

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 13.—Wheat—The local market is very dull, with nothing doing in Ontario grades. Cables rather disappointing. No. 2 red and white winter nominal at 66c middle freight for export. New wheat nominal at 62 to 63c middle freight. No. 1 spring on Midland quoted at 67 to 68c. Manitoba wheat firm. No. 1 hard sold at 82c, grinding in transit, and No. 2 hard at 80c, grinding in transit. For Toronto and west 2c lower.

Milfeed—The market is quiet. Bran quoted at \$12 west, and shorts at \$14.50 to \$15 west.

Corn—The market is now firm, with sales of Canadian No. 2 at 52c west.

Rye—The market is quiet, and prices nominal at 46 to 46½c middle freight.

Buckwheat—Market dull, with prices purely nominal.

Peas—Trade quiet, with prices nominally unchanged.

Barley—Trade dull. New feed barley quoted at 39c, August shipment.

Oats—The market is quiet, with offerings restricted. White are quoted at 3½c locally, and at 3½c for export. New sold at 31c middle freight August shipment.

Flour—The market is firm, with moderate demand from exporters. Ninety per cent. sold at \$2.55 in buyers' bags, middle freight. Straight rollers, in bbls., for Lower Provinces, \$3.10 to \$3.20. Manitoba patents \$4, and strong bakers' \$3.70.

Oatmeal—Market is unchanged. Car lots at \$3.75 in bags and \$3.85 in wood. Broken lots, Toronto, 25c per bbl extra.

THE DAIRY MARKET.

Butter—The market is steady. Finest grades, in both dairy rolls and tubs meet with ready sale. We quote:—Selected dairy tubs, 16½ to 17c; choice, 1-lb. rolls, 17 to 18c; second grades, in rolls, tubs, and pails, 15 to 16c; bakers', 14c; creamery prints firm, 20 to 21c; solids, 19½ to 20c.

Eggs—Market unchanged. We quote:—New laid, 12c; ordinary, 11 to 11½c; chips and seconds, 7 to 8c.

Cheese—The market is firm at 10 to 10½c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs are firm at \$9.50 to \$9.75. Hog products in good demand. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, ton and case lots, 11 to 11½c; pork, mess, \$19.50; do., short cut, 21.

Smoked meats—Hams, 14 to 15c; breakfast bacon, 15 to 16c; rolls, 12c; backs, 15½ to 16c, and shoulders, 11½c.

Lard—Pails, 11½c; tubs, 11c; tierces, 11c.

THE STREET MARKET.

Receipts of grain were small today. The only wheat was a load of poor goose, which sold at 65c. One load of oats brought 39c. Hay is firmer, there being sales of 10 loads at \$13 to \$13.50 for old, and at \$9.50 to \$11 for new. Straw nominal at \$10.

Following is the range of quotations:

Wheat, white.....	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.69½
Wheat, red.....	0.69	0.69½
Wheat, goose.....	0.66	0.67
Wheat, spring.....	0.69	0.70
Oats.....	0.39	0.39½
Peas.....	0.66	0.67
Barley.....	0.43	0.44
Rye.....	0.55	0.56
Hay, old, per ton.....	13.00	13.50
Hay, new, per ton.....	9.50	11.00
Straw, per ton.....	9.00	10.00
Dressed hogs.....	9.50	9.75
Butter, in lb. rolls.....	0.16	0.20
Butter, creamery.....	0.20	0.25
Chickens, per pair.....	0.50	0.75
Ducks, per pair.....	0.70	1.00
Turkeys, per lb.....	0.10	0.12½
Eggs, new laid.....	0.16	0.17
Eggs, held, per doz.....	0.12	0.14
Potatoes, new, bush.....	1.00	1.25
Tomatoes, basket.....	0.75	0.80
Beef, forequarters.....	4.50	5.50
Beef, hindquarters.....	8.00	9.25
Beef, medium, carcass.....	5.00	6.50
Beef, choice.....	7.00	7.75
Lamb, yearling.....	6.50	7.50
Lamb, spring.....	9.00	10.00
Mutton.....	5.50	6.50
Veal, choice.....	7.50	8.50

Minneapolis, Aug. 13.—Wheat—September, 68½ to 68¾c; December, 70½ to 70¾c; on track No. 1 hard, 71½c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c. Flour—First patents, \$3.85 to \$3.95; second patents, \$3.60 to \$3.75; first clears, \$2.90 to \$3; second clears, \$2.20. Bran—In bulk, \$13.50 to \$14.

Buffalo, Aug. 13.—Flour—Steady. Spring wheat—Quiet; No. 1 Northern, old, 79c; do new, 76½c. Winter wheat—Dull but firm; No. 2 red, 74½c; No. 1 white, 75c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 yellow, 61c; No. 3 do, 60½c; No. 2 white, old, 42½c; do, new, 39½c; No. 2 mixed, nominal, 37½c; old, 39c. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye—No. 2, 55c.

Milwaukee, Aug. 13.—Wheat closed—Higher; No. 1 Northern, 72 to 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 70½ to 71½c; September, 71½c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 56½ to 56¾c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 56c. Corn—September, 57½c. Duluth, Aug. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 73½c; September, 71½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70½c; September, 70½c; August, 70½c; October, 70½c; December, 71½c; No. 2 North-

ern, 65½c; No. 3 spring, 64½c. Oats—35c. Corn—55c. Toledo, Aug. 13.—Cash and August, 71½c; September, 72½c; December, 74½c. Corn—Cash, 56½c; September, 57½c; December 58c. Oats—Cash, 35½c; September, 35c; December, 36c. Rye—57c. Clover—Cash and October, \$6.22½. Oil—Unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 13.—The receipts were heavy at the Western Cattle Market to-day, but the quality of the stock was rather poor and business was slow. There was a good demand for choice cattle, but the supply was short and the offerings did not last long. There was an abundance of half-finished cattle, particularly in the export branch, and they were very slow of sale. Prices were about steady throughout, the list, Exporters and butchers' were the only classes which showed any activity, and in these there were many head left over. Small stuff was offered liberally, but trade was dull. Hogs were unchanged. The total run was 79 loads, including 1,351 cattle, 1,316 sheep and lambs, 37 calves and 602 hogs.

Export cattle, choice,	per cwt.....	\$ 4.60	\$ 5.05
do medium, per cwt.....	4.25	4.60	
do cows, per cwt.....	3.75	4.25	
Butchers' cattle, pick-	ed lots.....	4.40	4.75
do choice.....	4.00	4.40	
do fair.....	3.50	4.00	
do common.....	3.00	3.50	
do cows.....	3.00	3.75	
do bulls.....	3.00	3.50	
Bulls, export, heavy,	per cwt.....	3.75	4.25
do light, per cwt.....	3.50	3.75	
Feeders, short-keep.....	4.25	4.75	
do medium.....	3.50	4.25	
do light.....	3.25	3.50	
Stockers, 400 to 600	lbs.....	3.00	3.25
do off-colors.....	2.25	3.00	
Milch cows, each.....	30.00	48.00	
Sheep, export, ewes, per	cwt.....	3.40	3.50
do bucks, per cwt.....	2.50	3.00	
do culls, each.....	2.00	3.00	
Lambs, each.....	2.50	3.50	
do per cwt.....	4.25	4.50	
Hogs, per head.....	1.00	8.00	
Hogs, choice, per cwt.....	7.25	0.00	
Hogs, corn-fed, per	cwt.....	7.00	0.00
Hogs, light, per cwt.....	6.75	0.00	
Hogs, fat, per cwt.....	6.75	0.00	
Sows, per cwt.....	4.00	4.50	

RETIRED IN CONFUSION.

The Boers Dissolved Into Small Commandoes.

A despatch from Cape Town says: Gen. Hunter Weston's column has had an engagement with the Boers under Commandant Theron, at Zuurfontein, Cape Colony. The Boers retired in great confusion into the Graaf Reinet district. Their losses are not known.

An engagement has taken place between the British and Boers northwest of Dordrecht. The British casualties were one killed and one wounded. It is reported that the Boers lost heavily.

The British authorities have received satisfactory reports from the Jamestown and Barkly East districts of Cape Colony. Commandant Fouché's commando has been severely handled by the British columns. The commando has dissolved into small parties.

ORGANIZING REVIEWS.

Minister of Militia Has Taken the Matter in Hand.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Minister of Militia has returned to the Capital and taken up the work of organizing the military events to be brought off in connection with the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. It is expected the programme for the reviews will be completed before the end of next week. The intention is to have the arrangements published as soon as possible, in order that the officers commanding the different corps which are to participate may be made acquainted with the details in ample time to prepare for the reviews.

SUICIDED ON SONS' GRAVE

New York Man's Sorrow Drove Him Insane.

A despatch from New York says:—August Schwab, 65 years of age, a real estate agent, shot himself through the heart late on Thursday, and died on the grave of his two sons, whose death, within a few days of each other, four years ago, affected the man's mind. Leaving his wife earlier in the day, he told her to light the candles in their room, claiming it was the anniversary of the death of the eldest son. The wife complied, and was waiting in the lighted room when she received word of the finding of her husband's body in the cemetery on Long Island.

RUSSIAN CROP FAILURE.

Continued Drought Has Extended Area of Damage.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The continued drought has extended the area of crop damage, which includes the Baltic provinces. In the west Siberian and Volga provinces an almost total crop failure is expected.

POULTRY EXPORTS.

A Great Future for the Canadian Farmer.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, returned on Saturday from Great Britain, where he has been engaged since May studying the conditions of the English market in regard to the export of Canadian live stock and animal products. In the course of his investigation he visited every stock centre in Great Britain.

After careful study Mr. Hodson is convinced that there is opportunity for great enlargement of the British market for Canadian products.

The English people look very favorably on the development of what they call the colonies, but what would better be called Imperial Canada and the outlying portions of the Empire. The British consumers are ready to buy largely, and Canadian products are among the best that enter their market.

THE EXPORT OF BACON.

Pre-eminent among Canadian exports to Great Britain is bacon. Canadian bacon is the most important product which reaches Great Britain from any country, and it is rapidly gaining favor.

Canadian bacon and cheese are indeed staples, and Canadian poultry is attracting very favorable comment. As soon as proper shipping facilities are provided this product will rival bacon. The best grade of chickens which have been fattened at the Dominion feed stations in recent years are better than any I saw on the English market. Except in the case of beef and mutton, British meats are not superior to those produced in Canada. There is no reason why our cattle and sheep shall not in time hold a place equal to our bacon, but in order to bring this about greater care must be devoted to feeding and breeding. The British consumers do not want an excessive fat animal, but one fed so as to be full of lean meat, with a moderate supply of fat.

UNFAIR TO CANADA.

Mr. Hodson thinks that the British embargo on Canadian cattle is unjustifiable. The British Government is not using the Canadian people fairly in this respect.

This embargo, Mr. Hodson explained, means a loss of ten dollars a head on every head of cattle shipped from Canada to any country.

There is no reason for the discrimination either. We have never had a case of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada. It is absurd to put an embargo on a clean country like Canada.

EX-PREMIER CRISPI DEAD.

The Aged Statesman Passed Away at Naples.

A despatch from Naples says:—Signor Crispi died at 7:45 o'clock p. m. Sunday. He was surrounded by the members of his family and several intimate friends. The news was immediately telegraphed to King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena.

The evening papers assert that the body will be conveyed by steamer to Palermo, where the municipality will arrange for a great public funeral. It is rumored that Signor Crispi's will authorizes a prominent Italian politician to examine his papers and to publish his memoirs.

CRISPI'S LAST HOURS.

In consequence of the low condition of Signor Crispi Sunday morning, injections of stimulants and the administration of oxygen were stopped, the physicians recognizing that both were quite useless. Through the day he lay inert and insensible, and he was virtually dead for hours before the physicians certified that life was extinct.

Some indignation was expressed when the public learned that the details of the funeral had been arranged before death came.

It is rumored that the affairs of the deceased are in the greatest confusion, and that Signora Crispi will have to depend solely on the proceeds of the sale of the memoirs.

3,000 MORE REFUGEES.

Swept Up by British Columns in Orange River Colony.

A despatch from Bloemfontein says:—Three thousand Boer refugees are now arriving at Brandfort. They were swept up by the British columns that have been in operation in the northern part of the Orange River Colony. Food, blankets, and doctors are being sent from here for the refugees.

Immense quantities of cattle passed Viljoen's Drift yesterday. A number of natives followed the trek and killed any cattle left behind from exhaustion. This meat they killed and divided on the veldt and then carried to their kraals. Many native families obtain food in this manner.

The refugees are all in a wretched state of health. Diphtheria and other malignant diseases are so prevalent among them that additional medical aid has been sent to them. The physicians are carrying supplies of anti-toxine for the diphtheria cases.

Small numbers of Boers continue to surrender in the Orange River Colony. Batches of prisoners are periodically arriving.

A big gold strike has been made on the Rand at a depth to prove that the gold industry is established for at least seventy years.

DROWNED IN COLLISION.

Big Liner Oceanic Sinks Another Steamer.

A despatch from Queenstown says:—The White Star Line steamer Oceanic (Capt. Cameron) which sailed from Liverpool on Thursday for New York via Queenstown, arrived here this morning and reported having been in collision Thursday night, in the Irish channel, with the steamer Kincora, of Waterford, Ireland. The Kincora sank. Seven persons were drowned.

The only damage sustained by the Oceanic consisted in a few dents to her port plates. She proceeded at 3.50 p. m.

The collision occurred this side of Tuskar, at about 1:30 in the morning. The fog was very dense. The Kincora was struck amidships. All the passengers of the Oceanic were in bed at the time, and there was some commotion, until Capt. Cameron assured them that there was not the least cause for alarm.

Headway was kept on the Oceanic after she struck the Kincora in order to give the crew of the latter a chance to clamber on board the Oceanic. The boats were lowered to rescue every man possible. The Kincora sank very rapidly. The Oceanic remained in the vicinity of the collision until daylight, but nothing was then visible beyond some floating wreckage.

The collision occurred in a fog. The bow of the Oceanic was damaged.

The Kincora was a coasting vessel, of 453 tons, trading between Waterford and Limerick. She had a crew of 14 men. The Oceanic brought the seven survivors to this port.

NORWAY'S FORESTS.

Three Trees Cut Annually for Every One That is Planted.

A despatch from Drammen, Norway, says:—The forest wealth of Norway is being rapidly diminished by the savage assaults of lumbermen and pulp manufacturers. An expert commission appointed by the Government made an alarming report showing that three trees were cut down annually for every one that grew, and in this climate it takes a hundred years for a pine tree to grow big enough to furnish a log twenty-five feet long and ten inches in diameter, which is the minimum available for the saw mills.

It was shown by the last census that the standing timber in the kingdom had been reduced to 68,179 square miles, or 21 per cent. of the entire area, whereas in 1855 55 per cent. of the country was covered with forests. The lumbermen are doing an immense amount of damage, but the pulp manufacturers are doing more, because they destroy the small trees only.

It is estimated that within the next half century the timber resources of Norway will be practically exhausted at the present rate of destruction.

There are periodical agitations to stop it, but the laws that have been passed have been unpopular, and the regulations prove to be unreasonable and impracticable.

POLICE TO CARRY GUNS.

Garrotting and Highway Assaults Common in London.

A despatch from London says:—Assaults on policemen have become so numerous in certain districts in London that the authorities have been petitioned to permit the police to carry revolvers.

London policemen carry only clubs, in deference to the wishes of the people, who some years ago agitated against the revolver as being too dangerous to entrust them with. The result is that in attacking burglars or highwaymen they have only their clubs to protect themselves against assaults with knife, revolver, and knuckle-duster. London is becoming worse than Chicago. At nights there is a reign of terror on all roads leading to and from the suburbs. Garrotting has become a common form of crime.

WOMEN FARMERS.

Lady Warwick Institutes Agricultural College.

A despatch from London says:—Always anxious to better the condition of young women, and especially to save them from the drudgery of poorly paid domestic service, the beautiful Countess of Warwick has inaugurated a branch of the Agricultural College at Reading for women, and hopes by its means to again widen the sphere of usefulness for her proteges. Lady Warwick is a clever business woman, and although sparing neither pains nor expense in inaugurating her various schemes for the advancement of the women of the poorer class, she insists upon putting these schemes on a self-supporting basis.

BRITISH IMPORTS INCREASE

Exports Show a Falling Off Compared With July, 1900.

A despatch from London says:—The British trade returns for July show that there was an increase in imports compared with last month of £2,764,655, chiefly in articles of food and drink. There was a decrease in the exports compared with the corresponding month of 1900 of £164,786.

STANDARD OIL.

Rockefeller Clears \$20,000,000 in Dividends.

A despatch from New York says:—The directors of the Standard Oil Company, at their meeting on Tuesday, declared a dividend of 8 per cent., \$8 a share on the common stock of the company. This dividend is payable on September 16 next.

The capitalization of the trust is about \$100,000,000. The declaration of the dividend means the distribution of about \$8,000,000 among the Standard Oil's stockholders. This dividend is the third declared by the company during the calendar year. The dividend for the first quarter this year, paid in March, 1901, was 20 per cent., \$20,000,000. The dividend for the second quarter paid in June, 1901, was 12 per



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

cent., \$12,000,000. The dividend for the third quarter, as has just been said, is 8 per cent., \$8,000,000.

So the total dividend thus far this year is 40 per cent. on the \$100,000,000 capitalization, or \$40,000,000.

But because the poor trust declared a quarterly dividend of only 8 per cent. its stock fell 4 points, to 768. Last fall the price touched 832.

BLAME THE MOSQUITOES.

Men in Wall Street were telling each other that the great trust declared only an 8 per cent. dividend because the mosquitoes are so "bad." The countrymen cannot burn lamps when the light attracts millions of mosquitoes.

It was suspected in Wall Street that, besides, the Standard Oil Trust was giving away a few hundred dollars' worth of oil in the attempt to destroy mosquitoes. Hence the comparatively low dividend.

But the days must grow longer and cold must kill the mosquitoes more surely than does crude petroleum. Wall Street firmly believes that Standard Oil will declare a dividend for the final quarter of last year that will be no less than the dividend for the final quarter of last year. And then it was 10 per cent.

The trust established a new high record last year in piping profits to stockholders, when it paid out 43 per cent. in all about \$48,000,000.

40 PER CENT THUS FAR.

This year, so far, it has paid 40 per cent.

If this December's dividend is equal to last December's, 10 per cent., this year's profits will beat the former high record. They will be 50 per cent.

But, Wall Street, when not joking about mosquitoes, firmly believes that the Standard Oil will pay, not 10 per cent., but 20 per cent. next December, making its dividend for 1901 60 per cent., \$30,000,000; \$5,000,000 a month; say \$150,000 a day.

And John D. Rockefeller is credited with owning easily one-third of the Standard Oil stock.

Up to 1895 the company used to pay 12 per cent. per annum. In 1896 the dividend jumped to 31 per cent. In 1897 it was 33 per cent., in 1898 30 per cent., and in 1899 33 per cent.

In the five and three-quarter years beginning January 1, 1896, therefore, the company has distributed \$215,000,000 to its stockholders on a capitalization of about \$100,000,000. This infinitely surpasses the records of all other corporations.

AN ULTIMATUM.

Britain Gives Boers Until Sept. 15 to Surrender.

A despatch from London says:—A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing a proclamation issued by Lord Kitchener August 7th, in accordance with instructions from the Imperial Government, the Governments of Cape Colony and Natal concurring. The proclamation says:—

"All commandants, field cornets, and leaders of armed bands being burghers of the late Republics and still engaged in resisting His Majesty's forces, whether in the Orange Colony, the Transvaal, or other portions of His Majesty's South African dominions, and all members of the Governments of the late Orange Free State and Transvaal, shall, unless they surrender before September 15th, be permanently banished from South Africa. The cost of the maintenance of the families of all burghers in the field who have not surrendered by September 15th shall be recoverable from such burghers, and shall be a charge upon their property removable and immovable, in the two colonies."