

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Markets.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—Wheat—The market is quiet at 55c asked for new red and white, and 67c asked for old red and white middle freights, and buyers are quoting 1c less. Goose wheat is nominal at 60c for No. 2 east, and 58c middle freights. Spring wheat is quoted at 66c east for No. 1. Manitoba wheat is steady at 80c east for No. 1 hard and 79c for No. 1 northern grinding in bran, and 75c for No. 1 hard and 76c for No. 1 northern local delivery Toronto and west.

Flour—The market is firmer. Some 90 per cent. patent sold to-day at \$2.05 in buyers' bags middle freights, and \$3 was asked for more in barrels. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$1 for Hungarian patents and \$3.70 for strong bakers' in car lots, bags included, Toronto.

Milled—Is steady. Cars of shorts are quoted at \$15 to \$15.50 and bran at \$13 to \$13.50 west. Manitoba shorts are quoted at \$19 and bran at \$17 Toronto freights.

Barley—There is some demand for home malting, but little or no inquiry for export. The market is steady. No 1 is quoted at 52c, No 2 at 48c, No 3 extra at 47 and No 3 at 43c middle freights.

Buckwheat—Is steady at 50c middle freights.

Rye—Is steady at 49c bid and 50c asked east, and 48c bid and 49c asked middle freights.

Corn—Is steady. Canada mixed is quoted at 54c and yellow at 55c west. New Canada is quoted at 49c to 50c west. An advance of 2c in the freight on corn from the west, equal to 1.12c per bushel, goes into effect on Monday. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 63c in car lots here.

Oats—Are firm at 35c to 35 1/2 for No. 2 white on a low freight to New York, at 35c east and 34c to 34 1/2 north and west.

Oatmeal—Is steady. Cars of bags are quoted at \$4.20 and barrels at \$4.35 on the track Toronto and smaller lots 25c more.

Pears—Are steady at 71c north and west and 72c middle freights.

PROVISIONS.

Hog products continue in good demand and prices are all firmer, although live and dressed hogs are steadily declining for some time. Lard and smoked meats are steady and in good demand.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$22; heavy mess, \$21.50.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, tons 11 1/2, cases 12c and small lots at 12 1/2; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c; hams, 13 1/2 to 14c; rolls, 12c to 12 1/2; shoulders, 11 1/2; backs, 15c to 16c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Terces 11 1/2c, tubs 12c and pails 12c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The heavy offerings of low grade and medium goods continue to depress the market, and it is expected that creameries also will soon offer heavily and cause a still further decline. Many cheese factories are at present expecting greater profit out of creamery than out of cheese and are going into their manufacture. This is expected to cause a large offering of creamery in the near future. The best dairy round rolls are now quoted at 17c and the choicest pails and tubs at 16c. The lowest price for off-grades is 12c, but anything which has to sell from 12c to 16c is dragging, as the consumers of low grade or medium goods wish to get them at 12c. Creamery is in fair demand and steady at 18c to 20c for solid and 21c to 21 1/2 for prints.

Eggs—Choice new laid stock is offering plentifully now and the market is firm. Prices are steady at 17c for selected stock, and ordinary are quoted at 14c to 16c.

Poultry—The demand for fresh killed stock is strong and offerings are liberal. The market is steady at 45c to 50c for choice dry-plucked stock, 35c to 50c for scalded and 36c to 50c for live chickens. Turkeys are quoted at 10c to 12c for fresh killed, dry-plucked young birds, 11c to 12c for young gobblers and 9c to 10c for old gobblers.

Potatoes—Dealers are still unable to obtain shipments of car lots and cannot fill orders, which are numerous. The market is steady at 55c. Potatoes out of store are quoted rather firmer at 75c to 80c.

Game—Canvas back duck, black duck and mallards, 75c to \$1.25 per brace; red heads, 50c to 60c per brace; pintails, bluebirds, 40c to 50c per brace; butter balls, teal and other small duck, 25c to 30c per pair.

Baled Hay—The offerings are fair, there is a moderate inquiry and the market is steady. Bars on the track here are quoted at \$8.50 to \$9.

Baled Straw—The receipts are fair, there is a moderately good demand and the market is steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Synopsis of Toronto fruit and produce market by the Dawson Commission Co., Limited:

Apples are in good demand and are coming in in all kinds of packages—apple barrels, sugar barrels, baskets and boxes. Good apples, well packed are selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bbl, the latter price for fine apples suitable for table. Sugar bbls are selling at about the same price but not so readily because not so attractive as well packed fruit. Baskets are selling at 20 to 35c per basket. Toronto will be able to take care of all the apples sent to her market, the Dawson Commission Co. think that prices will average as well as any other market at home or abroad, during the season. Pears are still meeting good sale at \$2.75

BRUTAL BURGLARY.

Two Women Over Sixty Beaten and Robbed.

A despatch from Rochester, N.Y., says:—One of the boldest and most deliberate burglaries recorded in the history of the city was carried out with consummate skill and brutality at No. 136 Scio street on Tuesday afternoon. Two elderly women, Mrs. L. M. French and Mrs. A. A. Gardner, both about 60 years old, were the victims, and were relieved of personal property amounting, all told, to over \$3,000. At about 3.30 in the afternoon three young men, ranging in ages from 22 to 25, beardless, and dressed neatly, appeared at Mrs. French's house and presented a paper which alleged that they were authorized agents of a local gas company and that they wished to examine the gas meters. After completing their supposed duties the men went away, but later returned, "to turn on the gas," which they said they had forgotten to do. After ten minutes in the cellar the men came upstairs, and without warning fell upon the two helpless women, beating them into insensibility. Two of the brutes then stood guard over the prostrate victims while the third ransacked the house, securing diamonds, watches, sealskin sacks, etc., valued at more than \$3,000. Loosening the bruised and bleeding women in the cellar, the burglars cut the telephone wires running into the house, and after occupying nearly two hours in their work, leisurely departed.

The export trade was light; the best price to-day was \$4.75 per cwt. Dressed hogs were dull and no doubt good stuff would have gone well had it been here, but the best price paid was \$3.90, though more money may have been given for ordered lots. Secondary and inferior cattle sold for anything it would fetch.

Stockers are notably unchanged, but certainly not any stronger. Feeders are in fair demand at steady unchanged prices.

We had no good milk cows here, though cows of a good grade are wanted. Prices to-day ranged from \$25 to \$45 each.

There is a steady demand for a better class of calves than is coming along at present.

Small stuff was steadier to-day. Export ewes are worth from \$3 to \$3.15 per cwt.

Lambs are worth ten cents more, as choice stuff sold to-day at \$3.60 per cwt.

Bucks are worth from \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Hogs were unchanged to-day, but prospects are for still lower prices.

The best price for "singers" is 6 1/2c per lb. thick fat and light hogs are worth 6c per lb.

Hogs to fetch the top prices must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.	\$4.25 \$4.75
Butchers, choice.	3.50 4.00
Butchers, ord. to good	3.25 3.75
Butchers, inferior.	2.75 3.00
Sheep and Lambs.	
Choice ewes, per cwt.	3.00 3.15
Butcher sheep, each.	3.00 3.00
Lambs, per cwt.	2.25 3.60
Bucks, per cwt.	2.00 2.50
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.	30.00 45.00
Calves, each.	2.00 10.00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	0.00 6.25
Light hogs, per cwt.	0.00 6.00
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	0.00 6.00
Sows, per cwt.	3.25 3.75
Stags, per cwt.	0.00 2.00

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Oct. 22.—Flour steady. Spring wheat strong; No 1 northern 75c; No 2 do., 73c. Winter wheat, no offerings. Corn steady; No 2 yellow, 62c; No 3 do, 61c; No 2 corn, 61c; No 3 do, 61c. Oats firm; No 2 white, 41c; No 3 do 40c; No 2 mixed, 39c; No 3 do, 38c. Barley steady; western fair to fancy, 57c to 63c. Rye quiet; No 1, 58c. Canal freights steady.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Oct. 22.—Opening—Wheat on passage firmer tendency. Haize, on passage rather firmer. Yesterday's country markets, English firm, French firm.

London—Close—Mark Lane—Wheat, foreign and English firm with a fair business; corn, American and Danubian firm with a fair business; flour, American somewhat firmer, English firm.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.—Close—Spot wheat steady; No 1 standard California, 5s 9d to 5s 9 1/2d; Walla, 5s 8d to 5s 8 1/2d; No 1 northern spring, 5s 7d to 5s 8 1/2d; futures quiet; December 5s 8d, March 5s 9 1/2d; Spot quiet; new, 4s 10 1/2d to 4s 10 3/4d; futures quiet; October 4s 10 1/2d, November 4s 10 1/2d, December 4s 11d. Flour, 17s 3d to 18s 6d.

Paris, Oct. 22.—Opening—Wheat steady; October 20f 75c, January and April 21f 80c. Flour steady; October 26f 65c, January and April 27f 85c.

Paris—Close—Wheat firm; October 20f 75c, January and April 21f 80c, January and April 21f 80c, January and April 21f 80c.

Antwerp, Oct. 22.—Spot wheat steady; No 2 red winter unchanged at 16 1/2.

RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

Fourteen Peasants Were Killed in Samara.

A despatch from London says:—The Lemerg papers report "bread riots at Taraskova, Eastern Russia," says the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail. "In Samara the starving peasants stormed the municipal buildings and the residents of wealthy persons, setting some on fire. Troops were summoned and 14 peasants killed.

"Similar riots in which several persons were killed, occurred at Anderwaska, where two land owners had been murdered, and also at Petravka and elsewhere in the same district."

LEFT IN THEIR CAVES.

British Were Unable to Rescue Boer Women.

A despatch from London says:—Writing from Bloemfontein, Reuter's correspondent states that during General Elliot's operations along the eastern border northwards, the farms were all deserted, the Boers having fled into the mountains with their families, who lived in caves and wagons.

Some twenty-five women and children were found in one cave high up a mountain, the Boers having hauled them up by means of ropes. They were very anxious to get out of the place, but although the troops tried hard they could not assist them out and had to leave them there.

Most of the women gathered up by the columns at other places were at first very bitter, and when asked why they had fled from their homes by the approach of the British, they said they had forgotten to do. After ten minutes in the cellar the men came upstairs, and without warning fell upon the two helpless women, beating them into insensibility. Two of the brutes then stood guard over the prostrate victims while the third ransacked the house, securing diamonds, watches, sealskin sacks, etc., valued at more than \$3,000. Loosening the bruised and bleeding women in the cellar, the burglars cut the telephone wires running into the house, and after occupying nearly two hours in their work, leisurely departed.

After being a few days in British hands the women appeared quite happy, and offered to bake bread for the officers.

BURGLARS GOT \$40,000.

Robbed a Bank, and Stood Off Crowd With Rifles.

A despatch from Gallon, Ohio, says:—The vault of the Farmers and Citizens' Bank at Tiro, a small town near here, was wrecked early on Wednesday morning by six robbers, who secured the contents and escaped. It is said the vault contained \$40,000. The cracksmen used nitro-glycerine. The doors of the vault were blown completely off and the building partially demolished.

FOUGHT WITH BAYONETS.

Battle Between Two British Regiments.

A despatch from London says:—The long-standing feud between the Durham and Worcester Regiments of Infantry culminated on Wednesday night in a serious affray at Aldershot when the Worcesters, with fixed bayonets and ball cartridges, attacked the quarters of the Durhams. Several fighting followed, during which many of the men were injured. A number of the Durhams are suffering from dangerous bayonet wounds.

MURDERER'S MISTAKE.

Aims at One Man and Kills Another—Verdict of Wilful Murder.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says:—Henry Gill, sapper, Royal Engineers, aged 20, is under arrest for the murder of Gunner Clinick. Gill secured a carbine and went to the canteen, where the gunners were playing cards, intending to murder Mahoney and on entering the canteen he took aim at the back of Mahoney's head. Gunner Footstaple, who was watching the men playing cards, saw him and shouted to Mahoney, "My God! he's shooting Mahoney." Clinick did not see him until he was discharged, and the bullet whizzed past his ear and struck Clinick, who sat opposite, in the mouth. Clinick slid to the floor bleeding in the mouth and the others jumped upon Gill, who was borne to the floor.

As he fell he said, "I'm glad I killed Mahoney." Foster said: "You didn't kill Mahoney, you killed Clinick." Clinick died soon after being removed to the hospital.

The coroner's jury on Monday evening brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Gill. In the evidence it was shown that Gill borrowed a carbine from one of the men in the barracks and went to the canteen to shoot Mahoney, but for what reason nobody knows, Mahoney himself saying that he can conceive of no reason for it.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Tourist Took Observations While in Japan.

A despatch from San Francisco says:—A war between Russia and Japan over Corea is predicted by Dr. Nicholas Senn, professor of surgery in the University of Chicago, who has arrived here from a tour of the Orient. He said he noticed on every hand that the Japanese were making preparations for war with Russia, and they made no secret of it. The cause of the trouble is no secret in Japan. It wants Corea. Japan is not large enough for the Japanese. Russia practically holds Manchuria, and Japan does not intend letting this nation extend its influence to Corea if this condition can be prevented; hence the preparations for war.

NEW C. A. R. ELEVATOR.

Company to Erect One of 2,000,000 Bushels at Depot Harbor.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—The Canada Atlantic Railway Company are to erect a steel grain elevator at Depot Harbor next year at a cost of \$500,000. It will have a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, and will be a very substantial structure. The present wooden elevator has a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, but the constantly increasing traffic necessitates further accommodation. Buffalo parties were in the city within the past few days with a view of obtaining contracts for the construction of the building.

CANADIAN GOODS REJECTED.

Canners Who Supplied Them to War Office Enter Protest.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—War Officials have rejected a quantity of Canadian canned meats sent to South Africa. The Canadian canner entered a protest against the rejection, claiming that there was nothing to justify the officials' action. Chemists' reports already received bear out the Canadian claim. Samples of the meat in question are now on the way to Canada, and the Department of Agriculture will have the goods tested. It is expected that the correctness of the Canadian claim will be demonstrated. No order for canned goods have been received in Canada since the rejection.

ALGOMA'S POPULATION.

Full Returns Show It to be 64,000 Instead of 56,500.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The full returns of the population of Algoma have been received. The total is 64,000 instead of 56,500 in the first census bulletin.

NOVA SCOTIA APPLES.

Splendid Exhibit at the Pan American Exposition.

Canada has come to the front again in the shape of a very attractive apple exhibit from Nova Scotia. This exhibit is under the efficient management of Mr. J. W. Biglow, President of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association. The exhibit consists of twenty barrels of Nova Scotia apples of commercial varieties, grouped with a view to showing quantity and quality. Mr. Biglow has a specialty of showing apples in the name of the growers. In this class he has one hundred varieties grown by the exhibitors. Most of these may be mentioned Mr. Starr, of Starr's Point, Nova Scotia, who produced this year 2,500 barrels on 26 acres. The names of other prominent exhibitors are J. Elliot Smith, who exhibits two barrels; Mrs. Olivia Johnston, who is a horticulturist from the word "go"; Mr. S. M. Vaughan; Mr. Herbert Johnston and others. A fine display of potatoes has been sent from Nova Scotia Government Farm at Truro, and from the Canadian Government Farm at Nappan, about 60 bottles of fruits in acids. Nova Scotia is famous for its apples of superior quality. In London, England, 300,000 barrels are annually exported to the old country. This year the crop has been so good that a larger quantity is available. Nova Scotia apples now bring a price varying from three to five dollars per barrel. Some fine Gravensteins are shown; they are said to be the best flavored apples grown and are used both for dessert and cooking purposes. This quality won a gold medal at Omaha Exposition for one barrel. The exhibit is artistically arranged and the horticultural building. It will no doubt be of great service in bringing Nova Scotia before the Americans.

—Martha Craig.

THE KING ATTACKED.

He is Scored by a High Church Organ.

A despatch from London says:—The Church Times, organ of the Ritualists, contains a virulent attack on the King Edward for attending the services at the Crathie Presbyterian Parish Church. The King, declares this newspaper, is a "Catholic prince," and as such ought not to be found worshipping in the company of "different religion" in Scotland. The Queen Victoria, continues the Church Times, attended the Crathie Church because of her "Jacobite sympathies," and the King "ought to know better than to follow her example." The Church Times seems to forget that King Edward is not only spiritual and temporal head of the Anglican Church, but of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland as well. Just as he must attend the services of the Church of England when in England, so his duty compels him to attend the services of the Church of Scotland when in North Britain. The Presbyterian Church is the official state church of Scotland, precisely as the Anglican is the State Church of England, and King Edward occupies the anomalous position of head of both.

NEW HOME FOR DUKE.

Marlborough House Being Re-fitted Against His Return.

A despatch from London says:—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, when they return from their trip around the world will take possession of their new home, Marlborough House, which was presented to the Duke by King Edward. The title of Prince of Wales will be conferred on the Duke on his return. The necessary documents have been prepared, and the King's signature will be appended as soon as the Ducal party reaches England. Several changes are being made at Marlborough House, so as to fit the residence for its future occupants. A special survey wing will be added to the structure, and the orders are that this shall be completed before the accouchement of the Duchess in April next.

A BOER VILLAGE TYRANT.

British Again Raid ex-President Steyn's Headquarters.

A despatch from Durban says:—A telegram from Harrismith states that the British columns are continuing to do good work in the north-eastern districts of the Orange Colony. The Reitz district is receiving a great deal of attention, as being the distributing centre of the Boers and still the headquarters of ex-President Steyn. The British force last week paid another surprise visit to the town where Steyn had such a narrow escape from capture a few months ago. Another good "bag" was secured. Among 22 Boers who were captured was one Pierre de Villiers, whose capture is of particular interest to loyalists. De Villiers was always the greatest enemy of the British residents of Reitz, and had attempted to force many of them to take up arms on behalf of the Boers. On one occasion he arraigned more than 50 of them for refusing to do so. De Villiers' arrest has occasioned the greatest and widespread satisfaction.

RED MEN DYING OFF.

Census Returns From the West Show a Decrease.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The census returns for the Northwest Territories are complete with the exception of the three sub-districts in East Assiniboia and six in Saskatchewan and scheduled for some Indian reserves. The total number of Indians returned to the present time is 4,827 for Assiniboia, 2,420 for East Assiniboia, and 1,519 for Alberta, the last named including the population of only two reserves. This is about 5,500 less than the Indian population of the same territories as published in the report of the Indian Affairs for 1900.

The schedules received at the Census Department give the actual population of each census district as follows:—Alberta, 61,737; Assiniboia, East, 43,319; Assiniboia, West, 17,692; Saskatchewan, 2,823. Making a total of 147,571.

The estimate for the four census districts of Territories as published in bulletin No. 1 of the census was 145,000, and the chief census commissioner, Mr. Blue, is confident that when full returns are in the total will exceed 150,000.

MAY COME TO CANADA.

What Boer Commandant Viljoen Told Sir Bindon Blood.

The London Times correspondent, in again referring to the conference of Viljoen and Sir Bindon Blood, says:—It was noticeable that the "independence" was not mentioned throughout the interview. As to the future of the country Gen. Viljoen had no misgivings. A large number of the Boers would elect to emigrate to Canada or to Australia, he thought. They had no objection to British rule, in fact they would prefer to be under foreign power. But the reason for the emigration would be a dislike to remain side by side in the altered circumstances with the colonials they had known in former days.

TREATS AGAINST KING.

Dublin Judge Receives Documents From Irish League.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Judge O'Connor Morris at the opening of the Rosecommon Sessions on Thursday said he had received documents purporting to emanate from the United Irish League, marked with initials, and containing diabolical threats against King Edward.

WAR HUMOR.

One of the first fruits of the treaty of Waterloo was to cover Lords of England with honors and decorations and the people taxes. Great distress followed. The reform bill a mob broke Downing street, says a writer in Temple Bar, and approached Foreign Office, crying: "Liberty or death!"

The sentry lowered his eyes. "My lads," said he, "I know about liberty, but if you can't get farther I'll show you what it is!"

There were "iron" soldiers as an "iron duke" in those days, and humor was a trifle and harsh.

England has suffered from 57 famines in the last 900 years, and from 34.

In the last 120 years, 100 acres of waste British land enclosed, but these could be sold for the cost of the

DIVED A HUNDRED FEET.

Professor Finney Says the First One of Skill.

Professor Finney dived from the Albert Suspension Bridge from London. He had been annoyed by the statement that only luck could save a man from death, if he is so foolish as to take a "header" from the height of a hundred feet or so. Therefore, in order to prove that it is purely a matter of skill, he repeated one of his last performances. With a cigarette between his teeth Mr. Finney, who is a thick-set man of middle height, climbed up the long chains of the bridge that sweeps towards the tower and dived himself of his outer clothing, discarding an embroidered swimming cap. Then, shouting a cheery word to those below, he flung up his hands and dived forward. As he fell in graceful curve he moved his hands in quick jerks as though he were pushing the air. His hands came together as he pierced the water, a knife, cleaving the way for head and his chest smote the Thames with a mighty thud. In a shower of spray his feet disappeared. A moment later Prof. Finney's head appeared. He shook water from his eyes and was waiting for the boat which was in waiting. "Dangerous?" he exclaimed, when he was dressed. "Why, I dived sixty feet when I was seven years old. I've dived, too, into a tank only six feet deep from a height of eighty-five feet. This is child's play when you know how to do it.

"Do I suffer from queer sensations when passing through the air?" No, a bit; the water seems coming up to me. I always dive with my eyes open, and as they do not focus quickly as I fall a little bit of water seems quite big, and this enables me to brush it aside if it is in the way. Next time I mean to dive from an express train. Then I hope to cross to New York and dive to Brooklyn Bridge.

POSSIBILITY OF AN UPRISING IN AFGHANISTAN.

The Askabad correspondent of the Daily Telegraph asserts that the existing unrest and the possibility of disturbances on the Afghan border, Turkestan have induced the Russian War Office to consider the possibility as speedily as possible of all Cossack regiments in the Ural, Orenburg, and Semiretchensk districts. The troops in the Caucasus district will not be moved at present, they have been ordered to remain themselves in readiness for mobilization. The Minister of War will all the Russian posts on the frontier to ascertain fully the steps are necessary for the defence of the frontier.

STRIKE IN SEVILLE.

Workmen Out and the Situation Growing Desperate.

A despatch from Madrid says:—There is a general strike on in Seville of all the workmen, except those in the gas and electric works. The bakers are out and there is a shortage of bread. The strikers have resorted to violence in order to close the workshops, and have burned the Octroi offices. The civil authorities are helpless, and have handed the city over to the military officers. The situation is growing desperate. An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Queen Regent, to consider the outbreaks in Seville and elsewhere. Fresh disturbances are reported at Seville. A mob that was storming the convent of St. Saviour was dispersed by the troops, but not until the door of the convent had been burned.

KRITZINGER REPULSED.

Three Desperate Efforts to Enter Cape Colony.

A despatch from Hirschel, Colony says:—Kritzinger's command estimated to be 200 strong, has three desperate but unsuccessful attempts to cross the Orange River to Cape Colony. On each occasion the Boers were repulsed before getting anywhere near the river. Kritzinger is being kept on march by our mobile columns, almost a matter of impossibility, the enemy to cross the river, that the block-house system is complete.

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