

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc. in Trade Centres.

Toronto, Nov. 26.—Wheat—Trade is quiet, with demand restricted to millers. New, white and red were bought at 69c and sold at 70c mill freight. Old wheat quoted at 72c and 72c freight outside. No. 2 goose quoted at 64 to 65c on Midland, and No. 1 spring at 69 to 70c on Midland. Manitoba wheat unchanged; No. 1 hard is not offering; No. 1 Northern sold at 82c, grinding in transit, and No. 2 Northern at 79c g.t. For Toronto and west 2c lower.

Oats—The market is quiet with offerings quiet, but there is a difficulty in getting cars. No. 2 white sold at 44c middle freight, and at 47c on track, Toronto. They are quoted at 45 to 46c east.

Peas—The demand is fair and prices unchanged. No. 2 quoted at 75c north and west, and at 70c middle freight.

Corn—The market is very firm, with new Canadian yellow quoted at 54c west, and mixed at 53c west. American yellow is quoted on track here at 68 to 69c.

Buckwheat—Market steady with sales at 52c middle freight.

Barley—Market is steady, with demand moderate. No. 1 quoted at 56c, and No. 2 at 52 to 53c; No. 3 extra at 50c, and No. 3 at 49c middle freight.

Rye—The market is firm, and sales at 51 to 52c middle freight, and at 53c east.

Flour—The market is firm. Ninety per cent patents wanted at \$2.68 in buyers' bags, middle freight, but holders ask \$2.70. Locally and for Lower Province trade prices of choice straight rollers, in wood, are \$3.15 to \$3.20. Manitoba wheat flour unchanged; Hungarian patents, 54 bags included, at Toronto, and strong bakers, \$3.70.

Oatmeal—The market is firm. Car lots on track here \$5.25 in bags, and \$5.40 in wood. Broken lots 25c per bu extra.

Milkfeed—Barley firmer at \$15 to \$15.50 outside, and at \$17 here. Shorts \$17 outside, and \$19 here. Manitoba bran \$19 and shorts \$21. Toronto freight, including sacks.

PRODUCE.

Potatoes—The market continues firm, with fair demand for really choice cars. They bring 55 to 57c per bag on track, and sell out of store at 70c.

Dried Apples—Market is dull. Prices nominal at 52c to 6c per lb. Evaporated sell at 10 to 10 1/2c.

Hops—Business quiet, with prices steady at 12c to 13c; yearlings, 8c to 9c; comb, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per dozen.

Beans—The market is steady. Unpicked eye jobbing at \$1.30 to \$1.45 and hand picked at \$1.55.

Cranberries—Market is firm, with Cape Cod at \$8.50 per bu; Canadian, \$6.50 to \$7.

Hay, baled—The market is unchanged, with sales of timothy here at \$9, on track, and \$10 delivered.

Straw—The market is quiet and firm. Car lots on track bring \$6 per ton. Cars outside, \$3.50 to \$4.

Poultry—The market is easier. We quote: Turkeys, 8 to 9c per lb; geese, 6 to 7c per lb; ducks, 60 to 65c per pair; chickens, young, 50 to 55c; old, 35 to 45c. Scalded stock, 1 to 1 1/2 under these prices.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The local market is steady with receipts fair. Good demand for choice stock. We quote: Selected dairy tubs, 16 to 17c; choice large rolls, 16c; finest 1 1/2 rolls, 17 to 17 1/2c; packages showing feed, 1 to 2c per lb less than above quotations; creamery prints, 21 to 22c; and tubs, 19 to 20c.

Eggs—The receipts of strictly fresh for local requirements are small. Lined eggs are firm. We quote: Strictly new laid, 20 to 22c; ordinary store, fresh gathered, candied, 17 to 18c; cold storage, 17c; lined, 15 to 16c.

Cheese—Market continues quiet. Finest Septembers, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c; seconds, 9 to 9 1/4c.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs are easier at \$7.40 to \$7.60 for small lots, and \$7 to \$7.20 for car lots. Hog products quiet. We quote: Bacon, long clear, sells at 11c in ton and case lots. Mess Pork, \$19; do., short cut, \$20.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13 to 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 14c; rolls, 11 to 11 1/2c; backs, 14c and shoulders, 10 1/2c.

Lard—Market is quiet. We quote: Tierces, 10 1/2c; tubs, 11c, nails, 2 1/2c; compounds, 8 1/2c to 9c; Fea-man's, 8 1/2c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Nov. 26.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Nothing doing; spring, No. 1 Northern, 79c winter, No. 2 red, 80c. Corn—Firm. No. 2 yellow, 67c; No. 3 yellow, 67c; No. 2 corn, 66c; No. 3 do., 64c. Oats—Firm. No. 2 white, 47c; No. 3 do., 44c.

Burley—Firm. No. 3 do., 44c. No. 1 offered at 68c. Canal freight—Season over for New York shipments.

Detroit, Nov. 26.—Closed.—Wheat—No. 1 white, 84c; No. 2 red, 82c; cash, 81c; December, 76c; November, 76c; May, 80c.

St. Louis, Nov. 20.—Closed.—Wheat—Cash, 81c; December, 74c; May, 77c.

Minneapolis, Nov. 26.—Wheat—Higher. No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2, 72c; No. 3, 70c. Barley—Firm. No. 2, 59c; No. 3, 58c. Corn—50c to 50c. Cash, 68c.

Duluth, Nov. 26.—Wheat—Cash, 81c; December, 74c; May, 77c. Corn—50c to 50c. Cash, 68c.

ed—Cash, 70 1/2c, December, 69 1/2c; May, 72 1/2c; on track, No. 1 hard, 78 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 70 1/2c; No. 2 do, 67 1/2c. Flour—Firm; first patents, \$3.50 to \$3.75; second patents, \$3.50 to \$3.60; first clears, \$2.20. Bran—\$10.50 to \$11.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Nov. 26.—Receipts at the Western cattle yards today at 59 carloads, including 919 cattle, 1,776 sheep and lambs, 516 hogs, and a few calves and milk cows.

There was little doing in the export trade. In a few cases as much as 4c was paid, but from 2 to 4c was the range for average stuff.

Butcher cattle was not in great demand. A few choice lots went well at from 4 to 4 1/2c per lb., but medium to common cattle is weak and not wanted.

The few milk cows here today sold at firm prices, but the run was very light. Good cows are wanted. Feeding steers are not wanted.

Butcher steers are worth from \$2.65 to \$3.40 per cwt.

Stockers are steady and unchanged. Sheep were off to-day, and quotations merely nominal.

Lambs were worse than sheep, and it had to be good stuff here this morning to fetch 3c per lb.

Hogs are unchanged and fairly steady.

The best price for "singers" is 5 1/2c per lb; thick fat and light hogs are worth 5 1/2c 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
Butcher, choice.....	3.75
Butcher, ord. to good.....	3.25
Butcher, inferior.....	2.75
Sheep and Lambs.	
Choice ewes, per cwt.....	3.00
Butcher sheep, each.....	3.00
Lambs, per cwt.....	2.75
Bucks, per cwt.....	2.00
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.....	15.00
Calves, each.....	2.00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.....	5.25
Light hogs, per cwt.....	5.00
Heavy hogs, per cwt.....	5.00
Sows, per cwt.....	3.25
Stags, per cwt.....	0.00

NEW STEEL PROCESS.

Discovery Just Made Gives Extra Strength and Hardness.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Trials have been completed at the Royal Technical High School of a new mode of steel manufacture declared by experts as likely to have a revolutionary effect on the world's metal industry and progress.

It is the invention of a Mecklenburg manufacturer named Giebler, and consists in imparting to all grades of iron a strength and hardness surpassing nearly double that of the best known Harvey, Krupp, or Böhler steel, while cheapening production fifty per cent.

Projects hitherto at armor plate, treated by the Giebler process, 7 1/2 millimetres thick, made an impression of only 1 millimetre while Kruppized armor, four millimetres thick, was completely punctured.

Resistance experiments showed even more astonishing results. Attempts made by powerful machines proved the steel to possess a strength of 165 kilograms per square millimetre, when the testing apparatus collapsed.

Among the peculiar features of the process is the increasing strength accruing as the steel grows cold. It is claimed that the process permits the metal to be worked cold or hot. Blades of the new steel chop either steel or iron into splinters, as ordinary steel cuts into wood.

FRANCE'S NEW PERIL.

Mine Strike Might Overthrow the Republic.

A despatch from London says:—The question of a general strike of the French miners, says the Paris correspondent of the Times, is again causing anxiety. Since the reopening of the Chambers, the Premier, the Minister of Commerce, and the Minister of Public Works have been kept busy with audiences in which they formulated their opinions. The labor exchanges ring nightly with the miners' three demands—shorter hours, more pay, and pensions—would, if granted, says the correspondent, involve an annual expense to the State of \$80,000,000.

The despatch says it is evident that the leaders of the miners take no real interest in a complete settlement. The men's demands, if granted, would inevitably cause the ruin of the majority of mine projectors and shareholders.

If the correspondent declares, the general strike takes place it will prove a question of life or death to the Republic. The importation of foreign coal would result in violence on the part of the miners. What would be the conduct of the soldiers, so long the object of the Reactionaries and Socialists?

The correspondent asks: "Can the Government count on the troops?"

RIOTS IN SPAIN.

Two Persons Killed and Eight Wounded.

A despatch from Madrid says:—Conflicting reports have been received at Madrid and Barcelona, Province of Zamora. Two persons have been killed and eight wounded. A despatch from Barcelona says that there has been renewed disturbance in the city. The disturbances have been directed for the time being against the government.

FREE WITH HIS PISTOL.

Burford Doctor Wounds Herman Stewart, a Farmer.

A despatch from Brantford says:—Shortly before noon on Wednesday Herman Stewart, of Burford, was shot in the head by Dr. Harbottle, of the same place. It is not expected that the wound will prove fatal. The bullet entered the head over the temple and passed between the scalp and the skull, coming out at the back of the ear. It was a miraculous escape from murder.

The shot was fired from a distance of one foot from Mr. Stewart's head and how it did not kill him was a providential act, exciting the wonderment of all who were present. Dr. Harbottle deliberately pulled the revolver from his pocket when he was standing only a foot from Stewart, and, pointing the weapon at Stewart's head, pulled the trigger. The bullet entered Stewart's head at the temple and passed out just behind and slightly above the ear. Although the victim bled profusely, the wound is not at all dangerous, and he will recover without a doubt. The bullet did not enter the skull, but glanced off. One-quarter of an inch more and Stewart would have died instantly, according to the doctor who dressed the wound.

The shooting is the outcome of a somewhat bitter feeling that has existed against Dr. Harbottle for some time.

A PRO-BOER.

He is a brilliant scholar and took the medical and arts course at the same time, securing a silver medal at Toronto University. In the latter, and also standing exceedingly high in a somewhat peculiar manner, and this fact has led him to be subjected to frequent ridicule and annoyance not only on the part of boys, but also some men. He is a hearty sympathizer with the Boers, and has openly expressed himself in their favor. As an outcome his house and druggist's shop have twice been bespattered with rotten eggs, and fire crackers have been thrown into his store, and other attacks perpetrated. Slightly or wrongly, he considered Stewart a leader in these affairs and there can be no doubt that it was this feeling which culminated in the attack.

Some time ago the doctor had several men in the village arrested for trespass and damage to his property which was the result of the popular feeling against him.

THE SHOOTING.

This was the cause of the shooting. Stewart, the man who was shot, is a well-to-do farmer. He came into the village Wednesday morning and apparently had no sympathy with Dr. Harbottle. The latter was going from the center, where Ludlow's general store stands, to the post-office to get his mail. Stewart saw him and followed him, the two walking almost abreast. Several persons were watching the two to see whether or not Harbottle would take any offence, it being a well-known fact that they were not on speaking terms.

No word passed between them from what is known. He went into the postoffice and then started back towards the corner, a distance of about fifty yards or thereabouts. Someone shouted, "Brace up, Stewart!" the purpose being to call the attention of the doctor to the fact that Stewart was walking behind him. At the corner in full view of half a dozen spectators, Harbottle pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot at Stewart, who was then not more than a foot from him. The bullet, as said before, entered about the temple, and glancing off the skull, came out behind the ear. Stewart did not fall. His hat was knocked off his head, and he leaned down and picked it up. He tottered as he walked down the street to Dr. Johnson's office, which was only a few doors down from the corner.

Harbottle walked across the street and along until he reached his own house and office. A great crowd gathered immediately, the shot being heard by scores of people, who immediately rushed to the street to see what had happened.

A few followed the doctor down the street. At the side of his house there runs a narrow verandah. Harbottle went into the house and came out a moment later carrying a chair and a paper. In full view of the crowd he coolly sat down and commenced to read the paper.

Constable Dunn, who lives in the village, and who knows Harbottle intimately, subsequently had an interview with the man and promised to take him under arrest in his house.

Harbottle was arraigned before Justices of the Peace Rutherford, Cox and Gray, on a charge of shooting with intent to do bodily harm, and was committed for trial at Brantford.

GLASS PAVEMENT.

Forms an Excellent Foothold and Without Disturbance.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Rue Truhot, which has just been paved with a new glass process, invented by M. Garcey, has just been opened to the public. Contrary to the expectations of many, it forms an excellent foothold, and promises to be without dirt and not to absorb waste. By the process the inventor has been enabled to utilize all kinds of glass debris.

TO COPY CANADA.

Australia Wants Pointers on Royal Mail Military College.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Government of Australia has been enabled to utilize all kinds of glass debris.

GLAD TO SURRENDER.

The Boers Were in a Terrible Condition.

A despatch from Bloemfontein says:—General Hamilton's column, which is operating in the district around Reddersburg, located some distance from the Boer command in a strong position on a farm with kopje's in their rear. The Boers were 250 strong. After a stubborn fight, the burghers retreated, leaving one man killed on the field. Six prisoners were taken, including Gene. Zoibe. Thirty rifles, thirty horses, and 1,500 rounds of ammunition were captured. The Boers bolted across the Riet River. The British continued the chase for twenty-eight miles, when their horses were galloped to a standstill. Most of the Boers had two horses, and they changed them and abandoned one during the pursuit.

The chase was taken up by Lowry and Cole on the 12th, and they captured 85 more prisoners. The remainder were driven off towards the camp of the Bedfordshires. The British loss was two wounded.

Twelve of Commandant Ackerman's men deserted their commando, which has been severely handled in the past few days by the Bedfordshires and other British columns. Five of the twelve surrendered to the outposts of Bloemfontein on Tuesday. The other seven were too exhausted to reach the British camp, and in each case were brought in. They were in a terrible plight, having been three days without food.

CANAL TREATY SIGNED.

Britain Withdraws From Neutrality Guarantee.

A despatch from Washington says:—The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty was signed on Monday at 12:05 by secretary Hay for the United States and Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, for Great Britain. The text of the new convention will remain secret until the Senate, itself shall break the seal of confidence.

The principal point of difference between the new and the failed treaty is the withdrawal of Great Britain from the joint guarantee of the neutrality of the canal, thus leaving the United States the sole guarantor.

The section of the old provision respecting the right to fortify the canal leaves the right by inference optional with the United States. All commerce of whatever nationality passing through the canal will fare alike; there will be no discrimination in favor of United States shipping.

Otherwise the new treaty is in scope similar to last year's treaty. It replaces technically the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, concluded on April 19, 1850.

RATES ARE EXORBITANT.

White Pass Railway Will Now be Called to Task.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Serious complaints have been made to the Government respecting the freight rates upon the White Pass railway. One case has been cited of freight from Skagway to Cariboo crossing a distance of 68 miles, was being collected at the rate of \$1.00. The rates which are being collected are not collected under any authority of law. Apparently the company have gone on in defiance of law, imposing rates which they had no authority to collect.

This condition of affairs was brought to the attention of the Minister of Railways, and Mr. Blair has notified the company that the rates which they have submitted to the department will not be authorized, and that a very large reduction will require to be made.

FARMERS GET \$11,000,000.

Equal Amount Yet to Come From Western Wheat.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Eleven million dollars have up to the present been received by the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest for the 20,000,000 bushels of wheat and other crops which they have passed out of their hands and been marketed.

Such is the estimate of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., who claim that there is still an equal amount yet to be marketed, bringing the value of this year's wheat crop alone up to \$22,000,000. Add to this the value of the oat, barley, and rye crops, which are also bringing high prices, and a very prosperous state of affairs is in store for the farmers of the West.

KING'S HEALTH PERFECT.

He Never Was Better than at the Present Time.

A despatch from London says:—Sir Frederick Treves, whose dignities include the office of surgeon to the King, in the course of a speech here on Wednesday referred to the recent talk in regard to his Majesty's health as foolish and wicked reports. He added that it was a pleasure to him to be able to state that King Edward never enjoyed such excellent health as at the present time.

IMPALED ON A STAKE.

Terrible Death of a Bushman on the Gafineau River.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—News comes from the Gafineau, of the horrible death of a bushman named J. B. Stemmett. The unfortunate man was engaged in lumbering operations, when he fell upon a stake and was literally impaled. When extricated death speedily ended his sufferings. The victim was buried at Maniwaki.

UNEXPECTED ADVICE.

Some time ago a man presented himself before the Liverpool magistrates with the following tale:— "My name is Patrick O'Connor, an I lives at—Strapet, an I kapes hens in my cellar, but the waterpipes is burst, an my hens are all drowned."

"Well, my good man, we can do nothing for you; you had better apply to the water company," was all the advice he got.

A few days later the same man appeared with precisely the same tale. "You were here a few days ago, an we advised you to go to the water company. Did you do so?"

"I did, yer honors!"

"And what did they say to you?"

"They told me to kape ducks!"

NOT PLEASANT FOR SMOKERS.

When the late President Faure, of France, died many rumors were abroad as to the exact cause of his death. It is now alleged that he fell a martyr to excessive smoking. It seems that he was in the habit of smoking fifteen cigars a day, and he was dead to every remonstrance on the part of his friends. Furthermore he affected a certain special foreign brand of weed, and had accumulated such a large hoard of victims when he died that it was calculated there was enough to last him for four years. M. Loubet has no intention of ending his existence in this way, so he has already got rid of the deceivers.

ACCOMMODATING.

"Come back as soon as possible," said her mistress to Maggie, who was going home in response to a telegram saying her mother was ill.

"Yes, mum," promised Maggie.

"A day or two in his letter came," "Dear Miss Smith, I will be back next week, please keep my place, for my mother is dying as fast as she can."

To oblige, "Maggie!"

A WEDDING WITHOUT A RING.

This seems to us incongruous, but in Cadiz, Spain, no ring is used. After the ceremony the bridegroom from left to right, for in various parts of Spain to wear a rose above your right ear is to proclaim yourself a wife.

THE STAGE AND MAIL COACH RUNNING BETWEEN MARLOW AND BULLLEY, I.T., WAS HELD UP BY HIGHWAYMEN AND THE PASSENGERS AND DRIVER ROBBED OF ALL CASH AND VALUABLES.

At Centreville, Ia., Louis Bailles cut the throat of his sister Kessie, indicating a fatal wound, and then slashed his own throat in a futile attempt at suicide.

In the past ten months 175,000 Germans and foreigners sailed on German vessels, more than twice the number of those who sailed from 1894 to 1897.

For criticizing the French Army M. Harve, professor of history in the College of Sens, has lost his professorship.

It has been discovered that a league of Polish students is in existence with the ultimate object of re-establishing the Kingdom of Poland.

A woman supposed to be dead was buried in a French cemetery, and the grave afterwards being opened, it was found she had been buried alive, having given birth to a babe in the coffin.

NEWS ITEMS.

Telegraphic Items From All Over the Globe.

Smallpox epidemic in Quebec. A man named... (text continues with news items)

Montreal... (text continues with news items)

St. John... (text continues with news items)

London... (text continues with news items)

Chicago... (text continues with news items)

St. Louis... (text continues with news items)

St. Paul... (text continues with news items)

THE SCOUT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Experiences of Major Burnham, the American Scout.

At Zand River Major F. R. Burnham, the American Scout, spent the afternoon inside a Kaffir hut, with a bunch of officers watching the movements of the British in the distance. The scout, with his eye at a hole in the thin mud plaster wall, a hole in from the head of the nearest Boer, was likewise watching the proceedings. There was only one room in the hut, and when some of the Boers decided to come and sit upon the scout had to jump for a pile of skins in one corner and hide his face under one of them for a few hours, while one of the Boers sat close, that he could have touched Burnham without rising from his seat.

The incident illustrates one of Major Burnham's maxims: "I'm a 'bully'," he adds, "it is not easy to be motionless unless you have your eye on the mark of your own eye. When you are likely to get the up hand of your judgment—and your nerves have to be in good condition."

At another time he lay in a hut and two nights in an ant-hill, just big enough to keep him covered from a neighboring commando. He was accompanied by one of the boys, who used the same kind of shelter, the diet and the hard travel were too much for the black boy, who had been chosen for his strength and endurance. So Burnham took the gun with him, and his companion was killed and was alone, while the boy stayed back to the British lines.

When the Boers moved on, the Kaffir blew up the hut and the British to capture a number of engines and cars at Johannesburg. He was twelve days on the expedition, living the last four days on raw meat only.

A MODERN SCOURGE.

MORE TO BE DREADED THAN AN OUTBREAK OF SMALL POX.

No Epidemic in the Last Quarter of a Century Has Carried Off Many People as Annually Victims to Consumption.

Throughout Canada there has been felt during the past months at the outbreak of smallpox that has occurred in various parts and thousands of dollars have been expended and rightly so, in pressing it. And yet this year out this country since the plague that claims more victims annually than have been carried off by epidemic during the course of a century. Consumption, a great white plague of the world, more to be dreaded than smallpox, is a disease that is not denied. Its victims are numbered by the millions annually, and through the bright young lives are brought to a premature end.

There are two reasons why the all too prevalent disease of those who inherit weak constitutions, the most serious of them, give the loved ones compensation in the journey towards death. This is a great mistake, for science now knows that the disease is curable. But it is preventable. Sufferers from things who will keep their constitutions, not only need medical attention, but will benefit from some healthy, robust people, those upon whom they have fastened their lungs, and proved the disease is preventable. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the great health-giver, is the best of health-givers, and has been greatly recommended by the medical profession, and has been the cause of many recoveries, for with its use the appetite came, the strength increased, and the patient was enabled not only to resist the invader of disease but to store up active health and strength. If you are ill, or weak, or suffer from any disease due to poor blood, or weak nerves, take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once and they will make you well. These pills are by all dealers in medicines, or by sent postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by address Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockton, Mass.



THE POPE IS NOW ENJOYING GOOD HEALTH.

The Pope is now enjoying good health. The people of Italy are rejoicing over his recovery. He has been confined to his bed for some time, but is now able to walk and receive his guests. His recovery is attributed to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.