

ROYALTY IN CANADA.

Magnificent Welcome to the Duke and Duchess.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York accomplished the first stage of their journey through Canada on Wednesday, making a fast run of five hours from Quebec to Montreal. The morning was ideal for traveling, a sunny, cool September day, but when Montreal was reached the rain clouds which seem to be hovering ominously in the wake of the Duke burst once more, and for a while threatened the such had depressed that at Quebec. The misfortune was temporary, however, and there can be no question of the success of the Royal tournee, so far as Montreal is concerned.

ARRIVED IN MONTREAL.

Not less than twenty thousand people had gathered in Montreal for a sight of the Duke, and practically the whole population turned out for the occasion. As the train pulled in to the Place Viger Station thousands of faces could be seen, some thronging the bridge outside the station, others clustered on the house-tops, and many thousands on Notre-Dame street, which lies on an elevation of land and overlooks the scene. It was, moreover, a decorated city which they entered. Flags were flying everywhere. As in Quebec, the crowds, though unquestionably warm and enthusiastic, did not cheer or make as much noise as an English-speaking populace would have done. To the Englishmen who have been half around the world and back again with the Ophir, this was a matter of surprise. At Cape Town and at the Australian cities the cheering was stentorian, but the French-Canadian is not a loud shouter on occasions of this kind.

A SEA OF SIGHTSEERS.

When the party emerged from the depot a wonderful sight met their eyes. The beautiful trees lay before them covered with thousands of citizens. A line of soldiers fringed the crowd and left the avenues of approach clear. "Notre Futur Roi" was emblazoned above the entrance of the station. A decorated stand was erected in the centre of the place and when it was reached the Duke found that every approach so far as the eye could reach, every roof and window commanding a view, however distant, every tree that afforded a point of vantage was thronged with human beings. Some distance away a human flag made up of hundreds of little girls in red, white and blue dress, arranged in the lines of the Union Jack sang patriotic songs. This feature was particularly attractive to the Duchess, who smiled on the children from the distance while the public address was being read, and remarked on it to her ladies-in-waiting. The civic address of Montreal was read by Mayor Prefontaine in French only.

EVENING CELEBRATIONS.

In the evening a state dinner was given, while the city of Montreal celebrated with magnificent illuminations and fireworks. The merchants came forward with intense local patriotism to make the reception a great success. Half the buildings in the business district were beautiful with incandescent lights. Fireworks of the most brilliant character were used with a free hand. The corporation had selected several points around the city as centres for the spectacle, and thus every citizen had a chance to see something in comfort. The sight of the magnificent shower of fireworks on Mount Royal, as seen from the Champ de Mars, proved unforgettable. The lookout far up on the brow of the rock was used as the firing point, and to the naked eye that section of Mount Royal appeared like a living volcano belching forth showers of fire. The rockets were sent up from all sections of the city in dazzling profusion. The people thronged the streets, and you would say that a great festival was in progress.

The cancellation of the civic reception was an immense disappointment to scores of ladies, who had spent their pin money in an effort to look well when they were presented to the Duchess.

Thursday the Duke paid several visits to local institutions, and his most important excursion was his visit to the Anglican synod which was in session. Thursday afternoon he left for Ottawa, where the Royal train for the west was put together on a somewhat different basis than it had been.

DEPARTURE FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 20.—A sharp frost through the night left the streets wet and slippery this morning, but by nine o'clock things were in fair shape for the departure of the Duke and Duchess. Dorchester street residents, from the Strathcona mansion to Windsor street, were up early, putting the last touches to their house fronts and seeing after the decorations, which had become limp in the night. The royal train had been brought round from the Place Viger to the Windsor street station; special constables guarding it all morning, and nobody was allowed to approach it. The route of the procession was short, and the crowds consequently much more dense than on previous occasions.

THE WINDSOR STREET STATION was decorated sparingly with white and blue bunting, flags, banners and bannerettes of all kinds, signs and shapers. The approach to the royal train was covered by a parti-colored canopy extending to the edge of the street, and the walk was laid with a bright red carpet. Police soldiers and detectives kept a clear space from Windsor street to the entrance on Osborne street, and only a limited number of ticket holders were allowed inside.

Mayor Prefontaine was one of the first at the station and soon after came Lord and Lady Strathcona, whose appearance was the signal for much hand-clapping. Mounted police came next and after them the Hussars closely followed by the royal carriage. A bugler blew and the Duke and Duchess were cheered long and heartily. Both bowed and smiled, the Duke repeatedly taking off his silk hat to his future subjects. The pair left the carriage rather hurriedly and entered the station, the Duchess leaning on the arm of Lord Strathcona. The embarkation and departure was without incident, the royal pair taking kindly leave of those who were to remain behind and the train steamed out at nine o'clock and was soon speeding towards the Canadian Capital.

ARRIVAL AT THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 20.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived in Ottawa a few minutes before noon to-day. The welcome extended the future King and Queen of the British Empire was of the most enthusiastic character. While the royal train steamed into the Elgin street depot of the Canadian Atlantic Railway, the band of the 43rd Regiment supplied the music and the guns of the Ottawa Field Battery belched forth a welcome in the form of

A ROYAL SALUTE.

The headquarters staff of the Canadian militia, a royal escort from the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, the Governor General's escort of Royal Canadian Dragoons, the 43rd Regiment and the Ottawa Field Battery were at the station.

The Royal party was received by Lord Minto, General O'Grady Haly, the headquarters staff of the Canadian militia, and a delegation from the Ottawa Civic Reception Committee. Their Royal Highnesses rode in their own carriages, which they brought along with them.

The Royal procession, starting from the station, proceeded along Elgin to McLeod thence to Metcalf, Sparks, Bank and Wellington to Parliament Hill.

ALL ALONG THE ROUTE.

Thousands of people tried to get a glimpse of the Royal pair in their carriage as the procession passed at different points en route.

The decorations along the procession line from the station to the grounds were deserving of the words of approval that had been expressed concerning them, but, coming to the grounds, they were of the most elaborate character. If there was a fault at all, they were too elaborate.

Over three thousand school children sang "God Save the King" when the Duke and Duchess arrived on Parliament Square. The Mayor of Ottawa led the way to receive them, followed by Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier and all the Cabinet Ministers except Dr. Borden and Mr. Tarte, who were prevented from being present on account of injuries from the accident on the steamer Frontenac at Quebec.

His Royal Highness, in replying to Ottawa addresses, referred to the expressions of loyalty which they contained. He touched on the visit which the King, his father, paid to Ottawa, when he laid the corner stone of the Parliament buildings in 1860, of the bringing about of Confederation, and the great progress made by Canada since that time. The mutual toleration shown by both races helped materially to bring about these good results. He spoke of the city of Hull having recovered from the great fire which overtook it and concluded by saying that at no time in the history of the British Empire were the ties of union more closely drawn together than at the present time.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other Cabinet Ministers accompanied the Royal party from the pavilion to their carriage, and they drove to Rideau Hall among the cheers of the assembled multitude. Ottawa has given the best reception to the royal party which they have yet received.

MEDALS PRESENTED.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—The genuine success of the Canadian capital's welcome to their Royal Highnesses of Cornwall and York was augmented by the proceedings of Saturday. Sunday has been an off day for the Royal party, the first they have had since landing in Canada, and this Sunday spent amid the sunshine and breezes of the lovely Ottawa Valley is an immense contrast to that of a

week ago which was passed amid fog and drizzling rain in the mouth of the St. Lawrence. To-morrow is expected to add further laurels to the Ottawa welcome, with its unique lumbermen's demonstration, and its public reception at night. After the way in which Ottawa has demonstrated that she can rise to the occasion, the Canadians who used to regard the late Queen Victoria's selection of "Bytown" for Canada's capital as the only offence in an otherwise blameless life must undergo a change of heart.

The presentation of the medals at the foot of the new statue of the late Queen on Victoria Knoll, just west of the House of Commons, was certainly the finest spectacle that has been seen since the arrival of the Royal party in Canada. It took place in the presence of at least twenty-five thousand people, who thronged the ground square below, and was the occasion of one of those thoughtful and womanly acts on the part of the Duchess that have brought her so quickly in touch with the Canadian people.

DUCHESS' KINDLY ACT.

The group of Cabinet Ministers, special guests, officers, and newspaper men on the knoll was so large as to shut off the general public gathered in myriads below from a view of the spectacle. The Duchess was, perhaps, the only one of the group to note this fact. She sent an enquiry to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to ask that the group take different positions in order that every one should see. This was easily arranged, and though the spectators could not know by whose agency the thing was effected, they obtained a sight of the ceremonies from a distance at least.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

FICES OF CATTLE, CHESS, GRAIN, & IN THE LEADING MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 24.—Wheat—The local grain trade continues quiet, but prices are fairly firm. Dealers are offering 66 to 67c for choice new wheat west. Old white and red is quoted at 67 to 68½c to millers, low freights, while exporters quote 64 to 65½c low freights. No. 1 spring is quoted at 67 to 68c, middle freight. Manitoba wheat holds firm. No. 1 new hard, September, is quoted at 81c, grinding in transit; No. 1, November, at 79c, grinding in transit. Toronto and west 2c lower. Manitoba old is held at 82c.

Oats—The market was higher to-day, with sales of No. 2 white, new, at 34½c.

Peas—The market is steady. No. 2 is quoted at 70c high, and at 71c middle freight.

Barley—Market firm. No. 1 is quoted at 51c; No. 2, at 49 to 50½c; No. 3 extra, at 47 to 49c; and No. 3 at 44 to 46c, all middle freights.

Corn—Market quiet, with 55c offered for No. 2 Canadian yellow, and mixed at 54½c. U.S. yellow nominal at 61c on track here.

Rye—Steady at 49c, middle freights, and 50c east.

Buckwheat—Market dull, with prices purely nominal.

Flour—The market is firm. Ninety per cent. patents quoted for export in bbls. at \$2.90, middle freights, and \$2.60 in bags. Choice straight rollers, in bbls, locally and for Lower Provinces, \$3.15 to \$3.30. Hungarian patents, \$4, bags included, at Toronto, and strong bakers', \$3.75.

Oatmeal—Steady; car lots at \$3.75 in bags, and \$3.85 in wood. Broken lots. Toronto, 30c per bbl. extra.

Millfeed—The market is quiet, with offerings small. Cars of bran for shipment quoted at \$13 west, and shorts at \$15 west. Ton lots of bran sell here at \$14.50, and shorts at \$16.50.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The receipts are large, with an over-supply of inferior qualities. Demand is good for choice stock. We quote:—Selected dairy, tubs, 16 to 17c; choice 1-lb rolls, 18 to 19c; second grades, in galls, tubs and pails, 12 to 14c; bakers', 12½ to 13½c. Creamery solids steady at 19 to 20c; early makes, 18½ to 19c; creamery prints, at 21 to 21½c.

Eggs—Market is unchanged. We quote:—New laid, 12½ to 13c; ordinary fresh, candled, 11½ to 13c; seconds, 7 to 8c.

Cheese—The market is dull, with cables still lower to-day. We quote finest, 9½ to 9¾c; seconds, 9c.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged at \$9.25 to \$9.50. Hog products in good demand. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, ton lots, 11½c; case lots, 12c. Pork—Mess, \$21.50; do, short cut, \$22.

Smoked meats—Hams, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 15 to 16c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; backs, 16c, and shoulders, 11 to 11½c.

Lard—Demanded good, and prices firm. Guaranteed pure, in 50-lb. tubs, 11½c; pails, 12c, and tierces, 11½c.

THE STREET MARKET.

Trading on the street market today was fairly active and prices ruled lower. Receipts of grain were about 3,900 bush. White wheat, new and old, sold at 62 to 75½c, 400 bush. changing hands. About 300 bush. of red wheat sold at 61 to 75½c, the offerings being of some

THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL.

Particulars of the Last Ceremonies at His Home in Ohio.

A despatch from Canton says:—The streets of the little city of Canton on Monday morning were filled with waving plumes, grancing horses, and densely packed bodies of moving men assembling here for the procession which was to escort the remains of the late President from the church to West Lawn cemetery this afternoon. All night long civil, military, fraternal, social and commercial organizations from the four quarters of the compass had been pouring in, and so fast did the trains arrive that there appeared to be one continuous string of cars unloading their human freight through the station into the congested streets beyond. Thirty special trains in addition to the regular trains, had arrived before noon. The biggest crowd in the history of Canton, which was here during the campaign of 1896, estimated at over 660,000, was exceeded to-day.

THE CROWDING PEOPLE.

The people overflowed the sidewalks and literally packed the streets from side to side. The awestricken crowds upon their arrival all moved as by a common impulse toward the old familiar McKinley cottage where the remains were lying. Military guards, stationed at the four corners of the lawn, paced their beats, but there was no other sign of life about the house of death. The window shades were down. A long border of black, which had been put in place after the body was removed to the house last night, fringed the roof of the porch from which President McKinley had spoken to delegations from every State in the Union, and where he had met and talked with the chieftains of his party. No badge of conventional mourning was on the door. Instead there was a simple wreath of palms bisected by a beautiful band of wide purple satin ribbon.

TONS AND TONS OF FLOWERS.

When Mrs. McKinley came into the death chamber on Wednesday night for her last moments beside her dead husband, she wished to have a final look at the upturned face, but this was impossible, and the sealed casket with the flowers and flags were all that she saw.

The collection of flowers was probably the most beautiful ever seen in the United States. The conservatories of the country had been denuded to supply them. By the direction of the monarchs of Europe, the South American rulers, the Governors of the British colonies in Australia and Canada, the Emperor

what inferior quality. Goose wheat new and old, 400 bush. sold at 66 to 67½c. About 2,000 bush of barley brought 48 to 55c, 700 bush of new oats 38 to 39c, and 100 bush of rye 54c. Hay was steady, 20 loads selling at \$10.50 to \$12 a ton. Two loads of straw sold at \$10.50.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Wheat, white.....	\$0.62	\$0.73½
Wheat, red.....	0.61	0.73½
Wheat, new, red and white.....	0.62	0.73½
Wheat, spring, old.....	0.70	0.00
Wheat, goose.....	0.66	0.67½
Oats, old.....	0.41	0.00
Oats, new.....	0.38	0.39
Barley.....	0.48	0.55
Peas.....	0.68	0.70
Rye.....	0.00	0.54
Hay, old, per ton.....	13.00	13.50
Hay, new, per ton.....	10.50	12.00
Straw, per ton.....	9.00	10.50
Dressed hogs.....	9.25	9.65
Butter, in lb rolls.....	0.17	0.20
Butter, creamery.....	0.20	0.21
Chickens, per pair.....	0.40	0.75
Ducks, per pair.....	0.60	0.90
Turkeys, per lb.....	0.10	0.15
Eggs, new laid.....	0.12½	0.14
Eggs, held, per doz.....	0.12	0.14
Apples, barrel.....	2.00	2.50
Potatoes, bush.....	0.60	0.75
Tomatoes, basket.....	0.20	0.25
Beef, forequarters.....	4.50	6.00
Beef, hindquarters.....	8.00	9.00
Beef, medium, carcass.....	6.50	7.00
Beef, choice.....	7.00	7.25
Lamb, yearling.....	6.50	7.00
Lamb, spring.....	7.50	8.50
Mutton.....	5.50	6.50
Veal, choice.....	7.50	9.00

Buffalo, Sept. 24.—Flour—Firm. Spring wheat—Good demand; No. 1 Northern, old, 76½c; new, 74½c. Winter wheat—Nothing doing; No. 2 red, 75½c; No. 1 white, 76½c. Corn—Dull; No. 2 yellow, 62½c; No. 3 do, 62c; No. 2 corn, 61½c; No. 3 do, 61½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white 39½c; No. 3 do, 39½c; No. 2 mixed, 37½c; No. 3 mixed, 37c. Barley—Western fancy, 64 to 65c. Rye—No. 2, 55½c. Canal freights—Higher; wheat, 3½c; corn, 3½c; oats, 2½c to New York.

Toledo, Sept. 24.—Wheat—Cash and September, 72½c; December, 74c; May, 77½c. Corn—Cash and September, 58c; December, 59c. Oats—Cash and September, 37½c; December, 38c. Rye—53½c. Cloverseed—Cash, prime, and October, \$5.35; December, \$5.32½.

Duluth, Sept. 24.—Wheat—Cash. No. 1 hard, 72c; No. 2 Northern, 66½c; No. 1 Northern, 69c; September, 69c; October, 69c; December, 69½c. Corn—57c. Oats—36½ to 37c.

of Japan—from the four quarters of the earth in fact—came directions to adorn the bier of McKinley with flowers whose fragrance might be symbolical of the sweetness and purity of the ended life. But these tributes from foreign countries were buried beneath the floral tributes of McKinley's countrymen. There were tens and tons of them, and a list of those who sent them would be almost a complete roster of those prominent in the official, commercial and social life of the United States.

WITHIN THE CHAMBER OF DEATH.

The curtains were closely drawn, with no ray of gas to light up the melancholy scene. The guards stood motionless at their posts, a soldier at the head of the casket, and a sailor with drawn cutlass at the foot. Thus throughout the morning the vast multitude surged without, while the silence within was broken only by the weeping of broken-hearted Mrs. McKinley.

The services in the church were simple. They began with the rendition of an organ prelude, Beethoven's funeral march, played by Miss Florence Douds. As the last notes of the prelude were stilled the Euterpean ladies' quartette of Canton sang "The Beautiful Isle of Somewhere." Rev. O. B. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Canton, delivered the invocation.

THE NINETIETH PSALM.

was read by Dr. John A. Hall, of the Trinity Lutheran church, of Canton, and that portion of the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians included between the forty-first and fifty-eighth verses was read by Rev. E. P. Herbreuck, of the Trinity Reformed church, of Canton. The favorite hymn of President McKinley, "Lead Kindly Light," was then rendered by a mixed quartette. When this hymn had been finished Dr. C. E. Manchester, pastor of the First Methodist church, delivered an address. At the conclusion of Dr. Manchester's discourse Bishop I. W. Joyce, of Minneapolis, delivered a short prayer.

The hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," was sung by the entire congregation. The people remained standing after the close of the hymn while the benediction was pronounced by Monsignor T. P. Thorpe of Cleveland.

The casket was then borne from the church to the funeral car and the march of the procession to the cemetery began.

BOERS INFLICT LOSS.

Hon. Andrew Murray and Many Others Killed.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Sept. 22:—

"Kritzinger, while endeavoring to force a passage of the Orange River near Herschellx at 1 o'clock Friday morning, rushed the camp of a party of Lovatt's Scouts. He failed to cross the river, but the scouts lost heavily. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Andrew Murray and Captain Murray, his adjutant, were killed. Deeply regret the loss of Col. Murray, who throughout the war had led Lovatt's Scouts with great gallantry.

"Under cover of darkness the Boers managed to carry off a gun. They were promptly followed up, and the gun was recovered in a smart engagement in which Kritzinger lost two killed and 20 taken prisoners." Lord Kitchener also reports that the British captured by the Boers in the ambush near Scheepers Nek Sept. 17 have been released, and that the British casualties in the recent Vlakfontain engagement, when the Boers captured a company of Mounted Infantry and two guns, were one officer and five men killed, twenty-three men wounded, and six officers and 109 men taken prisoners. He announces that these prisoners have since been released.

He further reports the capture of two commandoes—one consisting of 55 men under Commandant Koch, who were taken, together with their entire transport, west of Adenburgh, and the other, consisting of 54 men, including P. J. Botha, who were taken with 48 waggons and their belongings, 45 miles southeast of Carolina.

LAAGERS CAPTURED.

Flight of General De Wet and Mr Steyn.

A despatch from Winburg says:—General Elliot's columns have been busy clearing the Brandwater basin, in which thirteen or more months ago, Prinsloo and his 4,000 men were captured. Mr. Steyn and De Wet, who were seemingly holding a meeting of burghers in the neighborhood, were compelled to take to their heels.

The Duke will not officiate at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone for the memorial to Queen Victoria at Winnipeg.