supplying this need.

It is well to insist that no licenses should be issued in the vicinity in question. If they were the course of police protection would be greatly increased and there would be far greater menace to law and order. But if no saloons are opened it is incumbent upon those who have the moral welfare of the community at heart to provide what would practically be "a laboring men's club."

What do the churches and the other moral agencies say? Can we not have united action in this matter?

In the hope that efforts will be speedily made along these lines, I remain,

GEO. E WILLIAMS.

A SWEEPING CLAIM MADE MANY YEARS AGO.

Now Stronger Than Ever

Paine's Celery Compound Still the Best and Most Reliable.

Just a few words to every suffering brother and sister in this dear Canada of ours.

Years ago the broad and sweeping claim was made that Paine's Celery Compound was the only safe and reliable medicine—the only true life giver and flesh-builder ever brought to the notice of suffering humanity. Years of grand and noble work—of marvellous cures, of rescues from disease and death—have fully maintained this high position claimed for Paine's Celery Compound. Tens of thousands have been made well and strong after months and years of suffering, and have given public testimony that has never been approached by letters written for other medicines.

Amongst the tens of thousands saved by Paine's Celery Compound, we have those who once suffered from nervousness, sleeplessness, liver and kidney troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, heart trouble and blood diseases.

Are you, dear reader, a sufferer from any of these diseases, or have you any of the symptoms that point to them? If you are now suffering, we lovingly plead with you to use Paine's Celery Compound, which physicians themselves strongly recommend. If you are only experiencing the symptoms that point to these diseases try one or two bottles, and be assured you will not be disappointed, for Paine's Celery Compound makes people well.

The Good Samaritan.

[Truth.]

"I am feeling all broken up," sobbed the fair girl.

"Don't let that worry you," whispered the gallant youth, encircling her with his arm, 'I'll pull you together again."

The world is full of just such unassuming philanthropists.

Feed the Nerves

Upon pure, rich blood, and you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

School Boots.

Our Boys School Boots are the best made for the money. Tap Soles, Sole Leather Counters and Wax Thread Stitched. There is nothing like them, and the price is $1.00 per pair.

Boys' and Youths' Tan Colored Goods all marked down.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,

19 King Street.

Munyon's Remedies.

A full line of the above remedies just received

—AT—

R. D. McARTHUR'S, Charlotte St.

GREAT COMMANDER.

THE JOY HE BROUGHT TO A BRAVE BOY AND HIS FATHER.

Maurice Terraine's Interview With Washington—"Let Us Be Merry, For This My Son Was Dead and Is Alive Again; He Was Lost and Is Found."

In St. Nicholas Sara King Wiley has a romance of the American Revolution entitled "Maurice and His Father." A brave little English lad is separated from his father and falls into the hands of the Americans. His father afterward embraces the patriot cause, and his son is restored to him through the medium of Washington, as shown in the following extract:

Maurice was informed that General Washington was there showing the works to General Lafayette, and his heart began to flutter and thump within him.

Barney was sitting beside him, looking at his master with bright and loving eyes, his little black nose quivering.

"Barney," said the boy, "we're afraid, but we're not going to stop if we are."

And, picking up the dog, he took his way through the rustling leaves that lay like heaps of gold toward the house which one of the soldiers, from whom Maurice ventured to ask for directions, had pointed out to him.

"Yes, General Washington is there and alone," he was told.

Could he see him?

"Sure, no, ye little bye," said the Irish sentry. "It's wore out the poor gintleman is, already, and it's mesilf wouldn't bother with all thim jabbering Frinchmen!"

Maurice was desperate.

"Oh, please!" he said. "Beg, Barney; you beg too."

The little dog sat up at once, with drooping paws.

"Sure, me own name's Barney. And is your dog's name O'Reilly, too?" said the sentry.

"Oh, if he is your namesake," exclaimed Maurice, "you must let him in! Oh, see, you can hold him while I go in!" Maurice thought no one could resist such an offer.

"I'll see," said the soldier, and he stepped within, and, returning, said, "Go on."

Maurice yielded up Barney and stepped into the hall, went along it and paused just inside an open door. He was trembling. A voice said, "What is your errand?" a voice even, grave and rather severe.

Maurice raised his eyes. Just before the fireplace stood the great commander. To the boy's excited thought he seemed even larger than he was. Washington's hands were behind his back, his handsome head bent a little forward.

"What is your errand, my lad?" said he again, with a note of command in the tone.

"Oh, my father, my father!" he said. "I have been lost from him so very long!"

Something in the thrilling child's voice, something in the piteous and forlorn expression of his face, went straight to the warm heart that the general carried beneath his calm exterior. He crossed the room in quick strides, and, laying his hand on the boy's shoulder, said kindly:

"My poor child!"

This was too much. Maurice had borne bravely the long strain of waiting, the repeated disappointments, but the unexpected sympathy broke down his self possession. He put his head in the crook of his arm and sobs came fast—sobs that shook him from head to foot. The general drew him aside, sat down in an armchair, and, taking the little hanging head in both his own, said, "There, there, stop crying and tell me all about it!"

Maurice choked down his sobs and told his story. At his father's name the general rose quickly.

"Colonel Terraine's son! Why, then, your father was here a short time ago. He may be up stairs now!"

Maurice forgot even the great chief and sprang for the door. But Washington caught him by the arm.

"My dear boy—he does not know—I will go."

Maurice stood still in the center of the room and pressed his hands hard together. The general went out and up stairs. It seemed to Maurice that he stepped very slowly.

Colonel Terraine sat in an up stairs room writing. He laid down his pen and rose as the general entered.

"Colonel," said Washington, "I have some wonderful news for you." He paused. The officer took a step forward and opened his lips, but did not speak.

"Come down stairs with me," continued the general slowly, "and remember as you go that passage in the Scriptures, 'But the father said, Let us be merry, for this my son'"—Colonel Terraine caught the back of a chair—"'for this my son—'" went on the sweet, grave voice, "'was dead, and is alive again. He was lost and is—found.'"

Colonel Terraine stood an instant, with wide, questioning eyes. Then he rushed through the doorway and down the stairs. The general followed him quickly. There was a loud cry as the colonel entered the room, and Maurice sprang into his father's arms. General Washington closed the door and stood guard over it himself. Barney, having escaped from the soldier, tore in, and the general stooped from his great height to pat the little dog. If Barney had been a man, he would have seen that there were tears in the bright blue eyes.

Heat and Silver.

To read the inscription on a silver coin which by much wear has become wholly obliterated put a poker in the fire. When redhot, place the coin upon it, and the inscription will plainly appear of a greenish hue, but will disappear as the coin cools. This method was formerly practiced at the mint to discover the genuine coin when silver was called in.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

All quotations are duty paid unless otherwise stated, and it should be understood, represent the wholesale prices generally. In the making up of small orders higher prices have to be charged.

CANDLES—			
Moulds, per lb	0 12	@	0 00
COALS—			
Old Mines Sydney, per chald	0 00	"	6 00
English "	6 00	"	6 50
Victoria, "	0 00	"	5 00
Spring Hill Round "	0 00	"	5 00
Spring Hill Nut "	0 00	"	5 00
Pictou, "	0 00	"	6 50
Scotch, "	0 00	"	6 50
Joggins, "	0 00	"	5 25
Anthracite—per ton.			
Lump	0 00	"	0 00
Broken	0 00	"	5 00
Egg	0 00	"	5 00
Chestnut	0 00	"	5 00
Stove	0 00	"	5 00
(The prices of coal represent the retail.)			
COFFEE—			
Java, per lb	0 33	@	0 36
Mocha and Java, per lb	0 34	"	0 36
West Indies, per lb	0 24	"	0 26
CANNED GOODS, ETC.—			
Concentrated washing soda	1 80	@	2 00
Fry's cocoa and chocolates	25	"	40
Worcester sauce (Macurquhart's) per doz	0 00	"	2 25
Canned beef (1 lb) per doz	0 00	"	1 75
" " (2 lb) " "	2 80	"	2 90
" " (6 lb) " "	0 00	"	8 80
" " (14 lb) " "	17 00	"	20 00
Lunch tongue (1 lb) per doz	0 00	"	3 00
" " (2 lb) " "	0 00	"	5 00
Ox tongues (2 lb) per doz	0 00	"	3 25
" " (1½ lb) per doz	0 00	"	7 00
Soups, Clark's (1 lb tins) per doz	0 00	"	1 50
" " (2 lb tins) " "	0 00	"	2 40
Johnston's Fluid Beef No. 1 pr doz	2 70	"	3 00
" " " " 2 " "	4 50	"	5 00
" " " " 3 " "	8 00	"	8 75
" " " " 4 " "	13 00	"	14 25
FLOUR AND MEAL—			
Medium Patents	3 75	@	3 95
Canadian High Grade Family	4 00	"	4 15
Manitoba Spring Patents	4 40	"	4 50
Jameal, standard	3 80	"	3 90
Roller Oatmeal	3 80	"	3 90
Pot Barley	3 40	"	3 60
Cornmeal (Kiln-dried)	2 00	"	2 05
" (Granulated)	2 60	"	2 75
FISH—			
Codfish, per 100 lbs., large, dry	3 40	@	3 50
" " " Tolguol	0 00	"	0 00
" " " medium	3 25	"	3 35
Pollock	1 30	"	1 39
Haddock	0 00	"	1 75
Herring, Shelburne No. 1	2 70	"	3 00
" " No. 2	0 00	"	0 00
" Canso	5 00	"	5 25
" Labrador	0 00	"	0 00
Smoked Herring—			
Grand Manan, sc'd, per box	0 04	"	0 05
Tucktails, lengthwise	0 04	"	0 05
Shad, per hf.-bbl	0 00	"	0 06
Mess Shad, per hf-bbl	0 00	"	0 00
" " bbl	0 00	"	0 00
" No 2, per hf-bbl	0 00	"	0 00
FRUITS—			
Cal. Fancy (Cluster)	0 00	"	3 25
Cal. L. L. Raisins	1 40	"	1 80
Loose Muscatels	0 07	"	0 07½
" Sultana, per lb	0 07	"	0 07½
Valencia L. Raisins	0 06	"	0 06¾
" Raisins (New)	0 05	"	0 05¼
Currants, per lb, bbl. (New)	0 03¾	"	0 04
" " case	0 04	"	0 04½
Nova Scotia Apples, per bbl	2 75	"	3 50
GRAIN—			
Oats—Provincial	0 31	"	0 32
" (Canadian)	0 29	"	0 30
Beans—Hand-picked	0 95	"	1 05
" Prime	0 90	"	1 00
Hons	0 10	"	0 12
Pressed Hay, per car	12 00	"	13 00
IRON—			
Refined, per 100 lbs, or ordinary sizes	2 15	@	2 30
Common, 100 lbs	2 05	"	2 20
Patent Metal, per lb	0 13	"	0 13
Anchors, per lb	0 00	"	0 04
Chain Cables "	0 03	"	0 08
Rigging Chain, per lb	0 03½	"	0 07
LUMBER—			
Spruce Deals, Bay Fundy Mills	0 00	@	9 50
City Mills	0 00	"	10 00
Aroostook Pine Boards, Nos. 1 and 2	40 00	"	45 00
No. 3	30 00	"	35 00
No. 4	15 00	"	20 00
Aroostook P. B. shipping	00 00	"	14 00
Common	12 00	"	13 00
Spruce Boards	6 00	"	7 00
Spruce Scantling (unsid)	7 00	"	7 50
Spruce Dimensions	11 00	"	14 00
Pine Clapboards, extra	35 00	"	40 00
No. 1	00 00	"	30 00
No. 2	00 00	"	20 00
No. 3	11 00	"	12 00
Laths, Spruce	0 00	"	1 00
" Pine	0 00	"	1 00
Palings, Spruce	5 00	"	6 00
CHEESE	0 90	@	1 00
MATCHES—			
Per gross	0 29	@	0 30
MOLASSES—New Crop—Barbados	0 27	"	0 28
Barbados—Old	0 00	"	0 00
Porto Rico	0 30	"	0 36
Eastern Trinidad	0 00	"	0 00
Demerara	0 00	"	0 00
NAILS—			
Steel cut nails, 50d and 60d, per keg	0 00	@	2 70
Refined, per 100 lbs. or ordinary size	1 80	"	2 00
Galvanized, 2c. per lb, net extra	0 00	"	0 00
Ship Spikes	3 10	"	3 90
Common, 100 lbs	1 80	"	1 90
Patent metals, per lb	0 00	"	1 13
Anchors, per lb	0 04	"	0 05½
Chain cables "	7 60	"	7 00
Rigging chains, per lb	0 03½	"	0 07
OAKUM—			
English Hand-picked	0 06¼	@	0 06¾
American Navy, per lb	0 06¼	"	0 06¾
English Navy, per 100 lbs	0 06½	"	0 06¾
OILS—			
Linseed, boiled, per gal	0 53	@	0 54
" raw	0 50	"	0 51
Pale Seal	0 40	"	0 43
Kerosene, American	0 00	"	0 00
" Pratt's Astral	0 21	"	0 21½
" White Rose	0 19½	"	0 20
" Canadian W W	0 19	"	0 20½
" prime white	0 17	"	0 18
Olive	0 90	"	0 95
Lard	0 75	"	0 56
Extra	0 65	"	0 70
W. Va. Black	0 00	"	0 20
Cylinder	0 50	"	0 65
Cod oil	0 27	"	0 28
Castor oil	0 00	"	0 08
Turpentine	0 37	"	0 38
PAINTS—			
White Lead, Brandram's genuine, per 100 lbs	0 00	@	6 50
Yellow paint	4 00	"	6 00
Black	0 00	"	0 00
Putty, per lb	0 02¼	"	0 03
PROVISIONS—			
Clear Pork	13 50	@	14 00
Am. Mess	12 50	"	13 00
P. E. I. Mess Pork, per bbl	13 00	"	13 50
P. E. I. Prime Mess Pork	10 00	"	10 50
Plate Beef, duty paid	11 50	"	12 00
Extra Plate Beef, duty paid	12 00	"	12 50
Cheese	0 08½	"	0 09
Butter, per lb (choice)	0 16	"	0 18
Lard (compound)	0 06¼	"	0 08
" (pure)	0 09½	"	0 09¾
Cottoleno	0 09½	"	0 10¾
Eggs, per dozen	0 09	"	0 12
RICE—			
Arracan, per lb	10 03¾	@	0 03¾
SPICES—			
Nutmegs (unlimed)	0 85	"	0 90
" (limed)	0 50	"	0 65
Cassia, per lb	0 18	"	0 23
Cloves, whole	0 12	"	0 15
Cloves, ground	0 20	"	0 25
Ginger, ground	0 18	"	0 23
Pepper, black	0 12	"	0 15
Cream Tartar	0 26	"	0 29
SUGAR—			
Bright Extra C	0 03¾	@	0 3¾
Good	0 03¼	"	0 03¾
Common	0 03⅛	"	0 03¼
Granulated Canadian, No. 1	0 04¼	"	0 04⅜
" " No. 2	0 04¼	"	0 04⅜
" German	0 04¼	"	0 04⅜
Barbados	0 04	"	0 04¼
Paris Lumps	0 05¼	"	0 06
Pulverized	0 05¼	"	0 06
SALT—			
Liverpool, per sack, ex store	0 50	@	0 52
" ex ship	0 43	"	0 45
Factory filled	0 00	"	0 00
Factory filled, ex store	1 00	"	1 00
SEEDS—			
Clover	0 9	@	0 10
Alsike	0 9	"	0 10
Timothy—Canadian	2 50	"	2 75
" American	2 10	"	2 10
TEAS—			
Congou, per lb	0 14	@	0 20
" finest	0 28	"	0 36
" medium	0 25	"	0 45
Souchong	0 25	"	0 45
Oolong	0 35	"	0 45
TOBACCO—			
Black 12s, long leaf, per lb	0 44	@	0 47
Black 12s, short leaf, per lb	0 41	"	0 44
Black 12s, Domestic	0 35	"	0 00
Bright 8s	0 46	"	0 46½
Bright 6s to 12s	0 45	"	0 55
Bright 3s	0 48	"	0 59
TAR AND PITCH—			
Domestic Coal Tar, per bbl	0 00	@	4 75
Coal Tar Pitch, "	0 00	"	2 75
Wilmington Pitch, "	2 75	"	3 00
" Tar, "	3 25	"	3 50
Turpentine	0 45	"	0 48

FREIGHTS

DEALS, C. D.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Liverpool (intake measure)	38	9	@	40	0
London	38	9	"	40	0
Bristol Channel	38	9	"	40	0
Clyde	00	0	"	00	0
East Coast Ireland	38	0	"	40	0
Dublin	38	0	"	40	0
Belfast	38	0	"	40	0
Cork Quay	38	0	"	40	0

LUMBER.

Boston	$2 00	@	$0 00
Sound ports, calling at V. H for	2 00	"	2 25
New York	2 00	"	2 25
New York, laths	0 45	"	0 50
Philadelphia, laths	0 45	"	0 50½
New York, piling	0 02	"	0 07
Boston, piling	0 00	"	001¾

Country Market Prices.

Beef—Butchers' per lb	$0 05	@	0 07
Country beef	0 04	"	0 05
Canadian beef	0 05½	"	0 01½
Butter, in tubs, per lb (new)	15	"	0 17
Butter, roll, per lb	0 16	"	0 18
Butter, old	0 12	"	0 15
Chickens, per pair	0 55	"	0 65
Fowl	0 50	"	0 65
Calfskins, per lb	0 06	"	0 07
Eggs	0 09	"	0 11
do. Case	0 08	"	0 09
Hides, per lb	0 04	"	0 05
Lambskins, each	0 35	"	0 35
Mutton, per lb	0 05	"	0 07
Onions, per bbl	0 00	"	2 50
Potatoes, per bbl	0 90	"	1 10
Socks, per dozen	0 00	"	2 75
Tallow, rough, per lb	0 00	"	0 03
Tallow, rendered, per lb	0 00	"	0 00
Yarn, per lb	0 40	"	0 60
Turkeys, per lb	0 10	"	0 14
Carrots, per doz bunch	0 20	"	0 25
Beets, new, per doz bunch	0 00	"	0 40
Celery, per doz	0 40	"	0 60
Veal	0 05	"	0 06½
Lettuce, per doz	0 00	"	0 20
Radish, per doz	0 00	"	0 25
Rhubarb, per lb	0 3	"	0 01½
Blueberries, per pail	0 42	"	0 50
Blackberries (per ¼ pail)	0 00	"	0 30

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SQUARE-RIGGED VESSELS SAILED FROM SAINT JOHN.

STEAMERS.

Aureola, 1507, Liverpool, Aug 22.
Manitou City, 1377, London, Aug 18, via Halifax Aug 22.
Langham, 1784, Sharpness, Aug 29.
Loodia, 1933, Manchester, Aug 29
Santanderino, 2091, Liverpool, Sept 1.
Plympton, 1849, Liverpool, Aug 19.
Treseury, 1885, Cardiff Aug 28
Westhall, 1521, Fleetwood, Aug 18.

BARQUES.

Bessie Markham, 778, Buenos Ayres, Aug 22.
Douglas, 476, Rosario, July 18.
Elsie, 381, Cork, Aug 21.
Highlands 1734, Buenos Ayres, Aug 29.
N. B. Morris, 699, Rio Janeiro, Aug 12.
St Julien, 1049, Buenos Ayres, June 27.
Sayre, 684, Buenos Ayres, Aug 6.

BRIGANTINES.

Arbutus, 385, Buenos Ayres, Aug 14.
Curzew, 307, Dundalk, Aug 29
Jua ita, 93, Grand Manan Islands, July 1.
Louli, 199, New York, Aug 31.
R L T, 445, Santos, July 4

BARQUENTINE.

Eva Lynch, 457, Buenos Ayres, July 26.

SQUARE-RIGGED VESSELS BOUND TO SAINT JOHN.

STEAMERS.

Damara, 1145, London via Halifax, Aug 21.
St John City, 1379, at London, Aug 17.
*Wildcroft, 1916, at Halifax, for repairs, Aug 1.

SH