THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Oct. 6.—Wheat—The market for Ontario grades is weaker, with moderate demand from millers. No. 2 white and red winter sold today at 75c low freights. No. 2 goose is quoted at 69 to 70c east, and No. 1 spring at 74 to 75c east. Manitoba wheat is easy, with new quoted as follows at lake ports:—No. 1 hard, 89c; No. 1 Northern, 87c, and No. 2 Northern, 84c.

Oats—The market is unchanged, with offerings fair. No. 2 white quoted at 29 to 29½c middle freights, and No. 1 white at 30½ to 31c east.

Barley—The demand is fair, with offerings limited. No. 3 extra quoted at 44c middle freights, and No. 3 at 42 to 43c middle freights.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices at from 49 to 50c outside.

Peas—Trade dull, with No. 2 white quoted at 63c high freights, and at 65c east.

Corn—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 56½c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 56c To. ronto. Canadian corn nominal.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents quoted at $3.05 middle freights in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers, of special brands, for domestic trade, quoted at $3.45 to $3.55 in bbls. Manitoba flour unchanged. No. 1 patents, $4.75 to $4.80; No. 2 patents, $4.45 to $4.50, and strong bakers', $4.30 to $4.35 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran steady at $16, and shorts at $18 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $13.50, and shorts at $17. Manitoba bran in sacks, $17, and shorts at $20 here.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter...The market is steady, with good demand for choice qualities. Receipts of inferior qualities are liberal, and the demand slow. We quote: Finest 1-lb. rolls, 17 to 18c; selected dairy tubs, 16 to 16½c; secondary grades, 12½ to 13½c; creamery prints 20 to 21c; solids, 18 to 18½c.

Eggs—The market is firm. We quote:— Strictly new laid, 18c; fresh gathered, 17c; seconds and checks, 11 to 12c.

Cheese—Market is firm. We quote: Finest, 12 to 12¼c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged. Cured meats firm, with a fair demand. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 10 to 10¼c in ton and case lots. Pork, mess, $18.50 to $19.50; do., short cut, $21.50.

Smoked Meats—Hams, light to medium, 14 to 14½c; do., heavy, 13 to 13½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—The market is unchanged, with moderate supplies. Sales at 75c to $1 per bbl., in car lots, and at $1 to $1.25 in small quantities.

Beans—Trade quiet, with prices firm. Unpicked, $1.75 to $1.80, and picked, $1.90 to $2 per bush.

Honey—The market is quiet at 6 to 6½c per lb. for bulk, and $1.25 to $1.50 for comb.

Hay—Demand fair, with receipts only moderate. No. 1 new will bring $9 to $9.50 on track, Toronto.

Straw—The market is quiet, at $5.-25 to $5.50 per ton for car lots on track.

Hops—Trade is quiet, with this season's crop quoted at 25 to 27c.

Potatoes—The offerings are fair, and prices are firm. Car lots of choice quoted at 55c per bag, and small lots selling at 60 to 65c per bag.

Poultry—The market is steady. Chickens, 75 to 85c per pair; ducks 70 to 85c per pair; turkeys, 12 to 13c per lb.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Oct. 6.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring quiet; No. 1 Northern, spot, 85½c; winter nominal. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 yellow, 52¾c; No. 3 corn, 51 to 51½c. Oats—Easy; No. 2 white, 41½c; No. 2 mixed, 38½c. Barley—Western offered c.i.f. 54 to 63½c. Rye—No. 1 in store, 59c. Canal freights—Steady.

Duluth, Oct. 6.—Wheat closed—To arrive; No. 1 hard, 79c; No. 1 Northern, 78c; No. 2 Northern, 75c; September, 84c; October, 78c; December, 75½c; May, 77¾c.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—Wheat—Cash, 83¾c; September, 83½c; December, 83¼c; May, 82⅞c.

Milwaukee, Oct. 6.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 83½ to 85c; No. 2 Northern, 79 to 82c; new December, 77¼c. Rye—Dull; No. 1, 57 to 57½c. Barley—Weaker; No. 2, 44½ to 45c; sample, 46 to 60c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 6.—There was the heaviest run at the City Cattle Market to-day for some time past, 133 cars of stock being received up to noon. There were 1,200 hogs, and the run of both sheep and cattle was very heavy. Owing in part to the heavy run, business was slow, buyers showing a disposition to wait a little before making their purchases, on the chance that prices might be lower. Prices, in fact, early began to show a little easier tendency for feeders, bulls especially going a little lower. The market was good for choice export and butcher cattle. There was too large a proportion of rough stuff offering, and this dragged the market. The top for export would be about $4.60, with one or two loads of extra choice selling 15c to 20c higher.

Butchers'—Choice cattle steady at $4.25 to $4.40; rough cattle easy at from $2.75 to $3.25.

Feeders—Short keep, choice quality, steady, at $3.75 to $3.80 and $4.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs dull at $3.50 to $3.75; sheep firm at $3.20 to $3.50.

Calves, steady.

Export, heavy	$ 4 50 to	$4 75
Export, light	4 10	4 20
Bulls, export, heavy, cwt.	3 75	3 85
do light	3 00	3 50
Feeders, light, 800 lbs. and upwards	3 25	3 50
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs.	3 00	3 40
do 900 lbs.	3 65	3 75
Butchers' cattle, choice	3 75	4 25
do medium	3 50	3 90
do picked	4 00	4 60
do bulls	2 75	3 00
do rough	2 50	2 60
Light stock bulls, cwt	2 25	2 50
Milch cows	30 00	52 00
Hogs, best	5 80	
do light	5 60	
Sheep, export, cwt .	3 50	3 75
Bucks	2 50	2 75
Culls	2 25	3 75
Calves, each	2 00	8 00
Spring lambs	3 50	3 75

PAYING OFF THE MEN.

Employees at the Soo Receive Their Wages.

A Sault Ste. Marie despatch says: All day Friday the general offices of the Consolidated Companies were surrounded by the men who had been employees, eager for the money earned in August and September. and about which there has, of late, been so much anxiety. The payment commenced as promised at 10 o'clock, but went along so slowly that when the offices were closed in the evening only 480 of the 3,000 to be paid had received their cash. It is expected that it will be Thursday at the earliest before the foot of the roll is reached. The bushmen are getting their money first, to be followed by the miners, employees of the wood-working departments, and then general employees. Those holding time cheques issued to others have to wait until the last. H. L. Drayton is supervising the payment of the men in the interest of the Ontario Government. The banks providing the funds are sending money to the company's offices, and there redeeming the cheques as issued. The money is transferred through the streets guarded by men from the local militia, who are still on duty and expect to be until Thursday.

EIGHT DROWNED.

Missionary Guide and Six Indian Children Drowned.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Two bodies have been found in Lake Winnipeg near Hnausa, and it is believed that they are two of those belonging to the party that was lost in the storm of Sept. 12. On this date the Rev. J. A. McLaughlin left Berens River with an Indian guide and six Indian children, whom he was taking to the Indian School at Brandon. They left the Berens settlement early in the morning in Mr. McLaughlin's small sailboat, and this was the last seen of them. That night a terrific storm raged over the lake for many hours, and the stoutest boats had to put up for shelter. It was the worst storm experienced on the lake in recent years. As the party had only started a few hours before the storm sprung up, it was hoped that they had managed to put into some small harbor. Time went on and nothing more was heard of them, but as it takes several days to get news from the north of the lake, it was expected that they had reached some point of safety.

On Wednesday last the Rev. Joseph Semmens, Indian agent at Selkirk, left to investigate the affair. The steamer Viking arrived from the north end of the lake on Saturday evening, and Stephen Sigurdson, who was on board, reported that Baldwin Johnson had found the body of an Indian in the lake near Hnausa, which was in a very decomposed condition. Sigurdson's son also found the body of an Indian boy a few yards south of the Hnausa dock. There is no doubt in the minds of the people of Hnausa that the bodies found belong to the missing missionary party.

DIED AT 103 YEARS.

William McMillan, Manitoba's Oldest Resident.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Wm. McMillan, aged 103, died on Tuesday night at his home, adjoining Lord Strathcona's estate at Silver Heights, where he had resided for the past sixty years. When Queen Victoria was young, he made his home on the bank of the Assinaboine, in St. James' parish. This and the adjoining farm are still the homes of two of his sons. He leaves behind him a large number of children, grand-children and great grandchildren.

ON FATTENING CHICKENS.

ABOUT CONSTRUCTING THE CRATES AND FEEDING.

Department of Agriculture Says It is a Profitable Business.

The crate fattening of chickens is a profitable business for almost every farmer to engage in. It is a simple undertaking that can be managed by a member of the farmer's family who is sufficiently interested and enterprising to study the work and construct the fattening crates. No special building is required in which to place the crates. Grain on hand, with the exception of corn or peas, when finely ground and mixed with skimmilk or buttermilk, is fed with profit to the chickens. If it is necessary to buy grain, fine ground oats is preferable. The cost of the food for fattening averages ten cents per chicken. It is advisable to produce chickens with white-colored flesh, as white-colored flesh is more palatable than yellow flesh; it is firm, fine in grain and exceedingly tender. There are fat globules distributed throughout the flesh and under the skin. When the chicken is cooked, the particles of fat melt and increase the juiciness of the flesh. With unfatted chickens, water takes the place of the majority of the fat globules. When the chicken is roasted the water evaporates and leaves the meat dry. The muscles of the crate fatted chicken are more edible through lack of exercise. To kill a lean chicken is wasteful. The proportion of edible meat to bone and offal is so small.

ALL BREEDS OF CHICKENS,

with the exceptions of Leghorns, Minorcas and similar small chickens, can be fatted in the crates with profit. Fatted chickens can be marketed in Canada and Great Britain for ten to sixteen cents per pound, plucked weight. A great number of farmers have engaged in the fattening business and are preparing their chickens for the home markets or for export. The following letter was received by the Department last week, showing the satisfactory results of the first year's chickens business and the encouragement offered to engage in it more extensively:

"Last year I experimented on a small scale with crate-fed chickens, and the result was so satisfactory that this year I am going to prepare all my fowls in that manner. I should like you to send me the names of some reliable dealers in Ottawa or Montreal to whom I can ship the fatted chickens when ready."

Mr. F. C. Hare, Chief of the Dominion Poultry Division in this article will give directions for construction of the fattening crates and feeding the chickens. A subsequent article will contain information about killing and marketing the chickens. The fattening crates in use at the Illustration Stations are six feet long, sixteen inches wide and twenty inches high, inside measurements. Each crate is divided into three compartments. Each compartment holds four chickens. A frame is built of one inch by two inch lumber and covered with slats. The slats are placed lengthwise on three sides—bottom, back and top—and up and down in front. The slats are ane inch wide and half an inch thick. The spaces between the slats in front are two inches wide to enable the chickens to

FEED FROM THE TROUGH.

The bottom, back and top slats are one and a half inches apart. The top slats are cut above each partition and three doors are formed. The doors are hinged to the rear of the frame. The crates are placed on stands sixteen inches from the ground. A light "V" feed trough, two and a half inches inside, is placed in front of each crate and is carried on brackets nailed on the ends of the crate.

If only a small number of chickens are to be fatted, packing boxes can be adapted for the purpose. The open top of the box should become the bottom of the crate and one side should be removed for the front. Slats should be nailed up and down the front; also lengthways of the crate to form the floor. A board should be loosened in the top of the crate to remove the chickens, and a feed trough arranged in front. During the fall the crates can be placed outdoors in a sheltered position or in a vacant shed or barn.

Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, or chickens of a similar type weighing from two and a half to four pounds each are preferable for fattening. Chickens of medium size and of a broad, square shape, with short, straight legs set well apart, fatten the most profitably.

A suitable fattening ration is one that is palatable and that will produce a white-colored flesh. Ground oats, ground buckwheat, ground barley and low grade flour are meals that have been fed with profit at the Stations. The chickens are fed a mash exclusively.

NO WHOLE GRAIN IS GIVEN.

Several meal mixtures are given to illustrate how a ration can be formed: (1) Ground oats, coarser hulls removed. (2) Two pounds ground oats, two pounds ground buckwheat, one pound ground corn. (3) One pound ground oats, one pound ground barley, one pound ground buckwheat. (4) Two pounds ground barley, two pounds low grade flour, one pound wheat bran.

The ground meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with thick sour skimmilk or buttermilk. A small quantity of salt should be added ty the mash.

The chickens should remain in the fattening crates for about twenty-four days. Before the chickens are placed in the crates they should be dusted with sulphur to kill the lice.

The first week the chickens should be fed the mash sparingly three times a day, in order to accustom them to the change of diet and the confinement. After the first week the chickens should be given twice a day as much mash as they will consume. For one week before the chickens are killed a small quantity of tallow should be added to the mashes to increase the juiciness of the flesh. Fresh water should be given in the trough twice a day and grit or gravel twice a week. At all the Illustration Stations the chickens are fed from the trough throughout the fattening period. The cramming machine has not been used for feeding chickens for two years.

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT

Death of British Ambassador at Washington.

A Davos-Platz, Switzerland despatch says: Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador to the United States, died at 1.30 on Wednesday afternoon. He had gradually been growing worse since his arrival here, but his death was sudden and unexpected. A despatch from Paris on Sept. 12 said that Lady Herbert, wife of the British Ambassador at Washington, was devoutedly nursing her delicate husband back to health at Davos-Platz.

Lady Herbert was formerly Miss Lelia Wilson, daughter of Richard T. Wilson, the New York banker, and is related to the Vanderbilt, Ogden, Goelet and Astor families.

Lord Pembroke telegraphed to Foreign Minister Lansdowne, announcing the Ambassador's sudden death, and asking the Foreign Office to arrange with the Swiss and French authorities for permission to transfer the body through their territories to England. The funeral will probably occur at the family estate at Salisbury.

G.T.R. EARNINGS INCREASE

Half-Yearly Report Shows a Gain All Round.

A London despatch says: The Grand Trunk's half yearly report on passenger earnings shows a gain of £80,000, mails and express, £13,000; freight and live stock, £307,000. The increase in the number of passengers carried is 335,000, and an addition of a farthing on the average fare received and a like gain on the average rate per ton. The quality of freight live stock showed an increase of 1,070,000 tons. Working expenses showed an increase of £389,000. The additional expenditure was due to the augmented price of fuel. The new issue of Grand Trunk guaranteed stock has been considerably over subscribed.

SHOT HIS WIFE DEAD.

Young Husband Didn't Know Gun Was Loaded.

A Scranton, Pa., despatch says :—Because he pointed a gun that he did not know was loaded at his wife, Ignatz Klenent, aged twenty-two years, of Oliphant, a groom of two weeks, is a widower and a prisoner. Recently he and his seventeen-year-old bride returned from their wedding trip and began housekeeping. On Thursday he started on a hunting trip. As he kissed his young bride good-bye at the gate, she laughingly said something about his being unable to shoot, and that she would give him "leave" to shoot her. He playfully raised the gun, pointed it at her, and it went off. He was only six feet distant, and the top of her head was blown away. He said that he did not know the gun was loaded. He was committed to the county jail, but will likely be released on bail.

CANADA IS PROSPEROUS.

Conditions That Are Attracting Attention in Britain.

A London despatch says: The Westminster Gazette, referring to the paying off of Canadian loans, says:—"It is very satisfactory in these times, so unpropitious for large borrowing operations, that one of our colonies is in a position to redeem its debts falling due."

ROBBERY AT ST. PETER'S

Dissappearances of Chalices Worries Authorities.

A Rome despatch says :—Fifteen silver chalices have mysteriously disappeared from the sacristy of St. Peter's. The authorities are much concerned, especially as this last follows the theft of seven gold candlesticks.

Cape Town's customs returns indicate a decrease for the first time in many years.

MURDER AT BRANTFORD.

Father Finds Dead Body of His 8-Year Old Daughter.

A Brantford despatch says: Half-submerged in the soggy grass of a thick bush of willows just south of the Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford Station, with face deathly white and limbs and body bespattered with blood, the dead body of little Irene Cole was found by a party of searchers shortly after 7 o'clock on Wednesday night. Every indication points to assault and murder resembling in many details the Glory Whalen crime at Collingwood, which is still fresh in the memory of readers throughout the country. Not since the days of the Quirk murder, which still remains a mystery, has such excitement prevailed in this city.

The body when found plainly bore marks of a horrible assault. The clothes were badly torn, and the form was a mass of bruises. To add horror to the whole story it was the victim's own father who found her. Going along the trail and following the narrow path his eyes fell upon the dead form of his daughter, whose deathly features were plainly visible in the glimmering moonlight. Paralyzed by the sudden shock the father fell back into the arms of his companions.

The section where the crime was committed has long been the nesting place of the toughest characters of Brantford, and the headquarters of tramps who visit the city. There have been innumerable brawls there, and the police have been called to the place repeatedly, but it has never been properly cleared up. It covers a large area, and there is nothing there but a rank growth of grass and bushes. It is an ideal hiding place for tramps, and nothing less than a company of constables could patrol it thoroughly. In the summer there is never a night but that it is infested with hoboes, to such an extent that it is not even safe for a person to go near the locality. The victim of this outrage was enticed to the place, and the perpetrator of the crime must have been entirely aware of the loneliness of the surroundings. It is suspected that a tramp is guilty of the murder, but there is nothing so far as known to show this, the suspicion aroused by reason of the fact that the place is infested by members of the fraternity.

AN ARREST MADE.

Slowly but surely a chain of circumstantial evidence is being welded around Joseph Kennedy, a young Irishman, who was arrested at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, which points unerringly to him as the murderer of little Irene Cole in "The Willows," near Eagle Place, on Wednesday afternoon.

Kennedy was positively identified by the Potter children. Alberta, aged 12, and Gordon, aged 14, as the man they saw loitering on the dyke above "The Willows," near the Cole homestead, about 12.30 on Wednesday. Little Irene left her home about 1 o'clock. Kennedy was seen returning from "The Willows" at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by Bruce Durward and Jesse Willoughby. That evening the mutilated remains of the innocent child were discovered in a lonely spot in the swamp by a searching party, headed by the murdered girl's father.

Kennedy was discovered on Thursday morning in the hayloft in the rear of Hunt and Colter's livery stable. He expressed no surprise when placed under arrest, evinced no curiosity as to why he was being taken into custody, and asked no questions of the officers as to the reason for his detention. Throughout he carried himself with an air of bravado. On the arrival at the police station he submitted to a most rigorous examination, conducted by Dr. Ashton, made no demur when divested of his wearing apparel and other clothes given him. In fact, his bearing was that of a man devoid of interest in the proceedings.

The prisoner's garments gave evidence of having been carefully sponged with wet cloths but a few hours before, while an examination disclosed unmistakable signs of blood stains.

Kennedy was arraigned before Magistrate Woodyatt at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. "Kennedy," said his Worship, "you are before me charged with the murder of Irene Cole. What have you to say about it?"

"Not guilty. I know nothing about it," said the prisoner in a nonchalant manner. The magistrate then remanded him for one week.

Joseph Kennedy is by no means uninviting in appearance. He is somewhat stocky in build, but carries himself with a jaunty, semi-military air. He has the ruddy complexion usually characteristic af the recent arrival from the "Old Sod."

NEW BRITISH DESTROYERS

Admiralty Receives Tenders for Construction of Fifteen.

A Glasgow despatch says :—According to the Glasgow Herald the British Admiralty has received tenders for the construction of 15 torpedo-boat destroyers to have a speed of 25 1-2 knots. Their chief characteristic will be a higher forecastle. The builders were askod to submit designs for the machinery on the forced lubrication principle, so that the working parts of the engines will be enclosed.