CHANGE FROM TRENCH TO WAR IN THE OPEN AN AMAZING SCENE

[Canadian Press.]

Press Camp in France, July 3—Via London, July 5.—Facts and impressions come in overwhelming numbers to the press correspondent who is on the move morning and night trying to grasp the details of the gigantic struggle which is in progress in Northern France. At every turn he realizes the immense forces of material and men that are being employed in this determined offensive.

Wounded Side by Side.

Everywhere the eye can reach are perspiring and dust-laden soldiers, while on the sidelines groups of peasants call out to the passing soldiers and the drivers of ammunition trains, endlessly going and coming, for the latest news. British and German wounded limp off the field side by side, while processions of trucks with reload shells, and ambulances deliver wounded at the dressing stations to be passed on to waiting trains.

Souvenirs of Victory.

Where the British and French lines join there is another world of blue and khaki uniforms and varied kinds of transport vehicles. An automobile took the Associated Press correspondent today to a point on the battlefield which a week ago had been in sight and range of the German machine guns. Reserves were sitting about among the shell craters wrought by the terrific fire of the British guns, German rifles were being gathered in piles and German dead lay in rows for burial. The correspondent was offered captured German helmets on all hands by the soldiers, German officers' revolvers and even a pair of binoculars.

An Amazing Change.

The change from the scenes presented by the monotonous trench warfare to those of an advancing army was amazing. From the ruins of the German positions between Montauban and Mametz the correspondent looked over the whole field toward the second great line of the German defences, where the barbed wire entanglements were plainly discernible; from the field won by the British, with its battle litter and silent shell holes, the spectator looked forward to where the battle still raged, and west, beyond Fricourt, to where the British infantry were advancing to take another position. Men who were spoken to talked of "good luck" or "bad luck," which meant that they had made the rush across the zone between the old British and German lines and met little opposition or that machine guns were still in position and snipers who survived the shell fire were encountered.

As an instance of the amazing rapidity with which the British troops advanced, a British colonel took his first real sleep since the fight began in a German dugout where his predecessor's candle still burned on the table.

AYRSHIRE COWS QUALIFIED IN PERFORMANCE TEST

HUNTINGDON, Que., July 4.—W. F. Stephen, secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association has issued the following report of cows and heifers which have qualified in the record of performance test from May 15 to June 30.

Name of Cow. Owner	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat	P.C. Fat	No. Days
White Rose 42nd, 26614, Hon. W. Owens, Monte Bello, Que.	13676	520	3.80	365
Marlea, 15136, Hon. W. Owens, Monte Bello, Que.	12206	408	3.34	354
Snowdrop of Hickory Hill, 23599, N. Dyment, R. R. No. 4, Brantford, Ont.	11066	429	3.87	302
Castle Gower Fanny, 36799, Jas. T. Elder, Glenelm, Que.	10202	363	3.55	304
Pauline 2nd, 29963, Thos. L. Deeks, Williamsburg, Ont.	9265	323	3.49	255
Lively Maggie, 32131, Andrew Henderson, R. R. No. 4, Athens, Ont.	9198	382	4.15	850
Primrose 2nd of Hickory Hill, 32330, N. Dyment, R. R. No. 4, Brantford, Ont.	8978	346	3.85	345
Midkelton Fleckie, 33820, W. H. McNish, Lyn, Ont.	8917	316	3.53	357
Lady Helen of Menie, 31081, Alex. Hume & Co., R. R. No. 3, Campbellford, Ont.	8900	401	4.50	365
Denise Iva, 29742, Armand Denis, St. Cuthbert, Que.	8540	331	3.88	365
Four-Year-Old Class.				
Nora, 36097, Wilbert L. Begg, Moose Creek, Ont.	10123	375	3.70	353
Queen of Eloida, 37378, Andrew Henderson, R. R. No. 4, Athens, Ont.	10087	440	4.36	357
Red Annie of Dunain, 32991, Mrs. Cumberland Dunain, Port Hope, Ont.	7846	296	3.77	365
Three-Year-Old Class.				
Springbrook Mossy, 33760, James T. Elder, Glenelm, Que.	10095	373	3.69	323
Polly Primrose, 38258, Andrew Henderson, R. R. No. 4, Athens, Ont.	8507	352	4.14	314
Lillie of Athens, 38256, Andrew Henderson, R. R. No. 4, Athens, Ont.	8422	358	4.25	306
Seymour Beauty, 37164, Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont.	7252	270	3.72	279
Two-Year-Old Class.				
Maud of Fernbrook 2nd, 42602, Collier Bros., Beachville, Ont.	9726	351	3.60	342
Netherhall Kate 22nd, 35780, George H. Montgomery, Philipsburg, Que.	9386	363	3.86	325
Brookside Nancy, 34929, W. H. McNish, Lyn, Ont.	8079	376	4.64	332
Holehouse Nancy 8th, 39421, Sir H. Montagu Allan, Beaconsfield, Que.	7540	279	3.70	345
Lakeside Butterfly, 38162, Geo. H. Montgomery, Philipsburg, Que.	7455	287	3.85	341
Mariea of Riverside, 43122, W. H. McNish, Lyn, Ont.	7207	314	4.35	365
Lerlinette, 37233, Armand Denis, St. Cuthbert, Que.	6948	302	4.34	343
Silver Jubilee, 44842, John W. Rollins, R. M. D. No. 1, Latta, Ont.	5630	214	3.80	333
Maebelle, 42332, David Ashworth & Son, Denfield, Ont.	5617	230	4.09	365

SWEDISH NOBLEMAN IS COLD-BLOODED MURDERER

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 10—Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Leonard Rudolph Alexander Gyllenpalm, a member of one of the oldest families in Sweden—a family knighted in the seventeenth century and registered in the "Riddarhus," of Swedish House of Nobles—has confessed to the double murder which recently occurred in one of the branch banks of Stockholm, and which stirred all Sweden because of the brutality and mystery of the crime. The manager of the bank was found with a hatchet in his skull, and a woman clerk was shot dead.

A Chance Capture.

The chance capture of Gyllenpalm and his own cold-blooded story of the crime have made thrilling reading for the Swedish people. His Nemesis worked in the person of a young Swedish woman with a good memory for faces. She had seen the nobleman emerge from the bank, and though she did not then know of any murder having been committed, she noticed there was something strange about his manner. When she herself had entered the bank, she found the bodies of the manager and the woman clerk, and then realized that the man she had seen hurrying from the place must have been the murderer. She described the man to the police as best she could, but the detectives made absolutely no headway until, more than a fortnight afterward, the same young lady passed the murderer on the street. She thought she recognized him, but was not sure. With a girl companion she followed the man several blocks until she fell in with a policeman, to whom the girl told her suspicions, and the officer decided to arrest him.

Confessed.

The nobleman at first denied all knowledge of the crime, but after he had been held for two days, an analysis of some spots on his clothes and shoes established that they were stains of human blood, and when confronted with this evidence, Gyllenpalm confessed. He said he was in desperate need of money, and had planned the crime weeks ahead. He only intended, however, to kill the branch manager, thinking no one else would be at the bank at the time. He carried the hatchet in a leather portfolio, or lawyer's brief case. He was surprised to see the woman clerk, and followed his first impulse to shoot. Having committed the double murder, he became alarmed and fled without securing any money whatever.

Direct from the scene he went to a restaurant a few blocks away and joined a party of friends at a mid-day breakfast, eating a hearty meal and drinking several glasses of wine. That afternoon the newspapers were full of the accounts of the mysterious murder. Gyllenpalm, however, moved about among his friends without the slightest evidence that he was more than ordinarily stirred by the news. He had dinner down town with a friend, and when the meal was finished he suggested a walk around to the bank to see where such an atrocious murder had been committed. There was a crowd of the morbidly curious about the door, which was guarded by a policeman. Gyllenpalm, in his confession, told how while he was standing there in the crowd about the bank, someone remarked:

"It is a curious thing, but a murderer always returns to the scene of his crime."

Gyllenpalm said that upon hearing this he gave way at the knees and almost sank to the sidewalk, but his friend had thought he merely slipped. When he had recovered his equilibrium Gyllenpalm asked the policeman if he thought the murderer would be caught.

"Yes," replied the officer, "if he is fool enough to try to leave the city. We have everything watched. If he stays in town, though, it will be more difficult."

"I decided to stop in town," said Gyllenpalm in his confession.

Always fond of cafe and restaurant life, the murderer did not alter his course of living in any way. But evidently he began to worry, for after a week had elapsed he cabled to his father in Russia for funds to carry him to that country. This money, which might have enabled him to escape to complete safety for the rest of his days, arrived in Stockholm the morning after his arrest.

By reason of his nobility of birth, Gyllenpalm can choose that he be put to death with the sword instead of the more plebeian blade of the guillotine. Such is his inalienable prerogative.

NEW LEASE OF LIFE FOR ILL-FATED SCHOONER

San Juan, Porto Rica, June 10—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The hull of the ill-fated American schooner Forest City, known among shipping men along the Atlantic coast as a "hoodoo" ship, is to be raised from the bottom of the bay here and rebuilt. The Forest City was burned here on New Year's Day, the blaze being finally extinguished, after burning for 24 hours, by the sinking of the hull.

Now the hull has been purchased at public auction for $3, and after a preliminary survey the purchaser has announced that the hull will be rebuilt at a cost of approximately $35,000, and when completed it is believed that the schooner will earn back her cost in a very short time.

The Forest City, disabled by storms and with more than half of her crew of eleven ill of beriberi, was brought into port on December 13 last, after having been out 71 days from Calabar, on the west coast of Africa. The schooner was in distress when towed into port, she was leaking badly, some of her spars were gone, and it was thought she would have to unload all her cargo here, and go into drydock before she could carry cargo again. Her cargo of palm oil, valued at $125,000, was being unloaded here when she took fire on New Year's Day, and was thought to have been completely destroyed when the remains of her hull were sunk in the bay by the coast guard cutter Itasca.

The fire was not her first bit of illluck. The ship was built at Millbridge, Me., in 1904, and was first named the Myrtle Tunnell. Before she had sailed many years, the Myrtle Tunnell had gone fast on Frying Pan Shoals, off North Carolina, and it was several months before she was pulled off, bottom up, and towed into Savannah, to be rebuilt and renamed the Forest City.

The schooner was twice waterlogged, and during the winter of 1912 she was caught in a gale off the New England coast and battered so badly that she put into Nantucket Sound leaking badly, her sails blown away and spars broken off. Her captain was sick and confined to his cabin at the time, and before help could come the schooner was frozen tight in the Sound.

Shipping men said the schooner never made a voyage of any great length without having something happen to her.

At the time of the fire Capt. H. B. Allen was her master, and he was making his first trip in that capacity. It is said that the Forest City was the third ship he had lost. She was owned by Frankel & Co., and was registered at Savannah, Ga. The schooner cost $40,000 to build and had a cargo capacity of 1,500 tons.

SECRET OF SUCCESS OF BRITISH PREMIERS

On April 8, the day Premier Asquith entered upon his ninth year in office, the Westminster Gazette, in a leading editorial, published the following remarkable analysis of the man: The prime minister today enters upon his ninth year of office, and even in these times we may spare a moment to consider some of the aspects of his long tenure of the highest position in public life. Some of the great prime ministers have had longer terms in the aggregate, but none, since the reform bill, have had so long a term continuously.

Clearly it is not for nothing that a man holds this pre-eminence over his fellows, or that, in spite of incessant challenges and unceasing efforts to displace him, he has held his own during all this period. His opponents and critics have circulated many singular myths about Mr. Asquith, and, by mere iteration, obtained credence for some of them. They speak of him as a lawyer and a man of words, and contrast him with businessmen and men of action. Yet no man is more frugal of words or less given to talking for talking's sake.

Must Be a Reason.

He never breaks silence except for good and necessary reasons, and his speeches are models of compression and conciseness. It is true that he practiced at the bar, and earned an honorable livelihood that way; but he was never one of the lawyers who make the law their aim and use politics as the road to legal advancement. If he has the lawyer's faculty of getting quickly to the heart of his subject, he never treats his subject as a brief. It is always grim business, to which he brings a precise and quick-working brain.

His critics speak as if he were lethargic and inactive, but those who are associated with him know that he is a laborious and conscientious worker, with intellectual capacity which is not less on the strain because it appears to accomplish easily what others find difficult. The real Asquith is in all these respects profoundly different from the caricature of him which his enemies endeavor to impose on the public.

Not for Sensationalists.

That such a man should be decried by the sensational press is easily understood. He is in almost all respects the exact opposite of the kind of man whom they admire. They want a splashy, self-assertive, posturing hero who provides them with copy, and is forever in the limelight, who has all the spurious marks of the stage man of action, who waves his arms and stamps his feet. Mr. Asquith is patient, quiet, and entirely free from personal vanity or egoism. He goes his own way, and keeps his own counsel with an indifference to slings and arrows which is deeply galling to his assailants.

They simply cannot understand how such a man comes to be where he is, or how, with his contempt of publicity and signal failure in all the arts which they deem necessary to "success," he continues, year after year, to hold the highest position, and to survive the storms which, year after year, they brew for his undoing.

Not Smart and Pushful.

He is by all their tests hopelessly out of date and ineffective, and ought long ago to have given place to the smart, pushful, modern men of whom we have such a galaxy in these times. This unceasing warfare—if we may apply the word to a form of combat in which one side attacks and the other does nothing—between the popular press and the prime minister is quite one of the most interesting features of these times. It goes on, in spite of the political truce, because it is a matter of temperament rather than politics.

The demand of the "ginger groups," as they call themselves, is that the old-fashioned statesman shall give way to a hustler of their own choosing, and, so long as he hustles, they are indifferent to his views on any subject. Their nomination is, as we have noted on other occasions, a highly-perilous privilege, and Mr. Asquith would be more than human if he did not find a little quiet satisfaction in observing how brief is the career, and how short and nasty the lives of those who are successively set up to challenge his authority.

One after another these nominees are withdrawn, and often in circumstances of obloquy to themselves, as their grievous disqualifications are brought to light. We think it begins to dawn on the public that Mr. Asquith has some very remarkable qualifications, if, after eight years, he continues undismayed and unshaken in a position which is subject of these assaults.

His is British Temperament.

One great qualification he has. No man in public life has a temperament which corresponds more nearly to the prevailing British temperament, the deep and steady temperament which persists through all agitations. He knows that even in war the British people must be led and not driven, and his patience, quietness and aloofness from agitation give him an influence with the great mass of quiet people, and especially of the working class, which is not possessed of any other man in public.

A hustling prime minister, who had stage-managed the war for his own advantage, could easily have created the impression of unceasing and feverish activity in which he himself was playing the leading part. All the inevitable shortcomings and failures which attend an immense improvised effort might have been bundled away out of hight, while the public mind was diverted by a picture of unsleeping activity in the camps, the docks, the arsenals.

Never Claims Credit.

Mr. Asquith has followed exactly the opposite method. From the beginning of the war till now he has never claimed credit for any of the thousand things that have been done well in the war, and has accepted without a murmur the responsibility and the blame for everything that has gone wrong. In the long run the public will honor him for this, but they must be careful also to see that he gets justice and fair play while he is in the thick of the fight. A great number of different temperaments and different qualities must be combined to make a good war government, but let us realize that there are very great advantages in having as leader of such a government a man who is, above all things, steady and quiet, who measures coolly and is never subject of panic, who is immensely persistent and persevering, and wholly disinterested.

500 MORE GERMANS TAKEN BY BRITISH

[Canadian Press.]

London, July 5.—5:41 p.m.—An official statement timed at 5 p.m. says:

"Hand to hand fighting and bombing continues between the Ancre and the Somme. Five hundred more prisoners have been taken by us since the number last reported."

SOLDIER'S SON BREAKS ARM.—The little son of Pte. James Ritchie, returned 1st Battalion soldier, fell through an open trap door in his father's home last night and broke his arm at the elbow. The little chap was taken to Victoria Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. J. I. Ferguson.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

SMALL OFFERINGS ON LOCAL MARKET TODAY

Strawberry Demand Slower and Prices Come Down as Result.

A few loads of oats and several loads of hay constituted the sole offering on the local market today. No change in the price of hay was reported. Oats took a decided drop owing to the poor demand, the prices quoted ranging from $1.65 to $1.72 per hundredweight.

Strawberries were scarce, but there was but a poor demand. Prices were much lower than they were on Tuesday, being quoted at 11c per box retail, and 9c and 10c per box wholesale.

Grain, Per Cwt.			
Oats, per cwt.	$1 65	to	$1 72
Barley, per cwt.	1 35	to	1 35
Wheat, per cwt.	1 42	to	1 53
Grain, Per Bushel.			
Oats, per bu.	56	to	58½
Wheat, per bu.	85	to	92
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, wholesale	2 00	to	2 00
Potatoes, retail	2 15	to	2 15
Potatoes, per peck	40	to	40
New cabbage, dozen	75	to	90
Beets, per dozen	50	to	50
Dry onions, bu.	90	to	1 00
Green onions, doz.	20	to	20
Rhubarb, per doz.	20	to	25
Lettuce, per doz.	25	to	40
Celery, per doz.	40	to	50
Celery, 3 heads	15	to	20
Parsley, per doz.	30	to	40
Beans, per bu.	3 50	to	3 50
Asparagus, per doz.	60	to	70
Carrots, per doz.	50	to	50
Spinach, per bu.	40	to	50
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	18 00	to	18 00
Straw, per ton	7 00	to	8 00
Dairy Produce, Retail.			
Butter, creamery, lb.	33	to	34
Butter, dairy, lb rolls	30	to	30
Butter, crocks, lb.	28	to	29
Eggs, per doz.	28	to	29
Honey, 10 lbs.	1 40	to	1 50
Dairy Produce, Wholesale.			
Butter, creamery, lb.	30	to	30
Butter, rolls, lb.	27	to	28
Butter, store lots, lb.	25	to	25
Eggs, crate, doz.	27	to	27
Poultry, Alive, Wholesale.			
Young chickens, lb.	20	to	20
Old fowl, lb.	13	to	13
Wholesalers to Farmers.			
Butter, dairy, lb.	20	to	23
Butter, crocks, lb.	20	to	23
Eggs, basket, doz.	24	to	25
Eggs, crate, doz.	24	to	25
Chickens, per lb.	16	to	19
Old fowl, per lb.	13	to	15
Live fowl, per lb.	13	to	15
Live Stock.			
Hogs, per cwt.	10 75	to	10 75
Fat sows, cwt.	8 25	to	8 25
Small pigs, pair	12 00	to	15 00
Export cattle, cwt.	8 00	to	8 50
Milch cows, each	75 00	to	90 00
Poultry, Dressed, Retail			
Chickens, per pair	1 55	to	1 75
Geese, each	1 50	to	2 00
Ducks, per lb.	18	to	21
Turkeys, per lb.	23	to	25
Fruit.			
Apples, per bu.	75	to	1 00
Strawberries, per box	11	to	11
Strawberries, wholesale, per box	9	to	10
Poultry, Dressed, Wholesale.			
Chickens, per lb.	22	to	24
Old fowl, per lb.	17	to	19
Ducks, per lb.	16	to	18
Geese, per lb.	13	to	16
Butchers' Meats.			
Dressed hogs, cwt.	15 00	to	15 00
Veal, per cwt.	13 00	to	14 50
Beef, per cwt.	14 00	to	15 25
Mutton, per cwt.	13 00	to	16 00
Cow beef, cwt.	10 00	to	12 00
Spring lamb, lb.	18	to	19
Hides and Skins.			
Cow hides, No. 1	18	to	18
Cow hides, No. 2	17	to	17
Lambskins, per lb.	16	to	16
Calfskins, per lb.	28	to	30

GRAIN.

Chicago, July 3.—Wheat rose in value today, owing to an advance at Liverpool and as a result of bullish foreign statistics. Cables reported that demand was broadening, and that European crop advices were becoming less and less favorable. A consequent rush of buying here, however, ran into selling that was headed by one of the largest firms on 'change.

Opening prices, which ranged from ½@⅝@1⅜c net higher, with July at $1 04@1 04¼, and September at $1 06@1 06¾, was followed by moderate general reaction.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.
[Reported by Thomson & McKinnon.]
Chicago, July 5.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
July	$1 04¼	$1 04⅜	$1 03⅜	$1 03⅞
Sept.	1 06⅝	1 06⅝	1 05¾	1 06
Dec.	1 10	1 10	1 08¾	1 09⅛
Corn—				
July	76	76⅛	75⅝	75⅞
Sept.	73¾	73¾	73	73⅜
Dec.	62⅝	62⅝	61⅝	62⅛
Oats—				
July	38½	38⅞	38½	38⅝
Sept.	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38¾
Dec.	40½	40½	39¾	39⅞

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.
[Reported by Thomson & McKinnon.]

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
July	$1 13	$1 13	$1 12½	$1 12½
Oct.	1 08⅝	1 08⅝	1 08	1 08
Dec.	1 07½	.....	.....	.....

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.
[Reported by Thomson & McKinnon.]
Minneapolis, July 5.—Wheat—2 p.m.—July, $1 08¼; September, $1 09¼.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN MARKET.
[Reported by Thomson & McKinnon.]
Kansas City, July 5.—Wheat—2 p.m.—July, 97c; September, 99⅜c.

Liverpool, July 5.—Wheat—Spot was firm; No. 1 Manitoba, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 8d; No. 2 red western winter, 10s 2d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 9s 8d.

FLOUR.

Liverpool, July 5.—Flour—Winter patents, 47s.

HOPS.

Liverpool, July 5.—Hops (in London)—Pacific coast, £4 15@5 15s.

DAIRY.

Liverpool, July 5.—Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, 93s; do, colored, new, 93s.

OILS.

Liverpool, July 5.—Tallow—Australian (in London), 47s 11½d.

Turpentine Spirits—39s 9d.

Rosin—Common, 20s.

Petroleum—Refined, 1s 1¼d.

Linseed Oil—41s 6d.

Cottonseed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot, 44s.

PROVISIONS.

Liverpool, July 5.—Hams—Short cut, 88s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 79s 6d; short ribs, 83s; clear bellies, 86s; long clear middles, light, 87s; do, heavy, 85s; short clear backs, 81s; shoulders, square, 65s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, new, 74s; do, old, 75s; American refined, in pails, 77s 9d.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.
[Reported by Thomson & McKinnon.]
Chicago, July 5.

Pork—	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
July	$25 00	$25 50	$25 00	$25 00
Sept.	24 85	25 05	24 82	25 05
Lard—				
July	13 30	13 37	13 30	13 35
Sept.	13 49	13 55	13 45	13 50

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; market weak; beeves, $7 50@11 30; stockers and feeders, $5 75@8 80; cows and heifers, $3 75@9 85; calves, $8 50@11 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; market slow; light, $9 50@10; mixed, $9 55@10 05; heavy, $9 50@10 10; roughs, $9 50@9 65; pigs, $8@9 40; bulk of sales at $9 8½@10.

Sheep—Receipts, 21,000; market weak; wethers, $6 50@8; lambs, native, $7 50.

Montreal, July 5.—Hogs were up 25c and cattle down a similar amount on the live stock market today. Quotations:

Butcher steers, choice, $9 50@10; medium, $7 75@8 75; common, $7 25@8 25; good, $7@8 50; bulls, common to good, $5@5 50.

Spring lambs, $5@8 each.

Calves — Choice, $7@10; common, $5@6.

Hogs—Selects, $11 75@12 25; roughs and mixed, $10@11; sows, $9 50@10.

Receipts at the east end market: Cattle, 400; sheep and lambs, 300; hogs, 600; calves, 900.

Toronto, July 5.—Receipts at the Union stockyards this morning were 573 cattle, 288 calves, 2,530 hogs and 640 sheep. Trade in cattle was a little more active, with prices at yesterday's level. There was practically no change in other classes.

Cattle—Exporters, choice, per cwt, $10 25@10 50; butchers, choice, $9 50@10; do, medium, $8 40@9; do, common, $7 25@8 25; do, cows, choice, $7@7 75; do, medium, $6 50@7; do, canners, $4 50@5 50; do, bulls, $7 25@8; feeding steers, $7 75@8 50; stockers, choice, $7 25@7 75; do, light, $7@7 25; milkers, choice, each, $80@100; springers, each, $80@100; calves, $5@12 50.

Sheep—Ewes, cwt, $7 50@8 25; bucks and culls, $4@7; lambs, $9@10.

Hogs—Fed and watered, cwt, $11 40.

East Buffalo, N.Y., July 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; fairly active and easy.

Veals—Receipts, 200 head; slow, at $4 50@11 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 600 head; active; heavy, $10 40@10 45; mixed, $10 35@10 40; yorkers, $9 75@10 40; pigs, $9 75; roughs, $8 75@9; stags, $6 50@7 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 200 head; slow; lambs, $7@11 75; yearlings, $5 50@9 50; wethers, $7 75@8; ewes, $4@7 25; sheep, mixed, $7 25@7 50.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thomson & McKinnon, 16 Dominion Savings Building, report fluctuations in New York stocks for The Advertiser as follows:

New York, July 5.

Trunk Lines and Grangers—	Open.	High.	Low.	2p.m.
Baltimore & Ohio	90⅛	90⅛	89¾	89¾
Erie, com.	36⅞	37¼	36¾	37⅛
Erie, 1st pfd.	52½	53⅛	52½	53⅛
Great Northern	34¾	35	34¾	35
N. Y. Central	105¾	106	105¾	106
Rock Island	22½	22¾	22½	22¾
St. Paul	99⅛	99⅛	98⅞	99
Wabash, A.	52⅜	52½	52¼	52¼
Wabash, B.	28½	28¾	28½	28¾
Pacifics and Southerns—				
Atchison, com.	105¾	105¾	105½	105⅝
Canadian Pacific	182	183⅛	181½	182¼
Col. Southern	63¾	63¾	63½	63½
Norhern Pacific	113¾	114¼	113¾	114
Southern Pacific	98⅝	98¾	98⅜	98¾
Southern Railway	25	25	24⅝	24¾
Southern Ry., pfd.	70½	..	..	..
Union Pacific	139½	139¾	139⅜	139¾
Coalers—				
Ches. & Ohio	63¾	63¾	63½	63½
Lehigh Valley	79⅞	80	79⅞	80
Norfolk & West.	132	132¼	131⅝	131⅝
Pennsylvania	58⅛	58⅛	58	58⅛
Reading Railway	98⅞	99	98	98
Traction Shares—				
Interboro. com.	17¼	..	..	..
Twin City	35¾	..	..	..
Industrials—				
Allis-Chalmers	10 ¾	..	..	..
Am. Beet Sugar	89¾	91½	89¾	91¼
American Can	52½	53⅝	52½	53⅛
American Car	54	54⅛	53¾	54
Am. Locomotive	68¾	68¾	68	68
American Sugar	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	128⅜	128⅜	128⅛	128½
Central Leather	56⅞	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞
Corn Products	14½	14¾	14½	14¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	42	42¼	42	42⅛
Distillers	44⅛	44⅛	44	44
General Electric	168¾	169¼	168¾	169¼
G. Northern Ore	34¾	35	34¾	35
Ice Securities	28⅝	..	..	..
Maxwell Motors	79	81¼	79	80½
Marine, com.	26	26½	26	26⅛
Studebaker	135	136¼	134	136½
U. S. Rubber	54⅞	..	..	..
Virginia Chemical	41	..	..	..
Westinghouse	58⅜	58⅝	58	58⅝
Woolworth	136	..	..	..
Copper Shares—				
Anaconda Copper	83⅛	83⅝	83⅛	83⅛
Chino Copper	50½	50⅝	50½	50½
Inspiration	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50½
Miami Copper	35½	35¾	35½	35¾
Ray Consolidated	22½	22½	22¾	22¼
Tennessee Copper	35¾	..	..	..
Utah Copper	78½	79⅜	78½	78¾
Oil Shares—				
Cal. Petroleum	17	..	..	..
Texas Oil	195	196	194½	195
Steel Shares—				
Crucible Steel	14½	14¾	14½	14¾
Pressed Steel Car	47	48¼	47	47½
U. S. Steel	86¾	87⅛	86¾	87
U. S. Steel, pfd.	117⅜	117½	117¼	117¼

WALL STREET.

New York, July 5—Wall Street, 10:30 a.m.—Stocks responded to the more favorable developments in the Mexican situation and other hopeful auguries with a series of substantial gains at the opening of today's market. Specialties like Studebaker, Baldwin, Crucible and Mexican Petroleum advanced 1 to 2 points, with similar gains in the shipping shares. United States Steel was the only issue to register a "wide" opening, a single block of 4,000 shares changing hands at 86¾ to 86⅞, against Monday's closing price of 86¼. Important rails were strong, C. P. R. gaining 1½. Texas Company rose 3 points, and Maxwell second preferred 4.

Noon.—Profit-taking of a general character, and pressure against Reading and Industrial Alcohol, served to impair prices soon after the opening. Canadian Pacific and Steel being almost the only important stocks to show resistance. There was another and broader advance later, however, on publication of the conciliatory Mexican note. Steel advanced to 87⅛, with further gains in Canadian Pacific and some of the granger and coal issues. Petroleum made an extreme gain of 3, and other Mexicans, as well as Texas Company, augmented initial gains, with improvement in munitions and coppers. Bonds were firm.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 5.—Money was in better supply and discount rates were steady today. While the undertone of the stock market was quite good, activity lesened in several directions and a slight easing occurred, notably in gilt-edged securities and rubber shares. Home rails continued to advance, owing to the shortness of stocks. Shipping and industrials were the most active issues.

American securities, in the absence of a lead from New York, barely moved until near the close, when the list hardened and finished firm.

Closing prices were:

Consols, for money	61½
New 4½ per cent War Loan	97½
Atchison, com.	110¾
Baltimore & Ohio	93¼
Canadian Pacific	190
Chesapeake & Ohio	65¾
Chicago Great Western	12¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	102¾
De Beers	11½
Denver & Rio Grande	15½
Erie, com.	18¾
Erie, 1st pfd.	54¾
Grand Trunk	12
Illinois Central	110
Louisville & Nashville	138⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	5⅞
New York Central	110
Norfolk & Western	138½
Ontario & Western	29
Pennsylvania Railway	60⅝
Rand Mines	3⅝
Reading Railway	102½
Southern Railway	25⅞
Southern Pacific	102¾
Union Pacific	145⅝
United States Steel	90¼

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 4.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; July 7.78d; July and August, 7.77½d; August and September, 7.70½d; September and October, 7.70½d; October and November, 7.66½d; November and December, 7.63d; December and January, 7.61d; January and February, 7.59½d; February and March, 7.59d; March and April, 7.59d; April and May, 7.58d; May and June, 7.56½d; June and July, 7.54½d.

Cotton—Spot dull; prices easier; American middling, fair, 8.72d; good middlings, 8.16d; middlings, 8d; low middling, 7.34d; good ordinary, 7.48d; ordinary, 7.18d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export, and included 4,300 American. Receipts were 22,000 bales, including all American.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
[Reported by Thomson & McKinnon.]
New York, July 5.

	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
January	13.19	13.37	13.17	13.33
March	13 35	13.49	13.34	13.49
May	13.55	13.59	13.55	13.59
July	12.72	12.98	12.72	12.97
October	12.93	13.14	12.93	13.10
December	13.14	13.32	13.13	13.27

MONEY MARKETS.

New York, July 5.—Bar silver, 63⅞c per ounce.

London, July 5.—Bar silver, 30½d per ounce.

Paris, July 5.—Trading was active on the bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 63 francs 10 centimes for cash.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.
[Special to The Advertiser.]
Toronto, July 5.

	Asked.	Bid.
American Cyanamid, com.	41	39
American Cyanamid, pfd.	67	66
Ames-Holden, com.	30	28
Ames-Holden, pfd.	73	69
Barcelona Traction	15⅜	15¼
Brazilian T., L. & P.	59¾	59¼
B. C. Fishing	60	..
Bell Telephone	150	147
Burt, com.	..	76½
Canada Bread, com.	22¼	21¾
Canada Bread, pfd.	87½	87
Canada Car, com.	80	..
Canada Cement, com.	70	69½
Canada Cement, pfd.	96½	..
Canada Steamships, com.	29	28½