THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, July 22.—Wheat—There is very little winter wheat offering now, there is some inquiry and the market is steady at 76½c to 77c for red and white middle freights. Ten cars of No. 2 northern sold at 85½c g.i.t. Manitoba is steadier at 81½c for No 1 hard Goderich or Port Huron, 87½c for No. 1 hard, 85½c for No. 1 northern and 83½c for No. 2 northern, grinding in transit.

Flour—Is steady; 90 per cent. patents are quoted at $2.90 to $2.92½ in buyers' bags, middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at $4 to $4.30 for cars of Hungarian patents and $3.70 to $4 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady. Shorts are quoted at $20.50 for cars and bran at $15.50 in bulk middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is firm at $23 for cars of shorts and $18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Corn—Is steady; prices are nominal at 63½c for No. 2 yellow and 63c for No. 2 mixed west.

Oats—Are dull at 43c for No. 2 white west and 44c east.

Peas—Are dull at 75c to 76c outside freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The offerings of choice dairies are sufficient for immediate trade. There are probably, however, large quantities being held back for higher prices, for which farmers may have to accept less than they would get if they came to market now. Prices are steady.

Creamery, prints... ... ...19½c	to 20½c
do solids... ... ...19c	to 19½c
Dairy tubs and pails,	
choice... ....15c	to 16c
do medium... ... ...13c	to 14c
do pound rolls, choice.15c	to 16c

Eggs—The market is very firm at 16c. Offerings are fair and demand good.

Potatoes—There is a fair demand and the offerings are liberal. The market is steady at $1 per bag for old, and 85c per bushel for new.

Poultry—Offerings are small and prices are steady at $1 to $1.10 for ducks and 60c to 90c for chickens.

Baled Hay—Receipts are liberal and demand is only medium at $9.50 to $10 for No. 1 timothy on track here.

Baled Straw—The offerings are fair and demand is medium. Cars on the track here sell at $5.

PROVISIONS.

All smoked meats are in good demand. Lards also are selling well Prices are all firm.

Pork—Canada short cut, $24; heavy mess, $21.50 to $22; clear shoulder mess, $19.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear, bacon, 11½c; hams, 13½c to 14c; rolls, 12c to 12½c; shoulders, 11½c; backs, 15c to 16c; breakfast bacon, 14½c to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces 11¼c, tubs 11½c and pails 11¾c.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET.

Buffalo, July 22.—Flour firm. Wheat, spring fair; No. 1 northern, 79c, carloads; winter firm; No. 2 red, old, 83c bid. Corn nominal; No. 2 yellow, 70½c; No. 3 do, 70c; No. 2 corn, 70c; No. 3 do, 69½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 58½c; No. 3 do, 57¾c; No. 2 mixed, 53½c; No. 3 do, 53c. Rye, No. 1, 63½c. Canal freights steady.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, July 22.—Close—Wheat on passage, sellers at a decline of 3d; maize on passage, firm but not active. Wheat—English country markets of yesterday quiet; French country markets dull.

Paris, July 22.—Wheat—Tone weak at 23f 95c for July and 30f 45c for September and December. Flour—Weak at 50f 5c for July and 27f 35c for September and December.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, July 22.—At the Western cattle yards the receipts were again small, only 60 carloads of live stock coming in, comprising 764 cattle, 1,415 sheep and lambs, 771 hogs, 53 calves, and a few milch cows. Trade was dull and prices unchanged. There was not an active demand for export cattle to-day, simply because space on the boats is scarce. Good to choice stuff sold at from 5½ to 6½ per lb., with a fraction more in a few cases for prime lots. Light shippers are worth from 4½ to 5c per lb.

Good butcher cattle is worth from 4½ to 5c per lb. Lots of so-called butcher cattle, with shippers among them, are quoted higher, but for straight butcher cattle 5c was the best figure to-day. We had a better proportion of good cattle here than has been the case lately, but trade was slow at the best, and dragged badly for the poorer kinds of cattle.

Feeders, stockers, and bulls are unchanged. The demand for stockers is easy just now. Milch cows are quoted from $25 to $47 each. There is no change in small stuff, and prices may be called steady.

Export ewes are worth from $3.00 to $3.50 per cwt. Lambs sell at from $3.50 to $4.50 per cwt. Culled sheep fetch from $2 to $3 each. Bucks are worth from $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt. Calves are quoted at from $2 to $10 each.

Following is the range of quotations :—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt... .....$5.50		$6.60
do light...	4.75	5.25
Butcher, choice...	4.50	5.25
Butcher, ordinary to good.....	3.50	4.25
Stockers, per cwt...	3.00	4.25
Sheep and Lambs.		
Choice ewes, per cwt.....	3.15	3.50
Spring lambs, each...	2.00	4.00
Bucks, per cwt...	2.50	2.75
Culls, each...	2.00	3.00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each... ....25.00		48.00
Calves, each.....	2.00	8.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.....	6.75	7.25
Light hogs, per cwt.....	6.75	7.00
Heavy hogs, per cwt.....	6.75	7.00
Sows, per cwt...	3.50	4.00
Stags, per cwt...	0.00	2.00

LOOKING TO CANADA.

Canadian Meat Will Take First Place in British Market.

A London despatch says :—The probable sale to Chicago packers of the businesses of Messrs. Fowler Brothers and Messrs. G. Fowler, Sons, Co. created naturally much interest in commercial circles on Tuesday, says the Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

"If the sales go through," said a prominent merchant, "the outlook bespeaks increasing attention to Canada's provision products, and if the quality is kept up—and that is not to be doubted—to its present standard, in a few years it will take the leading position on this market. We shall look to Canada," remarked the gentleman, "for bacon, and it is freely predicted that Chicago and the western packers will have to take second rank ere long. The same remark applies to all Canadian products, which are becoming increasingly and favorably known amongst consumers, and command their attention from the point of quality alone. I want nothing better than Canadian side meats, and in the future we shall look to Canada for supplies in this and other directions. As a matter of fact, Canadian hams are largely taking the place of Irish and home cured in the continental markets. The salmon market is now practically controlled in the finest grades of tinned fish from the British Columbia rivers, and easily takes precedence of Alaska and Columbia River packing. Canadian cereals and canned fruit have also found a foremost place on this market; whilst the dairy products of that colony are now seriously competing with the Danish importers, on whom we have been so dependent, especially for butter, eggs, and bacon; in fact, it looks as if we shall in the near future be altogether independent of Danish supplies. Cheese from the Dominion has cut United States cheese out badly, owing to its superior quality, and this, with the dairy products now obtainable from Australasia, greatly strengthens the position from a mutual trading standpoint."

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Sandon Paystreak Editor Receives Heavy Sentence.

A Victoria, B. C., despatch says: William McAdams, editor of the Sandon Paystreak, came before the full court on Friday on a charge of contempt of court. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and to furnish four securities of $1,000 each for good conduct; failing this, he gets a year's additional imprisonment. Mr. McAdams has wired his friends in the upper country to circulate a petition to the Minister of Justice against the sentence.

KILLED BY TORNADO.

Storm of Unprecedented Violence Visits Baltimore.

A Baltimore despatch says: A fierce tornado characterized by a windstorm of extraordinary velocity, thunder, vivid lightning, and a heavy rain suddenly burst upon Baltimore at 1.30 p. m. on Sunday, coming from the southwest. Eleven persons lost their lives, hundreds of houses were unroofed, trees in the public parks and streets were torn up by the roots, many buildings damaged and several people injured.

DATE OFFICIALLY FIXED.

Notification That Coronation Will Take Place August 9.

A London despatch says: An official notification was issued Friday morning that by the King's command the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra will take place August 9. Rehearsals of the procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey were held on Friday morning and the officials of the various State departments concerned in the Abbey ceremony are again busy with preparations for the crowning.

The British West Indies are almost on the verge of rebellion on account of the sugar crisis and the inadequacy of the means offered by the Imperial Government for its amelioration.

BOERS GOOD FEELING.

Settling Down Faster Than Was Expected.

A London despatch says: The pessimistic reports respecting the sullen conduct of the Boers and the resentful disposition of the surrendered warriors to boycott the scouts who fought on the British side are clearly exaggerated. There are some symptoms of dissatisfaction over the slowness with which the Boers are released and provided with money for making a fresh start in their old homes, but the disaffection is not serious when caused by inevitable delay and meshes of red tape.

While the Boer colonies bear a closer resemblance to Alsace-Lorraine than to loyal and reconciled Quebec, they are settling down more rapidly than the most elastic optimist could have expected when peace was made. Lord Kitchener's confidence in the good faith of the Boers and admiration of their fighting qualities are attested by the final report of military operations. He was the real author of the peace compact, and the King's influence was behind him. Lord Kitchener has not said one word since his return to England to indicate that he apprehends a renewal of the political agitation among the Boers against the Crown.

Alarmists who lay stress upon the sporadic instances of resentment and evil passion of the Transvaal are rendering the same kind of disservice to the interests of peace with which Sir Edward Grey has been reproached in dragging before the Commons Sir Redvers Buller's grievances as an act of justice to the unfortunate general. The last word has probably been spoken on behalf of Buller, who was befriended by the War Office, headquarters staff, and the court itself until his dismissal and disgrace were rendered inevitable by his own headstrong folly.

A BUMPER CROP.

Good Reports of Coming Harvest in the West.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The Lake of the Woods Milling Company has completed new elevators at Waskada, Weyburn, and MacLean. They have material at Forest ready to erect two elevators on the extension to be built from that point. Regarding the condition of the crops Geo. V. Hastings, manager of the company, said that the prospects were good. The crops were a little later than last year, but were holding out well. There was no damage to any great extent, except in isolated low lands.

S. J. Thompson, provincial vegetarian, has been making a number of trips through Manitoba, and he said that there was every prospect that the crop of this season would be a large one. He was in the district surrounding Morden and Rosenfeld, and although this is not very high land, nor exceedingly well drained, there was no general damage on account of early rains. In fact, the wheat was looking well, and was beginning to head out very nicely. It was only a few days behind last year, and was rapidly growing, so that it would probably be ready for harvest as early as the crop of last season. Here and there a low field badly drained was to be found which looked somewhat damaged, but the general prospect was for an all-round heavy crop. Hay meadows were about all dry now, and all farmers were busy securing their crop. There were a good many bottoms where hay was cut early last year not available. They are now almost all in good condition, the warm weather having dried the field quickly.

Heavy storms which have been reported from south of the boundary have evidently been local ones.

NEGRO BURNED ALIVE.

Bound to a Tree and Clothing Soaked With Oil.

A Clayton, Miss., despatch says: William Ody, a negro, who on Wednesday night attempted to assault Miss Virginia Tucker, of this place, was burned at the stake at midnight. After Ody's capture by the posse, a mob quickly formed and took charge of the prisoner. He was brought before Miss Tucker, who positively identified him, although he asserted innocence. Ody was taken to a spot in the country near the scene of the assault, and a bonfire was built about a tree. He was securely bound, oil was poured over his clothing, and in a short period only his charred bones marked the spot of execution.

END OF MR. DE BARRY.

Officious Immigrant Inspector Gets His Walking Ticket.

A Washington despatch says: Upon the recommendation of Commissioner-General Sargent, of the immigration service, the Secretary of the Treasury has dismissed J. R. De Barry, immigration inspector stationed at Buffalo, N. Y. There were several charges against De Barry, the principal one of which was ungentlemanly conduct towards ladies traveling between Canada and the United States.

W. T. R. Preston, accompanied by 10 or 12 editors of leading old country newspapers, will visit Canada next month.

RICE PAID THE PENALTY.

Executed in Toronto Jail Yard for the Murder of Boyd.

A despatch from Toronto says: The execution of Fred Lee Rice on Friday morning was the drawing of the curtain over the last act in the long drama of crime which followed the coming of the Rutledge gang to Canada. Within a few blocks of the scene of the fatal break for liberty, where Boyd was killed and Jones received his death wounds; within a few feet of the gloomy corridor where Rutledge dashed himself to death, Rice finished the thread of a misspent life.

Rice's last night on earth differed in no way from many preceding nights. He appeared to realize fully what the day was to bring, and had even taken an interest in what was to be done with his body. When his mother and sister visited him for an hour on Monday he said good-bye, and asked them not to come again. He asked that he be buried in the black suit which he wore last in court, because it was neat and fitted him well. He wanted a white shirt and a white tie.

IN THE JAIL YARD.

Forty or fifty people, including a dozen constables, had gathered in the big jail yard before the hour set for the execution. The scaffold had been erected close to the west wall, and near to the western wing of the jail, almost in the corner. Eleven steps led up to the platform, over which the noose hung from a stout cross beam. The space below the platform was boarded over so that very little of the worst details of the execution could be seen outside. The trap was a double affair, fastened by iron clamps worked from above by a lever. A hole of about four feet had been dug immediately under the trap. The scaffold could not possibly be seen from outside the jail walls.

At a minute or two before eight o'clock the black flag went up on the jail flagstaff and just afterwards the

DISMAL PROCESSION

left the jail and crossed the yard. Sheriff Mowat, in the black uniform and carrying the sword of his office, walked with Governor Van Zant, and after them came the Rev. Robert Hall and the Rev. John Salmon. Rice walked behind Richard Coe, one of the guards who had been on the death watch, and on either side of him he had a guard, Berry and Dodds. Going up the eleven steps to the scaffold called for the greatest effort and seemed to take all the strength which Rice could command. At the top he walked to the centre of the trap, the two ministers standing in front of him. The noose hanging from above brushed against Rice's face and he shut his eyes. Radclive bound his legs and adjusted the black cap and noose. Then the two ministers read out, "In my Father's house are many mansions. If it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am, there ye may be also."

The solemn utterance of the Lord's Prayer followed, and at the "Amen," just at two minutes after eight, the trap was released. Rice

DIED INSTANTLY.

The drop had been one of six feet, and when Dr. Richardson, the jail physician, examined the body a few minutes later, he concluded that death had been instantaneous, though there were some spasmodic twitchings for ten or twelve minutes. Half an hour elapsed before the rope was cut and Coroner Duncan opened the formal inquest. The verdict of the jury was that Rice had met his death in accordance with the sentence of the law.

Rice weighed 175 pounds, a gain of 13 pounds since he entered the jail.

CANADA'S TRADE.

$36,827,673 More Than in Previous Fiscal Year.

An Ottawa despatch says: The aggregate of Canada's foreign trade for the year ending June 30th is $414,517,358, an increase of $36,827,673 over last year. The imports for consumption, including coin and bullion, amounted to $202,791,595, compared with $181,225,385 in 1901. The value of dutiable goods was $118,657,496, as against $105,958,585 in the previous year.

The value of the free goods imported was $77,822,694, as compared with $71,729,540 in 1891.

The total exports were $211,725,563. In 1901 they were $196,487,632. Our exports of domestic produce alone amounted to $196,105,240, and increase of $19,366,048 over 1901.

The figures are:

The mines $34,947,574	
The fisheries	14,059,070
The forest	32,119,429
Animals and their produce	59,245,433
Agriculture	37,238,165
Manufactures	18,462,050
Miscellaneous	32,599

The Russian Government has submitted a proposal by the Imperial Government for an international conference to deal with trusts.

Berlin expects its fire brigade to perform a variety of duties. The men have just been called out to hive several swarms of bees which had escaped from their owners.

DEATH BY CUCLONE.

Buildings Leveled Across Three Townships.

A Chesterville, Ont., despatch says :—A storm of unusual violence passed over this territory on Thursday night, accompanied by a cyclone which exceeded in fury anything of its kind in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There were almost incessant electrical discharges.

The tornado took a southeasterly direction and passed within a mile of the town. Those who were watching felt distinctly the hot blasts from the cyclone as it swept with fearful velocity to the southeast; the wind twisted, tore and destroyed everything in its path for a space of about fifty or sixty rods in width, while everything in a radius of a mile in width was more or less affected. The storm is supposed to have spent its energy at the St. Lawrence.

SCENE OF DEVASTATION.

On Friday morning the country for miles around presented a scene of devastation. Fences have disappeared and cannot be found. Dwellings and outbuildings were overturned and in some cases torn to pieces. Dead cattle are lying here and there at almost every farm in the center of the storm's path.

SOME KILLED, MANY INJURED.

Several persons were killed and a number injured at the farm of John Kearns, 7th concession of Winchester. Portions of the barn lay about the premises and of the dwelling not a vestige could be found. Not even a splinter or a rag gave evidence that it had once been the site of a happy home.

The father lay in the clover field with a broken hip and otherwise terribly bruised, and near him lay his little son, seven years old, quite dead. The corpse of the unfortunate mother, evidently picked up with the house, was found against the fence. The two other children were found in the field with broken limbs and terribly bruised but still living.

The property of J. Coyne, adjoining the Kearns' property, presented a unique appearance. Maples, elms, and oaks were torn from their roots, twisted, broken and splintered. Many instances of narrow escapes are being reported.

SOME NARROW ESCAPES.

At the residence of Michael S. Grady, 5th concession of Winchester, a narrow escape is reported. John Clark, the mother and four children were in the stable milking when the barn collapsed over them. Clark escaped through a portion of the roof, and getting an axe, cut his way to the imprisoned family, all of whom were got out safely except one girl badly injured.

The residence of Harmon Shaver, 9th concession, Township of Winchester, one of the most solid brick houses in this locality, was completely devastated. It is impossible to estimate the damage now, but it is within the mark to say that in the townships of Winchester, Finch and Osnabruck it will exceed $200,000. At the time of writing four are reported dead and many seriously injured.

SUGAR-BEET CROP.

The Various Test Plots Are Looking Well.

A despatch from Toronto says: Prof. Robert Harcourt, of Guelph, who is in charge of the sugar-beet experiments throughout the province, gives some facts concerning them. The plots are located at St. Catharines, Brantford, Brussels, Markham, Orangeville and Guelph. The weather has not been particularly favorable to beets this season, but except in a few cases where the lands have been too wet the crop is looking fine.

Owing to the fact that a large acreage of beets was sown this year to supply the factories now building at Berlin, Wallaceburg, Dresden and Wiarton, the value of the beet crop to the farmer will be accurately ascertained, but in the meantime Prof. Harcourt believes that the crop will prove a most profitable one. Last year the average yield in the plots was over 17 tons to the acre. This in 15 different parts of the province at $4 per ton means $68. The cost of production, including rent, seed, and labor, has been put at $40 per acre, leaving a good margin of profit. Another very important industry will also arise in the feeding of cattle on the pulp left after the saccharine matter has been extracted from the beets. Twenty factories of the size of those erected this year will be required to furnish Canada with sugar, so that there seems good room for development of the enterprise.

REMOUNT STATIONS.

Officers Say They Will Be Established in Canada.

A Montreal despatch says: Major Rowe, one of the British army remount officers, who has just left for home, states that the British Government will establish army remount stations throughout Canada. The number of horses secured in Canada throughout the war was 16,000, some of the best of which came from the Northwest, while lots of good ones came from the Maritime Provinces. The stations would be of great benefit to horse breeders in spreading the knowledge of the best breeds for army purposes.