

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

Toronto, May 14.—Wheat—The wheat market was quiet to-day, and without feature. Millers are taking No. 2 white and red at 67 to 68c, and the quotation for New York freights is 63 1-2c. No. 2 goose quoted at 67 to 67 1-2c, to New York. No. 1 Manitoba hard, 93c, Montreal freight, grinding in transit, and No. 2, 90 to 91c; and No. 3, 80c, Montreal freight.

Millfeed—Offerings increasing, and prices weaker. Bran, \$12 to \$12.50, west; and shorts, \$13.50 to \$14, west.

Corn—Market steady at 42 1-2c for Canadian yellow west, and 48c Toronto; mixed is quoted at 42c west; American, nominal at 50 1-2 to 51c here.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices steady at 49c, middle freight.

Buckwheat—Prices unchanged at 53c east.

Peas—Steady, with sales of No. 2 at 65c west, and at 66c, middle freight, to Montreal.

Barley—Market quiet, with No. 2 quoted at 50c, lake ports; and at 43 to 44c, middle freights; No. 3 extra, 42c, middle freights.

Oats—Firm. No. 1 white sold at 32c east. No. 2 firm at 31c, high freights, with considerable shipments north.

Flour—The market is steady, with 90 per cent, patents, buyers' bags, quoted at \$2.62 1-2; choice lots, 15 to 20c more. Manitoba patents, \$4.25; and strong bakers' \$3.95.

Oatmeal—The market is firm in car lots at \$3.55, in bags; and at \$3.65 in wood.

Buffalo, May 14.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring, fair demand for spot; No. 1 Northern, old, carloads, 86c; do., c.i.f., in stock, round lots, 82c. Winter wheat—Bids for No. 2 red at 77 1-2c, and 76 1-2 to 77c for white and mixed, but sellers asking much higher prices. Corn—Steady; No. 2 yellow, 49c; No. 3 do., 48 3-4c; No. 2 corn, 48 1-2c; No. 3 do., 48 1-4, through billed. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 do., 32c; No. 2, mixed, 30c; No. 3 do., 29 1-2c, through billed. Barley—Little business done, owing to ice blockade; supply very small. Rye No. 2 on track, sold at 58c.

Chicago, May 14.—After showing strength on foreign crop scares the wheat market to-day succumbed to the domestic prospect of a bountiful harvest, and closed 1c lower for July. Corn closed steady, 1c a shade up, and May 1-2c lower. Oats enjoyed the biggest market on the floor, July closing at an advance of 3-4c. Provisions at the close were 5 to 7 1-2c depressed.

Toledo, May 14.—Wheat—Cash and May, 74 1-4c; July, 77c. Corn—Cash and May, 46 1-2c; July, 46 1-4c. Oats Cash, 28 1-2c; May, 27c; July, 27 1-4c. Rye—55c. Cloverseed—Cash, prime, \$6.50; October, \$5.25. Oil—Unchanged.

Milwaukee, May 14.—Wheat—Irregular; No. 1 Northern, 74 1-2 to 75c; No. 2 Northern, 71 1-2 to 73 1-2c. Rye—Firm; No. 1, 55c. Barley—Steady, No. 2, 57 to 57 1-2c; sample, 42 to 51c. Minneapolis, May 14.—Close:—Wheat—Cash, 73 1-8c; May, 73c; July, 73 3-8c; on track, No. 1 hard, 75 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 73 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 70 5-8 to 71 5-8c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

Duluth, May 14.—Wheat closed:—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; May, 74c; July, 74 3-4c; September, 70 1-2c. Corn—43 1-4c; May, 43 3-4c. Oats—28 1-4 to 28c.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Toronto, May 14.—Butter—the market is unchanged, with fair supply of rolls, which sell at 12 1-2 to 13c. Old tub dull, with very little choice offering. Poor to medium, 10 to 12c. Dealers are getting rid of old and preparing for good supply of new grass butter. Creamery, boxes, 17 1-2 to 18 1-2c, and pounds, 18 1-2 to 19 1-2c.

Eggs—Receipts are large, and prices unchanged at 10 1-2 to 11c per dozen. Cheese—Market quiet. Full cream, September, 9 to 10c; new, 8 3-4 to 9c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Toronto, May 14.—Dressed hogs unchanged at \$8.50 to \$8.75. Provisions are unchanged. Quotations are as follows:—Bacon, long clear, 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; shoulder mess, \$15.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 13c; light, 13 1-2c; rolls, 11c; and shoulders, 10 1-2c.

Lard—Pails, 10 3-4 to 11c; tubs, 10 1-2 to 10 3-4c; in tierces, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 14.—The total receipts at the western cattle yards this morning amounted to only 54 carloads of live stock, including 1,000 cattle, 900 hogs, 70 calves, 50 sheep and lambs, and a few milch cows.

The market was a small one, but prices were generally firm to stronger, and a speedy clearance was effected.

The English markets are a little better, and the export trade here is active and prices were strong; for the best stuff a shade firmer than on Tuesday, though not notably changed. Good to choice exporters are worth from 43-4 to 45-4 per lb. this is the top price; for light export cattle the price is from 41-4 to 45-8c per pound. Apparently more cattle would have sold.

There was much grumbling about the market, and some dealers were satisfied with looking on to-day, de-

clining to trade at what one man called "such absurd prices."

We had a better supply of stockers to-day, and there was an active demand.

Not many bulls were here, and there was little doing. No change in quotations.

Good milch cows are still wanted, but are not coming along.

It is the old story with calves; too many here of the common kind, and not enough of the right sort. Prices continue at from \$1 to \$8, each.

The supply of small stuff was unusually small, and the enquiry was light; prices are steady, but unchanged.

Good grain-fed lambs are in demand at from 5 to 6c per lb.

Bucks are worth from 3 to 3 1-2c per lb.

Export ewes are worth from 4 1-2 to 5c per lb.

Spring lambs sell at from \$2 to \$5 each.

Butcher sheep at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt.

"Barnyarders" are worth from 4 1-2 to 5 1-2c per lb.

The best price for "singers" is 67-8c per lb.; thick fat and light hogs are worth 63-8c 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 5.25
Butcher, choice, do.	3.75 4.65
Butcher, ord., good.	3.50 3.75
Butcher, inferior.	2.75 3.25
Stockers, per cwt.	2.87 1-2 3.37 1-2
Export bulls, per ct.	3.75 4.25
Sheep and Lambs.	
Export ewes, per ct.	4.50 5.00
Butcher, sheeps, per ct.	4.50 5.00
Lambs, g.l., per cwt.	5.00 6.00
Do., b.y., per cwt.	4.00 4.50
Do., spring, each.	2.00 5.00
Bucks, per cwt.	3.00 3.50
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each	20.00 45.00
Calves, each	1.00 8.00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per ct.	6.60 6.87 1-2
Light hogs, per ct.	6.00 6.37 1-2
Heavy hogs, per ct.	6.00 6.37 1-2
Sows, per cwt.	3.75 4.00
Stags, per cwt.	0.00 2.00

PLENTY OF FIELD GUNS.

Boers Employed Two Guns and Two Pom-Poms in a Recent Fight.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—A force of Boers raided a store Friday thirty miles from Richmond, Cape Colony.

The Boers who were in the Bedford district last week have moved into the Transvaal. They still have a couple of field guns. Gen. Campbell, of the Seventeenth Brigade, while returning from Middleburg, met with opposition, from forces of the Boers who employed two guns and two pom-poms. They moved parallel with the British force. Gen. Smith-Dorrien's brigade was also sniped at considerably before re-entering Wonderfontein, the force opposing having a pom-pom.

Large areas of Kaffir corps were not touched during Gen. French's recent operations.

The Yeomanry, including the recent draft, have had a hot engagement at Scharpolberg. They behaved splendidly. Subsequently the Boers' command moved south to West Greylingstad. Gen. Knox's and Gen. Elliott's columns are converging on this force, which is shirking a fight.

Recruiting is going on for a new force of the mines division of the Rand Rifles. The military authorities have sanctioned the recruiting of 800 men, including 100 each for the May, Primrose, City and Geldenhuis mines. These recruits will be given preference in securing work when the mines start crushing again.

KILLED AT HIS WORK.

Red Hot Iron Struck Montreal Man in the Stomach.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Louis Lachapelle, 29 years old, of 398 Manufacturers street, was killed on Wednesday night while at work in Pillow and Hersey's foundry, St. Patrick street. He was attending an immense roller, which ran over bars of red hot iron, one of which flew up and struck him in the abdomen.

CANADA'S POPULATION.

Announcement of Census Result Will Be Made in July.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The census returns are coming in more rapidly this week, and the work in Eastern Canada is well advanced. It will be impossible to announce the general population before the first of July, but the population of census districts will be announced from time to time when completed.

BABY FATALLY BURNED.

Children Played With Matches and Cradle Caught Fire.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Edissa Dagenais, seven months old, was so badly burned at her father's home, 14 1-2 Champlain street, on Friday afternoon, that she died next morning. Four little ones found some matches which they lighted, and before they knew of any danger, the cradle of their infant sister was on fire, and the sleeping child enveloped in flames.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Notes of the Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Colonel Prior brought up the question of the manner in which the Alaskan boundary line was marked on the map of the Dominion of Canada which was sent to the Paris Exposition. He had been informed last year by the Minister of Agriculture that the boundary was marked both ways, so as to show the claim both of Canada and the United States. Recently, however, he had received a letter from Mr. Begg, of British Columbia, who had communicated with Mr. Bremner, who saw the man at Paris, and Mr. Bremner stated that the only boundary marked was that in accordance with the American contention. Col. Prior wanted to know what was the truth of the matter, and also whether the map was to be exhibited at Glasgow in its present condition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.—I shall call the attention of my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture, to the representations of my hon. friend. I may say, however, that in view of the advice we have received from our law officer, it is very hard to maintain that the boundary runs up the Clarence channel. The treaty says, in so many words, the Portland canal, but there is a difference of opinion between the Americans and ourselves as to where the channel is. We claim that it is west of Pearse Island; they claim that it is Observatory inlet. As to endeavouring to have the line pass along Clarence channel, which is a pretension Mr. Begg has often submitted to me, I do not think anyone who will take a careful view of the matter can be convinced of the correctness of that pretension. The point on which we and the Americans do not agree is as to what is Portland channel. They want to make it run up Observatory inlet, and then to the west, making out that Observatory inlet is only a small inlet running into the interior. We, on the other hand, contend that Portland canal is as it is described on the map at Vancouver, on which the treaty of 1825 seems to have been based, namely, all that channel of water which runs west of Pearse Island.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CHARTERS.

On the third reading of the bill "Respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company," Mr. Scott, of West Assinabois, moved that it be read a third time this day six months. This is the bill granting a charter from Teulon to Sifton's Landing, but making it conditional upon the company first constructing a line from Teulon to Gimli. The contention advanced by Mr. Scott was that the Canadian Pacific railway already holds charters for several branch lines in Manitoba and the Territories, and that they should be compelled to construct these lines before receiving charters for others. More especially he wanted a line built which would give railway communication to the people north of the Qu'Appelle valley.

Mr. Davis, of Saskatchewan, supported the motion. He contended that the object of the C. P. R. in getting these charters was not to build the lines, but to prevent others from building them.

After remarks from Messrs. Bourassa, Puttee, and Oliver, the motion for the six-months' hoist was negatived.

MANITOBA RAILWAY BILL.

The House took up the bill embodying the agreement between the Government of Manitoba and the Canadian Northern Railway Company respecting certain railways. The opposition to the bill came from Messrs. Puttee, Richardson, and Bourassa, all of whom made earnest appeals to have the matter sent back either to the Legislature, of the province or to the people for a plebiscite. The House, however, paid very little attention to their arguments, the members having obviously made up their minds not to interfere, but to let Manitoba do as it likes, and face the consequences if the bargain proves to be a bad one.

TO INCORPORATE NURSES.

The House again went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Canadian Nurses' Association.

Mr. Sutherland objected to the scope of the bill. He thought it would make of the incorporators a close corporation, and advantage the hospitals with which they were connected, to the detriment of the hospitals in the smaller cities and towns. He would like to see the bill amended so as to give equal privileges to all trained nurses.

In the discussion which followed Messrs. Fraser, Borden, Monk, Bell, McCreary, Sir Louis Davies, and Gilmore took part. Several members held that the powers given to the association were too large, and the upshot was a decision to refer the bill back to the Private Bills Committee for amendment.

Mr. McCarthy presented a petition to be allowed to introduce a bill respecting the Great Northern railway. The object is to make the bonds on the railway and the bonds on the company's bridge over the Ottawa river apply equally to the railway or to the bridge. The railway company and the bondholders have agreed to this arrangement.

HISTORIC BATTLE GROUND.

A deputation composed of Hon. S. N. Parent, Premier of Quebec; Hon. Richard Turner, Hon. John Sharples, Victor Chateaufort, H. M. Price, L. J. Demers, Thomas Davidson, Rev. F. G. Scott, and others, of Quebec, interviewed Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Government, and asked that the Dominion Government purchase the Plains of Abraham for a public park. The deputation made out a strong case.

The Premier's reply was sympathetic, but he could not give a definite answer. He intimated, however, that it had been practically decided to purchase the property. He did not consider the price, \$80,000 which the nuns ask for the property unreasonable considering the manner in which real estate has increased in value in the Ancient Capital in recent years, but this feature would be investigated. As to what the nuns might do with the money, supposing the Government purchased the property that was a matter for themselves alone.

ALIEN LABOUR BILL.

In committee on the bill to restrict the importation and employment of aliens, Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained that the Government had decided to propose an amendment with regard to the manner in which suits may be brought under the Act. After providing that the penalty shall be from \$50 to \$1,000, the Government proposed to insert the following:—

The sum so forfeited may, with the written consent of any judge of the court in which the proposed action is intended to be brought, be sued for and recovered by any person who first brings his action therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction in which debts to a like amount are recovered. Such sums may also, with the written consent of the Attorney-General of the province, or of a judge of the Superior or County Court in which prosecution is had, be recovered on summary conviction before any judge of the County Court, being a justice of the peace, or any judge of sessions, or the Peace Recorder, police magistrate, or stipendiary tribunal or person invested with the proper legislative authority with power to do alone such acts as are usually required to be done by two or more justices of the peace, acting within the local limits of his or its jurisdiction, the proceeds to be paid into the hands of the Receiver-General; and separate suits may be brought for each alien or foreigner who was a party to such contract or agreement.

The Prime Minister explained that this meant that as the law was originally drafted, suit could be brought only in the Superior Court. Under the amendment it would be brought here a police magistrate or two ordinary magistrates, provided that written consent to do so were obtained from the Attorney-General of the province, or from the judge of a Superior or County Court.

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

ATLANTIC SERVICE.

On the item of \$7,500 for steamship service between St. John, Dublin, and Belfast, Col. Hughes asked if any steps had been taken towards securing the privilege of landing and slaughtering Canadian cattle at Belfast, or some other Irish port. This was a privilege allowed at only a few ports, none of which were in Ireland.

Mr. Fisher replied that the Department of Agriculture in the Old Country had flatly refused to grant such a privilege. He intended to visit England within a few weeks, and would then talk over the whole cattle question with the Imperial authorities, and would urge upon them that their regulations requiring Canadian cattle to be slaughtered on landing was an aspersion against the health of Canadian cattle, and was an unjustifiable advertisement to the rest of the world that the Mother Country regarded cattle from Canada as dangerous.

NURSES' BILL AMENDED.

After a two hours' fight in the Private Bills Committee the bill to incorporate the Canadian Nurses' Association was reported with some important amendments. As this bill goes to the House, the nurses are given exclusive power to conduct the affairs of the association, but they are not permitted to say who shall and who shall not become members. The graduates of any incorporated hospital or of hospitals conducted by any municipality are eligible for admission, but a candidate may be required to pass an examination before becoming a member of the order. For this purpose power is given the president of each Provincial Medical Council in Canada to appoint a board of physicians which shall examine candidates whose names are submitted. The Advisory Board, as described in the original bill, is not affected by the amendments. It will be elected by the association, without any restriction as to the persons who may compose it.

ARM WAS TORN OFF.

Terrible Accident to a Workman at St. Catharines.

A despatch from St. Catharines says:—James McGeachie, a machinist, while working at the Whitman and Barnes factory on Saturday morning lost his left arm. He was upon a ladder and his arm was caught by the line shaft, which tore it completely off between the shoulder and the elbow. He was removed to the hospital.

Mr. McGeachie is an old and valued employe of the firm. He is a widower and has two small children.

CRASH IN WALL STREET

Many Small Fortunes Completely Wiped Out.

A despatch from New York says:—Until Friday the Black Friday of 32 years ago was re-called to express the notion of all the evil that could ever befall Wall street. In speaking of the happenings of Friday and their consequences, an old stock trader said:—"That which makes this day disastrous is that so many small fortunes have been wiped out, and so many persons of small incomes have been ruined. This fact will make the day felt by the butchers and bakers all over the country. After the experience of to-day, it will be many a moon before the general public will venture again into speculation, as it has been venturing the last two months."

"The wonderful trading down here is to be accounted for, not by the enormous transactions of the big fellows, but by the operations of thousands of men and women who were led to believe that it was easy to make quick fortunes in stock gambling. They had heard of the luck of their friends. They had read in the newspapers of the luck of persons they had never heard of, and they concluded to take a flyer in the street. Many of them got out by the middle of last week, and they are richer by thousands than they were before they speculated. Many more stayed in too long, and to-night they are many dollars worse off than nothing."

At the Produce Exchange just after 11 o'clock Friday morning, a cab drove up and the colored man servant helped an elderly woman to the street. She might have been 60 years old and was dressed in black. Calling a messenger she asked: "What is the price of United States Steel, preferred?"

COMPLETELY RUINED.

The boy told her that the last quotation was \$7. The woman seemed about to collapse. She collected herself somewhat, and then buried her face in her handkerchief, and wept as if she had been suddenly afflicted with a great grief. As she went down the steps she was heard to say: "Jackson, I'm utterly and completely ruined. I haven't a dollar to my name."

The secretary to the president of one of the largest banks in town left the bank to catch a train for his home in the suburbs. A friend noticed that he seemed to be all broken up about something. Asking if anything was the matter, the secretary said:—"Billy, this market has done me up, I went in with every cent I had saved, and every dollar has been wiped out. I'm going home now to make a clean breast of it to my wife, and we'll try to start all over again. It took me five years to save up what I've lost in the last three hours."

The havoc that was wrought in the fortunes of bank clerks and brokers, bookkeepers, and accountants, and office boys, and in fact nearly all the employes in Wall street was something prodigious. It was the real thing in the way of hard luck stories that one heard, and it was easy to see that the wounds which had been inflicted were deep and painful.

There was pandemonium on the Stock Exchange, but the scenes there were not to be compared with those enacted in the offices where the women trade. As the tickers showed that prices were going down until it seemed as if there was no bottom to the market, the women who gathered round the tickers, ten and fifteen and a score deep, simply went clean off their heads. It was really pitiful to hear some of the stories they told. Some of them had borrowed money to speculate with, and so long as prices kept advancing they believed that there was practically no end to the money they might make.

\$720,000,000.

Foreign Ministers Demand This Amount of Chinese Government.

A despatch from Pekin says:—The foreign Ministers on Tuesday decided to address a collective note to the Chinese Government, informing it that a joint indemnity of \$720,000,000 would be demanded, and asking what methods of payment were proposed. A reply is expected at the end of the week, which probably will propose to meet the indemnity by raising the Customs tariff.

The Ministers were unable to agree as to the desirability of opening the whole empire to trade and residence, some of them holding that it would be asking China to assume too great responsibility, and that under the present system of government it would be impossible to guarantee the safety of the numerous foreigners who would flock into the interior if the empire were entirely opened.

KITCHENER'S CAPTURES.

Boer Losses Reported by the Commander-in-Chief in Africa.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office as follows:

"Since May 5 twenty-eight Boers have been killed, six wounded, and 130 taken prisoners, and 183 have surrendered. Nine thousand rounds of ammunition, 230 waggons, 1,500 horses, and large quantities of grain and stock have been captured."