LATEST NEWS FROM THE TRANSVAAL

London Sept 26 The indications at the agency of the Transvaal Government in this city point to the belief that war is inevitable Preparations are being made for removing the furniture from the headquarters, and the general impression in regard to the outcome of the crisis appears to prevail Mr Montague White, the consul general of the South African Republic in London, wished to return to Pretoria, but was informed by his Government that in the event of war he would be more useful at Brussels.

Meeting of Afrikanders.

The Times to-day has a despatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, reporting that a meeting which has aroused a strong feeling among the loyalists has been held by the Afrikanders. A strongly worded resolution was passed asking the Government to recall the colonial forces on the border, as their presence there is inimical to peace and is calculated to cause trouble with their fellow Afrikanders. A telegram from Pressler Schreiner was read, saying the Government was working for peace The meeting, notwithstanding, passed the resolution, which was supported by two justices of the peace.

Berlin Papers Think Britain is Now Playing to Gain Time for Military Preparations.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—The publication of Mr. Chamberlain's telegrams to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, calls forth but few comments from the German press. The optimistic views expressed yesterday have given way to a general feeling in many quarters that war is inevitable, and that the course of British policy is merely a ruse to gain time to complete the military preparations.

The National Zeitung says: "The statements made in the Transvaal green book are a flat contradiction of Mr. Chamberlain's version of the five years' franchise offer, and each Government taxes the other with perfidy regarding the test."

The Neueste Nachrichten says: "The turn given to the suzerainty question is really nothing but a play upon words. The Transvaal is, of course, not sovereign, as England's veto restricts it as a treaty making power, nor has this ever been denied by the Transvaal, whose Government only wants a restriction upon England's interference in internal affairs."

Other journals consider that Mr. Chamberlain's telegrams are destined to afford material for further delays.

London, Sept. 26.—A despatch from Pretoria says that a Mauser rifle in the hands of a burgher, who was practising with it, burst recently and nearly killed him, with the result that a great number of burghers are gravely concerned at the apparent insecurity of the new weapon. They assert that the cartridges are worthless, and are appealing to the Government to revert to the Martini or investigate and remedy the grievances.

The Times has a despatch from Johannesburg which asserts that the delay is creating the worst possible impression in the minds of the burghers, who tauntingly boast that, while Great Britain deprecates delay on the part of the Boers, she intentionally and unnecessarily prolongs the controversy because she is afraid to follow up her own game of bluff with the argument of force.

Boers Eager to Fight.

Reports are heard on all sides of the eagerness of the Boers to start hostilities, and their postponement is said to be solely due to the restraining influence of General Joubert. It is added that it is believed that this influence cannot be exercised much longer. There is a circumstantial rumor that General Joubert has received imperative orders from the armed burghers that unless he is prepared to take the initiative within a brief period he must relinquish the command of the army. This is looked upon as an instructive indication of Boer feeling.

Cape Town, Sept. 26.—The South African News to-day prints a despatch from Pretoria saying that the alleged change in British public opinion and the absence of alarming reports subsequent to the meeting of the Council are considered hopeful signs.

There is no official news from Bloemfontein, but there is not the slightest doubt about the attitude of the Orange Free State. At a meeting of Scandinavians there it was unanimously decided to support the Government. Only 20 members of the first Raad are in town, and it is expected that the Legislature will dissolve at any moment. The Jews, at a meeting, have resolved to support the Government, and have offered to equip and provision a police corps of 200 men. Piet Kruger, grandson of the President of the Transvaal, in a letter to the Volkstein, asks whether or not it is the Government's duty to inform the Imperial Government that any further landing of troops will be considered a casus belli. There is feverish activity in all the departments, and the despatch of riders, carrying instructions to towns removed from the telegraph lines, is continuous.

London, Sept. 27.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt writes to The Times denying that the controversy regarding suzerainty was introduced by the Transvaal Government. He says it was originated by Mr. Chamberlain in his despatch of Sept. 16, 1897. "The Transvaal independence," says Sir William, "is complete. Even in foreign affairs the only thing reserved is the final approval of the Queen to treaties negotiated. It is unfortunate that the suzerainty question was ever raised, and he sooner the whole dispute is dismissed the better. Nothing but mischief can come from the employment of vague terms like suzerainty and paramountcy. Beyond doubt the relations of Great Britain with the Transvaal rest upon the terms of the convention of 1884, and upon nothing else. What we have to do is to get the franchise question settled as quickly as possible, without the importation of extraneous matter. If, as the Government is understood to desire, both parties can take a new departure, there can be no obstacle to an amicable solution."

Boers Have Begun Looting.

London, Sept. 27.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News says: "The Boers have begun looting on the western border of the Transvaal. A house at Lichtenburg, belonging to a British subject, was looted in his absence, everything portable being carried off."

A despatch to The Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, says that the colored muleteers at Ladysmith mutinied and declined to go to the front with the artillery.

THE DUTCH IN SOUTH AFRICA STAND TOGETHER.

Cape Town, Sept. 21.—At a meeting of the Afrikander members of Parliament yesterday, Mr. Neethland presided. The following telegram was despatched to President Kruger:—

We, Afrikander members of Parliament, thoroughly sympathize with our Afrikander relatives in their troubles. While appreciating the concessions already made in the interests of peace, we beg to urge the expediency of doing the utmost, short of sacrificing independence, to avert the horrors of war. While agreeing that the joint enquiry proposed by Mr. Chamberlain cannot be asked as a matter of right, we believe such a commission will provide a way out of the difficulties which are fast approaching a crisis, with results which might prove fatal, not only to the Transvaal and our Free State brethren, but also to the Afrikander party of Cape Colony In the presence of immediate danger and the momentous issue awaiting the decision of your Honor, the executive and the Volksraad, even the risk of being misunderstood, is of minor importance. We beg your honor to lay these words, only dictated by a keen sense of our common interests and risks, privately before the Executive and Volksraad"

This message, which was signed by fifty-three members of Parliament, received the following reply from President Kruger:—I wish you and other sympathizers who notice, as you have doubtless already seen by the reply of the Imperial Government, that we have, according to your desire, considered the matter and accepted the invitation to the joint commission. Why the acceptance was delayed is shown by the despatches published I wish to thank you and other friends once more, from my heart, for the manner in which you have aided our efforts for a pacific and satisfactory solution Finally, I express the hope that your work and ours will not be fruitless'

The meeting also adopted a resolution to the effect that it had heard with satisfaction that the Executive of the Transvaal had accepted the invitation of the joint enquiry, and trusted the acceptance would render an outbreak of hostilities practically impossible

Sir Alfred Milner's despatch to President Steyn, informing him that the British and Transvaal Governments are still hopeful of a friendly settlement, and should this hope be disappointed, he looks to the Orange Free State to preserve strict neutrality, and to prevent military intervention by any of its citizens, is dated Sept 19th, and says:—"I am prepared to give formal assurance that, in such case, the integrity of the Orange Free State will be respected under all conditions as far as Her Majesty's Government is aware, there is absolutely no cause to justify any disturbance of the friendly relations between Great Britain and the Orange Free State. Her Majesty's Government is animated by the most friendly sentiments toward the Orange Free State, and there is no truth in any suggestion that Her Majesty's Government desires to impair the independence of that Republic."

Under the same date President Steyn replies as follows:—"The Government of the Orange Free State shares her Majesty's Government's hopefulness of a friendly settlement, but does not even now see that force is the only solution. Looking to the state of apprehension in South Africa, the Orange Free State Government regrets the despatch of troops, but will do all it can to allay excitement. If the course pursued, following upon other military preparations on their border should, as is not improbable, be regarded by the burghers as a menace to the Orange Free State and cause a strong feeling of mistrust, and should unwished-for developments arise therefrom, the responsibility will not rest with my Government. I will submit your Excellency's telegram to the Volksraad early."

He also says his Government would view with deep regret any disturbances of those friendly relations which have always existed between Great Britain and the Orange Free State.

DEWEY BACK TO AMERICA.

New York, Sept. 26.—Admiral George Dewey arrived off New York at dawn, and the Olympia is now anchored in American waters in the bight of Sandy Hook. The first shout of welcome was from the pilots and crew of pilot boat No. 7, 15 miles south of the Hook Lightship. It happened to be Pilot John Petersen's turn, and at 5 30 a.m. he was put aboard the Olympia, and brought her around the Hook and into the lower bay. The marine observers along the coast had sighted the Olympia in the first light of morning. The shore batteries on Fort Hancock manned by gunners called from breakfast, let loose 17 guns. The flagship replied with 21, and let go her anchors not far from where the cup challenger Shamrock was moored. The admiral was in his own country again after 23 months' absence.

Glad to Get Home.

The pilot had brought aboard the Sunday papers, and a reporter of the Associated Press was received by the admiral in a cabin, littered by the illustrated Dewey editions, which together made hundreds of pages, in black and white, and in colors, giving descriptions of the admiral and the preparations made to receive him. "It almost saddens me," he said, "to see what my people are doing for me. The pride and gratification is immense, and I cannot express the sentiments I feel. I did not know, I did not perceive, until this morning the splendid welcome that my countrymen are giving me. I am mighty glad to get home. It is not good for a man to live on shipboard for 23 months."

He Looks All Right.

The admiral said he felt tired, out he did not look so. His complexion is clear bronze, his hazel eyes bright, his bearing brisk and rather jaunty. Some deep lines are under his eyes and around his mouth, but his voice is singularly clear and pleasant. The admiral's whole presence is that of a man in his fullest powers. His manner is gentle and kind, but he is exceedingly wary, and did not permit himself to wander off in politics, or to express those positive views he no doubt holds about the Philippines and American affairs there. His attention was brought to interviews in which he is described as going rather fully into the character of the Filipinos and their fitness for self-government. "I cannot stand for any interview giving my opinions on political subjects and the Philippines. I disown any views ascribed to me on these subjects."

Sir Thomas Lipton Called.

Admiral Dewey was just finishing a midday breakfast when Sir Thomas Lipton called on him. With Sir Thomas were Dr. MacKay and other visiting Englishmen.

"I suppose you have come for the tea," said Admiral Dewey, referring to Sir Thomas Lipton's gift of five pounds of tea to each man on the ship while he was at Colombo.

"No, you're welcome to that if anybody can drink it," replied Sir Thomas Lipton.

The Admiral and the owner of the cup challenger had a 15 minutes' talk. As Sir Thomas and his friends left the Olympia a half hundred of the ship's crew forward cheered the visitor. "I could not stop them," said Admiral Dewey, waving his hand at Sir Thomas Lipton, "they had not any orders to do that."

Admiral Dewey then had a succession of notable callers, among them Rear Admiral Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, his chief of staff and Lieut.-Commander Winslow.

Sailors Are Not Typhoid.

Dr. Sanborn of the port physicians staff visited the Olympia and looked at her papers. Twelve of the crew of 376 men have typhoid fever. Some of the cases are convalescent, and all of them are of a mild type, according to Dr. Percy, the ship's surgeon. No one has died of the fever and with this exception the sailors and mariners are well.

All the tugs, sail boats and excursion steamers came up near the Olympia and took a look at her. Everybody who asked to be permitted to come on board. Her anchorage was near the main ship channel.

The North German Lloyd steamer Saale, outbound, passed close to the Olympia The Saale's passengers crowded to the rails. Admiral Dewey responded to waving pocket handkerchiefs by lifting his cap several times. The Saale's band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and the Olympia dipped her flag.

The Cunarder Aurania passed out half an hour afterward. She fired 17 signal bombs. Admiral Dewey directed the Olympia band to play "God Save the Queen"

Returned the Call.

The Admiral, about 5 o'clock, returned Sir Thomas Lipton's call. Sir Thomas met the Admiral at the starboard gangway with his friends, and the entire party went to the after cabin, where toasts in honor of the Admiral, the Shamrock and the Columbia were drank amid enthusiasm. The Admiral breakfasted on board for nearly half an hour, and then started for his ship The crew began cheering, and as his launch drew away the entire ship's company, officers, crew and all, fell to. Sir Thomas, gave three honest cheers, the kind that the Admiral heard from the British warships in Manila Bay. Admiral Dewey waved his gold bound cap as he stood on the rail of his little white-canopied launch at being given a hearty welcome in his home water by a hundred of foreigners.

JINGO IS KING IN LONDON.

London, September 25.—Hyde Park was on Sunday the scene of a demonstration which recalled the exciting times of 1878, when the jingoes captured the meeting of the advocates of peace with Russia and passed resolutions voicing Britain's demand for war. That was exactly what took place yesterday.

The demonstration was called as a protest against war with the Transvaal. Thousands of people attended, but they were not advocates of peace. On the contrary the crowd waved Union Jacks and sang the National Anthem and "Rule Brittania," like mighty invocations. The speakers, who were quite inaudible, were received with groans, decayed apples, eggs and other missiles. There were cheers for Mr. Chamberlain, and hisses for President Kruger.

The members of the peace associations had no opportunity to address the crowd. They were saluted with execrations as soon as they mounted the platforms and were obliged to stand, smiling complacently, during the singing of the National Anthem and the wild cheering for Mr. Chamberlain. Their attempts to put their resolutions to a vote were the most dumb show. Mr. Henry Hyndman, the Socialist leader, was a particular object of animosity. He was menaced with a forest of walking sticks when he tried to speak.

The shouldering of a soldier and a marine, their hands clasped, in a procession around the square, provoked frantic enthusiasm and was altogether an impressive incident, the multitudes bursting into the song, "Soldiers of the Queen."

There were several ugly rushes for the platforms, which were surrounded by opponents of the demonstration, who yelled fiercely. Finally the mounted police were called to clear the square. Batons were freely used, several persons were trampled on by the horses and some arrests were made.

In many of the passing omnibuses which carry small union jacks the passengers lifted the flags from their sockets and waved them vigorously.

Long before the intended hour all the proposed speakers had disappeared.

The opponents of the meeting finally proposed resolutions in support of the Government's policy, which were carried amid wild enthusiasm.

Afterwards the promoters of the demonstration held a meeting in private, and, after a long discussion, carried the following resolution:

"In consequence of the organized interruption of the anti-war demonstration in Trafalgar Square to-day, fomented by the section of yellow and stock jobbing press, this committee resolve to hold a public meeting in one of the largest metropolitan halls at an early date."

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Speaking in St. Patrick's church yesterday, on works of mercy, Rev. Father Whelan gave praise to the different fraternal societies that had arisen within recent years, and the objects of which were to benefit the sick and assist the widow and orphan. In those organizations, brotherly love was shown in a high form. But true Christian charity was to be seen in the St. Vincent de Paul Society. This body of men exists in the Catholic Church for the help of the poor and needy. While fraternal societies had grown much in the past quarter of a century, the St. Vincent de Paul Society had not gained many new members.

DOUKHOBORS ARE STARVING.

Winnipeg, Man., September 16.—The Telegram says editorially: "We have often been told what excellent settlers the Doukhobors are and what great wads of money they have brought with them. The perfectly true statement that a very large proportion of them are destitute, and that they have hitherto been fed with provisions for which the people of this country are paying, the Government organs have attempted to discredit. But it is true, nevertheless; and still further, it will have to be supplied to these people at the public cost during the coming winter if they are not to be left on our prairies to die miserable deaths from starvation and cold."

The Telegram was led to make this utterance on the strength of appeals now being made for food and medicines. Miss Vera Veltchetana, a Russian nurse among the Doukhobors, has written a very pathetic story of the almost helpless condition of some of these colonists living in North Yorkton, especially those who came from Cyprus, and says there is the possibility of great distress this winter if they are not provided with proper food and medicine. Immigration Inspector McCreary, in an interview, discredits these alarmist reports, and says the men are earning enough money to tide them over the winter. However, he will send a man to investigate.

HAD PASSED THE HUNDRED.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—One of the oldest residents of Carleton county, probably the oldest, died yesterday in the person of **Mrs. Bridget Ryan, aged 103** years. Death occurred at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Foran, Rowesville, South Gloucester. Mrs. Ryan was once a resident of Ottawa, having resided here with her son, Mr. John Ryan, but since his death she has been staying with her son-in-law. The late Mrs. Ryan was a native of Ireland. She has been about half a century in Canada. In spite of her advanced years her mental faculties seemed to be quite unimpaired, and up to the last she had possession of her senses. Two daughters, Mrs. Foran, of South Gloucester, and Mrs. B. Watson, this city, survive their mother. The deceased lady leaves also twenty-seven grandchildren.

LATEST MARKETS.

Thursday Evening, Sept 26

Ave to Wed Daily Trade Wheat of Trade in Chicago, Sept number closing at December at 72 and May at 75½c The market remained firm.

* * *

Liverpool September wheat to day closed 3d higher than yesterday, December 1½d higher, and May 3d higher

* * *

Receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the past three days, 453,000 centals; receipts of American corn, 112,200 centals

* * *

Car receipts at Chicago to-day Wheat 208, corn 118 and oats 279 Wheat receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were 929 cars, against 1355 a week ago and 1710 year ago.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing prices at important wheat centres to-day.

	Cash.	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Chicago	$....	$0 74	$0 73	$0 75½
New York	....	0 74½	0 76¾	0 79⅞
Milwaukee	0 72½	....	....	....
St. Louis	0 72	0 71⅝	0 73½	0 76½
Toledo	....	0 71¼	0 73⅛	0 76
Detroit, red	....	....	0 71½	....
Detroit, white	....	0 72¼	0 75	0 70
Duluth, No 1 hard	0 72¼	....	....	....
Duluth, No 1 Northern	0 69¾	0 69⅞	0 68⅞	0 73
Minneapolis	0 68½	0 71	0 69	0 71½

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Flour—Ontario patents, in bags, $3.55 to $3.65; straight roller, $3.25 to $3.30; Hungarian patents, $3.00; Manitoba bakers', $3.50 to $3.60, all on track at Toronto.

Wheat—Ontario, red and white, 67c north and west; goose, 70c north and west; No 1 Manitoba hard, 75c, Toronto and No. 1 Northern at 76c.

Oats—White oats quoted at 25c west.

Rye—Quoted at 52c, north and west.

Barley—Quoted at 40c to 41c for No. 2 west; feed barley, 35c to 36c.

Bran—City mills sell bran at $13 and shorts at $16 in car lots, f.o.b., Toronto.

Buckwheat—Firm; 48c north and 50c east.

Corn—Canadian 36c west, and American 40c on track here.

Oatmeal—Quoted at $3.40 by the bag and $3.60 by the barrel, on track at Toronto, in car lots.

Peas—At 60c north and west for immediate shipment.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Owing to wet weather the receipts to-day were very small, with few buyers. Prices steady:

Peaches sold at 75c to $1.25 for Crawfords; common, 40c to 60c per basket; plums, 35c to 75c; pears, 60c to 75c for Bartletts and 25c to 35c for common; tomatoes, 17½c to 20c; egg plant, 25c to 40c basket; grapes, 17½c to 35c per basket, according to quality; apples, 15c to 25c per basket, and $1.50 to $2.25 per bbl.; cucumbers, 15c per basket, and gherkins, 40c to 60c per basket; muskmelons, 20c per basket; medium cases, 40c to 75c, and large cases, $1.25 to $1.50; crab apples, plentiful at 25c to 30c.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

Receipts of farm produce were very small, owing to unfavorable weather—1500 bushels of grain and a fair supply of vegetables were principally what was on the market.

Wheat—Full easier, 100 bushels at 69c to 70c; goose easier, 100 bushels at 74c.

Barley easier, 1000 bushels sold at 42c to 44c.

Oats firmer; 300 bushels selling at 29c to 30c.

Grain—		
Wheat, white, bush.	$0 69 to	$0 70
" red, bush	0 69½	0 70½
" fife, bush.	0 68	....
" goose, bush.	0 74	....
Barley, bush	0 42	0 44
Peas, bush	0 62	....
Oats, bush.	0 29	0 30
Rye, bush.	0 55	....
Buckwheat, bush	0 55	....
Seeds—		
Red clover, per bush	$4 25 to	$4 75
Alsike, choice, to fancy	5 75	6 75
Alsike, good No. 2	4 50	5 50
Alsike, good No. 3	3 50	4 00
White clover, per bush.	7 00	8 00
Hay and Straw—		
Hay, per ton	$10 00 to	$12 00
Straw, sheaf, per ton	7 50	8 00
Straw, loose, per ton	4 00	5 00
Dairy Produce—		
Butter, lb. rolls	$0 20	0 23
Eggs, new-laid	0 16	0 20
Poultry—		
Chickens, per pair	$0 40 to	$0 75
Turkeys, per lb.	0 12	0 15
Ducks, per pair	0 60	0 90
Geese, per lb.	0 06	0 08
Fresh Meat—		
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$4 00 to	$5 00
Beef, hindquarters, cwt	7 00	8 00
Lamb, per lb.	0 07	0 08
Mutton, carcase, per lb.	0 06	0 07
Veal, carcase, per cwt.	7 50	8 50
Hogs, dressed, light	5 75	6 00
Fruit and Vegetables—		
Cabbage, per dozen	$0 30 to	$0 40
Onions, per bag	0 80	1 00
Beets, per bushel	0 30	0 40
Apples, per bl.	1 00	2 00
Potatoes, per bag	0 50	0 60
Celery, per dozen	0 50	0 60
Turnips, per bag	0 30	0 40

FARM PRODUCE WHOLESALE.

Hay, baled, car lots, per ton	$8 00 to	$8 25
Straw, baled, car lots, per ton	4 00	4 50
Potatoes, car lots, per bag.	0 50	....
Butter, choice, tubs	0 17	0 18
" medium, tubs	0 13	0 14
" dairy, lb. rolls	0 18	0 19
" creamery, lb. rolls.	0 22	0 23
" creamery, boxes	0 20	0 22
Eggs, choice new laid	0 14	0 15
Honey, per lb.	0 09	0 10

Hides and Wool.

Price list revised daily by James Hallam & Sons, No. 111 East Front-street, Toronto:

Hides.		
No. 1 green	$0 8½ to	$....
" No. 1 green steers.	0 09	....
" No. 2 green steers.	0 08	....
" No. 2 green	0 07½	....
" No. 3 green	0 06½	....
" cured	0 08½	0 09
Calfskins, No. 1	0 09	....
Calfskins, No. 2	0 07	....
Sheepskins, fresh	0 80	1 00
Wool, fleece	0 14	0 15
Wool, unwashed, fleece	0 08	0 08½
Wool, pulled, super	0 15	0 16½
Tallow, rough	0 01½	0 02
Tallow, rendered	0 03	0 04

British Markets.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.—(12 30.)—Wheat, Nor. spring, de 2½d No. 1 Cal., 6s 2d; red winter, 5s 10d Corn, new, 3s 7¾d; old, 3s 7¾d. Peas, 5s 11½d. Pork, prime western mess, 51s 3d; lard, prime western, 28s 9d; American, refined, 29s 6d. Tallow, Australian, 26s; American, good to fine, 25s. Bacon, long clear, light, 34s; heavy, 33s; short clear, heavy, 32s. Cheese, colored, 55s; white, 53s. Wheat firm. Corn firm.

Liverpool—Opening—Spot wheat firm; red winter, 5s 11d; northern spring, 6s 2½d; futures steady. Sept. 5s 10¾d; Dec. 6s 0¾d. March 6s 2¾d. Spot corn firm, 3s 7¾d; futures quiet. Sept. 3s 7¾d. Oct. 3s 7¾d, Nov. 3s 7¾d, Dec. 3s 7¾d. Jan., new, 3s 5¾d. Flour, 18s 6d.

Liverpool—Close—Spot wheat firm; Walla, 5s 11d; red winter, 5s 11d; northern spring, 6s 2¼d; Bombay, 6s; futures firm, Sept. 5s 10¾d, Dec. 6s 3d, March 6s 2½d. Spot corn firm, 3s 7¾d; futures steady, Sept. 3s 7¾d, Oct. 3s 7¾d, Nov. 3s 7¾d, Dec. 3s 7¾d, Jan., new, 3s 5¼d, March, new, 3s 4¾d. Flour, 18s 9d.

London—Opening—Wheat, off coast, buyers indifferent; on passage, rather firm on English country markets steady; corn, off coast, nothing doing; on passage, rather firmer.

Paris—Wheat, Sept. 19f 35c, Jan. and April 20f 30c. Flour, Sept. 25f 60c, Jan. and April 26f 85c. French country markets quiet.

London—Close—Maize, spot quotations, Gal., Rox, Bess, 19s 9d; American, mixed, 17s 6d. Flour, spot quotations, Minn., 24s 3d

Antwerp—Wheat, spot steady, quotations, No 2 R W 16¼f.

Paris Close—Wheat tone dull Sept. 19f 30c, Jan and April, 20f 30c Flour, tone quiet Sept 25f 65c, Jan and April 26f 85c.

Chicago Markets.

McIntyre & Wardwell report the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade to-day.

	Open	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Sept	74⅝	76	74	74
" —Dec.	73⅞	75⅝	74	73
" —May	75¼	76	75⅛	75⅛
Corn—Sept.	35	35	34	34½
" —Dec	30⅝	30⅞	30	30
Oats—Sept.	24	25⅛	23⅞	23⅞
" —Dec.	23⅛	23	22⅞	22⅞
Pork—Dec.	8 30	8 35	8 27	8 32
Lard—Dec	5 42	5 45	5 42	5 43
Ribs—Dec.	5 05	5 07	5 05	5 06

New York Markets.

New York, Sept. 26.—Flour—Receipts 32,160 barrels; sales 3200 packages. State and western steady and moderately active. Rye flour firm; good to fair, $3.15 to $3 30; choice to fancy, $3 25 to $3.35. Wheat—Receipts 170,475 bushels; sales 1,350,000 bushels, options opened firmer on cables and moderate Northwest receipts yielded to realizing. May, 80 3-16c to 80c; Sept. 76c to 75 3-16c; Dec. 77 5-16c to 77⅛c. Rye firm, State 61c; No. 2 Western, 66c f.o.b., afloat. Corn—Receipts 438,775 bushels; sales 15,000. Options—Opened firm, with the west later selling off under realizing. Sept. 39½; Dec. 37⅝c to 37⅞c. Oats—Receipts 169,000. Options were quiet. Track, white, State and Western, 30c to 33c. Butter—Receipts 9730 packages, steady. Cheese—Receipts 7622 packages, firm. Eggs—Receipts 10 007 packages, steady; State and Pennsylvania 20c to 21c loss off; Western, unrated, at mark, 13c to 18c. Sugar—Raw nominal; refd reg 3 13-16c; refined dull. Coffee—Dull, No. 7 6½c. Hops—dull. Lead—Dull Potatoes—Steady. Wool—Firm.

Cheese Markets.

Ingersoll, Ont., Sept. 26.—Offerings today, 1820 boxes August make; no sales; 11⅛c bid, salesmen holding for 12c. Several factories sold through the week for less money.

Chicago Gossip.

McIntyre & Wardwell say:

Wheat—The higher cables and smaller Northwest receipts gave the market a firm start and an advance of ⅜c was held for some time on good commission house buying. The local scalping element was inclined to the long side. Leading local operators who have bought for two days were the principal sellers. An element of strength was the premium of 1½c for September wheat over December, the buying of September being principally for outside shorts. There is quite a feeling off in receipts at primary markets and country offerings are lighter.

Corn—The market opened very firm. September shorts paid 35 cents, at which price there was a fair amount of corn offering. The stock of contract corn shows a liberal increase last week New crop options were strong early and later eased off on realizing sales by local longs.

Oats—There was a good speculative demand, a leading local operator increasing his line and shorts buying on lighter country movement. Seaboard clearances continue large and cash demand is good.

Provisions—Opened weak for pork and steady for lard and ribs. Later market ruled strong and higher on buying of October lard by packers and exporters against cash sales. John Cudahy's brokers bought October pork and sold January. Packers sold January lard. Market closes steady. Estimated hogs to-morrow 22,000.

Bartlett, Frazier & Co. say.

Wheat—There was a fairly large trade again in wheat to-day, and the market, after opening easier, later rallied ½c per bushel, owing to firm foreign markets, and better cash demand. On the advance there was more or less realizing, which caused the market to react again to opening figures. Liverpool reported their market as firm, ¾d higher for the day. Continental markets were also higher. Receipts at Chicago and the Northwest were somewhat lighter, 1187 cars, against 1961 last year. Clearances from Atlantic seaboard were 507,000 bushels wheat and flour. Receipts at primary points were 2,196,000 bushels, against 1,722,000 last year. Bradstreets's made an increase in the world's visible supply of 3,346,000 bushels. There was a rather better cash demand by local men, and more inquiry for export. Seaboard reported fairly good demand there. Liverpool cables their market was very firm, owing to improved demand by millers. The situation looks healthy, and with falling off in Northwest receipts, together with increased export demand, we look for high prices, and would advise our friends to buy on all weak spots. Estimated receipts for to-morrow 163 cars.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

The run of live stock at the cattle market to-day was not as large as usual, 53 carloads, composed of 800 cattle, 1000 sheep and lambs, 300 hogs and 35 calves.

There was a good demand for good cattle, but those on the market were mostly common.

On account of the wet weather trade was slow, with prices running easier.

The bulk of exports sold at $4.25 to $4.85 per cwt., but better cattle would command higher prices.

Export Cattle—Choice loads of export cattle sold at $4.40 to $5.10 per cwt., while light were selling at $4.25 to $4.00 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle, equal to quality to best exporters, weighing 1000 to 1100 lbs. each, sold at $4 40 to $4.50.

Loads of good butchers' cattle sold at $3.90 to $4.25, and medium butchers' mixed cows, heifers and steers, $3.50 to $3.85 per cwt.

Common butchers' cattle sold at $3.40 to $3.50, while inferior sold at $3.12½ to $3.30 per cwt.

Bulls—Heavy export sold at $4.12½ to $4.40 per cwt., while light export bulls sell at $3.40 to $3.65 per cwt.

Loads of good butchers' and exporters, mixed, sold at $4 25 to $4 35 per cwt.

Stockers—Buffalo stockers sold at $3 00 to $3.40 for medium to good red and roan steers, while inferior black and white steers and heifers sold at $2.25 to $2.50 per cwt. Stock bulls $2.25 per cwt.

Feeding Bulls—Bulls for the byres sold at $2.75 to $3 per cwt.

Feeders—Light feeders, weighing from 900 to 1000 lbs. each sell at $3.60 to $3.75 per cwt.

Heavy feeders—As there were a large number of heavy feeders offered prices were easier, and weighed steers weighing $4.00 per cwt.

Milch Cows—About 10 cows sold at $25 to $50 each.

Calves—About 25 calves sold at $4 to $8 each, or $4.75 to $5 per cwt.

Sheep—Deliveries were again heavy, export ewes sold at $3 50 to $3.75 per cwt., and bucks at $2.60 to $2.75; butcher sheep sold at about 3c per cwt.

Lambs—Deliveries were very large, and prices declined still lower at $3.40 to $3.60, with market dull at these prices. About 500 lambs remained unsold at the close of the market. Several of the drovers report having to sell lambs and ship them to Buffalo.

Hogs—Receipts were fair, 1700 with hogs of good quality, not less than 160 lbs. nor more than 200 lbs. each (off cars), sold at 5½c per lb. and thick fats and light sold at $5.50 per cwt. For the bulk.

Esher and Kent corn fed hogs were worth about $4.12½ to $4.25 per cwt. The prospects are that lower prices will prevail next week.

Shipments per G.T.R.: William Levack, double deck loads of export cattle and one load of sheep.

Export cattle, choice	$4 40 to $5 10
Export cattle, light	4 30 4 60
Butchers' cattle, picked lots	4 40 4 50
" medium, mixed	3 50 3 85
" good	3 40 4 25
" common	3 40 3 50
" inferior	3 12 3 30
Milch Cows, each	25 00 50 00
Bulls, heavy export, good quality	4 12½ 4 40
Bulls, medium, export	3 40 3 65

$4.95 Cut this out and send it home with the name of your nearest railway station and we will ship you this Ladies' Solid Gold Ring, size 5, 6 or 7, postpaid, in a neat velvet lined box, if you find it exactly as represented and entirely satisfactory after a reasonable time for examination and special price is paid. Other styles in Rings, Brooches, Lockets, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Sleeve Links, Studs, Chains, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Cutlery, Jewelry, Novelties, Musical Instruments, Sporting Goods, Bicycles, Tools, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, Boats, Tents, Canoes, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Bicycle Sundries, Stoves, Furnaces, Tinware, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Fancy Goods, Dolls, Toys