NEWS ITEMS.

Telegraphic Briefs From All Over the Globe.

CANADA.

Hamilton firemen want an increase in wages.

Sault Ste. Marie will spend ten thousand dollars in improving its fire department.

Two French noblemen, the Barons de Fallon and de Lepine, have arrived at Quebec, and will probably settle in Canada.

The Deering Harvester Company of Chicago, will establish work at Hamilton, if the city grants a bonus of $50,000.

The Port of Montreal, will this year have one of the most successful years it has ever enjoyed, was the encouraging statement made by Robert Reford at the meeting of the Montreal Harbor Board on Monday.

Mayor Keary has received word that Andrew Carnegie would put up a $15,000 public library building in New Westminster, B.C., provided a site was supplied and $1,500 annually provided for maintenance.

Dugald Donaghy, Dawson's first City Attorney, is a native of Dufferin, and is 29 years of age. He graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1899. For a short time he practised at Orangeville. He went to Dawson City in 1900.

GREAT BRITAIN.

King Edward has taken up his quarters in Buckingham Palace.

The War Office has decided to arm the British Yeomanry with sabres.

A double line of electric railway between London and Dover is projected.

Tenders for 190,000 hand-made steel table forks for the army are invited by the War Office.

There are now 36,912 doctors and 4,615 registered dentists practising in the United Kingdom.

Seventeen thousand children, each carrying a colonial flag, will form a coronation procession in Coventry.

One hundred and twenty obsolete cannon from Woolwich Arsenal have arrived at Darlington, consigned to a forge works as scrap iron.

Competition between Bristol, Cardiff, Liverpool, Milford, and Southampton for selection as the terminal port of the Canadian line is keen.

Large contributions for the Irish fund, to fight the Government coercion policy, have been received from America and all the British colonies.

The Cobden Club has issued a manifesto protesting against the imposition of corn duties in which it states that this policy would undo the great work of Peel and Gladstone.

Forty members of the House of Commons, representing both sides of politics, met in London for the purpose of forming a Ministry of Commerce.

King Edward has personally invited Mrs. Harriet L. Johnson, the niece of President Buchanan, to attend his coronation. Mrs. Johnson was mistress of the White House when, as the Prince of Wales, the King visited there. The invitation has been accepted.

UNITED STATES.

The late Dr. Talmage left an estate valued at $300,000.

The Algonac Banking Company at Algonac, Michigan, has failed. The $32,000 on deposit will be lost.

Rear-Admiral Watson has been appointed special naval representative of the United States at the coronation.

At San Francisco Herman Oelrichs spent $7,000 for a banquet to President E. H. Harriman of the Southern Pacific road, covers being laid for 62.

Attorney-General Knox has declared against the Beef Trust, and has instructed the proper authorities to prepare an injunction against the trust in Chicago.

One hundred and seventy-five barrels of blue points have been ordered from a Long Island dealer for use at King Edward's coronation, and the shipment will be made at once in order to allow the oysters to drink in English waters.

Dr. Herbert Fiske, of the Northwestern University, Chicago, says tobacco is one great cause of student failure. During the last nine years he has observed that a student addicted to the tobacco habit made a much lower average in his class percentages than those who were not given to the habit.

The will of Father Albinger, an aged and eccentric priest of Mount Vernon, N.Y., who used to walk around dressed in rags and was always begging for money, has been admitted to probate. He leaves $10,000 to his two sisters in Germany and $25,000 to the Church.

GENERAL.

A shepherd has just died in Corsica at the age of 120.

The coronation contingent from Hong Kong will go to England by way of Canada.

The average price of beef in Madrid is now 3½ pesetas a kilo (about 38 cents a pound.)

Disorders have broken out in Sweden in connection with an agitation in favor of universal suffrage.

Bubonic plague has appeared among the wallaby (smaller kangaroos) in the Zoological Gardens at Sydney.

The Minister of Public Instruction in Russia has resigned because the Czar has refused to sanction his scheme for school reform.

The new South African colonies, even if peace is not concluded, are after July to maintain 6,000 of the 10,000 men in the South African Constabulary.

URGING BOERS TO YIELD.

De Wet Admits the Struggle Is Hopeless.

A despatch to the London Central News from Pretoria says that at a meeting of the Boers at Vereeniging on May 15 representatives of every commando, numbering 200, will be present. It is probable that the final vote on the question of peace or war will be taken by ballot.

The Pretoria correspondent of the London Daily Standard says he understands that the meetings of the Boers have thus far shown a majority in favor of peace, though possibly some of the irreconcilables may hold out, however generous the terms offered.

A despatch to the Telegraph from Pretoria says that the Boer leaders are certainly placing the issue before the burghers plainly and without reservation. General De Wet is moving everywhere among his people setting forth the facts most honorably. He has frankly stated that in his opinion the struggle is now hopeless, and that the British terms are reasonable and generous.

LIMIT WATER IN BUTTER.

Britain Has Amended Act, Which May Affect Canada.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Department of Agriculture has been advised by cable through the High Commissioner's office that the Board of Agriculture for Great Britain have made regulations under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act of 1899, whereby, if a sample of butter is found to contain over 16 per cent. of water, it shall be considered not genuine, unless proved to the contrary. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, chief of the dairy division, says the regulation will not affect the Canadian butter trade to any great extent unless dealers should require a guarantee that butter which they produce does not contain water in excess of the limit. With proper cooling facilities at the creameries, so that the churning, washing, and working of the butter may be carried out at sufficiently low temperatures, there is no difficulty in producing a butter which is well within the limits as regards the amount of water in it. From 12 to 13 per cent. is considered to be about the proper proportion of water in butter.

A CITY DEVASTATED.

More Than Four Hundred Persons Killed.

A Calcutta despatch says:—A tornado has devastated the City of Dacca and adjoining towns. Four hundred and sixteen persons were killed. Crops were ruined throughout the district. The tornado first struck Posgola the afternoon of April 23, where it wrecked the Datta Jute Works. From Posgola it moved to Samachar, where the India General Company's warehouses were destroyed by a great wave, which was whirled out of the river by the wind. Everywhere in the path of the cyclone huts, trees and roofs of houses, and people were carried up into the air like paper. Thirty-one persons were killed at Samachar, 110 were killed near Dacca, 175 were killed at Nagalband, while 100 were killed at Bamnghat.

Dacca, a city in Bengal, is 150 miles north-east of Calcutta.

QUEEN OUT OF DANGER.

All Holland is Jubilant Over the News.

A despatch from the Hague says:—The Queen may now be considered out of danger. The pronounced improvement in her health has occasioned intense relief throughout the country. Manifestations of joy are apparent on all hands. The news is the one topic in the cafes, where people are congratulating each other as if on the recovery of a personal friend. Numbers of congratulatory telegrams have been received at the Royal Palace from all parts of the world. The chambers of the States General have adopted by acclamation a congratulatory address to the throne. The applause which followed the submission of the proposal was deafening.

KILLED IN A FIRE PANIC.

Factory Girls Killed and Many Injured.

A Philadelphia despatch says:—Seven girls are known to have been killed and more than a score injured during a panic caused by a cry of "Fire!" at the cigar factory of Harburger, Homan & Co., 10th street and Washington avenue, at 12.15 on Wednesday afternoon. The girls were packed in the hallway leading to the street by the hundreds, and those, who were killed fainted and were trampled and

PRIEST'S HEAD ON POLE.

Outrage at Kaio-Shau Caused Panic Among Clergy.

A Pekin despatch says:—A French Roman Catholic priest belonging to the Jesuit mission at Kaio-Chau, China, 100 miles south-west of Tien-Tsin, was murdered on April 27. His head was afterward displayed on a pole. The priests fled from this district a month ago, as they feared something like this would happen. They returned a short time afterward, however, having apparently become reassured as to their safety.

METHUEN LAMED FOR LIFE

Wounded General is Steadily Convalescing.

A London despatch says:—Official advices from South Africa state that Lord Methuen is steadily convalescing, but it is believed that he will be lame always as a result of the wounds he received in the fight with Gen. Delarey's force prior to his capture by the Boers.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE FEDERAL HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Frank Oliver introduced his bill to incorporate M. Tikon Bishop of the Orthodox Russo-Greek Church in Canada.

Mr. Fraser introduced the bill incorporating the Western Alberta Railway Company, which has passed the Senate.

Sir Richard Cartwright introduced a couple of bills. The first was to amend the act respecting the packing and sale of certain staple commodities, which, he explained, brought the dealers in binder twine under the penalties provided for improper packing. The second bill, to amend the general inspection act, supplemented the first by adding binder twine to the list of articles to be inspected. Sir Richard Cartwright withdrew the bill, of which he had given notice, to amend the Chinese immigration act, 1900, and intimated that he would move a resolution to the same effect.

Mr. N. Boyd inquired when the amendments to the grain act would be brought in. The Premier replied that the bill was in course of preparation, and would be introduced in a day or two.

EMPOWERING A LOAN.

Mr. Fielding gave notice of the following resolution:—

"Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that in addition to the sums now remaining unborrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by Parliament by any Act heretofore passed, the Governor-in-Council be authorized to raise by way of loan:

(a) Such sum or sums of money, not to exceed in the whole the sum of $15,000,000, as may be required for the purpose of paying the floating indebtedness of Canada, and of meeting any expenditure authorized by the Parliament of Canada; and

(b) Such sum or sums of money as may be required from time to time over and above any available sinking funds, to pay and discharge the funded debt of Canada, or any portion thereof, as the same matures and becomes payable, either in England or in Canada.

AMENDMENTS TO ACTS.

The bill to amend the Unorganized Territories' Game Preservation Act was read a third time and passed.

The bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act so as to allow the Government of the Territories to take 66 feet through any homestead for road purposes without compensation was amended so as to provide that it shall only apply to future homestead entries. The bill was held over to allow the Government to consider a number of proposed minor amendments.

The bill to amend the Acts respecting the North-West Territories was read a third time and passed. It gives the Government of the Territories control over the roads which have been handed over to the Government.

The bill to amend the Rocky Mountains Park Act was read a third time and passed. It increases very substantially the size of what is generally known as Banff Park.

HALIFAX FISHERY AWARD.

Mr. Barker called attention to the statement made by Premier Peters, of Prince Edward Island, to the effect that the Dominion Government had agreed to refer to the Supreme Court the claim of the island for $1,000,000 of the Halifax fishery award, with interest at $30,000 a year.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the Dominion authorities had agreed to a conference on the foreshore question. As to the financial claim, nothing at all had been done in the matter. It had not even been considered. The Premier added that it made no particular difference whether the money from the Halifax award was held by the Dominion or the provinces, because the interest went to the fishermen anyway.

LANDS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Scott was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Governor-in-Council has received a memorial from the North-West Legislature suggesting that lands be granted to Canadian volunteers who have served in South Africa. No decision on the matter has yet been reached.

DROP-LETTER RATE.

Mr. Kemp presented the petition of the City of Toronto praying for the reduction of the rate on drop letters from two cents to one cent. The petition points out that the Toronto post-office gives a larger revenue than any other post-office in the Dominion, and the two-cent rate is considered to be most unfair to the cities.

JUDGE'S PENSIONS.

The bill to amend the Act respecting the judges of provincial courts caused a somewhat lengthy discussion as to the salaries of judges. The measure applies to County Court judges and allows them to retire on two-thirds of their salary if they become physically incapacitated after ten years' service. Mr. Fitzpatrick explained that the bill was primarily intended to apply to a case that had arisen in the Province of Ontario.

An allusion by Mr. Casgrain to the fact that most of the judges of rural counties in Quebec make their residence in town, drew from Mr. Fitzpatrick the expression of opinion that this ought not to be allowed.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

A SIGN OF INDIGNATION.

"It's a shame!" exclaimed Meandering Mike, as he tossed the piece of newspaper from him.

"What was you readin' about?" asked Plodding Peter.

"Dese donations by Andrew Carnegie. It's a shame to be spendin' so much money for libraries when dey orter be buyin' cook books fur some o' dese jailswe have to stop at."

TURNS DOWN FLOUR MEN.

Hicks-Beach Talks to an Influential Deputation.

A London despatch says:—An influential delegation, representing the flour importers of most of the large cities of the United Kingdom, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, on Wednesday morning, to protest against the taxation of flour, which, the delegates said, would seriously affect the extent of their trade.

The Chancellor, in replying, pointed out that the deputation represented solely wheat flour, and that it was impossible to consider the grain and meal duties entirely from that viewpoint. It was impracticable, in imposing duties on grain, to differentiate between grains. The imports of flour compared with the imports of wheat had grown enormously in recent years, and he did not think it was to the benefit of the people of the country. He had reduced the duty on offals, so that the flour importers were now better off than under the late Mr. Gladstone's tax, and he doubted whether they were entitled to further advantages.

TAXES AND REVENUE.

Britain Will Gain £76,025,000 Up to April, 1903.

A London despatch says:—A Parliamentary paper just published shows a total estimated charge on account of the war in South Africa, to March 31, 1903, of £222,970,000, and in respect of operations in China, a total of £6,010,000.

A second table shows that the proceeds of the new taxes from 1900 to March 31, 1903, amount to an increase in the revenue of £76,025,000 of which the greatest part is supplied by income tax, which aggregates £39,377,000. The sugar duty, from its imposition until March, 1903, is estimated to produce £11,200,000. The revenue set free by the suspension of the sinking fund amounts to £13,868,000. This, together with the proceeds of new taxation, leaves a balance for war expenditure to be charged to capital account of £155,148,000.

A third table sets down the total amount borrowed at £159,000,000, the cash proceeds of which are stated at £152,415,000.

ONTARIO LOST 10,000 DEER.

Yet They Seem as Plentiful as Ever After the Slaughter.

Ten thousand deer were killed in fifteen days in the last open season for the sport in the Province of Ontario, according to the estimate of Chief Game Warden E. Tinsley.

There is probably not such another country in the world as Ontario for the abundance of its red or Virginian deer. Nobody who knows anything about hunting at all has any difficulty in securing all the game the law allows within the limits of the remarkably short season of fifteen days during which the killing of deer is permitted, and for this reason all applications for an extension of the season, of which many are received every year, are refused by the Commissioners.

Last winter 5,200 deer hunting licenses were issued, a thousand in excess of the number in the preceding year. One express company alone carried nearly three thousand carcasses of deer, and Dr. McCallum, the head of the Game Commission, agrees with Mr. Tinsley that 10,000 head is quite a low estimate of the number killed by hunters in the late open season.

The most remarkable circumstance in regard to this is the fact, insisted upon by the Commissioners, that the increasing number killed by hunters seems to cause no diminution in the number of the deer. Of course, the part of the province where they are most abundant is in the north, though even in some of the comparatively settled districts the pretty animals are so numerous and so tame that they are an annoyance to farmers, in whose crops they do considerable damage.

The Rainy River district of Ontario, which till recently contained no red deer, is now quite overrun with them, the new arrivals having come in from the neighboring State of Minnesota. In order to raise the standard of the sport it is now seriously proposed to prohibit both the use of dogs and the killing of deer in the water in the Province of Ontario.

CUSTOMS REVENUE SOARS.

Big Increase as Compared With Corresponding Periods.

An Ottawa despatch says:—There has been a very large increase in the Canadian Customs revenue for April. The revenue was $2,789,978, or an increase of $513,721 over the same month last year. The amount collected for the ten months of the fiscal year was $26,388,587, an increase of $2,472,314 over the same time last year.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.

"Uncle Jimmie" was a man who had a reputation for "tightness" in business affairs, which clung to him the entire eighty-odd years of his existence.

When he was stricken with what proved to be his last illness, a neighbor came to see him who had heard he was near unto death.

The family were gathered about the room in various stages of grief—he had not been an over-kind husband and father—and the sick man lay on his bed with closed eyes and laboured breathing.

"See if he knows you," said his wife, tearfully, to the neighbor, who tiptoed to the side of the bed and leaned over the occupant.

"Uncle Jimmie, do you know me?" asked the neighbor, gently.

A deep silence hung over the room. Finally "Uncle Jimmie" slowly opened his eyes and fixed them intently on the questioner.

"Know you?" he echoed, feebly; "I reckon I do! Where's that gallon of vinegar you owe me?"

The recognition was complete.

VAST WEALTH IN FARMS

AN INTERESTING TALK BY MR. C. C. JAMES.

Big Profit From Fruit.—The Modern Pig is a Fortune Producer.

Recently, before the Canadian Club, at Toronto, Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, spoke on the growth of agriculture in Ontario, in which he placed the man with the hoe on a mountain of importance all his own.

There are 175,000 farmers in Ontario and their invested capital amounts to one billion of dollars. Mr. James said that had he the wealth of a Carnegie or one hundred millions at his disposal to give he would present this money to the Ontario farmers, giving $600 to each, knowing that it would be well invested. The annual product of the Ontario farms is $250,000,000, and Mr. James pointed out that if this product could be increased by 10 per cent, it would mean a great increase of $25,000,000 for the Province. The Deputy Minister was bristling with figures, not figures representing thousands, tens of thousands, or hundreds of thousands, but figures that ran away up into the dizzy millions. He pointed out that a simple increase of a cent per bushel in Ontario grain would mean an increase of $1,500,000 a year in the annual value of the product. The speaker claimed that could he, Midas-like, but place the magic touch upon the apple trees in this province, and add fifteen cents' value to the product of each, a million more would be the result. If this same touch could be laid upon the cattle, and each cow be given an added value of $1, another million would be added to the assets of the Ontario farmer. If the price of cheese could be raised a simple ¼ of a cent per pound the farmer would again profit by $300,000.

Dazzling, staggering, and stupendous those figures! They staggered the club a bit.

WHEAT NO LONGER KING.

The speaker divided his subject into four heads: Wheat, fruit, live stock, and dairying. Wheat is no longer king in Ontario. The Province has got past that. There was a time when if wheat dropped the farmer's jaw dropped with it. However, Mr. James pointed out that Ontario was a great wheat district and last year from one and one-half million acres raised 30,000,000 bushels. The entire wheat crop of the world is 2,500,000,000 bushels, and Ontario can, so Mr. James thinks, by improved methods, raise from 2 bushels to the acre to 50 bushels on the average, which would give the Province a unique place as one of the grain-growing centres of the world.

ONTARIO'S FRUITS.

Mr. James says there is no other spot on the North American continent, search where you will, that can grow the variety of fruits to the perfection of Ontario. California with her gentle breezes and eternal summer zephyrs, is not in the same class with Ontario, with her zero winter and torrid summer hours. Ontario, with the modifying influence of the great lakes, her latitude and her nearness to the source of the original soil, leads them all. There is something wrong. Ontario has six and one-half million apple trees, and it is called a good year when this province is able to export one million barrels of apples to the Old Land. There are two great problems which the farmer seems to shipwreck on: the question of preservation and that of transportation. Mr. James scored those who are continually harping on fast steamship lines. Being Deputy Minister of Agriculture, he doesn't think that the transportation of men is half as important to the welfare of the Province as the annual safe sending of thousands and thousands of dollars worth of perishable products across the sea to John Bull.

"Where one dollar is involved in the sending of a messenger quickly thousands of dollars are involved in the other matter," said the speaker. This sentiment was applauded.

THE PIG.

That unlovely animal, the pig, was the subject of an interesting five minutes. The hog of to-day is not the hog of the other day. The hog of the other day was nothing but fat. The lumberman liked him, but the cultivated palate frowned and a new style of pig has come. Fashion in millinery and fashion in pigs. The pig of to-day, the speaker explained, was built upon new lines as a bacon-producing animal. In 1896 47 million pounds of bacon were exported, and in 1900 the figures had jumped to 132,000,000. The pig, this new style pig, is coming to the front, says Mr. James says. He is credited with paying off more mortgages than any other single part or parcel of the farm. Dairying was touched on as the first cause of the growth in the piggery. It was noted with pleasure that Ontario had secured such a firm hold in England with certain kinds of cheese.

It was also shown that up till a little while ago the farmer had a conceit that he knew about all that was worth knowing, as regards cheese-making. He cured his cheese in a hot room, but science had come along and said that cheese could be cured cold.

No longer a slave to tradition behind the times in any way, the farmer stands the power, the man behind the plow. Mr. James says that today the man who would be a successful tiller of the soil must have as liberal a general education as the man of business.

He—"I assure you I would never dare to rob those sweet lips of a kiss." She—"You hypocrite! Didn't you attempt it last night?" He—"Never! Far from intending to rob you of a kiss, I was trying to give you one."

THE MARKETS

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

Toronto, May 6.—Flour—Ninety per cent. Ontario patents firmer at $2.82 middle freights, in buyers' sacks. Straight rollers, in wood, quoted at $3.20 to $3.25. Manitoba patents are firm at $4 to $4.15, Toronto; and strong bakers' at $3.75 to $3.85.

Buckwheat—Offerings small, and prices nominal at 60 to 61c east.

Oatmeal—Car lots, in bbls, $4.65 on track, and in sacks at $4.50 broken lots, 25c extra.

Millfeed—Bran dull at $15.50 out-side. Shorts, $18.50, to $19 outside. At Toronto bran is $18, and shorts $20.

Wheat—No. 1 Manitoba hard sold at 86½c, Toronto and west; No. 1 northern, at 83c; and No. 2 Northern at 80c, Toronto and west. For grinding in transit 3c higher than these prices. No. 2 white Ontario sold at 74½c, middle freight.

Peas—No. 2 white (quoted at 80c west.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 60c west, and No. 2 mixed, 58c west.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is unchanged with receipts fair. We quote creamery rolls, 18 to 19c, choice large rolls, 16½ to 17½c; second grades, rolls and tubs, 12½ to 14c, low grades, 10 to 12c; creamery prints, 22 to 22c; solids, 20c.

Eggs—The market is steady, with good demand. Sales at 12 to 12½c per dozen for new laid, and at 9c for No. 2.

Cheese—The market is firm; finest September, 11½ to 12c, under grades, 10½ to 11c; new, 11 to 11½c.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs are firm. Hog products in good demand and firmer. We quote: Bacon, long clear, 10½c; do., short cut, $2.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c; rolls, 11c; backs, 14 to 14½c, and shoulders 9c.

Lard—The market is unchanged with track quoted at $5 to $5.50 for tierces, and No. 1.

Poultry—Receipts small. We quote: Fresh killed turkeys, 15 to 16c per lb; chickens, 75c to $1; ducks, 75c to $1.

Potatoes—The market is quiet; car lots quoted at 70 to 75c per bag, and in small lots at 85c.

UNITED STATES' MARKETS

Toledo, May 6.—Wheat, dull; cash, 84½c; May, 84c; July, 82½c. Corn—Dull, weak; cash, 62½c; July, 63½c; Sept., 62½c. Oats—Dull, weak; cash, 42c; May, 42c; July, 33½c; Sept., 30c. Clover seed—Dull, easier; April, $5.22½; Oct., $5.32½. Timothy—Dull, steady; No. 2, $3.70 to $3.75. Chicago, May 6.—Wheat, May, 75½ to 75½c; July, 77½ to 77½c; No. 1 Northern, 74½ to 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 71 to 74½c.

Detroit, May 6.—Wheat, closed No. 2 white, cash, 88c; No. 2 red, cash and April, 86½c; July, 7[illegible]

St. Louis, May 6.—Wheat, closed cash, 78½c; May, 78¾c; July, 71½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 6.—At the Western cattle yards to-day the receipts were 75 carloads of live stock, consisting of 1,100 cattle, 1,100 hogs, 600 sheep and lambs, 120 calves, and a few milch cows.

Prices for good cattle were firmly maintained, and as the quality of the supplies was not as a rule first-class, trade generally was active. We had here sold at well maintained prices. For the best shippers there ranged from 5 to 6c per pound, and for extra choice stuff 6½c per pound was paid. For the lower grades there was a ready sale, the demand was a little more active than it was last week.

Export butcher cattle were quoted at from 4¾ to 5¼c per pound, but the local demand was [illegible] the seconds and inferior [illegible] cattle were [illegible] trifle slow of sale. Following is the range of prices:—

Cattle	
Shippers, per cwt	[illegible]
Do., light	[illegible]
Butchers', choice	[illegible]
Butchers', ordinary to good	[illegible]
Stockers, per cwt	[illegible]
Sheep and Lambs	
Choice ewes, per cwt	[illegible]
Spring lambs, each	[illegible]
Yearlings, per cwt	[illegible]
Bucks, per cwt	[illegible]
Milkers and Cows	
Cows, each	[illegible]
Choice, each	[illegible]
Hogs	
Choice hogs, per cwt	[illegible]
Light hogs, per cwt	[illegible]
Heavy hogs, per cwt	[illegible]
Sows, per cwt	[illegible]
Stags, per cwt	[illegible]

MAY BRING TRUST TO EAT

Refusal of People to Eat Meat Has Demoralized Trade.

A Chicago despatch says:—The business of Chicago packers has been staggered by the refusal of the people of the country to eat meat at the prevailing high prices, according to the Chronicle. The demand for dressed meats in the last few days has fallen off 33 1-3 per cent, and the discharge of men in the packing houses is general. The shipments of dressed beef from the yards have so decreased during the last ten days that cars are piling up in the railroad yards. The only hope for restoration is in cutting the prices.

THE LATE D

Memorial Sermo

Frank De V

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Kelly, of Toronto, in the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says:—Sunday morning in the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church the Rev. Frank Talmage, D.D., delivered a sermon in which he paid a touching and timely tribute to his late distinguished father. The text was Kings xix, 20, "Let me, I pray thee, kiss my father."

Affection's most sacred form of salutation is a kiss. We bow to an acquaintance, we shake hands with a friend, but we press the lip upon the lip of one whom we love. The statement is especially true when applied to Elisha, the son of Shaphat, who was about to leave home to go forth into the great wide world. Elisha was summoned to carry on the work of Elijah. Already the horses were being harnessed to the chariot of fire for the old prophet's famous journey from earthly struggle to heavenly triumph. His successor, starting out on his arduous task, desires first to imprint on his father's face the kiss of farewell.

The salutation of the kiss is more sacred when used by one who is standing by the open casket of a father whose eloquent tongue has ten spoken the golden words of the gospel to countless throngs, and with a pen guided by a spirit purified with the blood of the Lamb, every week proclaimed the glad message to millions upon millions of readers who were, wearied with toil and heavy-laden with trouble. We have work for nearly twenty years been the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night to a great multitudes through the wilderness of earth toward the brightness of

THE PROMISED LAND

Many pens are writing [illegible] on the lifework of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage. Perhaps a few words from his son, the only one having authority. For over [illegible] years I was his constant companion. When he was at home he rarely left his study until the midnight hour. Twice we visited the European cities, and circled the globe. Together we sped forth from the Golden Gate to the Pacific. Side by side we watched the light at the entrance to New York harbor beckon us to the rows, welcome to us as was the star of Bethlehem to the three wise men wandering over the [illegible]. No more will we have such companionship. The world becomes [illegible] changed to the son who [illegible] pelled to let his father sleep [illegible] the flowers and who bedews [illegible] moss to more sweetness [illegible] fore I start forth upon life's work I would, with [illegible] tion ask a moment for a [illegible] personal affection as Elisha [illegible] to Elijah in reference to [illegible]. Let me, I pray thee, kiss [illegible]. Then I will follow [illegible] My father was the most [illegible] and yet the most natural [illegible] known. Original in the [illegible] always did everything [illegible] ferent from anyone else [illegible] differently, he lectured [illegible] preached differently. If [illegible] stood before him at the altar, his marriage ceremony [illegible] que. It was impossible [illegible] him to anyone else. [illegible] for the occasion of [illegible] was a special one. There [illegible] been another like [illegible] in his humble cradle in [illegible]

BOUND BROOK FARMER

Yet my father was [illegible] to be that he never strove [illegible] and different from [illegible] else. It was in his [illegible] he was different. He was [illegible] the home as in the [illegible] street as upon the [illegible] He was the same original [illegible] natural character when [illegible] one of his children as [illegible] penning an article for the [illegible] uttered the message which [illegible] to him as naturally and [illegible] the dissimilarity that [illegible] the notes of the birds [illegible] As the brown winged [illegible] his treble note when [illegible] by the rising sun, as [illegible] rups when hopping between [illegible] den rows, as a Baltimore [illegible] when he swings backward [illegible] ward upon the tree beneath [illegible] overhangs the brook [illegible] melodious in his own way [illegible] singing a different song [illegible] different from other birds [illegible] many years the [illegible] could not understand how [illegible] the scrutinizing eye of the [illegible] cal critic there could be [illegible] heinous flaw in his sermons [illegible] he arose to preach a sermon [illegible] ness like the expectant [illegible] coming judgment day [illegible] audit[illegible]. Every eye was [illegible] on that tall, straight [illegible] broad, massive brow. Each [illegible] alert to catch the first [illegible] fell from those wonderful [illegible] though the buildings in [illegible] preached in our own and other [illegible] were always crowded to [illegible] though great multitudes [illegible] brought to decision for Christ [illegible] his preaching in the Brooklyn [illegible] nacle, where he passed the [illegible] tive years of his life's [illegible] for years he was a missionary [illegible] man.

WITH ONE WAVE OF HIS

he swept away all the cobwebs [illegible] had accumulated around [illegible] tional methods of sermonic [illegible] With his mighty original power [illegible] he broke the shackles of [illegible] cal slavery. He proved to [illegible] that the ministers of the [illegible] could plead with [illegible] to Christ with the [illegible] enthusiasm and intensity [illegible]