THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres

Toronto, Dec. 2. — Wheat — Market is quiet. No. 2 spring is nominal at 67c east, and No. 2 goose at 55½c east. Manitoba wheat steady; No. 1 hard, 86c grinding in transit; No. 1 Northern, 84½c grinding in transit; No. 1 hard quoted at 80c Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 78½c.

Barley — The market is firm, with No. 3 extra quoted at 45 to 46c outside, and No. 3 at 41 to 42c low freights to New York.

Buckwheat — Demand is limited and prices nominal at 52 to 53c outside.

Peas — No. 2 white quoted at 72 to 73c outside.

Corn — Market dull, with buyers of new Canadian at 45c west.

Flour — Ninety per cent. patents firm at $2.70 to $2.72½ middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $3.30 to $3.40 in bbls. Manitoba flours firm; Hungarian patents, $4.10 to $4.20 delivered on track, Toronto, bags included; and Manitoba strong bakers', $3.80 to $3.90.

Millfeed — Bran, $15 in bulk here, and shorts at $17. At outside points bran is quoted at $13.50 to $14. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $17, and shorts, $19 here.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are steady, with carloads quoted at $7.50. Cured meats in small supply, with prices firm. We quote: Bacon, long clear, 11 to 11½c, in ton and case lots. Fork, mess, $21; do., short cut, $23. Smoked hams, 13½ to 14c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; shoulders, 11 to 11½c; backs, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 15 to 15½c.

Lard — The market is unchanged. We quote: Tierces, 10½c; tubs, 11c; pails, 11¼ to 11½c; compound, 8½ to 10¼c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans — The market is dull. Medium bring $1.75 per bushel and hand-picked $2.

Dried apples — Market quiet, with prices nominal at 3½ to 4c per lb. Evaporated jobbing at 6½c per lb.

Honey — The market is steady, with strained jobbing at 8 to 8½c per lb., and comb at $1.50 to $1.75.

Hay, baled — The market is unchanged, with offerings limited. Car lots worth $9.50 to $9.75 a ton on track.

Straw — The market is quiet, with car lots on track quoted at $5.50 to $5.75 a ton for first-class oat straw.

Onions — Market is steady at 40 to 45c per bushel for Canadian.

afford every reasonable encouragement to the syndicate.

Poultry — Offerings of boxed lots fair, and prices steady. Chickens, old, 40 to 50c per pair, and young, 55 to 65c; live, 50 to 60c. Ducks, dressed, 65 to 80c per pair. Geese, 6½ to 7c per lb., and turkeys, 9½ to 11c per lb. for young.

Potatoes — The market is firmer, car lots being quoted at 80 to 82c per bag on track. Small lots sell at 95c to $1.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter — The market was fairly active to-day. Receipts fair and the demand good. We quote: Finest 1-lb. prints, 17 to 18c; large rolls and tubs, 16 to 17c; secondary grades, tubs and rolls, 13½ to 14½c; bakers', 12 to 13c; creamery, prints, 20 to 21c; creamery solids, 19 to 19½c.

Eggs — Market is firm. We quote: Strictly new-laid, 23c; cold storage, 20c; pickled, 18c; seconds, 14c.

Cheese — The market is unchanged. Choice large cheese, 12½c, and small, 12¾ to 13c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Dec. 2. — Wheat—Steady; closed, No. 1 Northern, 76 to 76½c; No. 2 Northern, 74½ to 75½c; May, 76½c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 51½c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 66½c; sample, 35 to 59c. Corn — December, 42¾ to 42⅞c.

Buffalo, Dec. 2. — Flour — Firm. Wheat—Spring, closing stronger for No. 1 Northern, car loads at 79c asked; No. 1 hard, carloads, 81½c; winter steady, No. 2 red, 79c. Corn—Unsettled; No. 3 yellow, 64c; new, 60c. Oats—Strong; No. 3 white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 34c. Barley—49 to 63c. Rye—No. 1, in store, 55c.

Toledo, Dec. 2. — Wheat closed — Dull, higher; cash, 78½c; December, 78⅝c; May, 80½c. Corn—Dull, higher; December, 44½c; May, 43½c. Oats—Dull, higher; December, 32½c; May, 33½c. Rye—No. 2, 52c. Seed — Dull; higher; November, $6.80; January, $6.87½; May, $6.87½; prime timothy, $1.75; prime alsike, $8.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Dec. 2. — There was a good brisk trade, with prices firm, but not quotably changed; there was a quick sale for all the better kinds of cattle here, and apparently more could easily have been disposed of.

Good to choice shipping cattle sold at from 4½ to 5¼c per pound. A few selected lots of prime cattle were reported as selling up to $5.40 per cwt. Butcher cattle of the right kind were in demand, and while 4¼c was about the quotable limit for loads of cattle, from ten to twenty cents more per cwt. was several times paid for selections; medium to good cattle sold at from 3½ to 3¾c per pound. There was a fair clearance of all the stuff here by midday. Export bulls are wanted, and fetch from 3½ to 4¼c per pound, with an upward tendency. Good feeders are also wanted at unchanged but steady prices. Milch cows of the right kind keep high in price, selling up to close on $60 each; the supply to-day was of poor quality. Good veal cattle are still wanted up to $10 each; prices to-day ran from $2.50 to $10 each.

Sheep are firm at from $3.40 to $3.65 per cwt., with a tendency to advance. Lambs are steady at from $3.50 to $4 per cwt. No change in calves. Bucks are nominal and not wanted.

Hogs continue steady and unchanged. The top price for choice hogs is $6.12½ per cwt.; and light and fat hogs are quoted at $5.87½ per cwt. 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 prices for live stock at the Toronto cattle yards to-day:

Cattle.		
Export cattle, per cwt	$4.50	$5.25
Do., light	4.00	4.50
Butcher cattle, choice	3.75	4.50
Do., ordinary to good	3.00	3.50
Stockers, per cwt	2.50	3.25
Sheep and Lambs.		
Export ewes, per cwt	3.40	3.65
Lambs, per cwt	3.50	4.00
Bucks, per cwt	2.50	2.75
Culled sheep, each	2.00	3.00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each	35.00	58.00
Calves, each	2.00	10.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt	5.75	6.12½
Light hogs, per cwt	5.50	5.87½
Heavy hogs, per cwt	5.50	5.87½
Sows, per cwt	4.00	4.25
Stags, per cwt	2.00	2.50

RIVAL SYNDICATES.

Two Schemes for Taking Settlers Into New Ontario.

A Toronto despatch says: Mr. J. F. Egan and Judge Utt, of Chicago, Ill., returned to Toronto on Wednesday with the intention of concluding their negotiations with the Government in reference to the colonization scheme they are promoting. The Provincial Government has approved of the propositions submitted by the syndicate, and has submitted to them an amended agreement. Counsel for both sides to the agreement are now working on the final details, and the prospects are that a satisfactory arrangement will be completed before Messrs. Utt and Egan leave the city. Mr. Egan states that the project has aroused great interest among the tenant farmers in the Northwestern States, and that the prospects are excellent for securing a large number of useful settlers for New Ontario. [illegible] tlers for New Ontario.

A RIVAL SYNDICATE.

Messrs. E. F. Getchell and John F. Langan, of Chicago, interviewed Premier Ross on Wednesday with regard to a scheme for the introduction of settlers from the United States into New Ontario, based on somewhat similar lines to the arrangement now coming to a conclusion with Judge Utt and Mr. Egan.

Mr. Getchell, in an interview, stated that the project he represented was as yet in a very embryonic state. Mr. Getchell is a real estate dealer in Chicago, and Mr. Langan is an attorney associated with him. Mr. Langan is a Canadian by birth, and frequently represented to Mr. Getchell the magnificent opportunities for investment offered in New Ontario. Finally Mr. Getchell says he laid the matter before some wealthy clients, who assured him of financial backing if the prospects were favorable. As a result of the interview with Premier Ross he is satisfied that the Government will

A NEW KIMBERLEY.

Diamonds Are Found in British Columbia.

A Vancouver, B. C., despatch says: Herbert Wemyss, M. E., late of the South African diamond mines, claims that diamonds will be found in Samilkameen, B. C. In fact, Mr. Wemyss claims to have found several sparklers in the rough. While tunneling some quartz he was surprised to come across the same formation as in the diamond quartz mines, and secured what he claims are three or four diamonds. The Samilkameen district is a great coal country, and the possibilities of diamonds there have often been spoken of before. The country is full of great resources, but is outside the line of travel, and is not tapped by any railway.

SOUFRIERE AGAIN ACTIVE.

Inhabitants Evacuating Villages on West Coast.

A Kingston, St. Vincent, despatch says: A violent eruption of La Soufriere, the fifth big outburst since the catastrophe of May 7, took place on Wednesday. Georgetown and the village of Chateau Bellair, situated on the west coast of St. Vincent were again evacuated by their inhabitants. Telephonic communication in those districts is interrupted owing to fierce lightning. Subterranean rumblings can be heard and volcanic clouds are seen from this city. The crater has been smoking constantly since the terrific eruption of October 16.

BOHOTLE IS RELIEVED.

Mad Mullah Is Preparing for Stubborn Resistance.

An Aden, Arabia, despatch says: General Manning's flying column relieved Bohotle, Somaliland, November 19. He found 35 per cent. of the men composing the garrison suffering from malarial fever. The Mad Mullah is in the vicinity of Mudug, preparing to contest any advance of the British.

THEIR OCEAN GRAVE.

Five Hundred Dead Chinamen Go to the Bottom.

A Victoria, B. C., despatch says: The steamer Ventnor, which recently took lumber from this coast to the Orient, has foundered near Hokianga, near New Zealand, when bound from Wellington to Hong Kong with 5,347 tons of coal and 500 coffins containing the remains of Chinese for interment in China.

DOUKHOBOR CHIEF.

"John the Baptist" Is Being Vainly Searched for.

A Winnipeg despatch says: "John the Baptist" has disappeared from view, and only the Doukhobors know where he is. Government agents have gone through the colonies, but have not located him, and when the Doukhobors are asked regarding his whereabouts, the question is answered with a shrug of shoulders, or else they say he is at some distant village. If the Doukhobors are pressed for information regarding him, they exhibit extreme nervousness, as though they did not wish to be questioned on the matter.

Mr. B. M. Ward, of Yorkton, arrived in Winnipeg on Thursday. In conversation Mr. Ward made the above statement, and said that the Doukhobors had gone back to their villages only because the Government forced them to do so, and because the weather made tramping uncomfortable. "As soon as the summer is around again," he continued, "they will resume their march. Having tested to their satisfaction the hospitality of the farmers along the railway track, they will have no hesitation in taking part in another fanatical search for Jesus. They are now chanting and praying in their villages, and although quiet for the present, a movement is said to be on foot to induce the entire Doukhobor population to join in a missionary tour of the world.

"'John the Baptist,' is lost and cannot be located, and the theory of the people living in the vicinity is that he is working hard to accomplish his desire in again attempting to march the Doukhobors to Winnipeg as soon as the weather will permit of it."

AFTER NIAGARA POWER.

Toronto Capitalists Form an Independent Company.

A despatch from Toronto says: A syndicate of Toronto capitalists, understood to include Mr. William Mackenzie, President of the Toronto Railway, and Mr. Frederic Nicholls, Managing Director of the Canadian General Electric Company, has been formed to secure power from Niagara and to provide against the supply being monopolized by Americans. J. W. Langmuir, chairman of the Niagara Falls Park Commission, has been interviewed on the subject, and he in turn has interviewed Premier Ross. The Toronto company seeks privileges along the lines of the rights already conceded to the Canadian Niagara Power Company and the Ontario Power Company, both of which have very large works now under construction on the Canadian side. An engineering authority has stated that when these two works and the two already operating on the American side are in full operation, about 25 per cent. of the water passing down the Niagara River will have been diverted for power purposes. The latest move is taken by some as an indication that the Toronto Railway Company and Canadian General Electric Company have not been able to make satisfactory terms with the Ontario Power Company for a supply.

THREE WEEK'S TOUR.

Milner to Visit the Basutos and Several Battlefields.

The London Times' correspondent at Johannesburg says Lord Milner left on Monday on a three weeks' tour of the Orange River Colony. He will return via Kimberley and Western Transvaal, visiting the battlefields of Paardeberg and Magersfontein. Lord Milner will meet the Basuto chief, Lerothodi, at Ladybrand. There has been for some time an undercurrent of uneasiness among the natives owing to the reports that the Government was going to disarm the Basutos.

Repatriation is progressing in all parts of the two colonies and one cannot go far without seeing here and there a white tent or improvised dwelling of sod or sun-dried bricks. Despite their meagre surroundings, the people are glad to get back upon their land, and seem fairly well contented, their condition being no worse than that of settlers in a new country. In the Thabanchu district, which was visited, the farms showed 100,000 acres under cultivation, the crops being well advanced.

FARMERS HAVE NO SHARE.

Land Company Has Reservations Upon Oil Wells of Kent.

A Toronto despatch says: The discovery of oil in Raleigh township, in the vicinity of Chatham, has made a number of farmers wiser, but not richer, men. These men, who have been happy in the belief that they owned the property, now discover that they own only the surface rights. The original patent to these lands was granted on October 26, 1846, to the Canada Company, the Crown reserving all mines of gold or silver that might be found therein. The Canada Company in turn sold the land, and reserved to itself any petroleum wells which might be found. This appears to be the case in brief, and there appears to be no remedy for the farmers of Kent.

QUARANTINED AT BOSTON.

Disease Among Cattle Leads to Order From Washington.

A Washington, D. C., despatch says: Secretary of Agriculture Wilson on Thursday promulgated an order establishing a quarantine of cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine in the New England States, and prohibiting the exportation of such animals from the port of Boston, until further orders. This action is taken on account of the discovery of a highly contagious disease known as foot and mouth disease in New England.

VALUE OF SEED TESTING,

AND ITS RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Dominion Seed Laboratory Investigations Reveal a Bad State of Affairs.

The testing of seed for purity and vitality by scientific methods has been an important factor in the agricultural progress of Germany, Switzerland and other European countries. Laboratory methods for seed testing were devised by Dr. Nobbe, of Tharandt, Germany, 30 years ago, since which time seed-testing stations have been established in nearly all European countries, and the United States. Canada has now one modern seed laboratory equipped with the necessary apparatus for testing the purity and vitality of seeds.

The fact that Germany alone now maintains 39 seed control stations shows that seed testing is highly valued as a means of safe-guarding the interests of agriculture in that country. The results of the work that has already been done in the Dominion Seed Laboratory reveal a great need for active work in seed testing as well as persistent efforts to protect Canadian farmers and fields from the many evils that are connected with the seed trade.

Early in the spring of the present year, G. H. Clark, B.S.A., who is connected with Prof. Robertson's staff, and who is now in charge of the Seed Laboratory, planned to make an investigation of the conditions of the trade in

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

With the assistance of Agricultural Associations, Institute workers and other interested persons, over five hundred one-half pound samples of Timothy, Alsike, and Red Clover seed that was offered for sale by local dealers were procured for the seed laboratory. With each sample was enclosed a statement showing the name of the dealer, the place at which it was offered for sale, the price per pound or per bushel, and the origin of the seed.

In the Seed Laboratory these samples were subjected to two examinations, one for purity and one for vitality. In making these examinations the rules adopted by the Association of American Colleges and Experiment Stations were followed in detail.

Evidence of wilful adulteration was found in a few instances. One sample of Alsike obtained from Prince Edward Island contained 26 pounds of colored sand per hundred pounds of seed. From ten to twenty per cent. by weight of sand was frequently found in samples of Alsike and Timothy seed. On the whole there has not been serious cause for complaint because of low vitality. It is the large quantities and noxious nature of the weed seeds found in most of the samples that render the evils connected with the trade in grass and clover seeds of more than ordinary importance to agriculture. The number of weed seeds per pound of seeds as marketed, ranged with Timothy from 0 to 1,237,690; Alsike from 90 to 180,450; and Red Clover from 0 to 45,505. The approximate number of seeds in a pound of Timothy seeds is 1,350,000; Alsike 750,000; and Red Clover 300,000. The weed seeds named in the order in which they most frequently occurred consisted of Foxtail, Ribgrass, Lamb's Quarter, White Cockle, Sheep Sorrel, Curled Dock, False Flax, Pepper Grass, Mayweed, Canada Thistle, Common Plantain, Lady's Thumb, Pigweed, Black Medick, Ragweed, Charlock or Wild Mustard and Perennial Sow Thistle.

The trade in red clover and alsike is, undoubtedly, the most fruitful medium for the dissemination of weed pests. The steadily increasing demand for these seeds for both the home and the export trade has encouraged their production on farms that are

FOUL WITH WEEDS.

Canada exports annually large quantities of Alsike and Red Clover to European countries, where a thorough system of seed control has been established and where only the best re-cleaned stocks can find a market. The screenings from these imported seeds are much in demand on our home markets and are retailed by local dealers.

There are few agricultural mercantile articles the real value of which is so difficult to judge from appearance as grass clover and other small seeds. Competition is said to be the life of trade but fair competition in the seed trade is possible only when the seed is sold according to fixed standards of quality, or under a definite guarantee based upon a standard method of analysis. The seed trade in Canada has been passing from the hands of reliable seed houses into the hands of incompetent and irresponsible local dealers whose main business is of an entirely different character. There are far too many jobbers dabbling in the seed business and the result is that competition has been confined to prices alone. Unfortunately most farmers as well as seed merchants are not acquainted with the impurities that commonly occur in grass and clover seeds, and when making their purchases are content to screw down the price and trust to luck. As long as there is a demand for cheap seed, a worthless low grade article will be offered; and until Canadian farmers have come to know that the highest obtainable quality of seed is always the cheapest, the best quality of our home grown seeds will be exported to countries where the seed trade is conducted on a more business-like basis.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

A beggar at St Lo, France, named L'Honneur and his wife locked themselves and their children in a room and turned on the gas. All were asphyxiated.

Chinese pirates between Hong Kong and Canton are causing trouble. A constable of the British Consulate was killed in an attack while traveling in a junk to Hong Kong.

OUR PROSPEROUS FARMERS

ARE INCREASING IN WEALTH, DEBT DECREASING.

Comprehensive Report on Agricultural Conditions in Ontario.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has just published a comprehensive report giving details of the values of the agricultural resources of the province in 1901, with tables showing the comparative values during the last ten years, a number of other valuable statistics are given, with regard to crops, weather, mean temperature, etc., which would prove extremely useful to all students of Canada's growing agricultural resources.

In quoting the average value of live stock one of the reasons for the country's prosperity is easily seen. The average value of working horses was $85, about $13 higher than the ruling price since 1893; cattle figured at $33.21, the highest average since 1895; and all classes of live stock had increased in value at about the same ratio. The price of farm labor had also risen, the average rate per year being $165 with board, and $263 without, or for the working season $17.78 per month with board and $27.05 without, which were considerably higher than the average for any time during the previous ten years.

ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION.

There were assessed in the province 28,636,178 acres, with which 56.8 per cent. was cleared as compared with 22,885,564 acres and 52.4 per cent. cleared in 1892.

The production of wheat was 15,943,229 bushels from 911,587 acres. This means a crop of 17.4 bushels, worth $11.56 per acre, a fairly strong argument against extensive wheat-growing in this mixed farming country. The production of oats was considerably less than any year since 1894, both in total and yield per acre; the crop amounting to 78,334,490 bushels, or 32.5 bushels, worth $11.77 per acre. Although the crop was smaller, the high prices prevailing, owing to the war in South Africa, made it worth several millions of dollars more than the larger crops of several previous years. Similarly the potato crop, although only 18,136,367 bushels, nearly three million bushels less than in 1900, had a gross market value of over $2,000,000 in excess of the 1900 crop. The value of the potato crop was in marked contrast to that of the wheat, being $50.06 per acre, or $13.81 higher than the average for the previous nine years. Hay was also a splendid crop, averaging 1.81 tons, with a value of $14.47 per acre, a very much more valuable crop than it had proved for ten years before. The total hay product was 4,632,317 tons, worth $37,012,213.10.

LIVE STOCK FIGURES.

There were in the province 620,343 horses, worth $50,083,485; 2,507,620 cattle, worth $59,527,119.10; 1,761,799 sheep, valued at $7,772,793; 1,491,885 hogs, worth $9,298,712; while the poultry numbered, in all species, 9,775,236 valued at $2,859,172.

There were in the province 1,167 cheese factories, which produced 134,942,517 pounds of cheese from 1,434,540,520 pounds of milk. The cheese was worth $12,959,072, while $16,814,538 was paid for the milk. This represented a decline of nearly a million dollars in value of both cheese and milk since the previous year, although over 7,000,000 more pounds of cheese were made, the value of the cheese declining from 10.19 cents to 9.6 cents per pound.

There were registered against the farmers of the province 7,757 chattel mortgages as security for $2,854,759, a decrease of over a quarter of a million dollars in this line of liability since the previous year.

CATTLE EXPORT TRADE.

Very Successful Season Closes at Montreal.

A Montreal despatch says: After a satisfactory season the export cattle trade closed on Friday. The total expenditure of the live stock trade for 1902 amounts to $7,120,073, which is a decrease of $200,713 compared with that of a year ago, but this shrinkage of value is accounted for in the following items, viz., lower freight rates, very light shipments of horses, and a decrease in the export of sheep. The total exports were 77,193 head of cattle, 45,831 head of sheep and 548 head of horses which show an increase of 3,402 head of cattle, a decrease of 8,107 sheep and 6,838 horses, as compared with the numbers of 1901. The average price paid for cattle at country points throughout the season was $70 per head, which is an advance of $5 per head over the average figure paid a year ago, and shows that the farmers have received the sum of $5,403,501 besides $329,155 for their sheep and $99,280 for horses. The quantity of hay and grain consumed on the voyages amounted in value to $[illegible]2,500.

NEW ZEALAND ELECTIONS.

Government Has Won by a Majority of Twenty-five.

A Wellington, N.Z., despatch says: The Government has won the New Zealand election by a majority of 25. The Prohibition party won six seats, while the party in favor of the reduction of licenses won nine.

HERR KRUPP'S WIDOW.

$750,000 Donated for a Benefit Fund for Workmen.

A Berlin despatch says:—The widow of Herr Krupp has donated three million marks to establish a benefit fund for workmen in memory of her husband.

NEWS ITEMS

Telegraphic Briefs From Over the Globe.

CANADA.

It is proposed to have a [illegible] school located at Calgary.

Winnipeg City Council favors establishing free skating rinks.

Fire did $2,500 damage to Fe[illegible] ment street Baptist church, To[illegible] to.

Prices of all grades of [illegible] ar have been advanced 10 cents cwt.

The Ogilvie Company will [illegible] big mills and an elevator at [illegible] William.

The Grand Trunk car shops, [illegible] don, are to be lighted by electric[illegible] and the men will work full time.

At a mass meeting of [illegible] citizens resolutions were passed in favor of free roads and free [illegible]

Two Vancouver Chinese merchants subscribed enough money to become life governors of the [illegible] pital there.

Sir Oliver Mowat's term as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario has expired, but he will continue to act until his successor is appointed.

Representatives of a western syndicate are at Kingston buying property along the river front for the erection of a cement works.

A deputation has asked [illegible] aldermen for a free market. The [illegible] ter replied that they should [illegible] t when the toll roads were abolished.

The body of Noah Hale, who [illegible] dered his son at Scott Ste. Marie [illegible] October 3rd, was found in a [illegible] Death had evidently resulted from exposure and want of nourishment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Tennyson has been appointed Governor-General of Australia for one year.

From all parts of England come tales of distress from the out-of-work poor.

Northampton is in a sorry plight from the shrinkage of business in the shoe trade.

King Edward will return the visit of King Carlos, but will go to Lisbon for a visit next spring.

Swansea guardians have decided to ask the War Office to pay soldiers' pensions weekly instead of quarterly.

Two thousand persons, principally shoemakers, are out of work at Leicester; 5,000 persons are idle at Newcastle.

Specimens of four, five, six, seven, eight and nine-leaved clovers have been presented to the Queen by a Welsh lady.

Twenty-three thousand pounds have been raised by the Salvation Army harvest festival services throughout the country.

Next session a bill will be introduced for the improvement of the port of London. It will empower the expenditure of £1,000,000.

Arrangements are being made for the emigration of deposed Boers to South Africa. Fifty-one are to go out by the Harlech Castle.

Three-quarters of a million pencils are purchased annually by H. M. Stationary Office. Most of them are made in England.

Mr. Frank Butler, who accompanied the Crystal Palace in a balloon which landed at Copley, Lincolnshire, states that he did not see the earth for 115 miles.

Another first class armored cruiser of 13,000 tons and 14 knots speed is to be built as a sister to the one to be laid down at Pembroke dockyard.

The general export trade of the British steel manufacture, has greatly benefited by the steady demand for crude steel from the United States.

It is expected in London that shipments of pig iron to the United States this month will be very heavy, as one steamer has been [illegible] with 3,000 tons, another is loading and two more have been chartered for a similar voyage.

UNITED STATES.

Forty cases of smallpox have been discovered at Rochester, N. Y.

Judge Brandeis, of Boston, has fined an Italian barber for using a towel on the faces of two of his customers.

Herman Kaufman, three years old, of New York, died from the effects of a blue-bottle fly-bite received on Wednesday.

Robert Percy Wyman has been arrested in Seattle, charged with embezzlement of $2,055 in the Bank of Hong Kong in Shanghai.

Owing to the scarcity of cotton mills at Charlotte, North Carolina, have been closed down, and thousands of operatives thrown out of employment.

A. L. Collins, proprietor of the Smuggler union mine at Telluride, Colo., was shot by an unknown person, who fired through the window of his office.

By a decision of the United States Supreme Court on Tuesday the Post Office Department has no right to brand as fraud any business [illegible] because its methods are not approved of.

There is a great glut in the cocoanut market at Mobile, Ala., caused by unprecedented arrivals. There are at present housed in boats 1,500,000 nuts, and four more vessels are due, which add 500,000 to the number.

GENERAL.

The German budget shows a deficit of $37,500,000.

The mines of South Africa give work now to between 60,000 and 70,000 men.

Ceylon has decided to contribute $25,000 toward the Imperial Memorial to Queen Victoria.

There is a danger of famine in Uleaborg, in Finland, owing to the badness of the harvest.

The depression in Berlin is very pronounced. Hundreds of applicants compete for every vacant post.

DOCTO

By ST. GEORG

Author of "Doctor Jack's Wife," "

Pauline of New York

CHAPTER XXI.

[illegible]me is valuable to Jack, and really [illegible]re is nothing more to say to his [illegible]nd. He has already forgotten all [illegible]d. Sadly, nor does she come into [illegible] calculations; but it would have [illegible]red him some future trouble had he [illegible]e makes a sign to Achmed, who [illegible]wa the interview is at an end, and [illegible]e more leads the way along the pal[illegible] foundations, with the intention of [illegible]ching the wall at the point where [illegible] friendly hope hangs.

[illegible]ack has a dozen things upon his [illegible]nd, and is endeavouring to solve a [illegible]tain puzzle, when something happens to arouse him. The Siberian wolf-[illegible]s burst out into so fierce a clamor that one can almost imagine they've slipped the leash, and are running loose. This sound gives Jack a [illegible]ri, and he glances up, to see [illegible]med trembling just in front, as though he has looked upon a ghost. [illegible]Senor Jack!" comes in a [illegible] voice, as if from the very palace wall. The American does not restrain the [illegible] that bubbles to his lips—he recognizes that voice, and yet can hardly believe his senses. Those soft tones [illegible]listened to in the flower mart of [illegible]rcelona, again while the sun from [illegible]rona bent over his wounded form [illegible]n at the bull-fight in Madrid, and [illegible]er when the train stopped at the [illegible]tion, and the seeming peasant lad [illegible]rned him of the danger beyond [illegible]grone. Yes, it is, indeed, Mercedes [illegible] what in the name of Heaven does [illegible] Spanish beauty here—he had fondly believed she still searches Paris for [illegible] him.

A terrible suspicion flashes into his [illegible]nd—can the pasha have arrived [illegible]ead of time? Almost on the [illegible]nt he dismisses it—such a thing is impossible—Mercedes was not detained in Paris like the pasha, and there is really been nothing to prevent her following them in some clever disguise.

These things go through his mind with the rapidity of lightning, and in very few seconds serve to convince him that there is no reason to believe all is lost. Of course the mystery of her presence remains as great as ever, but that may speedily be cleared up. He turns toward the marble wall of the palace, and discovers a small opening—a window of some sort undoubtedly. In this he sees Mercedes, she is not three feet away, and can account for the voice which [illegible]xathing in his ear his own name. "You here, señorita?" he gasps, [illegible]ers, and is greeted with a low, [illegible]ry laugh.

"Senor Jack does not half [illegible] accomplishments, or he would [illegible] so surprised. Vaya! I am [illegible] every slave in this palace [illegible]y will. If I uttered a shout [illegible] janizaries would sweep the [illegible]vm end to end and woe to [illegible]g thing they found there."

She utters these words cleverly, to allow them to fall deep into the heart of the man who listens, so [illegible] may comprehend their full [illegible]ance, and Doctor Jack, for [illegible] the first time in his life, has a [illegible] fear creep over him.

An awful thought takes possession of his brain—one that for the moment almost paralyzes his tongue and prevents speech. Why is Mercedes here—how comes she to have such apparent power in the palace of the [illegible]ish pasha unless she has sold herself to him to become his latest wife? If this is the case, why has she come with this, loving another man all the while?

Jack believes he knows the Spanish character well—revenge comes into the life of most people, who live under Southern skies, and she—Mercedes—has sacrificed herself in order to be even with the man she worshipped, who can find no love for her in return.

What will she do? She is here the representative of the Pasha, who has his hatred for Doctor Jack to [illegible] after as well, as her own [illegible] the matter.

Shaking off the dreadful thought that dumb monster, fear, Jack [illegible]dresses the other—he must know the worst.

"Mercedes, can it be possible you have sold yourself to that vile Turk?" he asks.

She gives a sort of hysterical [illegible]

"I am his wife—we were married in Paris. I hold an instrument which by he has sworn to immediately [illegible] dose of every slave now in his [illegible] and never to displace me. It was [illegible] ranged through Don Carlos, [illegible] made sure that the knot was tied in such a manner that no process could defeat it."

"How came you here?" he continues.

"On the same train as yourself—you did not know it. There are a good many things Doctor Jack does not know—for instance, that I am aware of the visit he made Monsieur le Prefect of Police in Paris, and [illegible] ed what his intention might be."

"And you did not warn the pasha?"

"You see I did not. At the time I was already his wife, and little do I care whether he remained in Paris or not. My business was to watch over—I have done it, and, caramba, I have pretty chase you gave me."

She is a mystery to him yet—a mystery he could fathom, but the motives which influence a woman are beyond the ken of any mortal being, not excepting herself. He fears Mercedes now, for her power seems to [illegible] the one he loves—Avis Morton.

"You know why I have come here, Mercedes—to save my friend Alec [illegible] he says.

"Yes—his brother—I remember," with a sneer.

"You have it in your power to [illegible]