

FAREWELL TO CANADIANS.

Lord Roberts Says Their Conduct Will Never be Forgotten by Country or Queen.

A despatch from Pretoria, says:—Gen. Roberts, in the presence of Lady Roberts, and his daughters, inspected six companies of the Canadian regiment, who were on their way home after a year's service in South Africa. Crowds were present, and the men, who are in excellent health, making a splendid appearance, the scene was a brilliant one. After the march past, Gen. Roberts addressed the troops. He said:—"I cannot allow you to depart without expressing my thanks for and appreciation of your loyal services and excellent work, especially at Paardeberg, on February 27. I am sure the people of Canada will be pleased to hear how gallantly and how splendidly you have all behaved in action."

200 MORE REFUGEES.

Burgers Continue to Flock Into Lorenzo Marques.

A despatch from London says:—A despatch from Lorenzo Marques says:—"The German steamship Herzog sailed for Europe to-day. Her passengers were chiefly Hollanders, Germans, and Boers. She carried a large quantity of bar gold; President Kruger remains at the Government house. Two hundred more Boers arrived here to-day. They state that all the guns which they left at Komatiport were irreparably damaged or buried. The burghers, who are still in the field have enough ammunition to last to the end of the year, and they are determined to resist till it gives out. Governor-General Machado, of Portuguese East Africa, is at his wit's end as to how to provide for the penitence and starving refugees from the Transvaal. Delgetty's colonials and Delisle's new force are co-operating with the view to rounding up General De Wet, who is reported to be south-west of Kopjes station, with 900 men and three guns. Refugees from Potchefstroom state that the Boers are badly equipped so far as ammunition is concerned."

DESTROYED THE LONG TOMS

All the Big Cannon of the Boers Blown Up.

A despatch from London, says:—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, Sept. 24:—"Pole-Carew reports that he found at Komatiport one Long Tom, 98-pounder, and one Creuset, which had been destroyed, 300 rifles, 30 boxes of small arm ammunition, 40 Long Tom shells, etc. Barton has captured 720 trek oxen, 950 cattle, and 1,000 sheep. MANY BOER GUNS FOUND. A despatch from Cape Town says:—A large number of guns, mostly damaged, have been found along the Crocodile river near Hesterspruit. Practically the whole of the Republic railway stocks have been captured on the Selate line. There are eight miles of vehicles, the majority being in good condition."

PLENTY OF SUPPLIES.

British Troops at Komatiport Not Short of Rations.

A despatch from London, says:—In a telegram to the War Office, Lord Roberts says:—"Ian Hamilton's column arrived at Komatiport to-day. Pole-Carew states that they are getting ample supplies through our Consul at Lorenzo Marques. The Portuguese officials are very civil and obliging. "Seventeen officers and 319 men of the Canadian Regiment started this morning on their way to Canada."

MRS. KRUGER'S ILLNESS.

Cannot Leave Pretoria to Join Her Husband.

A despatch from London, says:—A despatch from Pretoria says that, in the opinion of her physician, Mrs. Kruger is too feeble to travel to Lorenzo Marques to join her husband. She will be obliged to remain in Pretoria.

TROUBLE IN CHI-LI.

Missionaries Are Threatened With Attack.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Temps this evening publishes a despatch from Shanghai which says the missionaries in Chi-Li are threatened. European troops having been sent against the Boxers, Prince Ching, it is asserted has protested that the Yamen alone is qualified to carry out their extermination, ordered by it.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Calts, neese, Grain, &c in the Leading Markets.

THE STREET MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—Following were the prices grain was selling at on the street to-day:—Five hundred bushels of white wheat at 68 1-2c to 69c per bushel, 700 bushels of red at 68 1-2c per bushel, 5,000 bushels of barley at 43 to 48 1-2c per bushel, 600 bushels of goose at 68 to 68 1-2c per bushel, 600 bushels of oats at 28 1-2 to 29c per bushel. Twenty loads of hay were sold at from \$11 to \$13 per ton. Dressed hogs sold for from \$8 to \$8.25. Wheat, white, straight, \$0.68 1-2 to \$0.69. Wheat, red, 0.68 1-2. Wheat, goose, 0.68 1-2. Wheat, spring, 0.71 1-2. Oats, 0.28 1-2 to 0.29. Barley, 0.43 to 0.48 1-2. Rye, 0.00 to 0.54. Peas, 0.00 to 0.54. Hay, per ton, 11.00 to 13.00. Straw, per ton, 8.00 to 8.25. Dressed hogs, 8.00 to 8.25. Butter, in lb. rolls, 0.20 to 0.25. Eggs, new laid, 0.15 to 0.16. Chickens, per pair, 0.50 to 0.70. Turkeys, per lb., 0.11 to 0.13. Ducks, each, 0.60 to 0.75. Potatoes, per bag, 0.30 to 0.35. Apples, per bbl., 0.40 to 1.00. Beef, hind quarters, 7.00 to 9.00. Beef, forequarters, 4.00 to 5.50. Mutton, 6.00 to 8.00. Lamb, spring, per lb., 0.08 to 0.09. Veal, carcass, 8.00 to 9.00.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—A lot of poor and medium quality coming in, and outside offerings free. Good stock is scarce and steady. Commission houses sell to the trade as follows:—Dairy, tubs and pails, choice, 18 to 19c; and second quality, at 14 to 16c; dairy prints, choice, 19 to 20c; creamery, boxes, 21 to 22c; and pounds, 22 to 23c. Cheese—Full creamery, July and August makes, sells at 11 1-2 to 12c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Higher market, good demand, and stocks light. Long clear bacon is up to 10c, and dealers will sell nothing under this price. Lard, too, is up, and very firm. Dressed hogs firmer, and sell at \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt, in farmers' wagons. Quotations for provisions are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 8c; long clear bacon, car lots, 10c; ton lots, 10c; case lots, 10c; short cut pork, \$19.50 to \$20; heavy mess, \$17.50 to \$18. Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 13c; light, 13 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1-2 to 13c; picnic hams, 10c; roll bacon, 11c; smoked backs, 13c. All meats out of pickle 1c less than prices quoted for smoked meats. Lard—Flerces, 9 3-4c; tubs, 10c; pails, 10 1-4c.

PRODUCE.

Eggs—Receipts dropping off a little, but the quality of arrivals is much improved. Choice fresh sold at 14 to 15c; seconds at 8 to 10c. Potatoes—Plenty coming in. Dealers are buying car lots, on track here, at 30 to 33c per bag; and sell, out of store, at 40 to 45c per bag. Field produce, etc.—Active market. Turnips sell, out of store, at 25 to 30c per bag; onions, sell, out of store, 1c per lb; apples, per bbl, sell, out of store, at 50c to \$1. Beans—New stock is being offered. Choice hand-picked beans are quoted at \$1.55 to \$1.60 for old stock. Honey—Dealers quote from 9 to 10c per lb. for 5, 10, or 60 lb. tins. Comb honey sells at \$2 to \$2.25 per dozen sections.

Baled hay—Steady. No. 1 timothy, car lots, on track here, \$9.75 to \$10; two-ton lots, delivered, sell at \$10.50. Baled straw—Car lots of good out are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50, on track.

Hops—New 1900 crop is now quoted at 13 to 15c. Old sell at 13 to 14c for Canada, '99's, for choice.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—The receipts of live stock at the Western cattle market this morning was only 40 carloads, including between 1,100 and 1,200 sheep and lambs, 800 hogs, nearly 500 cattle, and a few milk cows and calves.

The market was as dull and uneventful as any one we have had this season. There is practically no movement in export cattle; prices are nominal unchanged.

Except for the best butcher cattle there is little movement, and we have scarcely any stuff that is more than medium coming in. Good to prime butcher cattle sells at from 3 3-4 to 4 3-8c per lb; extra choice may fetch 4 1-2c.

Prices for ordinary cattle are unsteady, with a decided downward tendency. Feeders and stockers are in fair demand at steady prices; stockers if anything were inclined to sell a shade lower.

Export bulls were rather easy to-day at from 3 1-4 to 4 1-4c per lb. Good milk cows are wanted up to about \$50 each.

Sheep and lambs are not notably changed, but lambs are a shade more easy on large supplies.

Hogs are steady and unchanged at the prices quoted below.

The prime hogs are selling at 6 1-4c per lb.

Sows are worth 3 1-2c per lb, and stags 2c per lb.

For fat and light hogs the outside price was 5 1-2c per lb. Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

EDICT FROM THE DOWAGER.

War Against the Powers to be Continued.

A despatch from London, Wednesday, says:—A despatch to the Standard from Shanghai says that Chinese officials there report that Prince Tuan has issued a secret edict in the name of the Dowager Empress, informing the authorities throughout the Empire that the court has decided to continue the war against the powers at whatever cost. The edict threatens that any official who does not support the Manchus will be beheaded as a traitor, his family destroyed, and the tombs of his ancestors destroyed.

A despatch to the Daily News from Peking, says it is persistently maintained that the Emperor has left the Dowager Empress, and is now at Tathung, 150 miles west of Peking.

BRITAIN'S REPLY.

She Declines to Agree to the Terms of the German Note.

A despatch from London, says:—The British Premier's decision to refuse to agree to the terms of the German note was communicated verbally to the German Ambassador here, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, during a long interview this afternoon. Only a few officials are cognizant of what Lord Salisbury said to Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg in regard to the latest development in the Chinese question. Official circles here were inclined to believe that his Lordship would agree with Germany. Instead of doing so he used almost exactly the terms in which Washington's refusal was couched, and this, said a high official to a representative of the Associated Press, "is all the more surprising, considering that the Washington officials had not the slightest inkling of what England's attitude would be."

CAPTURED THE GENERAL.

5,000 Chinese Put to Flight By Russians.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, says:—The War Office announces that Gen. Sacharoff, the chief of the Russian general staff, captured Chu-Lan-Chen, near the Sangari river, September 12 putting to flight 5,000 Chinese. It is said the Russians sustained no casualties. The Sangari river, of Manchuria, rises near the frontier of Corea, flows north and north-east and joins the Mur, or Shanghai river, 135 miles south-west of the influx of the Oosoree.

JAPANESE WEDDING STAMPS.

The new stamps issued in Japan in commemoration of the wedding of the crown prince are now reaching this country. The principal decoration of these stamps needs a Japanese explanation before it can be comprehended, and even then a great deal has to be taken on faith, since to most people the legend surrounding the design looks like so much cordwood.

In the oval frame is pictured a low table spread with paper, the place where all Japanese marriages are solemnized. The table is decorated with bamboo stalks and plum twigs and blossoms, and at each corner rises a spray of pine. The pine and the bamboo being evergreens represent that in which there is neither variability nor shadow of turning; the plum on the other hand stands for that which buds, blossoms and fruits for the good of man. The decorations of the paper table cover are the crane and the tortoise; of these the bird is symbolic of 1,000 years and the turtle of 10,000 years. Here sit the bride and bridegroom and pass each other cups of sake to the number of nine, and so they are married, for the nine drinks together symbolize the perfect Japanese marriage.

This in Japan is the emblem of wedlock, and for that reason it has been reproduced in the commemorative stamp issued on the wedding of the crown prince. At just such a table sat he and his bride, and the stalks of bamboo and sprays of pine and the blooms of the plum all joined in wishing them both all health, wealth and happiness without changing; and the crane and the turtle fixed a sort of generous time limit to all the good wishes by suggesting that it might possibly come to an end five or ten thousand years hence.

That is the way the Japanese set forth the meaning of the picture on the new stamp and for confirmation they point to the legend, which they stoutly aver is a statement of the name of the prince and the princess and the date when they sipped the nine cups of sake.

CAPTURED A LAAGER.

Over 10,000 Head of Stock Seized by Generals Paget and Barton.

A despatch from Pretoria, says:—Gen. Paget, by making a forced march of 26 miles east of Hamman's kraal, captured the laager of Commandant Grobler, seizing 2,000 head of cattle and 5,000 sheep. Twenty men who had been left in charge were made prisoners. Commandant Grobler was absent with his troops at the time, he being engaged in making an attack on the railway. Col. Plumer made a flank march for the purpose of co-operating with Gen. Paget in the event of Commandant Grobler defending the laager.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Newly Items About Ourselves and Our Neighbors—Something of Interest From Every Quarter of the Globe.

CANADA.

Coal is \$6 a ton at Hamilton. Paris, Ont., will have an \$18,000 post office. Robert Smith, ex-M. P., is dead at Brampton, aged 84. Mr. R. J. C. Dawson, formerly Postmaster of London, Ont., died in England.

The widow of Gen. Grant, late president of the United States, is visiting Montreal.

Henry Gilbert, aged 35, fell off a railway bridge to his death near Hespeler, Ont.

The Hamilton Street Railway Employees' Union has voted \$25 to the Galveston sufferers.

Four of the convicted Yankee pickpockets were each sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Fifty invalided soldiers who returned on the steamer Dominion were welcomed at Quebec.

Policeman Campaign was struck by a street car at Hamilton. He had a narrow escape from death.

A little daughter of Mr. E. Grant of Holland Landing was drowned by falling into a tub of water.

The Canadian Government steamer Newfield is on the rocks in the Bay of Fundy, and will go to pieces.

A new railway company has been organized to build a line from the Magnetawan river to Burk's Falls.

Howard Kelley, aged 14, had his ankle bone almost severed by a circular saw at Newmarket.

Advani, the Hindoo Prince, charged with obtaining goods on false pretences, will be tried at Ottawa.

The estate of the late Alex. Ferguson, Q. C. of Ottawa, is valued at \$70,000. There are many bequests to charities.

President Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., left Montreal to-day on his annual tour of inspection through to the Pacific coast.

An explosion of gas started a blaze which nearly caused the destruction of the Standard Chemical Co.'s plant at Deseronto.

E. B. Eddy, Bull, has been elected an honorary member of the Ottawa Bicklayers' and Masons' Union. In his early days he was a bricklayer.

Quebec will give a public welcome to Rev. Father O'Leary when the Roman Catholic chaplain to the first contingent, returns from the front.

Miss Griffen of Dundas was shot and killed by an unknown man, who drove up from behind as she was riding in a buggy with Geo. A. Pearson at Waterdown.

The new Quebec line of the Canada Atlantic will be opened early in October with the shipment of 100,000 bushels of corn from Chicago to Europe.

The body of the man found hanged at Clearwater, Man., has been identified as that of August Johnston, a farmer residing near Grafton, North Dakota.

Operator Duggan admits that Saturday's wreck on the E. & N. Ry., near Victoria, B. C., in which four persons were killed, was due to his carelessness.

The London Lord's Day case against three street car employees who repaired switch points on Sunday night has failed, the Police Magistrate agreeing with them that it was a work of necessity.

Mr. O. J. Brown, assistant teacher in the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, resigned after nineteen years and a half of service, and was presented with a gold chain and locket by the Board of Education.

Mr. John Patterson of Hamilton announces that a company controlled by him is about to erect 300 coke ovens just east of the city, and will supply tar and gas at much cheaper rates than charged at present.

Jeremiah J. Hoekins of London, Ont., is lying at Victoria Hospital in a serious condition with a fractured

QUEER WAYS OF WOOLING SLEEP.

Patters Send the Sleep of Perseus into the Realm of Drusus Morphesus.

"Sleep, O gentle sleep, how have frightened thee?" asks the distracted king in Shakespeare's play of "Henry IV," and it is a question which thousands of weary mortals both here and after sovereign's time have asked in the habit of framing, though answer has been forthcoming. Several ingenious persons have ever solved the problem of sleep, the following peculiar method of counteracting insomnia will demonstrate:—

His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia was a martyr to insomnia a long time until, in a happy moment of inspiration, one of the court physicians hit upon the extraordinary notion of patting the autocrat's arms and back until sleep weighed down his eyelids. So admirable was this specific found to be that it was immediately adopted by the Shah, and it is stated that the suite which accompanied him to Europe contained, among other functionaries, two "patters," whose sole occupation took the form of helping to send their master into the realms of the drowsy Morphesus.

At the Paris Exhibition there was shown the model of a cave once occupied by a famous Greek brigand, who was in the habit of being sent to sleep by the dropping of pieces of gold from the roof of the cave on a carpet beneath. The gold thus dropped represented some of the booty that he had acquired from passing travellers, and so dear had the sound of coin become to him that nothing but its tinkling upon the ground would soothe his eyelids to sleep. Of a queer method of inducing drowsiness, the foregoing would certainly seem to be the queerest.

A gentleman who resided for many years in the town of Worcester was unable to drop off to sleep unless half a dozen peaches were placed under his pillow, as he averred that the perfume of the fruit brought with it a certain degree of drowsiness.

Somewhat similar to the device of this worthy was the plan of a Parisian merchant whose only remedy for sleeplessness was the insertion beneath his pillow of a sachet of lavender, the smell of which, he declared, would send him to sleep in less than five minutes.

In some Oriental climes the natives who find themselves unable to sleep by natural means prevailed upon their friends to administer to them very sound floggings with bamboo canes. The pain thus sustained is supposed by the natives in question to induce a sensation of drowsiness, followed by sleep. All the same, there are few insomnia patients in this country who would resort to so drastic a measure for curing their complaint.

Very peculiar was the following:—A middle aged engineer who had lived for many years close to the beach of a seaside town had grown so accustomed to the lullaby of the waves that when business took him to Manchester, where he was thenceforward compelled to live, he found that the absence of the sea murmurs robbed him of sleep. He therefore fitted up in his bedchamber an apparatus which was so constructed that the sound of the waves as they broke upon the shore was most cleverly imitated. Aided by this fictitious appliance the engineer was enabled to sleep perfectly, and the apparatus continued in constant use until the day of his death, some years later.

It is estimated that there are 1,000 bodies yet to be taken out of the ruins which surround the city of Galveston.

R. G. Dun, of Commercial agency fame, is ill at his summer home near Narragansett Pier, R.I. He has a complication of disorders.

Terrific havoc was wrought at Nome, Alaska, by the recent storm. Many buildings were entirely swept away. Three men were drowned.

Bryan was cheered by 5,000 men returning from work in the Kansas City packing houses with empty dinner pails. He spoke on the "full dinner pails."

Quebec village, Vermont, had a typical western hold-up recently ending in a battle between the desperadoes and the sheriff's posse, with victory for the latter.

WALL PAPERS.

The color of the wall papers and hangings of rooms affects the temper and disposition of those who live in them to a far greater degree than most people imagine. Light and cheerful colors may not be the most economical as far as wear goes, but they are invaluable aids from a health point of view. Gray or greenish tawn or brown tones, when they predominate, are depressing to live with, although they may be cool looking and refreshing for a short time. So, too, are dull hangings, such as browns and dark purples, which simply irritate by their hopeless dreariness and dullness. There is an old rose or crushed strawberry color, too, which gets simply exasperating after one has seen it frequently. Landlords consider it a good wearing color, and think that it shows advanced taste, but after a little it simply gets on one's nerves, and the sufferer does not know what ails her. For real cheerfulness there is no color like a warm yellow for a room, while sage green or pink-rose pink, of course—also make charming interiors. People who are sensitive to color effects feel excessively unhappy in rooms papered in distracting colors. Thus a friend of the writer when staying at a strange house was put in a room papered with green and white. The green was pale emerald, and very pretty, but it was antagonistic, and the lady's visit was quite spoiled, so unpleasantly was she affected by the color.

BEST WASH FOR GLOVES.

A successful wash for soiled kid gloves of the more delicate shades, as well as white, will be owned by many housewives as one of the greatest blessings of the day. Many of the cleaners will say that light gray or pale lavender kids cannot be cleaned successfully, but they are wrong. Go to any drug store, and ask for a cleaning fluid made as follows:—Decolorized benzine, two pints; sulphuric ether, one drachm; chloroform, one drachm; alcohol, two drachms.

Open the windows wide, and have no fire and no light in the room while doing the cleaning. Select a large earthen bowl, and pour in enough of the fluid to well cover the pair of gloves. Wash the gloves just as you would a cloth or a piece of lace. Rub the fingers together until the seams are entirely clean. Use one glove to rub the other with. When they seem to be clean, squeeze out and dry them with a towel sufficiently to put on the hand. If a spot shows anywhere, wet it again with the fluid and rub the kid gently with the towel.

If you have plenty of the washing fluid and are desirous of having the gloves look just like new, rinse them before trying them on in a clean wash. When assured that they are clean, pull them off carefully by loosening the fingers at the tip. Hang them up to dry in the open air. In half an hour all disagreeable odor will have disappeared. One quart of this cleansing fluid will not cost over sixty cents, and it ought to clean six pairs of gloves.