

LIEUT-GOVERNOR DEAD.

Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G., Died on Sunday Last.

A Toronto despatch says:—After hovering between life and death for five days, Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G., passed peacefully away at 9.55 on Sunday morning. He was surrounded by the members of his family and the immediate relatives. For 36 hours prior to his death the venerable statesman had been in a comatose condition, and was quite unconscious when the vital spark flickered out. So quietly and peacefully did he pass from life to death that the anxious watchers at his bedside did not quite realize the fact until the physicians, who had been almost constantly in attendance since the accident, informed them that all was over.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ACCIDENT

On Saturday at noon in order to set at rest conflicting reports concerning the accident to Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G., the following statement was given out by the following statement: On the 8th day of January last, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was walking by himself up and down the hall at Government House, watching his grandchildren at play, when he tripped and fell heavily, sustaining a fracture of the neck of the right thigh bone. He suffered a great deal of pain and discomfort, but he gradually recovered, and was able to walk, with some assistance, and to support his weight upon the injured limb. On Sunday night, April 12th, whilst he was being undressed for bed, and whilst two of the attendants were in the act of lifting him from his chair, the right thigh was broken a short distance above the centre of the bone, and some six inches below the previous break. The fracture was set, chloroform being administered for the purpose, and the necessary splints were applied. His Honor stood the immediate effects of the injury well, and no alarming symptoms developed until Tuesday night, shortly before midnight, when his

heart's action began to fail, and it soon became evident that he could not recover. Since that time he has been growing gradually weaker.

The vitality exhibited by the venerable statesman was regarded as little short of remarkable. On the day following the accident he rallied from the shock and seemed bright and cheerful. He expressed every confidence that he would recover from the accident, and, actuated by that strong sense of duty which was one of the distinguishing characteristics of his long and useful career, requested that he be permitted to sign some of the more pressing of the official documents. The physicians, however, felt constrained to debar him from this privilege. Up to the period when he took the turn for the worse the Lieutenant-Governor was quite clear mentally, and this was true when from extreme weakness he lapsed into unconsciousness late on Friday night.

Although Sir Oliver Mowat's death was expected, the news was received with genuine regret throughout. He had been so long a figure in the public life of Ontario that all seemed reluctant to believe that he had been removed from this sphere of action. The first official announcement was the running up of the flag at half-mast on Government House. Soon afterwards the flags at the City Hall, the Legislature, the Customs-house, the newspaper offices, the hotels, and several of the business houses were flying at half-mast. In all the city churches the Dead March in Saul was played, and feeling references were made to Sir Oliver's death from the pulpits.

Sir Oliver Mowat enjoyed the distinction of being the third Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario to die in office. The late Hon. John Wiloughby Crawford, who died on May 30th, 1875, was the first. Sir Alex. Campbell's death occurred on May 24th, 1892, just as his term of office was coming to a close. He was succeeded by Sir George Kirkpatrick, who in turn gave way to Sir Oliver. Sir William P. Howland is the only living ex-Lieutenant-Governor of this province.



THE LATE SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Toronto, April 21. — Wheat — The market is quiet and steady. No. 2 white and red quoted at 70c outside. No. 2 spring nominal at 70½c on Midland, and No. 2 goose at 65½ to 66c on Midland. Manitoba wheat firm; No. 1 hard quoted at 81½c Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 80c Goderich. No. 1 hard grinding in transit, 87½c lake ports, and No. 1 Northern at 86c.

Oats — Market is steady. No. 1 white quoted at 31½c east. No. 2 white, 29½ to 30c middle freights.

Barley — Trade is quiet, with No. 3 extra quoted at 43 to 44c middle freight, and No. 3 at 40 to 41c middle freight.

Rye — The market is firm at 51½ to 52c, middle freights.

Corn — Market unchanged. Canadian feed corn quoted at 42c west, and at 47c here. No. 3 American yellow at 48c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 47c.

Peas — No. 2 white is quoted at 63c west, and at 65c east.

Flour — Ninety per cent. patents unchanged at \$2.65 middle freights in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.20 to \$3.35 in bbls. Manitoba flour steady; No. 1 patents, \$4.10 to \$4.20, and seconds, \$3.90 to \$4.10; strong bakers', \$3.80 to \$4, bags included, Toronto.

Milled — Bran is firm at \$18 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$17, and shorts at \$18. Manitoba bran, in sacks, \$19, and shorts at \$20 to \$21 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans — Trade is quiet, with prices nominal. Medium, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bushel, and hand-picked, \$1.90 to \$2.

Dried apples — Trade is very dull, with prices nominal at 3½c per lb.; evaporated, 6 to 6½c.

Honey — The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. Strained sells at 8 to 8½c per lb. and comb at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Hay, baled — The market is quiet at unchanged prices. Choice timothy, \$9.50 to \$10 on track, and mixed at \$8.50.

Straw — The market is quiet for car lots on track at \$5.50 to \$6 a ton.

Maple syrup — The market is quiet, with receipts small. Wine gallons sell at 85 to 90c, and Imperial gallons at \$1.10.

Potatoes — Market is steady with fair offerings. Car lots are quoted at 95c to \$1 per bag, and small lots at \$1.15 to \$1.20.

Poultry — Market is quiet, and prices unchanged. We quote: Dry picked fresh killed turkeys, 15 to 17c per lb.; geese, 10 to 12c per lb.; ducks, \$1 to \$1.25 per pair; chickens (young), 85c to \$1; old hens, 60 to 75c per pair.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, April 21. — Flour — Firm. Wheat — Spring quiet; No. 1 hard, 87½c; No. 1 Northern, 84½c; winter nominal. Corn — Unsettled; No. 3 yellow, 49c bid; No. 3 corn, 47c. Oats — Firm; No. 3 white, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c. Barley — Track, 52 to 50c. Rye — No. 2 on track offered at 58½c; through billed.

Toledo, April 21. — Wheat — Strong; cash, 76½c; May, 76½c; July, 71½c. Corn — Firm; April, 83c; May, 43½c; July, 44½c. Oats — Steady; April, 34c; May, 33½c; July, 30½c. Rye — No. 2, 52½c. Cloverseed — Firm; cash, \$7 bid; April, \$6.90 bid; October, \$5.32½; prime timothy, \$1.50.

Milwaukee, April 21. — Wheat — Steady; No. 1 Northern, 79½ to 80c; No. 2 Northern, 78 to 78½c; May, 77½c. Rye — Steady; No. 1, 52c. Barley — Steady; No. 2, 58 to 60c; sample, 40 to 53c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter — There is a fair trade at unchanged prices. Choice grades are firm, while other qualities are dull. We quote: Fresh, large rolls, 18 to 18½c; finest 1-lb. prints, 19 to 20c; poorer grades, rolls and tubs, 15 to 17c; creamery prints, 23 to 25c; solids, fresh made, 20 to 22c.

Eggs — The market is steady, with case lots selling at 12c per dozen.

Cheese — Market firm, with good demand. We quote: Finest, 14 to 14½c; twins, 14½ to 15c; new cheese, 13 to 13½c.

FLAMES SWEEP WHARVES.

Immigrant Sheds at St. John Wholly Destroyed.

A St. John, N.B., despatch says:—

On Friday morning a fire of uncertain origin swept half the length of the Sand Point wharves, which comprise the C.P.R. terminus. It is reported that the blaze originated in a small room where oil and other inflammables were stored. Others say that it began in an ash-pit where the steamship Lake Manitoba deposited ashes. The whole of No. 3 shed, or warehouse, 500 feet long, was in flames so quickly that no one knew exactly what happened. It was between nine and ten in the morning, and only a little past low water. A stiff breeze was blowing up the wharf, and within five minutes after the fire was noticed in No. 3 shed it had gone the whole length of the building and caught No. 4.

In front of No. 3 shed lay the steamer Lake Manitoba, which brought the Barr colony and had taken on freight preparing to sail on Saturday. The Donaldson liner Lakonia was at berth 4, preparing to take in a lot of cattle due this morning. Further down still lay other steamers, but as the wind was blowing from them, they were safe.

Behind the sheds runs the C.P.R. track, on which a line of cars stood, and beyond the track stood the grain elevators, whose chutes, or conveyors, cross to the dock front over the top of the sheds and run along the face of the wharf from the end to the other.

AT THE HEAD OF THE SLIP

in the direction the wind was blowing, are the immigrant sheds, whence several hundred passengers had just started for the West. Nearly seven hundred more were lounging about getting breakfast or asleep. In half an hour after the fire broke out the sheds and their contents were swept away. The C.P.R. track was undermined and ten or a dozen cars burned, with their contents. The elevator chutes have gone and the whole of the floor of the wharf for

two or three hundred yards, with the bents that support it, were burned to the water's edge. The paint was burned off the sides and the woodwork charred on the two steamships.

Heroic efforts saved the elevator and immigrant sheds, the latter being somewhat damaged. The immigrants were terribly scared, and rushed out in all directions, but they were got together and conducted to the City Hall, Carleton, where they are now housed. Reports were circulated all the morning and afternoon that two men had been burned to death in the second shed, but it could not be verified.

The warehouses destroyed and wharf damaged were the property of the city. The sheds cost about \$6,000 each and were insured for \$3,000 each. The greatest city loss is the wharves themselves, but it will not be known without careful examination of the substructure what the damage is.

General Superintendent Osborne estimates the C.P.R. loss in tracks, cars, conveyors, etc., at \$35,000. The freight destroyed will not exceed \$20,000. Traffic will be paralyzed for the rest of the season, so far as these two berths are concerned.

ANOTHER SERIOUS FIRE.

Fire broke out at ten o'clock on Friday evening in the establishment of the Canadian Drug Company, Prince William street. The buildings beside it were destroyed. The drug company was burned out, with all its wholesale stock, which Manager Russell says was worth \$70,000. The cigarette factory of A. Isaac was also burned. He computes his loss at \$30,000. At half-past eleven the fire was under control. The loss is as follows:—Burpee building, about \$20,000, insured \$10,000; Gardner building \$15,000, insured \$10,000; Canadian Drug Company, \$85,000, insured for \$60,000; Imperial Cigarette Company \$30,000, insured \$15,500.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the cattle market to-day there was a brisk business in the local butcher trade. In the export trade there was a good demand, but not very many cattle of this class offering. There seems at the present time to be no shortage of vessel space for all export cattle coming forward. The good demand for butchers' cattle to-day made prices in this class a little firmer. Choice lots of picked cattle were selling at \$4.40 to \$4.50, and in some cases the quotations were a few cents higher. There is a fair demand for feeders and light stockers. A few two-year-old stockers will be wanted for next week. Not too many. The supply of medium stockers this week so far has been quite equal to demand.

There was a light run in the sheep market, and business was a little dull. Heavy sheep are not wanted. Light sheep are steady. Yearling lambs dull, and only the good ones wanted. Spring lambs are steady.

The hog market is firm, and prices were steady to-day, at \$6.20 for the best.

The day's run was 66 cars, with 1,297 head of cattle, 188 sheep and lambs, 671 hogs, and 60 calves.

Milch cows are in fair demand at steady prices.

Export cattle, heavy \$4.75 \$5.00

Bulls, export, heavy

cwt. 3.50 3.75

do light 3.00 3.50

Feeders, light, 800 lbs.

and upwards 4.00 4.50

Stockers, 400 to 800

lbs. 2.50 3.75

do 900 lbs. 3.75

Butchers' cattle,

choice 4.00 4.40

do medium 3.50 4.00

do picked 4.25 4.50

do bulls 3.00 3.30

do rough 2.75 3.25

Light stock bulls cwt. 2.25 3.00

Milch cows 30.00 53.00

Hogs, best 6.20

do light 6.00

Sheep, export, cwt. 4.00 4.50

Bucks 3.50 4.00

Culls 2.25 2.50

Lambs 6.00 6.25

Calves, each 2.00 10.00

IMPROVEMENT OF CROPS.

Prof. Robertson Gives Details of Inducements.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Prof. Robertson addressed the Commons Committee on agriculture on Thursday on the work he has been carrying on to induce farmers to plant the best of seed to insure good results. With the assistance of Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, \$10,000 has been distributed among boys and girls who picked out the best samples of oats and wheat on their farms. These best heads were to be sowed the next year, and the results studied. There will be 3,000 of these seed-growers in Canada next year. The amount originally set apart for the encouragement of this scheme has now been expended, but if the Government is not ready to step in Sir William is prepared to carry it out further.

CANADIAN WHEAT.

Strong Appeal to Great Britain to Look This Way.

A London despatch says: W. R. Wood, president of the London Corn Trade Exchange, who recently toured Canada as the delegate of the London Chamber of Commerce, writes a long letter to the Times on Wednesday in favor of preferential treatment of Canadian products. He says: "Canada's cry to-day is, 'What will the Mother Country do for us in return for our sacrifices? Is she prepared to make a difference between her fellow-subjects in the Dominion and those foreigners whose policy is often one of suspicion if not actual hostility?' A generous, patriotic, national, truly Imperial policy would result in an additional production of millions of quarters of wheat in the Dominion. Therefore, the British fleet of grain-carriers which would bring this magnificent contribution to our shores would not come through a fortified gullet like the Dardanelles or the narrow Danish straits, nor from the distant Argentine Republic, but by the shortest of all ocean routes." Mr. Wood urges Britain to have recourse to the colonies rather than to foreign countries for the margin necessary to supplement its own production.

BRUTAL MURDER.

Ideas of Honor and Duty in German Army.

A Berlin despatch says: A court martial has been ordered to try Ensign Hussner, of the German Navy, who, on Good Friday, killed Artilleryman Hartmann at Essen. Hartmann was a former schoolmate of Hussner and the latter avers that the artilleryman attempted familiarity in trying to shake hands after he, Hussner, had arrested Hartmann for the informality of his salute. Then, Hussner adds, Hartmann started to run and the Ensign thrust him through the back with his sword, saying: "When I draw my sword blood must flow." Hussner has written to Hartmann's mother saying it was hard that his "duty as a Prussian officer," required him to act as he did.

A COWARDLY MOB.

Fifty Strikers Cruelly Beat Three Non-union Men.

A Cleveland despatch says: Fifty striking union firemen armed with knives and clubs boarded the steamer Howard L. Shaw when she arrived in the harbor on Wednesday from Duluth and attacked three non-union firemen. A riot call was turned in, but when officers arrived on the docks the attacking party had dispersed. The injured: Adolph Peare, Gladstone, Mich.; George T. Smith, Duluth, and Walter Sigler, Duluth. Smith, after being stabbed and beaten, was thrown into the river. He was rescued by men from the steamer. Peare's condition is serious.

CHANGE IN POSTAL RATES

1 Cent Per Pound for British and Canadian Periodicals.

An Ottawa despatch says: Commencing on Saturday the rate of postage on British and Canadian periodicals, recognized as second-class matter, posted by newsdealers in Canada for transmission by mail, whether addressed to subscribers or sent as specimen copies, is to be one cent per pound or fraction thereof. Each article so posted must be stamped "prepaid in bulk by newsdealers." All matter so sent will be subject to regulations relating to the posting of second-class matter and specimen copies of Canadian periodicals.

ANTI-ALCOHOL CONGRESS.

The German Home Secretary's Opinion.

A Bremen despatch says: Home Secretary Von Posadowsky Wehner Wednesday formally opened the International Anti-Alcohol Congress. In his speech, the Secretary pointed out that the increased mental and physical strain occasioned by the growth of civilization was apt to lead to excessive indulgence in drink. Legislation could not lend mechanical aid to the temperance movement. The real remedy must come from a higher sense of morality on the part of the people, which, however, need not interfere with enjoyment of life.

ALASKA CHART.

The Russians Refuse to Guarantee the Frontier.

A London despatch says:—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Chronicle announces the activity of the American Embassy at St. Petersburg in view of the Alaska Commission. The Embassy has secured from the Russian Government a certified copy of the Russian chart contemporaneous with the transfer of Alaska to the United States. The chart is considered important evidence for the commission. It is significant, however, that the Russian Government, while unable to refuse the courtesy of a copy of the chart, absolutely refuse to guarantee the frontier as there delineated.

THE CANTON EXPLOSION.

Arsenal Blown Up to Conceal Defalcations.

A special despatch to London from Hong Kong says the arsenal at Canton, which was destroyed by an explosion last week, was blown up by officials whom the Viceroy had charged with selling powder to rebels in order to hide their defalcations.

INDIAN INSTITUTE BURNED.

A Panic Ensued Among the Boys and Girls.

A Brantford despatch says: A disastrous fire occurred at the Indian Institute shortly before 10 o'clock on Sunday night and completely destroyed all departments of the building. The institute is the property of the New England Company, and was established a short distance east of this city years ago for the purpose of educating young Indian students. The building was most extensive, and was situated on a large tract of land donated by the Dominion Government for its erection. The structure was composed of brick and stood three storeys high. On the ground floor were the living room and kitchen, on the second the school, and on the third the sleeping apartments. The blaze broke out in the top storey, and the flames spread with the utmost rapidity, until at 12 o'clock the entire building was a mass of ruins. The loss will aggregate \$35,000, and is partially covered by insurance. The greatest difficulty was experienced in fighting the flames. This perilous task fell principally to volunteers, as the institute is situated beyond the bounds of the city, and consequently the local brigade did not respond, although the chief and two firemen were present and rendered valuable assistance. When the fire started the 150 boys and girls who were attending the institute were asleep in bed. They were immediately aroused, and the wildest panic followed. Fortunately, however, no one was injured. Some furnishings were saved, including the much-prized and costly silver service which was presented to the institute by Queen Anne.

DEFEAT OF MAD MULLAH.

Many Followers Killed and Cattle Captured.

An Aden despatch says:—A brief despatch from General Manning, commanding the British Somaliland expedition, reports what appears to have been an important defeat of the Mad Mullah on April 11 near Galudi, with heavy losses in killed and immense losses in cattle captured by the British forces. The British loss was one killed.

INNOCENT MAN LYNCHED.

Mob Shot a Negro and Finds that It Made a Mistake.

A New Orleans despatch says: A special despatch from Shreveport says it has been established beyond doubt that the negro who was killed Saturday, and whose body was burned Sunday, for the murder of Mrs. Matthews, was innocent.