

THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—Wheat—The market is quiet, with offerings generally limited. No. 2 white and red winter quoted at 77½ to 78c low freight. No. 2 Spring is quoted at 76 to 77c east, and No. 2 goosie at 70 to 71c east. Manitoba wheat is dull. At upper lake ports No. 1 Northern is quoted at 89c, and No. 2 Northern at 84c, No. 1 hard nominal at 92c.

Oats—The market is firmer, with offerings moderate. No. 2 white is quoted at 29c west, and at 29½ to 29¾ low freight to New York, No. 1 white, 30¾ west.

Barley—The demand is moderate, with offerings fair. No. 2 quoted at 43 to 44c middle freight, and No. 3 extra, 42c middle freight, and No. 3 at 41c east.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices steady at about 50c high freight, and at 51c east.

Peas—Trade is dull and prices unchanged. No. 2 white quoted at 61 to 61½ high freight, and at 63c east.

Corn—The market is quiet, with prices steady. No. 2 yellow American quoted at 54½ on track, Toronto; No. 3 yellow at 54c, and No. 3 mixed at 53½ Toronto.

Buckwheat—The market is firm, with quotations 41 to 42c at outside points.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are firm at \$3.10 middle freight, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.40 to \$3.55 in bbls. Manitoba flours are steady; No. 1 patents, \$4.50 to \$4.75; No. 2 patents, \$4.20 to \$4.45, and strong bakers', \$4.15 to \$4.30 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran steady at \$16, and shorts at \$18 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$14, and shorts at \$17, Manitoba bran, in sacks, \$18 and shorts at \$20 here.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Nov. 3.—Wheat—½c lower; No. 1 Northern, 85c; No. 2 Northern, 82 to 83c; December, 80¾c. Rye—Firm, No. 1, 57c. Barley—No. 2, 65c; sample, 42 to 62c. Corn—December, 44½c.

Buffalo, Nov. 3.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring quiet; No. 1 Northern, 86½c; winter, nothing doing. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 51 to 51½c; No. 2 corn, 49½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 41½c; No. 2 mixed, 38½c. Barley—52 to 64c. Rye—No. 1 on track, 61c. Canal freight—Steady.

St. Louis, Nov. 3.—Wheat—Cash 86½c. December 87½c. May 82½c. Minneapolis, Nov. 3.—Wheat—December, 80c; May, 78½ to 79c; on track, No. 1 hard, 83c; No. 1 Northern, 82c; No. 2 Northern, 80c; No. 3 Northern, 74 to 76c. Flour—First patents, \$4.60 to \$4.70; first clears, \$3.40 to \$3.50; second clears, \$2.60 to \$2.70. Bran—in bulk, \$13.25.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The demand is chiefly for choice qualities of dairy and creamery prices of which are firm. Other grades quiet and steady. We quote: Finest 1-lb. rolls, 18 to 19c; selected dairy tubs, 16 to 17c; secondary grades, 13 to 15c; creamery prints, 21½ to 22c; solids, 19 to 20c.

Eggs—The market is firm, with sales of limed at 17 to 18c. Fresh are quoted at 20 to 21c.

Cheese—Market is quiet with prices steady. We quote—Finest, 11½ to 12c per lb. and seconds, 11½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—The market is quiet, with no change in prices. Winter fruit quoted at \$2 and \$2.50 per bbls. in car lots, and at \$2.50 to \$3 in small quantities.

Beans—There is a quiet trade, with prices steady. Unpicked, \$1.75 to \$1.80 a bushel, and hand-picked \$2 to \$2.15.

Honey—The market is quiet at 6 to 6½c per lb. for bulk, and at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for comb. Choice clover honey 7 to 7½c per lb.

Hay—Demand fair, with receipts only moderate. No. 1 is quoted at \$9.50 to \$10 on track, Toronto.

Straw—The market is quiet at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track.

Hops—The market is quiet, with this season's crop quoted at 20 to 25c.

Potatoes—The offerings are fair, but quality as a rule bad. Quotations 50 to 55c per bag the latter for choice stock.

Poultry—The market is steady; turkeys quoted at 10 to 12c per lb. in case lots; geese 6½ to 7½c per lb.; ducks, 8 to 9c; chickens, 8 to 9c, and fowls 6 to 7c per lb.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 3.—Manitoba wheat has eased off a little, and is now quoted at 83½c for No. 1 Northern and 78½c for No. 2 Northern and 74½c for No. 3 Northern, ex store, and Fort William, early November delivery. The continued cold weather causes a firm feeling in butter, cheese and eggs, though there is no quotable advance as yet. Chickens are a little easier, though turkeys are still scarce and firm. Grain—Peas, 62½c high freight; 72½c afloat here; rye, 53c east, 58c afloat here; buckwheat, 68½c; oats, No. 2, 34½c in store, and 28½ to 34c afloat; flaxseed, \$1.15 on

track here; No. 3 barley, 50c. Flour—Manitoba patents, \$4.80; seconds, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Ontario straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$4; in bags, \$1.90 to \$2; patents, \$4.15 to \$4.40; extra, \$1.70 to \$1.75; rolled oats, \$1.80 per bag, \$3.80 per bbl. Feed—Manitoba bran, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$20 bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, \$15.50 to \$16.50; shorts in bulk, \$20.50 to \$21.50. Beans—Choice primes, \$1.60 to \$1.62½ per bush. in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut, \$20.50; compound refined lard, 8c; pure pork, \$20.50 to \$21; light short cut, \$20.50 to \$21; Canadian lard, 8½ to 9c; kettle rendered, 10 to 10½c; hams 12½ to 14c; bacon 14 to 15c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75. Eggs—Candled selected, 22c, and straight receipts, 19c; Montreal limed, 18c. Cheese—Ontario, 11½ to 11¾c; Townships, 10½c; Quebec, 10½ to 10¾c. Butter—Townships creamery, 21½c; Quebec, 20½c; Western dairy, 16c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—Exporters' cattle of choice quality were scarce at the market to-day. Medium and rough animals of this class were mostly offered, and all were sold at prices ranging from \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Many loads of distillery feeders were brought forward, and in these was the most of the business transacted. Values held steady, but the heavy offerings had a widening effect on the quotations.

Several consignments of light and poorly finished exporters were sold as shortkeep feeders, there being many buyers from a distance on the market. The lighter class of feeders and stockers also were in demand, and many loads were shipped out to various parts of the country. Little change in the values of these was reported.

Choice butchers' held up well in price, the offerings being limited, and the enquiry active. Medium to fair grades also continued fairly steady, while the rougher classes were plentiful, and hard to sell above a certain price. Many lots of these were held over till the next market.

Liberal receipts of sheep and lambs were reported, and the values of the latter had a tendency to go down a little. Calves were unchanged.

Numbers of buyers were on the market looking for milch cows, and choice ones would have brought good figures. The buyers said that the quality of what was on sale did not average up well, and that not enough good cows to supply the demand were received.

Receipts broke all previous records. They amounted to 138 cars, 2,024 cattle, 4,006 sheep and lambs, 2,454 hogs, and 151 calves.

Prices for exporters' ranged from \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt., while \$4.65 was given as the nominal top price of anything really choice.

Little change was reported in the values of butchers', choice grades of which were in good demand. Quotations follow: Good to choice butchers', loads of 950 to 1,150 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4.25; fair to good, \$3.25 to \$3.75; common, \$2.50 to \$3.15; canners and rough stock, \$1.50 up.

Export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Export cows were quoted at \$3.65 to \$3.85 per cwt.

Feeders and stockers continued in demand. A number of light and unfinished exporters' sold as shortkeeps at \$4 per cwt. We quote as follows: Feeders, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.75; choice stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$2.50 to \$3; feeders, 800 to 950 lbs., \$3 to \$3.75; stock calves, yearlings, 400 to 700 lbs., \$2.50 to \$3.25; rougher grades of the same weight, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Distillery feeding bulls, 900 lbs. up sold at \$2.50 to \$3.12½ per cwt.

Business in sheep and lambs was heavy in volume. We quote—Export ewes, \$3.40 to \$3.50; export bucks, \$2.50 to \$2.75; culls, \$2 to \$3 each; lambs, \$3.75 to \$4.10 per cwt.

Calves were quoted at \$2 to \$10 each and 4 to 5½c per lb.

Hogs advanced 10c per cwt., and the market closed steady. Wm. Harris received 2,000. We quote as follows: Selects, 160 to 200 lbs., of prime bacon quality, off cars, \$3.50; fats and lights, \$5.25; sows, \$3.75 to \$4; stags, \$2 to \$3 per cwt.

MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER DEAD

Was on Way to Visit Her Husband in Chicago.

A Kansas City, Mo., despatch says:—Mrs. Emma Booth-Tucker, consul in America of the Salvation Army, wife of Commander Booth Tucker, and second daughter of William Booth, founder of the Army, was killed in the wreck of the eastbound California train, No. 2, near Dean Lake, Mo., 85 miles east of Kansas City, at ten o'clock on Wednesday night. Col. Thomas C. Holland, in charge of the Salvation Army at Amity, Colo., was fatally injured. Fifteen others were more or less seriously hurt. The dead and injured were taken to Fort Madison, Iowa. Mrs. Booth-Tucker was rendered unconscious, and died within half an hour after being injured. Her skull was fractured, and she was injured internally. Mrs. Booth-Tucker was on her way from a visit to the colony at Amity, Colo., to Chicago, where she was to have met her husband to-day.

UNCLE SAM ON THE LAKES

Will Have Formidable Fleet of Revenue Cutters.

A despatch from Washington to the Chicago Record-Herald says: A formidable fleet of revenue cutters is to be maintained upon the great lakes. Not long ago the old Michigan was the only Government vessel upon those waters. Now, however, the United States has the Tuscarora, the Morrill, and the Dallas upon the lakes, and to this fleet will soon be added the Mackinaw. The Tuscarora is to be assigned to Lakes Superior and Michigan the Morrill to Huron and Erie, the Dallas to Ontario, and the Mackinaw to St. Mary's anchorage as station ship.

The fleet will be augmented as fast as available appropriations will permit, it being the purpose of the Government to have American interests upon the great lakes thoroughly protected, especially in view of recent developments, which indicate that the Canadians will attempt a stricter enforcement of their laws. As the question of boundary is involved in most of the cases, and as the Canadians are quick to fire upon American vessels, it is deemed imperative that our force of revenue cutters should be augmented until it is adequate to grant prompt protection to all American ships upon the great lakes.

HIS FATHER'S CRIME.

Son Suffered Twenty-six Year's Imprisonment.

A Berlin, Germany, despatch says:—A bricklayer, named Burmeister, who has served 26 years in the penitentiary, though innocent of the crime for which he was sentenced, has just been released under singular circumstances. In 1877 Burmeister and his father undertook to commit a burglary at the house of a farmer at Damsdorf, Schleswig-Holstein, and Burmeister's father in so doing shot and killed the farmer and his wife. At the trial the son confessed that he fired the fatal shots. Both men were sentenced to death, but a petition to the Emperor secured a change in the sentence to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. The father died in prison in 1896, and the son recently gave such a circumstantial narrative of his part in the affair that the authorities were convinced that he was not guilty. Burmeister, knowing his father had a black record and would certainly suffer death, took the guilt upon himself in order to save his father.

Upon the basis of this statement Burmeister sought for a pardon, which was at first refused him, but he renewed his efforts with success. Burmeister has now been liberated, and has joined his mother, who is 90 years of age.

STRUCK WITH A HAMMER.

Little Son of Mr. Broderick Killed at London.

A London, Ont., despatch says:—The annual field sports of the Western University students on Huron College campus were brought to a sudden end on Wednesday afternoon by a most melancholy occurrence. A goodly crowd of both sexes assembled to witness the games, and it was when the twelve-pound hammer-throwing contest was in progress that the accident happened. In delivering the hammer one of the competitors, a medical student, threw wild to one side. The spectators, seeing the missile coming, rushed in to avoid it, but Edward, the seven-year-old son of Mr. P. W. D. Broderick, Manager of the Molsons Bank here, was not quick enough, and received a terrific blow on the head. The horrified spectators crowded around the unconscious youth who was quickly removed to St. Joseph's Hospital. His injuries consisted of a fracture of the base of the skull, and he died the same evening. The young man who threw the hammer is grief-stricken over the affair.

RATS AND THE PLAGUE.

Assassination is Discussed by the American Association.

A Washington despatch says:—At the American Health Association, during a discussion on the bubonic plague, the statement was made that rats undoubtedly disseminate the plague. Surgeon-Gen. Wynman expressed the belief that an international agreement is entirely practicable, having for its object the fumigation of all vessels that have discharged their cargoes for the purpose of killing rats. In support of the theory that rats convey the plague, it was said to be an established fact that an epidemic of plague invariably starts with a new crop of rats.

RICH STRIKE IN YUKON

Minor Startles Dawson With Specimens.

A Dawson, Y.T., despatch says:—There has been another strike thirty miles west of Alseck, in the White Horse district. The discoverer brought in forty ounces of coarse gold and nuggets. The largest nugget is worth \$18, and another stamped is on. It is now certain that another large camp will be opened in that region. The output of gold this year will equal that of last year. Mining this winter will be very active, and the officials look for an output of \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000 next season.

CREAMERIES IN THE WEST

A NUMBER UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

A Large Increase in the Output of Butter This Year.

Owing to the necessity of breaking the new land, the lack of capital and the distance from markets, many settlers in the North West naturally find the first few years rather trying. In order to assist the pioneer farmers to keep a few dairy cows which yield a modest cash income monthly, the Dairy Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture several years ago established a number of creameries under government control. At the present time there are eighteen creameries of this sort in operation in the Territories, situated at Calgary, Innisfail, Edmonton, Hindastoll, Wetaskiwin, Red Deer, Blackfalds and Lacombe in the Territory of Alberta, at Churchbridge, Moose Jaw, Whitewood, Regina, Moosomin, Saltcoats, South Qu'Appelle and Grenfell in the Territory of Assiniboia, and at Prince Albert in the Territory of Saskatchewan. Three creameries of the creameries formerly managed were closed by the Department in 1902, owing to the lack of sufficient patronage. The failure of the farmers in these districts to support the creameries does not appear to arise from any lack of confidence in the dairy business, but simply because they are in a position to go into stock raising and grain growing, and because they prefer the latter means of livelihood. The changes of the past few years have altered the aspect of farming operations in many parts of the Northwest. Last year five carloads of butter from the government creameries were exported to Great Britain, one carload was sold for export to Queensland, Australia, and shipments were also made to China, Japan and the Yukon. The remainder was disposed of in local and British Columbia markets.

Up to Oct. 1st of this year the output of butter from the Government creameries exceeded that of last year by 100,000 POUNDS.

The increase has been mainly in Alberta. This year all the butter has been taken by the markets of Western Canada or has been exported to the Orient, none having been shipped to Great Britain. The exhibit of Canadian dairy products at the great Japanese Exposition at Osaka was an excellent advertisement and has already borne fruit; three new customers for butter have already been secured by the Department in that country as a direct result of that exhibition. The trade in butter for the Orient is for the European residents there and not for the natives, and Mr. J. A. Ruddle, chief of the Dairy Division hopes also to develop an extensive trade with the warships touching at Nagasaki for coal. It is a good thing that this trade with the Orient has been worked up by the government creameries, as it requires some financing and could scarcely be handled so well by private enterprise; as it is necessary to have every facility for studying the market and also to be in a position to ship at once on receipt of cablegram. In the case of the trade with the warships stay several weeks at this coaling station and in that time it would be possible to get a supply of fresh butter to them from Canada. Part of the butter shipped this season, especially in the summer months, went forward in tins, but a considerable quantity has also been sent in boxes of assorted sizes. It stands the journey very well in the latter, and has been reported in very good condition on arrival. The Yukon trade is increasing, and shipments have been made to that district in boxes also.

COLLECTING EGGS.

In connection with the system of creameries, the Department has adopted the plan of collecting eggs from the farmers of the Territories and holding them in storage. It worked well the first season and has improved ever since, but greater improvement is noticeable in the eggs this year than ever before. The plan adopted is as follows:—Each creamery patron has a number and he is required to mark this number in pencil on all the eggs he supplies. No driver will accept the eggs without the number being on. These eggs are held at the creamery for a short time and then sent in refrigeratorcars with the butter to the storage at Calgary. There all the eggs are examined and classified by an expert who has the egg lists in front of him, and every farmer is credited with the exact number of each class of eggs he has sent. The Department advances fifteen cents per dozen on the eggs at the time they are received and later the farmer gets the balance according to the classification. This year the average price to the farmer will be just about twenty cents per dozen for the season, or fully double what could have been obtained locally. About 30,000 dozen will be handled. Last year 21,000 dozen were handled and the town of Calgary consumed them all. Shipping first class eggs greatly increases consumption, and it will be some time before this trade can possibly be crowded, because there is a market in the Kootenay and an ever growing market in the Northwest Territories.

S. H. Corser was found drunk on the street at Hamilton, on Saturday, and taken to the police station, where he died on Sunday morning.

FIFTEEN MEN KILLED.

Terrible Accident to an Excursion Train.

An Indianapolis despatch says: Fifteen persons were killed and more than fifty injured, some fatally, on Saturday morning by a collision between a special passenger train on the Big Four Railroad and a freight engine hauling coal cars. The accident happened at the edge of this city. The passenger train of twelve coaches was carrying nine hundred and forty-five persons, nearly all of whom were students of Purdue University and the friends, bound from Lafayette to Indianapolis for the annual football game between the Purdue team and the Indiana University squad for the State championship, which was to have been fought in the afternoon. In the first coach back of the engine were the Purdue football team, substitute players and managers. Three players, the assistant coach, trainer and seven substitute players of the university were killed and every one of the fifty-three other persons in the car were either fatally or seriously injured.

ELEVEN WERE POISONED.

Inmates of Massachusetts Hospital Took Belladonna.

A Lowell, Mass., despatch says:—The accidental poisoning of eleven inmates at the State Hospital at Tewksbury with belladonna Tuesday night has been made the subject of a searching investigation by the State Board of Charity, represented by Dr. Colcord, as well as by the hospital authorities. Walter Fitzgerald, aged 76, an inmate, died on Thursday, but the hospital authorities assert that his death was due to myocarditis, and positively deny that he was one of those who received the poison. Dr. Colcord has gone to Tewksbury, where every facility has been placed at his disposal by Superintendent Nichols to the end that the responsibility may be placed.

DEATH OF J. K. STEWART

Provincial License Inspector Victim of Appendicitis.

A Toronto despatch says:—Mr. J. K. Stewart, provincial license inspector for the past twelve years died suddenly at the General Hospital on Thursday afternoon. About ten days ago Mr. Stewart was stricken with appendicitis, and was immediately removed to the hospital. His condition gradually became worse, and he was finally operated upon Wednesday morning. The operation was at first thought to be successful, but the patient on Thursday morning took a turn for the worse and rapidly sank. Mr. Stewart resigned his position in the Ontario Civil Service a few weeks ago, and had intended, when his resignation became effective, to return to Ottawa to engage in the insurance business which he abandoned on his appointment as provincial license inspector. His family, with the exception of Mrs. Stewart, had already left for the capital.

TO SAVE UNITED STATES

Purposes of the Employers Association.

A Chicago despatch says:—D. M. Parry of the National Manufacturers Association, speaking on Wednesday of the purposes of the convention of the Employers' Association, said:—"The greatest work, perhaps, will be an effort to save the republic. Conditions are so bad that it will not be long before the nature of our government is changed and we shall have socialism. We propose to see that the present condition of affairs is preserved. We will show the workman a better way to improve his condition than through the unions as they now exist or through socialism."

FOOD DEAR IN DAWSON.

Potatoes 15 Cents a Pound and Mutton 75 Cents.

A despatch from Dawson says:—"As a result of the failure of large quantities of goods to reach Dawson high prices are ruling and living promises to be very dear during the winter. Perishables are very high in price already. Potatoes were selling in Dawson on Saturday morning at 15c per pound. Mutton sells for 75c per pound, and will go well over a dollar before the season is out. The river is in bad condition. Several of the Northern Commercial Company's steamers cannot get up the river at all this year on account of the low water."

FELL THOUSAND FEET.

Two Men Meet Terrible Death in Nova Scotia Mine.

A Halifax despatch says: Jack McDonald, of Boularderie, and David McDonald, of Harbor Bouche, were killed in Dominion No. 2 colliery on Saturday evening. They were working on a staging at the bank head, 90 feet from the surface, when a signal was given to lower the cage into the pit, but instead the cage came up with terrible rapidity, overturning the stage. Both men were hurled to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 1,000 feet, and crushed beyond all human semblance. Both victims were about 25 years of age and unmarried.