Imperial Parliament and the Boer War.

London, Oct. 17—Parliament opened today in extraordinary session to consider the South African situation. In the speech from the throne, Her Majesty said:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"Within a brief period after the recent prorogation I am compelled by events of a grave nature affecting the interests of my Empire to recur to your advice and aid.

"The state of affairs in South Africa has made it expedient that my Government should be enabled to strengthen the military force of this country by calling out the reserve. For this purpose the provisions of the law render it necessary that Parliament should be called together.

"Except for the difficulties that have been caused by the action of the South African Republic, the condition of the world continues to be peaceful.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"Measures will be laid before you for the purpose of providing the expenditure which has been or may be caused by events in South Africa.

"Estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you in due course.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"There are many subjects of domestic interest to which your attention will be invited at a later period when the ordinary session for the labors of a parliamentary session has been reached. For the present I have invited your attendance in order to ask you to deal with an exceptional exigency; and I pray that in performing the duties which claim your attention, you may have the guidance and blessing of Almighty God."

In the Commons.

Both Houses assembled in the Chamber of Peers at 2 o'clock, the Queen's speech being read by commission. Immediately after the reading the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon William Court Gully, returned to the Chamber of Commons and the House took a recess until 4 o'clock.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, Liberal, member for Northampton, will move an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne in favor of arbitration in the Transvaal embroglio, even at this late day.

Mr. John E. Redmond, Parnellite, member for Waterford, will move an amendment, protesting against the war.

The Opening Ceremonies.

The opening ceremonies occupied a quarter of an hour. Scarcely a score of peers were present when the Lord High Chancellor, Baron Halsbury, took his seat on the woolsack. The Black Rod was directed to desire the immediate attendance of the Commons and after a brief interval the Speaker and other officials of the House of Commons, followed by the members, appeared at the bar. The galleries of both Houses were crowded with ladies. United States Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate, with the members of the Embassy, were in the diplomatic gallery of the House of Lords. Mr. Chirakbane Tower, United States Minister to Russia, was also present. United States Senator Nelson of Minnesota and Mr. R. McCormick of Chicago, witnessed the proceedings in the House of Commons. There was less competition than usual for the honor of being the first to arrive. It fell to Mr. John Cummins MacDonald, Conservative, member for North Kilkenny, who was closely followed by Mr. Wm. F. Massey Mainwaring, Conservative, member for Central Finsbury. The subsequent arrivals were slow. The regular formality of searching the vaults under the House of Parliament for traces of treasonable conspiracy was carried out by the Beefeaters.

A large crowd waited in the precincts of St. Stephen's for the reassembling of the Lords and Commoners, and heartily welcomed the favorites, especially Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Prince of Wales was loudly cheered while driving to the House of Lords.

Within the House cordial receptions marked the arrival of Mr. Balfour, and the other members of the Government. The House listened inquisitively to the usual protest by Mr. James Lowther against the alleged interference of Peers in elections, but Mr. Chamberlain's coming, the unruly body in good humor, and was the signal for an immense outburst of applause. He entered carrying a big despatch box.

No Private Business

Mr. Balfour gave notice of a motion to-morrow that no private business should be taken up during the autumn session.

The Speaker then read the Queen's Speech, shortly after which Sir Alexander Fuller Acland Hood, Conservative member for West Somerset, rose to move the address in reply. He wore the scarlet and gold uniform of a captain of the Grenadiers.

In Moving the Address

Sir Alexander Hood said the House had never met in graver circumstances, not only for South Africa but for the whole Empire. Dwelling on the history of war, he declared that war should not be undertaken except from absolute necessity, but that, in this case, all peaceful means had failed. War had become necessary "to establish equal rights for the white races in South Africa and to remove the grievances of the Outlanders."

After reviewing the course of the negotiations between the British Government and the Transvaal, he said that President Kruger, by his own act, had removed all chance of peace.

The Assistance From the Colonies.

After dwelling upon the "splendid offers of assistance made by the colonies," and the "necessity of maintaining Great Britain's paramountcy," he unhesitatingly upon the defiant language of President Steyn of the Orange Free State, declaring that, unless the question of British supremacy was settled now, British South Africa would go. He asserted that the British Government under exceptional provocation has shown great patience and forbearance and that Great Britain had now no option but to repel attack. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Clement Molyneaux Rhoyds, Conservative member for Rochdale, seconded the address.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, who followed Mr. Rhoyds, said Parliament had been summoned to give its approval to the early steps of the war. Never had the House met in circumstances more serious or amid conditions engaging to a greater degree the profound interest of the British people. The demands made by the Government of the South African Republic were such as to make it impossible for the Government of any self-respecting country even to take them into consideration. [Loud cheering.] "Actual hostilities have commenced," said Sir Henry, "and an active aggression has been committed, which it is the plain duty of our Ministers, of Parliament and of the people to resist. [Cheers.]

Opposition Backs the Government.

"There will be no disposition on the part of this House to place any obstacle in the way of granting such supplies and such powers to the Crown as may be necessary to secure the rapid and effective prosecution of a war, unanswered to indicate our rights. [Cheers.] The campaign should be vigorously and promptly prosecuted and nothing necessary for that purpose should be refused by the House of Commons."

Congratulates the Government.

The leader of the Opposition went on to congratulate the Government on the choice made of officers to whom the main charge of the "expedition" had been given. Never, he noticed, had so capable and experienced a staff been despatched from the shores of England.

"Our natural position in South Africa," I declared, "has placed upon us the duty of seeing any impediment to our own supremacy removed on that. We are all agreed. I have no intention of entering upon a minute or detailed criticism of the steps taken by the Government. The time for that has not yet come, and it is I regret to wait for further explanation, but, I may say, it does appear to me that the Government are engaged in a game of bluff—Opposition and Ministerialist cries of 'No, No!'—which is not a very worthy one for a great country like this. The raising of the suzerainty question was utterly unnecessary, and did more than anything else to remove all chance of success from the negotiations." [Opposition cheers.]

Mr. Balfour, who was received with loud cheers, expressed satisfaction at the declaration of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, with much of which, he said, he was himself in hearty agreement.

Where Were the Errors?

Mr. Balfour complained that, while Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman insinuated that the war was due to errors of the Government, he did not specify these errors. The Government would like to have charges brought forward, so they could refute them. He repelled the allegation that the Government had goaded the South African Republic into war by flaunting Great Britain's suzerainty in their faces. The South African Republic made claims to being an independent foreign state, but these were inconsistent with the conventions of 1881 and 1884. Mr. Balfour said he could not understand Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's declaration that the Government had played a game of "bluff," that, said the Government leader, "means a person acting as though he held cards he does not possess; but this country holds the cards and means to play them. [Cheers.]

Troops the Thing!

"Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman disapproved sending troops to South Africa as an irritating menace to the Boers, but where would we be now but for those troops? Not to have sent troops would have been to betray the country."

A Righteous Issue.

Mr. Balfour said, further, that he felt entitled to say: "If war must come, it has seldom been entered into by Great Britain upon an issue which was more clearly an issue of righteousness and liberty, and we have undoubted proof that our self governing colonies beyond the seas are with us, heart and soul."

Dillon's Amendment.

Mr John Dillon, Nationalist member for the East Division of Mayo, moved an amendment to the address.

Mr. Dillon claimed that his amendment would appeal to an overwhelming majority of the civilized world outside of England. He was proud, he said, that Ireland was against this unjust and cowardly war." [Nationalist cheers.] It was not a war, he continued, for the freedom of the Outlanders, but a war against the yoke of Cecil Rhodes being put upon these poor people. [Cries of "Oh."] Mr. Dillon asserted that the Government was breaking the convention because gold had been discovered in the Transvaal.

Seconded by Labouchere.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, Liberal member for Northampton, seconded the amendment declaring the war an absolute act of Mr. Chamberlain. "If there had been no Rhodes or if Lord Salisbury had been in the Colonial Office," said Mr. Labouchere, "there would have been no war. There is too much of the stock exchange about the whole business."

Mr. Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, vigorously supported the amendment, declaring that, outside of the jingo circles and stock-jobbing rings, the whole British Empire cried shame. The result of a war between a giant and a dwarf would bring neither honor nor prestige to British arms.

Mr. William Redmond, Parnellite member for the East Division of Clare, maintained everything he had already said in Ireland against the iniquity of the war. It would be a sorry thing, he declared, for the dignity of the oath of allegiance if it compelled those who took it to acquiesce in every act of a Jingo Government.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative, representing the Ecclesiastical division of Sheffield, predicted that within five years after the struggle the Dutch population of the Cape, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State would be perfectly contented and happy.

After some sharp passages between Col. Edward J. Saunderson, who sits for North Armagh in the Conservative interest, and the Irish members, a division was taken on Mr. Dillon's amendment, the result being that the amendment was rejected by a vote of 322 to 54. The minority consisted mainly of Irish members and a few Radicals, including Henry Labouchere, P. J. Stanhope, E. A. Pickersgill and others. The majority included the occupants of the front Opposition benches and the bulk of the Liberals.

Marquis of Granby Says the Difficulties in South Africa Have Been Accumulating.

The House of Lords re-assembled at 4 o'clock, the floor and galleries being crowded. The Prince of Wales sat amid the cross benches, and there were many peeresses in the galleries.

The Marquis of Granby, in moving the address of the peers in reply to the Queen's speech, said that the present situation had been brought about by the deliberate action of the Transvaal and Orange Free State Governments. Difficulties had been accumulating for years. They were not a creation of a day. He went on to dwell on the grievances of the Outlanders, and emphatically declared that the British Government had resorted to every possible means of effecting a peaceful issue. [Cheers.]

The Deeper Scheme Behind.

After criticising the action of the Transvaal Executive in sending the ultimatum, the Marquis of Granby observed that it was "Not impossible that the union of the two states originated in some deeper scheme, which may have lurked in the minds of the two Governments for some time."

"This scheme for a joint movement," he continued, "is not aided, I trust, by Afrikanders in other parts of South Africa, but if it exists it is one that would tend seriously to impair the power of Great Britain. The unanimous feeling here, however, is that the paramount power in South Africa should be Great Britain."

Baron Barnard seconded the address.

Kimberley Supports the War.

The Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader, said Parliament had been summoned at a solemn moment, when Britons found themselves engaged in a war which were, in some of its aspects, a civil war. Of course, it was not civil war precisely, but it was a war in which a number of British subjects not of the British race were deeply engaged. "Regarding the calling out of the reserves and the voting of supplies," continued the Lord Lieutenant, "I can speak with no doubtful voice. Whatever may be our opinions as to the past history of this melancholy business, we are ready as the usual supreme Council of the Crown to give our support to whatever measures may be necessary to vindicate the honor of the Empire and to protect its interests."

Lord Kimberley said the Government could not have sent any other reply than they did send to the extraordinary ultimatum of the Transvaal. He warmly praised the readiness of the reserves and expressed entire confidence that the British soldier would do his duty in South Africa as he had done it in every where in the past.

"There are some points in the negotiations, however," observed his Lordship, "which I have not received quite satisfaction. The negotiations have not been conducted in a prudent and certainly not in a successful manner. My own interpretation of the word 'suzerainty' is that there are in the London convention certain stipulation which limit British sovereignty in the Transvaal and that to the extent of those limitations there is constituted suzerainty."

Lord Kimberley, in closing, criticised the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's recent speeches.

The Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to Lord Kimberley's criticism of the negotiations said: "The Boer Government were pleased to dispense with any explanation on our part respecting the cause or justification of the war. They have done what no provocation on our part could have justified. They have done what the strongest nation has never in its strength done to any opponent it had challenged. They issued a defiance so audacious that I could scarcely depict it without using words insulted for this assembly, and by so doing, they liberated this country from the necessity of explaining to the people of England why we are at war. But for this no one could have predicted that we would ever be at war.

Grave Questions at Issue.

"There have been very grave questions between us; but up to the time of the ultimatum the modes we had suggested of settling them were successful and the spirit in which we were met was encouraging. We lately had hoped that the future had in reserve for us a better fate.

Wiped Out by Insult.

"But now all question of possible peace all question of justifying the attitude we had assumed and all question of pointing out the errors and the grave oppression of which the Transvaal has been guilty—all these questions have been wiped away in this one great insult, which leaves us no other course than the one which has received the assent of the whole nation and which is the desire to carry out.

"It is a satisfactory feature of our policy during these latter days that on questions involving the vital interests and honor of the country there are no distinctions of party."

Dream of Kruger's Life.

His Lordship said he believed that a desire to get rid of the word "suzerainty" and the reality which it expressed had been the controlling desire—the dream—of President Kruger's life. It was for that that the President of the Transvaal had set up the negotiations of 1884, and in order to get that hateful word out of the convention he had made considerable sacrifices. Mr. Kruger had used oppression of the Outlanders as a screw to obtain a concession on the subject of suzerainty.

Britain's Duty to Fulfil.

"I quite agree," he remarked, "that the word suzerainty is not necessary for Great Britain's present purpose. Situated as Great Britain is in South Africa toward the Transvaal and the Outlanders, she has a duty to fulfil which has nothing to do with any contention or any question of suzerainty. This word, however, being put into the treaty, obtained an artificial name and meaning which have prevented Great Britain from entirely abandoning it. If Great Britain dropped it she would be intimating that she also repudiated and abandoned the ideas attached to it."

White Races to Be Equal There

The Premier concluded by dealing briefly with the Government's future policy in South Africa declaring that while there must be no doubt as to paramount sovereignty of Great Britain, there must also be no doubt that the white races in South Africa would be put upon an equality, and the precautions taken for the philanthropic friends and improving treatment of those countless indigenous races of whose destiny I fear we have been hitherto too forgetful."

Hear, Hear!

"Those things must be insisted upon in future," exclaimed Lord Salisbury. "By what means they are to be obtained, I do not know. I hope they may be obtained with a very large amount of autonomy on the part of the race which values its individual share in government as much as the Dutch people do. But with that question we are not concerned now. We have only to make it clear that the great objects essential to the power of England in South Africa, to the good government of South Africa, and to the rights of all the races concerned, are the objects of the British Government, objects which, with the full support of the nation and without distinction of party, the Government are now pursuing and which they will pursue and persevere in to the end."

All Due to Kruger.

"It was largely due to the character of Mr. Kruger and to the lines pursued by him that we have been led step by step to the present moment, when we are compelled to decide whether the future of South Africa will be a growing Dutch supremacy or a safe, partnership established supremacy of the English people." [Cheers].

Several less important speeches were delivered. The House of Lords agreed to the address and then adjourned.

LATEST MARKETS.

Wheat in Chicago closed to-day at 70¾c for December and 74⅛c for May. The principal feature of the market was continued liquidation by longs.

Liverpool December wheat to-day closed unchanged from yesterday, March 1½d lower, and May 1½d lower.

Receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the past three days were 311,000 centals, including 257,000 centals of American; corn, 137,100 centals of American.

Bradstreet reports an increase of 6,656,000 bushels in the world's visible supply of wheat the past week. Corn increased 2,772,000 bushels and oats increased 762,000 bushels.

Wheat receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth to-day were 1106 cars, against 1218 a week ago, and 1447 a year ago. Car receipts at Chicago were wheat 125, corn 548, and oats 307.

Leading Wheat Markets.

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

	Cash.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Chicago	....	69⅞	70⅝	74¼
New Yaukee ..	0 70	73½	75⅞	79
Milwaukee	0 70	....	....	....
St. Louis	0 69¾	....	0 70¼	0 75⅛
Toledo	0 70½	....	0 72⅝	0 77
Detroit, red...	0 70½	....	0 73	0 77½
" white .	....	....	0 69	....
Duluth No. 1 Northern	0 67¼	....	0 67½	0 71⅝
Duluth No. 1 hard	0 68½	....	....	....
Minneapolis .	0 67½	....	0 67½	0 70⅝

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Flour—Ontario patents, in bags, $3.65 to $3.75; straight rollers, $3.35 to $3.40; Hungarian patents, $4; Manitoba bakers', $3.70, all on track at Toronto.

Wheat—Ontario, red and white, 69½c to 67c north and west; goose, 70c to 71c north and west; No. 1 Manitoba hard, 75½c, Toronto, and No 1 Northern at 76½c.

Oats—White oats quoted at 26c west.

Rye—Quoted at 54c north and west.

Barley—Quoted at 42½c to 43c 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, 38c west, and American 40c on track here.

Oatmeal—Quoted at $3.40 by the bag and $3.50 by the barrel, on track at Toronto, in car lots.

Peas—At 50c north and west for immediate shipment.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

The receipts of farm produce to-day were the largest of the season, 8000 bushels of grain, 30 loads of hay, one load of straw, 200 dressed hogs, with a plenteous supply of fruit, vegetables, poultry, butter and eggs.

Wheat—Unchanged; 700 bushels sold as follows: White and red, at 70c to 71c; goose, 500 bushels at 74c.

Barley—Easier; 6000 bushels sold at 40c to 48½c.

Oats—Easier; at 31c to 31½c for 1200 bushels.

Rye—Steady; 100 bushels sold at 55c.

Hay—Easier; at $11 to $12.50 per ton for 30 loads.

Straw—Firmer and scarce; one load sold at $9 per ton.

Dressed Hogs—The market was over stocked. Many of the hogs being bought by Mr. Harris alone. Farmers did wrong to kill during this warm weather. It seemed as if everyone had cut the same notion, and had killed hogs. Prices declined ranging from $5.40 to $5.60 per cwt, with a few choice at $5.75.

Potatoes—Plentiful and easier, at 45c to 55c per bag.

Butter—Easier; at 18c to 20c per lb.

Eggs—Strictly new-laid sold at 20c to 22c per dozen.

Poultry—Plentiful and prices easier, with the exception of turkeys. Chickens sold from 40c to 80c per pair; ducks at 50c to 75c; geese, 6c to 7c per lb. Too much inferior stuff coming forward. Two-thirds of the farmers are either too careless or too stingy to feed their poultry, and half the farmers' wives do not dress their poultry decently or they would make more money. While a few choice lots of chickens and ducks brought the highest prices quoted, the bulk sold at lower prices, for the most of it was of inferior quality.

Grain—		
Wheat, white, bushel	$0 70	to $0 71
" red, bush	0 70	0 71
" fall, bush	0 68	....
" goose, bush	0 74	....
Barley, bush	0 40	0 48½
Peas, bush	0 52	....
Oats, bush	0 31	0 31½
Rye, bush	0 55	....
Buckwheat, bush	....	0 48
Beans, per bushel	1 15	1 20
Seeds—		
Red clover, per bush	$4 25	to $5 00
Alsike, choice to fancy	0 50	0 60
Alsike, good No 2	0 50	0 00
White clover, per bush	7 00	8 00
Timothy, per bush	1 00	1 25
Hay and Straw—		
Hay, per ton	$11 00	to $12 50
Straw, sheaf, per ton	9 00	....
Straw loose, per ton	4 00	5 00
Dairy Produce—		
Butter, lb. rolls	0 18	0 20
Eggs, new-laid	0 20	0 23
Poultry—		
Chickens, per pair	0 40	0 80
Turkeys, per lb	0 10	0 12
Ducks, per pair	0 50	0 80
Geese, per lb	0 06	0 07
Fruit and Vegetables—		
Apples, per bbl	$1 00	to $2 00
Potatoes, per bag	0 40	0 50
Fresh Meat—		
Beef, forequarters, cwt	$4 00	to $5 00
Beef, hindquarters, cwt	7 00	8 00
Lamb, per lb	0 09½	0 10½
Mutton, carcase, per lb	0 05	0 06
Veal, carcase, per cwt	7 50	8 50
Hogs, dressed, light	5 75	5 85
Cabbages, per dozen	0 30	0 40
Onions, per bag	0 90	1 00
Beets, per bushel	0 30	0 40
Celery, per dozen	0 50	0 60
Turnips, per bag	0 30	0 40

FARM PRODUCE WHOLESALE.

Hay, baled, car lots, per ton	$8 25	to $8 75
Straw, baled, car lots, per ton	4 00	4 50
Potatoes, car lots, per bag	0 40	....
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, dozen, new laid	0 17	0 18
Honey, per lb	0 09	0 10
Turkeys, per lb	0 10	0 12
Geese, per lb	0 06	0 07
Ducks, per pair	0 60	0 70
Chickens, per pair	0 40	0 60

Hides and Wool.

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

Hides, No. 1 green	$0 08½	to $....
" No. 1 green steers	0 09½	....
" No. 2 green steers	0 08½	....
" No 2 green	0 07½	....
" No 3 green	0 06½	....
" cured	0 08½	0 09½
Calfskins, No. 1	0 09	....
Calfskins No. 2	0 07	....
Lambskins, fresh	0 60	0 70
Pelts, fresh	0 60	0 70
Wool fleece	0 14	0 15
Wool, unwashed, fleece	0 08	0 08½
Wool, pulled, super	0 15	0 16½
Tallow, tough	0 01½	0 03
Tallow, rendered	0 03	0 04

British Markets.

Liverpool—Close—Wheat, California, 6s 3d, Walla, 6s 1d; red winter, 6s, northern spring, 6s 2½d; futures dull, Dec., 6s 1d; March, 6s 3d; May, 6s 1½d; spot corn quiet, 3s 10d; futures quiet, Nov., 3s 9d; Dec., 3s 8½d; flour, 20s.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.—(12.30.)—Wheat, Nor. spring, 6s 3d; No. 1 Cal., 6s 3½d to 6s 4d; red winter, 6s 0½d; corn, 3s 10d; peas, 6s 10d; pork, prime western mess, 52s 6d; lard, prime western, 28s; American refined, 30s 3d; tallow, Australian, 27s 6d; American, good to fine, 25s 6d; bacon, long, clear, light, 30s 6d; heavy 32s 6d; short clear, heavy, 31s 6d; cheese, colored, 56s; white, 54s 6d; tallow, prime city, quiet.

London—Opening—Wheat, off the coast, nothing doing, on passage, rather easier. English country markets, quiet; corn, off the coast, nothing doing; on passage, quiet but steady; Russian shipments of wheat, 220,000 centals, and corn, 15,000 centals.

Paris—Wheat, Oct. 19f, Jan. and April 19f 90c; flour, Oct. 25f 10c; Jan. and April 25f 10c; French country markets firm.

Liverpool — Opening — Spot wheat, dull; California, 6s 3d to 6s 3½d; red winter, 6s 0½d; northern spring, 6s 3d; futures dull, Dec., 6s 1½d; March, 6s 2d; May, 6s 2¼d; spot corn quiet, Oct., 3s 9¾d; Nov., 3s 9½d; Dec. 3s 9½d; Jan., 3s 8d; Feb., 3s 6¾d; flour, 20s.

London—Close—Maize, spot quotations, Gul., Fox, Bess, 19s 6d; American mixed, 18s 6d; flour, spot quotations, 25s 6d; Australian, wheat, spot steady; quotations, No. 2 R. W. 16½f.

Paris—Wheat—Tone quiet; Oct., 18f 60c; Jan. and April, 19f; flour, tone quiet; Oct., 25f 60c; Jan. and April, 26f.

Chicago Markets.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Dec.	70⅝	71	70½	70⅞
" —May	74⅛	74½	74	74¼
Corn—Dec.	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
" —May	31½	31½	31⅛	31⅛
Oats—Dec.	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½
" —May.	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞
Pork—Dec.	7 92	8 00	7 92	7 95
Lard—Dec.	4 20	4 25	4 20	4 22
Short ribs—Dec.	4 75	4 75	4 72	4 72

New York Markets.

New York, Oct. 17.—Flour—Receipts, 48,000; sales, 3000; state and western, inactive and easier with wheat. Rye flour, firm; sales, 150 bbls.; good to fair, $3.20 to $3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45 to $3.75. Wheat—Receipts, 99,575; sales, 875,000, options opened weak and lower, owing to bearish cables and foreign selling after which they rallied on better news; March, 70c to 70½c; May, 73 15-16c to 73¾c; Dec., 75 13-16c to 75 15-16c. Rye, dull; state, 63c; No. 2 western, 69c f.o.b. afloat. Corn—Receipts, 373,475; sales, 20,000; options weaker, because of cables and local unloading; May, 37 9-16c to 37⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 84,500; dull; track white, 30½c to 36c; track white western, 30½c to 35c. Hops—Quiet. Lead—Steady; bullion price, $4.40; exchange, $4.60 to $4.65.

Chicago Gossip.

McIntyre & Wardwell say:

Wheat—The first decline of ⅝d in Liverpool was followed by another loss of ¼d before this market had gotten fairly started after a weak opening at ⅛c to ⅝c decline below yesterday's close. The weakness in Liverpool was attributed to special native sales of long wheat, and to general liquidation of purchases made recently on the war scares. Another cause for the decline was the poor cash demand reported at Liverpool and the liberal receipts there the past six days, amounting to over 1,500,000 bushels. Continental markets were not so weak. The export demand has been light and here a poor cash enquiry continues, with the low grades of wheat selling at heavy discounts. Receipts in the Northwest running large, 1100 cars at Minneapolis and Duluth, against 1230 last week and 1447 a year ago. Primary markets received 1,110,000 bushels. Prices here declined ⅜c lower yesterday's close, with considerable selling of long wheat. Local shorts were good buyers.

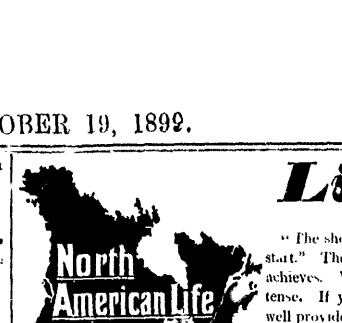
Corn—This market opened easy on the lower cables, selling by commission houses causing decline of ⅜c. Country offerings continue moderate and the shipping and export enquiry has fallen off. Liverpool reports a lower cash market. Speculative trade has been much lighter here to day.

Oats—Selling by local long interests and elevator concerns gave the market a lower tendency, although enquiry was also light. Country offerings moderate.

Provisions opened shade easier on free selling of December and January product by commission houses on decline. Packers and local operators bought and prices rallied, but at close market was again easier with grain markets. Estimated receipts of hogs to-morrow 30,000.

Richardson & Co. of Chicago send the following despatch to Thompson & Heron, 16 West King-street:

Wheat—The freight situation, both on lakes and ocean, must be considered in the price of all grains. To-day Liverpool is about the same over us as when freights were 3c or 4c a bushel less than now, so far that it makes us apparently that much out of line. But freights are a speculative commodity and all exporters are long or short, according to their judgment. Therefore, what may be worked to day in spite of the apparent impossibility of it, but on the face of it it must be confessed that the freight conditions are against the price.



Life!

"The shortest road to happiness is to start." The man who puts off never achieves. Work is always in the present tense. If you would leave your family well provided for, in case of your death, you should begin **now**, while health permits, by insuring in a solid company such as the North American Life.

The Company has plans suited to the requirements of all classes.

Pamphlets respecting same, and copy of the Company's last Annual Report, furnished on application to the head office, or any of the Company's agents.

L. Goldman, Secretary. **Wm. McCabe,** Managing Director.

North American Life

Head Office: 112-118 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario

$4.95 Cut this out and send it to us with the name of your nearest express office and we will ship you this Violin with outfit by express, subject to examination. Examine it at your express office, and if you find it exactly as we represent it and entirely satisfactory, pay the express agent our special price, $4.95 and express charges. This is a finely finished, genuine 3/4 size Violin, with a fine medal tone, richly colored, highly polished, powerful and sweet in tone. Complete with fine bow, extra set of strings and rosin. A genuine bargain at the price. Buy direct from us and save the dealer's profit.

Johnston & McFarlane, Box C.R.G., Toronto, Ont.

Wheat has been steady on the main long wheat been coming out sparingly but not in great bulk and there must be a whole lot of long wheat held but it held strong and that is as it should be.

Bartlett, Frazier & Co say:

When the pitched battle to the wheat market to-day was the continued liquidation by longs, and prices during the early part of the session declined ¾c per bu but began just after Liverpool opened to perk up in market as weak and lower on the day and reported fresh demand were limited foreign markets with quite an correspondent at Buenos Ayres Argentine cabled wither favorable for the growing crop, and prospects are wheat crop will be very good. Receipts at Chicago and the Northwest were 1251 cars against 1091 last year. Clearances from the Atlantic seaboard were 656,000 bu, leaves wheat and flour equivalent to Liverpool primary receipts were 1,160,000 bushels, against 1,650,000 last year. Cash demand continues very dull, with export limits entirely out of line. Seaboard reported only a moderate enquiry there. In fact, foreigners seem to have bought all they require for the time being, and retailers abroad are selling cheaper than first hand. Bradstreet's made an increase in the world's visible supply of 6,656,000 bushels. Weather throughout the winter wheat belt was all that could be desired. The trade has been fairly large all day, and considerable long wheat has been sold out, but shorts have been the best buyers. The situation looks heavy to us. Unless something unfortunate happens such as damage to the Argentine crop, or to our winter wheat crop, we believe prices will work to a lower basis, although the market will have rallied from time to time, and on these reactions we advise selling. Estimated receipts for to-morrow, 130 cars.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the cattle market were large, 81 carloads, composed of 1273 cattle, 1091 hogs, 1169 sheep and lambs and a few calves.

The quality of cattle outside of those from the Northwest was generally poor.

Trade dull all round, with the exception of milch cows, which sold at good prices, but in every other class prices were lower.

Outside the purchases of William Levack there was little doing on the market, many of the drovers stating that they had not had an offer.

The want of space on the boats and lower prices in Britain are the two chief causes of the dullness in the trade.

Export Cattle—Choice lots of export cattle sold at $4.65 to $4.80 per cwt, while light sold at $4.12½ to $4.40. The bulk of exporters sold at $4.40 to $4.70 per cwt.

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

Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1000 to 1100 lbs. each, sold at $4.12½ to $4.35.

Loads of good butchers' cattle sold at $3.65 to $3.80, and mixed butchers' stock, cows, heifers and steers, $3.35 to $3.40 per cwt.

Common butchers' cattle sold at $2.75 to $3.00, while inferior sold at $2.00 to $2.50.

Loads of good butchers and exporters, mixed, sold at $4.12½ per cwt.

Buffalo Stockers—Yearlings, weighing from 500 to 600 lbs. each, are much lower and almost unsaleable, as they are not in demand at Buffalo. Prices for best reds and roans ranged from $2.60 to $3 per cwt.; while inferior white and black steers, with heifers, sold at $2 to $2.40 per cwt.

Light Feeders—Steers, weighing 800 to 900 lbs. each, were lower, selling at $3.25 to $3.40 per cwt.

Heavy Feeders—These also were lower, choice high-grade steers in good condition, 1100 to 1200 lbs. each, for farmers' purposes, while not plentiful, sold at $3.60 to $3.80, and rough steers of the same weights suitable for the byres, sold at $3.40 to $3.50 per cwt.

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

Milch Cows—About 40 or 10 cows sold at $28 to $51 each. More extra good cows are wanted.

Calves—Only a very few calves were offered, and prices were firm at $4 to $10 each.

Sheep—Prices unchanged at $3.25 to $3.40 for ewes, and bucks $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt. Butchers' sheep, $3 per cwt.

Lambs—Prices easier at $3.50 to $3.75 per cwt.

Hogs—Receipts were fair, 1700, with prices steady at $4.37½ for best bacon hogs of good quality, not less than 160 lbs. nor more than 200 lbs. each, fed and watered, and thick fats and lights $4 per cwt. Uncalled car lots sold at $4.40 and $4.45 for the bulk.

Essex and Kent corn-fed hogs are worth about $1 to $4 12½ per cwt.

The prospects are lower prices for hogs in the near future.

William Levack bought over 300 cattle, principally exporters amongst which were 235 head from near Calgary, N.W.T. These cattle were, taking the price under the consideration, the fattest lot of exporters which have been on this market for several months. Mr. Levack also bought up all the better qualities of exporters, purchased there in preference to Ontario cattle, which were in fair demand as good quality. This caused many of the Ontario exporters to go unsold, as few were wanted outside of Mr. Levack's purchases.

W. H. Dean bought one load of export ewes at $4 25 per cwt., and $5 over on the lot.

William McClelland bought 21 heifers and steers of good quality at $3.70 per cwt.

Zeagman & Mayhew bought 50 stockers and light feeders at $2.40 to $3.40 per cwt.

Wesley Dunn bought 400 lambs at $3.50 to $3.75 per cwt., also 40 of the ewe and wether lambs at $4 per cwt., 150 sheep at $3.25 to $3.40 per cwt.

A. M. Dean bought two loads of light feeders, 940 lbs. each, at $3.40 to $3.50 per cwt.

Robert Cook bought two choice butchers' heifers 1035 lbs. each, at $4, less $5 on the lot; six heifers, 990 lbs. each at $3.75 each.

R. F. Knipe sold the best load of hogs on the market to-day, averaging 188 lbs. each at $4 37½ per cwt.

William Levack shipped six cars cattle and one double deck of sheep per G. T. R. and W. H. Dean one car feeders to Dundall.

Messrs A Mayhew & George Rollin, extensive young cattle dealers, well known on this market have just returned from a seven weeks' holiday in the Northwest, bringing with them a sample of 275 cattle from that great country. They both are looking much better for their trip, and are loud in their praise for the land of the setting sun.

Export cattle, choice ....$4 65 to $4 80
Export cattle, light 4 12½ 4 40
Butchers cattle, picked lots 4 12½ 4 35
" medium, mixed.. 3 35 3 40
" good 3 65 3 80
" common 2 75 3 00
" inferior 2 00 2 30
Milch cows, each 28 00 51 00
Bulls, heavy export, good quality 4 12½ 4 40
Bulls, medium export .. 3 40 3 65
Loads good butchers' and exporters, mixed 4 00 4 12½
Stockers 2 00 3 00
Feeders, heavy 3 40 3 80
Feeders, light 3 25 3 40
Calves, each 4 00 10 00
Sheep, ewes, per cwt..... 3 25 3 40
Sheep, bucks, per cwt..... 2 50 2 75
Lambs, bucks, per cwt..... 3 50 3 75
Hogs, 160 to 200 lbs. each. 4 37½ ....
" light fats ..... 4 00 ....
" heavy fats ..... 4 00 ....
" corn fed 4 00 4 12½
" sows ..... 3 00 ....
" stags ..... 2 00 ....

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Steady—Light Receipts at New York and No Trading.

New York, Oct. 17.—Live receipts 212, no trading, feeling dull, cables steady. Exports 500 head cattle and 5500 quarters of beef; consumers 5225 quarters. Calves weaker, unsold. Veals, $4.00 to $6.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts