MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

BREADSTUFFS, ETC.

Toronto, March, 26.—Wheat—Quotations are as follows:—Red wheat, 67 1-2 to 68c; white wheat, 67 1-2 to 68c; and goose wheat, 67 1-2c, low freights to New York; red and white, middle freights, 66 1-2 to 67c; Manitobas, No. 1 hard, old, c.i.f., 98 1-2c, No. 2, 94 1-2c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 97 1-2c; No. 2 hard, 93 1-2c.

Millfeed—Scarce. Toronto lots, at the mill door, Western Ontario points, sell as follows:—Bran, $14 to $14.50; and shorts, $15.

Corn—Steady, American, No. 2 yellow, no track here, 46 1-2c; No. 3, 45 1-2c.

Peas—Firmer. No. 2, middle freights at 64c; and east at 64 1-2c.

Barley—Steady, No. 2, C.P.R. east, or low freights to New York, 43 1-2c; No. 3 extra, 42 1-2c; No. 2, on the Midland, 43c.

Rye—Steady. Car lots, 49c, west, and 50c east.

Buckwheat—Quiet. Car lots, west, are quoted at 51c; and east at 53c.

Oats—Firm, and in fair demand; No. 1 white, C.P.R. east, 29 3-4c; No. 2 white, north and west, 28 1-4 to 28 1-2c.

Flour—In better demand to-day. Holders of 90 per cent. patent, buyers' bags, middle freights, asked $2.65 per bbl; and exporters bid $2.50. A fairly good business was done on a basis of $2.60 to-day.

Oatmeal—Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track here, are quoted at $3.25 per bag, and in wood at $3.35 per bbl.

Duluth, March 26—Wheat — Cash, No. 1 hard, 77 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 75 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 68 5-8 to 73 1-8c; May, 77 7-8c; July, 78 1-8c. Corn —39c. Oats—26 to 25 3-4c.

Minneapolis, March 26.— Wheat — Cash, 75 1-4c; May, 75 1-2 to 75 5-8c; July, 76 7-8c to 77c; on track, No. 1 hard, 77 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 75 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 70 1-2 to 72 1-2c. Flour —First patents, $4.05 to $4.15; second patents, $3.95 to $4.05; first clears, $3 to $3.10; second do., $2 to $2.10. Bran —In bulk, $13.25 to $13.50.

Buffalo, March 26.—Flour — Steady. Wheat—Spring, higher; No. 1 Northern, old, 66 1-2c, in store; do., c.i.f., 85 1-4c, afloat. Winter wheat — Nominal for State; Kansas, No. 2 hard, 77c. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 45 1-2c; No. 3 do., 45c; No. 2 corn, 44 3-4c; No. 3 do., 44 1-2c. Oats—Steady. No. 2 white, 31 1-4 to 31 1-2c; No. 3 do., 30 1-4 to 30 1-2c; No. 2 mixed, 28 1-2 to 28 3-4c; No. 3 do., 28 to 28 1-4c, through billed. Barley—Bids for spot too far below asking price for business. Rye —Scarce and firm; No. 2, on track, 57c; No. 1, in store, 58c.

Detroit, March 26.—Closed—Wheat—No. 1, white, 79 3-4c; No. 2 red, cash and March, 79 3-4c; May, 81 7-8c; July 80 1-2c.

St. Louis, March 26.—Closed—Wheat —Cash, 73 7-8c; May, 74 7-8c; July, 73 3-8c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Toronto, March 26.—Dressed hogs are steady on the street, at $7.75 to $8.25. Car lots continue scarce and light, are quoted nominally at $7.75, on track here. Provisions firm, and a in good demand. Quotations are:—Dry salted shoulders, 8c; long, clear bacon, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c; short clear pork, $20 to $20.50; heavy mess pork, $19 to $19.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 12 1-2 to 13c; light, 13c.

PRODUCE.

Toronto, March 26.—Eggs—Supplies large to-day. Fresh sold at 12 to 12 1-c; and this afternoon the market was weak.

Poultry—Receipts light; prices for bright stock are as follows:—Turkeys, 11 to 12c; geese at 8 to 8 1-2c; chickens, at 40 to 50c; and ducks, at 60 to 80c; cold stored turkeys and geese are quoted at 1 to 2c per lb under bright stock.

Potatoes—Steady at 22c for car lots on track here. Sales out of store, are made at 25c.

Field, produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 30c per bag; onions, 70c per bag; carrots, 35c per bag; apples, per bbl, $1 to $2; sweet potatoes, per bbl, $2.50.

Dried apples—Dried apples sell at 3 1-2 to 4 1-4c; evaporated, at 5 to 5 1-2c.

Honey—Firm. Stocks on hand here are now small. Dealers quote from 10 to 10 1-2c per lb. for 5, 10 or 60-lb tins, according to size of order. Comb honey sells at $2 to $2.25 for dark; and at $2.50 to $2.75 for choice clover, per dozen sections.

Hops—Steady. Demand quiet. Choice 1900 growth are quoted at 14 to 16c; and yearlings at 8 to 9c.

Beans—Steady, ordinary white beans bring $1.60; choice hand-picked beans are quoted at $1.70 to $1.75.

Baled hay—Steady. Choice timothy, on track here, $10.25 to $10.50; two-ton lots, delivered, $11 to $11.25.

Straw—Car lots of straw, on track here $5.50 to $6.

Toronto, March 26.—Trade all round was light, with prices well maintained, but not quotably changed.

We had a small run of export cattle, which sold out quickly at the prices of last Tuesday. The best grades brought 5c per lb.

Good to choice butcher cattle sold well at from 3 3-4c to 4 1-4c per lb., with 4 1-2c paid for a few picked lots. Prices all around were steady.

There was no change in the market conditions of bulls, stockers, feeders, milch cows, or calves.

Prices for sheep and lambs were well maintained and steady. The supply was small.

Hogs were unchanged to-day.

"Singers" are quoted at 6 1-8c per lb.; light at 5 3-4c, and fat at 5 5-8c per lb.

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

Following is the range of quotations:

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt.	$4 00	$5 00
Butcher, choice do.	3.75	4.50
Butcher, ordinary to good	3 25	3 75
Butcher, inferior.	2 75	3 00
Stockers, per cwt.	2 75	3 25
Export bulls, per cwt.	3 75	4 25
Sheep and Lambs.		
Export ewes, per cwt.	3 00	3 50
Butcher sheep, each.	2 50	3.50
Lambs, grain-fed, per cwt	4 25	5 00
Do, barnyards, per cwt	3 75	4 12 1-2
Bucks,	2 50	3 00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each	20.00	45.00
Calves, each.	2 00	8 00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.	6 00	6 12 1-2
Light hogs, per cwt.	0 00	5 75
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	0 00	5 62 1-2
Sows.	3 50	4 00
Stags.	0 00	2 00

MURDERED HER CHILDREN.

Ghastly Work of a Mother With An Axe and a Club.

A despatch from Coldbrook, Mass., says:—Mrs. Lizzie Naramore, while in a fit of insanity, killed her entire family of six children, and then tried to take her own life. The children ranged from ten years to a babe of ten months, and their lives were taken by the mother with an axe and a club. Then she laid the blood-drenched bodies on the beds, two on one bed and the other four on a bed in another room. Mrs. Naramore then attempted to take her own life by cutting her throat with a razor, and when discovered she was in the bed on which the bodies of four children were lying. Although she lost much blood, it is believed she will recover. At the time the party of villagers found Mrs. Naramore she was asked how she did the deed, and she said that she took the lives in four different rooms, and as fast as she killed one child the body was placed on a bed.

THREE BRITISH KILLED.

Outposts Treacherously Shot by the Boers.

A despatch from Standerton says:—On the arrival of General Dartnell's column at Intombi drift, the outposts were occupied by troopers from the commander-in-chief's bodyguard. Boer scouts were soon afterwards seen to be approaching. The outposts, remaining unobserved, allowed the Boers to get close up, and then, springing out of their cover, summoned the scouts to surrender. They immediately threw up their hands, and the troopers were advancing to take possession of their rifles when the scouts treacherously opened fire, and three of the outposts were shot dead.

On the appearance of a large British force from the camps, the miscreants were compelled to surrender before they could make good their escape. One of the murderers is suspected of being an oath-breaker and a spy, who had previously managed to get within the British lines. In all probability he will receive his deserts.

CZAR SUSPECTS EVERY ONE.

Members of the Imperial Household Are Suspected.

A despatch from Cologne, says:—The Koelnische Volkszeitung prints a letter from St. Petersburg declaring that the police who are entrusted with the safety of the Czar do not quite trust all the members of the Imperial household. The mechanism attached to the doors of his Majesty's bedroom and study lately has been altered so that only two or three persons know how to open the doors from the outside. The study is provided with five writing tables, which the Czar uses indiscriminately, so that nobody will know exactly in what part of the room he is sitting. The walls of the study and bedroom have been lined with steel plates and also provided with several secret drawers.

The correspondent asserts that there is great socialistic activity in Warsaw. Many arrests have been made and the prisons are overflowing. Large quantities of revolutionary pamphlets and proclamations have been seized.

EXPENSIVE TROOPSHIPS.

Millions Paid to Transport Troops to South Africa.

A despatch from Liverpool says:—The close of the financial year of the Liverpool Company draws attention to the amount of revenue derived from the vessels chartered by the Government for troopships. The Cunard line occupies the foremost position in this regard, the amount netted being considerably over £500,000, $2,500,000. The Aurania has been in the Government service since the commencement of hostilities, the company being remunerated at the rate of $40,000 a month. Before she is finally released the company will have received her value twice over.

The White Star Company's earnings from the same source are estimated at over £250,000, $1,250,000.

BOER GENERAL KILLED.

A Brother of the Boer Commander-in-Chief.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener dated at Pretoria, says:

"Philip Botha a brother of the Boer commandant-general, was killed on the Doornberg. His two sons were wounded.

"The Boers of the Orange River Colony, have disbanded, and scattered. De Wet is in the neighbourhood of Heilbron."

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

What the People's Representative Are Doing at Toronto.

DRAINAGE DISPUTES.

Hon. Mr. Gibson introduced an amendment to the Municipal Act. The details of the measure have not yet been completed, but the general purpose of the measure is to prevent the recurrence of such cases as that of Sutherland and Innes v. the Township of Romilly, which has been for some time before the courts, at great expense to all concerned. The effect of it will be to make the decisions of the drainage referees practically final, and to abolish altogether appeals to the Supreme Court.

BEET ROOT SUGAR BOUNTY.

Hon. John Dryden, in moving the second reading of his Beet Root Sugar Bounty bill, gave some interesting information as to the beet root sugar industry. Last year tests were made at three points in the province—at Welland, Newmarket and Aylmer. The highest tonnage was 30 tons per acre, in one of the Aylmer districts. The second highest was 25 1-2 tons, at Newmarket, and the third highest 21 tons at Welland. The average was 16 tons per acre. This was very satisfactory. The highest percentage of sugar or saccharine matter in the beet roots was 17.2, found at Welland; the next highest, 16.8 at Newmarket; the third highest, 16.1, in Aylmer. The average percentage was 14 1-2 per cent., which was also very satisfactory. In the matter of purity, the highest percentage was 89 1-2, in one of the Aylmer districts. It was nearly similar in Welland and Newmarket—88.8 and 88.4 respectively. This was eminently satisfactory. No point in Michigan could show so favorable a record.

The average cost per acre in the Ontario experiments was $28.37, leaving the grower a net profit of $43 per acre. There was still no market for sugar beets in this country, and one reason for this was that large capital was required for the manufacture of the beets into sugar. It would require $500,000 or $600,000 to erect a plant, which could be successfully operated. It should be capable of producing 500 or 600 tons per day. A factory-owner wished to be assured of a full supply of sugar beets before he erected his factory. Considerable expert labour was required in these establishments, including chemists and other scientists. One of these plants would consume two million gallons of water per day, ten thousand tons of coal per year, and two thousand tons of lime per year. Some four, five, or six thousand acres of beets would also be necessary to keep the factory running. Another essential was proper transportation facilities. The railways should grant reasonable rates, so that factories might draw their supply of beets from a distance—40, 60, or 100 miles. Under all these conditions Mr. Dryden thought that such an industry in this country would be a sure success. It ought to supply at least one hundred million pounds of sugar a year for home consumption, which would mean three or four million dollars spent in this country, instead of being sent abroad. The pulpwood and the saw-log policy had fostered home manufacture. Why, asked the Minister, should not the beet sugar industry be developed too?

FRAUDULENT APPOINTMENTS

Hon. J. M. Gibson's bill to penalize those who fraudulently obtain appointments as deputy returning officers and poll clerks, and those who wilfully miscount ballots, was concurred in by Mr. Whitney, and passed its second reading.

SMALLPOX OUTBREAK.

In reply to Mr. Fox, the Provincial Secretary gave the history of the several smallpox outbreaks. Seventy lumber companies had been notified to vaccinate all the men in their employ. Ten camps, where there were suspected cases, had been quarantined.

TIMBER IN TEMISCAMING.

In reply to Mr. Beatty, of Leeds, Hon. E. J. Davis said it was the Government's intention to dispose of timber in the Temiscaming park when it appeared to be in the public interests, and under such conditions as would make the supply of timber in the park as permanent as possible.

BEET ROOT SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Mr. Joynt moved that the Government adopt some means of collecting information as to the different soils in the province and their effect on the percentage of sugar in the sugar beet; also that seed should be forwarded to the different localities in order that it might be grown and afterwards properly tested.

Hon. Mr. Dryden said that this was practically being done by the department. Arrangements were made to send seed if the Board of Trade, Farmers' Institute, Agricultural Society, or any representative body in a municipality furnished the names of a number of farmers who would undertake the culture of the beets.

REMOUNT STATIONS.

Hon. John Dryden moved the adoption of a memorial to the Governor-General asking him to transmit to the British Government an address of the Legislature, urging that a remount station be established in the province. Speaking to the resolution, Mr. Dryden said that horse-breeding in this country had received much less attention than in former years. In 1892 the value of horses in Ontario was $55,812,290. In 1897 the value had fallen to $36,111,805, but since then there had been a change for the better, the value in 1899 being $42,713,557. In 1893 10,606 horses were exported from Canada to the United States, and in 1900 1,526. The falling off was due to the displacement of horses by electrical power in street railways, the increase in the American tariff, and the fact that large American cities were being supplied by horses bred in that country. The attention of Canadian breeders and dealers, in consequence of this, had been turned to the British market. In 1893, 1,946 Canadian horses were exported to Great Britain, and in 1896 the highest point was reached—17,182. The speaker referred to the large purchases of Canadian horses by Major Dent, of the British War Office, and to the excellent record of these horses in the South African war. Major Dent was so satisfied that he recommended the establishment of a remount depot in Canada as a permanent recruiting point. It would be patriotic to undertake to develop this industry, and it would present to the farmers something definite in the way of a market.

STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

In connection with the vote of $10,000 for a memorial of the late Queen Victoria, the Premier said a statue would be erected in Queen's park, and would probably be a replica of some famous statue in the Old Land.

MEN AS THEY PASS.

Henry M. Stanley is just 60 and apparently strong enough to try the dark continent again.

Elmer Dover, Senator Hanna's private secretary, began his career as a newspaper writer at 15, when he was a reporter on the McConnellsville (O.) Herald.

Major General MacArthur was saved from a fatal wound at Kenesaw by a package of letters in his breast pocket—neither a Bible nor a pack of cards, just letters.

Michael C. Murphy, New York's new police commissioner, is proudest of the fact that he once was one of the fastest compositors in the city. He belongs to "Big Six" still.

In J. R. Burton, the new senator from Kansas, the long, lank figure of the late Senator Ingalls is repeated. There is also said to be a striking similarity in the face and in manner of speaking.

Marconi, the adapter of wireless telegraphy, is almost as much of an Irishman as an Italian. He is a first cousin of a leading Wexford merchant, his mother having been an Enniscorthy woman.

Senator Lindsay delights in a newly discovered distinction. He laughingly greeted some of his friends the other day with the remark, "A New York paper says this morning that I'm the loudest sneezer in the senate."

President Schwab's weekly wages will exceed the entire year's salary of most New York bank presidents. His colossal annual income is greater than the value of the whole output of iron in the early days of the republic.

Ex-Governor William D. Bloxham of Florida, who has just retired, is the only man who has served his state in the executive chair for two successive terms. It is related of him that he never forgets a face or the name that goes with it.

Cyrus Adams Sulloway, New Hampshire's tall congressman from the First district, who has served through three terms and has been re-elected to the Fifty-seventh congress, has already given formal public notice that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Fifty-eighth congress.

Lord Salisbury has just celebrated his seventy-first birthday. He has lived in three reigns and just missed living in another by being born nine days too late. George IV had just died when he opened his eyes on the splendor of Hatfield House. He has seen seven prime ministers and, with one exception, Lord Rosebery, he is the only man now living who was premier under Queen Victoria.

Senator R. R. Butler of Washington county, Tenn., is the oldest member of the Tennessee legislature in point of service. He is now serving his eleventh session in the senate, and before that he had served six years in the house. Besides this experience in state legislation, Senator Butler served ten years in the national house of representatives. He served in the Union army and was lieutenant colonel of the Thirteenth cavalry.

WOMEN IN OLD EGYPT.

They Shared With the Men All Their Pastimes and Pleasures.

In ancient Egypt monogamy was practiced, although it was not enjoined by law. There is no evidence of the existence of a marriage ceremony, but the marriage contract secured to the wife certain rights, one of which was that of completo control over her husband, who promised to yield her implicit obedience! Nearness of relationship was no barrier to wedlock, the union of brother and sister being quite common.

Women, both married and unmarried, participated with the men in all the pleasures of social intercourse. They took part in the public festivals, shared in banquets, drove out in their chariots and made pleasure excursions on the Nile. At banquets the guests were entertained chiefly with music and dancing. Singing was also an esteemed accomplishment, and the more solid part of their education must have been attended to, as women often held important offices in the priesthood. They presided at births and officiated as mourners at deaths and burials.

Ladies of rank occupied their spare moments in embroidery and in the cultivation of flowers, of which they were passionately fond and which were lavishly used on all festive occasions. Women of the humbler classes were employed in spinning and in the rural districts in tending cattle and sheep and in carrying water, the heavier employments being left to the men.

This halcyon state of affairs lasted only during the days of Egypt's greatness. During the period of her decline her daughters were fearfully downtrodden and degraded. The hardest manual labor was assigned to them, and they suffered cruel punishments for the crimes of their fathers, husbands or brothers, as the case might be. Sometimes they were publicly beaten with sticks, at others thrown into dungeons or sent to work at the mines, where the miseries they endured were so great that, as the old historian tells us, they longed for death as far preferable to life.

A Kentucky Thought.

"It is very impressive," said the sentimental young person, "to look out on the ocean, to think of that immense body of water which forms so large a proportion of this earthly sphere."

"Yes," answered Colonel Stillwell of Kentucky, "and what most impresses me, sir, is the wisdom of nature in putting salt into it so that it couldn't be mistaken for a beverage."

Lyddite as a Dye.

Very curious is the action of lyddite on trees. This explosive is, it seems, not only damaging, but an excellent dye of a light mustard yellow color.—London Express.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Notes of the Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

TO AMEND CRIMINAL CODE.

Mr. German introduced a bill to amend the Criminal Code. He wants to repeal the clause which was inserted in the law last year releasing police magistrates in cities and towns from the obligation of making returns to the clerk of the county.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Morin was informed by Mr. Blair that the number of hands employed in the Intercolonial railway has increased from 3,537 in 1892 to 4,286 in 1896, and 5,949 in 1900.

CARRIAGE OF GRAIN.

Mr. Kemp was told by Mr. Blair that last November and December the rate per 100 pounds from Parry Sound to St. John on export grain carried by the Canada Atlantic and Intercolonial railway was:—Wheat, 9 3-4c; rye, 10.7c; corn, 10.9c. The rate per 100 pounds accruing to the Intercolonial railway as its proportion from Montreal to St. John was:—Wheat, 5.6c; rye, 6.3c; corn, 6.4c. The quantity carried was 395,700 bushels. It was not possible to furnish an estimate of the gain or loss on each shipment. The elevator built by the Government at Halifax cost $159,728.75, including certain lands, the contribution from the city. The number of bushels of grain shipped therefrom since it was built was 736,425. It employs two men.

DOUKHOBOR DISCONTENT.

Mr. Wilson was informed by Mr. Sifton that a petition was received from the Immigration Commissioner at Winnipeg last July, purporting to be signed by 29 Doukhobors, making certain objections to the land, marriage, and registration laws of Canada. The Government communicated with Mr. Maude, the English Quaker who was chiefly instrumental in their immigration to Canada, in order that he might remove their misapprehensions with regard to Canadian laws. The whole trouble has been caused by a Russian who desired to raise difficulties, and the department had no reason to believe that the petition represented the views of any substantial portion of the 7,500 Doukhobors settled in Canada.

TO LEGALIZE UNION LABEL.

Senator Templeman has introduced a bill in the Upper House to legalize the union label. This bill has twice passed the Commons and been thrown out in the Senate. It is, therefore, proposed to introduce the measure in the Senate first, this session, in order to better ensure its chances of passing.

OFFICER NOT NECESSARY.

Mr. Taylor was informed by Mr. Paterson that the services of David Hodge, preventive officer at Maitlandtown, in Leeds county, has been dispensed with because such an officer was no longer considered necessary at that point. It is not the intention to appoint a successor.

EXPORTS TO GERMANY.

Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, was informed that the exports of Canada to Germany were, in 1897, $1,045,432; in 1898, $1,837,448; in 1899, $2,219,569; in 1900, $1,715,903. Mr. Paterson was unable to say what was the amount of duty paid thereon, or what portion of the goods were entered at Hamburg. The trade returns of Canada showed the countries to which goods are exported but not the ports.

POLAR EXPEDITION.

Mr. Monk required what the Government intended to do with the application made by Capt. Bernier for aid in equipping a vessel for a polar expedition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised to state the Government's intentions in the matter at an early date.

FEAR PLAGUE AT PRETORIA.

Precautions Being Taken to Prevent Its Introduction.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—The local authorities are taking every precaution to prevent an outbreak of the bubonic plague, or other infectious diseases here. Isolation hospitals for Kaffirs are being erected and the town is being thoroughly cleansed.

The greatest trouble is found with the Boer refugees who seem to ignore the very rudiments of sanitary regulations. The houses occupied by them, which have been visited by the authorities, have been found to be dirty, and in some cases the floors have been torn up and used for firewood. Many of these refugees have been sent into camps under canvas.

Enteric fever is rapidly abating, and there are very few cases in the hospitals.

The weather is cold and the rain is coming down incessantly.

DUTCH REBELS SHOT.

Wrecked a Train in Cape Colony and Were Court-Martialed.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—J. P. Minaber, S. Monaber, and J. A. Neuwoudt were shot at De AAr on Tuesday evening for treason and murder in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial. The death sentence was passed a week ago, in connection with the wrecking of a train near Taasbosch, by which five men were killed.

Kitchener confirmed the verdict. The garrison was paraded up, and the prisoners were led out at sunset. Death was instantaneous.

A Dutch minister and relatives remained with the prisoners till the end. Two others concerned in the train-wrecking were sentenced to terms of five years' penal servitude.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

There is an epidemic of scarlet fever at the Baptist College, Woodstock.

Andrew Carnegie has made an offer of $100,000 for a library at Winnipeg on the same conditions as the Ottawa grant.

The Hamilton Bridge Company has a contract to build a steel bridge, and intends to go into the shipbuilding business upon a large scale.

An effort is being put forth to raise funds to erect a monument to the memory of the Ottawa men who died the heroes' deaths in South Africa.

Sir William Macdonald has just presented McGill University with $150,000, and Miss Jessie Dow has made a gift of $60,000 to the same institution.

A St. Malo[illegible] farmer stated that during the recent storm upwards of [illegible] hundred deer, whose escape was made almost impossible by the depth of the snow, were shot and stabbed in the south parishes.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has made an arrangement with the White Pass and Yukon Railway whereby the trip from Montreal to Dawson can be made in [illegible] days during the coming summer.

A meeting of London financiers who are interested in the beet sugar industry, Mr. Bailey of New York, the representative of a syndicate which is to invest $[illegible] in the United States, offered to put up $[illegible] establishing a $[illegible] beet sugar factory in London district.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament has been made a Councillor.

[illegible] of the Sheffield [illegible] are to be [illegible] United States.

The White Star steamers may be [illegible] New York [illegible] Liverpool.

The state of the late Sir [illegible] husband of Queen C[illegible] £1,000,000.

[illegible] expenses in connection with Queen Victoria's funeral amounted to £[illegible], of which sum £[illegible] was for the housing and entertainment of foreign guests.

The British Budget [illegible] over £18,000,000, [illegible] the previous year [illegible] that the [illegible] £51,000,000, the [illegible] of the nation.

The Vickers-Maxim [illegible] will build submarines [illegible] British navy [illegible] in the surface [illegible] carry five torpedoes [illegible] by seven men.

The Duke of Abercorn [illegible] Earl of Mar [illegible] Earl Carrington [illegible] to inform [illegible] Queen Victoria [illegible] Edward has agreed to [illegible] throne.

UNITED STATES.

President McKinley [illegible] March 3[illegible].

It is proposed to [illegible] Brooklyn Bridge at a cost of $[illegible].

Clifton, Ky., [illegible] report, Ky., [illegible] wiped out by fire. Over 100 people are homeless.

A number of miners [illegible] have been frozen to death at Cape Nome, Alaska.

The Pennsylvania Railway has taken full control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway.

Cook County, Ill., judges and State's Attorney [illegible] of $2,000 a year.

The Michigan Legislature has prohibited the manufacture of oleomargarine coloured in imitation of butter.

The total United States public debt for February [illegible] post offices show an increase of [illegible] to 27 per cent.

Charles Johnson, [illegible] First National Bank of Michigan, is missing, and his accounts are $[illegible],000 short.

Mr. Carnegie has given $[illegible] to the benevolent fund [illegible] existing in the interest [illegible] of the Carnegie Company.

The [illegible] thousand [illegible] sacks of windows at New York [illegible] secured [illegible] has sliced up [illegible] storm [illegible] ing [illegible] sashes.

GENERAL.

The revolt in Crete is spreading among the students.

President Diaz [illegible] ed hopelessly insane.

The Turks in Macedonia are charged with horrible [illegible].

A doctor in Rio [illegible] has discovered a cure for yellow fever.

Americans are trying to [illegible] organize the sleeping-car system of all Europe.

Queen Helena, of Italy, will present a cradle and a set of baby clothes to each baby born on the same day as hers.

A new widow has to give an order to the first man who comes along soliciting orders for enlarging photographs or the neighbors will talk about her.—Atchison Globe.

If you are afflicted, whether it be indigestion, sleeplessness, nightmare, rheumatism or cancer, try half rations for awhile.—Galveston News.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Although the first anniversary of the Boxer outbreak is not far distant, it is still impossible to predict how soon the allied Powers will be able to readjust their relations with China. It is reported, indeed, by the London Morning Post that Mr. Rockhill, the acting American Minister, believes that a settlement of the main points in controversy can be effected within two months. Sir Robert Hart, on the other hand, considers that there are formidable obstacles to be surmounted. It is easy enough to identify the difficulties which lie in the way. They are, obviously, connected with the aggregate amount of the indemnities to be exacted, with the methods of payment to be enforced. According to a report from Pekin some of the Envoys have refused to agree to money compensation for damages incurred by them, and the American missionary societies have decided to accept indemnity for murdered missionaries. It is well known that assessments levied upon villages by local officials some missionaries more than reimbursed themselves for their converts for losses experienced. In such cases, of course, there would be no equitable claim for any further indemnity.

Such moderation is dictated, by a recognition of China's disabilities from a financial point of view, and, secondly, by the determination that China shall not suffer territorial mutilation, provided there is a disposition to make any pecuniary sacrifice in her power. According to Sir Robert Hart, her powers go no further than to furnish security for the interest and sinking fund of a foreign loan amounting $300,000,000. According to a report from Pekin, the indemnity will even fall short of that amount, provided the Powers concerned shall show themselves as reasonable as the English and Japanese have taken but an inside share in the rescue of the Pekin legations and in the restoration of the Province of Chihli, are entitled in their demands for payment of the whole claims would be likely to involve considerable delay, the powers were hoping to see China relieving China from the necessity of satisfying her creditors by a forced issue of money.

Ostensibly, all the Powers represented at Pekin—including Japan—have agreed to withdraw further disturbances in the Celestial Kingdom. It is known that the Russian Minister at Pekin has been instructed to inform the Tsungli Yamen that Russia has no intention of making Manchuria the subject of an acquisition of territory, of course, afford no ground for any claim to pecuniary indemnity on her part, but Russia, it would seem, is willing to leave the application of the principle of disarmament to all the Powers south of the Great Wall. Because her allies, for their respective reasons, would have to make the money value of the Manchurian which, if we may judge from the actual revenues of Newchwang, would be very great, an aggregate of the forces computed according to the standard, would altogether exceed the ability to pay in money and have to be liquidated by concessions.

There is no end to the trouble would be caused by Russia's withdrawal of her compact with her allies for a separate agreement with China, by which she would quits in return for the establishment of the Czar's protectorate over Manchuria. The immediate withdrawal of the Japanese could only be brought about by the abandonment of Corea to the Mikado, and the consequent extension of the Japanese and Russian influence on the Asiatic mainland would make a war inevitable at an early date. It is doubtful, moreover, whether the Mikado's dynasty would survive the discredit which would attach in the eyes of its Chinese subjects to the surrender of the country. If China should become known as the eastern regions of Middle and Northern China, which comprehend more than two thirds of the Empire's population, would justly apprehend the betrayal of their interests to the foreigner, and the patriotic spirit which, hitherto, has been confined to a few northern provinces would quickly extend over the whole Middle Kingdom. To compel the unanimous resistance of China's millions to dismemberment would tax all the military resources of the Western nations for many years.

There is but one practical solution of the Chinese problem. That is to be compassed by adhering rigidly to the agreement to avoid any territorial mutilation of the Middle Kingdom and by making the demands for pecuniary indemnity as moderate as possible, in view of China's real inability to pay. Those who, by word or deed, favor some other solution are either inattentive to notorious facts or are secretly cherishing designs inconsistent with the motives they profess.