

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, April 8.—Wheat—No. 1 Manitoba hard offered at 85c on route North Bay, and No. 1 Northern at 81½c on route N.B., with 81c bid. Ontario No. 2 red winter offered at 71½c middle freights G.T.R. No. 2 white at 72c east G.T.R., No. 2 mixed at 71½c on Midland, and No. 2 goose at 66c middle freights on either road, without bids.

Barley—No. 3 offered at 49c outside, without bids.

Peas—No. 2 offered at 80c outside, without bids.

Oats—No. 2 white offered at 41c outside, at 40½c east, and at 43c on track Toronto, without bids. No. 3 white offered at 42c on track Toronto, and at 39c high freights Pacific. No. 2 mixed, 42½c bid on track Toronto.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 56c bid west, and No. 2 mixed 55½c bid G.T.R., without sellers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried Apples—The market is dull, and prices are nominal at 5½ to 5¾c. Evaporated, 10 to 10½c.

Hops—Business quiet, with prices steady at 13c; yearlings at 8c.

Honey—The market is dull at 5½ to 10c for strained; combs, \$1.15 to \$2.25 per dozen.

Maple Syrup—There is a fair trade. We quote:—Pure (new make), imperial gallons, \$1.05 to \$1.15; old, as to quality, 65c to \$1. Sugar, 8 to 10c.

Beans—The market is quiet. Prices \$1.20 to \$1.30 per bush, as to quality. Hand-picked, \$1.35 to \$1.40.

Cranberries—Market unchanged, with stocks small. Cape Cod, \$9.50 to \$10 per barrel.

Onions—Market steady at \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel.

Hay, baled—The market is quiet, with fair demand. Timothy quoted at \$10.50 on track, Toronto, for No. 1, and at \$9 to \$9.25 for No. 2.

Straw—The market is quiet. Car lots on track quoted at \$5.75 to \$6.

Poultry—Supplies are small, and prices firm. We quote:—Fresh killed turkeys, 13 to 14c per lb; chickens, 70c to \$1. Ducks, 75c to \$1.

Potatoes—Market is unchanged. Car lots are quoted at 55 to 57c on track, and small lots out of store sell at 65 to 70c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is quiet, with prices firm. We quote as follows:—Choice, 1-lb prints, 19 to 20c; choice large rolls, 17½ to 18c; secondary grades, in rolls, 15 to 16c; low grades, 12 to 13c; creamery prints, 22 to 23c; do, solids, 21 to 22½c.

Eggs—The market is steady, with receipts fair and demand good. Sales in case lots at 12 to 12½c per dozen.

Cheese—The market is quiet and firm at 11 to 11½c per lb, the latter for choice makes.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged. Hog products in fair demand and steady. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 9½ to 10c, in ton and case lots. Mess pork, \$20.50; do short cut, \$22.

Smoked meats—Hams, 12½ to 13c; breakfast bacon, 14c; rolls, 11c; backs, 14c, and shoulders, 10½c.

Lard—The market continues firm. We quote:—Tierces, 11 to 11½c; tubs, 11½c; pails, 11½c; compound, 9 to 9½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, April 8.—Flour, quiet and easy. Wheat, spring steady; No. 1 Northern, 76½c carloads; winter, no demand; No. 2 red, 81½c asked. Corn—No demand; No. 2 yellow, 64½c; No. 3 do, 63½ to 64c; No. 1 corn, 63½c; No. 3 do, 63½c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 49c; No. 3 do, 48c; No. 2 mixed, 46½c; No. 3 do, 46½c. Barley—Spot, 67 to 70c asked; No. 1 offered at 63c.

Detroit, April 8.—Wheat closed—No. 1 white, cash, 79½c; No. 2 red, cash, April and May, 78½c; July 75½c.

Minneapolis, April 8.—Close, wheat May 71c; July, 71½ to 72c; on track, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 70½c. Flour—First patents, \$3.75 to \$3.85; second patents, \$3.65 to \$3.75; first clears, \$2.85 to \$2.95; second clears, \$2.15 to \$2.25; bran, in bulk, \$12.

Duluth, April 8.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 68½c; May, 71½c; July, 72½c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 70½c; May, 71c; No. 2 Northern, 88½c. Oats—40½c. Corn—60c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, April 8.—At the Western cattle yards to-day only 44 carloads of live stock were received, including 940 cattle, 950 hogs, and a small run of sheep and lambs, spring lambs milch cows and calves.

Prices for good cattle were firm, but we had little good cattle here; small stuff and hogs were notably unchanged but weak.

Good export cattle were firm, with, if anything, an upward tendency, but as a representative price 5½c is top for the best stuff, though more was paid in individual cases to-day. There was an early clearance.

Butcher cattle was also unchanged from Tuesday; indeed the cattle

trade showed no alteration from the conditions that prevailed early in the week, and the prices we then gave stand good to-day. Good to choice butcher cattle fetched from 4½ to 5c per lb to-day.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt...	\$4.50 \$5.50
Do., light...	4.25 4.50
Butcher, choice...	4.50 5.00
Butcher, ord. to good...	3.50 4.00
Butcher, inferior...	3.00 3.25
Stockers, per cwt...	3.00 3.75
Sheep and Lambs.	
Choice ewes, per cwt...	3.50 4.00
Yearlings, per cwt...	4.25 5.00
Spring lambs, each...	2.50 5.00
Bucks, per cwt...	2.50 3.00
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each...	25.00 45.00
Calves, each...	2.00 10.00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt...	5.75 6.25
Light hogs, per cwt...	5.50 6.00
Heavy hogs, per cwt...	5.30 6.00
Sows, per cwt...	3.50 4.00
Stags, per cwt...	0.00 2.00

21 PEOPLE KILLED.

Terrible Accident at a Glasgow Football Game.

A Glasgow despatch says:—An appalling accident occurred at the international football game at Ibrox Park on Saturday afternoon. Eighty thousand persons assembled to witness a game between Scottish and English players. The authorities imagined that every precaution had been taken for the safety of the public, but without warning the 25 yards stand, containing a dozen tiers of seats collapsed, and the structure was precipitated thirty feet, falling in a heap of tangled timbers and ironwork, in which hundreds of persons were struggling for their lives. The collapse was hidden from a majority of the spectators, who were intent upon the game, and they did not learn of it until hundreds of people streaming with blood fled in a panic into the playing ground. Even then it was assumed that a minor ordinary mishap had occurred. The authorities encouraged this belief and allowed the game to continue, with the unique result that a great game was played, accompanied by the customary cheers, while behind the scenes the air was rent with the groans of the dying. The work of rescue was hastened and all available succor was given. The injured were removed as rapidly as possible to the headquarters of the First Aid Club, and then taken to the hospitals or home.

Several died on the ground, others at the headquarters, while still others died in the hospitals. There was a procession of injured carried on stretchers and in ambulances through the gates of the grounds while the game was proceeding. Twenty-one are already dead. Fully 250 were injured, of which number 190, who were seriously hurt, were taken to hospitals. A majority of the cases are broken limbs and contusions. Many of the victims received ghastly face wounds. Most of those who fell were young artists. Further deaths are expected. A doctor in an interview said there was an extraordinary scene of carnage. The injured were nearly all seriously hurt. Some of them were terribly crushed, and found it difficult to breathe. Many of those who were seriously hurt were driven to their homes.

FORM OF CONSCRIPTION.

The British Naval and Military League.

A London despatch says:—An association entitled the National Service League has just been formed under the presidency of the Duke of Wellington, with an influential committee, for the purpose of promoting the enactment of a law making naval and military training for national defence compulsory on all males. A manifesto issued by the league dwells upon the inadequacy of the reserve of trained men and the decline in recruiting. It declares that the nation's only safety lies in the adoption of the compulsory principle, which incidentally will give a sense of duty and discipline to hundreds of thousands who lack it, and improve the deteriorating physique of the urban population. The league proposes that drill shall be obligatory in all schools.

GORDON FOUND GUILTY.

Man Who Murdered Two Manitoba Farmers Will Hang.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—Walter Gordon, who was arrested at Halifax with the Canadian mounted rifles on the eve of departure for South Africa, and brought back here to answer to the charge of double murder, was found guilty at the Brandon Assizes on Friday. Gordon's crime was the murder of Chas. Daw and Jacob Smith, with whom he lived at Whitewater.

Detective Hyndman, who accompanied Gordon from Halifax to Winnipeg, detailed a confession Gordon made to him of the double crime while en route West. Gordon first shot Daw while going to Boissevain. Next day he quarreled with Smith and also shot him, throwing both bodies into an old well. Gordon disappeared after the crime, but was caught at Halifax eighteen months later.

TWELVE HOTELS BURNED.

Fire Sweeps Part of Atlantic City, New Jersey.

An Atlantic City, N. J. despatch says:—Twelve hotels and more than a score of small buildings adjoining the board walk, which is built along the ocean edge, were destroyed on Thursday by a fire which swept the beach front for two long blocks from Illinois avenue to New York avenue. The loss, it is believed, will exceed \$750,000. In this respect the conflagration is the most disastrous that has ever visited this city. The loss will be only partly covered by insurance as the rate of five per cent. charged by insurance companies on property here is regarded as almost prohibitive. Fortunately no lives were lost, though probably a dozen persons were slightly injured and burned during the progress of the fire. It was reported early in the afternoon that six men had perished in the flames, but the rumor was without foundation. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is said to have started in either Brandy's Baths or the Tarleton, which adjoins the Baths at Illinois Avenue and the board walk. About a dozen men were arrested during the day for robbery.

COURSE OF THE FLAMES.

The fire was discovered shortly after 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for nearly five hours the flames raged with such violence as to threaten the city with destruction. All of the burned buildings were frame structures, and the flames, fanned by a strong south-west wind, swept along the beach front with amazing rapidity. The Tarleton Hotel was soon a pile of debris, and the flames fed on the small stores and booths between Illinois and Kentucky Avenues, until they reached the Stratford Hotel, which was soon enveloped. Next the fire attacked the Berkeley, adjoining, and in a few minutes the New Holland, the Bryn Mawr, the Eward, and the Stickney, all located on Kentucky avenue, near the beach. The local fire department worked well, but was unable to cope with the flames, and it was found necessary to send to Philadelphia and Camden for aid. The former city sent three engines, and two came down from Camden. The engines were brought here on two special trains, furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and they made the run of nearly 60 miles in 55 minutes. Their presence was of vast assistance to the local firemen, but it was not until an hour after their arrival that the fire could be said to be thoroughly under control.

Nothing is left on the board walk from Illinois Avenue to a point within a few feet of Young's Pier but the iron supports. This is the portion of the walk that is used most by promenaders.

All the guests of the burned hotels who were forced to seek other quarters, have been provided for in other hotels and boarding houses.

WENT OVER THE FALLS.

Man Commits Suicide From Goat Island.

A Niagara Falls, Ont., despatch says:—Between five and six o'clock on Wednesday evening, while E. W. Swenson, of Lansing, Mich., was viewing the Horseshoe Falls, from Goat Island, at Terrapin Point, he observed a man acting strangely on the bridge leading to the Observation Point. He enquired if there was anything the matter, and received "Nothing in particular" in reply. Swenson entered a small building, and when he again looked out to the point the man was missing. Hurrying to the spot he found the man's overcoat and papers, indicating that the name of the suicide, who must have leaped over the Horseshoe Falls was Fred. Heintz of North Tonawanda. He appeared to be about 23 years old.

Just before Heintz took the leap to death he was seen gazing upon several photographs he carried. Swenson reported the facts to the reservation officials.

At the point from which the man must have leaped the fall is 158 feet to the lower river. The prospects of the body being recovered are good.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

The Lives Lost in South Africa Total 207.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Up-to-date 207 Canadians have died in South Africa from bullet wounds or disease, the proportion of deaths in the various regiments being as follows:—

Royal Canadian Regiment	68
Canadian Mounted Rifles, Dragons	37
and Artillery	40
Strathcona Horse	30
Canadian Scouts	10
S. A. C.	45
Second Mounted Rifles	1
Various Corps	6

KRUGER'S SON.

Caspar, the Eldest, Takes Oath of Allegiance.

A Pretoria despatch says:—Caspar Kruger the eldest son of former President Kruger, and 24 other relatives of Mr. Kruger, bearing the same family name, are among those who have recently taken the oath of allegiance to Great Britain.

MOUNTED RIFLES IN SEVERE BATTLE

Splendid Bravery Shown by the Canadians in Fight with Force Under Delarey. The Casualties.

A London despatch says:—There was severe fighting all day long on March 31 in the neighborhood of Hart's River, in the south-western extremity of the Transvaal, between part of General Kitchener's force and the forces of Generals Delarey and Kemp, resulting in the repulse of the Boers after heavy losses on both sides.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Lord Kitchener's official report, dated from Pretoria, says:—"General Kitchener (Lord Kitchener's brother) sent Colonels Keir and Cookson from Vriekuil, western Transvaal, March 31, to reconnoiter towards Hart's River. They soon struck the track of guns, and carried on a running fight for eight miles, following the track through the bush."

Emerging on a plain, large Boer reinforcements advanced against their flanks, forcing the British troops to take up a defensible position, which they hastily entrenched. Fighting ensued at close quarters, until the Boers were repulsed on all sides.

"Delarey, Kemp and other leaders vainly attempted to persuade their men to renew the action. Fifteen hundred Boers participated in the engagement, but they had suffered too heavily, and cleared away to the north, west and south."

"The British losses were also severe. The Canadian Rifles especially distinguished themselves, one party, commanded by Lieut. Bruce Carruthers, holding its post till every man was killed or wounded."

"Others of the forces showed great steadiness, allowing the Boers to advance within two hundred yards of them and repelling them with a steady rifle fire."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A London despatch says:—The War Office has issued a list of casualties in the fighting between Delarey and Kemp and the British under Cookson and Keir, which was reported by Lord Kitchener on Friday in a despatch, in which he referred particularly to the bravery of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. The British had three officers and twenty-four men killed and sixteen officers and 131 men wounded. The Boer commanders were Delarey and Kemp.

A news agency despatch from Pretoria says the Boers admit 137 casualties in the fighting.

A Klerksdorp despatch says:—"Details received of the battle at Doornbalt Farm, March 31, in which the British had three officers and twenty-four men killed, and sixteen officers and 131 men wounded, while the Boers had 137 men killed or wounded, show that quite two thousand

Boers opened a strong attack from different points with three guns and a pom-pom. The attack was made at a moment when the British had left their baggage in a laager, in charge of the Canadian contingent, and were galloping across the open plain with the intention of capturing a Boer convoy, which had been discovered five miles ahead. The British retired steadily, and, having dismounted, opened a return fusillade on the Boers. While the baggage in charge of the Canadians was sent for, the British formed a camp, and started digging trenches. The shelling of the Boers stamped the mules carrying provisions, and caused confusion, but otherwise it was not very effective, many of the shells failing to explode. The Canadian front was attacked in strong numbers, but they gallantly repelled every attempt made by the Boers to break through. One party of the Canadians fought until all were killed or wounded, and the last man, although mortally wounded, emptied two bandollers of cartridges at the enemy, and then broke his rifle. The fighting was severe and general for fully three hours but after the British had entrenched, and the guns got into action, they repelled numerous and determined attacks made under the personal exhortations of the Boer leaders. Towards night the fire gradually ceased and the Boers retired. The British then telegraphed for aid and further entrenched their camp for the night and to await the arrival of General Kitchener, but the Boers made no attempt to renew the attack."

The casualty list of 174 killed and wounded is an adequate proof of the desperate fighting between the two forces. It is feared that the official list may be incomplete, as the casualties among the Canadian Mounted Rifles, who bore the brunt of the attack, are less serious than was anticipated. Such details as have been received show that Delarey and Kemp were in hiding not far from the scene of Lord Methuen's surprise and defeat, and that Cookson and Keir, in conducting the reconnaissance, were drawn on until they were confronted by a superior force, and forced to fight on the defensive. The British forces, being seasoned troops, and well supported by the artillery, held their ground despite the series of fierce assaults. Delarey's burghers sustained not only severe losses, but a decisive defeat.

The Boers attacked with great determination, but the Canadian contingent and two squadrons of Yeomanry, under Colonel Cookson, and the artillery and Mounted Rifles, under Colonel Keir, presented such a stout front that the burghers were finally forced to retreat.

MASSACRE OF BOERS.

An Australian Officer Gives His Version.

A despatch to the London Central News from Southampton says Lieut. Witton, an Australian officer of the Bushveldt Carbineers, who was found guilty of participating in the killing of Boer prisoners and sentenced to imprisonment for life, arrived there on Thursday on the transport Canada. He was handcuffed and closely guarded. Lieut. Witton's story of the execution of Boers, as told by him to a passenger on the boat, differs in many particulars from the version printed in the morning papers, which was to the effect that the unarmed Boers were executed and their baggage rifled of £20,000, which it was said they had in their possession. Witton says one of their fellow-officers of the name of Hunt, had been murdered by Boers. Later on the Australians captured a party of Boers, one of whom was wearing Hunt's uniform. This man was tried by drumhead court-martial and shot. The Australians believed the sentence a just one, and that they were entitled to carry it out. Lieut. Witton is in a cheerful mood and is hopeful of a revision of his sentence by the War Office authorities.

MORE UNIFORM DAIRYING.

Dominion Conference to be Held to Discuss Subject.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Mr. J. A. Ruddick, chief of the Government Dairy Department, has called a conference of all the dairymen in the Dominion for April 29th and 30th. The object of the conference is to discuss prevailing systems of manufacture and also to arrive at a more uniform method of dairying, which may be carried on in future. This conference will bring about thirty-five dairymen to the city.

The Johannesburg Town Council has passed an assessment bill to levy rates on land only.

DRIVING OUT SMALLPOX.

Will Be Reduced to a Minimum This Month.

A Toronto despatch says:—Dr. P. H. Bryce, the secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, is able to report immense improvement in the smallpox situation. There were, roughly speaking, 600 cases in Ontario at the end of January, and these will be reduced to 50 by the end of April. Dr. Bryce is not too sanguine about stamping the epidemic out entirely this summer, although it is a winter disease. Last summer it lingered in some sections, and there is a continued danger from bordering American States and from English emigration. The extent of the outbreak in the British Isles may be measured from the fact that during the four weeks ending March 15th, upwards of eighteen hundred cases were admitted to London hospitals.

8,000 STILL IN FIELD.

Despatch From Pretoria Gives Estimates of Boer Force.

A London despatch says:—A news agency despatch from Pretoria attempts to give a careful computation of the Boers now in the field. Omitting its details, which must be purely conjectural, the total is placed at something over 8,000, scattered from Zoutpansberg, on the north, to Sutherland, on the south, and from Garies on the west, to Piet Retief on the east. The same despatch, dealing with the Cape Colony, gives details which must be more or less doubtful, adding an enormous tract of country where the Boers are able to wander, and says that while it is difficult to realize there is yet scarcely a Boer commando that is not liable to be disturbed any day by the British columns.

Mr. Thomas Wardell of Dundas who was chief Conservative Whip in the Legislature, died in the hospital at Hamilton on Saturday while undergoing an operation.