Grain, Cattle and Cheese

Prices of These Products in the Leading Markets are Here Recorded

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, June 3.—Flour—Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, $3.90 to $3.95, Montreal or Toronto freights. Manitobas—First patents, in jute bags, $5.30; second patents, in jute bags, $4.80; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.60.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.01, on track, Bay ports; No. 2 at 98 1-4c; No. 3, 95 1-2c, Bay ports.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white and red wheat, 97 to 98c, outside, and inferior at 80 to 85c.

Oats—Ontario oats, 34 to 35c, outside, and at 37 1-2 to 38c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats, 40c for No. 2, and at 37 1-2c for No. 3, Bay ports, prompt shipment.

Peas—The market is purely nominal.

Barley—Prices nominal.

Corn—No. 3 American corn, 64 1-2c, all-rail, and at 59 1-2c, c.i.f., Midland.

Rye—Prices nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 52 to 53c, outside.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $17 to $17.50, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $19 to $19.50, Toronto.

Country Produce.

Butter—Dairy prints, choice, 23 to 24c; inferior, 17 to 19c; creamery, 26 to 28c for rolls, and 25 to 27c for solids.

Eggs—Case lots, 20 to 21c here, and at 18c outside.

Cheese—13 1-4 to 13 1-2c for twins, and at 13c for large; old cheese, 14 to 14 1-2c.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.25 per bushel; primes, $2 to $2.10, in a jobbing way.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 12 3-4 to 13c per lb. for No. 1, wholesale; combs, $2.50 to $3 per dozen for No. 1, and $2.40 for No. 2.

Poultry—Well-fatted, clean, dry-picked stock—Chickens, 19 to 20c per lb.; fowl, 16 to 17c.; turkeys, 20 to 21c. Live poultry, about 2c lower than the above.

Potatoes—Ontario stock, 65c per bag, on track, and Delawares at 80c per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 15 1-2 to 15 3-4c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $28; do., mess, $22. Hams—Medium to light, 19 to 20c; heavy, 17 to 18c; rolls, 16 to 16 1-4c; breakfast bacon, 20c; backs, 23 to 24c.

Lard—The market is firm. Tierces, 14 1-2c; tubs, 14 3-4c; pails, 15c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay—No. 1 at $12 to $12.50, on track, Toronto; No. 2, $11. Mixed hay is quoted at $10.

Baled Straw—Good stock at $8 to $8.50, on track, Toronto.

Winnipeg Market.

Winnipeg, June 3.—Cash—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 94c; No. 2 Northern, 91 1-2c; No. 3 Northern, 88c; No. 4, 83 1-2c; No. 5, 76c; No. 6, 72c; feed, 58c; No. 1 rejected, seeds, 88 1-2c; No. 2, do., 85c; No. 3, do., 80 3-4c; No. 3 tough, 82c; No. 1 red Winter, 95c; No. 2 red Winter, 92 1-2c; No. 3 red Winter, 89c; No. 4 red Winter, 84c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 35c; No. 3 C.W., 32 1-4c; extra No. 1 feed, 34 7-8c; No. 2 feed, 31 1-2c. Barley—No. 3, 47 1-4c; No. 4, 46 1-2c; rejected, 42 1-4c; feed, 42 1-4c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.14; No. 2 C.W., $1.12; No. 3 C.W., $1.03 3-8.

Business at Montreal.

Montreal, June 3.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 66 to 66 1-2c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 41 to 41 1-2c; Canadian Western, No. 3, 38 1-2 to 39c. Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 41 to 41 1-2c. Barley—Man. feed, 49 to 50c; malting, 61 to 64c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 58 to 60c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70; Winter patents, choice, $5.25; straight rollers, $4.75 to $4.85; straight rollers, bags, $2.15 to $2.30. Rolled oats—Barrels, $4.35; bags, 90 lbs., $2.05. Bran, $17; shorts, $19; middlings, $22; moullie, $26 to $32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $14 to $14.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 12 1-8 to 12 1-4c; finest easterns, 11 1-2 to 11 3-4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 26 1-2 to 27c; seconds, 25 1-2 to 26c. Eggs—Fresh, 22c; selected, 25c; No. 1 stock, 23c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 60 to 70c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 28.—Wheat—May, 90 1-2c; July, 91 3-8c; September, 92 1-2c. Cash—No. 1 hard, 93 7-8; No. 1 Northern, 92 3-8 to 93 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 90 3-8 to 91 3-8c. No. 3 yellow corn, 62 1-2 to 63c. No. 3 white oats, 37 1-2c. No. 2 rye, 55 to 58c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, May 28.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 93 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 92 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 89 7-8 to 90 3-8c; May, 91 5-8c asked; July, 92 3-8c; September, 92 5-8c. Linseed, $1.29 5-8; May, $1.25 3-8 nominal; July, $1.30 1-8 asked; September, $1.32 1-2 asked; October, $1.30 7-8 asked.

Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, May 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 600; cows and springers, 80; calves, 1,500; sheep and lambs, 500; hogs, 700. Beeves, 7 1-4c to 8 1-2c; medium, 5 1-4 to over 7; common, 4 to 5. Milch cows, $30 to $70 each. Calves, 3c to 6 1-2c. Sheep, about 6c. Spring lambs, $4 to $6 each. Hogs, about 10 3-4c.

Toronto, June 3.—Cattle—Choice export, $6.75 to $7.25; choice butchers, $6.60 to $7.15; good medium, $6 to $6.25; common, $5 to $6.25; cows, $5.50 to $6.25; bulls, $5.25 to $6; canners, $2 to $2.50; cutters, $3.25 to $3.75. Calves—Good veal, $5 to $7; choice, $8 to $8.50; common, $3 to $3.50. Stockers and feeders—Steers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., $4.50 to $6.25; yearlings, $2.10 to $3.50; extra choice heavy feeders, 900 lbs., $5.85 to $6.25. Milkers and springers—From $40 to $75. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $5.50 to $6.50; heavy, $4.50 to $5; lambs, yearlings, $7.50 to $8.50; bucks, $4.50 to $5; spring lambs, $3.50 to $6.50 each. Hogs—$9.85, fed and watered; $9.50 to $9.60, f.o.b., and $10.10 to $10.15 off cars.

HOW A LONDON MOB HANDLES MILITANTS.

The photo shows a London mob pulling a militant speaker from the stand in Trafalgar Square. The unfortunate suffragette is hanging head down in the crowd; her friends in the stand are holding on to her skirts.

Items of News by Wire

Notes of Interest as to What Is Going on All Over the World

Canada.

Montreal Board of Control voted $10,000 to provide playgrounds for the children.

The Couzens brothers of Hamilton were sentenced in Toronto to serve five years for counterfeiting.

Henry Gehman, a surveyor of Sault Ste. Marie, was drowned in the Shino river when his canoe upset.

Dr. C. J. O. Hastings, of Toronto, was elected President of the Medical Officers of Health Association of Ontario.

Mrs. Geo. Chafor, daughter of David Barnhart of Shannonville, was one of those killed at Long Beach, Cal.

The first regular train over the new Algoma Eastern Railway, from Sudbury to Little Current, ran on Monday as far as Espanola.

Parry Sound temperance people have organized a prohibition alliance and will bring on a Canada temperance act campaign next fall.

Eleven new Judgeships in different parts of the Dominion are provided for in an amendment to the Judges Act, of which the Minister of Justice has given notice.

John A. Harp, jun., of Malahide township, died of rheumatic fever, contracted through his being overheated and chilled at his wife's grave three months ago.

Harry Swift, aged 21, of Toronto, was electrocuted at the Hydro-Electric transformer station at Dundas while tightening a nut with a monkey wrench.

Great Britain.

Lord Avebury, the noted English banker, scientist and author, is dead.

A £1,000,000 suit was commenced in London against directors of the English Marconi Company.

King George and Queen Mary were given a big ovation in London on their return from Berlin on Thursday.

Marconi wireless apparatus was the means of preventing a big marine disaster off the Irish coast.

Alice Hill, a notorious English criminal, just sentenced to three years, announces she will emulate Mrs. Pankhurst and refuse food. The public is wondering what the authorities will do.

United States.

The Coaster Brake Trust of Buffalo pleaded guilty in Rochester to charges of violating the trust laws.

Dr. L. M. Ottofy claimed, before the St. Louis Society of Medical Research, that he had a serum to cure cancer.

The British Ambassador and Secretary Bryan signed the renewal of the general arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

A movement to revive the old custom of publishing the banns for a reasonable period preceding a wedding was started at the annual convention of the Chicago diocese of the Episcopal Church.

A New York jury awarded $12,500 to Miss Ida Newlands, a nurse, of Kingston, Ont., in her suit for $50,000 against John W. Butler, a millionaire apartment house owner, for injuries she received in a fall down an elevator shaft.

General.

The elections in Australia resulted in the return of the Labor Government.

An Austrian officer, convicted of betraying army secrets, ended his life with a pistol.

The Imperator will start on her maiden voyage from Hamburg to New York on June 11. For the return trip all berths have already been engaged.

Belgium will increase the peace strength of the army from 40,000 to 55,000 and the war strength from 180,000 to 340,000, the latter increase being to defend Antwerp, Liege and Namur.

PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED.

Ceremony In London Very Brief—Only One Hitch Occurred.

A despatch from London says: The treaty of peace between Turkey and the Balkan allies was signed at St. James' Palace at 12.40 p.m. on Friday. Thanks to the firm action of Sir Edward Grey, the trusted and respected spokesman of the European concert, the Balkan war, after a duration of nearly eight months, was definitely terminated by a ceremony lasting exactly one hour. Five copies of the treaty, one for each belligerent State, on plain, printed sheets, with blanks left for the signatures, lay on the polished mahogany table. Sir Edward Grey opened the proceedings by inviting the delegates to sign the treaty, whereupon copies of the treaty were passed from hand to hand by the different delegates for signature as they sat round the long table. The proceedings were businesslike and brisk. The only jarring note from the point of view of the Servians and Greeks was the discovery of an annex to the treaty, believed to have been drafted by Bulgarians, proposing that the treaty should come into force without further ratification. This annex was not signed.

POISONOUS MATCHES.

Royal Society of Canada Wants Them Prohibited.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Dominion Government will be asked by the Royal Society of Canada to prohibit the manufacture, sale and importation of the white or poisonous phosphorus match. Such was the society's decision at its general meeting on Wednesday morning. The poisonous phosphorus match is the one most generally in use in Canada and is said to have dangers not only for those who assist in its manufacture, to whom it is said to give the disease known as phossy jaw, but for the consumer.

WHITE PLAGUE CHECKED.

Statistics Showing How Death Rate Has Diminished.

A despatch from Berlin says: From Prussia come statistics to gladden the hearts of the forces engaged in world-wide battle with tuberculosis. Not only has the onward march of the white plague been checked in this section of the Empire, but its ravages have even been lessened. The death rate in 1911 was 15.12 per 10,000; in 1912 it was 14.49. Where 61,219 persons died in 1911, 59,509 died in 1912—and this notwithstanding the normal increase in population.

640 MILES IN 15 HOURS.

Remarkable Flight of Airman Carrying a Passenger.

A despatch from Rome says: The French aviator Pierreyon, carrying a passenger, made a flight from Turin to Rome and return, a total distance of about 640 miles, in fifteen and a half hours on Wednesday. Pierreyon started from Turin at five o'clock in the morning and arrived at Rome at 11.30, having made only one stop at Pisa for the purpose of replenishing his supply of petrol. On the return trip he left Rome at one o'clock in the afternoon, stopped at Pisa and reached Turin at 9 o'clock.

SOLDIERS RETURNING.

Went to Europe at Beginning of the Balkan War.

A despatch from London says: Twelve hundred reservists of the Bulgarian and Austrian armies who went to Europe at the beginning of the Balkan War and are now on their way back to the United States and Canada, arrived on Wednesday at Grimsby from Libau and proceeded to Liverpool to embark for the ocean voyage.

A GOOD COW.

Remarkable Test of 7, 14 and 30 Days.

A despatch from Guelph says: W. H. Cherrp, of Garnet, Ontario, is the proud possessor of the senior two-year-old champion cow of Canada. Peter Carnochan, late of the O. A. C. Dairy School, did the testing, and the results, seven days, 21.65 pounds of butter, 14 days 42.70, and 30 days 89.65 pounds, have never been equaled by any cow owned in the Dominion.

GOLF LINKS DAMAGED.

The Suffragettes of India Are Also on the War Path.

A despatch from Calcutta says: The campaign of the militant Suffragettes has spread even to India. The golf links at Simla, the popular sanitorium for Europeans, were damaged on Thursday, and cards and Suffragette literature were found there.

MONOPLANE UPSET.

French Artillery Officer Killed on Friday.

A despatch from Bourges, France, says: Lieut. Jean Ferdinand Kreyder, a French army aviator, belonging to the 54th Regiment of Artillery, was killed on Friday by a fall from his monoplane, which turned turtle in a sudden storm while he was observing the effects of the artillery practice of his regiment.

OUR LETTER FROM TORONTO

WHAT IS BEING MOSTLY DISCUSSED AT THE PRESENT TIME.

"Getting Into Parliament and After," by Sir George W. Ross—"Deborah" Not Wanted in Toronto.

During the last few months there have been published many volumes of reminiscences of prominent public men which have constituted a distinct addition to the literature and historic records of the Dominion. Among these may be mentioned the works of Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. James Young, and Mr. Goldwin Smith. It is doubtful, however, if any similar volume has ever been published in Canada which combines the interest, the entertainment and the historic data which are to be found in a volume just published by Hon. Sir George Ross. It is entitled "Getting Into Parliament and After" and is published by William Briggs.

Sir George's book is free from the invective and bitterness which characterizes many portions of Sir Richard Cartwright's Reminiscences. But it does not lack grip upon the reader on that account. To the average Canadian who is interested in the history and progress of his country, the book will be as fascinating as a romance. It is couched in the language, embroidered with imagery and quotation which has done much to make Sir George Ross the most finished and attractive orator Canada has ever produced. And like his speeches, too, the volume sparkles with humor.

Learning to Make Speeches.

Distinguished as he became in later life as a platform orator, it is interesting to note the process by which Sir George became such an effective speech maker. For the ten years preceding Federation the budding statesman taught school in his native county of Middlesex. Occasionally he heard a political speech. Once he borrowed a horse and saddle and rode fifteen miles to hear D'Arcy McGee. But it was to the "Sons of Temperance" that he gives credit for his schooling in the art of public speaking. As a member of the organization it became his privilege to share in the honors and to work side by side with men many years his senior. "Then occasionally," he says, "there was a field-night for the good of the Order, which meant a debate on some pre-arranged topic, with essays and speeches on temperance or other non-political subjects. In these field-nights the schoolmaster, as the highest authority on all literary and polemical questions, was by virtue of his office a designated exponent. So from necessity, more frequently than from choice, I was obliged to wrestle, not always logically, I fear, with the protagonist of every proposition on which it was possible for opposites to contend."

First Speech in Parliament.

In later years the young schoolmaster, after an apprenticeship in the newspaper business, first as proprietor of the Strathroy "Age," after as part owner of the Seaforth "Expositor," and also in the capacity of public school inspector, became a member of Parliament. Exceedingly interesting is his description of his maiden effort as a speech maker in the House. He says: "For some mysterious reason I had the utmost dread of rising to my feet, and often while waiting for an opportunity some other member would perhaps rise and appropriate the few ideas I had collected. After much indecision and resolves and re-resolves, however, I concluded that I could not learn to swim without getting into the water, and even if I were to drown I would make the attempt. My maiden efforts consisted first of a speech on immigration of about ten minutes, next of a speech on the necessity of restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors of about forty-five minutes and a speech on the Pacific Railway of about twenty-five minutes.

"I spoke from notes, as was my habit before I entered the House, but such was my state of nervous excitement that I dreaded a moment's pause to look at them. My knees trembled as if alarmed at my presumption in addressing the House. To prevent my attention being distracted by the restlessness of the members present, I fixed my eye upon the Speaker, who seemed to be the only person who took any interest in what I had to say, and poured into his ears with reckless rapidity the arguments that I intended for the House. I never lost entirely the thread of my subject, although more than once I wandered from my premeditated course. A few members who I fear had not listened to me very attentively congratulated me on my maiden effort. To myself the effort was far from satisfactory. I pitched my voice several points too high and I galloped along from start to finish like Tam O'Shanter when pursued by the witches of Auld Kirk Alloway. I thought my experience on the platform and in all sorts of forensic combats would have so hardened me for the ordeal that I could face the House of Commons without a quiver. Vain delusion. The House bore no resemblance to any audience I had ever addressed. It was as solid as the Sphinx and as unimpressionable as an obelisk."

Picture of Sir John A.

In the course of his career, Sir George has come in contact with practically every public man of importance in the Dominion of Canada. Of many of them he gives delightful pen pictures, each delineated with the utmost good humor though with perfect insight into their real characters. Of Sir John Macdonald he speaks in kind terms. He recalls that at the time of the big re-distribution his opponent in West Middlesex asked for the re-casting of the constituency and went to Sir John about it, telling him how a Conservative majority could be made perfectly sure. Sir John looked at him rather doubtfully, and remarked, "You may put this township in West Middlesex and you may take that one off, or you may make any shuffle you please, but that little devil Ross will beat you in spite of what you do." "My opponent told me of this interview a few months after his defeat, as an instance of Sir John's political sagacity, and without any feeling of disappointment."

He speaks in admiration of Sir John's adroitness in debate, and chiefly of his capacity for picking men. Personally he seldom came in contact with the great Conservative leader. On one occasion they met in the lobby during Sir George's first session and without the formality of an introduction Sir John shook hands with the youthful member, quoting the lines from Pope:

"Who taught that heaven-directed spire to rise?
'The man of Ross' each lisping babe replies."

And His Leader Slept.

In contrast with this may be set down an extract from another portion of the book where Sir George recalls having made a speech on Reciprocity, Hon. Edward Blake then being his party leader. He says: "Though not particularly impressed with my effort to instruct the House, I ventured to say to Mr. Blake a few hours afterward, 'Well, I have done my best for Reciprocity. How did you like my speech?' 'My dear boy,' he said, 'I did not hear a word of it. I slept the whole time you were speaking.' Whether to take his repose as a mark of perfect confidence in my ability to do justice to the subject, or as showing a lack of interest in anything I might say, was my dilemma. It was, however, the last speech about which I asked his opinion, either before or after delivery."

Mr. Blake, he says, was always on his good behaviour. He enjoyed a good story but never "swapped" with anybody. He could not make himself "one of the boys."

The Suppression of "Deborah."

The most sensational incident in recent years in connection with local theatrical matters occurred the other day when Police Magistrate Denison and the police condemned and suppressed the play "Deborah."

Toronto felt that it was being put to the test with this play. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred when questionable plays come to Toronto it is only after they have appeared for weeks or months or perhaps years in other cities. When they arrive in Toronto it is felt that it would be an exhibition of prudishness or at least of a "holier than thou" attitude if Toronto was to declare it would not have that which other cities approved or at least tolerated. In the case of "Deborah," however, the situation was different, because Toronto was selected as the place for the first performance or premiere of the play.

As a matter of fact most of those who saw the first presentation were not really alive to the character of the play that was being presented. They were so captivated by the art of the actors and actresses and the skilfulness with which the piece had been constructed by the author that they failed to see that the whole thing was impossible. It was only next day, when they came to attempt to tell the story of the play to their friends, that they realized what a disgusting piece of stage craft it was. The plot was such that it could not possibly be related or described in any mixed company. With perhaps one or two exceptions it was the rawest thing that has ever been put on in a local theatre. The dramatic censors who see all first performances and who, acting under authority of the police department, give the theatres permission to go on each week, failed, like other spectators, to recognize the character of Deborah as a play. They cut out certain scenes, but they could not alter the significance of the whole story.

A Clergyman Acted.

It remained for Rev. John Coburn, acting for the Committee of Vigilance, to take the action which resulted in the suppression of Deborah. Having witnessed the first performance personally he laid a charge against all the performers in the company of producing an immoral play. Mr. Coburn told his story before Magistrate Denison, a number of witnesses were called for the defence, but the upshot of a day's deliberations was that the magistrate rendered a conviction and the company was notified that they must not repeat the play. Thus ended Deborah after a short life of three days.

It is to be expected that as a result Toronto will be further advertised in American cities as the most straight-laced city in America. But it will probably be found that there will be many other cities that will suppress Deborah if, indeed, attempts are made to [illegible] it. Already Hamilton, London and Ottawa are reported to have turned it down. The example set by Toronto may also have a wholesome influence in making other cities more carefully scrutinize first productions.

It is a common allegation of theatrical people that the reformers are pharisaical and hypocritical. But it would not be possible to have any more hypocritical statements than those made by the people responsible for some so-called "problem plays" that these productions are put on for the purpose of teaching great moral lessons or to preach sermons.

BIG STRIKE IN ENGLAND

Industrial Unrest Takes the Form of a Demand for Minimum Wage by Unskilled Workers

A despatch from London says: After a period of comparative calm in the English industrial world, a series of extensive labor disputes has broken out in the Midlands. The unrest takes the form generally of a demand for minimum wages by unskilled workers. In nearly every case the strike began without notice to the employers. It is estimated that 40,000 persons are on strike or locked out, whereof 30,000 are "Black Country" workers.

The carters' strike at Bradford led to several exciting conflicts between the police and the strikers. The movement in the "Black Country" is assured of larger proportions as it is spreading to other industries. The leaders of the men assert their intention of making the strike a national one. Large bodies of police have been sent to the troubled districts.

SIX PEOPLE INJURED.

In Trolley Wreck at Mount Clemens, Michigan.

A despatch from Detroit says: In a rear-end collision between two suburban cars near Mount Clemens on Thursday night, half a dozen persons were more or less injured by flying glass and shock of the collision. George N. Day, of Owen Sound, and Miss Anna Griffin, Sarnia, were badly shaken up, but not seriously.

The Scottish home rule bill was given its second reading in the British House of Commons on Friday.

Five-year-old Albert Benion was killed by an automobile on Bleecker Street, Toronto, on Friday.

TO HELP SMALL BREEDERS.

Canadian National Exhibition Are Making Special Efforts.

The prize list of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 23rd to Sept. 8th, is being distributed, and it shows that the Management have given special attention to the Agricultural department generally, and to the encouragement of the smaller exhibitor in particular.

In cattle, more money is given to both the beef and dairy classes, and the list has been extended so that in some classes as many as eight prizes are given. Thus the small breeder with a good animal is practically sure of recouping at least a part of the expense of shipping to Toronto.

More money is also given to Horticulture, Floriculture and Poultry. The entire list totals $55,000, and as no prizes are given for Manufactures, every dollar of this goes to the products of the home, the school, the farm and the garden.

The special attractions this year are featured by three high-class bands—the Irish Guards and one other from England, and Conway's Band from Chicago, while of the spectacle, "The Burning of Rome," it is enough to say that it will be staged by John Henderson, of England, who has put on all the big spectacles of recent years in Britain.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

Top of Cupola Blown Off and Tender Killed.

A despatch from Halifax says: One life was lost, several persons had narrow escapes, and a property loss of $10,000 resulted from an explosion followed by fire at the Nova Scotia Car Company's plant on Saturday afternoon. The explosion occurred in the cupola in which the iron is melted. Workmen were drawing off the melted iron when some of it fell on wet sand, which generated steam. The top of the cupola was blown off and Charles Spinney, the cupola tender, was so badly burned by the hot metal that he died a few hours later.

NO STRIKE AT COBALT.

Relief Felt That Proposal Failed to Get Two-Thirds.

A despatch from Cobalt says: The vote as to whether they should go on strike was turned down by the Cobalt branch of the Western Federation of Miners, as it failed of a two-thirds majority. According to the constitution of the union two-thirds of the total vote must be declared for a strike.