THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, Dec. 17.—The wheat market is less active, with buyers holding off. No. 2 white and red are quoted at 75½ to 76c middle freights. No. 2 goose steady at 66c middle freight, and No. 1 spring is quoted at 73c east. Manitoba wheat easier, with No. 1 hard selling at 89c all rail, via Sarnia tunnel; No. 1 Northern at 85c, and No. 2 Northern at 82c all rail, via Sarnia. Via North Bay 1c less.

Oats—The market is dull with prices weaker. No. 2 white sold at 45 to 45½c low freights to New York.

Peas—The market is steady, with few offering. No. 2 quoted at 81½c west, and at 82½ to 83c middle freights.

Corn—The market is strong. No. 2 yellow Canadian sold at 62 to 63c west.

Barley—Market dull and easier. No. 1 quoted at 56c, and No. 2 52c; No. 3 extra at 50c, and No. 3 at 49c middle freight.

Rye—The market continues firm, with prices at 55½ to 56c middle freights.

Buckwheat—There is a fair demand, with sales at 54½ to 55c middle freights.

Flour—The market is quiet. Ninety per cents., in buyers' bags, quoted at $2.80 middle freight, with offerings small. Locally and for Lower Province trade choice straight rollers, in wood, are $3.35 to $3.40. Manitoba flours are firm, with Five Roses selling at $4.20; red patent at $3.90, and strong bakers' at $3.80, Toronto freight.

Oatmeal—Market unchanged. Car lots on track $5.35 in bags, and $5.50 in wood. Broken lots, 25c per bbl extra.

Millfeed—Bran is firm at $18 low freights for export, and at $19 here. Shorts, $20 low freights for export, and $21 here. Manitoba bran, $20, and shorts $22, Toronto freights, including sacks.

PRODUCE.

Potatoes—The market continues firm. Cars are quoted at 65c per bag on track here, and the jobbing prices are 80 to 85c.

Dried Apples—Market is steady. Prices are 5½ to 6c per lb. Evaporated sell at 9 to 10c.

Hops—Business quiet, with prices steady at 13c; yearlings, 8c.

Honey—The market is unchanged at 9½ to 10c. Combs, $1.50 to $2.50 per dozen.

Beans—The market is steady. Unpicked are jobbing at $1.40 to $1.45 and handpicked at $1.55.

Cranberries — Market unchanged, with Cape Cod at $8 to $9 per bbl; Canadian, $6.50 to $7.

Hay, baled—The market is firm, with good demand. Sales of timothy at $9.50 to $9.75 on track for No. 1.

Straw—The market is quiet and firm. Car lots on track bring $6 to $6.25 per ton.

Poultry—Trade is quiet with demand limited. We quote:—Turkeys (dry picked) 7 to 8c; geese, 6 to 6½c; ducks, 60 to 70c; chickens, young, 40 to 45c; old, 25 to 35c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is steady. Receipts are fair, but choice grades in good demand and firm. We quote:—Choice dairy tubs and rolls, 16c; selected 1-lb rolls, 17 to 18c; low grades, 11 to 13c. Packages showing feed, 1 to 2c per lb less than above quotations. Creamery prints, 21 to 22c; do solids, 20 to 20½c.

Eggs—Market firm. We quote:—Fresh, 22 to 23c; cold storage, 18 to 19c, and limed, 16 to 17c.

Cheese—The market is quiet, and prices firm at 9½ to 10c.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged at $8 in car lots. Hog products steady. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, sells at 10½c in ton and case lots. Mess pork, $19.50 to $20; do short cut, $21.

Smoked Meats—Hams, 13c; breakfast bacon, 14c; rolls, 11c; backs, 14c, and shoulders, 10½c.

Lard—Market unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 10¾c, tubs, 11c; pails, 11¼c; Fearman's, 8½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Duluth, Dec. 17.—Close—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 77⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 71⅞c; No. 1 Northern and December, 74⅞c; May, 77⅞c. Corn—63¼ Oats—Not quoted.

Milwaukee, Dec. 17.—Wheat—Lower; close, No. 1 Northern, 77 to 77½c; No. 2 Northern, 76 to 76½c; May, 80½c. Rye—Dull; No. 1 62½ to 63½c. Barley—Dull; No. 2, 62c; sample, 60 to 61c. Corn—May, 66½ to 66⅞c.

Toledo, Dec. 17.—Wheat—Lower; cash, 82½c; December, 83½c; May, 85½c. Corn—December, 67½c; May, 67½c. Oats—December, 45⅝c; May, 46½c. Cloverseed—December, $5.70; March, $5.80.

Buffalo, Dec. 17.—Flour—Firm; fair demand. Wheat—Spring, weak; No. 1 Northern, 83c. Corn—Easy; No. 2 yellow, 71½c; No. 3 do, 71c; No. 2 corn, 70½c; No. 3 do., 70c. Oats—Weak; No. 2 white, 52c; No. 3 do., 49c. Barley—65c to 70c; fair to fancy, nil. Rye—No. 1, 70c.

Detroit, Dec. 17.—Wheat—Closed—No. 1 white, cash, 84½c; No. 2 red, cash and December, 83½c; January, 84⅛c; May, 86c.

St. Louis, Dec. 17.—Wheat—Closed—Cash, 82⅝c; December, 82⅝c; May, 82⅝c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Dec. 17.—At the Western cattle market to-day the receipts were 73 carloads of live stuff, including 1,200 cattle, 1,300 sheep and lambs, 800 hogs, 15 calves, and a dozen milch cows.

There was a good demand for shippers at from 4½ to 5c per lb, and 5¼c was several times paid for extra choice lots.

Butcher cattle sold well to-day; good to choice sold at from 3¾ to 4½c per lb, and superfine sold easily at 5c per lb. Prices of all grades are firm.

All the cattle here was sold out early.

Stockers were in bad shape to-day and sold slowly at from 2½ to 3c; they are not wanted.

Feeders are also a slow sale.

There is no change in milch cows or calves.

Sheep were steady and lambs advanced; lambs sold up to 3¾c per lb, and more would have sold had they been kept here.

Prospects for to-morrow are good.

Hogs to-day are unchanged.

The best price for "singers" is 6¼c per lb; thick fat and light hogs are worth 5¾ to 5⅞c per lb.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 100 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt	$4.25	$5.00
Butcher, choice...	3.75	5.00
Butcher, ord. to good.	3.25	4.00
Butcher, inferior...	2.75	3.25
Stockers...	2.50	3.50
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt...	6.00	6.12½
Light hogs, per cwt....	5.75	5.87½
Heavy hogs, per cwt...	5.75	6.00
Sows, per cwt...	3.50	4.00
Stags, per cwt...	0.00	2.00
Sheep and Lambs.		
Choice ewes, per cwt...	2.75	3.25
Butcher sheep, each.....	2.00	3.25
Lambs, per cwt...	3.25	3.75
Bucks, per cwt...	2.00	2.50
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each...	30.00	45.00
Calves, each...	2.00	10.00

AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

Plans For Ship-Building Plant Now Completed.

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie, on the Great Lakes, of a size sufficiently it has been learned that the plans for the big ship-building plant to be located at the Canadian "Soo" by English capital, headed by Sir Christopher Furness, are now prepared and the site chosen.

The plans call for the largest plant on the Great Lakes, of a size sufficient to allow the building of four lake carriers of the largest type at the same time. Furness, during his visit here in October, was enthusiastic over the "Soo" as a site for a ship-building plant, and secured complete statistics of lake commerce, and all available facts relating to the shipping industry.

The Canadian plant is to be located west of, and in close proximity to the Clergue Steel works, the first portion of which is now nearing completion.

Of the sixteen tube works mills, for which twenty-five million dollars has been raised, and in which Furness and Clergue are both interested, fourteen are to be built at the Michigan "Soo," and two in the Canadian "Soo." In connection with the tube works at the American "Soo," big batteries of coke ovens will be built.

RAINBOW BRITISH FLEET.

Admiralty Experimenting With Different Colors.

A despatch from London says :—When the English Channel squadron starts for its next cruise early in the New Year it will present the extraordinary appearance of practically every ship being painted a different color. The British Admiralty is anxious to discover the tint giving the greatest possible invisibility. The present black hulls and white upper works are very conspicuous. Sky blue, khaki and black have already been experimented on, and black has been a dead failure except at night.

FRENCH REVENUE.

$30,000,000 Less Than During 11 Months of 1900.

A despatch from Paris says:—The revenue receipts for the months of November show a decrease of 8,148,700 francs as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The receipts for the eleven months of 1901 show a falling off of 148,545,000 francs as compared with a similar period in 1900.

CROWN PRINCE ILL.

Military Training and Studies Have Caused Collapse.

A despatch from London says :—Truth, referring to the reported ill-health of the German Crown Prince, asserts that his total collapse, resulting from his arduous military training and a severe course of studies, necessitates his absence on an extended cruise in the Mediterranean on board the German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

MORE MEN WANTED.

Reinforcements of 25,000 Would Soon End the War.

A despatch from London says:—The military correspondent of the Times, in a message sent from Pretoria, declares that the statements that the British troops in South Africa are "stale" are untrue. He says that on the contrary the men are in splendid condition, and though they would be glad to get home, they have not lost their zest for fighting. This refers to regulars and volunteers attached to various battalions. Some Colonials recently recruited at South Africa seaports are less satisfactory, but the best colonials, those from Canada, New Zealand, and Australia, are invaluable, and the new Yeomanry are improving. The correspondent says it is undeniable that the strain on the generals and staff is excessive. Many of these officers have worked for twelve hours daily for two years. Kitchener alone seems absolutely impervious to wear and tear. The regimental officers are all right.

BOERS IN GOOD CONDITION.

Reinforcements to the number of 25,000 would be immensely valuable, and would render the last stage of the war rapid and complete. The Boers keeping in the field number from 8,000 to 10,000, and they are mostly in as good condition as the British. They are seasoned soldiers, and get plenty of supplies from Kaffir kraals and parts of the country that are only accessible to themselves. The Kaffir kraals also serve as remount depots, and for each Boer there are two Kaffirs, who, even when unarmed, are useful auxiliaries. For fighting purposes the enemy must be estimated as numbering 20,000 exceedingly mobile troops. The Boers still believe that European intervention is imminent, that Great Britain is tired of the war, and that they have only to hold out long enough in order to make the British so weary that they will surrender. The burghers are fighting to win, and are convinced that they will. The Boers pay attention to the British press, but may not believe the politician's speeches, as they consider politicians professional liars. They note every word indicating weakening of British determination, lamenting the cost of the war, and speaking of international complications to which its continuance may give rise. They have no particular enmity toward the British nation, and rather like the "Khakis;" but their one thought is the restoration of their independence under their own flag. Openly they say that when a Liberal Government comes into power they will get justice.

KITCHENER THE RIGHTMAN.

The correspondent dwells on the difficulties of Kitchener's position. He has three thousand miles of communication to protect. Civil Governments are being re-established, English populations are being brought back, and the enemy's families are being looked after. All is being done with a much smaller number of effective troops than has been imagined. The removal of Kitchener would be fatal, says the correspondent, and would be construed by the Boers as a great triumph for themselves. Kitchener knows the Boers better than any other man in South Africa, and the army trusts and believes in him.

A despatch to the Times from Wellington, New Zealand, says that responsible New Zealanders returning from South Africa declare that more soldiers are needed to finish the war. The troops have the utmost confidence in Kitchener, but his efforts are hampered by ill-advised agitation in the United Kingdom. It is asserted that excessive consideration is shown Boers in refugee camps, while colonists in Natal are suffering hardships.

CANADA'S TRADE.

Exports for Five Months Show An Increase of $5,940,095.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—During the month of November the exports amounted to $24,148,419, or an increase of $2,373,227 over the same month last year. The imports were valued at $17,448,239, an increase of $3,643,086. The aggregate trade for the five months was $189,843,132, an increase of over $13,000,000 as compared with the same time last year. At this rate of growth the year's business will be considerably over the $400,000,000 mark.

The total imports for the five months were $84,412,717, a gain of $7,313,513 over the same period of 1900. The exports totaled $105,439,413, an increase of $5,940,095 over the same time last year.

SELLING IRON IN ENGLAND.

Dominion Company of Canada Enters British Field.

A despatch from London says :—The Dominion Iron Company, of Canada, is now apparently well established in this country. Numerous orders have already been placed with it for Newfoundland iron, some of which it is unable to execute. Its iron is rapidly competing with the Scotch and Middlesboro' classes, being ranked equal to Scotch low grade, while it is cheaper and better than Middlesboro.

The latest order comes from Messrs Stewart, the great Glasgow pipe makers. The contract is for 200,000 tons and the price enables them to compete successfully with the German pipe makers.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Sig. Marconi Receives a Message From England.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—Signor Marconi announced on Saturday night the most wonderful scientific discovery of modern times in stating that he has received electric signals across the Atlantic Ocean from his station in Cornwall, England. He explains that before leaving England he had made his plans for accomplishing this result, for while his primary object was to communicate with ocean liners in mid-ocean, he also hoped to succeed in attaining the wonderful scientific achievement of wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic.

Signor Marconi's station in Cornwall is most powerful. He possesses an electric force generated there 100 times greater than at his ordinary stations. Before leaving England he arranged with the electrician in charge of the station, which is located at Poldhu, to begin sending signals daily after a certain date, which Signor Marconi would cable him upon perfecting his arrangements here. Signor Marconi arrived here a week ago, and selected Signal Hill, at the entrance to the harbor, as an experimenting station, and moved his equipment there. Last Monday he cabled the Poldhu station to begin sending signals at 3 p. m. daily, and to continue them until 6 p. m., these hours being respectively 11:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. St. John's time. During these hours on Wednesday Signor Marconi elevated a kite with an aerial wire by means of which signals are sent or received.

He remained at the recorder attached to the receiving apparatus, and, to his profound satisfaction, signals were received by him at intervals, according to the programme arranged previously with the operator at Poldhu. These signals consisted of repeating at intervals the letter "S," which in Marconi's code is made by three dots or quick strokes. These signals were reported so frequently, and, according to the detailed plan arranged to provide safeguards against possibility of a mistake, that Signor Marconi was satisfied that it was a genuine transmission from England.

BRITISH CABINET APPRISED.

Again on Thursday, during the same hours, the kite was elevated, and the same signals were renewed. This made the assurance so complete that Signor Marconi cabled to his principals in England, and also informed the Governor of Newfoundland, Sir Cavendish Boyle, who apprised the British Cabinet of the success of the experiments.

Signor Marconi though satisfied of the genuineness of the signals, and that he had succeeded in his attempts to establish communication across the Atlantic without the use of wires, emphasized the fact that the system is yet only in an embryonic stage, but that the possibility of its ultimate development is demonstrated by the success of the present experiments with incomplete and imperfect apparatus, as the signals can only be received by the most sensitively adjusted apparatus, and Signor Marconi is working under great difficulties, owing to the conditions prevailing here. The Cornwall coast is 1,700 miles from St. John's.

In view of the success attending these trials, Signor Marconi will for the present disregard the matter of communicating with trans-Atlantic steamers. He will return to England next week, and will conduct the experiments from Poldhu himself. He explains that the greater electrical power there will enable him to send more effective signals. He will undertake this work himself, leaving assistants here to erect a mast and receive the signals as he forwards them. It is not possible to send return signals from here until a powerful electric battery shall have been installed.

Sir Robert Bond, Premier of Newfoundland, offers Signor Marconi every facility within the power of the Colonial Government for the carrying out of his plans.

REFUGEES TO RETURN.

Business is Resuming at Johannesburg.

A despatch from Johannesburg says :—Within three months ten thousand refugees are expected to return here. Permission has been granted to the mines to start a hundred new stamps weekly. The railway is now able to cope with the increased traffic. Eight new engines were bought during the past few months, and there have also been large additions to the new rolling stock. The Stock Exchange will shortly reopen. The Star newspaper will start after January 1.

The registry of the Supreme Court will open in January for the issuing of writs. The court will sit in March

Twenty-two prisoners charged with conspiracy are about to be brought to trial.

The Australian Rand and Natal Cold Storage Company has issued a prospectus, showing that it will have a capital of £400,000. Of this £300,000 will be the working cash capital, the remainder being held at reserve. The Company is a Queensland enterprise under the auspices of the Central Queensland Meat Export and the Queensland Meat Agency, the largest meat companies in Australia. This cold storage company will offer the first serious opposition to the present South African meat monopolies. It is understood that tenders are being made for military contracts, and every facility is being given the concern by the authorities to this end. The company can supply the best quality of meat at 5d. per pound, delivered at Johannesburg, which will enable retail prices to be reduced about 30 per cent. This will prove a great boon.

WANT TO SURRENDER.

Boers Under Delarey Hold a Meeting.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—It is reported that the burghers under Delarey held a meeting at which they requested their commander to offer to surrender on condition that the British would undertake to rebuild their homes.

Gen Delarey told the men that it was useless to offer to surrender, except unconditionally.

It was decided to take the matter under consideration for a week, when another meeting will be held.

RENDER CATTLE IMMUNE.

Pathologist Says Inoculation Will Prevent Tuberculosis.

A despatch from Stockholme says:—Prof. Behreng, the eminent pathologist, claimed in a lecture delivered here on Thursday night that he had proved the possibility of rendering cattle immune from tuberculosis by inoculation according to Pasteur's method. He will devote the Nobel prize recently awarded him to practising this treatment.

REBELS SENTENCED.

Condemned to Imprisonment and to Pay Fines.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—Sentence of nine persons convicted by a Military Court were publicly pronounced on Thursday at Oudsthoorn, they all being condemned to terms of imprisonment and to pay fines. John Schoeman, a member of the Legislative Assembly, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £500. If the fine is not paid he will be imprisoned for a year in lieu thereof. He was convicted of refusing to hand his horses over to the British, and of refusing to report the presence of Boers. John Wales was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £500. The other fines ranged from £50 to £500.

MILLION IS REQUIRED.

Will Cost That to Finish Montreal Harbor.

A despatch from Montreal says :—A million dollars will be required to finish the harbor improvements after the shore and outer wharves have all been provided. In order to cover this expenditure, it will be necessary for the commissioners to apply to Ottawa for permission and powers to borrow the funds. The matter will, it is expected, come up before Parliament at the coming session.

THE FAST ATLANTIC LINE.

Contract for Pier in Wexford County Has Been Let.

A despatch from London says :—The Daily News says that a contract for the building of a pier 1,000 feet long at Rosslare, County Wexford, Ireland, has been concluded. This is part of the scheme to connect Fishguard, Wales, and Rosslare by a line of fast steamers, with the idea of eventually making this the fastest American mail route to London.

WILL PAY FULL RANSOM.

United States to Secure Miss Stone's Release.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Sofia says that the Rev. Mr. Washburne, director of the Roberts College at Constantinople, has arrived there on a confidential mission connected with the release of Miss Stone. It is rumored that the United States will pay the full ransom demanded by the brigands.

BRITISH HANGMAN DEAD.

Billington Had Held the Office for Thirteen Years.

A despatch from London says :—Billington, of Bradford, the public executioner of England, died yesterday. He contracted a cold at the execution of an old friend and fellow townsman a fortnight ago. He had held the office of hangman for thirteen years.