

# THE MARKETS

## Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

### BREADSTUFFS.

**Toronto, Feb. 25.**—Wheat—Two cars of No. 1 Manitoba hard offered at 87c en route to North Bay, without bids. Ontario No. 2 white wheat 73c bid outside, the outturn guaranteed, but none offered. No. 1 spring offered at 74c east, without bids. Fifty-eight-lb mixed offered at 74c middle freight, on C.P.R., without bid. A car of feed wheat offered at 64½c outside, with 60c bid.

**Barley**—No. 2 offered at 55c middle freight, and No. 3 at 51c low freight to New York without bids.

**Peas**—Ten cars of No. 2 offered at 80c high freight on G.T.R., outturn guaranteed, with 79c bid.

**Oats**—A car of No. 2 white sold at 41c low freight to New York, and more offered at this price; it is also offered at 41½c in buyers' sacks, low freight.

**Corn**—No. 2 yellow offered at 57½c outside, west, with 56½c bid.

**Rye**—No. 2 offered at 60c on track, Toronto, and at 56½c outside, either road, with 55c bid.

**Buckwheat**—No. 2 wanted at 55c low freight to New York, with sellers at 56c. There was also a bid of 53c east.

**Straw**—A car of No. 1 sold at \$6.25 on track, Toronto.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

**Dried Apples**—The market is unchanged, with offerings small. Prices 6 to 6½c per lb. Evaporated sell at 9½ to 10c.

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

**Honey**—The market is steady at 9 to 10c for strained. Combs, \$1.50 to \$2.25 per dozen.

**Beans**—The market is dull. Prices, \$1.10 to \$1.40, as to quality. Hand picked, \$1.50.

**Cranberries**—Market unchanged, with stocks small. Cape Cod, \$9.50 to \$10 per barrel.

**Onions**—Market steady at \$2.50 to \$3 per bbl.

**Hay, baled**—The market is steady, with good demand. Timothy quoted at \$10 to \$10.50 on track for No. 1 and \$8.50 for No. 2.

**Straw**—The market is quiet and firm. Car lots on track will bring \$6 to \$6.25, the latter for No. 1.

**Poultry**—The market is firm, with offerings small. Turkeys, dry picked 11 to 12½c; geese, 8 to 9c; chickens (young and fat), 60 to 80c; old hens, 35 to 50c; ducks, 70c to \$1 per pair.

**Potatoes**—Unchanged, with cars quoted at 66 to 68c on track for choice stock. Small lots at 75 to 80c per bag.

### THE DAIRY MARKETS.

**Butter**—The receipts are a little more liberal, and the demand good for choice qualities. We quote as follows:—Choice large rolls, 17c; choice 1-lb prints, 18 to 19c; low to mediums, 11 to 13c; creamery prints 21 to 22½c; do, solids, 20½ to 21c.

**Eggs**—The market is steady at 26 to 27c per dozen for new laid.

**Cheese**—The market is dull; jobbing lots, 10½ to 10¾c per lb.

**HOGS AND PROVISIONS.**

**Dressed hogs** unchanged. Car lots quoted at \$7.60. Hog products steady. We quote:—Bacon, long clears, sells at 10½c, in ton and case lots. Mess pork, \$20.50 to \$21; do, short cut, \$21.50 to \$22.

**Smoked Meats**—Hams, 12½ to 13c; breakfast bacon, 13½ to 14c; rolls, 11c; backs, 13½ to 14c; and shoulders, 10½c.

**Lard**—The market is unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 11c; tubs, 11½c; pails, 11½c to 11¾c; compound, 9 to 9½c.

### UNITED STATES MARKETS.

**Buffalo, Feb. 25.**—Flour—Quiet. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern 82½c; winter, dull; track offerings; No. 2 red held at 91c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 yellow, 65½c; No. 3 do, 65c; No. 2 corn, 64½c; No. 3 do, 64½. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white 48½c; No. 3 do, 48c; No. 2 mixed, 46½c; No. 3 do, 46c. Barley—66 to 68c. Rye—Quiet; No. 1 67½c.

**Duluth, Feb. 25.**—Close—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c; May, 76½c; July, 77½c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 72½c; May, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 69½c. Corn—60½c. Oats—Unquoted.

**Minneapolis, Feb. 25.**—Wheat closed—Cash, 74½c; May, 74½c; July, 76½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 73½c to 73¾c. Flour—First patents, \$3.85 to \$3.95; second do., \$3.75 to \$3.85; first clears, \$3.75 to \$3.85; second do, \$3.40. Bran—In bulk, \$15.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

**Toronto, Feb. 25.**—At the Western cattle yards to-day the total receipts were 45 carloads of live stock, including 800 cattle, 1,000 hogs, 300 sheep, 24 calves, and a few milch cows.

Prices for the best cattle were steady, and well maintained, but for inferior stuff prices were weaker, and the demand was slow.

Following is the range of quotations:—

|                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Cattle.               |               |
| Shippers, per cwt.... | \$4.75 \$5.50 |

|                           |       |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Do., light....            | 4.25  | 4.50  |
| Butcher, choice....       | 4.00  | 4.50  |
| Butcher, ord. to good.... | 3.25  | 3.75  |
| Butcher, inferior....     | 2.75  | 3.25  |
| Stockers, per cwt....     | 3.00  | 3.50  |
| Sheep and Lambs.          |       |       |
| Choice ewes, per cwt....  | 3.50  | 3.75  |
| Lambs, per cwt....        | 4.00  | 5.00  |
| Bucks, per cwt....        | 2.00  | 2.50  |
| Milkers and Calves.       |       |       |
| Cows, each....            | 30.00 | 45.00 |
| Calves, each....          | 2.00  | 10.00 |
| Hogs.                     |       |       |
| Choice hogs, per cwt....  | 6.00  | 6.00  |
| Light hogs, per cwt....   | 5.50  | 5.75  |
| Heavy hogs, per cwt....   | 5.50  | 5.75  |

## WANT TO SURRENDER.

### Boers Continue the Hopeless Struggle With Vehemence.

The correspondent of the London Times at Pretoria says the demoralization of the Boers in Eastern Transvaal is marked, and the attitude of the leaders leaves no doubt they consider the situation critical. Reports from north and south of the Delagoa Railway line show that the burghers reluctantly continue the struggle.

Intercepted messages from Commandant Piet Viljoen to Acting President Schalkburger urge the latter to try to counteract the spirit of surrender rife among the burghers. Viljoen, remarks the Times correspondent, has long been a firebrand, encouraging the Boers with false hopes. He adds that the fact that Commandant-General Botha and Schalkburger are trying to arrange a meeting indicates that they believe the moment has arrived for decisive action.

The correspondent does not predict an immediate general surrender. He says the strong influence of the Boer leaders over their followers may prevail. Even if resistance in the Eastern Transvaal should collapse, the war would continue, though a large number of British troops would be free for service elsewhere.

A despatch from The Hague to the Times says the Standard, formerly the journal of Premier Kuyper, denies the press interviews representing that the Dutch Government acted on its own initiative and not at the instance of Boer delegates in approaching the British Government.

## BURIED BOY ALIVE.

### Horrible Practice Indulged in By Chilkoote.

A Seattle, Wash., despatch says:—The steamer Dirigo, which arrived from Alaska on Wednesday, brings news that Chilkoote Indians, near Hias mission, Alaska, on February 5, buried alive one of their tribe, a boy 15 years old.

The boy had been converted to Christianity by Milo A. Sellon, a Methodist missionary, and in a burst of religious zeal denounced the mummeries of the tribal Icht or medicine man. This act aroused the anger of the superstitious old men of the tribe. Recently fourteen native residents of the Village of Kluckwan died of consumption, and Icht spread the belief that the boy in league with the Evil One, through his knowledge of the white man's religion, had caused the deaths.

The disappearance of the boy from school aroused the suspicion of Mr. Sellon, and he started in search of him.

At the outskirts of the village he found tracks leading to a fresh grave. Digging down he found the boy still alive, his bloodshot eyes rolling in insane agony, his hair torn in handfuls from his head. His finger nails were torn off in his efforts to escape from his horrible prison. The boy was lifted from the grave, and carried to the village, where he lived several hours, howling and crying like a maniac, finally dying from the effects of suffering and fright.

Icht, who is responsible for the crime, is Skun Doo, an old offender, who spent a term in San Quentin Penitentiary for causing an old woman to be starved to death in 1894.

## HELP IN THE WEST.

### Spring Demand for Farm Hands Has Already Started.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—According to the employment agents and immigration officials here, there is a dearth of laborers in the west. The spring demand for farm hands has already started, and curlers from outside points have taken advantage of their visit here to make application for men at the immigration hall. A great deal of construction work is going on in the west, and contractors are experiencing some difficulty in obtaining men even at a good scale of wages. The dearth of servant girls still continues, and the demand for good domestics exceeds the supply.

## EPIDEMIC ON THE EBB.

### Number of Smallpox Patients at Ottawa Reduced.

An Ottawa despatch says:—At present there are 26 smallpox patients on Porter's Island, the smallest number since the epidemic was at its height. Twenty houses in the city are placarded for scarlet fever, and twenty-nine cases are at the hospitals. There are also fifteen cases of diphtheria.

## THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

### WHAT OUR MEMBERS ARE DOING AT TORONTO.

#### CROWN LANDS REPORT.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands was laid on the table by Hon. Mr. Davis. It shows that 43,617 acres of Crown lands were sold for agricultural purposes, having a total value of \$31,315. Of mining lands 10,476 acres were sold, having a value of \$23,212, while 28,540 acres were leased. There were 1,367 persons located in free grant townships, on 148,312 acres, compared with 965 persons on 132,665 acres in 1900. Of university lands 5,787 acres were sold for \$4,212. The report refers with satisfaction to the growth of settlement during the year, particularly in the Temiscamingue region. Twenty thousand letters were received with reference to veterans' land grants, containing 18,000 applications. The growth of the mineral industry has been most gratifying, the total product of pig iron, for instance, being 116,370 tons, valued at \$1,701,706, an advance over 1900 of 53,984 tons and \$765,637 respectively. There were also made 14,471 tons of steel, worth \$347,280. There were 271,096 tons of nickel-copper ores smelted, yielding 29,589 tons of matte, the nickel and copper contents of which are estimated at 4,444 tons and 4,197 tons, respectively, a very decided increase on 1900. The total revenue for the year was \$1,634,724.

#### REGISTRY OFFICE RETURNS.

The annual report of the inspector of registry offices has been prepared and shows that \$196,295 was the gross amount of fees earned in 1901, as against \$184,326 in 1900, and \$186,069 in 1899. A total of 129,193 instruments was registered, compared with 119,941 in 1900, and of these 31,487 were mortgages, reaching in all \$50,000,000. In East Toronto the fees totaled \$8,633, and in West Toronto \$9,650. The total of mortgage loans in Toronto was \$5,422,599.

#### NEW MEASURES.

Mr. Thompson introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting the office of sheriff which proposes to reduce the fee payable to sheriffs on certificates of execution against lands to 50 cents for the first execution and 20 cents for each subsequent execution or certificate of claim, the maximum to be limited as now to \$400.

Mr. Dickenson introduced a bill to amend the Toll Roads Expropriation Act. The object of this bill is to provide machinery for arbitrating the values of certain roads in the County of Wentworth, which are continued into the city of Hamilton and County of Halton, these cases not being apparently provided for by the Toll Roads Expropriation Act of last session.

#### NIAGARA FALLS POWER.

The Premier moved the second reading of the bill to confirm the agreement of June last between the Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commissioners and the Canadian Niagara Power Company. The Premier stated that the contracts executed and the amount expended so far by the company totalled \$1,700,000. The larger part of the work had been contracted for with Canadians. The Premier said the bill provided that the price to Canadian consumers should not exceed that charged consumers in the United States for similar distances. Any dispute over the non-supply or the price was to be referred to the High Court of Justice. The price of steam power was constantly changing, and a price could not be put upon electrical energy any more than upon steam power or any other commodity. Besides, there was the prospect of a very large margin of competition, tending to reduce prices.

The bill was given a second reading and sent to committee.

The Attorney-General's bill to divide the district of Rainy River for the registration of titles and deeds was also given a second reading.

#### THE HOUSE IN SUPPLY.

The House went into supply, first taking up the estimates of the asylums. Hon. Mr. Stratton explained the increases for attendants' and supervisors' salaries by saying that he had adopted the policy of a uniform salary for these classes of employes in all the asylums. Attendants would start at \$20 per month and end at \$23. Supervisors would begin at \$24 and advance to \$25.

Mr. Thompson asked if it was still the intention to remove the Boys' Reformatory from Penetanguishene to Oxford County.

The Provincial Secretary replied in the affirmative. He said the Government contemplated making provision for epileptics, and it was possible inmates of other institutions would be removed to Penetanguishene so as to make room for epileptic patients.

An item of \$750 for maintenance at the old Parliament buildings drew from Col. Matheson the remark that the Government had better burn them down.

#### RADICAL REPORT.

The long-expected report of the Ontario Assessment Commission was laid on the table of the Legislature by the Provincial Secretary. It was signed by six members of the Commission:—Judge MacLennan, Judge MacMahon, D. R. Wilkie, general manager and vice-president of the Imperial Bank; K. W. McKay, editor of the Municipal World; A. Pratt,

Assessment Commissioner, Hamilton; and M. J. Butler, civil engineer, Deseronto.

The commissioners submit a draft bill consisting of a consolidation of such provisions of the Assessment Act as they think should be retained, together with the amendments and new substantive provisions which they will recommend for adoption. This will be somewhat of a surprise to the Legislature, as the Premier declared the other day that the commissioners would merely present their report and not submit a bill.

The Government has already announced that it does not intend to pass any assessment legislation during the present session excepting to redress the scrap-iron grievance. The report of the commission will, therefore, be dealt with by the new Parliament.

The most radical recommendation is the abolition of the personal property tax, and the substitution of a business tax, a tax on professions and callings, and a house tax. The commissioners express the opinion that these taxes at the minimum rates provided for should produce in the aggregate a larger sum than is produced under the present law by the tax on personal property. It is, high a rate on real estate as that now imposed would not be necessary.

#### RAILWAY BILLS PASSED.

The bill to incorporate the Petrolia Rapid Railway Company was reported by the Railway Committee. The company is chartered to construct and operate an electric railway line from Sarnia to Petrolia, with extensions and branches through Lambton and Kent Counties. Mr. McLaughlin (Stormont) thought the bonding privilege, \$20,000 a mile, was too large, as it afforded too much chance for speculation.

The bill to incorporate the Canada Western Railway Company was reported. It authorizes the company to build a steam or electric railway from Fort Francis, via Dryden or Rat Portage, to the western boundary of Ontario, at or near the confluence of the Winnipeg and English Rivers.

Mr. J. K. Kerr wished a clause inserted in the Hamilton and Ancaster Railway Bill, providing that no railway should enter a municipality except on the terms and conditions imposed by the existing railway company. This was promptly rejected. Mr. Graham suggested that the municipality impose the terms, providing these did not interfere with any agreement it had made with the existing company. The bill will be taken up again.

The committee emasculated the bill permitting the extension of the Fort Erie Ferry Railway to the race track, the only clause retained being the one extending the time for building to Crystal Beach and Port Colborne to 1905.

#### ELECTRIC LINES.

The Attorney-General announced that the electric railway problem would be grappled with during the present session. He would not commit the Government to it, but gave it as his own opinion that there should be a tribunal analogous in functions to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council. He pointed out that in the near future the province would be covered with a network of electric railway lines, and all sorts of questions would arise as between different railway companies, and also between electric railways on the one hand and municipalities on the other. It was utterly impossible to lay down any general law that would meet every case. That had been found impossible in connection with larger railways. In his humble opinion it would be necessary to constitute some sort of tribunal which would perform the same functions with reference to provincial electric railways as were now performed by the Railway Committee of the Privy Council at Ottawa. He hoped they would be able to introduce a bill this session to provide machinery such as he thought should be provided, and laying down general principles affecting railways, which should not only apply to all new railways, but to the legislation of this session. He did not say this on the authority of the full Government, but was expressing his own individual views.

## MAKES FOE TEMPERANCE.

### Widening London Streets Abolishes Public Houses.

A London despatch says:—It is a most expensive temperance work that the London County Council is at present carrying out, but it is not designated as such, nor is the general public aware of the fact. Yet within the last three years the London County Council has devoted more than \$1,250,000 to the practical work of temperance.

It is one of the consequences of the extensive improvements being made in London at present. When acquiring property for the necessary widening of different streets, many public houses, with licenses and good-will, come into the possession of the council. These properties are very valuable, but the council, instead of renewing them for premises in the neighborhood, is deliberately giving them up, seeing at the same time that no new licenses for these localities are issued.

In this way the number of public houses in London has been diminished by 103, which were valued at \$1,372,750.

## THE KAISER'S BROTHER.

Received at New York by Salutes from Warships.

A New York despatch says:—Prince Henry of Prussia, representative of his brother, the Emperor of Germany, at the launching of the latter's American-built yacht, reached here on Sunday, and was cordially welcomed as a guest of the nation. The land batteries that guard the outer harbor sounded the first greeting of a salute of 21 guns, and the rifles of a special naval squadron assembled in his honor echoed the sentiment; there were verbal greetings from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy, and the City of New York, and a great crowd lined the way into the city to see and cheer the sailor prince of Germany.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander of the special squadron, and honorary aide to the Prince, left the flagship Illinois with his staff at 9.40 o'clock in the naval tug Nina. The Nina met the Kronprinz beyond Fort Wadsworth, and, swinging around on the starboard side of the liner, steamed up the bay. Prince Henry, attired in the uniform of an admiral of the German navy, and surrounded by his naval and military staff in brilliant uniforms, stood on the bridge of the liner. As the naval tug drew near to the side of the steamship Prince Henry and Admiral Evans caught sight of one another, and exchanged informal salutes. The distance from steamer to tug was too great for conversation however. As the two vessels, with a flotilla of tugs and official craft, moved in past Fort Wadsworth, the first of the salute of 21 guns was fired. As the first guns sounded the Prince advanced to the end of the bridge of the Kronprinz and stood at attention. As he passed the big American flag floating over the fortifications he touched his cap in salute, and the members of his suite did likewise. The flag at the jackstaff of the Kronprinz was dipped, and the German naval band accompanying the Prince played "The Star Spangled Banner." The guns of Fort Wadsworth were not silent before those across the narrows at Fort Hamilton boomed out their salute. When that ceremony was over the Kronprinz was stopped, and the Nina hauled around to her port side and Admiral Evans and his staff boarded her. The passengers were gathered on the main deck, and there was a hearty cheer as the admiral came up the gangway.

About an hour was spent by the Prince in receiving his callers, and in making an admiral's inspection of the troops and crew of the Hohenzollern. Then followed a lunch.

## RUSHED TO DEATH.

### Terrible Loss of Life at New York Hotel Fire.

A New York despatch says:—Sixteen persons who were guests at the Park Avenue Hotel lost their lives early Saturday morning, when the hotel was on fire, after flames had destroyed the 71st Regiment Armory. Nearly fifty other guests at the hotel were burned severely or hurt as they were escaping from their rooms, and many of them were sent to hospitals in the city. Many guests had narrow escapes from injury, and there were exciting rescues by firemen.

Blame for the hotel management was expressed because there were no fire escapes leading from upper storey rooms to the interior court, because there were no rope escapes in the rooms of the guests, and because there were not adequate appliances for extinguishing fires in the building. Some of the people who escaped from rooms in the hotel declared that no warning of the fire was sounded to alarm the guests. Others said they were warned in time. All who were burned in the fire had dressed themselves in readiness for flight, but had delayed too long in their rooms.

The spread of the fire in the hotel was caused to some extent by flames in the elevator shaft, and the manager of the hotel declared his belief that thieves had started a fire at the bottom of the shaft to create a panic in the hotel and cover robberies. That theory was supported in a measure by the fact that several rooms in the hotel were plundered during the excitement, and one man who was caught taking articles from a room was arrested and held for examination. An official investigation of the fire was ordered by the district attorney, but police and fire officials believed that flames from the burning armory invaded the hotel, and that firebrands started the fire in the elevator shaft.

The loss by fire in the armory was said to be less than \$100,000, and the damage to the hotel was said not to exceed \$50,000.

## KRUGER MAY COME.

### Report That He Will Visit the United States.

A Brussels despatch says:—It is said in Boer circles that if Messrs. Wolmarans and Wessels after investigating the situation in the United States, advise Mr. Kruger that a tour of the United States would be beneficial to the Boer cause the Boer President will overcome his aversion to a long trip, and undertake the journey. Mr. Kruger appears to be in excellent physical condition.