

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Lard, Cheese, Grain, & 3 in the Leading Markets.

GRAIN.

Toronto, June 4.—Wheat—The wheat market was steady today. No. 2 white and red sold at 68c to 68½c, middle freights to Montreal, and it is quoted at 68½c to 69c, low rate to New York. No. 1 goose quoted at 67½c, low freight, and spring sold at 67c to 69c, middle freight to Portland, and 70c east. Manitoba wheat higher, with quotations as follows, Montreal freight, g. i. t.:—No. 1 hard, 92c; No. 2 hard, 88c; No. 3 hard, 81c. Prices Toronto and west:—No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 2, 86c; No. 3 hard, 79c.

Milfeed—Is quiet and prices steady. Bran, in car lots, \$12 west, and shorts \$13 to \$14 west.

Corn—Market continues quiet with Canada yellow quoted at 40½c to 41c, and mixed at 40c west; yellow, on track, 40½c.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at 50c to 51c, middle freights.

Buckwheat—None offering, and market firm.

Peas—Market is firm, with offerings small. Quotations, 66c to 67c outside.

Barley—Market rules quiet; No. 2 quoted at 50c, lake ports, and at 44c to 45c, middle freights; No. 3 extra, 43c, middle freights.

Oats—Market rules firm, with sales of No. 2 at 32c, middle freights. No. 1 firm at 33c to 33½c east.

Flour—The demand is fair and prices steady; 90 per cent. ordinary patents, buyers' bags, sold at \$2.65, middle freights choice lots, 15c to 20c more; Manitoba patents, \$4.25, and strong bakers', \$3.95 to \$4.

Oatmeal—Market unchanged; car lots at \$3.65, in bags, and at \$3.75 in wood; small lots 20c extra.

PRODUCE.

Potatoes—The market is quiet, and prices steady. Car lots quoted at 27c to 28c. They sell out of store at 35c to 40c per bag.

Field produce, etc.—Onions, \$1.10 to \$1.25 per bag. Carrots, 45c to 50c per bag. Parsnips, per bag, 40c to 50c.

Garden stuff—Spinach, peck, 10c Watercress, 15c to 20c. Rhubarb, dozen, 15c to 25c. Celery, dozen, \$1 to \$1.25. Lettuce, 20c. Radishes, dozen, 15c. Asparagus, dozen, 75c to \$1. Cabbage, dozen, 40c to 75c. Onions, dozen, 10c. Parsley, dozen, 15c to 20c.

Dried apples—The market rules quiet. Dried apples, 3 to 3½c; evaporated quoted at 5c to 5½c for car lots, and jobbing at 5½c.

Maple syrup—Market dull; five-gallon tins are \$1 per imperial gallon; \$1.10 to \$1.15 for gallon tins, and 85c to 90c for wine gallon tins.

Honey—Dealers quote from 10c to 10½c for 5, 10, or 60-lb. tins, according to size of order. Comb honey sells at \$1.50 to \$2.40, according to weight and quality.

Hops—Quiet. Choice 1900 growth are quoted at 14c to 15c, and yearlings at 8c to 10c.

Beans—The market is unchanged. Ordinary white beans bring \$1.40 to \$1.50; choice hand-picked beans \$1.60.

Baled hay—Choice timothy on track here, \$11 to \$11.50.

Straw—Steady. Car lots on track \$5.50 to \$6 a ton.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs are firm at \$8.75 to \$9.25 for small lots. Provisions firm. Quotations are as follows:—Bacon, long clear, loose, in car lots, 10c, and in case lots, 10½c to 10¾c. Short cut pork, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy mess pork, \$19 to \$19.50; shoulder mess, \$15.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy 12½c; medium, 13c; light, 13½c. Rolls, 11 to 11½c; backs, 14c to 15c, and shoulders, 10½c to 11c.

Lard—Pails, 11c; tubs, 10½c; tierces, 10½c to 10¾c.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Receipts are moderate, and prices unchanged. Pound rolls sell at 13c to 14c; new, in tubs, at 12½c to 13c per lb; inferior, 10c to 12c; creamery boxes 17½c to 18c, and pounds 18½c to 19c.

Eggs—Market is steady at 10½c to 11c per dozen, in large lots, and occasionally 11½c for case lots. No. 2, chips, 8½c to 9c.

Cheese—Market is quiet. Full creams, September, 9½c to 9¾c; do., new, 9c.

Buffalo, June 4.—Flour—Quiet and steady. Wheat—Spring, few cars spot sold; No. 1 Northern, old, carloads, 83½c; do., new, 80½c. Winter wheat—Nothing done; No. 2 red is quoted at 78c; No. 1 white, 77c on track, Buffalo. Corn—Dull; No. 2 yellow, 46½c; No. 3 do., 46c; No. 2 corn, 45½c to 45¾c; No. 3 do., 45½c to 45¾c, through billed. Oats—Easy; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 do., 32c; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 3 do., 29½c, through billed. Barley—Too irregular to quote. Rye—Quiet; No. 1 in store and on track offered at 59c; No. 2, on track, 58c.

Chicago, June 4.—Higher cables, continued drought in the spring wheat districts, reports of damage by Hessian fly, caused an active wheat market today. Reports late in the session of rains in the Northwest, the gains were more than wiped out. July closed ¼c lower. July corn ½c higher. July oats, unchanged, and provisions from unchanged to 5c higher; July wheat opened a shade to ¼c to ½c higher at 74c to 74½c.

Milwaukee, June 4.—Barley—Dull; No. 2, 56c to 57c; sample, 40c to 53c.

Toledo, June 4.—Clover seed—Cash \$6.50; October, \$5.22½c. Oil—Unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, June 4.—The receipts of live stock at the western cattle yards today were 57 carloads, including 1,050 cattle, 850 hogs, 127 sheep and lambs, 56 calves, and a dozen milch cows.

We had unmistakable signs of a reaction in the cattle trade today; while all really good stuff sold well at steady prices there was slackened demand with a decidedly lower tendency in the price of ordinary cattle.

Good to choice export cattle sold at from 4½c to 5½c per pound, but light shippers were not wanted. Still there was a fair clearance.

Some choice butcher cattle sold up to 5c today, but there was a limited enquiry, and sales were not brisk. Other grades of cattle are inclined to weaken, and a heavy run tomorrow (Wednesday) may cause a serious break in prices.

There was a good demand for feeders; the supply was short, and prices ranged from 4c to 4½c per pound. Light feeders are worth from 3½c to 4c per pound.

There was a small demand for export bulls; trade was dull at from 3½c to 4c per pound.

A few good to choice stockers are wanted.

Milch cows sold at from \$25 to \$50 each today. Choice milkers are wanted.

Good to prime veal calves are wanted up to around \$10 each.

The run of "small stuff" was light and it all sold early at steady and unchanged prices.

Export ewes are firm at from 3½c to 4c per pound.

Grain-fed yearlings are worth from 4½c to 5½c per pound.

Bucks are worth from 2½c to 3c per pound.

"Barnyarders" are unchanged at from 4c to 4½c per pound.

Spring lambs are worth from \$2.50 to \$5 each.

There was no change in hogs today.

The best price for "singers" is 7½c per pound; thick fat and light hogs are worth 6½c per pound.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 pounds.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.....	\$4.50 \$5.25
Butcher, choice, do....	4.25 4.75
Butcher, ord. to good.	3.50 4.00
Butcher, inferior.....	2.75 3.25
Stockers, per cwt....	3.50 4.00
Export bulls, per cwt.	3.75 4.50
Sheep and Lambs.	
Choice ewes, per cwt.	3.50 4.00
Lambs, grain-fed, cwt.	4.50 5.25
Do., barnyards, cwt.	4.00 4.50
Do., spring, each....	2.50 5.00
Bucks, per cwt.....	2.50 3.00
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.....	20.00 45.00
Calves, each.....	2.00 10.00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt....	6.75 7.25
Light hogs, per cwt....	6.50 6.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt....	6.50 6.75
Sows, per cwt.....	3.75 4.00
Stags, per cwt.....	0.00 2.00

BRITISH LOSS SEVERE.

Convoy Attacked, But Boers Were Finally Repulsed.

A despatch from Potchefstroom says the Boers made two determined attacks on a British convoy in a drift near Ventersdorp. The waggons had choked the drift. The Boers were finally repulsed leaving fourteen dead on the field. The British loss, which was severe, is not stated.

A special despatch from Pretoria says:—A limited number of permits will be granted next week for the importation of "soft goods" into Johannesburg. Each permit will allow the importation of, not to exceed, ten tons of goods, fifty per cent. of which must be clothing, suitable for cold weather, and thirty per cent. of clothing suitable for the poorer classes. Boot makers will be allowed to import goods not exceeding five tons in weight, fifty per cent. of which must be suitable for the poorer classes. A ball to commemorate the entry of the British troops will be given at Johannesburg on Friday night.

The elevation of Lord Milner to the peerage created a number of new records in that line. He is the first man who was created a peer on a Friday and gazetted the following Tuesday—record time. He is the first man who has ever taken his title from his lodgings. He is the first statesman who, having been received on his arrival by almost every member of the Administration, was received almost immediately afterward by the Sovereign, and the first guest within memory invited to dine and sleep at Windsor castle who was commanded to stay another night.

A despatch from Queenstown, Cape Colony, says the Boers are massing under Commandant Kritzinger to the northward of Bailey. There is much local apprehension, and the town guard remains all night in the trenches. Passenger traffic to the north is suspended, and freight is proceeding under an armed escort. The banks close at noon. Bailey is about twenty miles north of Queenstown, on the line from Port Elizabeth to the Orange river. It is about forty miles south of Stormberg, in the district which General Gatacre held.

OUR NORTHERN HERITAGE

REPORT OF THE EXPLORATION OF NEW ONTARIO.

Extent of Arable Land—Timber and Pulp Wood Resources—The Climate—Geologists' Reports.

During the summer of 1900 the Government of Ontario sent out ten exploration parties into that portion of New Ontario lying north of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the purpose of ascertaining, approximately, at least, the value of the great natural resources of a then comparatively little known region, in land, timber and minerals. At the previous session of the Legislature the sum of \$40,000 had been voted for this purpose, the desirability of a more adequate knowledge of the country, with a view to its speedy opening up by railways and other means of communication, being universally admitted. The region to be explored, embracing some sixty million acres, was divided into ten exploration districts. Each of the parties to which a district was allotted comprised a surveyor, a land and timber estimator and a geologist, who were instructed to make the fullest investigations the time at their disposal and the large extent of country to be covered would permit, extending to every natural feature or characteristic of the territory having any bearing upon its fitness for settlement or economic development.

The report of the survey and exploration has just been issued by the Provincial Department of Crown Lands. It comprises a volume of about 300 pages, extensively illustrated with cuts reproduced from photographs taken by the explorers, and contains a vast amount of information in detail as to the resources, products and character of the region traversed, which will be of great value in connection with future legislation. While the main results of the exploration were made public some time since, there are many interesting facts with regard to the North country here presented for the first time.

EXTENT OF ARABLE LAND.

The most important discovery made by the explorers is as to the extent of first-class arable land available for settlement. The area of the great clay belt, extending westward from the Quebec boundary through Nipissing and Algoma and into Thunder Bay district, is at least 24,500 miles, making an almost unbroken stretch of good farming land. This is nearly three-quarters the extent of the present settled portion of the Province south of Lake Nipissing. The whole country is a network of rivers, streams and lakes, affording an easy means of communication and magnificent water-powers for industrial enterprises and electrical development. Moreover, the extensive water-surface renders the territory especially favorable for agriculture and stock-raising, as it ensures it against the protracted droughts which form one of the great drawbacks to successful farming in a prairie country. In addition to this arable area, which is just receiving a narrow fringe of settlement at its eastern extremity adjoining Lake Temiscaming, the clay land in the townships around Dryden in the Rainy River district was found to extend northward in the Wabigoon Valley, forming a total area in that vicinity of about 600 square miles.

TIMBER AND PULPWOOD.

Great anticipations had been formed as to the extent and value of the spruce and other timber growing on the northern slope of the height of land, and the reports of the exploration more than justified the most sanguine estimates of the forest wealth here awaiting development. Of course the closest estimate that could possibly be made by experts of the quantities covering so vast an area in the limited time allowed them is merely an approximation, and, as owing to the inability of some of the parties to finish the work laid out for them, large areas were left unvisited, the figures given by no means represent the total timber product of the country. The pine-bearing region does not extend far beyond the height of land. In the region around Lakes Temagami and Lady Evelyn in the southern portion of the district of Nipissing, the quantity of red and white pine is estimated at 300,000,000 feet board measure. The total pine-bearing area in this section comprises some 1650 square miles. There are also some scattered pine tracts in other parts and considerable quantities are found in the Wabigoon River region. The great factor of future industrial development is, of course, the extensive forests of spruce, jack-pine and poplar available for pulp wood which cover the greater portion of the territory explored, the total estimate being 288,000,000 cords, of which 100,000,000 cords are in the district of Algoma and 150,000,000 in Thunder Bay. Much of the spruce, which is the predominant tree of Northern Ontario, is of sufficient size and quality to furnish excellent timber and supply the place of the pine as construction material and for other industrial uses.

THE CLIMATE.

A highly important fact established by the thorough investigation made by the explorers is the favorable character of the climate for agriculture. Exaggerated ideas as to the coldness of the region have long prevailed which the publication of the report should do much to dispel.

At many of the Hudson's Bay posts visited by the explorers it was found that gardens were or had been kept where all the vegetables ordinarily produced in Southern Ontario, including cucumbers and tomatoes, were grown. No drawback is experienced from summer frosts, the amount of water surface and the extensive forests tempering the severity of the winter. A characteristic feature of some districts is the profuse growth of moss upon low and swampy ground, which by gradual decomposition forms beds of peat several feet in depth. The most extensive of these deposits are in the eastern part of Nipissing district to the north of Lake Abitibi. The peat taken from these bogs, on analysis, shows a high percentage of volatile combustible matter and fixed carbon, no sulphur and only a trace of phosphorus, with a low percentage of moisture and ash, which renders it a valuable fuel. The land overlaid by these peaty tracts is of good quality, and when the country shall have become sufficiently settled to make drainage operations practicable and profitable much of it may be brought into cultivation.

THE GEOLOGISTS' REPORTS.

No specially important mineral discoveries were made, but the reports of the geologists are valuable as establishing the characteristics of the various rock formations and thus furnishing prospectors with a guide to the quarters in which their researches are likely to meet with success. Traces of gold were found in several places, and though the careful analysis made did not develop its presence in paying quantities in any of the samples, the results were such as to afford encouragement for closer examination. Among other matters carefully noted by the explorer were the animals, fish, and vegetation of the territory, the volume being full of information of interest both to the sportsman and the naturalist.

An immediate result of the exploration has been the setting apart by the government of the pine-bearing regions around Lake Temagami as a forest reserve, in order to protect the pine from the danger of destruction by fire which grows constantly more imminent, owing to the influx of settlers, prospectors and tourists. This will secure a supply of timber in perpetuity to the adjoining settlements, which are certain to receive considerable accessions of population within a few years. The undertaking by the government of the construction of the Temiscaming Railway and the liberal aid granted to other railway enterprises are largely the outcome of the increased appreciation of the value of our Northern heritage resulting from the exploration.

THIRTY-FIVE DEAD BOERS.

Kitchener Sends News of the Fight Near Johannesburg.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office as follows:

"Col. Dickson's force at Vladfontein was attacked on Thursday, by Delarey's forces, and there was severe fighting. The enemy was eventually driven off with heavy losses, leaving 35 dead. I regret that our casualties also were severe. The killed and wounded numbered one hundred and seventy-four. Four officers were killed."

The news comes on the anniversary of Lord Roberts' entry into Johannesburg, and the scene of strife is within forty miles of the Gold Reef City. The battle at Vladfontein on the Durban-Johannesburg railroad, reported by Lord Kitchener, is the most serious engagement since General Clements' reverse at Magaliesburg. The garrison of Vladfontein, apparently largely composed of Yeomanry, had 174 men put out of action. That their assailants came to close quarters and suffered heavily is shown by the number of dead left on the field.

UNITED STATES TOOLS.

British Government Introducing Them in the Dockyards.

A despatch from Portsmouth says:—It is understood that the Admiralty has decided to introduce American labour-saving appliances in the Government dockyards. A pneumatic riveting and drilling plant will be installed here, as the result of satisfactory trials in building the cruiser Kent. Several other American tools are now being tested.

MUST PAY \$300,000,000.

The Indemnity Which China Will Have to Raise.

A despatch from Berlin says:—It is semi-officially announced that the question of the amount of the indemnity which China is to pay to the powers has been settled on the lines of the British proposal. The British proposal placed the indemnity at 450 million taels, \$292,500,000, plus interest.

STILL COMING IN.

Two Hundred Boers Surrender to the British in Bechuanaland.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—Two hundred Boers have surrendered at Palapye, Bechuanaland, and 42 waggon loads, of men, women and children have surrendered at Port Tuli, Rhodesia.

ROUTE OF ROYALTY.

Welcomed at Quebec Sept. 16, Leave Halifax Nov. 17.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will not arrive in Toronto until the end of the first week in October, as they are to make their trip to the Pacific coast and back before visiting Ontario. The programme which has been arranged by his Excellency the Governor-General and a sub-committee of Ministers, provides for a grand State welcome at Quebec on the 16th of September. All the energies of the Dominion and Quebec Governments will be bent towards making this function one of great magnificence.

From Quebec the Royal party will proceed to Montreal, where they are to be the guests of Lord Strathcona. On Friday, the 20th, the Duke and Duchess will arrive in Ottawa, and remain here until Tuesday the 24th, on which day they will leave for the Pacific coast. Necessarily, owing to the distances which have to be covered in a limited time, the journey will have to be a rapid one, and the stops of the Royal party in the prairie section will be few and brief, being confined to Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Calgary. It is not likely that any stay will be made at any point in the mountains, but the programme contemplates a two-days' visit to Vancouver, and one to Victoria.

The Royal party will travel in a magnificently-equipped train. The Duke and Duchess will occupy a car which the Government is having constructed specially for the Royal visit. The members of the household and staff will be accommodated in cars which the C.P.R. is having constructed, so that the Royal train will be absolutely new throughout. Returning from the coast, the Duke and his party will leave the main line of the C.P.R. at North Bay, and the run to Toronto will be made over the Grand Trunk. One week will be spent in Ontario, the tour including a passing call at Hamilton to see the mountain, a visit to the Niagara Falls, and probably a trip through the Thousand Islands.

From Montreal the party will take the short line to St. John and Halifax, the trip across the State of Maine being the only foreign territory that the Duke will have passed over in his memorable tour. Halifax will say good-bye for Canada to their Royal Highnesses on October 15th. They will arrive at St. John's, Nfld., according to the schedule, on October 17th, and after a few hours spent there, the Ophir will start for England.

DUEL TO THE DEATH

Great Stand Made by Two Australians in Cape Colony.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—Details have reached here of the splendid gallantry of two men of the Tasmanian contingent who were attacked by 22 Boers at Gannahock, near Cradock.

The men were cut off from the main body while under a heavy cross-fire, and the Boers located the fugitives, who took refuge behind tree-stumps nine inches in diameter. In the ensuing duel the Tasmanians made splendid practice, horses and men falling. The Boers attacked them thrice furiously. The Tasmanians shot their own horses rather than let them be captured and covered behind the carcasses.

One of them, Trooper Warburton, was shot through the head, and his companion, Brownell, surrendered after firing the last shot in his magazine. When he came out one coward deliberately fired, striking him in the shoulder.

The Boers stripped both men of everything except their trousers, and the Tasmanians finally got back to camp, where Warburton died.

A BOILER COMPETITION

British Warships to Test Two Kinds in a Race.

A despatch from London says:—An interesting test of boilers has been arranged by the Parliamentary Boiler Committee, which has ordered a full speed trial between the second-class cruiser Hyacinthe, of 5,000 tons displacement, fitted with Belleville boilers and the second-class cruiser Minerva, of the same tonnage, fitted with Scotch boilers. The two vessels will start simultaneously from a home port and run to Gibraltar with the object of determining which class of boiler can best stand the strain of a long run at high pressure.

BALL AND BAYONET

Dublin Fusiliers Mutiny at Shortcliffe Barracks.

A despatch from London says:—A military riot occurred on Saturday night at Shortcliffe. A detachment of the Dublin Fusiliers, actuated by some imaginary grievance, wrecked their barrack-room. The guard was called out to arrest the ringleaders, and shots were fired by the Fusiliers, who met the reinforced guard with a volley of ball cartridges, and bayonet thrusts. The riot lasted two hours.