The Home

ASPARAGUS AND STRAWBERRIES

Asparagus Croquettes — Mash together a bunch of cooked asparagus and a can of salmon from which the liquor has been well drained, season with salt, pepper and the juice of 1 lemon. Moisten with the fish liquor, add a cup of bread crumbs. When cold form into croquettes, roll in crumbs and fry in deep hot fat, drain on brown paper. Serve in a nest of lettuce.

Asparagus Salad—Cut one bunch of celery into little pieces, add a small onion, a tiny blade of mace and nearly a pint of water. Boil about half an hour, season with salt and pepper. Add to the liquid 1-2 oz. pink gelatine which has been soaking for 20 minutes in a little water, stir until well dissolved, then strain. Wet a soup plate in cold water and invert in the bottom of a 2-qt. tin pan. Pour the celery jelly over the dish, and when the jelly begins to cool, set it the ice box until the following day. When needed, turn the jelly out upon a large round plate which has been chilled. Encircle the edge of the dish with parsley. Fill the center with a salad made by steaming until tender two bunches of asparagus, and mixing with it, after it has been cut in small pieces, a mayonnaise dressing.

Green Butter Sandwiches—Chop together until fine three stalks of cooked asparagus, a bunch of watercress and a sprig of parsley, knead with them as much butter as they will take up, add salt and a pinch of cayenne pepper. Spread evenly on thin slices of bread

Cottage Cheese—Mix with 2 cups cottage cheese 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1-2 teaspoon salt and 3 tablespoons thick cream. Roll into bird's-egg balls and dot with parsley. On bread and butter plates curl the heart leaves of lettuce in the shape of little nests, and in the nests arrange 5 eggs. Serve with wafers.

Escalloped Strawberries—For this dessert one pint of cream, a pint of strawberries and the same quantity of canned pineapple is needed. Whip the cream to a stiff froth. Arrange on the bottom of a glass dish a layer of pineapple, add a sprinkling of powdered sugar and cover with the whipped cream, make another layer with strawberries, sugar and cream. So continue the alternate layers until all are used and there is a pyramid of fruit with strawberries last. Heap the cream on top and keep on ice until ready to serve.

Strawberry Shrub—Mash strawberries sufficient to make a quart of liquor, add 1 1-2 lbs. sugar and the juice of half a dozen lemons. After the sugar has dissolved, strain and add a pint of water. Serve with crushed ice in small glasses.

Strawberry Glaces—Put 1 lb. granulated sugar and 1-2 cup water in a porcelain-lined saucepan. Stir until dissolved; add a small saltspoon of cream tartar to prevent the mixture from sugaring. Place on the fire and boil rapidly for 15 minutes without stirring. At the end of this time test in cold water. If the syrup spins a thread when dropped from the spoon it is ready for use. Remove from the fire, flavor with a teaspoon of lemon juice. Stand the saucepan in a dish of hot water on the table and dip the strawberries in the fondant with sugar tongs. Put on buttered paper to dry in a warm place.

Child's coat of biscuit ladies' cloth, or white pique, double-breasted, with a pocket on each side. The cape has scolloped edge and is ornamented with stitching, and the tiny storm collar also has a scolloped top and is trimmed with stitching. Coat sleeves with turned-back cuffs. Material required, for girl of 4 years, cloth, 48 inches wide, 2 yards.

VEGETABLE DISHES.

Pickled String Beans.—When the beans are cooked, drain them thoroughly. For two quarts of beans, allow two cupfuls of vinegar, one of water and two of brown sugar. If this does not make them rich enough to suit, add another cupful of sugar. Heat the sugar, vinegar and water to the boiling point. A little bag of spices may be added, if desired, or some sticks of cinnamon, and a few cloves give a delightful flavor. When the vinegar is boiling hot, add the cooked beans, and heat through till boiling hot again. They will be ready for immediate use, or may be put into glass cans while hot, and kept indefinitely.

Swiss Chard.—This is a most useful vegetable. It is of the beet family, but it is the top and not the root that is eaten. The tops grow large and tender and the leaves, when washed are thrown into boiling water, cooked half an hour, drained and served with a salad dressing, or with a dressing made as follows: Yolks of four eggs, boiled hard and then grated, mixed in half a cupful of butter, a teaspoonful of mixed mustard, same of salt and pepper. Make the chard into a mound, and pour the dressing over it or spread it well over. Vinegar may be added, if preferred, and many do prefer it. Many like the chard served simply with a French dressing of pepper, salt, vinegar and oil, or butter.

Green Corn.—So many cooks spoil corn, in cooking that I would like to say, green corn will cook in three minutes after it comes to a boil. It takes a generous kettle of water for green corn, and this should be boiling briskly, and a good fire kept under the kettle after the corn is added, as it cools the water very much. Have the corn husked and the silks removed, put into the water and cook as described. Serve at once with little pats of well-salted butter. Corn is sweeter served on the cob than in any other way, but it is very good creamed.

Buttered Sweet Corn.—Grate or cut from the cob, put into a skillet two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, add the corn, a quart at least, and cook for ten minutes, salting to taste.

HOUSEHOLD DON'TS.

Don't conceal breakage.

Don't forget to close doors behind you.

Don't regard it as a burden to be obliging.

Don't imitate your mistress' styles of dress.

Don't expect to be regarded as one of the family.

Don't be careless about your appearance in the house.

Don't spend your salary on fine clothes.

Don't think it is a hardship to have to work. Even the humblest yeast plant has to.

Don't object to wearing a cap. It's the mark of an honest women, not a badge of servitude.

Don't wear a cloth dress about your work. Cambric dresses are neater and more comfortable.

Don't lose sight of the fact that you are being paid for your work. It is a mistake to act as if you were conferring a favor upon your mistress by working for her.

A PETUNIA BED.

After a period of partial neglect, the more brilliant types of the small-flowered petunias are again being used for bedding effects. The only improvement gained in this strain for the last 30 or 40 years, seems to be in the way of dwarf and compact-growing varieties. The hybrids obtained a generation ago were fully as good in color as any since made. In the large or "giant"-flowered class, great improvements in size and intensity of color have been recently brought forward, but the small-flowered varieties, with their myriads of cheerful blooms, still remain the favorite. Double Petunias are practically grown only as pot or greenhouse plants. Many of the best varieties are weak growers in the garden, and all become woefully bedraggled during wet weather. To many there is always an old-fashioned charm connected with even the odor of a bed of garden petunias, as the cherry blossoms show so little change from our childhood days.

REPAIRING WALL PAPER.

Wall paper that has become bruised or torn off in small patches and cannot be matched may be repaired with ordinary children's paints. Mix the colors till you get as nearly as possible the desired shade, and lightly touched up the broken places, and at the distance of a foot or two the disfigurement will be quite unnoticed.

FROM SCOTLAND.

NEWS FROM THE HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS.

Many Things That Happen to Interest the Minds of Auld Scotia's Sons.

The value of fish landed in Shetland in the month of February amounted to £1,997, against £4,799 in the corresponding month of last year. The falling off this year is accounted for by the bad weather.

At the Edinburgh Town Council Lord Provost Mitchell Thomson intimated that he had received £100 from Miss Florence Nightingale towards the fund His Lordship is raising for the Scottish Hospital in South Africa.

The governors of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Training College have decided to erect their new college at the corner of George street and Montrose street, clearing away the old Andersonian College.

The Glasgow Parks Committee has unanimously resolved to recommend that no permission be given to put down bores in Kelvingrove Park with a view to work a model coal mine during the Exhibition of 1901.

Major-General Andrew Gilbert Wauchope, of Niddrie Marischall, Midlothian, and of the 42nd Foot Black Watch, who died in action at Magersfontein, left personal estate in England and Scotland valued at £82,742.

The death of the widow of Lieutenant Thomas Swanson, of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, took place at her residence at Heithfield House, Dunnet, at the advanced age of 94 years. She had survived her husband 34 years.

General Hecter Macdonald has sent his chocolate box and contents, which he, along with the other soldiers at the front, received from the Queen, to Trinity College, Glenalmond, to be preserved there as a memento of the Boer war.

The members of the Dumfriesshire Hunt, have subscribed £150 for the endowment of three beds in the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital in South Africa. The steeplechases have been abandoned for this year in consequence of the war and the many bereavements of county families.

Mr. James Cherrie, one of the founders of the Scottish Land Restoration League, died at Glasgow. Mr. Cherrie was a well-known figure in labour organizations in Scotland, and contributed voluminously to the press on the subject of land reform. In business circles as the city representative of the well known firm of Messrs. Beardmore, of Parkhead, he enjoyed an extensive acquaintance, and was held in high esteem, for his kindliness and sincerity. He leaves a widow and family.

Cambusbarron feels itself honoured at present, in being the residence of the late General Wauchope's groom in South Africa. Private Shannigan is the name of the soldier in question. He is a Black Watch reservist, about twenty-eight years of age, and was a coachman in the Hillfoots district, when he was called upon to rejoin his regiment. He was then appointed General Wauchope's groom, and went with him to the front. At Magersfontein, Shannigan was close to his master when he was shot down, and ran to help him, but was himself wounded in both legs while doing so. Shannigan has been invalided home, and has taken a house with his wife in Cambusbarron for a few months.

A case which came before a Scotch Court of Session the other day brings to light one of those half comic anomalies which Scotch legal procedure occasionally exhibits. A messenger-at-arms served a charge against a certain person for a sum of court expenses. The individual in question was not found in this house at the time, and the officer slipped the document under the door, this being a not unusual practice, it was explained. It was illegal all the same, and the judge suspended the charge. It seems that if a debtor is not found in his house, and entrance cannot be gained, the proper procedure is to give six knocks at the door and to affix the schedule of charge to the gate or door or put it in the key-hole! The difference between putting a summons below the door and into the keyhold to the lay mind would not seem very material, but in the eyes of the law, it is all important. The idea of sticking a legal document into a keyhole, is, of course, sufficiently ridiculous. This particular provision of the law must have come down from the time when keyholes were keyholes and not the diminutive apertures to which Chubb and others have reduced them Lord Low admitted that the case was a hard one, but he had no option but to stick to the letter of the law.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Little Elmer—Papa, what is tat? Prof. Broadhead—Tact, my son, is the art of knowing what not to do.

Little Willie—Say, pa, when a man fails in business, what is meant by his liabilities? Pa—The sum for which his creditors get left, my son.

He has a voice which makes the crowd
With wonder stand and blink,
He talks so long, likewise so loud,
He has no time to think.

Brown—Gray is in a bad way, I fear. They say the doctor has given him up. Black—I shouldn't have thought he would do that. In case of Gray's death his family would have paid his doctor's bill.

Pepprey—No, I won't have anything more for you. Your work last week displeased me very much. Laundryman—What's the matter, wasn't it well done? Pepprey—Yes, too well done. I like my shirts rare.

Stubb—I compel our cook to keep an alarm clock in her room. Penn—Does the gong arouse her? Stubb—No, but it arouses my wife and then she goes up two flights of stairs and raps on the cook's door.

Husband, of a month.—My love, what cook book, do you use? Bride—Sometimes one and sometimes another. Ma and grandma and my six aunts gave me about a dozen of 'em. Husband, meditatively—I wonder how it would do not to use any for a while.

One finds very little real poetry in print nowadays, remarked the young woman. Yes, answered Mr. Bardly Scrips, as he pushed his hair back from his brow. It's the old story with me. If a man wants to be sure something is well done he must do it himself.

I never tell my boy that I won't take him to the circus if he isn't good, remarked the candid man. Why not? I don't care to take any chances. I'm tired of worrying for fear he'll do something that'll keep the whole family home.

I have often wondered, said Cholly, what I—aw—would do in case of fire if all escape was cut off. Whether I—aw—would jump or be burned. If I were you, said Miss Cutting, trying to stifle a yawn, I wouldn't do either. I would bore my way out.

Binks—I understand that Goadsby told some very old stories at the Podsky dinner last night. That's Grabsky's joke, you know. Stranger—No, I don't know. What's his joke? Binks—Why, he always gets off those stories when the dinner is bad. Were you there? Stranger—Yes. I'm Podsky.

Caller—Isn't your mother in, Ethel? Ethel—No, ma'am. She's down town. Caller—Shopping? Ethel—O! no, ma'am. I don't think she had time for that. She said she was just going to run down and get some things she needed.

Kendrick, who for two months has been studying French—Say, Sutton, I can write a good letter in French now, Sutton—H'm! Is that so? Well, you may be able to write a good letter in French, but I don't believe you can write a letter in good French.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

Silk waists dotted all over with fine beads sewn on at regular intervals as if they were pin spots, are one of the Parisian fancies, and with these is worn a collar band pointing down below the accustomed neck line in front and closely beaded all over.

Veils with velvet spots have been the reigning fashion for some time, but the novel feature which distinguishes them now is that you can select your plain net, choose the size and number of spots most becoming, and have them put on to order as far apart or as near together as you like. Fancy a pretty woman standing before the mirror arranging the becoming position of the spots on her veil while the girl behind the counter sews in little threads to mark the places, and you will have a new edition of the vanity of vanities, but the result fully justifies the means.

Neckties made of silk in the form of batwings are one of the many novelties in neckwear, pastel colorings being the choice.

Shirring is very much in evidence on the new thin gowns. Skirts are shirred around the top, sleeves from the shoulder to the elbow, and usually there is a shirred yoke to match.

Crepe de chine was the favorite material for court dresses worn at the Queen's Drawing Room.

Green Egyptian beetles are one of the fads in hat pins.

Gold braid which is the real thing gives a very chic touch to many of the new gowns. It is only a touch at the belt and wrists, however, and very artistically arranged with black velvet on a soft pale color.

Long silk and satin coats in colors as well as black, are such an evident element of fashion that there must be some reason for their appearance. No doubt the elegant followers of the mode will find them useful at the races, and the watering places later on. A dark tan shade of satin forms one model, which is made in lengthwise and short cross bands on a dotted white net all above the knee. Below this point the skirt is of plain satin. The long bands are set in to give a good line to the figure and the short ones fill in between. Flowered pannette ribbon is used for a loose lining or a second rever, and extends all down the front on each side. It also plaits in at the back lining the high collar. Dull silver buttons are the fastening.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.

You say in your paper this morning, cried the irate Mr. Heeler, that in politics, Heeler is a lobster. I want a correction.

My dear sir, replied the editor, it was corrected in the proof, but the typo overlooked it. I wrote "jobster" very distinctly.

HIS PRIVATE OPINION.

Guest—Here, waiter, hand me a paper.

Waiter—Which one, sir?

Guest—Oh, the best one.

Waiter—Sorry, sir, but the boss doesn't subscribe for it.

EVIDENTLY HOLDING HANDS.

is that young man in the parlor with Maude still? asked her father suddenly looking up from his paper.

Very still, replied her mother.

A Strange Malady Among Soldiers!

Said to be Locomotor Ataxia, a Nervous Disease, Which is Also Prevalent in This Country—Peculiar Symptoms.

Capt. J. P. Finlay, of the 9th United States Infantry, has returned from Manila, suffering with what he says is "a terrible malady which is prevalent among the officers and men. It develops into neuritis or nerve paralysis, and many of its victims are crippled for life."

Dr. Wilson, of Buffalo, N.Y., says that this "mysterious disease" is locomotor ataxia, and is just as prevalent in North America as in the Philippines. It is a degeneration of the nerve cells of the spinal cord, which affects the nerve controlling motion.

There are many examples of the terrible results of this disease to be seen on the streets of Toronto and other Canadian cities. The characteristic symptoms of this nerve-exhausting disease is inability to walk properly or to control the hands and arms. The feet are raised high up and put down heel and sole together in a sort of flapping motion. The victim is in danger of falling when going up or down stairs or around corners. He walks with his eyes on his feet, experiencing shooting pains in the legs and sense of pressure about the waist.

In the later stages locomotor ataxia as this disease is called, is incurable. If taken in time it is found to yield to the restorative influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which completely rebuilds the wasted nerve cells of the spinal cord and revitalizes the nerves.

The time to act is when nervousness first makes itself apparent. When you find yourself tapping with the fingers, when the nerves of the body twitch after retiring at night, when you lie awake, too nervous to sleep, when you have nervous headache and nervous dyspepsia.

These symptoms of exhausted nerve force are the beginning of a wasting process which must end in locomotor ataxia, paralysis, nervous prostration or epilepsy unless the system is restored. For the benefit of all readers of this article we cannot do better than to recommend the persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which in a few months will completely rebuild the exhausted nervous system and cure the most serious diseases of the nerves.

This treatment is recommended above all others because it is a modern scientific preparation compounded from a favourite prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase, who has tested it in thousands of cases of locomotor ataxia, paralysis and nervous prostration with which he comes in contact in his immense practice. It is considered by medical men to be the greatest restorative which nature provides for pale, weak, nervous men, women and children.

SIEGE OF MAFEKING RAISED

Pretoria Officially Announces That the Investment Has Been Abandoned.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—It was officially announced on Friday that when the laagers and forts around Mafeking had been severely bombarded the siege was abandoned, a British force from the south taking possession of the place.

President Steyn arrived here on Wednesday night, and had long and close conferences with the Transvaal Government. He left here for the Free State yesterday night. Addressing a crowd on the platform, he urged them to be of good cheer.

It is reported that 5,000 British troops have surrounded Christiana, and that Landdorst and other officials have been taken prisoners.

James Milne, the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company, who has been a prisoner here, was liberated and escorted to the border this morning.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

A despatch from London says:—Col. Baden-Powell's brother, who is in London, to-day received a telegram from a Dutch friend in Pretoria, announcing that Mafeking had been relieved.

THE NEWS IN ENGLAND.

A despatch from London, Saturday, says:—There was a wonderful scene at the opera at Covent Garden theatre when the relief of Mafeking was made known. After the second act of "Lohengrin," the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duchess of Fife, the King of Sweden and Norway, and Princess Victoria were present. The news apparently emanated from the Prince of Wales, but the house was quiet until the information reached the gallery. The audience there announced the news in the voice of a Stentor, and demanded that the orchestra play "God Save the Queen." Herr Mottle, who was conducting, had retired, and the remaining musicians hesitated, but the audience struck up the national hymn. The royalties came to the front of their box, the Prince of Wales beating time, perhaps unconsciously, with his hand. The scene terminated with roars and cheers of jubilation.

AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

As soon as the news of the relief of Mafeking was proclaimed at the Mansion house, the Lord Mayor and his wife appeared on a balcony before the miraculously-assembled crowd, which numbered tens of thousands. An immense portrait of Col. Baden-Powell was displayed, bearing the inscription:—"Mafeking Relieved." While the attendants were waving Union Jacks, the Lord Mayor briefly addressed the assemblage:—

"I wisn your cheers could reach Mafeking—"—here the speech was interrupted by redoubled cheering, and the singing of "Rule Britannia"—after which the Lord Mayor remarked:—"We never doubted what the end would be, or that British pluck and courage would conquer at last."

The Lord Mayor then led the crowd in singing "God Save the Queen" and "Soldiers of the Queen," and with renewed cheering and the waving of flags by the assembled multitude, and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," the Lord Mayor and his party retired.

DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

Oct. 14—Boers march on town.
Oct. 15—Boers repulsed.
Oct. 23—Bombardment.
Dec. 24—Sortie.
Dec. 26—Unsuccessful sortie.
March 16—Plumer having advanced southwards to Lobatsi is forced to retire to Crocodile Pool.
March 31—Plumer Repulsed at Ramathlabama.
May 13—Baden-Powell lays trap for Boers and captures Kruger's grandson and 70 Boers, 40 being killed.
May 14—Bombardment.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

Toronto, May 22.—For an off day our receipts were heavy this morning, as a total of 72 carloads of live stock came in to the western cattle yards, comprising 1,100 hogs, 1,000 cattle, 500 lambs, yearlings, and sheep, 30 calves, and a dozen milkers.

Shipping cattle was unchanged and steady; choice stuff ranged from $4.60 to $4.85 and $4.90, with $5 as a top figure for selections.

Good butcher cattle was steady, but inferior grades were inclined to weakness on account of the large supply. Several loads were left over.

Small stuff, while not quotably changed, had a decidedly weaker tendency.

Hogs are steady and unchanged.

For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., the top price is 6 1-8c; heavy hogs, 5 5-8c; and light hogs' 5 3-8c per lb.

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.	4 00	4 50
Yearlings, per cwt.	5 25	6 25
Spring lambs, each	2 50	4 50
Bucks, per cwt.	3 25	3 75
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each	25 00	45 00
Calves, each	2 00	10 00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.	6 00	6 12 1-2
Light hogs, per cwt.	5 00	5 37 1-2
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	5 00	5 62 1-2
Sows	3 00	3 12 1-2
Stags	2 00	2 12 1-2

Toronto, May 22.—Wheat — Local prices were easier, and business continued dull. Manitobas eased off 1-2c. 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, 66c; Manitoba No. 1 hard, 77c, Toronto and west; and 75c, g.i.t., lake and rail.

Flour—Quiet. 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—Dull. Bran, $13.50 to $14 asked, and shorts, $14.50 to $15 asked west.

Corn—Lower, in sympathy with Chicago, No. 2 American yellow at 44 1-2c, on track here; and mixed at 44c. nally at 57 1-2c, north and west, and fallen off. Car lots are quoted nominal 58 1-2c east.

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

Rye—Quiet. Car lots, west, 51c, and 52c, east.

Oats—Easy. White oats, north and west, 26 1-2c; and east, 27 1-2c.

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

Montreal, May 22.—Grain—There is some demand for oats, but otherwise the market is very quiet. We quote prices afloat as follows:—Ontario spring wheat, 71c to 71 1-2c; peas, 68c to 68 1-2c; rye, 69 1-2c to 62c; buckwheat, 57 1-2c; No. 1 barley, 50c; No. 2, 48 1-2c; oats, 31 1-2c to 31 3-4c.

Flour—Demand for small lots has improved and prices are steady. We quote:—Winter patent, $3.65; straight rollers, 3.20 to $3.45; in bags, $1.55 to $1.60; Manitoba patents, $3.75 to $4; strong bakers', $4.50 to $4.75.

Feed—There is a good demand and prices are firm. We quote:—Manitoba bran in bags $17.50 to $18, shorts $19.50 to $20, mouille $20 to $25; Ontario bran in bulk $19 and shorts $20 per ton.

Meal—Prices show no change. Small lots are selling at $3.40 per barrel and at $1.60 per bag.

Cheese—The market is quiet at 10 1-2c for western white and 10 3-8 for western colored and 10 1-4c for eastern white.

Butter—There is a good demand and creamery is firm at 17 1-4c to 17 1-2c.

Eggs—The market is moderately active and firm at 11 1-2c and 12 1-2c for choice.

Provisions—There is good demand for lard and smoked meats. We quote:—Heavy Canadian short cut mess, $18 to $18.50; short cut back, $17 to $17.50, selected heavy short cut mess pork, boneless, special quality, $19 to $19.50, and heavy mess pork, long cut, $17 to $17.50; pure Canadian lard, 9 1-2c to 10 1-2c per lb, and compound refined at 7c to 8c per lb; hams 12c to 13c and bacon 11 1-2c to 13c per lb.

Buffalo, May 22.—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, spot, round lots, 72 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, spot, carloads, 71 3-8c. Corn—Light enquiry; No. 2 yellow, 43c; No. 3 yellow, 42 1-2c; No. 2 corn, 42c; No. 3 corn, 41 1-2c asked. Oats — Quiet and easy; No. 2 white, 28 1-2c; No. 3 27 3-4c; No. 4 white, 27 1-4c; No. 2 mixed, 26 1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 26c asked. Rye—No. 1 nominally 60 1-2c; No. 2 60c on track or store. Flour—Quiet, steady.

Chicago, May 22.—Flaxseed closed; North, West and South-West, cash, and May, $1.80; September, $1.27 1-2 bid; October, $1.22 bid; $1.22 1-2 asked.

Detroit, May 22. — Wheat closed:—No. 1 white, cash, 73c; No. 2 red, cash, 72 3-4c; July, 71 7-8c.

GEN. RUNDLE'S MOVEMENTS

Still Several Days Behind Commandant Olivier's Commando.

A despatch from Winburg, says:—General Rundle reached Trommel, 28 miles from here on Friday, traversing exceedingly mountainous country. Commandant Olivier's commando is several days ahead of him, but stray patrols of Boers are watching Rundle's movements. His men are in splendid form in spite of long daily marches.

A strong company has been formed at Kingston to operate smelting works. It is expected that building operations will be commenced in a few weeks.

FOUGHT RELIEF COLUMN.

Boers Attacked It Near Mafeking, Were Repulsed, and Retired.

A despatch from London, says:—Confirmation of the relief of Mafeking, brief but sufficient, reached London Sunday night. A special despatch from Molopo, dated Thursday, says:—

"A large British force from the south succeeded in entering Mafeking yesterday. The siege was raised by the Boers, their commandoes withdrawing eastward."

It it understood that it was led by Colonel B. T. Mahon, who served in the Dongola and Nile expeditions under Kitchener.

One story says the column secretly left Kimberley for the north on May 4. Its baggage was conveyed on led horses and light mule waggons. Quantities of live stock were captured.

The force is said to have passed through the Taungs and Vryburg districts without encountering the enemy, and reached Maritzan river, 30 miles south of Mafeking, on Friday, May 11.

Reports of what happened afterward differ widely. One despatch declares that the relief force entered Mafeking unopposed, the siege having been already raised. Another despatch says:—

"The relief column as it approached Mafeking from the south was attacked by a strong force of Boers, who were repulsed. The column then pushed on, and the Boers retreated hurriedly. The rear guard continued in action for some time. The British casualties were slight."

CAPTURED BY HUTTON.

Colonials Surprise Commandant Botha's Brother and 24 Boers.

A despatch from London, says:—Following is the text of Lord Roberts' despatch to the War Office:—

"Kroonstad, May 18.—Methuen entered Hoopstad yesterday unopposed. Generals Dupree and Daniels and forty men have surrendered.

"Broadwood occupied Lindley yesterday, after slight opposition. Only two of our men were wounded. Steyn was not there, and his Government officials had left last Sunday.

"Hutton's mounted infantry yesterday surprised and captured, about thirty miles north-west of this place, Commandant Botha, Field Cornet Gassen, five Johannesburg policemen, and seventeen Boers. There were no casualties on our side.

"Buller reports that several Natal farmers are handing in arms."

NEWCASTLE NOT DAMAGED.

Burghers Even Appointed British Subjects to Local Offices.

A despatch from Newcastle, Natal, says:—This town was little damaged by the Boers during their occupancy. The residents pay a tribute to the burghers for their considerate treatment, including the appointment of British subjects to local offices.

KRUGER SUES FOR PEACE.

A Message Said to Have Been Received in London.

A despatch from London, Monday, says:—Displayed in the most conspicuous style in the Daily Express is the dominant war news of the morning:—

"We have the best reason for saying that in the last 24 hours a telegram has been received at the Foreign Office, addressed personally to the Prime Minister, from President Kruger, proposing terms of peace.

"The exact terms of the message cannot be stated, but we believe it is couched in an exceedingly humble strain."

It is inconceivable, of course, that Lord Salisbury can have sent any reply except the one that stands ready on the lip of every Briton, "unconditional surrender."

Rumours come from Lorenzo Marques and elsewhere that the Boers are sick of the war, and that President Kruger is seeking peace.

The correspondent of the London Times at Lorenzo Marques says it is the common belief there that the Boers are thoroughly disheartened. The basis for this statement is the testimony of the most recent arrivals from Pretoria. They say the residents are quite unable to predict whether the capital is to be defended or not. The archives are said to be already loaded for removal to Lydenburg. On the other hand, nothing has been done to strengthen the natural defences in the region of Lydenburg. The talk of removing the Government to that place may be a ruse to delude Gen. Roberts into the belief that Pretoria will make no resistance. The Boer ruling clique is said to be quite unable to agree as to what ought to be done. Judging from the present demoralization among the Boers it is improbable that any considerable number of them will submit to the investment of Pretoria. President Kruger's chief aim is to prolong the campaign so as to enable the peace mission to "do something to justify the lavish expenditure of Transvaal gold, which has taken place in Europe and America."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the National Legislature.

ROYAL MINT IN CANADA.

Colonel Prior asked if there had been any recent communication with the Imperial Government respecting the establishing of a branch of the Royal Mint in Canada. There was a strong feeling all over the country, especially in British Columbia, that there should be a mint in the Dominion. A large quantity of bullion was going to San Francisco, and with a mint here the gold would be retained in Canada, so that supplies which were now purchased in the United States would be bought here.

Mr. Fielding said there had been some negotiations between the department of Finance and the Home Government, but not recently. It was by no means clear that the establishment of a Royal Mint in Canada under the same terms and conditions as in the case of Australia would serve the purposes of the Dominion. It must be borne in mind that the Australian and English sovereign was the same, but the fact of our five-dollar piece being different created an important difficulty. The matter was engaging the attention of the Government, but he was not in a position to make any definite statement.

MEMBERS APPOINTED.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply to Mr. E. F. Clarke, gave the names of nineteen members of Parliament who resigned their seats in the Commons and were appointed to positions between November 1, 1873, and November 1, 1878, and of two other members of Parliament who, after dissolution, were also appointed to positions.

LEPER PATIENTS.

Mr. Prior was informed by Mr. Fisher that there were 19 patients in Tracadie Lazaretto. Of these 14 are from New Brunswick, 1 from Prince Edward, 3 from Manitoba and 1 from Nova Scotia. Mr. Fisher added that he had been informed that there were lepers on Darcy Island in British Columbia, but he had never been requested to remove them to Tracadie, and the Dominion Government had refused to assume the cost of their maintenance in British Columbia, because such patients were legally a charge upon the province.

CANADIAN EXHIBIT AT PARIS.

In reply to Mr. Foster, Mr. Fisher said that the Canadian exhibit at Paris is, with the exception of the German, the most advanced towards completion. With respect to the cold-storage exhibit, Professor Robertson had succeeded in having the desired changes made at small cost, and the exhibit will be nearly if not quite concluded in ten days.

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENTS.

Dr. Borden, replying to Mr. E. F. Clarke, said that it was impossible to give the cost of provisioning the second Canadian contingent separately. The Government has paid $140,573.60 to the Elder-Dempster Line on account, which includes the charge of twenty shillings per ton per month and the cost of fitting, coaling and provisioning the boats. The accounts have not yet been received in detail and adjusted. There was no separate amount charged for officers as distinct from the men, a lump sum being charged for all the contingent. Certain names from whom supplies might be purchased were suggested to the steamship companies, but they were not restricted to this list, or to any list.

LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.

Mr. Fielding introduced a bill to amend the Expropriation Act, and also a bill to amend the Act Respecting Interest. He explained that both measures were intended to provide that the legal rate of interest should be 5 per cent. instead of 6 per cent., as at present. This rate, of course, only applies in the absence of any agreement between the parties concerned.

KRUGER GETTING READY

The Boer Capital Will Be Removed to the Mountains.

A despatch to the London Times from Lorenzo Marques says there seems to be no longer any doubt that it is the intention of the Transvaal to transfer the seat of Government to Lydenburg, and to endeavour to make a final stand there. The Volksraad is reported to have endorsed the proposal.

The despatch adds that there is general talk in Pretoria that President Kruger is contemplating an immediate departure from the capital. A number of officials are already preparing for flight. It is stated that State Secretary Reitz has chosen South America as his future home.

AFFAIRS AT PRETORIA

Boer Newspaper Strongly Advocates Destruction of the Mines.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—The recent Boer reverses are causing a splendid display of patriotic ardour. Amazon corps are being formed, both here and in Johannesburg, with the object of releasing all available men for active service. The spirit of the burghers is running high, and they are determined to make a desperate resistance to the British. There is feverish activity in all the Government and military departments.

The Volksstem strenuously advocates the destruction of the Witwatersrand gold mines as a necessary military measure.

Michael Davitt, the Irish Nationalist, who came here ostensibly as the correspondent of a newspaper, has started on his return to Europe.

RETURNED BRITISH MAXIM

Gun Captured at Nicholson's Nek Surrendered by the Boers.

A despatch from London, says:—A despatch from Beanet Burleigh to the Daily Telegraph from Kroonstad, says that the Boers have returned to the British a Maxim gun they captured at Nicholson's nek.

79 FATAL CASES.

Spread of the Bubonic Plague in Australia.

A despatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says:—Two hundred and thirty-five cases of the bubonic plague have thus far been officially reported. Of these 79 have proved fatal. A second death from the plague has occurred at Rockhampton, Queensland.