THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, April 8.—Wheat—No. 1 Manitoba hard offered at 85c en route North Bay, and No. 1 Northern at 81½c en route N.B., with 81c bid. Ontario No. 2 red winter offered at 71½c middle freights G.T.R. No. 2 white at 72c east G.T.R., No. 2 mixed at 71½c on Midland, and No 2 goose at 66c middle freights on either road, without bids.

Barley—No. 3 offered at 49c outside, without bids.

Peas—No. 2 offered at 80c outside, without bids.

Oats—No. 2 white offered at 41c outside, at 40½c east, and at 43c on track Toronto, without bids. No. 3 white offered at 42c on track, Toronto, and at 39c high freights Pacific. No 2 mixed, 42½c bid on track Toronto.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 56c bid west, and No. 2 mixed 55½c bid G.T.R., without sellers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried Apples—The market is dull, and prices are nominal at 5½ to 5¾c. Evaporated, 10 to 10½c.

Hops—Business quiet, with prices steady at 13c; yearlings at 8c.

Honey—The market is dull at 5½ to 10c for strained; combs, $1.15 to $2.25 per dozen.

Maple Syrup—There is a fair trade. We quote :—Pure (new make), imperial gallons, $1.05 to $1.15; old, as to quality, 65c to $1. Sugar, 8 to 10c.

Beans—The market is quiet. Prices $1.20 to $1.30 per bush, as to quality. Hand-picked, $1.35 to $1.40.

Cranberries.—Market unchanged, with stocks small. Cape Cod, $9.50 to $10 per barrel.

Onions—Market steady at $2:50 to $3 per barrel.

Hay, baled—The market is quiet, with fair demand. Timothy quoted at $10.50 on track, Toronto, for No. 1, and at $9 to $9.25 for No. 2.

Straw—The market is quiet. Car lots on track quoted at $5.75 to $6.

Poultry—Supplies are small, and prices firm. We quote :—Fresh killed turkeys, 13 to 14c per lb; chickens, 70c to $1. Ducks, 75c to $1.

Potatoes—Market is unchanged. Car lots are quoted at 55 to 57c on track, and small lots out of store sell at 65 to 70c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is quiet, with prices firm. We quote as follows :—Choice, 1-lb prints, 19 to 20c; choice large rolls, 17½ to 18c; secondary grades, in rolls, 15 to 16c; low grades, 12 to 13c; creamery prints, 22 to 23c; do, solids, 21 to 22½c.

Eggs—The market is steady, with receipts fair and demand good. Sales in case lots at 12 to 12½c per dozen.

Cheese—The market is quiet and firm at 11 to 11½c per lb, the latter for choice makes.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged. Hog products in fair demand and steady. We quote :—Bacon, long clear, 9½ to 10c, in ton and case lots. Mess pork, $20.50; do short cut, $22.

Smoked meats—Hams, 12½ to 13c; breakfast bacon, 14c; rolls, 11c; backs, 14c, and shoulders 10½c.

Lard—The market continues firm. We quote :—Tierces, 11 to 11¼c; tubs, 11½c; pails, 11¾c; compound, 9 to 9½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, April 8.—Flour, quiet and easy. Wheat, spring steady; No. 1 Northern, 76½c carloads; winter, no demand; No. 2 red, 81¼c asked. Corn—No demand. No. 2 yellow, 64¼c; No. 3 do, 63¾ to 64c; No. 1 corn, 63½c; No. 3 do, 63¼c. Oats—Quiet. No. 2 white, 49c; No. 3 do, 48c; No. 2 mixed 46½c; No. 3 do, 46¼c. Barley—Spot, 67 to 70c asked. No. 1 offered at 63c.

Detroit, April 8.—Wheat closed—No. 1 white, cash, 79½c; No. 2 red, cash, April and May, 78¼c; July 75½c.

Minneapolis, April 8.—Close, wheat May 71c; July, 71⅞ to 72c; on track, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 70¾c. Flour—First patents, $3.75 to $3.85; second patents, $3.65 to $3.75; first clears, $2.85 to $2.95; second clears, $2.15 to $2.25; bran, in bulk, $12.

Duluth, April 8.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c; May, 71¾c; July, 72½c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 70½c; May, 71c; No. 2 Northern, 88½c. Oats—40½c. Corn—60c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, April 8.—At the Western cattle yards to-day only 44 carloads of live stock were received, including 940 cattle, 950 hogs, and a small run of sheep and lambs, spring lambs milch cows and calves.

Prices for good cattle were firm, but we had little good cattle here; small stuff and hogs were quotably unchanged but weak.

Good export cattle were firm, with, if anything, an upward tendency, but as a representative price 5½c is top for the best stuff, though more was paid in individual cases to-day. There was an early clearance.

Butcher cattle was also unchanged from Tuesday; indeed the cattle trade showed no alteration from the conditions that prevailed early in the week, and the prices we then gave stand good to-day. Good to choice butcher cattle fetched from 4¼ to 5c per lb to-day.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt.	$4.50	$5.50
Do., light	4.25	4.50
Butcher, choice	4.50	5.00
Butcher, ord. to good	3.50	4.00
Butcher, inferior	3.00	3.25
Stockers, per cwt	3.00	3.70
Sheep and Lambs.		
Choice ewes, per cwt.	3.50	4.00
Yearlings, per cwt.	4.25	5.00
Spring lambs, each	2.50	5.00
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50	3.00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each	25.00	45.00
Calves, each	2.00	10.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.	5.75	6.25
Light hogs, per cwt.	5.50	6.00
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	5.30	6.00
Sows, per cwt.	3.50	4.00
Stags, per cwt.	0.00	2.00

TWELVE HOTELS BURNED.

Fire Sweeps Part of Atlantic City, New Jersey.

An Atlantic City, N. J. despatch says:—Twelve hotels and more than a score of small buildings adjoining the board walk, which is built along the ocean edge, were destroyed on Thursday by a fire which swept the beach front for two long blocks from Illinois avenue to New York avenue. The loss, it is believed, will exceed $750,000. In this respect the conflagration is the most disastrous that has ever visited this city. The loss will be only partly covered by insurance as the rate of five per cent. charged by insurance companies on property here is regarded as almost prohibitive. Fortunately no lives were lost, though probably a dozen persons were slightly injured and burned during the progress of the fire. It was reported early in the afternoon that six men had perished in the flames, but the rumor was without foundation. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is said to have started in either Brandy's Baths or the Tarleton, which adjoins the Baths at Illinois Avenue and the board walk. About a dozen men were arrested during the day for robbery.

COURSE OF THE FLAMES.

The fire was discovered shortly after 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for nearly five hours the flames raged with such violence as to threaten the city with destruction. All of the burned buildings were frame structures, and the flames, fanned by a strong south-west wind, swept along the beach front with amazing rapidity. The Tarleton Hotel was soon a pile of debris, and the flames fed on the small stores and booths between Illinois and Kentucky Avenues, until they reached the Stratford Hotel, which was soon enveloped. Next the fire attacked the Berkeley, adjoining, and in a few minutes the New Holland, the Bryn Mawr, the Evard, and the Stickney, all located on Kentucky avenue, near the beach. The local fire department worked well, but was unable to cope with the flames, and it was found necessary to send to Philadelphia and Camden for aid. The former city sent three engines, and two came down from Camden. The engines were brought here on two special trains, furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and they made the run of nearly 60 miles in 55 minutes. Their presence was of vast assistance to the local firemen, but it was not until an hour after their arrival that the fire could be said to be thoroughly under control.

Nothing is left on the board walk from Illinois Avenue to a point within a few feet of Young's Pier but the iron supports. This is the portion of the walk that is used most by promenaders.

All the guests of the burned hotels who were forced to seek other quarters, have been provided for in other hotels and boarding houses.

MASSACRE OF BOERS.

An Australian Officer Gives His Version.

A despatch to the London Central News from Southampton says Lieut. Witton, an Australian officer of the Bushveldt Carbineers, who was found guilty of participating in the killing of Boer prisoners and sentenced to imprisonment for life, arrived there on Thursday on the transport Canada. He was handcuffed and closely guarded. Lieut. Witton's story of the execution of Boers, as told by him to a passenger on the boat, differs in many particulars from the version printed in the morning papers, which was to the effect that the unarmed Boers were executed and their baggage rifled of £20,000, which it was said they had in their possession. Witton says one of their fellow-officers of the name of Hunt, had been murdered by Boers. Later on the Australians captured a party of Boers, one of whom was wearing Hunt's uniform. This man was tried by drumhead court-martial and shot. The Australians believed the sentence a just one, and that they were entitled to carry it out. Lieut. Witton is in a cheerful mood and is hopeful of a revision of his sentence by the War Office authorities.

DRIVING OUT SMALLPOX.

Will Be Reduced to a Minimum This Month.

A Toronto despatch says:—Dr. P. H. Bryce, the secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, is able to report immense improvement in the smallpox situation. There were, roughly speaking, 600 cases in Ontario at the end of January, and these will be reduced to 50 by the end of April. Dr. Bryce is not too sanguine about stamping the epidemic out entirely this summer, although it is a winter disease. Last summer it lingered in some sections, and there is a continued danger from bordering American States and from English emigration. The extent of the outbreak in the British Isles may be measured from the fact that during the four weeks ending March 15th, upwards of eighteen hundred cases were admitted to London hospitals.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE FEDERAL HOUSE.

PETITIONS THROWN OUT.

Several petitions were presented on behalf of the Montreal Bridge Company, but the Speaker ruled they could not be received because they asked for an expenditure of money. A number of other petitions were thrown out because they did not conform to the rule which requires that the names of at least three of the petitioners must be on the same sheet as the body of the petition.

LETTER CARRIERS' WAGES.

Mr. Mulock gives notice of a bill to amend the Post-office Act. It is said the measure, among other things will endeavor to meet the long-delayed hopes of the letter-carriers for an increase of wages.

TO PROTECT RAILWAY MEN.

Ralph Smith, M.P. for Vancouver, gives notice of a bill for the further protection of railway employes. It will provide that all cars must be equipped with air brakes and engines and cars with automatic couplers; all box freight cars to have an end and side ladder, with a step at the bottom and an angle iron on top of the car, so as to assist the employe to reach the top. The bill has been placed in Mr. Smith's hands at the instance of Ald. Hall, of Toronto, acting for the railway brotherhoods

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the Nepigon Railway Company.—Mr. Campbell.

Respecting the Bay of Quinte Railway Company.—Mr. McColl.

Respecting the Red Deer Valley Railway and Coal Company.—Mr. Parmelee.

CHIEF JUSTICE STRONG.

Mr. Casgrain was informed by Mr. Fitzpatrick that the $1,000 which appears in the Appropriation Act of last year to pay the expenses of Chief Justice Strong in connection with sittings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was not paid because the Chief Justice did not attend the sittings.

BUYING HORSES

Mr. Oliver was told by Mr. Fisher that the Government had no official information as to its being the intention of the War Office to purchase horses in North-Western Canada during the coming month. He added, however, that it was a matter of public notoriety that Col. Dent was buying horses in Canada on behalf of the Imperial Government, and intended to make purchases in the West from time to time.

WENT OVER THE FALLS.

Man Commits Suicide From Goat Island.

A Niagara Falls, Ont., despatch says:—Between five and six o'clock on Wednesday evening, while E. W. Swenson of Lansing, Mich., was viewing the Horseshoe Falls, from Goat Island, at Terrapin Point, he observed a man acting strangely on the bridge leading to the Observation Point. He enquired if there was anything the matter, and received "Nothing in particular" in reply. Swenson entered a small building, and when he again looked out to the point the man was missing. Hurrying to the spot he found the man's overcoat and papers, indicating that the name of the suicide, who must have leaped over the Horseshoe Falls was Fred. Heintz of North Tonawanda. He appeared to be about 23 years old.

Just before Heintz took the leap to death he was seen gazing upon several photographs he carried. Swenson reported the facts to the reservation officials.

At the point from which the man must have leaped the fall is 158 feet to the lower river. The prospects of the body being recovered are good.

OFFICERS CAPTURED.

Enemy Lost Heavily in a Rear Guard Action.

A London despatch says:—The War Office has received a despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria, and reading as follows:—

"Col. Lawley reports sharp fighting at Boschman's Kop at dawn on Tuesday, when the Second Dragoon Guards surprised a Boer laager. The enemy being strongly reinforced, held their ground, and a severe engagement followed. The Dragoons were compelled to fight a rear-guard action in order to rejoin the main body, which advanced into the fight and drove the enemy to the north-east. Our casualties have not been reported except the capture of three Dragoon officers. The enemy's loss is reported to have been severe. Six prisoners have arrived here."

SOLDIERS BAYONETED.

Assailants Were French and German Tommies.

A Pekin despatch says:—There was a drunken brawl between soldiers in a canteen here on Tuesday. It resulted in four English soldiers being severely wounded by bayonets wielded by French and Germans. The attention of the Ministers has been called to the increase in the number of disreputable houses here. The Chinese officials place no restrictions on these places. The number of murders in Tien-Tein in the past year has caused much criticism of the provisional military Government. All the soldiers forming the guard there except the Americans and English, are allowed to carry their side arms when off duty.

FEMININE DIPLOMACY.

Maude—"And did you scream when he attempted to kiss you?"

Clara—"Certainly not. I waited until after he had finished."

PROHIBITION DEFEATED.

Straight Majority of 5,000 Against It in Manitoba.

A Winnipeg despatch says :—The Liquor Act, which was on Wednesday submitted to a popular vote, has been defeated by a straight majority of several thousand. The Referendum Act stipulated that in case it should appear that only 45 per cent. of electors, both on and off the list, vote in the affirmative, or (2) that at least 60 per cent. of all such persons have voted and that at least 60 per cent. of those who have so voted have given affirmative answers; or (3) that at least 62½ per cent. of said electors who have voted have given affirmative answers thereto, the Liquor Act shall go into force on June 1st, 1902, but in case any one of the three results mentioned shall not be obtained, the Act shall be wholly repealed.

ONLY HALF REQUIRED VOTE.

The total vote polled in the Province was 28,878, 14,764 against 9,114 for, leaving a majority against the Act of 5,650. Taking this total roughly at 24,000, sixty-two and two-thirds of this would be 15,000. Take the temperance vote from this, viz., 9,114, leaves 5,886, which is only 37½ of the vote, or only half the vote polled which the Referendum Act required the temperance men to roll up in order to put the Liquor Act in force.

HEAVY IN WINNIPEG.

In the city the vote was exceptionally heavy, especially in the morning, the largest that was ever polled during the first few hours of any election ever held here, which is more remarkable since the polls were open until 8 p.m. There was a desire on the part of all big employers of labor to have a fair expression of opinion, and all the large firms allowed their men double time at noon, to cast their ballots. A noticeable feature of the morning's vote was that a large number took the declaration, the Act permitting practically manhood suffrage, and anyone who was not on the list, and had been a resident of the Province for a year, was permitted to take the oath and vote.

WENT BY DISTRICTS.

The vote against the Act, starting from the city with its majority of three thousand, seemed to run generally along the railway lines due south and west, through the French and Mennonite districts, these giving notable majorities against the Act's enforcement, the Frenchmen voting almost to a man against, and the Mennonite ballot being twenty to one against. Following the lines along the southwest, the villages and towns went against the Act until Mountain, Hon. Thomas Greenway's constituency, was reached, where the vote swung the other way. For instance, at Crystal City, Greenway's headquarters, the vote stood 51 no, 119 yes. On the North-western branch the vote generally was against the Act. At Neepawa, Hon. J. A. Davidson's seat, which has been a prohibition town always, the vote was 173 against and 144 for.

RURAL VOTE FOR IT.

The vote generally in favor of the Act is from the great bulk of farmers, away from railway centers, towns, and villages. This vote, as was anticipated, has been most materially reduced by the bad roads, many of which are still under water or in an otherwise impassable condition, and by the action of the temperance organization, at their last general meeting, whereby they undertook to make no effort to get out the vote. This, of course, left the liquor organization a clear field, which fact it evidently took advantage of.

LATER REPORTS.

It is estimated that the total vote cast for and against prohibition will reach over 40,000. Additional returns give increased majorities for the antis. Tache and DeSalaberry give large majorities against the Act. The official majority for Winnipeg is 3,406 against. In round numbers the totals now stand at 12,200 for and 18,800 against. Unreported places are expected to split about even, leaving a straight majority of about 6,000 against the enforcement of the Act.

SAUSAGE MYSTERY SOLVED.

"John," asked Mrs. Murkle, "what is the matter with those sausages? You haven't even tasted the one I gave you. Something's wrong. Tell me what it is."

Knowing that her husband was very fond of sausages, the sweet young woman had ordered a dish especially for his benefit, and the fact that he left his portion untouched worried her.

Mr. Murkle reached over, patted his wife's cheek, and replied:—

"Oh, never mind. It's all right. I don't care for sausage this morning."

"John, dear," she exclaimed, "don't try to deceive me! Tell me the truth."

"Well, you know I wanted you to discharge the servant last week?"

"Yes, I know. But you have merely permitted yourself to develop a foolish prejudice against her. She is the best cook we have ever had, and you are playing the part of a silly child in refusing to eat the sausages merely because she prepared them. You really don't know how good they are. I never tasted anything better in my life. I'd be ashamed, if I were in your place, to let a foolish whim stand in the way of my enjoyment of a good meal."

"Oh, I don't doubt," he replied, as he prepared to leave the table, "that they tasted all right. But I happened to look into the kitchen this morning, when she was puncturing their tires with one of her hairpins, and, somehow, I haven't had any appetite for sausage since."

Mrs. Murkle turned pale and permitted her husband to go away without a good-bye kiss.

WAR AHEAD FOR ENGLAND

SERIOUS VIEW OF THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

Russia and France Say There Can Be No One-Power War in China or Corea.

Widely different views are taken throughout Europe of the Franco-Russian declaration in regard to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The easiest and simplest interpretation of the declaration is that it is an endorsement of the principles on which the Anglo-Japanese treaty was based and that it furnishes an additional guarantee of peace.

"This apparently pacific utterance contains, however, an announcement which rouses grave apprehensions in England. These fears find a clear expression in a serious article in the London Spectator, which says:—

"The sting of the Russo-French communique is in the tail. The last clause runs: 'Nevertheless, they themselves being also obliged to take into consideration the eventuality of aggressive action on the part of a third Power, or of fresh troubles in China, jeopardizing the integrity and free development of that power and becoming a menace to their own interests, the two allied Governments reserve it to themselves to consider in such case means of assuring their protection.'

"This, obviously, can mean only one thing. The third Power whose possibly aggressive action is contemplated is, of course, Japan. In other words, we are warned that if Japan from any cause gets involved in hostilities the war will be with two powers—that is,

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

If it comes to war it will be the two-Power war contemplated by the treaty. In other words, the Russo-French declaration finally and entirely disposes of the fond illusions which have been entertained so widely here that in spite of the alliance with Japan there is little danger of our being involved in dangerous complications. It has been urged that even if Japan got into war with Russia we might feel quite secure, because the very last thing the French would do would be to come to Russia's assistance. They, it was supposed, would politely tell Russia that they wished her well, but that it would be a cruel kindness to help her and so bring England into the melee, and, therefore, as true friends they intended to stand aside.

"The Russo-French declaration puts an absolute stop to all this. It is a clear notice that there can be no single-power war in the Far east. We said when the alliance was first announced that we must make up our minds to that alliance bringing with it the possibility of war with France, and we pointed out also that the alliance left our foreign policy

AT THE MERCY OF JAPAN.

Japan might and probably would, prove merciful, for Japan is governed by prudent, astute statesmen, but that could not alter the fact that we have placed our foreign relations in regard to Russia and France, generally, at the mercy of Japan. We may disguise the fact by diplomatic sophistries and we may refuse to recognize the fact, but the fact remains that we and Japan have ourselves ranged opposite to Russia and France and that our interests may some day plunge us into a war which will be fought in the Channel and the Baltic. We do not, of course, suggest that the risk of war must never be run if vital interests so near home are involved, but we do think that such risks require grave thought and consideration."

This pessimistic opinion finds echoes on the Continent. Thus the Cologne Gazette recently asserted that Russia and England were strenuously endeavoring to draw the United States to the side that they respectively represent in the threatened conflict. The fact is that America's position in the present situation is an absolutely commanding one. France is completely committed to Russia in the event of hostilities from any cause. Russia finds herself forced to decide definitely whether she will abandon her plans in Manchuria and the Far East generally or

FORCE THEM TO FRUITION.

If the latter she must act quickly, while England is still engaged in South Africa and while Ireland is seriously seditious.

One point must be settled before it is possible to make any decision that will lead to war. What will America do in the event of war? It is perfectly understood that no Anglo-American alliance is possible, but would America remain in a strictly neutral attitude if England and Japan were engaged in a war in the defence of principles with which America was in hearty sympathy? That is the question which Russia and France would seek to have answered before venturing upon any bellicose policy.

The following despatch from Berlin is from a source upon which reliance may be placed:

"Germany has been approached by both groups of the allies, but the Imperial Government has declined to entangle itself in any way. Assurances have been received at Berlin from Washington which indicate that the American Government will take a similar attitude. It is represented on behalf of both Russia and France that since the Anglo-Japanese treaty was made public Japan has been detected in intrigues which seriously threaten peace."

LONESOME ALL ROUND.

The ark had been about ten days on its journey, and the occupants were by this time well acquainted.

"It's a dreary time," said one of the two fleas. "Here we are compelled to satisfy ourselves with but two dogs to live upon."

NEWS ITEMS.

Telegraphic Briefs From All Over the Globe.

CANADA.

The Canada Life Assurance Company are to erect a large block at Winnipeg this summer.

Mrs. Campbell was sentenced at St. Catharines to one year in the Mercer Reformatory for perjury.

The Dominion Coal Co., of Halifax may absorb the New England Gas and Coke Co., of Everett, Mass.

J. G. Jardine, newly appointed Trade Commissioner for Canada in South Africa, sails the second week in April.

The Nova Scotia Assembly has presented an address and purse to Speaker Robertson, who goes to Europe for his health.

It is feared that the sending of 2,030 mounted men to South Africa and of 600 men to the coronation may interfere with the holding of the regular summer camps of instruction.

Fire at Dawson City on Saturday destroyed several valuable steamers.

At Montreal Edward Lawlin, who shot and killed his father's colored coachman, G. W. Smith, was found guilty of manslaughter on Saturday.

The Buffalo Express says Karl Dallman, one of the three men in Kingston Penitentiary for attempting to blow up a lock of the Welland Canal, is Luke Dillon, the Irish leader, and member of the Clan-na-Gael.

Solphon, the Galician murderer, has been sentenced at Winnipeg to hang on May 27th. He said the witness against him had told the truth. He pleaded for his life so that he might see how his children progressed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Cunard Steamship Company has declared a dividend of four per cent.

The Most Rev. Charles E. Eyre, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Scotland, is dead.

The King has promised a cup for an international yacht race off Cork Harbor during the Exhibition.

The programme for this year's Bisley competition contains a new prize to be known as the Coronation.

It is proposed to erect an arch made of western Canadian grain near Westminster Abbey for the coronation.

Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut, intends to sail around the dome of St. Paul's cathedral in his airship on coronation day.

The restoration of Peterborough Cathedral, England, which has been in progress for eighteen years, has cost over £80,000.

Two ladies have just been elected members of the Royal Society of British Artists. They are the first ladies who have thus been admitted.

Of 1,300 Old Etonians who have taken part in the war sixty-three have fallen in battle and forty-five have died of wounds or disease.

UNITED STATES.

The threatened strike of fifteen cotton mill operatives at Lowell, Mass., has been postponed a week.

Frank Moran, possessing property and bank deposits estimated at $50,000, died in the county hospital at Omaha, from starvation.

Floods in middle Tennessee have resulted in losses aggregating four million dollars. Twenty-four persons also have been drowned.

Coal operators at Philadelphia predict that if the strike order becomes general there will be a coal famine in all the large Eastern industrial centers.

J. Sylvester Knapp, at one time owner of a farm now occupied by a large portion of the city of Mechanicsville, N.Y., and a member of a leading family in Orange County, died in the poorhouse at Paterson, N.J.

GENERAL.

The Turkish Government has decided to call 30,000 irregulars to the colors.

It is said the Ameer of Afghanistan has recently shown a favorable inclination toward Russia.

An official bulletin of the sanitary cholera at Mecca and Medina admits that 1,129 deaths from that disease have occurred.

A Marseilles pianist for a wager played for 27 hours, with three intervals not exceeding an hour and a half. He is now a victim of exhaustion.

The wine trade of Portugal is passing through a period of serious depression owing to the superabundant production.

The Official Messenger admits that from Moscow alone 95 students have been banished to Siberia, and that 57 have been imprisoned.

After hanging eight Turkish officers an Albanian brigand named Deliri had the bodies cut in pieces and sent to the nearest Turkish garrison.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

The Lives Lost in South Africa Total 207.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Up-to-date 207 Canadians have died in South Africa from bullet wounds or disease, the proportion of deaths in the various regiments being as follows:

Royal Canadian Regiment	68
Canadian Mounted Rifles, Dragoons and Artillery	47
Strathcona Horse	30
Canadian Scouts	16
A. C.	15
Second Mounted Rifles	1
Various Corps	6

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

If a recent London despatch is to take snuff and doles to his sooth, King Edward VII. has ites that titillating powder Georgian box, a handsome pic doubt. Alone, or almost among the English public men generation Lord Rosebery p the custom that was an among the periwigged wits, men and persons of qual Anne's time and that reigne all the Georges. England snuff-taking habit rather lat flourished in Scotland and before it reached their ne and on the Continent it we More than a hundred year Pope had to forbid its use service by the Roman priest thinks of the eighteenth cen the great age of snuff. Th urbane cardinals, the polis Abbes, the diplomatists, th ters of State, the philoso poets, the noblemen of when a nobleman was rapped out their epigra tap of their beautiful snuff boxes and took snuff in the manner. The court poet sad flatterers, but the cultu tury hands, masculine and developed by the manufac for the display of the snuff fan and spending so much quadrille and ombre, a unusually handsome face clean, though, by any means as those of the which takes less snuff a more baths.

Even in the poor stage it is pleasant to dered "Marquis polite courtliest bow as Box and dusting his dust has reached the haps our democratic miss this delicate att have been a pretty and that day is gon Some of us can remember mothers with beautiful elaborate A slender old lady of the perfection of it looked very well the snuff box, and h must the young hand that Mr. Dryden to M Jean Swift pass wrote verses to for instance, in the Stella carried a box and the factions M cated the whole box of the snuff box gentleman was com in the great age legend worthy M of the physicians d livered, presumably address against the snuff; and every time swelling period, and pause, he would fresh himself with was reviling.

Some critics hold plenty of sport and you cannot underst the age of Johnson reynolds, Goldsmith, Bo don. We shouldn't ever, to see Doctor snuff out of his w great paw, and th therewith. There a ought not to use are persons who s soup. Beau Brumm tion the art of open with the same hand it. The Prince Reg snuff taker and th ture" was famou though it must h pensive for poor Co tempted himself with guard." The foreig the coronation of G presented with snuf King. That accomp dispensed more th snuff boxes for t corps. Lord Ro able collection she wish to borrow. If King or belted Ea or offer his box to a pressively than sq foned and still ex waiters. Those ex be much encouraged complishment of the lord. It is worth no of the most illustrious ern Europe have been Gen. Von Moltke used ties of snuff. Leo. XIII good old habit. Eng good company if he is to bring back the pol box.

Mr. Highlive (looking paper)—"Well, well! W never cease! They've that they can photograp Mrs. Highlive (glancing —"I think, my dear you your picture taken before ress is abandoned."