ook Place.

OT LEAP YEAR.

2000 Will be One of
ged Intervals.

ns are equipped to
ng questions which
n to be put as to
year is not a leap
s everybody knows.
r years. It is four
ist one. Then why
be missing from

e solution.
t exactly true that
in the year. As a
e number is 365.—
s almost to an ex-
day. Julius Caesar
as evening matters
ed that this extra
for in the calendar,
rs amount to one
riginated leap year.
an extra day once

well, but not quite
say, according to
t. .007744, of a day,
s falsely added to
129 years this am-
e day. As the cen-
error grew larger,
he sixteenth cen-
twelve days. Then
undertook the re-
calendar, and got
days by suppress-
three consecutive
ding that every
uld be leap.
n opposition to the
fact, the Greek
e old one.
nd 1800, which by
four years should
so the year 1900
ays instead of 366
2000 will be a leap

hat a year is leap
st figures of its
le by 4: 1872, 1888,
years, the num-
26 being divisible

00, and 2300 will
rs 2000 and 2400

endar will keep
, enough for all
a hundred thou-
have to make new

S WAY.

its age of child-
of fear, of anger,
of restlessness,
otism. Nearly all
re than grown-up
ions. Too many
der, seem only to
for sorrow, grief,
regret and fail-

ong in a state of
e have come to
other upon this
rongest men fall
lack of self-con-
by all of us live
ht failure.
o be a failure so
ow the full mean-
which is another
success. Love's
for all our trou-

cause love begets
e whole world
you in communi-
has, while hat-
away from you
cause with love,
our heart, you
flict and can do
the energy and
se it gives you
im, courage, and

EDDING.

house is chang-
and dim,
ng to say
is away
nd think of the

hard walks, and
e.
ild will not come

she was good,
ue.
we to do
, and send her

OAS.

uches of chiffon
ometimes finish-
black chenille,
d tassel. The
that they reach
ruche, which is
th chenille, and
nest around the

GLORIOUS VICTORY

Ladysmith Relieved and Britain Goes Wild Over the News.

London, March 1.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Gen. Buller:

"Lyttleton's Headquarters, March 1. —Gen. Dundonald, with the Natal Carbineers and a composite regiment entered Ladysmith last night. The country between me and Ladysmith is reported clear of the enemy. I am moving on to Neithorpe."

LONDON MAD WITH JOY.

A despatch from London says:—When the news of the relief of Ladysmith became generally known London literally went mad with joy, and throughout England the scenes witnessed have no parallel in the memories of this generation. The pent-up jubilation at the relief of Kimberley and the defeat of Cronje could no longer be restricted, and with to-day's crowning triumph the national trait of self-restraint was thrown to the winds.

CONGRATULATIONS WIRED.

The Lord Mayor of London immediately telegraphed his congratulations to Gen. White and Buller, and when the Queen received the news at Windsor the bells on the curfew tower of the castle were rung in honor of the event.

EVERYBODY WAVED FLAGS.

This storm of jubilation centred around the Mansion House, and by noon the streets of persons blocked the many approaches to that grim building. It was a dense, black mass, composed chiefly of business men the majority of them carrying little Union Jacks. Never before was there such a sale of flags as to-day. Through this cheering throng there was only one average speed to traffic, and this was utilized by the busses going from east to west. All traffic in other directions was stalled for hours.

CHEERS FOR THE GENERAL.

The only way to get past the Mansion House was by mounting the busses, which soon began to resemble coaches in a triumphant pageant. Stock brokers, bankers, clerks and working men clambered on top, and, as the busses lumbered past the historic building they stood up, waving flags, hats and handkerchiefs, and calling for cheers for Buller and Roberts. A mighty shout answered them from the crowds through which they were passing.

AN EMPTILESS PROCESSION.

The procession became continuous, yet they did never tired of cheering every time the name of White, Buller and Roberts was mentioned, and off came the hats and up went the little flags. Grave old financiers waved as vigorously and yelled as frantically as the urchins who had clambered the Mansion House steps, their joy that England's honor had been saved.

THE NATION RELIEVED.

The news that for 118 days had kept the nation in anxiety was relieved. The Lord Mayor showed himself at a window, on one of which hung a huge St. George's volunteer flag, and the cheers redoubled for a louder yell. Staid magnates grabbed flaring posters from newsboys and brandished "Ladysmith Relieved" to the roaring throng.

BUSINESS SHUT OUT.

All thought of business was forgotten. Nothing could be done on the Stock Exchange, except to sing "God Save the Queen," and to cheer. Business closed at 1 o'clock. No one wanted to trade on such a day as this. The stores put up their shutters and gave their employees a holiday. Great ensigns floated in the sunlight from hundreds of buildings and little Union Jacks lit up the murky city windows.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A despatch from Ladysmith says:—A portion of the forces of Gen. Buller, headed by Lord Dundonald's forces, the full force of the Natal Carbineers, and seven companies of infantry, along with them some Dublin Fusiliers and Lancashires, have reached this city, and raised the siege. They came via the road across the Klip River and east of Caesar's Hill.

Runners yesterday morning brought information that Buller expected to relieve the garrison within 24 hours, and consequently the rejoicing was great. Gen. White made preparations to sally out and aid the advance of the British, if it became necessary. part story, called "Misunderstand-

BAYONETTED THE BOERS.

Dundonald reports that when the Lancashires charged on Pieter's Hill Tuesday, they overtook the Boers flying from the trenches, and bayonetted them. Sixteen of the fleeing men were killed, and 23 wounded. The Boers, after the capture of Pieter's Hill, on Tuesday, by Gen. Barton, with the Dublin Fusiliers and two battalions of the sixth brigade, seemed to fade away. There was no general retiring movement observable, but they simply disappeared as the British advanced.

GROBLER'S KLOOF ABANDONED.

Grobler's Kloof was abandoned, and as Gen. Lyttleton pushed forward his men, the road seemed to be entirely clear.

Dundonald, with his troop of horse, was sent on a scouting expedition to Weston on Tuesday night, and reconnoitered all that night. Wednesday morning he reported that he could reach Ladysmith, and the Natal Carbineers with the Fusiliers and Lancashires, with several other companies, were placed under his command.

They had little difficulty in making their way through the ravines and around the hills to the southwest of the city, and last evening crossed the plain following the railroad track and entered the city.

HAILED WITH JOY.

Their arrival was hailed with frantic joy by the besieged. At first it was thought they were the advance of Buller's main force, but this was not so.

Buller, according to the relieving force, is rapidly moving north along the railroad from Pieter's Station, and expects to occupy Nelthorpe, four miles south of here, by to-night. It is expected Buller's main column will reach here to-night or to-morrow. The Boers have not made any demonstration from Bulwayana this morning, and it is doubtful if they are aware of the entrance of Dundonald into Ladysmith. They unquestionably have retired in great numbers from the country surrounding Ladysmith, for, according to Dundonald's reports, the hills that had been occupied by the enemy to the southwest were bare of Boers yesterday.

LADYSMITH IN DIRE STRAITS.

Dundonald came just in time. We were in desperate straits for water to drinkm and fevers of various kinds were making sad havoc among the members of the brave garrison.

"THE NIGHT IS PAST."

Comments of London Evening Papers on the News.

A despatch from London says:—The afternoon newspapers voice the exultation of the nation.

The Globe says:

"The night is past; since Havelock and Outram fought their way, inch by inch, through the crooked streets and miles of the unknown, no such thrill of excitement has gone through the nation. The credit for our success rests with Lord Roberts, as fully as if he himself had ridden into Ladysmith. The sufferings and privations are over, and the Empire tenders a tribute of gratitude and admiration to General White and his immortal garrison."

The Pall Mall Gazette says it believes it impossible to forecast the result of the relief of Ladysmith on the direction of the war, "which may yet continue in a protracted struggle beyond Pretoria."

The Westminster Gazette says:—

"The news this morning obliterates for the moment full memory of the long anxiety and, we fear we must add, what is all operation that has gone before. Thanks to the admirable strategy of Roberts and Kitchener, the whole situation is revolutionized."

THE BOER PRISONERS.

Important Prisoners Will Be Kept on a Warship.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—The Boer prisoners captured by Lord Roberts include Commandant Wolverans, a member of the Transvaal Executive Council, two members of the Volksraad, and two sons of Herr Fischer, a member of the Orange Free State Executive Council. General Cronje and Commandant Wolverans are President Kruger's firmest and closest supporters. Wolverans attended the Bloemfontein conference.

THEIR CONDUCT SPLENDID.

Times' Correspondent Describes Canadians' Work.

A despatch to the London Times from Paardeberb, dated Tuesday, says:—

"The performance of the Canadians under an absolutely withering fire, which caused them to retire 50 yards until the Engineers had dug trenches, was splendid. The dim moonlight and cloudy sky alone rendered the enemy's point blank fusillade ineffective.

"The Canadians held the position until dawn. The greatest admiration is expressed for their valour, and it is felt a new era has been opened to the Empire now that Canadians have avenged Majuba."

MESSAGES FROM MONARCHS

European Sovereigns Send Congratulations to Queen Victoria.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Vienna says the Emperor Francis Joseph has congratulated Queen Victoria on the British victories in South Africa.

A despatch to the same paper from Rome states that King Humbert telegraphed to Queen Victoria expressing his and Queen Margherita's "Gladness over the good news from Ladysmith."

The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says that when the Pope was informed of the relief of Ladysmith, he exclaimed, "May this be the beginning of the end!"

ON A BRITISH FLAGSHIP.

A despatch from London, March 1, says:—In the House of Commons today Mr. Joseph Powell Williams, Financial Secretary of the War Office, announced that General Cronje and his family would be taken aboard the flagship of the British fleet at Cape Town.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

What the Representatives of the People Are Doing at Ottawa.

REGULATING GRAIN TRADE.

Mr. Davin introduced a bill to regulate the trade in grain in the North-West. It embodies the provisions of the measure of last session, and, in addition, provides for the appointment of a general inspector, whose duty it will be to inspect all scales and weights, and that all elevators built hereafter must be provided with machinery to enable grain to be weighed and cleaned.

Mr. Sifton announced that it was the intention of the Government, as the result of the investigations of the elevator commission to deal with this subject by legislation.

C. P. R. TAX.

Mr. Richardson introduced a bill to determine the question when the twenty years' exemption from taxation of the Canadian Pacific railway lands shall expire. The Government the other day said this question would have to be settled by the courts. Mr. Richardson desires that Parliament should deal with the matter, and to fix, 1901 as the year when C. P. R. lands must pay municipal and other taxes.

POPULATION OF DAWSON.

Mr. Foster was told by Mr. Sifton that the present estimated population of Dawson City is 4,445. The Government had no official advice that the population was decreasing rapidly, and knew nothing about it beyond what had been printed in the newspapers. The number of Mounted Police now in the Yukon district was 227.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

Mr. McInnes asked whether the Government had been requested to enforce the Alien Labour Act in the Slocan district of British Columbia, and if so, what they had done about it.

The Premier replied that such a request had been made by certain associations of miners, and that a special commission had been appointed to investigate the whole matter. This commission had not yet reported.

PROTECTION FROM PLAGUE.

Col. Prior called attention to further deaths from bubonic plague in Honolulu. He trusted that the Government would see that the quarantine officers took every precaution in British Columbia with regard to vessels coming from the affected islands.

The Premier said Mr. Fisher was away on account of illness, but he would call his attention to the matter.

COST OF CONTINGENTS.

The Minister of Militia laid on the table of the House a detailed statement of the cost of the two contingents to South Africa. The total amount estimated as required is $1,859,653, but the Government is taking a vote for the round two millions in order to provide for unforeseen items.

The pay list will be $59,647.24 for the first contingent, $85,835.10 for the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and $59,602.67 for the Royal Canadian Artillery, these two together forming the second contingent.

The horses purchased cost $163,850. Transports by sea came to $157,221, and transportation to ports of embarkation $94,250. Separation allowances to wives of non-commissioned officers and men will total $12,000.

The allowances to officers for outfit are 45 officers first contingent, at $125, total $5,625; 60 officers, 2nd contingent, at $150, total $9,000; four nurses 2nd contingent, at $30, total $120; making in all $14,745 allowed to officers and nurses for outfit.

The cost of clothing is:—First contingent, $50,744; and second contingent, $86,077; rifles, revolvers, ammunition, tents, etc., $54,294 first contingent, and $411,877.60 second contingent. Sundry articles of equipment are put down at $50,000. This makes $1,699,653.61 required to fit out the two forces and keep them going to June 30, 1900.

A further amount of $160,000 is put down as sufficient to pay the bill until December 31st 1900. These two amounts make up the grand total of $1,859,653.61.

COST OF BARRACKS.

Mr. Foster was informed that the total costs of the military barracks in the Yukon had been $52,953.

THE FIRST CONTINGENT.

In answer to Mr. Prior, the Minister of Militia stated that the number who went from the different provinces with the first contingent was as follows:—Ontario, 18 officers, 377 men; Quebec, 16 officers, 240 men; Manitoba, one officer, 53 men; Prince Edward Island, one officer, 30 men; Nova Scotia, three officers, 131 men; New Brunswick, three officers, 106 men; British Columbia, two officers, 61 men. Dr. Borden was unable to give the number of non-commissioned officers from each province because they were not appointed at the time of enrolment.

BEARER COMPANIES.

Mr. Ellis was informed by Dr. Borden that, in accordance with authority already received, four bearer companies and four field hospital corps are now being organized in connection with the militia, and provision will be made for organizing others in the near future.

TROOPS IN THE YUKON.

Mr. Foster was informed by Dr. Borden that the expenditure to date for transport, pay, and maintenance of Canadian troops to and from the Yukon had been $53,989.

PENSION SYSTEM.

Mr. Gilmour was informed that the Government has now under consideration a plan for formulating a pension system for officers and men of the Canadian permanent corps, and of the headquarters and district staff, who are not under the civil service list.

BOERS CONCENTRATING.

Remington's Scouts Have Already Come in Touch With the Enemy.

A despatch from Paardeberg says:—Remington's scouts are stated to have come in touch with the Boers, who are estimated to already number 7,000 with artillery, and the concentration is continuing.

There is also a report that Boers are to the south-west of Gen. Roberts, which apparently indicates an attempt to harass his communications.

A despatch from Kimberley, dated Feb. 28, states that parties of Boers are raiding in that neighbourhood. It is stated that they are looting Klips dam and other places. Reinforcements have been sent to Barkly West, where an attack is expected. The Boers are said to number 400, with two field guns, and two maxims.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Modder river, in a despatch dated Feb. 28, describes the arrival there of Commandant Cronje. He says that the Kafirs raised cheers, but the troops made no demonstration. Commandant Cronje and his wife took lunch at the hotel, and left in the afternoon on a special train for Cape Town, the British troops presenting arms and the bugles sounding a general's salute as Cronje boarded the train.

The captives looked profoundly miserable.

NEW OPERATIONS.

Roberts' Plan to Round Up the Enemy in Cape Colony.

A despatch from London, Thursday, says:—Lord Roberts yesterday cabled the War Office as follows:—"Rensberg was re-occupied yesterday by Gen. Clements."

Beyond this brief mention nothing official has been received, but a report comes from Capt Town that Gen. Kitchener is now at Arundel, and that the Boers are retreating toward Norval's pont. If this is so, the movement would seem to be a voluntary withdrawal in accordance with the Boer plan of defence. Lord Roberts' object is probably to force them north, cut off their retreat, and surround them as he did Cronje's army on the Modder.

An official despatch from Sterkstroom, dated Tuesday, says that important operations are developing in Gen. Gatacre's district. His intelligence department reports that 40 Boers were killed during a reconnaissance on Feb. 23.

"BOBS" THANKS THE QUEEN

Her Majesty's Telegram and the Famous General's Reply.

In her despatch to Lord Roberts, following the announcement of the surrender of Gen. Cronje, her Majesty said:—

"Accept for yourself and for all under your command my warmest congratulations on this splendid news."

Lord Roberts replied as follows:—

"All under my command are deeply grateful for your Majesty's most gracious message. Congratulations from their Queen are in honour the soldiers dearly prize."

Gen. Buller has wired his thanks to the Queen for her telegram of gracious sympathy and encouragement.

ATTEMPT TO RUSH MAFEKING.

The Boers Were Repulsed With Heavy Loss.

A special from Cape Town says a telegram has been received there from Mafeking, announcing that the Boers made a severe and protracted assault on February 17th, but were driven off at all points. The truce, which is usually observed Sundays was broken on the 18th by another fierce attack, but after determinedly fighting the Boers were repulsed with a loss of forty killed and wounded. The defenders, who were able to take advantage of the shelter of earthworks, lost only two killed and three wounded.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Result of a Delegation's Visit to Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—When the Japanese delegates to the Philadelphia Commercial Congress visited Ottawa last October they had an interview with several of the Ministers. Mr. Fisher, among others, strongly urged them to endeavour to further trade between Canada and Japan. The Minister of Agriculture has now received a letter from Mr. K. Yamamoto, president of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, one of the delegates who visited the capital, requesting him to secure samples of Canadian flour for the Kobe chamber, and to put the body into communication with Canadian millers with a view to seeing whether a trade in flour can be worked up.

SETTLERS FROM OHIO.

Five Hundred Looking For Land in Canadian North-West.

A despatch from Ottawa, says:—Five hundred Ohioans from all walks of life are looking for land in the Canadian North-West, where they may locate their families and start a colony. Fifty families of them now reside in Toledo. Attorney O'Hara, of Toledo, is in the city to see the immigration officials as to the terms upon which the intending settlers will be admitted. Mr. W. J. White, inspector of immigration agencies, leaves in a few days to visit agents of the Interior Department in Ohio, Indiana, and other States.

STREWN WITH CORPSES.

Terrible Condition of the Boer Camp After the Surrender.

A despatch from Paardeberg says:—Gen. Cronje, commander of the Orange Free State army, has surrendered unconditionally to the British forces under Lord Roberts, and is now a prisoner in this camp.

Cronje sent an officer through the British lines at dawn on Tuesday morning with a flag of truce. The officer said he had a message from the British general commanding. He was taken to Lord Kitchener, to whom he said Cronje was willing to surrender, having found his position untenable, and only defeat and capture in prospect of continued fighting. He wished to avoid useless shedding of blood, and to save his women and children. He requested that they be given safe conduct.

Lord Kitchener granted the request as far as the women and children were concerned, but requested the surrender of all troops and arms. To this Cronje agreed.

The Boer commander at once left his laager, escorted by half a dozen officers, and entered the British lines. He was met by Lord Kitchener, who immediately brought him to the headquarters of Lord Roberts.

The greetings between the rival generals were kindly, extremely sympathetic on the part of Lord Roberts, who has a great admiration for his captive, and brave and dignified on the part of Cronje.

The condition of affairs in the camp of the Boers was something frightful. They had run entirely out of food, except their cattle, and these were eaten as rapidly as they were killed by British shells. Their ammunition had given out, and most of their artillery was badly wrecked by the British fire. Most of their wagons were burned.

The laager was strewn with corpses of the dead, lying in the broad light, unburied and festering. The wounded were in an awful plight. The hospital corps were insufficient to attend to them, and they lay about the laager in heaps, some crying piteously, others shrieking with pain, while many silently endured their agony.

The British troops, immediately on taking possession of the laager, were ordered by Lord Roberts to devote all their attention to succouring the wounded and burying the dead, as well as caring for the women and children, who, paralyzed with fear and in expectation of some awful punishment, could hardly be induced to accept kindness or aid from their conquerors. The British commissariat was taxed to the utmost to give immediate relief to the sufferers but everything possible is being done to alleviate the condition of the captives.

The Canadian contingent and the Gordon Highlanders took a prominent part in the operations immediately preceding the surrender. They rushed the trenches of the enemy, after which a white flag appeared and then began the negotiations which resulted in the unconditional surrender of the Boers.

SCENE IN CRONJE'S CAMP.

In a despatch from Paardeberg, dated Tuesday, a staff correspondent says:—

"On my first visit to Gen. Cronje's camp, I was admitted inside, even before the British guard. At every ten paces I came upon the swollen carcasses of horses and mules, tainting the air. It seems possible that the thousands could have endured such a frightful stench.

"The river banks were honeycombed with trenches such as never had been seen before in war. These were really underground dwellings. Unless a shell were to drop straight down into the opening, it would not reach the interior. Flat trajectory projectiles would be bound to fail to touch them.

"The Boers were lying or sitting on the ground, their faces haggard and wan. They said there was not a drop of spirits in the laager. Every countenance showed joy at the end of a dreadful siege. Some of them laughed, and said they hoped they would soon get whisky. Nearly all the Free Staters spoke English, but there was not a word about fighting for liberty, the only expressions being those of joy over the present deliverance.

"One man, shaking his fist in the direction of General Cronje, exclaimed, 'That man deserves to be shot.' Not a woman or child in camp had been hurt, except one woman who showed an injured finger-tip. There were heart-rending greetings between several men and their wives. Several youths of from 15 to 17 years were in camp.

"The Transvaalers appeared to have lost their former truculency."

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

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

Toronto, March 6.—There was an undue proportion of poor lambs among the receipts to-day.

About one thousand hogs were received; prices are steady and unchanged.

For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., the top price is 5 3-4c; light and fat hogs are bringing 4 3-4c per lb.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt.	$4.25	5.00
Butcher, choice, do.	3.75	4.25
Butcher, medium to good	3.25	3.50
Butcher, inferior,	2.75	3.00
Stockers, per cwt.	2.75	3.50
Sheep and Lambs.		
Sheep, per cwt.	3.00	3.50
Lambs, per cwt.	4.00	5.25
Bucks, per cwt.	2.25	2.50
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each.	25.00	50.00
Calves, each.	2.00	10.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.	5.00	5.37 1-2
Light hogs, per cwt.	4.25	4.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	4.25	4.75
Sows.	3.00	3.25
Stags.	2.00	2.25

Toronto, March 6.—Wheat.—The demand is slow and the market is dull and easy at 64 1-2c to 65c for red and white west. Spring wheat is easier at 65c to 66c asked east. Goose wheat is steady at 68c to 69c the latter on a low freight for export. Manitoba wheat is easier at 80c to 81c asked for No. 1 hard grinding in transit Sarnia, 68c afloat May Fort William and 78c bid North Bay.

Flour—The market is unchanged. Cars of straight roller in barrels are quoted by buyers at $2.85 to $2.90 west.

Millfeed—Is nominal at $16 to $18 for shorts and $15 for bran west.

Barley—Is steady; No. 2 is quoted at 42c east and at 41c west.

Buckwheat—The market is quiet at 49c east and 48c west.

Rye—Is steady at 51c east and 50c west.

Corn—Is steady at 35 1-2c for Canada yellow west, American is quoted at 43 1-2c for old No. 3 yellow and 42c for new No. 3 yellow Toronto.

Oats—Are steady. White on the Midland are quoted at 28c; mixed are quoted west at 26 1-2c and white at 26 1-2c to 27c.

Oatmeal—Is quiet at $3.20 for cars of bags and $3.30 for barrels here.

Peas—Are steady at 63c east and 62c west.

Montreal, March 6.—Grain.—The market is quiet but prices are steady. On spot oats were quoted at 31c to 31 1-4c, peas at 71c, buckwheat at 53 1-2c ex-store. For May delivery afloat Ontario spring wheat 75c, peas 73 1-2c to 74c, rye 62c, oats 33c, No. 1 barley 51c, No. 2 49c.

Flour—The foreign demand for Manitoba flour has improved and some fair sales have taken place. There is also a fair local demand. We quote:—Winter patents, $3.50 to $3.75; straight rollers, $3.25 to $3.35; in bags, $1.55 to $1.60; Manitoba patents, $3.80 to $4; strong bakers', $3.50 to $3.65.

Meal—Business was slow at $3.35 to $3.40 per barrel and at $1.62 1-2 to $1.65 per bag.

Feed—The market is active but firm. We quote:—Manitoba bran in bags $16 short $17, middlings $18 to $24; Ontario bran in bulk $15.50 and shorts $18 per ton.

Butter—Owing to scarcity of supplies, creamery sold as high as 24 1-2c and 22c was offered for fresh western dairy.

Eggs—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: New laid 18c to 20c, Montreal limed 14c to 15c, western limed 13c to 14c and held fresh 12c to 13c per dozen.

Provisions—There is a good demand and prices are firm. Canadian short cut mess pork, $15.50; short cut back, $16.50 to $17; heavy long cut mess, $15.50 to $16 per barrel; pure Canadian lard in pails, 7 1-2c to 8c per lb., and compound refined at 6 1-4c to 6 3-4c per lb; hams, 10c to 12c and bacon 11c to 12c per lb.

Cheese—In the absence of business prices are nominal at 12 3-4c to 13c for finest.

Buffalo, March 5.—Spring wheat dull; No. 1 hard, 74c, and No. 1 northern 75 1-2c, round lots. Winter wheat, nothing doing. Corn, No. 2 yellow, 38c; No. 3 yellow, 37 3-4c; No. 4 yellow, 37 1-4c. No. 2 corn, 37 1-2c to 37 3-4c. No. 3 corn, 37 1-4c to 37 1-2c. Oats dull. No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28 1-2c to 28 3-4c; No. 4 white, 28 1-4c; No. 2 mixed, 26 1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 25c. Rye nominal. Flour steady.

C. P. R. LAND SALES.

A despatch from Winnipeg, Man., says:—The C.P.R. land sales for February amounted to $75,771.59. For the same month last year the sales realized $43,[illegible] for [illegible]17 acres.

There will likely be a new election in Quebec before the Federal elections.

The price of gas in Winnipeg has been reduced from $2.50 to $2.25 per thousand feet.

The Hamilton Board of Health requests that all school children in that city be vaccinated.

The Manitoba Legislature will be called some day during the week beginning March 12.

Montreal Harbour Commissioners are asking the Government to establish an Admiralty Court there.

The estate of the late George E. Tuckett, of Hamilton, amounts to between $800,000 and $1,000,000.

James McShane, ex-M. P. for Montreal Centre, has been appointed harbourmaster at Montreal.

Brantford hopes to have a new industry in the shape of a branch of a United States electrical concern.

A pro-Boer workman at Brantford was compelled by his fellow-employes to kneel and apologize to a British flag, and was also soundly thrashed.

It is probable that the Leinster Regiment will remain on garrison duty at Halifax, so the Canadian offer to supply their place will not be accepted.

A case of yellow fever has reached New York harbor.

As the result of a fire that broke out at St. Ouen, a suburb of Paris, in a collection of alcohol and oil stores a series of explosions occurred, spreading the flames until a block of six immense warehouses was involved. A large number of people including some firemen, were more or less injured.