BOY SHOOTS HIS FATHER

Peter McIntyre, of Toronto, Killed by His Son.

THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD LAD QUARRELLED WITH HIS FATHER AN DREW A REVOLVER — AFTERWARDS SAID IT WAS AN ACCIDENT.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Arthur McIntyre, of 299 Markham street, the 13-year-old son of Peter McIntyre, freight manager for the Ontario Richelieu Navigation Company, shot and instantly killed his father at the latter's office at Milloy's wharf, on Thursday morning. The boy wanted to go to St. Catharines to see his uncle and Mr. McIntyre objected. The boy then, as he says, to frighten his father, drew a revolver and pointed it. Mr. McIntyre sprang from his chair and the revolver went off, the bullet entering Mr. McIntyre's left breast, 11-2 inches above the heart.

KILLING HIM INSTANTLY.

Two clerks, Edward Nevin and C. E. Watson, who were in the outer office, heard the shot and ran out of the building. Then discovering that the shooting was inside they went back and found Mr. McIntyre dead. The boy told the men that he had shot his father, and to go for a doctor and a policeman. This was done, but no medical aid could help the victim. Police Constable Johnson and Detectives Forrest and Verney went down and arrested the boy, who was taken to number one police station and questioned by Inspector Stark. He was then taken down stairs, and searched. Besides the revolver he had the usual contents of a boy's pockets and five cartridges, but no money. He cried continually at the station and when arraigned in the court.

THE BOY SHOOTER.

"Here is a lad against whom I must lay a charge of murder," said the Crown Attorney.

"I didn't murder him," said the boy, who was verbally remanded till to-morrow.

Arthur McIntyre is a bright-looking lad of 13, with fair hair, blue eyes, and a ruddy complexion. He was dressed in a dark suit, brown peak cap and tan boots. He is the oldest of four children, there being two boys and two girls in the family. He has been working with his father for the past few months, and it is said that their relations have always been amicable, Mr. McIntyre being an exceptionally good father. People who know the boy say that he has never shown an ungovernable temper. He was very obliging and was always on the best of terms with his brother and sisters. He is known to be an extensive reader and to be a deep thinker. It is believed by a number of his acquaintances that his mind has been temporarily unbalanced from too much reading and thinking.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

Toronto, May 15.—The receipts at the western cattle yards to-day were 56 carloads of live stock, including 1,200 hogs, 900 cattle, 250 sheep, yearlings, and lambs, 30 calves, and a dozen milkers.

Shipping cattle was in fair demand at from $4.60 to $4.85, and $4.90 per cwt. for heavy stuff, and occasionally ten cents more was paid for prime selections; light shippers sold at from $4.25 to $4.50 per cwt.

Butcher cattle was quotably unchanged at from $4 to $4.25 per cwt. for the best cattle; from $3.50 to $3.90 for medium cattle, and from $3 to $3.30 for inferior stuff.

There was a fair demand for feeders at steady prices.

There was no change in either light or heavy bulls; a fair enquiry.

Good milk cows are in request, and will sell up to $50 each; prices to-day ranged from $22 to $47 each.

Good calves are in steady demand; rough stuff slow; prices, from $2.50 to $10 each.

Sheep, yearlings, and spring lambs are steady, and unchanged.

There is a tendency towards weakenign in the price of hogs, but no change as yet.

For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., the top price is 6 1-4c; light hogs are bringing 5 1-2c per pound.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt...	$4.25	$5.00
Butcher, choice, do. . .	3.75	4.25
Butcher, med. to good. .	3.25	3.62 1-2
Butcher, inferior...	2.50	3.00
Stockers, per cwt. . .	3.00	3.75
Sheep and Lambs.		
Sheep, per cwt. . ;	3.50	4.75
Yearlings, per cwt. ..	4.75	6.50
Spring lambs, each. ..	2.50	5.50
Bucks, per cwt . . .	2.50	3.00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each.	25.00	45.00
Calves, each. . . .	2.00	10.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt. .	6.00	6.25
Light hogs, per cwt. .	5.00	5.50
Heavy hogs, per cwt. .	5.00	5.50
Sows.	3.00	3.25
Stags.	2.00	2.25

Toronto, May 15.—Wheat — One lot of 20,000 bushels white wheat sold, west, to a miller at 65c, Quotations are as follows:—Ontario, red and white, 64 1-2 to 65c. north and west; 65 1-2 to 66c, east; goose wheat, 72c, east, and 71c, west; spring, east, 66 1-2c; Manitoba No. 1 hard, 77 1-2c, Toronto and west; and 78 1-2c, g.i.t., lake and rail.

Flour — Dull, Straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights, $2.50 per bbl. bid; and $2,60 asked; special brand in wood, $2.90 to $3.

Millfeed — Quiet demand, Bran, 1$4 to $14.50 and shorts, $16 to $16.50, west.

Corn — Quiet. No. 2 American yellow, at 46c. on track here; and mixed at 45 1-2c.

Peas—Demand light. Car lots, north and west, 61c; and east, at 62c.

Barley—No. 2, 42c, west, and 43c, east; and No. 1, 43c, west, and 44c, east.

Rye—Quiet. Car lots, west, 52c, and 53c, east.

Oats—Steady, and fair demand; white oats, north and west, 27 1-2c; and east, 28 1-2c.

Buckwheat—Quoted at 50c, west, and 51c, east.

Duluth, May 15.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 68 3-4c; May, 68 3-4c; July, 69 3-8c; September, 68 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67c; May, 67c; July, 67 5-2c; September, 67 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1-4c; No. 3 spring, 61 3-4c. Oats—22 1-2 to 23c. Corn—35 1-2c.

Minneapolis, May 15.—Wheat closed—In store. No. 1 Northern, May, 65c; July, 65 1-4 to 65 3-8c; September, 65 1-4 to 65 3-8c; on track, No. 1 hard, 67 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 65 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 64 1-8c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—Unchanged.

Buffalo, May, 15.—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, spot, car loads, 73 7-8c; No. 1 hard lots, 73 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, car loads, 71 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, round lots, 71 5-8c. Winter whueat—No. 2 red, 73c bid; No. 1 white and mixed, 72 1-2c. Corn—Stronger; No. 2 yellow, 44 1-4c; No. 3 yellow, 44c; No. 2 corn, 43 3-4c; No. 3 corn, 43 1-4c; No. 2 white, through billed, 44c; No. 3 yellow, in store, 41 3-4 to 42c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 29 1-4c asked; No. 3 white, 28 to 28 1-4c; No. 4 white, 27 1-2c; No. 2 mixed, 26 1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 26c. Rye—Nominally 61 1-2c; No. 2 on track, 60c. Flour—Good demand; steady.

Detroit, May 15.—Wheat—Closed—No. 1 white, 73c; No. 2 red, 73c; May, 73c; July, 72 5-8c.

BOER GENERALS HOPELESS.

Doubtful if They Can Get the Burghers to Again Fight.

A despatch from London, Monday, says:—The correspondents at Kroonstad with Gen. Roberts send the most positive assurances concerning the demoralization of the Free State Boers. One ascribes to Generals Botha and De Wet the assertion that they are hopeless of ever getting the burghers to face the British again. All are convinced that there will be no further fighting south of the Vaal river, and some doubt that a stand will even be made there. They say that very few State Boers went north with the Transvaalers. A majority of them dispersed and are now trying to reach their homes unobserved.

There seems to be an inclination in the British camp to predict the speedy end of the war. On the other hand, President Steyn, who is variously believed to have gone to Pretoria, Lindley, and Heilbron, is represented as determined to continue the struggle, even if he treks with the Transvaalers to Limpopo river, the northern boundary of the South African Republic.

One or two of the correspondents say that President Steyn, after tearfully appealing to his countrymen at Kroonstad not to retreat, resorted to force, sjamboking and kicking individuals who refused to comply. These and similar stories emanate from residents of the town.

GAVE BOTHA A GUARANTEE

That the Johannesburg Mines Would Not Be Destroyed.

A despatch to the Cologne Gazette from Pretoria says Gen. Louis Botha, who succeeded Gen. Joubert as commander of the federal army, informed the Government that he would resign his command if it were intended to destroy the Johannesburg mines. He had no grievance against private property, he said, and would only fight a hostile army. Gen. Botha was officially informed that it was not intended to destroy the mines.

PREPARING TO FLEE.

Kruger and Steyn Booked for the Mountains.

The London Times correspondent at Kroonstad says it is reported that President Kruger will remove to Lydesburg as soon as President Steyn joins him.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the National Legislature.

BILLS NOW LAW

The following is the list of bills to which the Royal assent has been given;—

Respecting La Banque Jacques Cartier, and to change its name to La Banque Provinciale du Canada.

Respecting the Kalso and Lardeau Duncan Railway Co.

Respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Co.

Respecting the Montreal and Ottawa Railway Co.

To amend the Dominion Lands Act.

Respecting the Canada and Michigan Bridge and Tunnel Co.

Respecting the Hereford Railway Co.

Respecting the Niagara Grand Island Bridge Co.

Respecting the River St. Clair Railway Bridge, and Tunnel Co.

Respecting the Canadian Southern Bridge Co.

Respecting the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Co.

To incorporate the Port Dover, Brantford, Berlin, and Goderich Railway Co.

Respecting the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories.

To incorporate the Canada Steel Co.

Respecting the members of the North-West Mounted Police Force on active service in South Africa.

Respecting the Ontario and Rainy River Railway Co.

Respecting the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Co.

To amend an Act to provide for the conditional liberation of penitentiary convicts.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Sir Hibbert Tupper was informed that Mr. Ogilvie, the Commissioner of the Yukon district, received $6,000 a year salary, $2,000 for living expenses, $60 per month for housekeeper, and $250 a month for rent. Mr. W. P. Clement, as legal adviser for the Yukon district, received $2,500 a year prior to June 18th, 1899, and $5,000 a year since that date, together with $100 a month for living expenses.

Mr. Monk was told by Mr. Blair that it is not the intention of the Government to increase the salaries of lockmen employed on the Lachine Canal, nor is it the intention to give them any more extra pay than they now receive when their services are required for Sunday work. There is no regulation obliging lockmasters to attend on the canals on Sundays, but such attendance is optional. The lockmen are paid at the rate of $30 per month.

Sir Hibbert Tupper was told by Mr. Sutherland that the Department of the Interior has not yet received any reply to the telegram sent to Mr. Ogilvie asking for his report on the Yukon territories.

Mr. Davin was told by Mr. Sutherland that the Order-in-Council provided that claims in the Yukon when abandoned shall revert to the Crown is dated October 7th, 1899. The order provides that after having reverted they shall be disposed of as may seem right to the Minister of the Interior. The records of the department do not show that any of these claims have been disposed of except such of them as have been included in hydraulic propositions.

Mr. Casgrain was told by Mr. Mulock that the system of receiving and delivering mail by means of hooks or brackets while the train is running full speed has been in operation for about a year at several stations on the Intercoloinai. At first some of the mail bags were injured through defective construction of the brackets, but this has since been remedied.

Mr. Puttee was told by Mr. Mulock that for the week ending 7th April, 1900, there were 87,170 letters handled in the Winnipeg post-office. At this rate the number handled during the year would be 4,445,292.

COLD STORAGE CONTRACTS.

The House went into committee on Mr. Fisher's resolution authorizing the Government to renew with Messrs. Allan and Redford Company the cold-storage contracts for this season and next, the amount not to exceed $28,750 per annum.

Mr. Fisher explained that the original contract for three years was entered into four years ago, and that it expired last season. Owing to the South African war and the consequent rate demanded for steamships, there was a danger of the cold storage vessels being monopolized by Americans, and it was therefore necessary to renew the contract. He regretted, however, that he had not been able to get as favourable terms as in the contract which had lapsed last year.

The resolution was reported.

EXHIBITORS SHOULD WITHDRAW.

Mr. Charlton called attention to Mr. Tarte's despatch regarding the refusal of the Paris commissioners to permit the Sunday closing of the Canadian exhibits. He wanted to know the character of the protest which Canada had made, and why it was that it had been ineffectual, while the United States had been granted the concession.

The Minister of Agriculture replied that the British commissioners had made every effort to secure that the Canadian exhibits should be closed on Sunday, but they had failed, and the only portion of the exhibit which would be so closed was the building in which the Canadian offices were, the major portion of the exhibits being in the general buildings. He did not know whether the concession had been granted to the United States.

Mr. McMullen said the country would be greatly disappointed at the Minister's announcement. He thought Canada should withdraw from the exhibition altogether and bring her exhibits home.

The subject dropped.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

In answer to Mr. Dugas' question:—"Is the Prime Minister aware that the Board of Public School Commissioners of Manitoba does not permit the Catholics to set up religious pictures, statues or other pious emblems in view of the children in their schoolhouses, and that the said board refuses to allow religious women engaged in teaching to wear their religious costume and insignia in teaching the children in schools subsidized by the State, as was stated by the Chairman of the said board to the delegates of the Catholic laity of Winnipeg at an interview during the month of April last? Under these circumstances, does the Prime Minister consider that the statement of November, 1896, and the subsequent Provincial legislation of 1897, in relation to the schools, render full and complete justice to the Catholics of Manitoba?"

The Premier said:—"The Premier is not aware of any such regulation having been passed by the Board of Public School Commissioners of Manitoba. If any such regulation exists his attention was not called to it. The Premier read with care the report of the meeting which took place between the Roman Catholic ratepayers of the City of Winnipeg and the Chairman and members of the Public School Board for that city, and he affirms positively that the Chairman never expressed the opinion attributed to him by the hon. member. He has no reason to change the opinion which he has always held and expressed of the statement of November, 1896, and of the subsequent legislation of 1897."

INSPECTION OF FRUIT PACKAGES.

The House then went into committee on the bill to provide for the marking and inspection of packages containing apples and pears for export.

Mr. Fisher explained several clauses of the bill at some length, and expressed the hope that some method would be found of inspecting apples and pears packed for home consumption, as well as those packed for export. He thought that perhaps this object could be attained by making the penalty clauses apply to those improperly branding the barrels in which such fruits were packed for home consumption. He could not at present see his way clear to having the clauses regarding inspection apply to anything but the export trade.

Ont he suggestion of Mr. Mills, the bill was left over for the present, as several members who desired to say something about it were absent. Those interested in the fruit-packing industry will also probably be given a hearing before the measure is further proceeded with.

PRIVATE BILLS PASSED.

Respecting the Toronto Hotel Company.

To incorporate the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Co.

Respecting the Nipissing and James Bay Railway Co.

The bill to amend the Land Titles Act, 1894, was read a third time, and passed.

So also was the Senate bill to amend the Loan Companies' Act, Canada, 1899.

ROBERTS AT KROONSTAD.

His Entry Into the Free State Capital Was Unopposed.

A despatch from London says;—The War Office publishes the following despatch from Gen. Roberts detailing the entry into Kroonstad:—

"Kroonstad, May 12, 2 p. m.—I entered Kroonstad at 1.30 without opposition to-day, when the Union Jack was hoisted amidst cheers from the few British residents.

"President Steyn fled last evening, after vainly endeavouring to persuade the burghers to continue opposing us. The Transvaalers said they would no longer fight on the Orange Free State soil, and made off for the Vaal River.

"The Free Staters accused the Transvaalers of having made use of them and then deserting. Many of the Free Staters have gone to their homes.

"The procession entering the town was headed by my body-guard, all of whom were Colonials. After my staff and foreign officers came the North Somerset Imperial Yeomanry, followed by Pole-Carew's division, consisting of the Guards and the Eighteenth Brigade, Navals, the Eighty-Third, Eighty-Fourth, and Eighty-Fifth Batteries, two five-inch guns, manned by the Royal Artillery Company, and the Twelfth Engineers.

"The rest of the force encamped around the town.

"Before leaving Kroonstad President Steyn issued a proclamation making Lindley the seat of government of the Free State.

"Generals Botha and De Wet accompanied the Transvaalers."

London, May 13.—Lord Roberts captured Kroonstad, the new Orange Free State capital, yesterday, and thus practically ends the war in the Free State. It also practically wipes out of existence that Republic, for, barring a few scattered commandoes along the mountain ranges in the north-east corner, the entire Orange Free State is now under British rule.

The entry of Lord Roberts' army into the Free State stronghold was like the march of a triumphant conqueror, his own body guard leading the procession through the streets from which the Free Staters fled during the previous night.

There is also compassion in England for these, the first conquered people. They had no quarrel of their own with England. They but took up the quarrel of their Transvaal brothers, and have had to bear the brunt of the fighting. Hundreds of their burghers have been slain, and their country devastated and ruined by marching armies. Finally, their rational existence is ended.

Roberts' campaign has certainly been a magnificent success, proving his military genius, and to-day he can have almost any honour England has to give. When he takes Pretoria he will have the nation at his feet, and take rank with Wellington and Nelson as one of the country's greatest heroes.

Meantime the final campaign is moving like clockwork. Each army in its place is marching on toward the final goal. Half across Africa, from the east to the west, the British army extends—Roberts piercing the centre Buller forcing his way through the mountain passes from Natal, Hunter hurrying in desperate haste to the relief of Mafeking, whence he can turn and march due east across the Transvaal toward Pretoria, just as Roberts marched across the Free State from Kimberley to Bloemfontein.

SURPRISE IN GERMANY.

Roberts' Advance as Brilliant as the March to Kandahar.

A despatch from Berlin, says:—The occupation of Kroonstad by Lord Roberts without resistance has caused the greatest surprise here. The military expert of the Lokal Anzeiger finds an explanation in the fact that many of the Boers have deserted. He says:—"Lord Roberts' advance was splendidly executed. It is worthy to be placed beside the Kandahar expedition. The situation is now changed so greatly in favour of the British that the fate of the Transvaal Boers is settled. President Steyn's movement eastward is interpreted as confirming the rumours of bickerings between the Transvaalers and the Free Staters."

BOER LOSSES HEAVY

Seventy Were Killed in One Engagement.

A despatch from Smaldeel says:—The British have been successful at all points recently.

Gen. Hunter has passed Fourteen Streams, after a fight in which over twenty Boers, including two commanders, were killed.

At the Vet river the Gordon Highlanders put a large commando to flight, and the 8th Hussars killed over seventy of the retreating Boers.

Although Gen. Ian Hamilton was fighting every day last week, his casualties were only about one hundred. The Boers are reported to be retiring from the Zand river. Many Boers are turning in their horses and Mausers

SHOT AT ST. HELENA.

Boer Prisoner Detected Scaling Wire Fence of the Enclosure.

A despatch from Jamestown, St. Helena, says:—Thursday one of the Boer prisoners confined at the Deadwood camp was discovered scaling the wire fence which encloses the grounds where the burghers are detained.

The guard who saw him challenged him three times, but the Boer made no reply, whereupon the guard shot and killed him.

DECIDED NOT TO CROSS.

Free Staters Decline to Defend the Transvaal.

A despatch from Aliwal North says:—It is reported from the Orange Free State that meetings were held recently in the Boer laagers, at which the Free State burghers decided not to cross the Vaal river, which means that they will not aid the Transvaal Boers in the defence of that republic.

ALL MUST FIGHT.

Pretoria Government Commandeers Men of All Nations.

A despatch from Lorenzo Marquez says it is rumoured there that the Transvaal Volksraad, at a secret session, resolved to order all residents irrespective of nationality, to assist in the defence of the republic