

DELHI'S CORONATION DURBAR

King Edward Announced Emperor of India.

A despatch from Delhi, India, says: Tens of thousands of people from the city of Delhi and from villages far and near began gathering at day-break on New Year's morning on the great plain outside the city. There they waited patiently for the supreme announcement of the durbar, that King Edward was Emperor of India. Soon the plain was filled with crowding masses of people, and the brightly colored clothing of the vast throng covered the space with gorgeous hues. The crowd on the plain was composed largely of common people, but among it could be seen the retainers of the various rajahs, who had assembled for the function.

The attention of all was fixed upon the white amphitheatre in the center of the plain, where the announcement was to be made. The amphitheatre was adorned with gilded cupolas and surrounded by batteries, squadrons, and battalions of the Indian army. Beyond the amphitheatre in the distance could be seen great numbers of elephants, camels, and horses. So vast was the multitude that the troops appeared as mere splashes of color.

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

The arrival at the amphitheatre of the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and other dignitaries and the princes was one of the brilliant episodes of the day. The princes were clad in silks, and adorned with jewels, and their horses and carriages were brilliant with trappings of gold.

The spectacle within the arena was most striking and gorgeous. The Pathan chiefs and the sirdars were resplendent in brilliant raiment. Soldiers, civilians, and visitors from far-distant countries were included among those within the amphitheatre. Upon the entrance of the veterans of the Indian Mutiny there was tremendous enthusiasm, and as the arrivals marched to their places the bands played national airs. The carriage of the Duke of Connaught, who represents King Edward, was escorted by a detachment of cavalry. As the Duke and Duchess were driven around the arena the assemblage gave them an enthusiastic welcome. Amid the acclamations of the people the Duke took his seat at the left of the throne, while the Duchess proceeded to a place behind the throne.

When the great amphitheatre was filled and the hour for the announcement drew near the multitude within and without awaited expectantly the first act of the proclamation ceremony.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY.

Then the approach of the Viceroy was heralded. Preceded by members of his body guard, clad in white,

blue, and gold, and under the command of Major Grimston, Lord Curzon appeared at the entrance of the arena in his carriage. The postillions wore uniforms of scarlet and gold, and the carriage was drawn by four bay horses. The Viceroy was escorted by Sir Pertab Singh. Alighting from his carriage, Lord Curzon mounted the dais to the golden lions, and around which were placed massive silver footstools. The throne itself was surmounted by a canopy of white and gold. When the Viceroy reached the throne the National Anthem was played, and a salute of 21 guns was fired. When the spectators had resumed their seats after the anthem there was a flourish of trumpets from the heralds, and Major Maxwell, at the command of the Viceroy, read the proclamation opening the durbar. The Royal Standard was then raised on high, and the Imperial salute was fired. The massed bands marched by, playing, bonfires were started by the troops outside, and it was announced that King Edward was Emperor of India.

There was another flourish of trumpets and Lord Curzon arose and stood for a moment impassive. Then in impressive tones he delivered a speech and read the message from King Edward. In his address the Viceroy announced the coronation of the King; he extolled the Royal Indian people and prophesied prosperity for the Indian Empire. He said also that it had been decided not to exact interest for three years on all loans made or guaranteed by the Government of India to the native States, in connection with the recent famine. The Viceroy announced also the abolition of the Indian staff corps, which has long been an army sinecure. In the King's message, which was then read by Lord Curzon, his Majesty said that the Prince and Princess of Wales would shortly visit India. He regretted his absence from the durbar, and sent his greetings to the Indian people. In conclusion, King Edward said:

"I renew the assurances of my regard for the liberties of the Indian people; of my respect for their dignities and rights; of my interest in their advancement, and of my devotion to their welfare. These are the supreme aims and objects of my rule, which, under the blessing of Almighty God will lead to the increasing prosperity of my Indian Empire and to the greater happiness of its people."

As the Viceroy finished reading the King's words the assembled people broke into cheers for the King and Emperor. The cheering was taken up by the multitude outside the amphitheatre and was long sustained.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Fatal Collision on the G. T. R. Near Merritton.

A St. Catharines despatch says: Two men killed, two injured, two locomotives almost demolished and an express car reduced to kindling wood is the result of a collision which occurred on Saturday, near Merritton, between the Grand Trunk Chicago Express and a light engine running from Niagara Falls to Merritton.

The dead are: Abraham Desault, of Sarnia, fireman of the express, who died shortly after admission to the hospital; C. Warning, Sarnia, fireman of light engine, killed instantly. The injured are: Thomas Duckpitt, engineer on No. 975, resident at Sarnia Tunnel, injuries slight; David Duke, engineer of No. 4, Chicago Express, also a resident of Sarnia Tunnel, arm broken and other painful but not serious injuries.

The scene of the collision was about 40 yards west of the Merritton tunnel, the approach being on a curve through a deep cutting, which renders it impossible to see the track for any distance ahead.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED

It is customary for engine No. 975, a new type 80-ton Mogul, to leave Niagara Falls every morning at about 6 o'clock, and run to Hamilton to bring back to the Falls No. 6 through express. The Chicago Express is one of the fastest trains on the Grand Trunk, and its scheduled time for arrival at Merritton from Chicago is 6.28 a. m. On Saturday morning it was 31 minutes late. The Chicago Express was in charge of William Neil, a well-known conductor, resident at Niagara Falls; Engineer David Duke, of Sarnia Tunnel; and Fireman Abraham Desault, of Sarnia; while on board the Mogul engine were Engineer Thomas Duckpitt, of Sarnia Tunnel, and Fireman Warning, of Sarnia. It is said that the express was not running at full speed, but that both she and the Mogul engine were going at a pretty rapid rate as shown by the destruction which followed the impact. So terrific was the force with which the two en-

gines met that the boiler of one was driven into that of the other. The driving rods, cylinders, cabs, in short everything but the two boilers and the driving wheels of the engines, were broken and twisted into scrap iron.

PASSENGERS UNHURT.

The baggage car behind the express was "knocked off its centre," but all the other cars of the train were uninjured, and the passengers escaped with a severe shaking up.

Fire broke out in the baggage car, but was quickly extinguished by William Ekins, one of the helpers. The wrecking train arrived about an hour and a half after the accident.

The responsibility for the accident has not been fixed, nor is it known whether the light engine should have been held at St. David's, or the express at Merritton. Night Operator McMullen and Day Operator Lynch were both in the latter station when the express left.

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER

Decrease Noted in London During Last Year.

A London despatch says: Statistics printed by the London County Council of the mortality from cancer in this city during 1902 shows that there was a slight decrease in the death rate, the percentage being .93 per 1,000, as compared with .95 in the previous year. The proportion, however, has been more than doubled within fifty years, the rate between 1851 and 1860 being .42. Even in the year 1891 it was only .78. Comparatively few cases were fatal before the year 1855. The heaviest mortality was between 1855 and 1865.

A MINING HORROR.

Fifty-Eight Men Perish in a Russian Disaster.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: Fifty-eight lives were lost in the recent fire in a coal mine at Bachmut, Ykatorinoslav province. Eleven men were rescued after having been 60 hours in the mine. Twenty-one others were saved after five days' imprisonment.

BIG VOTE FOR LIQUOR ACT

Lacks Only a Few Thousand of Being Carried.

A Toronto despatch says: With the exception of East Nipissing, all the returns of the recent vote on the Liquor Act are now in, and have been compiled by Lieut.-Col. Clarke, Clerk of the Legislature. The strength of the vote thus shown in favor of the act will be somewhat of a surprise to both sides. Aside from the fact that Premier Ross' limit was not reached, it is distinct triumph for the prohibitionists. Out of 302,128 votes polled, 199,077, or 65.9 per cent., were in favor of the act, and 103,051, or 34.1 per cent., against it. With a majority of 96,026, it will be seen that had the conditions been upon any other basis, say of 60 per cent. of vote, the act would have carried. As it is the vote lacks only about twelve or fourteen thousand, and it is by a good margin the strongest vote ever polled for prohibition in the Province of Ontario, as the following figures show:

1902.	
Total vote cast	302,128
Total votes "Yes"	199,077
Percentage of total	65.9
Total votes "No"	103,051
Percentage of total	34.1
Majority of votes "Yes"	96,026

1898.	
Total names on voters' lists	571,695
Votes "Yes"	152,337
Votes "No"	114,240
Total vote polled	266,577
Years obtained 57 per cent. votes cast.	

1894.	
Total male votes on list	501,369
Male votes for	180,087
Male votes against	108,494
Total vote polled	288,581
Years obtained 60 per cent. votes cast.	

FIVE MILLIONS INCREASE.

Figures Reveal How Canada's Trade is Advancing.

An Ottawa despatch says:—An idea of the rapid rate at which the revenue of the Dominion has been increasing is found in the fact that during the year 1895 the customs revenue was \$17,887,269, while for the past six months it was \$18,026,615, or \$139,346 more for the six months than for the whole of 1895. The revenue for the month of December was \$2,967,869, or \$398,833 greater than for December, 1901. The revenue for the six months ending December was \$18,026,615 compared with \$15,864,692 for the same time in 1901, an increase of \$2,161,923. The increase for the current fiscal year will be in the neighborhood of five millions.

JERSEY CATTLE BREEDERS

Two Days' Test at Live Stock Show Condemned.

A Toronto despatch says: Among the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, held at the Walker House on Tuesday, was one to be forwarded to the Provincial Government condemning the two days' dairy test at the Provincial Live Stock Show, it being the opinion of the delegates that the test was too short, and the rules as to feeding during the exhibition too exacting to allow of fair judgment. Another resolution endorsed the plan of holding a Dominion Fair at Toronto in 1903. The chair was occupied by the President, R. J. Fleming. In his annual address Mr. Fleming spoke of the marked progress made during the year in the breeding of Jersey cattle in Canada, and the high prices for that class of stock which had prevailed.

MUST BE READY TO FLEE.

Missionaries in Capital of Shen-si Notified.

A Peking despatch says: The missionaries in the Sian-fu (capital of the Province of Shen-si) region have been officially notified to be prepared to leave if necessary. It is recommended that the women and children be sent to safe ports. The movements of Tung-Fuh-Siang give reason to expect trouble. He is supposed to have 10,000 warriors under his command. The Imperial forces are very inferior in numbers.

SMALLEST WOMAN DEAD.

Twenty-two Years Old and Weighed Fifteen Pounds.

A Beaumont, Texas, despatch says:—Fatma Sing Hhoo, reputed to be the smallest adult person in the world, died suddenly here yesterday. She and her brother, Smaun Sing Hpo, were on exhibition, and after the afternoon performance, Fatma became ill and died before a doctor could reach her. She was 22 years old, weighed 15 pounds and stood 23 inches high.

NOT A BUGABOO.

Canadian Competition in London Very Evident.

A London despatch says: The American Consul at Liverpool, in his report on Anglo-American trade, says: "It would be unwise to dismiss the matter of Canadian competition as a bugaboo. Canada has never been so much in evidence in this country, as during the current year."

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Toronto, Jan. 6. — Wheat — The market is unchanged; No. 2 white sold at 68½¢ low freight to New York. No. 2 spring quoted at 68 to 68½¢ east, and No. 2 goose at 66¢ east. Manitoba wheat steady; No. 1 hard sold at 87¢ grinding in transit, and No. 1 Northern at 84½¢ g.i.t. No. 1 hard 84½ to 85¢, North Bay, all rail, and No. 1 Northern 83¢, North Bay, all rail.

Oats—The market is quiet, with No. 2 quoted at 30½¢ high freight, and at 31¢ low freight to New York.

Peas — The market is quiet, and prices firm. No. 2 quoted at 73¢ high freights and at 75¢ east.

Barley—The market is quiet with No. 3 extra quoted at 45¢ middle freight, and No. 3 at 43¢ middle freight.

Corn—Market steady, with No. 2 new Canadian 46¢ bid west; No. 3 new American yellow nominal at 53 to 53½¢ on track Toronto.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are dull at \$2.65 to \$2.67 middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade, quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.35 in barrels. Manitoba flour steady; Hungarian patents \$4.10 to \$4.20, delivered on track Toronto, bags included, and Manitoba strong bakers' \$3.80 to \$3.90.

Milled—Bran, \$15 in bulk here and shorts at \$17. At outside points bran is quoted at \$14 and shorts at \$16. Manitoba bran, in sacks, \$17 and shorts \$19 here.

Oatmeal is steady at \$4.10 for cars of bags and \$4.25 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25¢ more for broken lots.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter — The trade in butter today was quiet at unchanged prices. We quote: Finest 1-lb. rolls, 19 to 20¢; selected dairy tubs, 17 to 18¢; choice large rolls, 17½ to 19¢; secondary grades, rolls and tubs, 15 to 16¢; bakers', 13 to 14¢; creamery prints, 23 to 24¢; do., solids, 20 to 21½¢.

Eggs—Trade is fair. We quote: Cold storage, 18 to 22¢, as to quality; limed, 17 to 18¢; seconds, 14 to 15¢.

Cheese—Market remains steady, with good demand. We quote: Finest September, 12½ to 13¢; seconds, 12 to 12½¢.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Jan. 6. — Flour — Firm. Wheat — Spring firm; No. 1 Northern, 85½¢; winter, State, No. 2 red offered at 77¢. Corn — Firm; No. 2 yellow, 53½¢; No. 2 corn, 51½¢. Oats—Firm; No. 3 white, 36½¢; No. 2 mixed, 35½¢. Barley — 49 to 62¢. Rye—No. 1, in store, 56¢.

Duluth, Jan. 6. — Wheat — Cash, No. 1 hard, 74½¢; No. 1 Northern, 73½¢; No. 2 Northern, 71½¢; December, 73½¢; May, 76¢. Oats—May, 33½¢.

Minneapolis, Jan. 6. — Wheat — December, 73½¢; May, 75 to 75½¢; on track, No. 1 hard, 75½¢; No. 1 Northern, 74½¢; No. 2 Northern, 73½¢.

Milwaukee, Jan. 6. — Wheat — Steady; No. 1 Northern, 77¢; No. 2 do., 75½¢; May, 76½¢. Rye — Steady; No. 1, 51½ to 52¢. Barley — Firm; standard, 58¢; sample, 39 to 57¢. Oats—Steady; standard, 33½¢. Corn—May, 43½¢.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are steady, with carloads quoted at \$7.25 to \$7.40. Cured meats are firm, with demand fair. We quote: Bacon, long clear, 11 to 11½¢, in ton and case lots. Pork, mess, \$21 to \$21.50; do., short cut, \$22.50 to \$23. Smoked hams, 13½ to 14¢; rolls, 12¢; shoulders, 11¢; backs, 12 to 14½¢; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½¢.

Lard—Stocks are light, with firm feeling. We quote: Tierces, 11¢; tubs, 11½¢; pails, 11½¢; compound, 8½ to 10¢.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 6. — Grain — No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 70½¢; No. 1 Northern, 68½¢ in store, Fort William, December; peas, 72½¢ high freights; oats, No. 2, in store here, 35 to 35½¢; rye, 48½¢ east; buckwheat, 51¢ east in store. Flour — Manitoba patents, \$4.20; strong bakers', \$3.90; Ontario straight rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.65; in bags, \$1.70 to \$1.75; patents, \$3.70 to \$4.10. Rolled oats—Miller's prices to jobbers, \$2 in bags, and \$4.15 per bbl. Feed — Manitoba bran, \$17.50 to \$18; shorts \$20, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, \$16.50 to \$17.50; shorts in bulk, \$19. Beans — Quotations are nominal at \$2 in cars on track. Provisions — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$24 to \$25; short cut backs, \$23.50 to \$24; light short cut, \$23.50 to \$24; compound refined lard, 8½ to 9½¢; pure Canadian lard, 11¢; finest lard, 12 to 12½¢; hams, 12 to 14¢; bacon, 14 to 15¢; dressed hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; fresh killed abattoir, \$8.75 per 100 lbs. Eggs — Selected, 24 to 25¢; candled stock, 19½ to 20½¢; straight receipts, 18½ to 19¢; No. 2, 16½¢. Honey—Best clover, in sections, 11 to 12¢ per section; in 10-lb. tins, 9½ to 10¢; in bulk, 8¢. Poultry — Turkeys, 13 to 13½¢ per lb.; choice, 14

to 15¢; ducks, 11 to 11½¢; choice, 12 to 13¢; young chickens, 11 to 12¢; fowls, 8½¢ per lb., geese, 8 to 9¢ per lb. Cheese—Ontario, 12½¢, and Townships, 12½¢. Butter — Fancy Townships creamery, 23¢; fine creamery, 22¢; Ontario creamery, 21¢; dairy butter, 17¢ for selections; Western Ontario rolls, 18¢.

MAN'S DIGESTION.

These Faculties Not What They Once Were.

A London despatch says: Dr. Sir James Crichton-Browne, in a lecture delivered here on Saturday, dilated upon the decay in the digestive faculties of civilized man, to which, he said, a number of diseases could be traced. Not only have modern men not got such teeth as their ancestors had, but their saliva is less abundant owing to the softer, pulpier foods that are eaten. People are living to an increasing extent upon peptonized foods. The increase of appendicitis is largely due to indigestion resulting from imperfect mastication and the hurried methods of living. From the same cause people are less able to resist disease. Consequently, there is a greater reason for sanitary precautions, as injurious bacteria did a maximum of harm. He instanced various cases of dangerous food contamination, and described the oyster as a potential torpedo in the bowels. Referring to the recent outbreaks of typhoid fever in Winchester and Southampton he said the disease could be traced to oysters. He attributed indifference and indolence to the public and culpable negligence to purveyors, and declared that if legislation providing for the stringent inspection of oyster beds was not passed an incalculable amount of typhoid fever was in store. All foods needed enforced protection from bacterial contamination. Antisepticism must enter to some degree into the daily life of all, and regulate shopping and cooking.

AUSTRALIA'S NEEDS.

Wants Two Hundred Thousand Tons of Breadstuffs.

A Washington despatch says:—Two hundred thousand tons of breadstuffs must be imported from wheat-producing countries to Australia during the coming season to meet harvest deficiencies, says United States Consul Goding, at Newcastle, in a report to the State Department, dated November 11. The crop in New South Wales, he says, will not reach 50 per cent. of the quantity reaped last year, and Victoria will require imports of 3,637,929 bushels of wheat to supply her needs. The situation is not so bad in South Australia, though there the crop is less than last year. Fifteen thousand tons of California flour are afloat for New South Wales, but the Consul says the price of California flour has risen so greatly that the effect will be to divert a good deal of trade to Canada, which raises hard wheat of a class well suited to mix with California flour.

INCREASE OF \$6,000,000.

Sales of the C.P.R. Land Department Beat the Record.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—The New Year of 1901 was a banner year in the business transactions of the Canadian Pacific land department, but the year of 1902 was better by nearly \$6,000,000. "Everywhere," said Mr. Griffin, the land commissioner, "where we have lands within reasonable distance of the railway there has been no difficulty to dispose of our lands, and the year is the largest ever known by the department. The sales for the month of December totalled 577,382.61 acres for \$1,683,289.45, as against 131,151.16 acres for \$403,261.78 in 1901. For the year of 1902 the sales were 2,420,000 acres for \$8,140,000, against 831,922 acres for \$2,640,000 in 1901. The increase in acreage sold is therefore 1,589,000 acres."

WEST AFRICA COTTON.

Expert from Mississippi Going to Nigeria.

A London despatch says: Mr. J. P. Prince, a cotton expert, of Greenville, Miss., sailed from Liverpool for Nigeria, Africa, on Saturday to report on the cotton growing experiments in British West Africa. Mr. Prince goes out under the auspices of the British Cotton Growers' Association, which is being warmly supported by the Governors of the West African colonies. It is expected that in the course of six months a regular supply of West African cotton will begin to reach the Manchester market.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Numbered 22,194 Last Year, Against 9,145 in 1901.

An Ottawa despatch says: The homestead entries in Western Canada in 1902 numbered 22,194 as against 9,145 in the previous twelve months, and 1,857 in the year 1896. This return is but further evidence of the flow of immigration into Manitoba and the Territories, and the area of land that is being taken up.