DINNER TO LONDON POOR

Over Half a Million Partake of a Great Feast.

A London despatch says: All the public jubilation which was expected to attend the coronation, with a genuine spirit of thankfulness added, was concentrated on Saturday in the festivities connected with the King's dinner to the poor of London. Fully a million persons either partook of the Royal hospitality, or witnessed this, the greatest feast ever provided by a single man.

Great crowds rejoiced at the announcements that London most of all longed to hear, namely, that the King had passed safely the great danger which for three weeks had threatened his life. Joy and thankfulness never found more enthusiastic expression than London's humblest citizens put into their cheers, and there was a note in their constant singing of "God Save the King" that somehow was a little different from any ever heard before.

Every great hall, and several of the most beautiful of the smaller parks of London were utilized for this monster feast, tickets for which had been distributed for a month past by central and local committees of church and charitable societies, etc. It was attempted to fix the scale of eligibility on the basis of those families whose combined income was $6 per week; married couples with one child whose income was $5 per week, and families of two, whose income was $4.50, and single persons whose wages amounted to $3 per week. The arrangements broke down to some extent in certain districts, and many persons who were eligible did not succeed in partaking of the feast. But, on the whole, the selections were well made. It goes without saying that every one invited accepted, and for the most of them it was the time of their lives.

IN BISHOP'S PARK.

The largest gathering of all was in Bishop's Park, Fulham, where 14,000 persons sat down in thirteen large tents which sheltered them from the hot rays of the sun. Three or four of these shelters were marked "temperance tents," and these were occupied chiefly by women and children.

It was a really respectable-appearing gathering. There were many cases of attempts at neatness and personal adornment, which were almost pitiful. Poverty, where it was apparent, showed more in the faces of the people than in their attire, and the joy of the occasion went far to disguise even that.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived just at the hour that it had been announced the feast would begin, and it is the simple truth to say that every one at the tables showed greater interest in seeing and cheering the Royal visitors than in the great supply of edibles heaped before them. They sang and shouted and cheered like mad for the few minutes that the members of the Royal family remained.

Then they fell to in perfect decorum until the beef, potatoes, plum pudding, ale, beer, and lime juice had been consumed. They admired the King's gift of souvenir earthenware cups, which were inscribed :—"The King's Coronation Dinner. Presented by His Majesty, July, 1902."

The people reached a high pitch of enthusiasm, oddly enough, when the cheese arrived. This seemed a special luxury to most of them. "Here, missie, here missie," they shouted to the young ladies who acted as waiters, and scrambled for extra pieces.

This was as nothing, however, to the excitement when the boxes of chocolate came. The consignment was a little late in arriving. The waggons drove up laden with flat tin boxes. Instantly there was a great rush from all parts of the ground. The waiters and police were helpless, and good naturedly pitched boxes by the hundreds into the clamoring throng. The scramble was not seriously violent, and was taken in good part by all. Then the perspiring throng gorged themselves, but appeared to be supremely happy.

They trooped off to another section of the park where scores of entertainers from the music halls and theatres amused them, and remained there for hours during the warm afternoon.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

King Edward sent a message to Lord Mayor Dimsdale expressing regret at his inability to carry out his original intention of visiting the people who were his guests. He said he had deputed members of the royal family to represent him at as many dinners as possible, and expressed the hope that the guests would enjoy themselves.

Their visiting duties kept the royal family busy. The Duke and Duchess of Fife looked in at the great hall of the Law Courts, where 800 persons were being fed. Thence they went to Floral Hall, Covent Garden. The Duchess of Argyll visited Olympia and other centres in Paddington. The Duchess of Albany went through the southeast district, and Princess Christian the factory section of North London, where 10,000 persons were fed under one roof.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who had charge of the committee, received this message from the King, dated at Buckingham Palace, when the gayety was at its height :—

"How is the dinner at Fulham getting along ?"

His reply was simply : "Glorious," and that rightly describes this great feast all over London.

There were distributed altogether 350,000 pounds of cooked meat, 250,000 pounds of potatoes, the same number of loaves of bread, 1,000,000 ounces of cheese, 125 tons of pudding, 36,000 gallons of beer, 150,000 pints of ginger beer, and 75,000 pints of lime juice.

The usual menu was cold beef and mutton, fruit, tarts, and pudding. In some districts pickles were added to the bill-of-fare. The King's health was drunk heartily from the souvenir earthenware cups.

The entertainers included every class, from Suzanne Adams to Dan Leno. Mme. Nordica and Minnie Palmer entertained the diners at Marlebone.

SALISBURY TO RESIGN.

Times Says He Will Remain Until After the Coronation.

A London despatch says: King Edward Friday signed the appointment of Lord Salisbury's principal private secretary, Schomberg McDonnell, to succeed Lord Esher, who retires from the secretaryship of His Majesty's office of works. The Times in an editorial article says it thinks it doubtful if Lord Salisbury will try to find a new secretary, and that the appointment of Mr. McDonnell cannot fail to revive the rumors of the Premier's resignation after the coronation.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Catastrophe in Settler's Home Near North Bay.

North Bay, July 6.—Mrs. A. Cockerline and her little four-year-old daughter were burned to death late Friday night at their home, about 12 miles out in the country, and her little five-year-old boy was so badly burned that there is small hope of his recovery. Mr. Cockerline was absent from home, and when Mrs. Cockerline and children retired for the night a lamp was left burning on the table, and it is supposed the lamp exploded.

CANADIAN FLOUR.

War Office to Be Asked to Change Specifications.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Government will call the attention of the home authorities of the Admiralty to the importance of making a change in the specifications for the supply of flour to the vessels of the North American Squadron. At present the product of one of the Minneapolis mills is made the standard, although it is recognized that Canadian flour is the best in the world. Seemingly the War Office people have yet to learn this lesson.

PEACE IN PHILIPPINES.

President Roosevelt Declares Its Restoration.

A Washington despatch says: The President has formally declared the restoration of peace in the Philippines archipelago. He has placed the islands under complete civil control, and has extended general amnesty to the Filipinos, who have been in rebellion. These three things, marking one of the most important chapters in Philippine history, were accomplished through the issue of three separate orders and proclamations, one by the President over his own signature extending amnesty; one through Secretary Root, by the President's order, relieving Gen. Chaffee from his duties as military governor, and a third, which takes the shape of a general order, addressed to the entire army of the United States, in which Secretary Root takes occasion to express the President's high appreciation of the work it has accomplished, both in Cuba and in the Philippines.

TRAIN BLOWN OFF TRACK.

13 Killed and 15 Hurt on Indian Railroad.

A Bombay despatch says :—A train on the East Indian Railroad, near Rampurha, was blown down an embankment by a cyclone on Wednesday. Thirteen persons were killed, and fifteen were injured.

TO KEEP CANADIAN ARCH.

Will Be Maintained For Rest of London Season.

A London despatch says :—Arrangements are being made to keep the Canadian arch intact for the rest of the London season, as it is a splendid advertisement.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, July 8.—Wheat — The market is quiet, with Ontario grades steady. No. 2 white and red winter, 76 to 76½c middle freights. No. 2 goose quoted at 68c east; No. 2 spring at 75c on Midland. Manitoba No. 1 hard higher at 88½c, grinding in transit; and No. 1 Northern at 86½c grinding in transit; No. 2 Northern, 85c. No. 1 hard quoted at 86c Toronto and west; No. 1 Northern at 84c, and No. 2 Northern at 82½c Toronto and west.

Oats — The market is quiet and steady; No. 2 white quoted at 43 to 43½c west, and 43½ to 44c east, and on low freights to New York.

Corn — Market is dull and unchanged. No. 2 yellow quoted at 60½ to 61c west, and No. 2 mixed at 60 to 60½c west.

Barley — Trade quiet, with No. 3 extra quoted at 52½c middle freights.

Rye — The market is steady, with No. 2 nominal at 51c outside.

Peas — The market is dull, with No. 2 nominal at 76c outside.

Flour — Ninety per cent. Ontario patent sold at $2.92½, middle freights, in buyers' sacks. Straight rollers, in wood, quoted at $3.25 to $3.35. Manitoba flours are steady. Hungarian patents, $4.05 to $4.25 delivered on track, Toronto, bags included, and strong bakers, $3.80 to $3.95.

Oatmeal — Car lots in bbls., $5 to $5.10 on track, and in sacks at $4.90 to $5. Broken lots 25c extra.

Millfeed — Bran is dull at $16 to $16.50 west, and shorts at $19.50 to $20. At Toronto bran is $19, and shorts $21 in bulk; Manitoba bran $20 in sacks, and shorts $23 in sacks, Toronto.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs unchanged. Hog products steady. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 11¼ to 11½c, in ton and case lots; mess pork, $21.50 to $22; do., short cut, $23.50 to $24.

Smoked meats — Hams, 13½ to 14c; breakfast bacon, 15c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; backs, 15c; shoulders, 11½c.

Lard — Prices unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 11¼c; tubs, 11½c; pails, 11¾c; compound, 8¾ to 10½c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter — The market is unchanged. We quote:—Choice 1-lb. rolls, 16 to 17c; select dairy tubs, 16c; store packed, sweet, good color, 15 to 15½c; medium, 13 to 14c; creamery prints, 19½ to 20½c; creamery solids, 18¾ to 19½c.

Eggs — The market continues steady. Selected fresh gathered stock in good demand. We quote:—Selected fresh stock, 15 to 16c; ordinary stock, 13½ to 14c; seconds and checks, 11 to 12c.

Cheese — Market is steady. Finest, 10¼ to 10½c; seconds, 9¾ to 10c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples—There is nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

Hops — Trade quiet, with prices steady at 13c; yearlings, 7c.

Honey—Very little doing; comb, $2 to $2.25 per dozen.

Beans—The market is quiet; ordinary, 90c to $1 per bush.; hand-picked, $1.25.

Hay, baled—The market is quiet, with fair demand; timotny, $10.50 for No. 1.

Straw—The market is quiet. Car lots on track quoted at $5 to $5.50, the latter for No. 1.

Poultry — Offerings are limited. We quote:—Turkeys, young, 12 to 13c per lb.; do., old, 10 to 11c; chickens, 75c to $1 per pair.

Potatoes—This market is firm, with very few offerings. Cars on track are quoted at 95c to $1 per bag, and small lots at $1.15 to $1.25.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, July 8.—Flour — Firm. Wheat—Spring, quiet but firm; No. 1 Northern, carloads, 80½c; winter weak; No. 2 red, 82½. Corn—Steady; No. 2 yellow, 71c; No. 3 do., 70½c; No. 2 corn, 70c; No. 3 do., 69¾c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 58½c; No. 3 do., 57¾c; No. 2 mixed, 55c; No. 3 do., 54½c. Rye—No. 1, in store, 62c. Canal freights — steady.

Milwaukee, July 8.—Wheat closed —Lower; No. 1 Northern, 77½ to 78c; No. 2 Northern, 76 to 77c; September, 74⅛c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 58½c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 71½c; sample, 65 to 71c. Corn — September, 62¼c.

Minneapolis, July 8.—Wheat closed—July, 79c; September, 72⅞c to 72½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 81¾c; No. 1 Northern, 79¾c; No. 2 Northern, 74⅛c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, July 8.—At the Western cattle yards to-day there was a total of 90 carloads of live stock, including 1,250 cattle, 2,000 sheep and lambs, 850 hogs, 170 calves, and 30 milch cows. For really good export and butcher cattle there was a good inquiry at prices which were scarcely quotably changed, but for anything other than the best stuff trade was easy and prices weak. The cattle here were largely made up of ill conditioned grass-fed stuff, while no one appeared to want.

Good to choice export cattle sold at from 5½ to 6½c per pound, with 6¾c as the top figure for the best cattle here. The best butcher cattle were steady, and sold quickly at from 5 to 5½c per pound, with a little more for selections. A few good milch cows are wanted; they are fetching from $25 to $50 each. Choice shipping bulls are worth from 5 to 5¾c per pound. Cows for export realize from 4½ to 5⅝c per pound. Export ewes are worth from $3.65 to $3.75 per cwt. Bucks are selling at from 2¾ to 3c per lb. Culls fetch from $2 to $3 each. For lambs the price is $2.50 to $4.25 per head. Calves are steady at from $2 to $10 each, or from 3½ to 5c per lb. There is a demand for good to choice veal calves.

Hogs to-day are steady and unchanged. The top price of choice hogs is $7 per cwt.; light and fat hogs are $6.75 per cwt. Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 pounds.

Following is the range of quotations :—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt...	$5.50	$6.75
do light...	4.75	5.50
Butcher, choice...	4.75	5.60
Butcher, ordinary to good.....	3.75	4.40
Stockers, per cwt...	3.00	4.00
Sheep and Lambs.		
Choice ewes, per cwt.....	3.60	3.75
Spring lambs, each...	2.00	4.25
Bucks, per cwt...	2.75	3.00
Culls.....	2.00	2.75
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each...	25.00	48.00
Calves, each...	2.00	8.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.....	6.75	7.00
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

MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 8.—There were about 750 head of butchers' cattle brought to the East-end abattoir for sale, and about 250 of these were sold. There were no prime beeves on the market, and only a few stall-fed animals, and these sold at from 5½ to 5¾c per lb Pretty good grass-fed beasts were in active demand at prices ranging from 4½ to 5¼c per per lb; common stock were slow of sale, and brought from 3c to near 4c per lb, while the canners paid from 2½ to 3c for the leaner cattle. Calves were scarce and higher in price, selling at from $2.50 to $10 each. Mutton critters were scarce and dearer; shippers paid 3½c per lb for good large sheep ; and butchers paid from 3¼ to 4c per lb for supplies. Lambs sold at from $2.50 to $4.25 each. Fat hogs sold at from 6½ to 6¾c per lb for good lots, weighed off the cars.

DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

How Flocks of Sheep are Kept From Starving.

A Sydney despatch says :—An indignation mass meeting was held at the Sydney Town Hall on Friday to protest against the refusal of the Federal Government to remit the fodder duties in spite of the drought. A resolution was carried asking the Government to act at once, and thereby save the starving stock and prevent the temporary extinction of the pastoral industry. As an example of the extent to which artificial feeding of stock prevails it may be stated that the Burrawang Station near Condobolin, has twelve waggons constantly conveying fodder from the railway siding to 24 depots throughout the run. It is distributed thence by a host of lighter vehicles, assisted by 250 men and 300 saddle and harness horses. The water supply of Sydney is in a critical condition.

TRAFFIC ON SOO CANALS.

Large Increase of Tonnage Over Previous Years.

An Ottawa despatch says :—The total freight carried on the "Soo" canals east and west for June was 4,721,608 tons, an increase over June, 1901, of 202,533 tons, and over June, 1900, of 614,000 tons. The total for the Canadian canal for June was 1,118,654 tons, a decrease of 116,491 tons as compared with June, 1901, but an increase of 823,000 tons as compared with June 1900. During the season of April, May and June the total freight carried by both canals was 11,486,501, an increase of 4,720,000 tons over the same period of 1900 and of 3,407 000 over the three months of 1900. The total trade through Canadian canals during the three months was 1,650,752 tons, a gain of 264,000 tons over the corresponding months of 1901 and of 970,000 tons over the same quarter of 1900.

ELEVEN KILLED

Terrible Accident on Electric Road in New York State.

An Amsterdam, N. Y., despatch says: At 11 o'clock Friday night a frightful accident happened on the Mountain Lake Railway, an electric road, running about five miles north of Gloversville, to a summer resort. Two cars were coming down the grade, one behind the other. The motorman lost control of the rear car, and it ran into the first car, telescoping it. The cars ran for some distance, and then left the tracv and overturned, falling on the passengers, who were crushed underneath. Eleven known were killed and 33 injured. There were 70 passengers in each car.

HOMAGE OF INDIAN CHIEFS

Most Gorgeous Scene Ever Witnessed in London.

A London despatch says :—A scene more brilliant than anything ever offered Imperial guests, and more gorgeous than anything ever before attempted in London, was presented at the India Office, Whitehall, on Friday night, when the Prince of Wales, in the name of the King and Emperor of India, received the homage of the ruling chiefs of India. The entire inner quadrangle of the great building had been transformed. Its rough pavement was covered with a wooden flooring, that was carpeted in crimson. Overhead was stretched a magnificent star-spangled sheet of silk. Around the four sides the stone ledges were hidden under banks of flowers and waving palms. At one end was the royal dais, with a crimson canopy, surmounted by crowns at each of its four corners. The arrangement of the stars on the silken sky was astronomically correct, they being placed as they appear in the Eastern heavens. By a cunning arrangement of lights this artificial firmament resembled the soft, pale sky of an Indian night. The entire quadrangle, usually dull grey stone, seemed to be a glittering marble palace. Looking from the floor upward the higher portion of the architecture became indistinct in a luminous haze. The magnificent court appeared to be out of all proportion to its actual size, which was due to clever manipulation of the lights.

The Prince of Wales was dressed in the uniform of an admiral. The Princess of Wales was in white, and wore a pearl collar and diamond tiara. They arrived at eleven o'clock. The Duke of Connaught was attired in the uniform of a field marshal. He accompanied the Prince of Wales. The latter received the native chiefs, shaking hands with some, and touching the swords of others, meaning that the King accepted the use of the sword thus offered.

The assemblage intermingling presented a most striking spectacle. The East Indians appeared in gorgeous colors and studded with jewels, moved among the most brilliant of English women, and uniformed officers. The Maharajah of Gwalior wore a turban encrusted with jewels and bracelets of diamonds. On his back hung a shield blazing with jewels. Ras Makonnen, the representative of Emperor Menelik, of Abyssinia, was present as a guest. He wore a headdress formed of a lion's mane, and a breastplate af velvet interworked with gold. He carried a shield and an immense sword. The night's entertainment cost $150,000.

FOWLS IN DEMAND.

Half a Million Fatted Chicken Wanted in Britain.

An Ottawa despatch says :—Enquiries are being made of the Agricultural Department on behalf of British buyers, through a Montreal shipper, for 500,000 specially fatted chickens, to be delivered in Montreal next fall. Ten cents a pound are guaranteed. A Manchester house asks the department to recommend firms who can ship several thousand dozen chickens to arrive in England in January, February and March. The quality is to be similar to the shipment sent from Smithsville, Ont., Experiment Station. Shippers both in the West and in Montreal are prepared to help those who are not in a position to properly kill and pack their chickens, by accepting live chickens for export to Great Britain, conditioned only on their being properly fatted, and pay the highest market prices.

CHEESE IS CRITICIZED.

British Merchants Think Much of It is Shipped too Green.

An Ottawa despatch says. Professor Robertson says the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association has received a report from the secretary of the Bristol Provision Trade Association, stating that quantities of Canadian cheese are arriving too green and new, and that this is likely, if continued, to have an injurious effect on the cheese trade. While the curing of cheese at low temperatures, not above 60 degrees Fahr., will produce the best quality, the cheese must be held for a period of not less than two weeks in the curing room, to permit the ripening process to be well started before the cheese are put on the railway cars or steamship.

EARTHQUAKE KILLS MANY.

Violent Shock Wrecks Houses at Salonica.

A Vienna despatch says: There was a violent earthquake at Salonica, a seaport city of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on Saturday afternoon. Many houses were wrecked, and there was a great loss of life.

MILITARY STORES BURNED

Fire at Lorenzo Marques Does $2,500,000 Damage.

A Lorenzo Marques despatch says —British military stores, valued at over £500,000 ($2,500,000) have been destroyed by a fire which started at the Netherlands pier on Thursday and spread to adjoining property. The flames were not extinguished as this despatch was filed.