

OLD WORLD NEWS

INTERESTING BUDGET FROM BRITAIN

CZAREVITCH IS OBJECT OF PLOT.

In Rue Aboukir the police the other day by a mere accident discovered a nihilistic printing establishment, says a cable from Paris. Thousands of recently printed circulars point out to the members of the Nihilist groups the necessity of murdering the little Czarvitch of Russia. The following was on the circulars: "The arrival of this accursed baby has overthrown all our plans and he must be killed. Of course, this cannot be done by a bomb, but one of us must try to get access to the Imperial kitchen and watch for an opportunity to poison his food as soon as he is weaned. We feel confident that there will be no lack of noble women among us who will volunteer to perform this heroic deed which is necessary for the welfare of Russia. The death of his son will either kill the weakling who now sits upon the throne of our poor country or make him insane and nothing can then prevent a general uprising against the Romanoffs and the proclamation of a free Russian republic." A list of names of Russian nobles and officials who are to be murdered at all costs, was also found, but no trace has been found which gives any clue to the identity of any of the conspirators. The owner of the house, an old building occupied by many tenants, says that he rented the rooms to a man who claimed he was a Polish noble and that, though the other tenants at several occasions had spoken to him of noisy meetings of foreigners in the room, he says that he had no idea that his Polish tenant was a Nihilist or that any printing was being done in his apartment. The circulars were all printed on a small hand press which could easily be carried into the house without attracting attention.

REVOLUTIONISTS PLOTTING IN RUSSIA.

Intense activity is being displayed by anti-Russian revolutionary organizations abroad, who have united in an effort to appeal to all the discontented classes in Russia. Incendiary proclamations have been smuggled across the border and distributed broadcast, especially in Polish and Jewish centres, calling upon the population to take advantage of the Government's pre-occupation owing to the war to overthrow the autocracy. Such propaganda in Russia always results in an increase of violence. The proclamations are addressed to the Jews in particular, but the appeals are made to all hotbeds of workers and Socialists. Special appeals are made to the soldiers and peasants. Many proclamations have been seized, and it is proved that they have been printed in London. Until now they have met with little response in Russia proper, but there have been several manifestations in various parts of Southwestern Russia, where the population is largely Jewish. The largest demonstration it is understood took place at Grodnow, Poland, where 500 persons have participated. The Ministry of the Interior seemingly does not attach great importance to the proclamation.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS PURSUE GIRL BANDIT.

A cable from Sofia says: Government troops have at last succeeded in capturing the woman bandit chief, Dasealitz, and fifteen of her female followers after a hard battle in which three soldiers were killed and many wounded. The female bandit leader, a young girl of twenty-two, was considered the belle of her native town two years ago, and was engaged to marry a government official, who, however, jilted her just before the marriage. It was this which drove her to become a bandit, and for eighteen months she has terrorized the country and made travelling unsafe. Her last feat, which caused the troops to follow her to her mountain stronghold, where she was captured, was the plundering and burning of the village of Agamenitza. The women of the village joined their husbands in the defence of their homes, and two of them were killed.

BEATS THE COLONEL.

Anxious to gain promotion the young lieutenant went to see the commanding officer of the regiment to ask him to send him to the front. The colonel, however, told him that it was impossible as he had already made his choice. Others in his place would probably have taken his refusal as final, but not so with Kuropatkin. When the colonel, two hours later, left his office he found the young man waiting for him in the hall. "What are you doing here?" the colonel asked. "I am waiting for you to send me to Kokand," Kuropatkin replied, saluting. "Never," blurted out the colonel, and left. When he returned to office eighteen hours later Kuropatkin was still there and this time the colonel had to give in. "The devil take you Alexis Nicolaievitch," he said with a smile. "What can one man do with a man as obstinate as you are? I suppose there is no way of keeping you from the front, and so you shall go. The Czar has plenty of use for officers of your kind."

POPE'S HANDWRITING TELLS HIS CHARACTER.

A prominent graphologist, in a paper in Rome, gives his impressions of Pope Pius X's handwriting. He first remarks that the handwriting of the Holy Father very much resembles that of two of his predecessors,

Pius VII. and Pius IX. His handwriting, which is firm and clear, indicates an artistic temperament and imagination, an unusual intelligence and steadfastness of character. It, furthermore, shows that he is a man of great patience, modest and benevolent, but also a man who under a calm exterior conceals remarkable energy and tenacity of purpose.

A Berlin despatch says: Though there is no longer any doubt that the Japanese have defeated Gen. Kuropatkin in several preliminary skirmishes no one who knows the Russian general has the slightest doubt that in the end General Kuropatkin will drive the Japanese into the sea, and they are confirmed in this belief by the character of the Russian commander-in-chief, who is known never to give up anything that he has made up his mind to accomplish.

A story proving how persistent he is, is told from his early youth when he was still a poor lieutenant. It was during the war Russia was carrying on in the East in 1866 and only a certain number of the officers of Kuropatkin's regiment were to be allowed to go to the front.

The forthcoming marriage of Mlle. Ruth Hofer, the Swiss heiress, to Mr. Gladstone Dowie, son of the notorious "Profit" Dowie, forms the culmination of manoeuvres commenced in 1901 to entrap the wealthy young lady, says a Geneva, Switzerland despatch. On the death of her father, a native of Zurich, who made a fortune as a brandy distiller in Geneva, Mlle. Hofer's mother returned to Switzerland and purchased the magnificent castle and park of Liebhurg, in the canton of Thurgovie, where she resided with her daughter, leaving her two sons to attend to the distillery in Italy. Some of Dowie's agents reported that she was a docile subject, the "Profit" himself came to Switzerland and converted both daughter and mother from Roman Catholicism to his way of thinking. The income of the mother and daughter, declared at £1,500 each but in reality much larger, soon felt the strain of contributing to the funds of Zion and the two sons in Geneva vigorously protested. As the sums handed over to Dowie became larger they brought an unsuccessful action against their mother, and violent quarrels between the sons and the mother and the daughter took place, which were accentuated when the engagement of Gladstone Dowie was announced. Finally, to the indignation of the whole canton, Mlle. Hofer returned with the Dowie's to America, her mother remaining behind and spending large sums in the cause of Zion. Mlle. Hofer, who refused several offers of marriage, at the instance of her mother (who reserved her for the autocracy) is tall and slight, with fair hair, blue eyes, and a fascinating manner. She is highly educated and speaks several languages and will inherit a large fortune on the death of her mother.

FROM SEAT OF WAR.

WAR SUMMARY.

There has been no renewal of fighting since the retreat of the Russian army under General Kuropatkin to Mukden. Conditions there within both the Japanese and Russian lines indicate that a month may elapse before the great armies in Central Manchuria again enter upon a general engagement. At St. Petersburg the expectation is that the next conflict of moment will occur at Port Arthur, where there has been a respite from heavy fighting for several weeks. The spirit of the Russian troops at Mukden, which was greatly depressed and bordered upon panic following the reverse at Liao Yang, has been restored, and business in the city is reported to be recovering. The Japanese are said to be entrenched on the Taitsze river, and the bridge over that stream, which the Russians wrecked as they retreated from Liao Yang has been rebuilt.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ESQUIMAULT HARBOR.

A despatch on Friday from Victoria, B. C., said: Members of the crew of H. M. S. Grafton just returned from Comox, report the presence of the Russian armed auxiliary Korea in the Pacific off the northern coast of Vancouver Island, steaming slowly southward. They expect that the Korea will come to Esquimault harbor. She is described as a large vessel from the Lena, which put in to San Francisco a few days ago, and is commanded by an officer of high rank in the Russian navy. The news has caused much excitement at Esquimault, where preparations are now being made. The same despatch says: H. M. S. Grafton, flagship of the Pacific squadron, enters dry dock at daybreak Friday morning for a rush cleaning. She is to be out in 24 hours. H. M. S. Flora is at her moorings in Esquimault harbor, under steam, and ready to put to sea on an instant's notice. The Grafton will also be made ready for immediate sea service on issuing from dry dock.

TRADE RETURNS FOR AUGUST.

The trade returns for August show an increase in the imports of \$162,677 over the same month last year, while the exports of domestic produce show a decrease of \$1,000,000. The imports of dutiable and free goods for August were \$22,479,102, compared with \$22,315,435 for August, 1903. The exports were \$21,826,954, as against \$23,498,885 for August last year. There was a substantial increase in every branch of trade except minerals and lumber. But for a decrease of \$2,200,000 in minerals there would have been a considerable increase in the month's returns. The decrease in lumber was a little over \$300,000. The fisheries, agricultural, animals, their products and manufactures all show good increases.

CANADIAN NEWS.

THE DOMINION'S RECENT HAPPENINGS.

GIRL KIDNAPPED.

Miss Jennie McCurdy asserts that she met Oliver J. Sawrey over two years ago, and has since been keeping company with him, says a Toronto despatch. A few days ago she found out that he had given her a wrong name—Holmes—and that he was already married. She informed him she would not see him again, whereupon he called on her at 185 Church street, and by producing a revolver, got her to accompany him to Rosedale, where he said he was going to end her existence. At the corner of Bloor and Church streets the complainant declares that she pointed out to Sawrey it was useless to go any farther, because she might as well be shot first as last. Fearing he would carry out his threats she consented to go to his home at 140 Portland street and enter the house as a roomer. On Friday, she says, she got a note out to her sister, who came and demanded admission. Before he would permit her being seen, Miss McCurdy maintains, Sawrey put a razor dangerously near her throat and told her what would happen if she said she was there against her wishes. By a good deal of manoeuvring she escaped with her sister and told her story to Policeman Westcott, who reported all the circumstances to the morality department, with the result that Sawrey's arrest followed.

ENGINEERS ON GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

Hon. Charles Hyman has selected most of the engineers who are to make the surveys for the Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal, says an Ottawa despatch. Mr. E. D. Lafleur will be chief engineer and Mr. A. Z. Laurion, engineer in charge. The divisional engineers will be: Nipissing section, J. Chapleau, Ottawa; Ottawa section, E. J. Rainboth, Hull; Montreal section, George P. Brophy, Ottawa. The sectional engineers are: E. E. Perrault, North Bay, Ont.; William Cross, Toronto; C. E. McNaughton, Montreal; L. E. Volmer, Ottawa; H. P. Bell, Victoria, B. C.; A. C. McDouall, Ottawa; George L. Griffith, Winnipeg, Man.; A. Robert, Ontario; A. J. Macdonald, Cornwall, Ont.; J. H. Armstrong, St. Catharines, C. B. Jennings, Toronto, and R. H. Barrett, Pembroke, Ont. Second assistants to sectional engineers: C. H. Matheson, London, Ont.; E. H. Pense, Kingston, Ont.; A. Birch, Montreal; S. Oulmet, St. Rose, Que.; F. R. Smith, Chatham, Ont.; E. G. Goodspeed, Penticton, B. C.; P. Davis, Windsor, Ont.; Henry Robertson, Montmagny, Que.; Edgar Miles, Fredericton, N. B.

CENSUS OF THE BUFFALO.

A world census of all the American buffalo or bison now living has just been completed by Mark Sullivan of Boston, Mass., who achieved his remarkable results by correspondence. He conducted a similar census about four years ago and found that the number of bison then in existence numbered 1,204. The latest census fixes the number at 1,233, an increase of 29 in four years. The largest group is in the Pablo Allard herd on the Flathead Indian reservation in Montana. It comprises 330. The next largest wild herd is west of the Great Slave Lake, Northwest Canada, numbering 26. The James Phillip herd, Fort Pierre, S. D., numbers 140, and the J. J. Hill group at Cardigan, Minn., 18. In the Band (Rocky Mountain) park are 43; in the Yellowstone park, 70; at Winslow, Denver and other city parks, 30, and at the Gold Night ranch, Texas, 50. The average value is six hundred dollars, or the total nearly \$800,000. A mysterious herd in Lost Park, Colo., was not included.

ANOTHER FIRE IN HALIFAX.

Fire broke out at one o'clock Sunday morning in Halifax, two blocks north of Thursday's conflagration, and burned fiercely. The fire started in Black Bros. Ltd.'s hardware warehouse, and the whole harbor was lighted up. In the Black Bros. hardware establishment were stored large quantities of gunpowder and dynamite, which were dumped into the harbor by order of Mayor Crosby. The Imperial ordinance wharf is just north of the scene of the fire, and military forces were called out. After a strenuous fight the fire was got under control. The properties destroyed include Forban's sail loft, customs bonded warehouse, and the warehouses of Black Bros. & Co. These warehouses were fitted with valuable goods, and the total loss will be \$100,000. A large force of soldiers and sailors were called to assist the Halifax force, so threatened was the blaze. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

HAMILTON MAN DISAPPEARS.

Quite a sensation has been caused in Hamilton, Ont., by the disappearance of Benjamin Walling, secretary of St. Luke's Sunday School, and a prominent churchman. On Sunday he went with his wife and child to Sunday school, and then left them to visit an old man at the House of Refuge. He has never been seen or heard from since, and the police have been working on the case. He had been married eight years and had one child. No reason is given for his disappearance.

BIG CONCERN PASSES INTO AMERICAN HANDS.

S. H. C. Minor, organizer and president of the Granby Mining & Smelting Company, on his arrival in Montreal the other day, informed his friends that he had sold his controlling interest in the big smelting and mining company to J. J. Hill, and other interests of the Great Northern Railway of the United States.

The company, which is the largest of its kind in British Columbia, and has always been controlled by Canadians, now passes under American control. The entire business of the company, which totalled close on to \$50,000 a month, has up to the present time been handled by the Canadian Pacific Railway, but by the change in ownership the entire business will be handled by the Great Northern Railway, which has a branch line to the works.

FELL UNDER WHEELS OF A THRESHING MACHINE.

A bad accident occurred near Macdonald, Man., Saturday afternoon. A man named Thomas Askin, while driving a team hitched to a portable threshing engine, was crushed to death under the wheels. No one saw how it occurred, but it is presumed he attempted to climb upon the seat in front of the engine while it was moving, and fell in front of one of the wheels, which passed over his chest, killing him instantly. His brother, James Askin, who owns the threshing outfit, was following a short distance behind the outfit, and seeing something wrong came up to find his brother dead. Deceased leaves a wife and six children at Alford, Ont. He came west about four weeks ago to work for his brother during the harvest season. The body, accompanied by James Askin, left for Alford Monday.

A DUCK HUNTER SHOT.

Garfield Sheppard, a young man, 21 years of age, while duck shooting near Echo Lodge, met with a terrible accident, which resulted fatally, says a Brockville (Ont.) despatch. The gun was lying in the boat, and was in some way discharged, tearing the front part of Sheppard's body, exposing the stomach and liver, and wounding the liver severely. Part of the breast bone is gone, and several ribs as well. Two doctors are in attendance. A remarkable thing is that after being wounded in this horrible manner Sheppard actually walked up a hill after landing near the scene of the shooting.

LECTURER FOR ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Edward J. Williamson, M. A., of Kingston, Ont., has been appointed lecturer in German and French in St. John's College, Winnipeg, affiliated with the University of Manitoba. He graduated as master of arts at Queen's in 1899, and for two years was tutor in modern languages there. The following two years he studied at Leipzig University, Germany, and for a short time at the University of Besancon, in France.

DEFAULTER LEAVES FOR WEST.

Charles Black, clerk for the Canadian American Music Company, Toronto, left that city a few days ago ostensibly to start a store in Brandon. Before leaving he admitted a shortage of \$3,500 in his accounts, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

CAPE BERNIER NOW TO GO ON THE ARCTIC.

Advices from Ottawa state that Captain Bernier, the explorer, has withdrawn his resignation, and will now go as sailing master of the Arctic.

MR. COWAN'S SUCCESSOR.

The Liberals of South Essex have nominated A. H. Clarke, K. C., of Windsor, for the Commons. Mr. K. Cowan, M. P., having decided to retire from political life.

INCREASE IN C.P.R. EARNINGS.

The C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending Sept. 14 were \$933,000, same week last year, \$870,000.

The second cycle of musical festivals of the Dominion of Canada will be inaugurated in the spring of 1905 by Mr. Charles Harris, says a despatch from Ottawa. Thirty-seven choruses, representing 6,000 voices, will take up the work of preparation during this coming winter. Sir Alexander Mackenzie will again be associated with Mr. Harris in the great work.

HARVESTER WORKS CLOSED—9,000 OUT.

Three plants of the International Harvester Company in Chicago failed to open on the 12th inst., throwing 9,000 men out of work for several weeks. The plants closed are the following: McCormick Harvester works, 4,000 men; Reo Harvester works, 3,500 men; and the Harvester works, 1,500 men. While officials of the company declare that the shut-down is merely for the purpose of taking stock, the employees believe that a reduction in wages is contemplated. If this is attempted a big labor war involving machinists, blacksmiths and other factory hands, including thousands of laborers, is almost sure to result. Last year the employees, after a big strike, secured wage agreements with the harvester combination, and the union officials do not intend to give up the advantages then gained. General Manager C. S. Funk of the company was asked: "Is it the intention of your company to start up later without an agreement with the unions and at lower wages?" "The question of wages for the future has not been considered," he said. "It is possible, however, that some rearrangement will have to be made to equalize the rate of pay in the various departments." The International Harvester company is now a member of the Chicago Employers' Association, and would be backed by that organization in case of a labor war. Through the new employment bureau it is said that all the skilled mechanics required could be secured to fill the places of strikers with very little delay. Any attempt to run the three factories on the "open shop" principle would meet with resistance. Most of the present employees are foreigners, and in case of a strike the police fear a repetition of last year's riots and disorder.

MARKET JOBBING PRICES

from THE COMMERCIAL

Winnipeg, Sept. 17, 1904.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

FLOUR—As a result of the advance in wheat and the firmness of the market, which was noted last week, an advance of 15c per sack has taken place in first grade stock and of 10c in the case of second and third grades. We quote: No. 1 grade at \$2.90 per sack of 48 lbs., delivered to the trade. No. 2, \$2.70; No. 3, \$2.10 to \$2.40, and No. 4, \$1.50. These prices are subject to the usual trade discounts.

SPELTZ—There is none in sight and the price is nominal at 40 to 45c per bushel of 50 pounds.

MILLEED—The market has advanced \$2 per ton for bran and \$3 per ton for shorts, owing largely to the strength of the grain markets. We quote: Bran, \$18 per ton in bulk, delivered to the trade; shorts, \$20 per ton.

GROUND FEED—The demand is good. Prices are steady. We quote: Oat chop, \$28 per ton, delivered to the trade; barley chop, \$22; mixed barley and oats, \$25; oil cake, \$27 per ton.

BAILEY—The market is stagnant. A nominal quotation is 38 to 40c, Winnipeg.

FLAXSEED—The mills are now closed for the season. Practically no business is doing.

WHEAT—Business is dull and rates are slow after the rush of offerings previously, although receipts during the week has been light. Prices are steady. We quote: Baled hay, new, in car lots on track here, \$6.50 to \$7.50 per ton. Loose hay, farmers' loads, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton.

OATS—The stiffening tendency last week has resulted in an advance of 1c to 1 1/2c per bushel for No. 1. No. 3 is firmer. Offerings are very light. New No. 2 is worth about 31c per bushel. We quote: No. 2 white, old, on track, Winnipeg, 30c to 40c. No. 3, white, 37c.

DRESSED MEATS—Dressed beef is easier, quotations ranging 1c lower. Choice veal is scarce and 1c firmer, while inferior stock is easy. Mutton is firm and hogs range a 1/2c higher. We quote: Beef, 5 to 6c per lb. for city dressed, 4c less for country; veal, 5c to 8c for choice weights; mutton, 8c; spring lambs, 11 to 12c per lb.; hogs, 7c to 7 1/2c, delivered to the trade here.

POLTRY—The market is steady. The duck season is on and dealers are paying 15c to 40c per pair. We quote: Fowl, live weight, 10c per lb.; spring chickens, 40c to 60c per pair.

CHEESE—After easing off earlier in the week the market turned firmer, the top price advancing 1c on last week's figures. We quote, 8 1/2c to 9c, factory.

BUTTER—Creamery—the market steady. We quote 18c, f.o.b., factory, being about the prevailing figure paid by local jobbers.

BUTTER—Dairy—The situation is unchanged. We quote prices paid by jobbers, Winnipeg, as follows: No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 9c; pound bricks, 17c. Price for round lots, Winnipeg, 11c, and from 1c to 2c more for special selected shipments by express.

EGGS—Quotations are 1c lower for the week. Jobbers are paying for good stock 18c, f.o.b., Winnipeg, subject to candling.

VEGETABLES—Business is good and supplies coming in fairly well. Potatoes are easier, parsnips 3c per lb. lower. New beets have declined 5c per bushel. The arrival of large cauliflower has advanced the top price. Pickling onions, green tomatoes and cherries are on the market. We quote: New potatoes, farmers' loads, 40c to 45c per bushel; Swede turnips, 20c per bushel; parsley, 20c per dozen; onions, 2c per pound; pickling onions, 5c per lb.; pea plant, 1c per lb.; carrots, 45c per bush; parsnips, 11c per pound; cauliflower, 75c to 90c per dozen; new beets, 45c per bushel; celery, 30c per dozen; green peas, 3c per lb.; butter beans, 3c per lb.; Ontario tomatoes, 65c per basket; vegetable marrow, 75c per dozen; pumpkins, 1c per lb.; cucumbers, 15c to 25c per dozen; cherries, 5c per lb.; green corn, 15c per dozen; green tomatoes, 11c per lb.

HIDES—Prices are practically unchanged, although the market is easy owing to the strike being called off. We quote: Abattoir hides, 7c for No. 1's, 6c for No. 2's. Country cured butchers at 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c for No. 1 grade; lambs, 25c to 40c; shearlines, 25c to 30c.

TALLOW—The market is steady. No. 1 tallow is worth 32c to 4c per lb., delivered at Winnipeg; No. 2, 30c.

WOOL—Supplies are pretty well cleaned up, and the season practically over.

SENECA ROOT—Quotations are steady. The European markets are dull and the local demand not very strong. Local dealers are paying 62c to 63c per lb. for good, dry root.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Export is dragging owing to the unsatisfactory state of the British market, and butchers are locally affected, being easier, although quotations remain the same. Export stock is worth \$3.25, Winnipeg, weighed at the point of shipment. We quote: \$3 off cars here for choice butchers', down to \$2.50 for inferior grades.

SHEEP—The market is easier. We quote: \$3.50 per cwt., Winnipeg.

HOGS—Offerings are light and the market steady to firm at last week's quotation of 5c per lb., selected weights.

Winnipeg, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1904.

WHEAT—We have to record a remarkable strength in the wheat markets during the past week. At the close of last week they had quieted down to steadier level, and in the three days ending the 10th inst. very little change occurred in quotations.

On Saturday afternoon, however, the United States Government monthly crop report was issued giving crop conditions as at Aug. 1st. It is usual to give the condition of winter and spring wheat combined, but this year the condition of spring wheat only was given. It was put at 62.2 against 87.5 last month. This was considered a very bullish showing, and on Monday morning the American markets responded to it without hesitation. Cables were also strong. Along with the foregoing the weather of the Northwest became very unfavorable for harvesting. A general rain and wind storm began on Monday morning and lasted until Tuesday afternoon. The combination of bullish events caused an advance on Monday of around 4c, and another advance on Tuesday of 3c. This sharp advance had a fair setback on Wednesday, but to-day the speculative markets have been again very active, prices closing 1/2c to 1c, over yesterday, and on the week these markets show advances of from 6c to 10c, per bus., the larger advances being on wheat for immediate delivery, the smaller on the deferred futures. The passing of another week has given additional evidence of the strong situation into which the world's wheat market has been developing. While no absolute scarcity of wheat and flour shows itself at the present date there might develop great scarcity in the first half of 1905. This will depend on the progress of the crops in Argentina, Australia and India. At the present time the Argentine and Australian crops are in their growing stage and harvest is from two to three months distant. So far they have had very favorable weather both at seedtime and for growth since, and the acreage under crop has been considerably increased, probably not less than 15 per cent. over last year, when the acreage was the largest on record, and also the yield was larger than in any previous year. An increase in the yield of these countries this year would therefore be very important in its influence on wheat prices later on, but should the latter part of their growing season develop the prospect of small yield then we might see the level of wheat prices become higher than they have been in the last twenty years at least. The crop of India comes on about two months later than the crops in the Southern Hemisphere, so that it is almost too early yet to mention its prospects, but so far as present prospects go they are favorable for the planting and growth of an increased acreage. In regard to an aggregate yield of this year's crops in Europe and America latest information tends to curtail the anticipated yield. European wheat crops seem now to be probably 250,000,000 bus. under last year's yield, and feed grains, such as corn and oats, are much less also. In America the results shown by thrashing in the Northwestern spring wheat country are confirming the most pessimistic estimates as to yield and quality, and being that harvest work is being delayed by unfavorable weather. Under such a general situation it is no wonder that wheat prices are high compared with recent experience. As is natural the speculative side of the trade has first taken hold of the situation, but now the great body of the grain trade, including merchants, millers, flour dealers, and last but not least the bread bakers, are getting to understand that the situation is not temporary. The trade has held back from buying at high prices, consequently stocks in all hands are at a low ebb, but everyone is now getting accustomed to wheat at above the dollar mark, and a regular demand will absorb supply as it is offered, and prices for some time to come will keep up and at times advance under the influence of speculative buying, and this will continue until in the course of time supply will run ahead of demand. This may come more quickly than many people would expect, because such high prices for wheat are a bonanza in the new undeveloped wheat countries where land is abundant and cultivation under modern facilities is quick and cheap. The visible supply increased last week 301,000 bushels, against an increase of 827,000 bushels the previous week and an increase of \$16,000 bus. last year. The world's shipments were 10,432,000 bushels, against 11,032,000 bushels the previous week and 12,360,000 bus. last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, increased 2,800,000 bus., against an increase of 3,978,000 bus. the previous week and an increase of 6,403,000 bus. last year.

In Manitoba wheat there has been practically nothing doing during the week except that trading in the option market for future delivery has shown a slight activity whenever the American markets were strong and advancing. Cash business, however, is at a standstill because the old crop is cleaned up and the movement of new wheat is delayed by unfavorable weather. The number of cars of wheat inspected during the fortnight ending Sept. 14 is only 81, against 950 for same two weeks last year, which shows the difference in the movement. Prices at close of business to-day are: 1 Northern, \$1.05 1/2; 2 Nor., \$1.02 1/2; 3 Nor., 96c; No. 4 wheat, 88c; Feed wheat, 60c; No. 2 feed, 51c, spot, September or October delivery. On the option market October closed at \$1.05 1/2; December, \$1.03 1/2; May, \$1.07 1/2; all prices being for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

HARVEST HAND JUMPS FROM CAR WINDOW.

After handing his money to a woman for safe keeping a harvest hand jumped through a window of a car, near Fort William, one day last week. The man, who is supposed to be James Walker, of Halifax, N. S., has not been seen since. He was on the Imperial Limited and in the incident occurred two miles west of Schreiber. A search party sent out from that town failed to find any trace of the unfortunate man.