MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

Toronto, September 3.—Wheat—The market is quiet, there being no export demand. New white wheat nominal at 65 to 65½c, middle freight and old No. 2 white and red winter sell to millers at 67 to 67½c low freights. No. 1 spring is quoted at 68c on Midland. Manitoba wheat unchanged; No. 1 hard sold at 84c, No. 2 at 82c, and No. 3 at 77c, grinding in transit. For Toronto and west 2c lower.

Oats—The demand less active, with purchases of new No. 2 for export at 33c, middle freight, and locally at 33 to 34c. Old No. 2 is nominal at 35c locally.

Peas—Trade quiet, and prices steady. No. 2 new for September shipment sold at 67 to 67½c, north and west.

Barley—The market is firm, with sales of No. 2 at 44c north and west, and of feed at 42c west.

Corn—The market is weaker today, with sales of No. 2 Canadian yellow at 53½c, and of mixed at 53c west.

Rye—The market is unchanged, with sales at 49c, middle freight, and at 50c east.

Buckwheat—Market dull with prices purely nominal.

Flour—The market is dull. Ninety per cent. quoted in barrels at $2.85 west, and at $2.90 middle freight for export. Choice straight rollers in bbls. locally and for Lower Provinces, $3.15 to $3.20. Manitoba patents, $4 in bags, and strong bakers', $3.75.

Oatmeal—Market is unchanged. Car lots at $3.90 in bags, and $4 in wood. Broken lots, Toronto, 30c per bbl. extra.

Millfeed—The market is firm, with no car lots offering for export. Bran sells in ton lots at mills here at $15.50, and shorts at $16.50.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed Hogs unchanged at $9.25 to $9.50. Hog products firm. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, ton and case lots, 11¼ to 11½c; pork, mess, $20 to $20.50; do., short cut, $21.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 15 to 16c; rolls, 12c; backs, 15 to 15½c, and shoulders, 11 to 11½c.

Lard—The market is firm. Guaranteed pure, in 50-lb. tubs, 11¼c; pails, 11½c; and tierces, 11c.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Trade is quiet, with no changes in prices. We quote selected dairy tubs, 17c; choice 1-lb. rolls, 18c; second grades, in rolls, tubs, and pails, 14 to 15c; creamery, solids, firm, 20 to 20½c; creamery prints, 21 to 22c.

Eggs—Market is unchanged. We quote strictly new laid (nearby gathered), at 13c; ordinary fresh candled, 11½ to 12c; seconds, 7 to 8c.

Cheese—Market is dull. We quote finest, 10 to 10¼c; seconds, 9½ to 9¾c.

THE STREET MARKET.

Receipts of grain on the street to-day were fair and prices firm as a rule. Wheat firmer for goose, 200 bush selling at 68 to 69½c, and 300 bush of white and red at 73c for old, and at 68 to 72c for new. Barley higher, 700 bush selling at 48 to 55½c. Oats firm, 1,200 bush of new selling at 36½ to 37c, and 100 bush of old at 41½c. Rye sold at 52c for one load. Hay unchanged, 20 loads selling at $9 to $11 a ton. Straw sold at $9 to $10.50 a ton for six loads.

Following is the range of quotations :—

Wheat, white	$0.72½	$0.73
Wheat, white, new	0.70	0.72
Wheat, red, new	0.68	0.72
Wheat, goose, new	0.68	0.69½
Oats, old	0.41½	0.00
Oats, new	0.36½	0.37
Peas	0.66	0.00
Rye	0.52	0.00
Barley	0.48	0.55½
Hay, old, per ton	13.00	13.50
Hay, new, per ton	9.00	11.00
Straw, per ton	9.00	10.50
Dressed hogs	9.25	9.50
Butter, in lb. rolls	0.17	0.22
Butter, creamery	0.21	0.26
Chickens, per pair	0.50	0.80
Ducks, per pair	0.65	0.90
Turkeys, per lb	0.12	0.13
Eggs, new laid	0.14	0.16
Eggs, held, per dozen	0.12	0.14
Potatoes, new bush	0.60	0.75
Tomatoes, basket	0.15	0.20
Beef, forequarters	4.50	5.50
Beef, hindquarters	8.00	9.00
Beef, medium, carcase	6.50	7.25
Beef, choice	7.00	7.75
Lamb, yearling	6.50	7.00
Lamb, spring	8.00	9.00
Mutton	5.50	6.50
Veal, choice	7.50	8.25

Buffalo, Sept. 3.—Flour—Firm, good demand. Wheat—Spring, little doing; No 1 Northern, old, 77⅞c; do, new, 76c. Winter, easier; No 2 red, 74¼c; No 1 white, 76c. Corn—Lower and dull; No 2 yellow, 61c; No 3 do., 60½c; No 2 corn, 60¼c; No 3 do, 59⅞c. Oats—Quiet and fairly steady; No 2 white, 38⅞c; No 3 do, 38½c; No 2 mixed, 37c; No. 3 do 36⅞c. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye—Dull; No 2, 59c on track.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 3.—Close—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 70½ to 71c; No. 2 do, 69 to 70c; September, 69⅞c; December, 71½ to 71⅝c. Rye—Lower; No 1, 54 to 55c. Barley—Steady; No 2, 62c; sample 45 to 61c. Corn—September, 54c; December, 65⅝c.

Duluth, Sept. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 71⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 69½c; No 2 do, 66½c; September, 69½c; October, 69¼c; December, 69⅞c May, 73⅞c. Corn—53c. Oats—35⅛ to 34⅞c.

Toledo, Sept. 3.—Wheat—Cash and September, 71⅞c; December, 73⅞c; May, 78⅛c. Corn—Cash, 58c; September and December, 56½c; May, 58½c. Oats—Cash, 36c; September, 35¼c; December, 36c. Rye—53½c. Cloverseed—Prime, $5.90; October, $5.80; December, $5.80.

Detroit, Sept. 3.—Closed—Wheat—No 1 white, cash, 73c; No. 2 red, cash, August, and September, 72c; December, 74½c.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—Closed—Wheat—Cash, 69⅞c; September, 69¾c; December, 71½c.

Minneapolis, Sept. 3.—Close:—Wheat—Cash, 68¼c; September, 67½ to 67⅝c; December, 68½c; on track, No 1 hard, 70¼c; No 1 Northern, 68¼c; No 2 do, 65¾c. Flour—First patents firm, $3.85 to $3.95; second patents, $3.65 to $3.75; first clears, $2.80 to $2.85; second clears $2.20. Bran—In bulk, $14 to $14.50.

Toronto, Sept. 3.—At the western cattle yards to-day, the receipts were 70 carloads of live stock, including 1,000 cattle, 1,000 hogs, 1,654 sheep and lambs, 50 calves and a dozen milch cows.

There was a good business done in export cattle at from $4.60 to $5 for good to choice, and $5.15 for fancy lots; light shippers sold from $4.25 to $4.50 per cwt.

The butcher business was also good, and more good to choice cattle would have sold. The best grades fetched from 4 to 4½c per lb, with ten cents per cwt paid for fancy stuff. Inferior cattle sold down to 2¾c per lb.

Good stockers are in better request at from 2¾c to 3½c per lb.

A few good milch cows are wanted at from $40 to $50 each.

Export ewes are steady and unchanged at from $3.40 to $3.60 per cwt.

Lambs are worth from 4 to 4½c per lb, or $2.50 to $3.50 each.

Calves are wanted at from $2 to $10 each. Choice veals are in steady demand.

Hogs are steady and unchanged.

The best price for "singers" is 7¼c per lb; thick fat and light hogs are worth 6¾c per lb.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:—

		6
Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt	$4.60	$5.15
Do., light	4.25	4.50
Butchers, choice	4.25	4.30
Butchers, ord. to good	3.50	4.00
Butchers, inferior	2.75	3.25
Sheep and Lambs.		
Choice ewes, per cwt	3.40	3.60
Butchers sheep, each	2.00	3.00
Lambs, each	2.50	3.50
Do., per lb	4.00	4.50
Bucks, per cwt	2.50	3.00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each	30.00	45.00
Calves, each	2.00	10.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt	0.00	7.25
Light hogs, per cwt	6.50	6.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt	6.50	6.75
Sows, per cwt	3.50	4.00
Stags, per cwt	0.00	2.00

GALE WRECKS BUILDINGS.

Havoc Wrought by Storm at Kincardine.

A despatch from Kincardine, Ont., says:—During a gale of wind which prevailed here about midnight on Thursday night, Chalmers' Church, on the 7th concession, Kincardine, in course of erection, the foundation having been laid with Masonic honors some two months ago, had the western wall blown down. A mile further east the residence of Mr. Murdoch McIver, the brickwork having just been completed, was also badly wrecked, the east wall being blown in. The storm only lasted for a few minutes. Winds of this nature are rarely experienced in this neighborhood.

TORONTO REVIEW.

It Will Come Off in the Exhibition Grounds.

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A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Minister of Militia, the major-general commanding, and the Deputy Minister had a long consultation on Friday regarding arrangements for the various reviews to be held at Toronto, Halifax and Quebec. As to the mobilization of troops in Toronto, it has been decided that the Exhibition grounds are to be used, and not the Woodbine. Some 7,000 troops will be housed in the Exhibition Buildings, and about 3,000 more under canvas. The review will also be held on the Exhibition grounds, as they afford the most convenient place for such a large parade, as well as possessing the best spectacular advantages. The 5,000 troops which are to be mobilized at Quebec will likely live under canvas while they are there, near the Plains of Abraham. Col. Pelletier, D.O.C. at Quebec, will command one of the divisions there. It is not yet decided who will command the other.

YUKON MURDERER HANGED

O'BRIEN PAYS PENALTY FOR HIS REVOLTING CRIME.

How Vigilance of the Police Discovered Crime and Tracked Criminal.

A despatch from Ottawa says.—The Government has been notified that O'Brien, the murderer, was executed at Dawson City on August 23rd. The information came through the Mounted Police to Comptroller F. White at Ottawa. O'Brien made no confession before he died.

On Christman morning, 1899, three men left a road-house on the Skagway trail, known as the Minto Road-house. The next road-house was at Hutchiku, and there they should have arrived that night, but they never turned up. Two of them, Clayson and Relfe, had come thus far, 200 miles from Dawson, intending to spend the winter with their families in the States. The third, a man named Oleson, belonged to Hutchiku where he was employed in connection with the telegraph lines. He had been sent out to repair the line, and having done so, was returning to his post. He had made an engagement to be present at a Christman dinner at Hutchiku, for which Corporal Ryan of the Mounted Police, had provided a rare treat in the Yukon, namely, a turkey. There was considerable surprise when he failed to be on hand, and when he was still absent on December 31 his friend, the corporal fearing that he had received some hurt in the performance of his duty, started down the lines in hopes of coming to his aid, if he needed any.

CORPORAL'S SHARP EYE.

Corporal Ryan had got down the trail a good many miles when his sharp eyes observed the traces of a trail running away from the main traveled road, apparently into the bush. Snow had fallen upon it, and the inexperienced eye would have detected nothing to distinguish it from the general expansion of the snow-covered wilderness. But the constable espied two faint parallel depressions on the white surface, and he wondered what could have induced anyone to make such a departure from the main-traveled road. He determined to follow it, and it is due to this determination on his part that a black-hearted scoundrel was brought to the gallows. Six hundred yards from the main road he found hidden in the dense scrub a tent. No one was about it, but it looked as if the owner might be back any moment. It had evidently been occupied by two persons, for there was a double bunk and a duplicate supply of table utensils of the Yukon traveler. The constable waited over night, in the hope that the owners would turn up, but soon concluded that the place had been abandoned. He reported to his comrades, and Constable Pennycuick and Detective Maguire, also of the Mounted Police, were detailed to look into the matter. The manner in which these men wrung her secret from the bosom of the desert form a really marvellous chapter in the records of crime. They spent weeks in the neighborhood of the tent, and along the private trail which had served as a key to the whole black mystery. They literally sifted the snow inch by inch, and from many mute things they read the story. They found the three patches of blood where the victims had given up their lives, not without a struggle on the part of Oleson at least. They found the discarded shells of the cartridges by which the deed had been done. They found a bonfire near the tent, in which their clothing had been burned to prevent identification. But from the ashes were picked out buttons, buckles, etc., which were identified. After the ashes had cooled, the murderers had evidently gathered the larger articles that would not burn and thrown them into the surrounding scrub. But the patient officers found many of them—Clayson's Yale keys, which were found to fit the drawers to which they belonged, an electric belt which Oleson was known to wear, also his files and pliers.

INCRIMINATING EVIDENCE.

It was evident that the men who had occupied that tent were the murderers, and it was equally evident that it had been erected there as the headquarters of murder, for its occupants had actually cut down 27 cotton trees so as to be enabled to see at a great distance anyone moving along the Dawson trail. From this eerie they had seen the three men approaching on that Christmas morning, and had sallied forth and murdered them! The bodies were stripped and thrown into a part of the river where it was open, disappearing under the ice, to be discovered, ghastly and grim, many months afterward, when the spring floods began their revelations.

But the officers had not waited for this evidence to take action. In the abandoned tent was an ordinary Yukon stove, but an alteration had been made on it that singled it out from all others. That stove had been seen in the possession of two men named O'Brien and Graves. O'Brien had been in Dawson prison and had been a great deal up and down the river about that time. He was arrested at Tagish as a suspect, and the police gradually wove a net of circumstantial evidence about him that lacked nothing to make it absolutely complete. Articles belonging to the murdered men were found on him, and almost every step of his journeyings before reaching and after leaving the scene of the crime was traced. Before December 25, 1899, he was penniless, begging his way. After that date he was in possession of a roll of bills and a pouch of nuggets, one of them being so remarkable as to be well known in Dawson, and also known to have been in possession of Clayson. Graves, the other man, seems to have utterly vanished, but it is suspected that O'Brien subsequently murdered the partner of his crime.

Seldom have the tirelessness and resourcefulness of British justice been more remarkably displayed. One witness who had left the Yukon was taken back 5,000 miles, although the narration of his story occupied but five minutes. Another witness was detained a year and a half at the expense of the Crown in order to secure her evidence.

THE ONLY SETTLEMENT.

Steel Corporation Claim to Have Made Gains.

A despatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says:—The steel corporation continued making gains in this district, and on Wednesday added enough men to its force at the Star plant to insure the working of two mills a double turn, night and day, from now on. The management claims that the entire plant will be on full before the week ends. The strikers say this claim cannot be made good, and is being made merely as a bluff.

In pursuance of its announced plan to run all of its plants absolutely non-union, the American Tin Plate Company on Wednesday commenced advertising for non-union men to go to work. All applicants are offered the highest wages and permanent jobs, but in every case the application must be made personally, and the applicant declare himself free from all union control. The company has not as yet made the attempt to start either its Monongahela or Demmler plants, but announces that both will be started soon.

The latest official declaration from steel sources is that the strike can now be settled only by the men going back to the mills. The position the officials take, it is said, is that the strike is over, so far as their dealing with the strikers as a body, is concerned. They want workmen for their idle mills, and men who want work can have it for the asking at wages paid before the shut-down. They may be union men or not, but the union can have no say as to their work or wages.

WHAT SHAFFER SAYS.

Mr. Shaffer declared that the strike in spite of the claims of the other side to the contrary, is proceeding satisfactorily, and his association is p[illegible] [illegible] e e e – o t le e e ,, r ll [illegible] than a help to their employers.

The steel people have nothing to say but point to the mills at work, and the product turned out. Actions, they say, speak louder than words.

OFFICERS AND MEN SHOT.

War Office Sends Imperative Orders to Lord Kitchener.

A despatch from London says:—Under date of August 25, Lord Kitchener telegraphed the War Office from Pretoria as follows:—

"Sworn evidence has been brought to my notice by General Elliott that on June 6 Lieut. Mair, of the New South Wales Artillery, and Privates Harvey and Blunt were shot at Gras Pan after surrendering. I have forwarded copies of the statements to Steyn and Botha."

To this the War Office on Wednesday sent the following reply:—"We understand that you have not received satisfactory assurances respecting the murder of our wounded at Vlakfontein. In view of that occurrence, and of your despatch of August 25, we are of opinion that you should notify by proclamation that members of any commando by which such outrage was committed who are captured will be tried, and if proved to have been present on such occasion will be held to be guilty, whether they actually committed the deed or not, and the leader of the commando will be sentenced to death and other members punished with death or a less sentence, according to the degree of their complicity."

BOGUS BANK NOTES.

A Number of Them in Circulation in Toronto.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Since the arrest of Sandford Johnston, the peddler who, about a week ago, passed a bogus bill, several more forgeries have turned up. The detectives have received word of three American $5 forgeries, one $5 Bank of Toronto bill, and one $10 Molsons Bank note. The latter was detected when a wholesale firm who had accepted it deposited it at their bank on Wednesday.

ENGINEER'S PLUCK.

Express Collides With a Freight Near Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Grand Trunk's International Limited Express, which left the Bonaventure station at 9 o'clock on Friday morning for Toronto, came into collision with a freight train between Pointe Claire and St. Anne's, with serious but fortunately no fatal results. The nerve of the engineer, James Murphy, and the strength of the cars alone saved many passengers' lives. It was a rear-end collision, otherwise even these circumstances would not have prevented more serious consequences.

The "Limited" was going at about fifty miles an hour when the freight train was first seen ahead of it, but the driver determined to stick to his post and take the consequences, which looked like certain death. The lives of his human freight depended upon his courage and skill. To shut off steam and apply both the air brakes and the emergency steam brake was the work of but a few moments, but the collision was unavoidable, and he met the inevitable like a hero. The engine first struck the van of the freight train, knocking it to splinters. The car ahead was loaded with granite, and this offered considerable resistance, and caused a good deal of damage to the engine and the combination car. As if by a miracle the engineer escaped without a scratch. The impact was so great that the cars ahead were driven about a hundred and fifty feet from where they were struck. The passengers got a shaking up, and were badly frightened, but happily not one of them was injured. They got out to see what was the matter, and upon learning the cause of the sudden halt, and seeing the evidences of the driver's heroism, they went wild with joy over their escape and the engineer's bravery. A large proportion of the passengers were members of the Canadian Press Association returning home from their trip to the Maritime Provinces. It was suggested that some tangible recognition of the engineer's deed of daring should be shown, and in a few minutes a purse of $50 was subscribed and presented to him.

CHIEF SHOOTS BRAVE.

Chief of the Muncey Tribe May Be Tried for Murder.

A despatch from London, Ont., says:—John Henry, chief of the Muncey tribe, lies in the county jail awaiting the result of Wm. Doxstater's injuries. Doxstater is a young brave of the Munceys, and a few weeks ago he eloped with the chief's daughter. The two lived together in primeval simplicity, despite parental objections, until a son of the chief visited Doxstater's wigwam and removed some of the maiden's personal belongings, and, Doxstater claims, some of his. Last Monday the young squaw returned to the chief's tent.

On Tuesday evening Doxstater called there and demanded his property. There was trouble, and the chief enforced his objections with a revolver. One bullet struck the young brave on the face and jarred loose a large portion of his skull. Henry was arrested, and no charge will be laid pending the result of Doxstater's wound. The young man is seriously injured. Should he die the chief will be charged with murder.

SAVED HER CHARGES.

Nurse Girl in Railway Wreck Gave Her Life for Children.

A despatch from Newark says:—The wreck of the southbound passenger train on the Sodus Bay division of the Pennsylvania (Northern Central) on Friday night, has resulted up to Saturday in the death of eleven persons.

The death of Miss Anna Kane was most pathetic. She was a nurse girl employed by Mrs. Edwin Stancliffe, of this city, and was sent from Sodus on Friday in charge of Mrs. Stancliffe's two little daughters, who were coming to Elmira. When the wreck occurred Miss Kane threw her skirts around the children to protect them, while she received the full force of the escaping steam in consequence. As a result, one of the children was uninjured, while the other, though severely burned, was saved from death.

BOER GUNS FOR CANADA

Will Not Be Overlooked When Time for Distribution Comes.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Department of Militia has received a cable from the Imperial War Office stating that when a distribution of the guns captured during the Boer war is being made, the claims of Canada for these mementoes of the struggle in which her sons played such a noble part will not be overlooked.

MORE REBELS SHOT.

Had Been Found Guilty by the Treason Court in Cape Colony.

A despatch from Cape Town says. Two more rebels, who were found guilty by the Treason Court, have been shot at Graaf Reinet.