

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, April 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard offered at 86c on route N.B., without bids. No. 2 red winter offered at 72½c middle freight, G.T., 58-lb offered at 72½c outside, and 59-lb at 72c east, without bids. No. 3 white offered at 72½c east on G.T.R., and No. 2 mixed at 72c east on G.T. No. 2 spring offered at 72c east, and No. 2 goose at 66c middle freight Pacific, and at 67c low freight to New York, without bids.

Barley—No. 3 offered at 50c outside, without bids.

Peas—No. 2 white offered at 80c outside, and No. 2 white eyes at 87c outside, without bids.

Oats—A car of No. 2 white sold at 43½c on track, Toronto. No. 3 white offered at 40c outside, and at 41c east without bids. No. 2 mixed wanted at 42½c track Toronto. Manitoba white oats, testing 37 lbs., offered at 45c North Bay, without bids.

Corn—No. 2 yellow offered at 56½c west, with 56c bid, while 56½c was bid on G.T.R.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried Apples—Trade is dull, with prices steady at 10 to 5c per lb. Evaporated, 10 to 10½c.

Hops—Business quiet, with prices steady at 18c; yearlings, at 8c.

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

Maple syrup—New syrup, wine gallon, 90c; imperial gallon, \$1.10. Sugar, 9 to 10c per lb., as to quality.

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 to \$10.75 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 \$5.50 to \$6.

Poultry—Offerings limited, and prices firm. We quote:—Fresh killed turkeys, 12½ to 14c per lb.; chickens, 70c to \$1.

Potatoes—In car lots on track, 58 to 60c per bag. Small lots, out of store, bring 70 to 75c per bag.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—There is a fair trade, with prices firm for the best qualities. We quote as follows:—Choice, 1-lb. prints, 19 to 20c; choice large rolls, 17 to 17½c; 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 weaker, with offerings large. Sales in case lots at 12 to 12½c per dozen.

Cheese—The market is quiet and steady at 11 to 11½c per lb. for choice makes.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs nominal in car lots. Hog products in fair demand, and steady. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 10 to 10½c, in ton and case lots; mess pork, \$20.50; do., short cut, \$21.50.

Smoked Meats—Hams, 12½ to 13c; breakfast bacon, 13½ to 14c; rolls, 11c; backs, 13½ to 14c, and shoulders, 10½c.

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

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, April 1.—Flour—Quiet and easy. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern, spot, 77½c asked. Winter wheat higher; No. 2 red, 83c. Corn—Higher, but no buyers; No. 2 yellow, 64½c; No. 3 do., 64c; No. 2 corn, 63½c; No. 3 do., 63½c. Oats—Good enquiry; No. 2 white, 49c; No. 3 white, 48½c; No. 2 mixed, 47½c; No. 3 do, 46c. Barley—Spot, 66½ to 69c. Rye—No. 1, 63c.

Minneapolis, April 1.—Close—Wheat—May, 78½c; July, 72½c; on track; No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 71½ to 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 70½c. Flour—First patents, \$3.65 to \$3.75; second patents, \$3.55 to \$3.65; first clears, \$2.80 to \$2.90; second clears, \$2.10 to \$2.20; bran, in bulk, \$12.50 to \$12.75.

Duluth, April 1.—Close—Wheat—Cash; No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 71½c; No. 2 do., 68½c; May, 72½c; July, 73½c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 70½c; May, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 67½c. Oats—40c. Corn—59c.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 1.—Wheat—Higher; close, No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2, do., 72½ to 73c; May, 72½c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 58½c. Barley—66c; sample, 60 to 65c. Corn—May, 59½c.

Detroit, April 1.—Wheat—Closed—No. 1 white, cash, 61c; No. 2 red cash and May, 80c; July, 77½c.

St. Louis, April 1.—Wheat—Closed—Cash, 77½c; May, 77½c; July, 71½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, April 1.—There was an

other day of high prices at the Toronto Cattle Market this morning. The dealers are all persuaded that the heavy runs of the winter have resulted in a scarcity of cattle, and that they may look for high prices for some time to come. At present the prices are so high as to be prohibitory for many classes of dealers, and so they have ceased operating on a large scale, many being content only to keep up a small trade for the purpose of satisfying their more important customers. These conditions are prevalent in all classes of cattle, even feeders and stockers being at prices which will leave no profit after being prepared for the market. The trade in sheep and lambs was demoralized this morning. The demand has fallen off temporarily, as the local butchers are filled up with large stocks. The receipts this morning were heavy and there were no sales at all, although prices asked fell off 25c per cwt. all round.

We quote:—

Export cattle, choice...	\$4.80	\$5.70
do medium...	3.50	4.80
do cows, per cwt...	2.00	3.50
Butchers cattle, picked...	4.85	5.12½
do choice...	4.25	4.85
do fair...	3.85	4.00
do common...	3.25	3.85
do cows...	3.00	3.50
do bulls...	2.50	3.25
Feeders, short-keep...	3.60	4.60
do medium...	3.40	3.70
Stockers, 1,000 to 1,100...	4.00	4.25
do light...	3.60	4.00
Milk cows, each...	35.00	50.00
Sheep, exp. ewes, cwt...	3.25	3.50
Lambs, yearlings, cwt...	4.00	5.25
do spring, each...	2.25	5.75
Hogs, choice, per cwt...	6.12½	0.00
Hogs, light, per cwt...	5.75	0.00
Hogs, fat, per cwt...	5.75	0.00

DEATH OF CECIL RHODES.

Great Financier Passes Away at Cape Town.

A Cape Town despatch says:—Rt. Hon. Cecil Rhodes died peacefully at 5.57 p.m., on Wednesday. He slept during the afternoon, but his breathing became more difficult and his strength perceptibly diminished until he passed away.

A London despatch says:—The death of Cecil Rhodes came as no great surprise to those who saw anything of him during his visit to London during the winter. Whether it was due to his experiences during the long siege of Kimberley or the accumulated anxieties regarding the war in South Africa, with an accompanying feeling of public feeling in England towards him, there was no doubt he was almost completely broken down within the last two years. Even his appearance changed. His once finely chiseled face had become bloated, and his always huge frame filled out until the colossal became so stout as to make walking a matter of difficulty. He was frequently attacked with severe heart troubles during which he exhibited the stoicism which marked his extraordinary career. Nor did he allow bodily ailments to interfere with business. Among his associates in the city he never mentioned them, nor did he permit them to be mentioned to him. Up to the last Mr. Rhodes kept a firm grip on all those vast South African interests created and controlled by him. Except that he was more irritable and more dictatorial, there was no outward change in his method of handling men, millions and empires. Toward the social side of life, however, he soured visibly. Once his day's work at the office of the British Chartered South African Company was over he shut himself up from the curious in an unfrequented London hotel, where he utterly denied himself to all except to half a dozen favored intimates.

NO EFFECT FINANCIALLY.

Financially, Mr. Rhodes' death is not likely to have any far-reaching results, as all his enterprises were systematized so thoroughly as not to need the master mind which was so necessary to their inception. Thanks to the very great success of the De Beers mines, the British Chartered South African Company and Rhodes' fortune had been steadily accumulating. He lost money over the war, but what inroads that made must have been trifling compared with the many millions he possessed. He never lost his open-handed, somewhat reckless methods of handling money.

NO SUPPLIES FOR AFRICA.

Canada Asked Not to Ship Any During April.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Department of Agriculture has been advised by the War Office not to ship any hay or supplies to South Africa during April. There is a congestion of traffic from Cape Town and Port Elizabeth northward, and until this congestion has been relieved further shipments from the Dominion are to be withheld. The intimation is not unwelcome to the department, owing to the fact that matters have become somewhat disarranged at St. John, owing to the loss of the Huronian, and orders have been suspended until such time as another vessel could be secured to take the Huronian's place.

FEMININE DIPLOMACY.

Maude—"And did you scream when he attempted to kiss you?"
Clara—"Certainly not. I waited until after he had finished."

RAILWAY WRECK.

Fatal Collision on Wabash at Jarvis.

A St. Thomas, Ont., despatch says:—As the result of a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Wabash at Jarvis at 7 o'clock Friday morning, Engineers McGill and Charlton, and Conductor Henry Macdonald are dead, and Martin Donnelly, a brakeman, is suffering from several broken ribs and injuries to his head.

The accident was due partly to a mistake made by Charlton, and partly owing to a dense fog. Charlton had crossing orders at Jarvis, and stopped there, as instructed, but instead of taking the siding at the west switch, he ran up the main line beyond the east switch and backed in. He had got his train clear of the main line with the exception of locomotive, tender, and two cars, when the west-bound freight under Conductor Macdonald, which he was to cross, crashed into his engine.

The fog was so thick that McGill was unaware of the impending danger until it was too late. McGill was killed instantly, his body being later found in the fire-box of his engine, but Charlton lived for about an hour after he had been taken from the wreck. The firemen saved their lives by jumping. Macdonald was riding in the cab of McGill's engine, and was so badly mutilated that it was impossible to collect his remains from the wreck for removal to St. Thomas.

The bodies of the two engineers and the injured brakeman were brought to St. Thomas, and the wrecking train sent out to clear away the wreckage. Both engines and a number of cars were badly damaged.

All the dead were residents of St. Thomas, and were married. Two of them, McGill and Charlton, leave families.

RHODES' FORTUNE.

He Left It for Scheme of Imperial Federation.

A London despatch says:—The Daily Mail states that Mr. Cecil Rhodes bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, outside of some personal and family bequests, to promote a vast Imperial scheme of education. The object embraces every part of the British Dominions. It aims at the intellectual betterment of the British race throughout the world, and the fostering of Imperial sentiments. The details will be published in a few days by the executors of his will.

A gift to Orin Rhodes' aim here incident of the scheme, which is universal in its scope. It is a mistake, the Mail says, to suppose that any of Mr. Rhodes' wealth will be specifically devoted to the furtherance of mining or other ventures in Rhodesia, although the latter country will, of course, share in the general benefactions.

REPORT OF SEALERS.

They Have So Far Caught About 120,000.

A St. John's, Newfoundland, despatch says:—The steamer Leopard has arrived here from the seal fishery loaded with 12,000 seals. She brings a much better report from the sealing fleet than the steamer Newfoundland brought on Monday. The reports of the Leopard account for about 120,000 seals so far.

The sealing steamer Southern Cross put into the harbor of Green's Pond this evening, with only seventy seals on board. She did not sight ice, the seal herds, or any other sealing steamers during her entire voyage. She put into Green's Pond because of severe weather. Her's is the second total failure among the sealing fleet this season. Some Humble Genuses.

TO CHECK SMALLPOX.

Quebec Authorities Will Co-operate With Ontario.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Quebec authorities have decided to co-operate with Ontario in protecting cities from the danger of smallpox infection from shantymen returning from the camp. The Quebec authorities from the first expressed a willingness to co-operate and bear their share of the cost of the Ottawa quarantine station. The city authorities, however, took exception to Ottawa being made the dumping-ground, and the Quebec delegates promised that quarantine stations would be established at Gracefield, Cologne, and Waltham. The result will be to greatly lessen the work in Ottawa.

LINE TO ROTTERDAM.

Service Will Be Established to Run From Montreal.

A Montreal despatch says:—Early in May a direct line of steamers will begin running between the port of Montreal and Rotterdam. The service, which will be established by the Canadian Forwarding and Export Company, will consist of four vessels, the Rodney, Tiger, Sanford, and Ceylon, aggregating 18,000 tons. The ships all carry principally steel for the German market.

THE BRANTFORD MURDER.

A Startling Fact Has Been Discovered by Inspector Murray.

A despatch from Brantford says:—The Quirk murder mystery remains unsolved, but Inspector Murray, who has been working on the case, has been able to gradually get together all the facts surrounding the death. In the confusion arising from the first excitement of the crime considerable difficulty was experienced in ascertaining every minute circumstance bearing on the incidents of Sunday night.

One startling fact that has been discovered is that the murderer prepared his scene beforehand. In the harness room where Quirk was killed is a glass door opening to the yard. Across this window was pinned a lap robe, which would conceal the affair. All those who went into the harness room after the crime testify to this. He also probably turned on the electric light beforehand. This may in fact have played a part in the plan to lure Quirk out there. The murderer, whoever he was, was in all probability known to Quirk, and was quite unsuspected. He must have summoned Quirk from the bar, perhaps pointed out the gleams of light which would show faintly from the window, in the manner in which the robe was hung, as evidence that someone was out there.

Mr. Toole says they frequently had to put loafers out of the barn on nights when the gates were left open, and it may be that Quirk was induced to go with the murderer in the belief either that some tramp was out there asleep or some one was trying to steal his game cocks. As Quirk entered the harness room it is quite evident that he was struck three times in quick succession, either with a hatchet or an iron bar, and the body placed in the position, as found, by the murderer.

ANONYMOUS LETTER.

A new developed feature is the receipt of another anonymous letter by the Courier, this time from Buffalo.

This is the third anonymous letter in the case. The first, was received by the Courier from Woodstock, the second by Toole from Detroit, and now this one from Buffalo. All of them have been handed to the police. They seem to be written by the same man, and it looks as though they were intended for a blind.

PEACE IS NEAR.

Last Shot in the War May Be Fired Within a Week.

A Paris despatch says:—The Journal publishes an interview with Boer Delegate Wessels on his return from the United States. He declared that something might come of his visit, but the interviewer remarks upon his melancholy air. He spoke without conviction, and if he is not discouraged he is evidently depressed. Wessels denied that he rejoiced at the death of Mr. Rhodes. He would not admit that Mr. Rhodes was the evil genius of the Transvaal, and said he was convinced that even if Mr. Rhodes had never lived, the war would have come just the same. England would have yielded to the temptation of the mines. He said the present negotiations were serious.

"I believe and hope," he added, "that peace is drawing nearer. I do not say that an ideal, but a satisfactory, peace will be secured by mutual concessions. Nevertheless, our independence must be respected." Mr. Wessels refused to define his understanding of independence. He said the Boers were indifferent regarding a standing army, but disarmament was impossible, in view of the armed natives. He added that Schalkburger, Reitz, Steyn, and the other Boer leaders had good sense, and were of high character. They know the resources they can still command, and will act for the best interests of the Boers. It was not for the Boer representatives in Europe, sheltered from danger, to be more warlike than those fighting. He expressed the hope that an honorable peace might be signed for the Boers, and declared that Mr. Kruger would approve it.

135 PRISONERS TAKEN.

Lord Kitchener Reports Operations Designed to Force.

In a despatch dated from Pretoria Wednesday, Lord Kitchener says:—"At dusk on the evening of March 29, the combined movement against Gen. Delarey was undertaken by columns of mounted men, without guns or impediments of any sort. The columns started from Commando Drift on the Vaal River, and traveled rapidly all night, and at dawn on March 30, occupied positions along the line from Commando Drift to the Lichtenburg blockhouse line. The troops moved rapidly eastward, keeping a continuous line, with the object of driving the enemy against the blockhouses, or forcing an action. The result has not yet been fully reported. Kekewich's column, after the commencement of the action, captured three fifteen-pounders, two pom-poms, nine prisoners, and a hundred mules, carts and waggons. General W. Kitchener's column captured 89 prisoners, 45 carts and waggons and a thousand cattle. "The troops covered 80 miles in twenty-four hours. The total number of prisoners is 135."

NEWS ITEMS.

Telegraphic Briefs From All Over the Globe.

CANADA.

Mr. William Douglas, E.C., of Chatham, is dead.

The Canada Life Assurance Company are to erect a large block at Winnipeg this summer.

Mrs. Campbell was sentenced at St. Catharines to one year in the Mercer Reformatory for perjury.

The Dominion Coal Co., of Halifax, may absorb the New England Gas and Coke Co., of Everett, Mass.

J. G. Jardine, newly appointed Trade Commissioner for Canada in South Africa, sails the second week in April.

The Nova Scotia Assembly has presented an address and purse to Speaker Robertson, who goes to Europe for his health.

It is feared that the scolding of 2,000 mounted men to South Africa and of 600 men to the coronation may interfere with the holding of the regular summer camps of instruction.

Fire at Dawson City on Saturday destroyed several valuable steamers. At Montreal Edward Laurin, who shot and killed his father's colored coachman, G. W. Smith, was found guilty of manslaughter on Saturday.

The Buffalo Express says Karl Dallman, one of the three men in Kingston Penitentiary for attempting to blow up a lock of the Welland Canal, is Luke Dillon, the Irish leader, and member of the Clan-na-Gael.

Solomon, the Galician murderer, has been sentenced at Winnipeg to hang on May 27th. He said the witness against him had told the truth. He pleaded for his life so that he might see how his children progressed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Cunard Steamship Company has declared a dividend of four per cent.

The Most Rev. Charles F. Eyre, Roman, Catholic Archbishop of Scotland, is dead.

The King has promised a cup for an international yacht race off Cork Harbor during the Exhibition.

The programme for this year's Bisle competition contains a new prize to be known as the Coronation.

It is proposed to erect an arch made of western Canadian grain near Westminster Abbey for the coronation.

Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut, intends to sail around the dome of St. Paul's cathedral in his airship on coronation day.

The restoration of Peterborough Cathedral, England, which has been in progress for eighteen years, has cost over £80,000.

Two ladies have just been elected members of the Royal Society of British Artists. They are the first ladies who have thus been admitted.

Of 1,300 Old Etonians who have taken part in the war, sixty-three have fallen in battle and forty-five have died of wounds or disease.

UNITED STATES.

The threatened strike of 16,000 cotton mill operatives at Lowell, Mass., has been postponed a week.

Frank Moran, possessing property and bank deposits estimated at \$65,000, died in the county hospital at Omaha, from starvation.

Floods in middle Tennessee have resulted in losses aggregating four million dollars. Twenty-four persons also have been drowned.

Coal operators at Philadelphia predict that if the strike order becomes general there will be a coal famine in all the large Eastern industrial centers.

J. Sylvester Knapp, at one time owner of a farm now occupied by a large portion of the city of Middletown, N.Y., and a member of a leading family in Orange county, died in the poorhouse at Orange, N.J.

GENERAL.

The Turkish Government has decided to call 90,000 irregular troops to the colors.

It is said the Ameer of Afghanistan has recently shown a favourable inclination toward Russia.

An official bulletin on the subject of cholera at Mecca and Medina admits that 1,129 deaths from that disease have occurred.

The wine trade of Portugal is passing through a period of serious depression owing to the superabundant production.

The Official Messenger admits that from Moscow alone 95 students have been banished to Siberia, and that 567 have been imprisoned.

After hanging eight Turkish officers an Albanian brigand named Delatrico had the bodies cut in pieces and sent to the nearest Turkish garrison.

A Marseilles pianist for a wager played for 27 hours, with three intervals not exceeding an hour and a half. He is now a victim of nervous prostration.