CASUALTIES AT SPION KOP.

Upwards of 1000 Men Killed in the Engagement--Many Officers Slain--British Troops Retired in Order--Buller's Sanguine Talk--Canadians Again in Action--News From Ladysmith--145,700 to the Front--Boers' Supplies Short.

A despatch from London says:—A special from Frere camp, says:

"I have just ridden in here, having left Gen. Buller's forces in the new positions south of the Tugela to which they retired in consequence of the reverse at Spion kop.

The fighting both before and after the occupation of the mountain was of a desperate character. Spion kop is a precipitous mountain, overtopping the whole line of kopjes along the Upper Tugela. On the eastern side the mountain faces Mount Alice, and Potgieter's drift, standing at right angles to the Boer central position and Lyttleton's advanced position. The southern point descends in abrupt steps to the lower line of kopjes on the western side, opposite the right outposts of Warren's force. It is inaccessibly steep until the point where the nek joins the point to the main range. Then there is a gentle slope, which allows easy access to the summit.

The nek was strongly held by the Boers, who also occupied a heavy spur parallel with the kop, where the enemy was concealed in no fewer than 35 rifle-pits, and was thus enabled to bring to bear upon our men a damaging cross-fire, the only possible point for a British attack being the south side, with virtually sheer precipices on the left and right.

A narrow foot path admitting men in single file only to the summit opens into a perfectly flat table land, probably of 300 square yards area, upon which the Boers had hastily commenced to make a transverse trench. Our men were able to occupy the further end of the table land, where the ridge descends to another flat, which was again succeeded by a round stony eminence held by the Boers in great strength.

The ridge held by our men was faced by a number of strong little kops at all angles, whence the Boers sent a concentrated fire from their rifles, supported by a Maxim-Nordenfeldt, and a big long-range gun.

What with the rifles and the machine guns, the summit was converted into a perfect hell. The shells exploded continually in our ranks, and the rifle fire, from an absolutely unseen enemy, was perfectly appalling.

Reinforcements were hurried up by Gen. Warren, but they had to cross a stretch of flat ground, which was literally torn up by the flying lead of the enemy. The unfinished trench on the summit gave very questionable shelter, as the enemy's machine guns were so accurately ranged upon the place that often 10 shells fell in the trench in a single minute.

Mortal man could not permanently hold such a position. Our gallant fellows held it tenaciously for twenty hours, and then, taking advantage of darkness, abandoned it to the enemy.

TWENTY-TWO OFFICERS KILLED.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has posted a list of casualties among the officers of the fifth division and mounted brigade at Spion kop on January 24, totalling:—Killed, 22; wounded, 19; missing, 4. They are as follows:—

KILLED.

Staff Captain M. H. Virtue.

Captain S. M. Stewart, Lieuts. F. R. Mallock and E. Fraser, Second Lancashire Fusiliers.

Capt. C. Muriel, Lieuts. W. Lawley and H. A. Wilson, Second Middlesex.

Major A. J. Ross, Capt. M. W. Kirk, and Lieuts. A. H. Wade, Second Lancashire Regiment.

Lieut.-Piper Wolferstan, Second King's Scottish Borderers.

Capt. C. G. Birch and Lieut. F. M. Rachael, First South Lancashires.

Lieut. H. W. Garvey, First Borderers.

Captains the Hon. W. H. Petre and C. S. N. Knox-Gore and Lieuts. C. G. Grenfell, P. F. Newtan, P. S. McCorquodale, and Hill-Trevor, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

Lieuts. Randall and Knockschand, Imperial Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Colonel Blomfield (taken prisoner), Major W. F. Waller, and Lieuts R. S. Wilson and L. E. Charton, Second Lancashire Fusiliers.

Major E. W. Scott-Monctrieff and Captains G. W. Saville, R. DeH. Burton, G. W. Bently, Second Middlesex.

Capt. W. Sanbach and Lieuts. A. Dykes, J. A. Nixon, and G. R. Stephens, Second Lancashires.

General Woodgate, dangerously.

Capt. F. M. Carlton and Lieuts. A. W. Forster and J. W. Baldwin, of the staff.

Capt. R. A. Bettington and Lieut. Howard, of Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

Capt. Coleman, Imperial Light Infantry.

MISSING.

Captains W. F. Elmslie, Hicks, and G. B. French, Second Lancashire Fusiliers.

Major G. A. Carton, Second Royal Lancashires.

Lieut. Power-Ellis, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

The announcement of General Woodgate's death in the press despatches was apparently erroneous.

BULLER'S SANGUINE TALK.

A despatch from London says:—Gen. Buller read the following from the Queen to Gen. Warren's force:—

"I must express my admiration of my troops during the past trying week, especially the regiments you specify, and the accomplishment of your arduous march."

Gen. Buller addressed the men, saying they ought not to think because they had retired that all their work was of no avail.

They, in his opinion, had gained the key of the road to Ladysmith, in which he hoped to be within a week.

Gen. Buller called for cheers for the Queen, and they were given enthusiastically.

JOIN FOR AN ADVANCE.

A despatch from London says:—The only important new feature of the operations in South Africa is Gen. Kelly-Kenny's occupation of Thebus station. The announcement, however, is unofficial. The strength of the column is not stated, but it is assumed here that the whole strength of the sixth division was employed. The presumption is that the column is designed to co-operate with Gen. Gatacre against the Boers at Stormberg.

Such a decision would seem to imply that the campaign in Natal is to be left to care for itself, for if the sixth division is at Thebus, there is no other force available to turn the scale in Natal.

In addition to Gen. Kelly-Kenny's movements, Gen. Brabant, chief of the Cape colonials, has arrived at Sterkstroom.

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in the Morning Post, says:—"The column under Gen. Kelly-Kenny has occupied Thebus, about ninety miles by railway from Colesburg, where Gen. French is operating, and about 45 miles from Stormberg Junction, where the Boers opposed to Gen. Gatacre are believed to be. The strength of Gen. Kelly-Kenny's column is not told, but as that officer commands the sixth division, the whole of which has reached Cape Town, and as there is no word of any part of it having gone to Natal, the probability is that the column is identical with the division.

RETIRED IN ORDER.

A despatch from Spearman's Camp says:—The British troops took the heights of Spion kop, but the position was considered untenable, and the troops were withdrawn under cover of darkness. There was much surprise in the morning when it was discovered that there were no troops on the hill. The various rumors of defeat are quite untrue. The withdrawal was conducted in an orderly manner, the troops being withdrawn to Spearman's camp, the flank movement being abortive. The British loss was heavy. The actual numbers are not known. The greatest loss was owing to a cross-fire of shrapnel and lyddite.

SHELLING THE HOSPITALS.

Kimberley is receiving severe treatment from the enemy, who, according to heliograms from the garrison, are firing indiscriminately. The report that the Boers are shelling the hospital or sanitarium, if true, can perhaps be explained by the fact that Cecil Rhodes was recently residing there.

CANADIANS AGAIN IN ACTION.

A despatch from Belmont, Cape Colony, says:—The colonial troops are now being given an important share in the operations which Lord Roberts is inaugurating for the invasion of the Orange Free State.

Both the Canadians and the Australians, who have been employed upon the lines of communication, are being used to aid the Imperial authorities in clearing the northern part of Cape Colony of the rebels who are so impeding the progress of the British troops.

A strong party of the Australians and Canadians left Belmont a week ago, 500 strong, for a reconnaissance in the Tredear district. The enemy were found in force at Badenhorst, on the Riet river.

After a smart fight in which none of our men were injured, the rebels were cleared out, and Colonel Boyd, the commandant at Belmont, ordered the establishment of a permanent force at Richmond, twelve miles west of Belmont.

A company of the Canadians with a mounted force, will be left to garrison the post, from which an advance will be made to clear out the rebels of the district.

It may be that we are in for some smart work.

All are well.

GOOD NEWS FROM LADYSMITH.

A despatch from Ladysmith says: "We little dreamed when we received a message on January 25 that 'all is well,' what the night would bring forth. We know now that General Buller has failed. There is a natural disappointment, but little despondency.

We can hold on here.

The garrison received the news with fortitude. The privations of the siege will fall more heavily on the sick.

The garrison has arrived at a healthier phase and disease has been weeded out.

The health of the garrison was less robust during the first pinch than now. There is no horse sickness, and the rains have given a supply of grass. We can hear Buller's guns still working.

From Observation hill many of the Boer movements are visible, "also sometimes the doings of Buller's men.

After our men evacuated Spion kop the enemy quickly brought up guns and fortified the position.

The Boer laagers on the plains beyond Ladysmith are again full of men, who returned after the retreat of the British.

"A new laager was formed this morning on the heights near Colenso. The Boers have a great force on the plains thereabouts. Reinforcements are apparently coming from the Transvaal.

"The British guns are still on Mount Alice.

There is a strong rumour in camp that Gen. Buller is advancing along another line."

BOER TREACHERY.

A despatch from London says:—"Col. Thorneycroft had a narrow escape last week. He went to meet a Boer flag of truce, which asked a parley, but having become suspicious, he told the Boer commander that he would not parley. Both retired, and the Boers fired a volley; the colonel only escaping in consequence of their bad shooting."

WILL TRY TO FLOOD LADYSMITH.

A despatch from Lorenzo Marquez says:—Information has been received from the Transvaal that the Boers are convinced of the uselessness of again attempting to storm Ladysmith, and of continuing their ineffective bombardment. They have resolved to dam the Klip river some miles below the town, hoping to flood the place, and drive the soldiers and inhabitants out of the bomb-proof caves, so as to expose them to the shell fire. Hundreds of Kaffirs and huge quantities of timber and sand-bags have been sent from Johannesburg and Pretoria to perform the work.

BADEN-POWELL AT WORK.

A despatch from Mafeking says: "All well during the past fortnight. Have been pushing out the trenches toward's the enemy's big guns, and on January 16 their 94-pounder and high velocity Krupp evacuated their positions and retired eastwards of the town, whence they are capable of little damage.

"Have thus pushed the enemy on three sides well out of rifle shot.

"Have opened a new grazing ground for cattle.

"The enemy still have two strong positions on the east side, which we hope to shift with dynamite."

REFUGES IN METHUEN'S CAMP.

A despatch from Modder River says:—Two refugees, Messrs. Norton and Coulter, with their families, entered the camp here. The party had fourteen horses and twenty mules, all in good condition.

Messrs. Norton and Coulter described the conditions in the Transvaal and Free State.

They said that the Republican forces had put their last ounce of strength in the field.

The party was not stopped by the Boers. Though they had a pass from Barkly West, which permitted them to go to Kopjes dam, which is the Magersfontein head laager, they did not report there, because it was certain that, on account of their good condition, the horses and mules would be seized.

Norton and Coulter state positively that every available man on the western frontiers of the two Republics, and in Bechuanaland and Griqualand has been commandeered and sent to the Boer positions between here and Kimberley.

SHORT OF SUPPLIES.

A despatch from Sterkstroom, Cape Colony, says:—A runner who has arrived here brought a letter from Aliwal North, in which it is announced that the Boers have reopened the line to Burghersdorp, as their supplies were short at Stormberg.

The plains being bare, the camp of the burghers, it is added, has been moved back of Stormberg heights, which are still held.

MRS. JOUBERT AT THE FRONT.

A despatch from London says:—General Joubert's wife accompanies him everywhere, and insists on personally providing for his table.

145,700 MEN AT THE FRONT.

A despatch from London says:—The first authentic statement of the total British troops and guns now in or on the way to South Africa was given in the House of Commons by Mr. George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, in the debate on the address. Mr. Wyndham read the following list, mentioning that it was exclusive of the 8th division, now being mobilized, and the fourth cavalry brigade, under orders to proceed to the front:—

Foot and artillery	142,000
Cavalry	3,700
Total troops	145,700
Siege guns	36
Naval guns	38
Howitzers	36
Horse artillery	54
Field guns	234
Total guns	398

Mr. Wyndham added that in 1898 the combined forces of the two Republics were estimated at 59,000 men.

SMALLPOX IN WASHINGTON.

The Postoffice Authorities Disobey Orders to Fumigate Mails—Precautions in British Columbia.

A despatch from Washington says:—The Postoffice Department, has received a report from Spokane, Wash., showing that the orders to fumigate mails leaving that place for British Columbia have not as yet been carried out. The reports state that neiher the postmaster nor the health officers there believe it necessary to disinfect the mails, because they think the smallpox scarce to be unwarranted. The epidemic now in evidence there, they say, is chickenpox. The Postoffice Department has, however, reiterated its instructions, directing the postoffice officials there to disinfect the mails.

Rossland, Jan. 27.—No letter mail was received here from Spokane yesterday or to-day, the mail bags being held at Northport until the question of fumigation is settled between the Canadian and American authorities.

Victoria, Jan. 27.—In view of the prevalence of smallpox in Washington, extreme precautionary measures have been adopted by the civic authorities. Mayor Hayward to-day proclaimed that general vaccination is imperative. Chinatown is also to be thoroughly overhauled. All mail for the Kootenay goes hereafter via the C.P.R. instead of Puget Sound.

The Dutch cruiser Zeehond sailed for Delagoa Bay on January 25th.

Denmark continues to negotiate with the United States for the sale of her possessions in the West Indies.

Official reports giving details of the recent inundations in Japan show that property valued at over 6,000,000 yen was destroyed. Thirty-five towns were devastated, 7,288 houses submerged and 189 lives lost.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Opening Proceedings — Text of the Governor-General's Speech From the Throne.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—With weather 15 degrees below zero the Parliament of Canada was opened. At 3 o'clock the Governor-General drove up to the Parliament buildings, accompanied by the riding escort of the Princess Louise Dragoons. When Mr. Speaker Bain opened the proceedings in the House of Commons there were about 150 members present. After the Commoners repaired to the Senate chamber, Lord Minto delivered the following speech from the throne:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It is again my pleasing duty to congratulate you on the continued prosperity of the Dominion, and on the remarkable increase in the general volume of the revenue and of the exports and imports of the country.

Hostilities having unfortunately broken out during the recess between Great Britain and the South African Republic, it appeared to my Ministers expedient to anticipate the action of Parliament by equipping and forwarding two contingents of volunteers to the seat of war as a practical evidence of the profound devotion and loyalty of the entire people of Canada to the Sovereign and institutions of the British Empire.

In this connection, it is a matter of pride and gratification to the people of this Dominion, that, in addition to the contingents sent by the Government, another Canadian force is being organized and despatched at the personal expense of the High Commissioner of Canada. This generous and patriotic action on the part of Lord Strathcona reflects high honor on him and on the Dominion he represents. I have been instructed to convey to you her Majesty's high appreciation of the loyalty and patriotism by us displayed, which, following the preference granted under the present tariff to articles of British manufacture, has had the happy effect of cementing and intensifying the cordial relations subsisting between Canada and the Mother Country.

COST OF THE CONTINGENT.

A bill will be submitted for your approval, making provision for the cost of equipping and paying the Canadian contingents.

The measures which have been taken from time to time, to facilitate the safe transportation of foodstuffs, to European markets, have resulted in a large increase in the exportation of several important articles of produce, and it may become necessary in the interest of this very important branch of industry to require a more careful inspection than has been customary for the purpose of maintaining that high standard of excellence heretofore secured, and which is absolutely indispensable if the people of Canada are to increase their large and profitable trade with other countries in these commodities.

I am glad to observe that the returns from the Postoffice Department afford good ground for believing that the temporary loss of revenue, caused by the great reduction recently made in letter postage, will speedily be made good by the increased correspondence consequent thereon.

Negotiations are now in progress with several of our sister colonies in the West Indies, which it is hoped may result in increasing and developing our trade with those islands, and possibly with certain portions of the adjacent continent of South America.

It gives me great pleasure to observe that in pursuance of the policy which was defined at the last session of Parliament a carefully-devised body of regulations has been adopted, applicable to all railways and public works within the Federal jurisdiction, making adequate provision for the sanitary protection and medical care of workingmen.

SETTLEMENT OF LABOR DISPUTES.

The attention of the Government has been called to the conflicts which occasionally arise between workmen and their employers. While it may not be possible to wholly prevent such difficulties by legislation, my Government think that many of the disputes might be averted if better provisions could be made for the friendly intervention of Boards of Conciliation, the conclusions of which, while not legally binding, would have much weight with both sides, and be useful in bringing an intelligent public opinion to bear on these complicated subjects. You will be invited to consider whether the provincial legislation in this matter may not be usefully supplemented by an enactment providing for the establishment of a Dominion tribunal for assisting in the settlement of such questions.

I am happy to observe that the number of settlers who have taken up lands in Manitoba and in the North-West Territories is larger than in any previous year, and affords conclusive evidence of the success which has attended the efforts of my Government to promote immigration, and I have no doubt that the greatly-increased production of the West will, henceforth, add materially to the growth of the trade of the whole Dominion. While the efforts made to secure increased population for the West have thus been successful, much attention has also been devoted to the repatriation of Canadians who, in less prosperous times, have left Canada. You will be pleased to learn that this work has been attended with satisfactory results.

A RAILWAY COMMISSION.

My Government, during the recess, has been giving its attention to the subject of a railway commission. Valuable information has been, and is still being, collected, which, when completed, will be submitted to you, and will no doubt, receive at your hands the earnest consideration which the importance of the subject requires.

I am pleased to say that our canal system connecting the great lakes with the Atlantic seaboard has been completed, so as to allow vessels having a draught of fourteen feet to pass from the head of Lake Superior to the sea. The vigorous and successful prosecution of these works by my government, has already attracted the attention of those interested in western transportation, and there are good grounds for the hope that when the necessary facilities for the quick and inexpensive handling of ocean traffic are provided, and which are now in progress, Canadian ports will control a much larger share of the traffic of the west.

OTHER GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

Measures will be introduced to renew and amend the existing banking laws, to regulate the rate of interest payable upon judgments recovered in courts of law, to provide for the taking of the next decennial census, for the better arrangement of the electoral districts, to amend the criminal code, and the laws relating to other important subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The public accounts will be laid before you, and also the estimates for the coming year, which have been prepared with due regard to economy and the rapid growth of the Dominion.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I commend to your consideration the subjects I have mentioned, confiding in your patriotism and judgment.

B.C. CONTINGENT ACCEPTED

One Hundred Men or More to Go to Africa on a Separate Steamer.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—It is settled that the British Columbia separate contingent will be accepted, and will sail from St. John, N.B., on one of the vessels chartered to carry hay. Dr Borden had a conference with Prof Robertson on the subject to-night, and this decision was reached. The Minister has wired Premier Semlin, of British Columbia, to this effect.

The Mariposa, one of the vessels chartered, leaves St. John on the 10th February, and the Janita on the 17th. The British Columbians will have to get a move on to catch the latter vessel, but if necessary she will be held a day or two.

A message from British Columbia says that the province is on fire with patriotic fervour. The Citizens' Committee of Victoria decided to equip 50 additional men, and other cities have been requested to do the same.

No telegraphic communication has been received from Col. Otter since Christmas. The department has, therefore, no official knowledge of the death of Private Jones, of Victoria.

RECRUITING FOR THE STRATHCONA.

An official notice was issued to-day stating that recruiting for Strathcona's Horse will commence next Monday at the following Mounted Police posts in the Territories:—Regina, Maple Creek, Moosomin, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, MacLeod, Pincher Creek, Calgary, Edmonton, Battleford, and Prince Albert.

In Manitoba the recruiting stations will be Brandon, Virden, Portage la Prairie, and Winnipeg.

In British Columbia, subject to Lord Strathcona's approval, at Golden, Fort Steele, Nelson, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Vernon and Vancouver.

The ideals that one squadron shall be drawn from Manitoba, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, another from Alberta, and the third from British Columbia.

A few men from Strathcona's Horse will be recruited in Ottawa, but this will be the only eastern point. Acceptances will be confined to surveyors and their assistants—men who comply in every respect with the conditions of service, good shots, good horsemen and who have had experience on the prairie.

BIGGER B. C. CONTINGENT.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says:—The Citizens' Committee of Victoria passed a resolution this morning inviting the co-operation of other cities and municipalities in the province to raise and equip 250 mounted men to supplement the Provincial Government's offer of 100, Victoria's quota to be 50.

Mayor Teetzel asks the citizens of Hamilton to make all the demonstration possible by the ringing of bells, blowing of whistles, etc., when authoritative news comes of the relief of Ladysmith.

The thirteenth annual provincial convention of the Y. M. C. A. of Ontario and Quebec will be held in Woodstock, Ont., from February 8th to the 11th.

Mr. J. K. Osborne of the Massey Harris Company, Toronto has received a cable from the War Office stating that his son, Lieut. J. W. Osborne, of the Scottish Rifles, Cameronians, had been killed in action in the Tugela district on January 24.

Herbert J. Somerset, operating manager of the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway, has received and accepted a position as general manager of the tramways, Perth, West Australia. He is a son of Mr. W. B. Somerset, business manager of the Winnipeg Free Press.

The Canadian Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons paid a visit to the Michigan Grand Lodge at Detroit on Tuesday. The visitors presented to the Michigan Grand Lodge a silver loving cup, on which the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack are engraved together.

An important deal was put through at Montreal, when the Mascouche Lumber Company sold a portion of its valuable timber limits in the Counties of Berthier, Maskinonge, and Joliette to Mr A. A. Larocque, of Montreal, for $72,000.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c, in the Leading Marts.

Toronto, January 6.—Wheat—Prices of wheat in the West improved and closed firm. Local prices are quite firm. Ontario red and white sold to 66c, according to nearness, mill; goose wheat 65c north and west, middle freights 66c north and west, and spring 66 1-2c; Manitoba No. 1 hard 79c, and at 78 1-2c afternoon one lot; North West Bay afternoon one lot, was sold 78 1-2, but others were strongly asked for. Spring and goose wheat were firm on export enquiry.

Flour—Superior demand fair. Outside millers quote high roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights, at $2.65 per bbl, and export patents bid $2.55. Special around $2.60.

Millfeed—Scarce. Bran is quoted at $15.50 to $16, in shorts at $17 to $18, at the mills, through Western Ontario. Some Western millers are in the market as buyers of bran and shorts, local production being unequal to local demand.

Corn—Steady. No 2 American, yellow, quoted at 40c, track, Toronto; and mixed, 39 1-2c; Canadian corn, 38 1-2c, track, Toronto.

Peas—Firm. Car lots, 59c, north and west, and east.

Barley—Steady. Car lots of no. 2, mid. freights, and east, at 41c.

Rye—Firm. Car lots, 50c west, and 51c east.

Oats—Firm. Car lots. White oats, 25 to 25 1-2c, and white, 26 1-2 to 27c, and 27 to 27 1-2c, east.

Buckwheat—Steady. Car lots, east 41c; and west, 40c.

Oatmeal—Steady. Car lots, in bags, track, Toronto, $2.50 per bbl; and in wood, $3.35 per bbl.

Eggs—Firm, but quiet. Value hold steady. Small, in all lines. Jobbing lots held fresh at 21 to 22c. No 2 at 15 to 15c; and at 14c. Ten-case lots will sell at a fraction below these figures.

Potatoes—Deliveries are free, and local equally so. Car lots are slow. Car lots are sold at 38 to 40c per bag, and farmers' wagons at about 45 to 50c. Out of store they stock at 50c per bag.

Beans—Prices are firm, picked beans are worth $1 to $1.05 per bush, and $1.00 here, and at $1.00.

Dried Apples—Dealers pay 5 1-2c for stock, delivered at and in small lots, and evaporated 8 to 8c.

Honey—Market is quiet. Prices are from 6 to 7c per lb. for comb and 5 to 5 1-2c for strained.

Baled Hay—Market is firm. Dealers are willing to pay $9 for No. 1 timothy, and $8 for No. 2, and $7 for clover.

Baled Straw—Market is firm at $5 to $5.50.

Hops—Market is quiet. Dealers are quoting choice Canadian at 30c, and fair at 25c.

Poultry—Market is firm. Demand is good. Prices are steady. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 8 to 9c; chickens, per pair, 40 to 60c; ducks, per pair, 60 to 80c; geese, per lb, 6 to 7c.

Buffalo, January 6.—Strong. Wheat—Dull; No. 1 northern, 74 1-2c; No. 1 hard, Winter wheat, 74c; No. 2 red, 71 1-2c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 yellow, 37 1-2c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 28 1-4 to 28 1-2c; No. 3 white, 28 1-4c; No. 4 white, 27 3-4c. Barley—No. 2 Canadian, 60c. Rye—No. 1, 71c. Flour—Steady. Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Toronto, Montreal, Minneapolis, Chicago, Northwestern