

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

Toronto, May 7.—Wheat—The tone of the local market was firm to-day. Prices are as follows:—Red wheat, 68 1-2c; white wheat, 68 1-2c; No. 1 goose wheat, 67 1-2c, low freights to New York; Manitoba No. 1 hard, Toronto and west, 92c; and No. 2, 87 1-2c. Grinding in transit privileges 2c more.

Millfeed—The market is easy, with fair offerings. Ton lots, at the mill door, Western Ontario points, sell as follows:—Bran, \$14; and shorts, \$15. Corn—Steady. No 2 yellow, on track here, 50c; No. 3, 49c.

Peas—Strong. No. 2, middle freights, 65 1-2c; and east at 66 1-2c.

Barley—Firm. Cargoes of No. 2, at Lake Ontario ports, 50c; No. 2 east, is quoted at 47c; and No. 3 extra, at 46 1-2c.

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

Buckwheat—The demand is fair. Car lots, west, are quoted at 52c; and east, at 54c. the Midland, 31c; No. 1 white, west, are quoted at 80 1-2c.

Flour—Firm. Holders of 90 per cent. patents, buyers' bags, middle freights, ask \$2.70 per bbl., and \$2.60 is bid.

Oatmeal—Firm. Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track, are quoted at \$3.35 per bbl.; and in wood at \$3.45.

Chicago, May 7.—To-day's session in the grain pits was a strenuous one. Sharp advances were scored for delivery the present month, while July options showed moderate sympathetic strength. May corn and oats were said to be practically cornered and showed at the close gains of 1-4 to 1c respectively. May wheat rose 5-8c, and July 1-8 to 1-4c. July corn closed 3-8 to 1-2c, and July oats, 1-8 to 1-4c improved. The provision market was 7 1-2 to 10 to 35c improved in prices.

Minneapolis, May 7.—Wheat—Cash, 74 1-8c; May, 73 3-8c; July, 74 5-8c, on track. No. 1 hard, 76 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 74 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 71 3-8 to 72 3-8c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

Milwaukee, May 7.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 Northern, 73 1-2 to 74c. Rye—Firm, No. 1 54 1-2c. Barley—Dull; No. 2, 57 to 58c; sample 40 to 54 1-4c.

Duluth, May 7.—Close.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1, hard, 76 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 74 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 70 1-2c; May, 74 3-8c; July, 75 1-2c; September, 72 3-8c. Corn—42 3-8c; May 43 1-4c; Oats—27 1-4 to 27c.

Toledo, May 7.—Wheat—Cash, 75 3-8c; May, 75 3-8c; July, 75 1-4c. Corn—Cash, 45 1-4c; May 45c; July 45 1-2c. Oats—Cash, 27 1-2c. Rye—52c. Cloverseed—Cash, prime, \$6.80; October, \$5.32 1-2. Oil—Unchanged.

PRODUCE.

Toronto, May 7.—Eggs.—The supply is large and prices easier. Sales to-day at 10 1-2 to 11c per dozen.

Poultry.—The market is unchanged. Bright stock is quoted as follows:—Turkeys, 11 to 12c; geese, at 8 to 8 1-2c; chickens, at 45 to 60c; and ducks at 50 to 80c.

Potatoes—Unchanged at 27c for car lots, on track. Offerings fairly large. Sales out of store, are made at 35c.

Field produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 25c per bag; onions, \$1 to \$1.10 per bag; carrots, 35c per bag; parsnips per bag, 35c; apples, per bbl, \$1 to \$2; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$2.50.

Dried fruit.—Dull and easy. Dried apples, 3 to 3 1-2c; evaporated, 5 to 5 1-2c.

Maple syrup—Supplies are moderate and the demand fair. Five-gallon tins are quoted at \$1 per imperial gallon; and gallon tins at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Honey—Dealers quote from 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c for 5, 10, or 60-lb tins, according to size of order; comb honey sells at \$2 to \$2.25 for dark; and at \$2.50 to \$2.75 for choice clover, per dozen sections.

Hops—Quiet. Choice 1900 growth are quoted at 14 to 16c; and yearlings at 8 to 10c.

Beans—The market is easy. Ordinary white beans bring \$1.40 to \$1.50; choice hand-picked beans are quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.65.

Baled hay—Choice timothy, on track here, \$10.50; and two-ton lots, delivered, \$11.25.

Straw—Steady. Car lots, on track, \$5.50 to \$6 a ton.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Toronto, May 7.—The receipts of hogs on the market to-day were small and prices unchanged. They brought \$8.50 to \$8.75. Provisions in demand and firm. Quotations are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 8 1-4c; long clear bacon, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c; short cut pork, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy mess pork, \$19 to \$19.50.

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

Lard—Pails, 10 3-4c; tubs, 10 1-2c; in tierces, 10 1-4c.

LIVE MARKET.

Toronto, May 7.—There was no change in the general condition of business at the western cattle yards to-day. All told, 55 carloads of live stock came in. All round prices were well maintained, and business is in a healthy condition.

Hogs are unchanged.

"Singers" sell at 63-4c per lb; thick fat and light hogs, at 61-4c per lb.

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

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.	\$4.25
Butcher, choice, do.	3.75
Butcher, ord., do.	3.50
Butcher, inferior.	2.75
Stockers, per cwt.	2.87 1-2
Export bulls, per ct.	3.75
Sheep and Lambs.	
Export ewes, per ct.	3.50
Butcher sheep, each.	2.00
Lambs g.f., per cwt.	4.75
do., b.y., per cwt.	4.50
Do. spring, each.	2.00
Bucks, per cwt.	3.00
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.	20.00
Calves, each.	1.00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	6.60
Light hogs, per cwt.	6.15
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	6.25
Sows, per cwt.	3.75
Stags, per cwt.	0.00

THROUGH THE BRAIN.

Unknown Woman Shoots Herself in Halifax Hotel.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says:—By Tuesday evening's train from Yarmouth, connecting with the steamer to Boston, there arrived a fine looking woman of about 35 years of age, who gave her name to the Halifax hotel people as "Mrs. Mary D. Eastman, Quebec." Some time between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon she committed suicide by shooting herself through the brain. The woman left no means of identification except the name on the register, and it is probable that that was an assumed name. She could not have come from Quebec. The money in her purse was in American bank notes and the police here think she may have come from Cambridge, Mass., where the Eastman murder trial is now going on. They have wired there for information. She was sumptuously attired.

The morning was spent by her in bed and at noon she arose and asked the maid to put on a fire. The day was warm, and the reason for her request is now apparent, for all her letters were burned in the open grate. After the fire was lighted the woman engaged a cab and told the driver to take her to shops where fishing tackle was for sale. She entered three places, and at each asked for a revolver.

She bought a handsome pistol at the third shop and a box of ammunition. After returning to the Halifax she sent for the hotel bill, paid it, and said she would leave at 3 o'clock by the Maritime express. At six o'clock the maid went to the room, thinking the woman had gone, but found her seated in a chair dead, with one chamber of the six-shooter empty. Even the maker's name on her boots and other clothing had been obliterated, and the name of the photographer who had taken a picture of a four-year-old child was removed from it. An umbrella bore the name "Sternes, New York." The following unsigned note was in her purse:—

"I earnestly desire that no effort will be made on the part of the authorities, newspapers, or others, to identify me. Let my death be determined beyond any doubt before burial." The body is at the morgue awaiting identification.

THE END IS NEAR.

Present Phase of the War Merely Mechanical Work.

A despatch from London says:—General Kitchener's business-like inventories of ammunition and stock captured, and Boers killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, confirm the general impression that the campaign in South Africa has become a process of wearing down resistance by constant attrition. There can be no exultation over the results of a conflict in which the Boers are hopelessly overmatched, and the English press does not attempt to exaggerate the importance of insignificant incidents, nor even take note of what is going on. It is simply regarded as a bit of rough work, which must be put through by mechanical means. Cattle, horses, and ammunition are now scarce among the Boers, and this is a clear indication that the end is drawing near. It is probable that the commandoes still in the field do not exceed more than two or three thousand men, all told, and that the bands of guerrillas ordinarily are not over two hundred strong. Neither Botha nor De Wet has been actively employed for a long time.

CAVE OF AMMUNITION.

How the Boers Replenished Their Supplies.

A despatch from Standerton says:—It is reported that a cave has been discovered in the north-east corner of the Orange River Colony, which has been used for some considerable time back as an arsenal by the Boers. It is here that De Wet has three times replenished his stock of arms and ammunition. The military authorities had hitherto been greatly mystified as to the source of De Wet's supply.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of the Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

In the House, while the question of Judges' salaries was in discussion, the Premier made the announcement that the Minister of Justice was considering a scheme of increase based upon the amount of work to be done in the different courts.

The resolution providing that the salary of the senior judge of the Circuit Court of the district of Montreal be raised to \$3,000 per annum was put through committee, so also was the resolution: "That the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories shall be \$5,000, and of the four puisne judges of the said court each \$4,000 per annum."

"That the salary of an additional judge of the Territorial Court of the Yukon territory, shall be \$5,000 per annum."

"That the salaries of the seventeen puisne judges of the Superior Court of Quebec, whose residences are fixed at Montreal or Quebec, including the judge to whom the district of Terrebonne, is assigned, shall be each \$5,000 per annum."

IMPORTS FROM U. S.

Mr. Charlton was told by Mr. Paterson, that the total amount of imports for consumption from the United States from July 1st, 1900, to April 1st, 1901, was \$78,702,440. During the same period the amount of dutiable imports from the United States was \$87,486,308. Mr. Paterson was unable to state the amount of duty collected on these imports but promised to do so later.

YUKON TELEGRAPH LINE.

Mr. Ganong was informed that the telegraph line from Dawson to Bennett was commenced in the spring of 1898, and the first part of it was in operation by the 20th of September. He hoped that the through line from Dawson to Ashcroft would be finished by July 1st. Since the line began operating the average number of messages per month has been 2,681, and the average monthly receipts \$3,702.57. The cost of the line as far as finished has been \$430,000. The cost of the through line when finished will be \$460,000.

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT.

The House then went into committee on the bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

The Solicitor-General intimated on the third reading of the amendment offered by Mr. Monk requiring deputy returning officers to enter on the records any objections made to them during voting hours would be accepted, but would be limited to protests made by scrutineers in the polling booths.

The bill was then reported from committee, and now stands for its third reading.

RAILWAY ESTIMATES.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the railway estimates.

On the item of \$2,000,000 for rolling stock, Mr. Blair explained that the intention was to purchase 1,470 box and freight cars, 17 refrigerator cars, 20 and sleeping cars, and a coach for the Royal party.

Mr. Borden again urged the desirability of providing better facilities for the rapid transportation of freight from the Maritime Provinces to Montreal and points further west.

Mr. Blair said that a freight express had been put on the Intercolonial within the past month. The discussion developed the fact that the order for 1,000 cars was given to Rhoads and Curry on November 5th last.

ST. LAWRENCE LLOYDS.

The Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce passed the bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lloyds, inserting a proviso that before the company enters into the fire insurance business its capital shall be at least \$200,000.

NICKEL-STEEL COMPANY.

The Algoma Iron and Nickel-Steel Company bill was amended by giving the company power to increase its capital to forty million dollars, and also by the addition of a clause giving the company power to take stock in kindred companies using their water power.

MAINTENANCE OF MINT.

Mr. Fielding gave notice of a resolution setting apart \$75,000 per annum for the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Mint in Canada.

THE 24TH OF MAY.

The bill respecting Victoria day was read a third time and passed. It makes the 24th of May a public holiday whenever it falls on any day of the week other than Sunday, in which case the following Monday will be the holiday. A clause was inserted making the day a bank holiday also.

PENSIONS.

The resolution to provide for pensions to staff officers and officers and men of the permanent militia force, and to the widows and children of such officers, was taken up. Dr. Borden said that the resolution proposed to adopt for the first time in Canada the principles of pensions for the officers of the permanent force of this country. It would apply only to the permanent force and the permanent staff, and not to the active militia in the ordinary sense of the word. In every country which had men permanently employed for defensive purposes

there was such a pension system, and, although Canada was adopting this late in the day, it was a sound principle which he was sure the country would approve of. The permanent force was not simply organized as the nucleus of an army, but it was an educating force and a Military school to supply teaching to the active militia, and therefore it was important to have in it the best class of men to be obtained, and having secured them, to retain them. One of the great difficulties had been to retain good men. The non-commissioned officers and men were poorly paid, and were not taken care of in their old age, and consequently they were inclined to remain in the force except temporarily. As to the pensions for non-commissioned officers and men, the Government had simply adopted the pension law of the North-West Mounted Police, which had been in operation since 1889.

MILITIA ESTIMATES.

In connection with the militia estimates, Dr. Borden mentioned that the cost of the annual drill for the whole of the militia would be from \$425,000 to \$450,000. He also asked for an additional sum of \$13,500 for salaries and wages. This appropriation was necessitated, partly by the rise of wages, and partly through extra work caused indirectly by the sending of the contingents to South Africa. Among the military items, also, was one of \$74,658.38 for military properties. This included \$13,473.38 for the tramway to the Rockcliffe range, \$22,000 for repairs to Quebec walls, and \$9,100 to complete the range at Montreal.

PAYING FOR CLOTHING.

On the item of \$100,000 for clothing and necessaries for the militia, Dr. Borden explained that hitherto the practice had been to pay, for the clothing purchased in one year with the appropriation of the following year. He was making an effort to change this system and get the payment up to date. The amount here asked for would be used to pay for clothing already ordered.

IN SELF-DEFENCE.

Constable Seriously Wounds a Resisting Prisoner.

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., says:—Officer Jerry Dacy shot and seriously wounded a resisting prisoner about nine o'clock on Tuesday evening. The prisoner, whose name is Vincent, and his address, 13 Guitard street, Montreal, is now lying in the 800 General hospital. He has a bullet wound in his left breast, the bullet having lodged in his lung, and there is another wound in the groin, penetrating to the base of the spine. At the hospital last night it was stated that the wounds were serious.

Officer Dacy was patrolling the west-end, and about nine o'clock he found Vincent and a woman of the town walking on Spruce street, near Magazine. They were both drunk and disorderly, and the officer arrested Vincent. The latter broke away and showed fight, and when the officer laid hands on him, Vincent attempted to gouge Dacy's eyes out. As it was he left furrows from his finger nails in the officer's face, and Dacy shot him with his revolver. Vincent fell, and was taken to the police station.

Here a cursory examination was made by a physician, and the wounded man was taken to the hospital. The woman who was with him at the time of the shooting was arrested later. She gave the name of Purdy. Officer Dacy is at his home on Young street. His face bears marks of Vincent's fingers. Nothing is known of Vincent's antecedents, as he has been here but a short time.

THE KING'S CARRIAGE.

Will be Used by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall.

A despatch from London says:—In reply to a request from the Governor-General of Canada, one of the King's carriages will be sent over to the Dominion for the use of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall during their approaching visit, and it is possible that two or more Royal servants will be sent also.

The vehicle will not be one of the semi-State conveyances similar to that sent to the Antipodes, but a plain road landau, such as the late Queen ordinarily used when driving privately in London.

SPANISH MINERS STRIKE.

Mob Fire on Police, Who Execute a Fatal Charge.

A despatch from Murcia, Spain, says:—A thousand men are out on strike at the Aguilas mine. The company has refused the men's proposals and there have been serious disturbances. Some of the miners fired on the police guarding the property and the gendarmes charged the crowd killing one man and wounding several others.

OVER FIFTY CREMATED.

Two Terrible Fires Reported From India.

A despatch from Bombay says:—Thirty-five out of 42 persons who were working at a cotton press at Amre Eli, on the Kattywar peninsula, have been burned to death. The remainder were fatally burned.

A similar fire has occurred at Khangaon, Province of Berar, resulting in the death of 11 persons.

BIG FIRE IN JACKSONVILLE.

An Area 2 1/2 Miles by Half a Mile Laid in Ashes.

A despatch from Jacksonville, Fla., says:—At 12:45 p.m. on Friday Jacksonville experienced the most disastrous fire of her existence. The buildings on the entire length of Beaver street, from Davis street to the creek on Liberty street, have been totally destroyed. This is fourteen solid blocks of residences. For the same distance, Ashley and Church streets have both been completely blotted out. When the fire reached Bridge street on its eastward course the flames enveloped three blocks—Duval, Monroe and inside of Adams—burning up that entire section of the city, and running 14 blocks to the Duval street bridge. The conflagration has burned over, as far as infinitely known, a distance of 2 1-2 miles long by a half mile wide.

The local military companies were called out to keep back the crowds, and the fire department began to use dynamite to blow up the houses a block away, and thus prevent the fire from spreading. Millions of sparks, however, and flying burning shingles spread over five or six blocks, setting the roofs of the houses on fire in advance of the department. Desperate efforts were made to save the Windsor and the St. James hotels, but both houses were quickly enveloped in flames. A few moments later the Trinity M.E. church was burned, and the Opera House block followed.

DYNAMITE EXPLODED.

Then the Hubbard hardware store caught. Hundreds of pounds of powder and a great deal of dynamite was stored in these buildings. Ten minutes passed, when suddenly there was a roar, and the building collapsed like an egg-shell. In a short time the entire section of Bay street from Market to Main street, and extending for five blocks back, was all burning at once.

The City building went, the Fire Department building, the armoury, the county court-house, the clerk's office with the county records, the Criminal court-house, the city gaol, and the graded schools, and the Catholic school and orphanage, St. John's Episcopal church, and the convent. Almost the entire city of magnificent buildings was burned up in less than four hours. The scene was one that beggars description.

At 8:30 p.m. the fire was checked at the intersection of Laurel and Bay streets, where the Commercial bank is located, which went up in flames.

Four prominent hotels were burned. It is said by insurance agents that it will be between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000.

Six lives are reported lost in the conflagration.

DE WET LOCATED.

He Has But Few Followers With Him.

A despatch from Harrismith says:—De Wet has been located in the vicinity of Kroonstadt. He has but a few followers with him, and he is reported to be unable to raise a sufficiently large force to again assume the offensive.

The outlook is regarded here as being much brighter than it has been since the war began. Many Boers are surrendering daily. A large number are in a starving condition and all of them are in a state of destitution and looking thoroughly sick of the war. They admit that Louis Botha had very narrow escapes, both on his march to join De Wet and on his return to the Transvaal. The British scouts peppered him hotly on the two occasions when he crossed the Vaal.

AWFUL FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Peasants Are Living on Husks of Maize.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Distressing accounts are arriving here of the situation of the village populations throughout Bessarabia, especially in the Soroki district, caused by the famine arising from the failure of the last harvest. The peasants are living on husks of maize boiled in water. Half of them are suffering with typhus fever. They are clad in rags, have no furniture, or other household necessities. Horses and sheep have decreased from fifty to sixty per cent. owing to lack of forage. In some villages horses are sold at a round each. Elsewhere seventy per cent. of the farmers have lost all their horses.

UNEASINESS IN INDIA.

Ameer Orders a Battery of Krupp Guns and Will Raise 1,000,000 Men.

A despatch from Calcutta, India, says:—The revelations in regard to the armed strength of the Afghans has caused uneasiness in India. The Ameer of Afghanistan already has 30,000 magazine rifles, and is boasting of his intention to raise a million soldiers. He has just ordered a battery of Krupp guns, which is to be delivered in August.