

LIKELY NO RATE WAR AFTER ALL.

Mr. Shaughnessy Confers
With Mr. Hays

ALL YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

But Rates to the Klondike Will
Probably Go Down.

There is every reason to believe that the present disagreement between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways regarding the North Bay and Toronto rate matters, will not develop into a rate war. Mr. Hays, of the Grand Trunk, was closed all yesterday afternoon with Mr. Shaughnessy, and the conference will continue to-day. The officials of both roads seem reluctant to discuss the present standing of affairs or to make public the result of this conference which will have upon the rate situation.

In the meantime, the C. P. R. are retaining cut rates to Toronto, while the Grand Trunk has issued a new tariff, meeting all Canadian Pacific rates from Ontario and Quebec into Winnipeg. This is equivalent to a cut in the rates, since, up to this time, the Canadian Pacific had been allowed a differential on all Manitoba business. For instance, the Grand Trunk rate from Toronto to Winnipeg was, under the former tariff, \$36.20 on first-class, and \$26.45 on second-class business. The present rate is \$33.35 on first-class and \$21 on second-class business. From Montreal this rate was \$42.50 on first-class business, and will now be \$37.95, or equivalent to the established C. P. R. rate.

As yet, the C. P. R. have not responded to this cut. When asked this morning, Mr. McNicholl declined to say if it was his intention to re-establish their differential on Manitoba business.

The passenger department of the Grand Trunk have just issued a circular instructing all agents to discontinue the sale of tickets and the issue of baggage checks in connection with the Canadian Pacific, to any point West, via Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur. In future all Grand Trunk passengers will be ticketed via Chicago and by way of the Northern Pacific into Winnipeg, with whom the Grand Trunk have a working arrangement.

New North-West Service.

The Canadian Pacific has now announced that they will run special settlers' trains from Toronto to the West, every Tuesday, during the months of March and April, with fares on a basis of \$21 out of Toronto. It is understood that the Grand Trunk will establish a similar rate. It remains to be seen whether or not the C. P. R. will still insist on their differential by a further lowering of their rates.

The Alaskan Matter.

While the C. P. R. and the Grand Trunk may soon settle their differences at home, the rate question in regard to Alaskan business remains as uncertain as ever. The Western roads readily appreciate the fact that if an understanding is not reached with the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian line is in a position to go one better for any cuts the American lines may make. Eastern lines might, by united action, divert traffic from the C. P. R., but it is most improbable these lines will be able to enter upon any concerted action in the matter.

The delegation which the Western Passenger Association resolved this week to send to Montreal to confer with Mr. McNicholl, have not arrived. In fact, Mr. McNicholl this morning stated that he had not yet received even any advice of their intended visit.

PILOT INQUIRY.

The Marine Underwriters Want the
Channel Lighted With Gas Buys.

At the meeting of the Pilot Commission yesterday afternoon, Capt. Cliff made further suggestions. One of them was that the pilots should be better up in English. He also thought that all pilots should live either in Quebec or Montreal, and report each day at the office of the harbor. He would pay the pilots as follows: Twenty-first class pilots, \$2,000 each; ten second class pilots, \$1,000 each; ten third class pilots, \$500 each; five fourth class pilots, \$400 each. There should be a fund, \$100,000, and, as the above would take \$67,000, there would be a balance of \$33,000 for pensions, etc. To find this money the witness said he would increase the pilotage dues.

Mr. J. J. Riley, jr., marine underwriter, advocated the lighting of the river with gas buoys, so that it would be navigable by night as well as by day.

Mr. D. A. P. Ward, for the shipping interests, strongly opposed the inauguration of the pilots. Before creating a vice-admiralty court here, the witness said, the shipping men would like to know who was to defray the cost. He thought that the depth of the channel should be thirty feet for the present class of steamers, and from 500 to 600 feet wide, or 700 feet at the bends.

The commission then adjourned till this morning.

A WAWA MINE SOLD.

An English Company Interests Itself in
the District.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—What is known as the Dickinson mine, in Michigan, was sold under option yesterday to an English syndicate. Messrs. George T. and J. J. Mackay, of North Bay, and Alex. McKenzie, representing J. L. Overhill, of Montreal, were the vendors. E. A. Bremner, an English mining expert, acted for the syndicate. A gang of miners will at once be sent into the mine and start sinking shafts. As soon as navigation opens machinery will be put in. It is said that the Englishmen have a quarter of a million pounds sterling to spend in the development of the mine. This claim was the first discovered in the Wawa district, and is probably the richest.

THE MONOLINE DRIVE AND DANCE.
Notwithstanding the congealing propensity of the temperature last (Wednesday) evening, the employees of the Canadian

ALLISON PAYS THE EXTREME PENALTY

Radcliffe Closed His Career
at Eight This Morning.

INDIFFERENT TO THE END

Death Supposed to be Instantaneous,
Usual Verdict Returned.

Berlin, Ont., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—In a little, low, stone shed on a scaffold, where there was hardly space enough for him to stand erect, Jas. Allison this morning suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and gave up his life to atone for the murder of Mrs. Emma Orr.

Grouped around the door were those who were entitled to witness the execution, but all that could be heard or seen was a sudden thud as the hangman performed his office; the stiffening of the rope above the boarding of the scaffold, a quivering of the cord for a few seconds, and then stillness.

Allison must have died instantly, for there was no struggle and everything was over at a quarter past eight o'clock.

In some respects the execution was a notable one. It was the first time the death sentence had ever been carried out in the County of Waterloo.

The age of the criminal Allison was hardly eighteen years, a fact which created interest in his case, while the nonchalance with which he bore his condemnation, and his conduct since confined in jail, had created doubts as to whether he was really mentally capable of appreciating his position.

Careless and Smiling.

The careless and almost smiling manner with which he walked to the scaffold this morning, might easily lead to the belief that Allison had no moral responsibility, and as a matter of fact, this is the opinion of several of the physicians who visited the condemned boy in his cell. The privacy with which the execution was conducted, the last death struggles of Allison being concealed from public view, while a novelty in executions, was creditable to the authorities who had charge of the painful task of carrying out the sentence.

The greatest possible interest was taken in the execution by residents of this locality. Still there was no outward manifestation of it. The weather was possibly too cold for people to drive into Berlin. It certainly was bitter enough this morning to prevent many from hanging around the goal, and beyond a couple of scores of the curiously curious, there was nothing to indicate from the outside of the goal the tragedy that was being enacted within its high stone walls.

Last Night on Earth.

Calmly and peacefully, as if for him there need be no thought of the morrow, Jim Allison spent his last night on earth. Nothing in his manner or actions would lead to the belief that he thought of the coming morning, when everything here would be passed away from him.

Up till ten o'clock he sat up and conversed with his spiritual adviser, Rev. R. Atkinson, and when the latter left him he went to bed, and in three minutes was sound asleep. At midnight he woke up, and said to the death watch, a German, named Otto Gasteimer: "I am feeling hungry. Can you get me something to eat?"

Gasteimer had a hear-meal procured for him, and Allison ate it all, went to bed again, and slept soundly till six o'clock this morning.

The absolute callousness of the boy was shown again when he awoke at six o'clock. Mr. Jonathan Cook, the gaoler, who has done everything in his power to make Allison comfortable, entered his cell to tell him that he could do anything for him, "No," replied Allison, and then he said quickly, "Say, you people appear to be getting rattled over this thing."

The remark was characteristic of the boy. To the last he took his trial and condemnation as something in which he was at the best only slightly interested.

Ate a Hearty Breakfast.

He sat down to a breakfast consisting of coffee, toast and eggs, and certainly, his impending doom did not interfere with his appetite.

It was 7 o'clock when the spectators who were to be present at the execution, commenced to gather at the jail. Day was just breaking and it was a sharp, cold morning. One man was patrolling around the jail square smoking a curved pipe with a large round bowl. It was Radcliffe, the hangman, taking a morning constitutional.

"Well, boys, you are a little early," he remarked to the reporters, "but there is a good fire inside."

High Constable Klippert, who was acting sheriff in the absence, through illness, of Sheriff Springer, guarded the gates of the jail, and refused admission to all who had no legitimate business there. There were quite a crowd outside the gates by this time, and they laughed and joked over the hanging, while stamping around in the cold. At 7.30 the jail gates opened and visitors were admitted to the jail kitchen. Radcliffe came in, picked up a big valise, that was on the table, and carried it off with the remark, "I guess there's something in this I'll want." A few minutes later and the preparations for the hanging were all completed.

There was a walk through another corridor and into the jail yard surrounded by a high grey stone wall. In the centre of the yard stood the brick woodshed, inside of which the execution was to be placed. It was a low building, partially filled with wood and when the scaffold was erected there was very little room for anything else.

The scaffold was an enclosed one, as the hanging was to be what was called a closed hanging. The lower portion of the scaffold was all boarded in, the platform on which Allison stood being nine feet from the ground. A flight of steps led up to the platform, which had simply a railing around it so that Allison could be seen while standing on the platform. To a thick beam overhead, was attached a new three-quarter of an inch rope, with a noose dangling, the rope being wound

tightly several times around the beam, and then tied to another rafter. A trap door was fixed in the flooring of the scaffold, held firmly by two bolts. From where Allison stood his head almost touched the beam above him, while the space underneath where he was to drop, was so cramped that a hole had to be dug in the ground to prevent his feet from touching when he dropped through the trap.

The Last Few Minutes.

The span of Allison's life was now narrowed down to minutes. Rev. R. Atkinson sat in the cell with him administering such consolation as he thought would bring comfort to the young lad who was about to undergo the last dread ordeal. It was four minutes to eight o'clock when Radcliffe, the hangman, came to Allison's cell. The latter stood up and replied simply: "I'm ready." To Radcliffe's interrogative remark, "Well, Allison?"

Radcliffe had in his hands a strap with which he bound Allison's arms to his side. The latter did not say a word while this proceeding was going on, but followed Radcliffe out into the corridor where the solemn death march to the scaffold commenced. Mr. Alfred Boomer, magistrate of Linwood, with Gaoler Cook, walked at the head. Then followed Dr. Webb, coroner of Berlin, with Dr. Bowly, the gaoler surgeon. Rev. Mr. Atkinson walked ahead of Allison, who was between Otto Gasteimer, the death watch, and Thomas Tracy, the turnkey. In this order they proceeded along the corridor and down stairs.

A Signed Confession.

Just before entering the yard Gaoler Cook asked the boy: "Have you anything to say, Allison?"

"Nothing," Allison replied, but at the same time handed Mr. Cook an envelope on the back of which was written and signed by himself these words: "I am sorry for my crime. I did it, out of ill will. I hope those who I injured will forgive me, and that no one will turn this up to my people. My sentence is just, and I hope God will have mercy upon me."

Standing upon the brink of eternity, that was Allison's last message of repentance and plea for mercy.

Out of the door of the goal into the snow-covered yard, with the bright glare of the winter's sun in his eyes, Allison walked straight towards the scaffold. One of the guards held him by the arm to prevent him falling in the snow. The fifty spectators in the yard formed a living line, and stood with uncovered heads while Allison walked through. He looked around, but there was no sign of flinching. Instead, there was a half smile on his lips, and his cheeks had the full appearance of rosy color that betokened good health.

Some of the newspaper men present Allison had seen before standing months ago with him round the body of the woman who had murdered, and later watching him when Chief Justice Meredith condemned him to death. To these Allison gave a glance of recognition, perhaps also of farewell.

In the deep stillness of that little yard only the solemn tones of Rev. Mr. Atkinson could be heard as he slowly recited, "Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy loving kindness; according to the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions. Wash me thoroughly from my iniquities and cleanse me from my sin, for I acknowledge my transgressions and my sin is ever before me."

The door of the shed, where the execution was to take place, was reached, and Allison, for the first time, looked upon the scaffold. He gave a quick, eager look up to where the rope could be seen slightly swaying, and then turned his head in another direction.

As he walked towards the steps leading up to the scaffold he slipped on some ice, and, nearly falling to the ground. One of the guards caught him, and assisted him to mount the steps. He walked firmly on to the scaffold and stood on the trap, which he knew would in a few short seconds give way beneath him. He turned round to those who accompanied him, and as well as he could, with his arms bound, shook hands with those who had accompanied him.

Put on the Black Cap.

Radcliffe approached. Everybody else drew back. He drew the black cap over Allison's head, and attached the noose round his neck, the knot being under the left ear. Rev. Mr. Atkinson whispered something to Allison and commenced to pray. "Almighty God, we humbly pray thee to receive the soul of this one of thy children for whom thy Son died. There was a sudden rushing noise as of iron across iron. Radcliffe, the executioner, had shot the bolt in the middle of the clogman's prayer. A thud was heard as Allison disappeared from view.

The rope tightened, swayed backward and forward, and then everything was a body below, and then everything was still. The sentence of the law had been carried out. Allison had died suddenly, without a struggle. Radcliffe had made a good job of it.

The rope altogether was 8 feet 11 inches, about eleven inches more than it is usual to give.

At the expiration of half an hour the body was cut down, and Dr. Bowly made an examination. Allison, he said, must have died instantaneously, although the heart had not ceased to beat for eight minutes after the drop, which was at one minute after 8 o'clock. Officially, death occurred from compression of the spinal cord in the cervical region.

Out in the jail yard, covered with a black cloth, was a deal coffin, varnished. At 10 o'clock this morning the body of Allison was placed in this, a grave dug in the jail yard, and, with a short funeral service, the body was buried. A jury was impelled and brought the usual formal verdict: "That James Allison died from process of law."

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

The approaching convention of the Baptist Young People of Quebec and Eastern Ontario promises to be an important one. The convention will be held in this city on the 17th and 18th of this month. One of the celebrated speakers will be Rev. Dr. MacArthur, of New York, one of the leading preachers of the United States. Meetings will be held on Thursday night, the 17th, and on Friday afternoon and evening, the 18th, and many well-known Canadian Baptists will speak.

INJURED WHILE SKATING.

Mr. Charles Collins, 129 Lavall avenue, while skating at the M. A. A. carnival last evening fell on the ice striking his head against a bench. The blow was such as to render him insensible, and he was carried into the club house. It was late before he was able to be moved home.

SPECTACULARLY A BIG SUCCESS

The Opening of Parliament a
Brilliant Function.

SEVERAL NEW MEMBERS.

Usher of the Black Rod Did His Duty
Nobly.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—The opening of the third session of the eighth Parliament was attended by more than usual of the spectacular, and the scene inside and outside the Houses of Parliament was witnessed by unusually large crowds. From Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and other places, people came up specially to take in the opening, and swelled the number of those residing here, and here for the session. The great interest taken in the affair beyond ordinary was due in great part to the fact that it was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's first public official appearance since the great honor bestowed upon him by the Sovereign, and also to some extent because this is probably the last appearance of the Earl of Aberdeen at an opening of Parliament.

The Senate galleries were so densely crowded as to be uncomfortable, and half-suppressed screams revealed how some of the ladies suffered. They had the reward, however, of a gay scene on the floor of the Chamber. Lord Aberdeen occupied the throne, and around him was a brilliant staff. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Robert Scott represented the Cabinet, and the two chief provinces were present in the persons of their Lieut.-Governors, Sir Oliver Mowat and Hon. Louis Amable Jetté, all in their Court uniforms.

The military staff included Lieut.-General Montgomery Moore, commanding the Imperial forces in Canada; Major-General Gairdner, commanding the volunteer militia; Captain David Erskine, military secretary to the Governor-General; Lieut.-Colonel Prevost, A.D.C., Major Sherwood, Captain Maclean, Captain Wilberforce, A.D.C., Captain Thorpe, A.D.C., Col. Aymer, Adjutant-General; Col. Lake, Quartermaster-General; Lieut.-Colonel Cotton, Lieut.-Colonel White, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Burdall, 6th Fusiliers, Montreal. On the floor seats were given to Hon. H. T. Duffy, Commissioner of Public Works; Hon. J. E. Robidoux, Provincial Secretary of Quebec; Hon. Horace Archambault, Attorney-General of Quebec; and the Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops of Ottawa.

The blaze of scarlet and gold around the throne was dull and commonplace, however, when compared with the delicate tints and harmonious effects of the gowns worn by the charming women who filled all the available space on the floor, almost effacing the grave senators in the middle.

The ladies were at the drawing room on the Saturday evening are generally worn at the opening and the receptions on the Thursday, and the display of yesterday promises a crowded and bright function at the end of the week. Near the throne sat the Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Laurier, Lady Davies, Lady Joly, Hon. Mrs. Moore, the Misses Davies, Mrs. and the Misses Edgar, Madame Archambault, Madame Dandurand, Madame Jetté, Mrs. Dobell, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Madame and Mademoiselle Tarte, Miss Fielding and others.

In the Lower House.

Meanwhile, in the House of Commons the chief representatives of the people had been gathering. Speaker Edgar taking the chair at three o'clock promptly. There was a larger attendance of members than customary.

All the Ministers with seats in the House were present: Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Mr. Messrs. Sydney Fisher, J. Levesque, A. C. Blain, Vm. Malouk, F. W. Borden, W. S. Fielding, Clifford Sifton, W. Patterson, Charles Fitzpatrick, C. A. Geoffroy and R. R. Dobell. On the Liberal benches were noticed nearly all the old fighters of the past, interspersed with younger members, who give great promise for valuable work in the future. Among them were Messrs. Jule S. (Huntingdon), George Lawry (East Grey), James McMillen, Dr. Macdonald, and M. C. Cameron (Huron), G. E. Casey (West Elgin), D. C. Fraser (Guelphborough), Bain (Wentworth), R. Lemieux (Gaspé), P. A. Choquette (Montargy), A. A. Brunau (Richelieu), Talbot (Bellevue), Harwood (Vaudreuil), Bourbonnais (Soulages), Dr. Joly (Laval), Colin Maclean (Antigonish), J. A. C. Edgar (Two Mountains), Thomas Fortin (Laval).

Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. G. E. Foster were both in their places. The leader of the Opposition looked remarkably fit, and, it appears as for anything, fit to lead many a vigorous attack on the Government. Behind them were Hon. Messrs. Lagrange, Montague, Costigan, Wood and Wallace. Lieut.-Colonel R. R. McLennan, Messrs. Taylor, Dupont, Lariviere, Bennett, Craig and others.

All the Montreal delegation were present except Dr. Roddick (St. Antoine), Mr. M. J. P. Quinn (St. Am's), having to represent the local opposition alone. Mayor Prefontaine (Maisonnette), was welcomed with much warmth and was commended on all hands on his elevation to the chief magistracy of the metropolis. Messrs. E. Goff Penn (St. Lawrence), Hercule Dupres (St. Mary's), O. Demaris (St. James), and J. A. C. Madore (Hochelaga), were all in their seats early.

Black Rod's Arrival.

It was fourteen minutes after three when the three knights at the door of the House announced that the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was outside. Orders were given to admit him, and Lt.-Col. Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms, took up the mace, with a scarcely-concealed smile, and the messenger bowed he advanced and delivered a summons, and disappeared again amid the laughter and applause of the House. Preceded by the mace, the Speaker "went up" to the Senate, and the Commons trooped after him. The speech being brief, the whole thing was over in a quarter of an hour.

After the members had returned from

the Senate Chamber there was a wait of a few minutes until the Premier was at liberty from his attendance on the Governor-General. Sir Wilfrid entered the House at 3.35, and his appearance was the signal for a hearty round of applause and resounding cheer from his followers. Mr. Speaker then informed the House of the receipt of a number of reports on contested elections, in every case the petitions having been dismissed.

The list of vacancies was also read, and the certificates of the return of several members laid before the House. Since the close of last session six new members have been elected at by-elections, and five of these were ready to be introduced. The first was Mr. Charles Gaurneau, who succeeds to a seat left vacant in the County of Temiscouata by the death of Mr. C. E. Pouliot. He was introduced by the Premier and Hon. Mr. Tarte, and took his seat beside ex-Mayor Jamieson (Winnipeg). Mr. Louis Lavergne (Drummond and Arthabaska), elected in the place of Mr. Justice Lavergne, his brother, was presented to Mr. Speaker by Sir Wilfrid and Mr. M. T. Stenson (Richmond). Dr. Charles Ross, who will sit for Rimouski, Senator Ronald's old constituency, had the Premier and Dr. Guay for his sponsors. Mr. A. Malouin, elected by acclamation for Quebec Centre, on Mr. Justice Lavergne's elevation to the Bench, was conducted to the chair by Sir Wilfrid and Mr. N. A. Belcourt (Ottawa). Mr. J. H. Ledue, member-elect for his old constituency, Nicolet, will be introduced to-day or Monday. The new member for Centre Toronto, Mr. George H. Bertram, was brought in by Sir Louis Davies and Hon. Mr. Patterson. As each member took his seat there was a burst of applause from the Government members, increasing as the number of new colleagues grew, and the Opposition was shrouded.

The First Business Done.

The actual business of the session was commenced when Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced a bill respecting the administration of oaths of office, a purely formal proceeding, but one of great constitutional import, since thereby is declared anew at every session of a British Parliament the right of the people's representatives to discuss and legislate in regard to public business apart from the matters contained in the speech from the throne. This done, the Speaker was able to lay before the House a copy of the speech, which the Premier proposed should be taken into consideration to-day.

Even this early in the session, the Opposition, or its leader, showed a desire to do otherwise than facilitate business. Sir Charles Tupper, while not desiring, he said, to interpose any objection, wanted the "usual course" pursued, and the speech considered on Monday. His memory of the "usual course" must be faulty, as it is just what the Premier proposed and the House agreed to.

The preparedness of the Government to meet Parliament was shown just at the close by Sir Louis Davies laying on the table his annual report from the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Other reports will be brought down in a few days. The House adjourned at 3.55 p.m.

SIR, WILFRID ASKS FOR INVESTIGATION

Into the Drummond County Railway
Deal.

Chance for Those Who Have Been
Crying Scandal.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given notice of the following resolution: That a special committee of the House be appointed to enquire into the expenditure of the subsidies granted by the Parliament of Canada in aid of the construction of the Drummond County Railway, and in all negotiations and transactions between the Government of Canada, and any member or officer thereof or any person in its behalf, and the Drummond County Railway Company or any director, officer or person in the company's behalf relating to the acquiring of the said railway by the Government with power to send for papers, persons or records and to report the evidence to this House, together with the opinion of said committee thereupon.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell stated to-day that it was the intention of the Opposition in the Senate to move for the appointment of a committee there to enquire into the action of the Government in connection with the purchase of the Drummond County Railway. The Premier has already given notice of a committee to enquire into this matter in the Commons, and there is nothing on record to show of two parliamentary committees working on the same case. In fact there is only one case, that of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, in which the Senate committee ever made any investigation, and in that case the proceedings were of the most farcical character.

NEW YORK CENTRAL BOND ISSUE.

New York, Feb. 4.—In accordance with the plans for the merging of New York Central and Lake Shore, the directors of the New York Central, to-day, authorized an issue of \$100,000 one year, 3 1/2 per cent, collateral gold bonds. Each \$1,000 bond is to be given in exchange for five shares of Lake Shore stock.

FAIR AND WARMER.

Minimum temperatures to-day—Kamloops, 20; Calgary, 10; Qu'Appelle, zero; Winnipeg, 6; Port Arthur, 2; Parry Sound, 0; Toronto, 8; Ottawa, 4; Montreal, zero; Quebec, 8 below; Halifax, 6.

Probabilities, 11.30 a.m.—Generally fair; higher temperature.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co. report the following quotations from Chicago:—

	Jan. 4.	Op.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—	95 1/4	95 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
May	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Corn—	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
July	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Oats—	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
July	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Port—	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
July	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Lard—	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
July	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
Short Ribs—	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
July	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00

MOVE TO UNSEAT ALD. GALLERY.

His Property Qualifications
Are Questioned

AN APPEAL TO THE COURTS

Will Be Made by Ex-Ald. Connaughton's Friends.

Action will be taken in the courts to have the election of Daniel Gallery as alderman for St. Ann's Ward set aside. The friends of ex-Ald. Connaughton declare that Mr. Gallery is not qualified to sit as alderman, and they will ask for his removal. The city charter states that, to be qualified to be nominated or elected alderman, a person must have, six months previous to nomination, been the possessor of unencumbered real estate to the value of \$2,000. This is the clause under which it is hoped to secure the annulment of Mr. Gallery's election. Mr. Gallery qualified on 5 Amherst street, a property which is assessed at \$2,000, but Mr. Connaughton's friends say that a heavy mortgage was rendered on it on September 27th last, and only a lien for four months prior to the date of nomination.

Mr. Gallery was seen by a Herald representative this morning. "You may say," said he, "that any stories to the effect that I am not qualified are untrue. I am qualified, and you will be sure that if they had any such clue against me as this, they would have brought it against me before the election."

When asked what he had to say to the statement that the mortgage had not been removed from his property before September 27th last, Mr. Gallery replied: "That is not so. That mortgage was paid off in August or about the first of September. That would make six months, wouldn't it?"

A count of the months showed it would not, when Mr. Gallery remarked: "Oh, well, I am qualified anyway. I am elected, and I am there to stay."

"You might also tell the people," said Mr. Gallery, "that I owe my election to St. Ann's ward, not to the merchants, or business men, or proprietors, or good government men, but to the workingmen and especially the French-Canadian workmen. I was elected by the workmen, and I am going to look after their interests."

The nominations were held on Jan. 20th, and in order to come within the requirements of the law, said a well-known authority this morning, a mortgage on Mr. Gallery's property should have been discharged prior to July

The Herald.

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JAS. S. BRIDLEY, Managing Director



MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 4.

The Herald

— and —

The Session of Parliament.

Full and Reliable Reports of the proceedings of Parliament will be furnished in The Herald.

During the Session The Herald will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States, by mail, for

50c.

AN INTOLERABLE CONDITION.

According to the latest information to hand, the merchants of Seattle are carrying things with a high hand. By virtue of advertising and a policy of intimidation, they have, it is said, secured at least eighty per cent. of the Klondike outfitting trade. They have succeeded in placing Canadian cities at such a disadvantage as practically to deprive them of business. They have caused regulations to issue, which make Canadian goods pay two sets of duty in order to get admission to Canadian territory, whereas their own go through with only the Canadian duty to pay. They have prevailed upon the Treasury Department at Washington to delay the execution of its part of an agreement entered into with the Canadian authorities. They have caused an order to be made that American goods entering Skagway or Dyea by Canadian vessels shall be confiscated. When Canadian goods reach Dyea, the American duty is levied upon them. If it be stated they are destined for Canada, bonding privileges will be granted and a man sent with them at a charge of nine dollars a day, boat ways, and the man is to be judge of weather suitable for travelling. Accordingly, it is easier and cheaper to pay the duty.

The Canadian Government has met the difficulty in two ways; it is to be hoped that it will not be found necessary to resort to a third and less pleasant mode. In the first place, Hon. Mr. Sifton went to Washington and arranged for the abrogation of the offensive practices that have been indulged in at Dyea. At the same time, provision was made for bonding privileges for American goods crossing Canadian territory into Alaska. These regulations have already been issued, so that if a big dog strike were to be made west of the hundred and forty-first meridian to-morrow, the Seattle merchants would have unrestricted access to the new fields. On the other hand, it is charged that the American authorities have not yet fulfilled their part of the agreement, but have availed themselves of such delays as are bound to attend unnecessary consultations with collectors in far-off Alaska. Such a procedure does not give the outlooker a very favorable opinion of the executive authority in the great Republic, when it can be thus led by the nose by a band of greedy merchants in a western town. Moreover, the condition cannot last, for just as surely as all these thousands of prospectors are turned loose in the valley of the Yukon, so surely will there be rich finds in American territory. Things would quickly work themselves into a pretty snarl if the practices now indulged in at Dyea were to be repaid in kind at the Canadian border, when new gold creeks are found in Alaska. It is to be hoped, for the sake of their own dignity, that the American authorities will quickly make an end of a situation that does them little credit. Boundary reprisals constitute an exceedingly unpleasant pastime, but it is a game at which two can always play, and it would certainly be much more satisfactory for all concerned to have the Dyea discrimination ended by an order from Ottawa rather than by an order from Seattle to close the Chilkoot and White Passes, as the people of Vancouver and Victoria are asking to have done.

The All-Canadian route, made easily accessible by the railway for the construction of which the contract has just been given, must prove far and away the most important step in resolving the differences between Seattle and Vancouver. It will provide a means of access to the gold country much superior to any now existing, and trade, even from Seattle, will be certain to seek the new route rather than encounter the hardships of the difficult mountain passes. The Stickeen-Teslin Railway will benefit Vancouver at the expense of Seattle. The railway meets all phases of the situation, except the important element involved in the loss of time. It means that Canada shall control the traffic of the Klondike, but with all the dispatch possible, this will not be until September 1st. Meantime, Canada is entitled to fair

play at the hands of the Washington authorities, and must, in justice to her own citizens, utilize all means at her command to secure it.

TAKING THE INTERCOLONIAL OUT OF POLITICS.

Mr. Harris, the recently appointed traffic manager of the Intercolonial Railway has revealed at the very outset of his management, a condition of affairs in the matter of local rates in the Maritime Provinces that shows, not only how badly the railway stood in need of being taken out of politics, but the way in which the condition of annual deficits has been aggravated. The tariffs for local freight, Mr. Harris has found, are on a basis one-third lower than the rates for similar traffic in Quebec and Ontario. There can be no reasonable excuse for such a state of affairs. Some shippers advance the argument that it was never intended to make a profit from the Intercolonial, and interpret this to their own advantage. But we may rest assured that whether the intention at Confederation was to run the railway at a profit or not, it was never intended that it should be run at a loss just for the sake of providing Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with local rates a third lower than can be had in the other Provinces.

Mr. Harris discussed these conditions with a meeting of merchants at Halifax recently, and, according to the Chronicle of that city, "presented his views with great clearness and force, disabusing the minds of his hearers of a number of erroneous impressions as to local freights and giving assurances on the subject that were entirely satisfactory."

In a letter to Hon. Mr. Blair, which has found its way into print, Mr. Harris discusses several matters in connection with the working of the railway. After alluding to the improper basis of local freight rates he said:—

"I have stated that it is not the policy of the Government to advance the basis of freight rates or passenger fares, but that the tariffs governing the carriage of traffic in the Maritime Provinces will be revised, and, where necessary, supplements to tariffs will be issued, protecting the traffic against water or contiguous competition, and that in connection with tariffs into New England, they will be revised on a considerably reduced basis, thus extending a market to the Maritime Province manufacturers and traders. That in connection with the traffic into the west, Ontario, for instance, they will be reduced in the same way, in order to assist the Maritime Province manufacturers in reaching the markets of Ontario."

"It is true that under the Government's reorganization, it will not be possible for traders or manufacturers to misrepresent the classification of their freight which passes through the freight sheds, or to misrepresent the weight of car loads of rough traffic."

"The freight will be subject to most rigid inspection when passing through the sheds, and car load freight will be weighed, and excess charged for; the same rules governing in this matter as prevail in all railway companies, and no honest man can take exception to this."

"The people of the Maritime Provinces should recognize the advantages which will accrue to them through the bringing of the Government line into the metropolis, and they should also remember that that has entailed an annual charge against the Government line of over \$200,000, and they should further recognize the statement which I have made on behalf of the Government, that it is not our intention to advance rates or fares, but that it is our determination that those rates and fares, being once established, shall be maintained, and the Government shall be paid for what tonnage they carry and what passengers travel on our passenger trains."

"I have thought it well to write you on this subject at length, because I feel from communications I am receiving, that great pressure will be brought to bear upon the Government to upset our programme, but we are simply asking the people of the Lower Provinces to be decently honest with us, to remember the fact that their tariffs are based on one-third less than the tariffs governing the same class of traffic in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and that, in connection with some of the tariffs which we propose cancelling, and which were issued in 1879, a minimum of 20,000 pounds per car is quoted on through traffic. At the time that minimum was correct, cars were not constructed to carry more than 10 tons, but, during the past 20 years, a revolution has taken place in equipment, and we have to-day among our freight equipment a large number of cars capable of carrying 30 tons (60,000 lbs.)."

It is no light censure upon the Administration under whose charge the Intercolonial has been for the last twenty years, that an experienced railway man feels called upon to report that "instead of the Government railway system having a passenger and freight equipment up to modern ideas, they are far below the standard, and these results have been brought about through absence of discipline, system, and method in administering the property."

In his efforts to bring the affairs of the railway out of the slough into which they have thus been cast, Mr. Harris is entitled to the hearty support of all. He has entered upon a task of exceedingly great difficulty and one that under the most favorable circumstances would require the exercise of exceptional ability. But we may safely assume that, unless the Intercolonial is hereafter to be considered as a business enterprise at the very least to the extent of paying its own way, there is little to be hoped for under any management.

Mr. Blair has taken the most effectual means of removing the national railway from the political influences that have been its bane in the past, by removing the centre of the executive from the Minister's Office in Ottawa to the manager's office in Montreal. Hereafter the minister is to be responsible for his choice of a manager.

After having met the Halifax merchants, on the only proper ground, engaging in a full and frank discussion with them of the position of the railway, Mr. Harris will now be in a position to leave that aspect of the case and turn to other methods of advancing the road's prosperity. He has begun aright and should receive the support of all whose wish it is to see this great national enterprise conducted in a business-like way.

"Before October 1st next, the Crown's Nest and Teslin Lake Railways will both be completed, and Eastern Canada will be

High Class Sparkling Champagne Wines.

AT SPARKLING PRICES.

FOR THIS MONTH, AND FOR THIS MONTH ONLY, we offer the following brands of FINE CHAMPAGNE WINES at a Discount of 10 Per Cent. off our list prices in case lots.

Louis Roederer's Famous Champagne Wines.

VINTAGE OF 1893.

"Grand Vin Sec" and "Extra Dry."

Louis Roederer's "Grand Vin Sec" Quarts..... \$28.00 per case
Louis Roederer's "Grand Vin Sec" Pints..... 31.00 per case
Louis Roederer's "Grand Vin Sec" Half-pints..... 33.00 per case
Louis Roederer's "Extra Dry" Quarts..... 28.00 per case
Louis Roederer's "Extra Dry" Pints..... 31.00 per case
Louis Roederer's "Extra Dry" Half-pints..... 33.00 per case
Less 10 per cent discount for spot cash, in case lots.

Laurent-Perrier's "Sans-Sucre" Champagne.

VINTAGE OF 1892, IN QUARTS, PINTS AND HALF-PINTS.

Laurent-Perrier's "Sans-Sucre," 1892 Quarts..... \$29.00 per case
Laurent-Perrier's "Sans-Sucre," 1892 Pints..... 31.00 per case
Laurent-Perrier's "Sans-Sucre," 1892 Half-pints..... 33.00 per case
Quart cases contain 1 dozen bottles; pint, 2 dozen bottles, and half-pint, 4 dozen bottles. All less 10 per cent. discount for spot cash, taken in case lots.

Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin, Champagnes.

Chequet Yellow Label "Sec" Quarts..... \$28.00 per case
Chequet Yellow Label "Sec" Pints..... 31.00 per case
Chequet Yellow Label "Sec" Half-pints..... 33.00 per case
Chequet Gold Label "Brut" Quarts..... 28.00 per case
Chequet Gold Label "Brut" Pints..... 31.00 per case
Chequet Gold Label "Brut" Half-pints..... 33.00 per case
Less 10 per cent discount for spot cash, in case lots.

Moet & Chandon's Superior Champagnes.

Moet's "Brut Imperial" Quarts..... \$31.00 per case
Moet's "Brut Imperial" Pints..... 33.00 per case
Moet's "White Seal" Quarts..... 28.00 per case
Moet's "White Seal" Pints..... 31.00 per case
Moet's "White Seal" Half-pints..... 33.00 per case
Less 10 per cent discount for spot cash, in case lots.

The Deloche "Brut" Champagne.

SECOND TO NONE.

Delbeck "Brut" Quarts..... \$28.00 per case
Delbeck "Brut" Pints..... 31.00 per case
Less 10 per cent discount for spot cash, in case lots.

Gold Lack "Sec" 1889 Champagne.

VINTAGE OF 1889.

Deutz & Geldermann's "Gold Lack Sec" Quarts..... \$26.00 per case
Deutz & Geldermann's "Gold Lack Sec" Pints..... 28.00 per case
Less 10 per cent discount for spot cash, in case lots.

The Chauvenet "Ultra Sec."

VINTAGE OF 1890.

The Chauvenet "Ultra Sec" Quarts..... \$30.00 per case
The Chauvenet "Ultra Sec" Pints..... 33.00 per case
Less 10 per cent discount for spot cash, in case lots.

Remember this Special Cash Discount of 10 per cent. on the above magnificent Sparkling Wines only holds good during the present month of February, and only holds good for lots of one or more cases.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

HALIFAX KIPPERED SALMON. HALIFAX KIPPERED BLOATERS.
HALIFAX AND PORTLAND FINNAN HADDIES.
DEERFOOT FARM "LITTLE SAUSAGES."
DEERFOOT FARM "SLICED BACON."
DEERFOOT FARM "SAUSAGE MEAT."
(All in 1-lb. packages.)
MACWILLIE'S PURE PORK SAUSAGES.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

CALIFORNIA TABLE FRUITS.

In fruit weight 3 lb. cans, put in heavy syrup, made from pure granulated sugar. ALL AT SPECIAL PRICES, which hold good only during the present month of February.

Lay in your supplies now.
Golden Gate "Apples," 35 cents per can Per dozen..... \$3.75
Golden Gate "White Cherries," 40 cents per can 4.00
Golden Gate "Bartlett Pears," 35 cents per can 4.00
Golden Gate "Egg Plums," 35 cents per can 3.75
Golden Gate "Damon Plums," 35 cents per can 3.75
Golden Gate "Golden Drop Plums," 35 cents per can 3.75
Golden Gate "Golden Drop Plums," 35 cents per can 3.75
Golden Gate "Yellow Crawford Peaches," 40 cents per can 4.25
Golden Gate "Lemon Cling Peaches," 40 cents per can 4.50
Remember, the above special cut prices hold good only during the month of February.

Boulter's Celebrated "Lion Brand" Canned Vegetables and Fruits.

Without exception, the very finest goods packed in the Dominion of Canada. All at Special Prices during our SPECIAL FEBRUARY SALE. Lay in your supplies NOW. The Klondike craze and a short pack has run up the price of all Canned Goods higher than for years back.

Boulter's "Lion Brand" Tomatoes, No. 3 Cans Per dozen..... \$1.25
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Sugar Corn, No. 2 Cans 1.00
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Beans, No. 2 Cans 0.90
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Refugee String Beans, No. 2 Cans 0.90
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Marrowfat Peas, No. 2 Cans 1.00
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Early June Peas, No. 2 Cans 1.00
Boulter's "Lion Brand" French Peas, No. 2 Cans 1.50
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Peaches, No. 3 Cans, 25 cents per can 2.75
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Pumpkin, No. 3 Cans 0.90
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Preserved Apples, No. 3 Cans 1.50
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Apples, No. 3 Cans 1.00
And we offer Boulter's "Tomatoes," "Corn," "Beans" and "Peas" Marrowfat or Early June taken in assorted dozens. EQUAL QUANTITIES OF EACH AT \$1.00 PER ASSORTED DOZEN.
Remember, we offer the best pack in Canada.
Remember, we guarantee every can.
Remember, we don't handle the cheap and nasty brands, put up for special sale in all the junk shops of the country.
Remember, these special prices hold good only during February.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

ALEX. ANDREAE, KRAAY & CO'S FINE CLARETS.

4 cases Kraay's "Chateau Margaux," Vintage of 1891, (bottled at the Chateau) Per case..... \$20.00
6 cases Kraay's "Bataillon," quarts..... 9.00
4 cases Kraay's "Pontet Canet," quarts..... 10.00
1 case Kraay's "St. Julien," pints..... 8.00

FOR THE MONEY

THE BEST VALUE IN CANADA TO-DAY IS OUR

40 CENT ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

207, 209, and 211 St. James Street.

in a position to control the supply of the richest mining regions of the world."—Montreal Herald.

"That is the condition which Eastern Canada requires—a chance to supply the miners of Western Canada with food, clothing and tools, and to make a profit out of that trade. The Laurier Government has taken steps to provide that chance with the least possible addition to the public debt. The merchants, the manufacturers, the workmen and the farmers will reap the advantage, and they will pay no attention to the hair-splitting of disgruntled Tories like The World and The Spectator about possible better ways of arriving at the same end. The Laurier Government gets there."—Hamilton Times.

The London Advertiser says of the Stickeen-Teslin contract:—"The world moves fast these days, and the Canadian Dominion keeps in the van. The new arrangement will be a boon to Canadian manufacturers and merchants. They should be able to control the entire trade of the gold fields, which promises to be enormous." The Halifax Advertiser says of it:—"It was impossible to have put this road up to public tender. That would have implied long preliminary surveys and the determination of the best possible route out of many. The thing had to be done, and at once, and all that any government could do was to make the best possible bargain for the country. That they have acted with the greatest promptitude, vigor and foresight, can hardly be questioned. The bargain strikes us as one of simply astounding benefit to the country."

The Belleville Intelligencer, Sir Mackenzie Bowell's paper, is moderate in its reference to the Stickeen-Teslin contract. It says: "Have the Government taken the best course possible in the interest of the country? We do not think that they have. They have made a very large grant of public gold lands in aid of a railway which might have been secured without any cost to the treasury of Canada, so numerous are the applicants for the charter, and so profitable is the undertaking likely to be. The fullest possible enquiry into the subject ought to be, and we trust will be, made by Parliament at the earliest possible moment in the approaching session." There is here a crucial error. None of the other applicants for charters would undertake to build without a cash subsidy.

The Vancouver World says: "The route from the Stickeen river to the head of Tes-

lin lake will be entirely within British Columbia, and doubtless will help largely in the development of a section of the Province which has hitherto been comparatively isolated. One of the conditions attached to the contract is that the work of construction must be undertaken and pushed on with all the energy that the firm of Mackenzie, Mann & Holt are proverbial for, so that the line will be in operation before the frost of next fall sets in. The building of this road and the vast crowds of people that are waiting to pass that way, en route for the Klondike, are certain to make times on the Stickeen and the Teslin lake route exceedingly active during the present year."

The Government has already given notice of motion for a committee of the House to investigate the Drummond County Railway transaction. This is in accordance with promises given last session. This should be prompt enough to satisfy the Opposition.

Criticism of the Canadian Yukon Railway bargain comes from political newspapers. Approval comes from the business men of both parties.

THE JAPS OPPOSE NO MORE.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 4.—Japan has been removed as an element in the opposition to the consummation of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. This result has been attained by the conclusion of negotiations between the United States and Japan as represented by Minister Toru Hoshi, which by practically settling the status of the Japanese removed what was the only substantial difference that existed between the two Governments. The exact basis of this agreement has not yet been made public, but the general scope of it is understood to be a recognition of the Japanese in Hawaii to claim equal rights with Japanese in the United States after the taking effect of the treaty with Japan proclaimed in 1895.

The C.P.R. land sales for January amounted to \$73,000. The number of acres sold was 22,000. This is three times as great as the sales in the same month a year ago.

The Gent-Loose debate yielded \$255.00 after all expenses were met. Of this sum \$135.60 was sent to the Poor Relief Society, a Protestant organization, and \$100 to the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Wm. Campbell, Reeve of Montague, has been elected Warden of LaSalle.

Captain Bernier, of Quebec, has received letters from different parties in the United States requesting him to allow them to join his proposed expedition to the North Pole, and to assist him financially if the Canadian Government does not.

AMUSEMENTS. THEATRE FRANCAIS. W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee and Manager. "A Rogue's Daughter" Week of January 31st Tremayne's Greatest Effort. And return to the Francais of Miss Nellie Callahan. Vaudeville Feature—Juno Saino. Prices—10c, 25c and 50c. Box office open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

COMING! FRANZ RUMMEL. PIANO VIRTUOSO. Under auspices of the... Dominion College of Music. KARN HALL, FEBRUARY 10TH. Tickets, 75c and \$1.00 at Box Office, Karn Piano Rooms, Karn Hall Building, 2362 St. Catherine Street.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. People who Make the Most of Their Money. — BUY FROM US —

TO-MORROW Last of "January" Discounts and Special Reductions. — SAVE MONEY BY SPENDING IT AT OUR STORE TO-MORROW.

GLOVES—Special Inducements QUICK SELLERS for LADIES.

Ladies' double Black Silk Mitts, with Fancy Backs, worth \$1.25 pair. To-morrow 89c pair. Ladies' 2-clasp Kid Gloves, with Embroidered Backs, regular value \$1.40. For 99c. Ladies' Wool Gloves in Navy, Green, Fancy, etc., worth 35c and 40c pair. To-morrow 25c pair.

Specials for Men. Men's i/c Mock Buck Gloves, with wool linings, worth \$1.25 pair. For 89c. Men's Tan Kid Gloves, sizes 7, 7 1/2, 7 3/4 and 7 7/8, \$1.25 pair. For 49c. Boys' good heavy Woolen Gloves, worth 30c and 35c pair. For 25c. Ladies' Kid Gloves, all made expressly for us. Prices 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.75 and up. Men's Kid Gloves in leading makes and styles. Prices 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, to \$2.25 pair.

Perfume Dept. THE LATEST—Perfume Tablets in all leading odors, just the thing for Handkerchief Boxes, etc., takes the place of Sachet Powders. Price—3 Tablets for 25c. Bulk Perfumes, at 25c, 40c, 50c and 68c oz.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St Catherine Street, Terms Cash. Corner of Metcalfe Street. Tel. 3833.

A \$30,000 BLAZE. Toronto Experienced Quite a Bad Fire Yesterday.

Victoria Auction ROOMS. 320 St. James St. 1805 Notre Dame St. Private Sale 500 Iron and Brass Bedsteads Must be Sold, LIONAIS & SON, Props. BREWERS J. H. R. Molson & Bros., Ales and Porter Brewers. Have always on hand the various kinds of ALE & PORTER IN WOOD AND BOTTLES. Families Regularly Supplied. 1008 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal.

DAWES & CO., BREWERS, Pale Ales and Porter, LACHINE, P.Q. Montreal Office—621 St. James St. Bell Telephone 563.

W. J. PALMER, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller, 372 ST. ANTOINE STREET. Fine Watch Repairing.

Adams' Tutti Frutti gives staying power to Bicyclists, banishing fatigue and thirst. See that the Trade Mark name. Tutti-Frutti Is on each 5c. package. ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS FREE. A variety of very handsome and useful prizes are sent free for the return of sets of coupons from Tutti Frutti. Get one. Wm. Campbell, Reeve of Montague, has been elected Warden of LaSalle. Captain Bernier, of Quebec, has received letters from different parties in the United States requesting him to allow them to join his proposed expedition to the North Pole, and to assist him financially if the Canadian Government does not.

AMUSEMENTS. QUEEN'S THEATRE. THIS WEEK. The Only American Indian Actor. GO-WON-GO MOHAWK. "THE INDIAN MAIL CARRIERS." PRICES NIGHT—15, 25, 35, 50c. PRICES MATINEE—10c, 20c, 30c. NEXT WEEK—The Great Comedy. HOGAN'S ALLEY.

THEATRE ROYAL. Every Afternoon and Evening. THE FAY FOSTER BURLESQUE CO. An up-to-date show—Pretty Girls, etc. NEXT WEEK—The White Crook.

Dancing and Deportment. Queen's Hall, 2221 St. Catherine St. Elm Hall, 220 1/2 - Avenue, Westmount. A. ROY MACDONALD, Proprietor. Classes are forming, and if you want to learn come and see my school, I guarantee to teach you. Halls to Rent. Low Price.

Direction of N. Vert & C.A.E. Harris.

FAREWELL RECITAL

—OF—

Guilmant

OF LA TRINITE, PARIS. The Greatest Living Solo Organist IN THE WORLD.

Wednesday, 8 p.m., Feb. 16th. UPON THE LARGE ORGAN AT ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

Under the direction of N. Vert and C.A.E. Harris. Numbers and Reserved Seats on sale at Shaw's and Fraite's Music Stores.

Tickets 50c each.

TWILIGHT RECITAL

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. To-morrow Afternoon, 4-5.

Organ soloist, Mr. F. Henry Stevens; Soprano, Miss Ida Magee and Master Freddie Riley; Contralto, Miss Dora Virtue; Violonist, Miss Marion Henley; Bass, Mr. J. Marshall Williams; Accompanist, Mr. W. J. Birks. Collection received during the progress of the recital.

Art Association

—PHILLIPS SQUARE.

LOAN EXHIBITION.

Members are reminded that there will be a MUSICAL SELECTION each day from 4 to 6. Tea will also be served. Complimentary tickets for friends may be obtained on application at the Gallery.

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Free Classes in Art

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PUPILS MAY REGISTER at ONCE

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The MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

42 VICTORIA SQUARE.

And examine our new method of teaching all subjects. JOURNAL PROSPECTUS free. Phone 2890.

S. J. DAVIS, Principal.

Special Reductions

SIR JOHN BLUNDERED

In Securing the Navigation of Alaskan Rivers.

CANADA HAD THE RIGHT

By Virtue of the Treaty of St. Petersburg.

Is credit for the possession by Canada of the right to navigate the Stikine, Porcupine and Yukon rivers, to be given to either Sir John Macdonald or Lord Stanthorne? A few days ago, The Herald, basing its remarks on statements made in Pope's "Life of Sir John Macdonald," said that such credit was due to Lord Stanthorne—and that, figuratively speaking, it took off its hat to a gentleman for the service he had rendered Canada.

But the story was not wholly told. The shield had another side. Further investigations into the matter from the part that was played by Sir John Macdonald when the Treaty of Washington was being framed, and by Sir Donald Smith, and show that it is within the bounds of possibility that those gentlemen deserved the blame, instead of the praise of the people of Canada, for what they then did in regard to the navigation of the rivers mentioned.

It is alleged, in fact—and was alleged six and twenty years ago—that the Canadian Commissioner to Washington actually contracted, rather than enlarged, the privileges and rights of Canada as respects these North-Western shores.

The Treaty of St. Petersburg.

In 1825 a Convention between Great Britain and Russia was signed at St. Petersburg. Among other matters dealt with, were the rights of British subjects on the rivers originating in British territory, but flowing into the Pacific, or into the Frozen Ocean, through Russian territory. On this point, the following very clear declaration was made:

"Art. VI.—It is understood that the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, from whatever quarter they may arrive, whether from the ocean, or from the interior of the Continent, shall forever enjoy the right of navigating freely, and without any hindrance whatever, all the rivers and streams which, in their course towards the Pacific Ocean, may cross the line of demarcation upon the line of coast described in Art. III. of the present convention."

It will be noted that the rights here granted apply to all streams crossing the boundary line; that the rights are in perpetuity, and that they are absolute and unqualified in their nature. They were in the form of a permanent mortgage, and, as such, could not be cancelled or lifted by the mere transference of proprietary rights in the rivers. Therefore, when Alaska was sold by Russia to the United States, this encumbrance or mortgage on the Alaskan rivers went with it, and must have been recognized, when the occasion arose, by the United States. Moreover, the rights granted to Great Britain by the St. Petersburg Convention, were sovereign in their terms—Great Britain could navigate these rivers for all purposes.

What Sir John Did.

What did Sir John Macdonald do? He asked for permission to navigate the waters of three rivers, for purposes of commerce only. That is to say, by making such request, he acknowledged that Great Britain did not claim such rights by virtue of her treaty with Russia, and he demanded limited rights over three rivers only. Where formerly we possessed unlimited rights over all rivers in Alaska by crossing the boundary, he secured for us recognition of our rights on three rivers for purposes of commerce! Little wonder that our leading English diplomat said, after the Treaty of Washington had been signed, that our Canadian plenipotentiary did not seem to be acquainted with the preceding treaties bearing on his case.

Sir John's Defence.

It is but fair to Sir John's memory, however, to say that he defended himself, when attacked for having surrendered Canada's rights under the St. Petersburg Treaty, by arguing that he was aware of the terms of that treaty, but that he believed the Government of the United States would not accept the British interpretation of them. The subject was discussed during the debate in the Canadian Commons, in the session of 1872, when the Washington Treaty was submitted for ratification, but it came in for a comparatively small share of attention. The North Atlantic fisheries, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence by United States vessels, the Fenian claims, and other matters of more pressing importance, occupied the minds of the debaters. The principal Liberal speakers, however, took the ground that a grave error had been committed in asking for limited rights on the three rivers mentioned, and the perspicacity of Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake and Mills, when they maintained this view. To-day it is only for purposes of commerce that these rivers may be used by British vessels, although the great debaters of great importance to us that we should be able to use these rivers for all purposes, as freely as the Americans can use them. For instance, the administration of justice may be seriously hampered by the inability of Canadian officers of the law to convey prisoners over these waterways.

The Treaty of Washington.

This treaty, signed in Washington in May, 1871, provided, by Article XXVI, that the navigation of the St. Lawrence, ascending and descending, from the 45th to the 55th parallel north latitude, and descending, from the 55th to the 45th parallel, should be free for the navigation of the rivers Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine, ascending and descending, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever be free navigation of these streams.

Watch Economy.

It is not so much what you pay for a watch, but what you get. A poor one is dear at any price, and it takes but a few dollars to buy a really satisfactory time keeper at

HENRY BIRKS & SONS

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

DEATH OF A BROOKVILLE MAN.

Brookville, Ont., Feb. 4.—James E. Kincaid, aged 88 years, died yesterday after a lingering illness. He was born and had lived in Brookville all his life. He was a major in the 1st Den. Regt., and served at the Fenian raid at Cornwall in 1868. A widow and three sons survive.

main free and open for the purposes of commerce.

Sir John Macdonald, speaking on this clause of the treaty, in the Commons, on May 3, 1872, said:

"I am not unaware that under an old treaty, entered into between Russia and England, the former granted to the latter the United States would hang an argument on the contention that this treaty was cancelled; but I think it is already been offered; it was, therefore, to settle the question of free navigation as before it had been settled."

The difficulty is that Sir John did not so settle it, but on an altogether different basis.

Mr. Blake, replying to Sir John, said:—"By the Treaty of St. Petersburg, Canada had a right to navigate the waters of Alaska, but the British Commissioners evidently knew nothing of that treaty, and proposed that the navigation of these rivers should be ceded to them, and the Americans had assented with a grim face on one side and a laugh on the other."

Hon. David Mills, who is now, twenty-seven years after the framing of the treaty, administering a department of the public service, which is being hampered in its operations by the blundering of Sir John—in speaking in the same debate, said, that the Commissioners, instead of confirming Canada's rights, had limited them. He referred to the Treaty of St. Petersburg, and maintained that the transfer of Alaska to the United States, could not possibly have affected Canadian rights in the rivers.

It would seem that the blunders that statesmen make live after them, to plague the lives of their successors.

KILLED BY GOLD-SEEKERS.

M. F. Tanner, Who Murdered Two Prospectors, is Hanged.

Learning That He Must Shift for Himself, He Shot His Friends.

Valdes Pass, Copper River, Alaska, Jan. 17, 1898, via Seattle, Wash., Wednesday.—N. A. Call, of Worthington, Minn., and William A. Lee, of Massachusetts, were murdered here by a cowboy named M. F. Tanner, on January 2, Tanner was hanged the following morning.

Several boats landed at this place last fall, with passengers from all parts of the world, seeking an entrance by way of the Valdes Pass, over the glacier into the Copper River country. Among them was a party of Massachusetts prospectors, who had picked up en route the cowboy Tanner, who had nothing but experience and was outfitted by the rest of the party.

Trouble commenced soon after the party landed. The cowboy's arrogance finally became unbearable, and four of the party in talking the matter over, came to the conclusion that the best thing for all concerned would be to divide the outfit, give the cowboy his share, and let him shift for himself.

Tanner overheard the remarks and walked to a shanty one-half mile distant, got his six-shooter and returned. The four men were sitting in their tent around a campfire. The cowboy stood in the doorway of the tent, holding the flap aside with one hand, his other by his side.

"I overheard you talk about me," he said, and an here for business."

He then shot twice in rapid succession, killing Call and Lee instantly. The conclusion put out the light, so that his next shot was in the dark. The man at whom it was aimed fell down and the cowboy thinking there was only one left, went outside and waited for him to come out.

All that he gave up and went away. He immediately notified and the community was a body for the cowboy, who surrendered without resistance. He merely said:—"I had intended to get them all."

Thirty-eight men, as a jury, deliberated from eleven o'clock that night until four o'clock in the morning. At the end of that time it had been decided that the cowboy must hang.

A path was broken about daylight through the deep snow to a tree; a rope thrown over a limb, and Tanner was executed. The whole affair was conducted with great solemnity and the feeling that a duty was being performed.

At a meeting it was decided to sell the murdered men's outfits and send the proceeds to their families.

The steamer Alliance, Captain Hardwick landed here January 14 with thirty-eight passengers for Copper River and 200 feet of timber for a hotel and wharf purposes. The snow is about six feet deep and parties are waiting for it to crush down so as to cross the glacier. The weather has been very mild this far, only a few days being colder than zero.

BRAZIL'S WARSHIPS A

DRUG ON THE MARKET

No Nation Seems to Want to Buy Them Very Badly.

London, Feb. 4.—The negotiations which have been conducted by Japan for the purchase from Brazil of warships now building in England and France have been broken off, Japan not being able to lay down the necessary spot cash. The Spanish Government, which has endeavored to purchase these vessels, is in the same dilemma as regards cash payments, and the United States will now offer the ships to the United States.

MEATS FOR KLONDIKE.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—One of the features of the demand for supplies growing out of the Klondike excitement, was the arrival here of a special train from Chicago made up of several cars, all loaded with canned meats, aggregating a million pounds.

KLONDIKERS AND THEIR STAKES.

Juneau, Alaska, Feb. 4.—These are some of the fortunes brought out in whole or in part from the Klondike recently:

George Miller, of Juneau, . . . \$30,000
George Appel, of Juneau, . . . 10,000
Frank Swanson, . . . 215,000
Emil Stauff, of San Francisco, . . . 10,000
Sam Stanley, . . . 5,000
James Cannon, . . . 5,000
Myrtle Drummond, a skit dancer, . . . 15,000
Fred Stevens, of Juneau, . . . 8,000
Lee Pat, Victoria, . . . 5,000
Al Stiles, of Victoria, . . . 5,000
Miller drove 1,000 sheep into Dawson and made his money out of their meat. Appel runs a tin shop in Dawson, Swanson got rich in South Africa, lost most of his money gambling at Monte Carlo and in Montana, went to the Klondike two years ago, and was in the first rush to the Klondike. Myrtle Drummond has a sister in Dawson who has got rich, it is said, upon the stage.

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ECHOES FROM FOREIGN LANDS

And Interesting Notes from Great Britain.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

Nomination of Prince George as Governor Not Well Received.

London, Feb. 2.—According to an Athenian correspondent of an English newspaper the nomination of Prince George of Greece for the governorship of Crete has caused very little enthusiasm, partly because it was regarded at first with so much incredulity. The selection of a Greek prince, of course, would be gratifying to the national pride, and especially as an encouragement to the hope of the ultimate union of the island with Greece. But the fact of Russia's evident insincerity in the case of previous candidates has excited all sorts of suspicions with regard to her present intentions. The Cretans are even more mistrustful of Russia than the Greeks. The press at Athens has maintained a remarkable reserve on the whole question. Only one journal has ventured to express openly the opinion that should Prince George be elected, a period of peace, plenty and prosperity will set in for Crete. The explanation of this attitude is simple. When the Prince's candidature was suggested eight months ago, the newspapers, almost without exception, violently denounced the proposal and accused the King of bartering the prospects of Hellenism for family interests. The Prota, M. Delyanni's organ, reproduces some specimens of the violent language then employed by its contemporaries, and asks why they are so silent. Much of the hostility formerly displayed was inspired by the Ethniko Heteria, which foresaw that a compromise of the Cretan question would shatter its programme of conquest in Macedonia.

The Czechs and Germans.

The almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of anything like a reconciliation between the Czechs and the Germans in Austria are well illustrated in the recent speeches in the Diet at Prague of two such distinguished members of the Young Czech party as Dr. Herold and Dr. Engel and those of the Pan-Germanic leader, Herr Wolf, who is, for the moment at least, the most prominent of the German representatives. Dr. Herold, speaking at Prague, declared that, up to the present, all Austrian Governments have been far too lenient with the German minority agitation. His colleague, Dr. Engel, argued that it was the duty of the Young Czechs to oppose the chauvinism of the Pan-Germanic party, which, he said, was hostile to the state and the dynasty, and endeavored to promote its ends by exciting confusion in public affairs. Both speakers threw the blame for the failure of the negotiations for a compromise on the Germans. Dr. Herold announced that, should the Government adopt a standpoint of which the Czechs could not approve, they would themselves make a counter-declaration in Bohemia would be greatly agitated. Herr Wolf declared at Trautau, where he delivered three speeches in two days, that the Germans would be satisfied with nothing short of victory in the Diet. There must be no question of economic interests until the language ordinances had been withdrawn. The Statthalter, Count Coudenhove, must share the fate of the ex-Premier, Count Raden.

Dance of the Starving.

A striking article on the agricultural condition in Hungary has just been published in the Neues Wiener Journal, under the title of "The Dance of the Starving." From this it appears that the peasants of the Alföld plain have recently organized a number of popular balls, which have been attended by thousands. This does not imply that the people are particularly happy or prosperous. On the contrary, owing to the strike of last summer and the bad harvest, their condition is one of great need. The dances are the result of the bill passed in the Hungarian Reichstag for regulating the relations between landowners and their laborers. That bill is regarded as exceptionally hostile to the latter. For the laborers, however, liberty of speech and of public meeting is so restricted as to render all gatherings for political purposes practically impossible. Hence this strange form of popular ball. It is pointed out that the accounts of these peasant dancing parties are accompanied by the news of acts of pillage and a strike against taxes, which have rendered necessary the intervention of the military. The present movement is a direct consequence of the harvest strike of last summer, and of the measures adopted by the Government to prevent its recurrence. The obnoxious bill, according to the Neues Wiener Journal, delivers up the laborer to the arbitrary discretion of his employer, entitling the latter to put an end to the agreement he has entered into, and to withhold the wages he has agreed to pay if the laborer should, in his opinion, be a Socialist agitator. If the laborer, however, should fail to appear at the time and place appointed, he is liable to be employed to call upon the authorities to force him to carry out his contract. The laborer has no legal remedy against this proceeding, while the employer is assured of the co-operation of the authorities in the event of a strike. Such injustice as this, as the writer remarks, might convert a strike very easily into a rebellion.

The Ritualists.

It looks as if the Bishop of London, Dr. Creighton, would be compelled before long to take official notice of some of the proceedings of the advanced ritualists in his diocese, and his interference is almost certain to be the signal for a hot theological fight. Certain aggrieved evangelists have protested vigorously against the methods of worship pursued in St. Ethelburga's Church, at Bishopsgate street, London. Among other things they say:—"Among the idols in our parish church there are three large crucifixes and other smaller abominable idols of that sort, also an image called a 'Madonna and Child.' We have seen superstitious reverence paid to several of the idols. During public worship on Sunday morning we saw an official light up an assortment of eighteen candles before the so-called 'Madonna and Child.' There is also a crib with a number of stone images in it; here there are kneeling-mats, and we saw a person ceremonially bow to this image crib. The church is also furnished with vessels containing so-called 'holy water.' The service last Sunday was prefaced by the curate parading the church with a basin containing this so-called 'holy water,' and sprinkling

most of the people present with a small amount of the church warden, nominally a member of the Church of England, is a dealer in candles. It is said that the church candles come from him. The so-called 'priest' openly announces beforehand that 'mass will be celebrated' at such a day and hour, and when that ceremony occurs the priest, after filling the chalice with wine, consecrates and consecrates a wafer, elevates it before and for adoration by the people, ceremonially prostrates himself, and then swallows the wafer. Next, after ceremonially mixing in the cup water and wine, he consecrates, elevates, and swallows the mixture. Then he ceremonially washes his hands with wine and rinses his fingers, and swallows the rinsings in the presence of the people. At the 11.15 service there are no communicants; the 'priest' alone partakes of the 'mass.' In acknowledging the document the Bishop, somewhat brusquely, advised the protesters, if they did not like the service at St. Ethelburga's to go to church somewhere else. This has stirred them to exceeding wrath, and they now threaten legal proceedings.

Mahdi Gives Up.

The latest information from Kassala seems to confirm the earlier reports that the Mahdi has abandoned all idea of making any stand against the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces until they come into the neighborhood of Omdurman, which is just south of Khartoum. It appears that he has had a vision which assures him that the whole army of the invaders will be destroyed at that place. Deserters and prisoners state that the Derwishes have even withdrawn from the strongly fortified position which they held at the Shabuka pass, by the Sixth Cataract, and that they now hold no post on the Nile either above or below Khartoum. However this may be, it is said to be certain that to the west of the Nile the only posts the Mahdists still occupy are those from which they have so long menaced Kassala, and that even at these posts insignificant bodies of men alone remain. Two of these posts are on the River Atbara El Fasher, where there are 300 riflemen, and Tumat, where there are 400. Another, Odeir, is occupied by a few Derwishes. These posts are within reach of Kassala. At Suk-Abs-Sin, the chief place of Kedar, where up to a few months ago there were never less than 6,000 Derwishes, there are now but 400 riflemen. A patrol of irregulars in the Italian service recently followed the river Atbara for a distance of a few miles to the camp of Odeir as far as Aderna, Osman Digna's deserted stronghold. They saw no traces of Derwishes; but on reaching Aderna they found English newspapers, empty meat tins, and other signs to show that a reconnaissance of troops, mounted on camels, under British officers, had recently visited that place and had thence ridden back to Berber. The whole region, therefore, apparently lies open to the invader, but it is a significant fact that the posts which the Mahdists still hold in the eastern Sudan are those which command the road from Khartoum to Abyssinia. Whether this indicates an understanding with Menelik remains to be proved.

At The Theatres.

The "White Crook," which is billed to appear at the Theatre Royal, on next week, commencing Monday matinee, February 7th, has a cast composed of clever comedians and a really remarkable collection of pretty girls, costumes that are original in color and design, elaborate and elaborate settings, and a magnificent flood of musical choruses goes to make the performance bright, fascinating and entertaining.

Some people go to the theatre and get away from their cares and troubles as well; other go as one of the many diversions in their social life. The play which at present combines both elements, and unambiguously pronounced the favorite, is the universal verdict passed on Gilmore and Leonard's "Hogan's Alley" company, which will appear at the Queen's Theatre all next week. This play, which made an instantaneous success, is a modern up-to-date show, one that catches the popular fancy and makes the house go madly.

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FREE BOOK TO MEN ONLY



which deals with those weaknesses resulting from ERRORS OF YOUTH, such as DRAINS, NIGHT LOSSES, WEAK BACK, IMPOTENCY, VARICOCELE, etc. It explains to you fully just what ELECTRICITY cures and cures PERMANENTLY. It tells you all about the world-famed DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT FOR WEAK MEN, young or old. I am the inventor, and with it I cured 5,000 last year.

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DR. T. SANDEN, 156 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

Office hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 11 to 1.

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QUEBEC CITY NEWS.

An Extra of the Official Gazette Has Been Issued.

Quebec, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Hon. Judge F. X. Lemieux, is confined to his house by sickness.

There is an extra of the Official Gazette published to announce the appointment of Hon. Louis A. Jettie, to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Pierre Hamel's house at St. Raymond was destroyed by fire recently. Nothing was saved except the inmates, ten in number, who had barely time to escape.

The debt list of Chs. Bertrand & Co., the party, insolvents, amounting to \$85,390.63 will be sold at public auction, en bloc, on the 15th instant.

Messrs. Jacques Malouin, Q.C., J. E. Bedard, Q.C., Hon. F. G. M. Dechenne, Albert Malouin, M.P., and Philippe V. Chabot, have formed a legal partnership under the name of Malouin, Bedard and Dechenne.

The chairman of the different Levis municipal committees this year are:—Health Committee, Charles Samson; Finance, Julien Chabot; By-Laws, Jos. Vercaut; Road, J. B. Mercier; Market, Jos. Chabot; Ferry, Louis Couture; Fire, Amasse Laine; Police, N. Lamontagne; Water and Drainage, G. Beaulieu.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure, 25c.

WELSH ANTHRACITE COAL.

COHEN & SON'S CLEAN & KINDLING WOOD. 50 PRINCE ST. MONTREAL.

And CUT WOOD to Measure—a Specialty.

HARPER'S PURELY PORK SAUSAGES and Thistle Brand HAMS and BACONS.

RETAIL: Stalls 24 & 25, St. Lawrence Market.

WHOLESALE: 8 St. Phillip Street.

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It Is a Fact



that the cause of many diseases has been traced to the milk from cattle fed near the city, on refuse and other impure foods. Different methods are practised for destroying the disease germs in such milk. While this treatment may destroy the germ, it impairs and depreciates the food properties of the milk.

THE "CLOVER LEAF BRAND" of milk is perfect in quality, pure, healthy and wholesome, and requires no treatment before using.

Telephone 1751. 614 St. Paul Street. TRY OUR CREAMERY BUTTER.

SPECIAL CASH SALE for FEBRUARY

We have reduced the prices of our large stock of WINES, LIQUORS, FAMILY GROCERIES, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BAC

INVESTMENT
SECURITIES.Government
Municipal and
Other First-
Class Bonds.R. WILSON SMITH,
Financial Agent,
STANDARD HAMBERS,
101 St. James St., MONTREAL.
First-class investments always on hand.LARGE TRADING
IN C.P.R. SHARESThe Rate War is Still a
Factor

GRAND TRUNKS ERRATIC

They Open Lower in London and
Close Higher.

The market did not quite get over the rate war business yesterday, for the rumors about that trouble furnished the principal point for discussion at both sessions to-day. Naturally enough the talk caused a feeling of uneasiness.

There was one factor, however, that helped out quite a lot, and that was the recovery in London, Grand Trunk shares in that market opening easier and closing a good deal higher. The news was evidently more favorable.

Canadian Pacific did not bob around very much in London, but here it was unsettled and lower. There was liberal trading at the morning session of the board, and at times large blocks changed hands. The principal buyers and sellers of the stock were:

Buyers.	Sellers.
Mont & Co.,	Burnett & Co.,
McDonald Bros.,	Nash,
McKenzie,	Ridder,
L. J. Forget,	Clark.

The brokers are naturally somewhat dubious as to the outcome of the rate trouble, but, as stated yesterday morning, there is no great feeling of apprehension.

Canadians in London.

Pacific was quoted in London at 89 1/2. The first preference shares of Grand Trunk closed last night at 67 1/2, went as low as 63 1/2 this morning, and closed at 67 1/2. The second preference shares, this morning sold as low as 47 1/2, and closed at 47 1/2, while the four per cent. guaranteed stock sold as low as 73 1/2, but closed 1/2 higher than last night, at 75 1/2.

The trading in Canadian Pacific on this market involved something over 4,000 shares. The early business was on the basis of 84, later trading at 86 and 87. The following interesting cable was sent from London yesterday afternoon:—
"Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific were flat on a Montreal dispatch to the effect that the roads have quarrelled and that the Canadian Pacific will build a line to Toronto and Sudbury. I have reason to believe that this statement is at least premature. Hudson's Bay were weak for the same reason."

Gas Was Firm.

One of the firm stocks on the market to-day was Gas, for which there was a good active demand. In fact, bids as low as 47 1/2 were made, and the stock was filled yet. Over 1,300 shares changed hands during the morning on the basis of 107 1/2, 30 shares at 107 1/2, and something like 200 shares at 107. Halifax Tram was firm at 12 1/2, and Royal Electric at 154 and 154 1/2. Richelieu was a little lower.

Money still keeps easy at 4 per cent. for call loans.

Montreal Street Railway earnings yesterday amounted to \$3,704.53, an increase over the same day last year of \$478.90.

The Railroad Deal.

The following important telegram was received by Mr. C. D. Monk from New York: "It is officially announced that the board of directors of the New York Central met to-day, and passed the necessary resolutions for consummating the Lake Shore deal."

Another wire said: "There is excellent buying of Erie shares. They are a prime favorite in London, and Morgan is expected to make a sharp upward movement in the first and second preferred stocks. London has been a large buyer to-day."

MORNING BOARD.

STOCKS.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 3.	Feb. 2.
Atchafalpa	138	138	138
Canadian Pacific	89 1/2	90 1/2	90
Grand Trunk 1st	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Do do 2nd	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 3rd	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Erie	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Do do 1st	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 2nd	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 3rd	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 4th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 5th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 6th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 7th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 8th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 9th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 10th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 11th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 12th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 13th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 14th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 15th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 16th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 17th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 18th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 19th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 20th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 21st	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 22nd	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 23rd	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 24th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 25th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 26th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 27th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 28th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 29th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Do do 30th	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2

MILITARY SMOKE.

The army of the very jolly smoking concert last evening, given by the non-commissioned officers and men of the corps. Lieut. Smith presided, and Sergeant Porteous acted as master of ceremonies. Among the officers present were Surgeon-Major Wilson and Lieut. Crathern. Strong delegations from sister corps were also in attendance and a very enjoyable two hours were spent in dance and song.

J. P. ROCHE,
Commission Broker.In correspondence with Metropolitan Stock
Exchange of Boston.

Commission, One-sixteenth.

ON BOTH STOCKS AND GRAIN.

45 St. Francois Xavier St.,
Telephone 1911. MONTREAL.

A BIG COMBINE.

All the biscuit and cracker companies between Salt Lake City, on the west; Portland, Maine, on the east; St. Paul, on the north, and New Orleans, on the south, will to-morrow morning be under one management. The name of the new concern, which was incorporated to-day in the State of New Jersey with a capital of \$25,000,000 of preferred and \$30,000,000 of common stock, is the National Biscuit Company.

The actual transfers of the deeds of the various plants controlled by the companies merged into the National Company took place to-day in the office of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago.

The new company has purchased for cash all the assets and bills receivable of all the plants which were controlled by the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company, United States Baking Company and New York Biscuit Company. It also assumes all indebtedness of these companies. The amount paid in stock and cash is \$23,000,000.

STORMS HURT TRADE.

So Says R. G. Dun in the Usual
Weekly Review.A Very Hopeful Feeling Still Exists in
the West.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says:—
The storm of Monday and Tuesday in Montreal, while not marked by nearly so heavy a snowfall as that of last week, was more of a blizzard-like character, and much more widespread in its results. Many travelers have been storm-bound at off-rail points, owing to a blockade of country roads, and the railroads have been operated with considerable difficulty, so that on the whole the week has been a comparatively quiet one as yet, as regards business. The municipal elections in the city were also more or less of a distracting element, though not marked by the excitement of other occasions. Country collections are affected by the recent weather conditions, and the effect is noticeable in less liberal general remittances to the wholesale trade. The fourth instalment is a heavy day for payments in the dry goods and woollen trade, and some of the larger houses have been receiving a number of remittances from customers against paper not maturing. As far as can be judged, a very fair percentage of paper is likely to be provided for, and there does not appear to be any anticipation of noteworthy failures as a result of default on that day. The money market continues well supplied with funds, and the rate for call loans is unchanged at 4 per cent. The rate for time loans is 7 per cent.

The trade situation at Toronto is unchanged. A hopeful feeling prevails, and prices of the leading staples are firm. The movement this week has been curtailed somewhat owing to snowstorms and severe weather, which has checked trade. Travelers were unable to get about with freedom, and in some lines orders did not come in as liberally as had been anticipated. The weather, however, benefited the sorting-up business in heavy woollen goods, and the retail coal trade was stimulated. Failures in Ontario this week were more numerous than usual, but, generally speaking, they are small concerns and not due to any special distress at this particular time. The scarcity of hides has caused an advance in price, and dealers are now paying 21 cents for No. 1 green. Leather dealers complain that they are too high for the product, but report a fair trade. There is a moderate trade in hardware, with values steady. In groceries, business is quiet, but there is more inquiry for teas. Canned vegetables are firm, with peas and tomatoes higher. Dressed hogs in limited receipt, with prices firm, and the product is also firm. The wheat market is unsettled, with prices generally higher than a week ago. Coarse grains are higher. Payments are reported satisfactory. Money is easy, with call loans 4 per cent. and prime commercial paper discounted at 6 to 6 1/2 per cent.

Business on the Toronto Stock Exchange has been fairly active during the week. Cable and Toronto Electric are higher, as well as Assurance stock. Bank shares quiet but firm, as a rule. Toronto Railway has shown no advance during the week, but it holds its price well. Money in New York is easier, with call loans at 14 to 15, and in London at 2 to 2 1/2 per cent.

CHEAP MONEY IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Money was never cheaper to borrow than it is in Chicago and the West at the present time. Financial conditions have changed very materially during the past year, and in place of the banker being inaccessible to the borrower, the latter is more independent than ever. In speaking of this matter, President Eckels, of the Commercial National Bank, said:—
"The rates of 6 and 7 per cent. interest seem to be permanent now. There will be more 5 and 6 per cent. money, and even below that figure, while possibly 5 and 6 per cent. will be the general rate."

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

DESCRIPTION.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 3.	Feb. 2.
Canadian Pacific Railway	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2
D.S.S.A.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
D.S.S.A. pr. 100	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Commercial Bank	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do. Coupon Bonds	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do. Reg. Bonds	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Montreal Telephone	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
St. John Ry. Co.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Eastern Townships	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Corwall Ry.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
M.S.R.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
St. Lawrence Ry.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bellevue Ry.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Halifax Ry.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of Montreal	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of Commerce	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of Toronto	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of Nova Scotia	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of New Brunswick	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of New South Wales	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of New Zealand	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of India	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of China	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of Japan	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of Persia	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of Siam	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of暹羅	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of安南	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of爪哇	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of荷屬東印度	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of菲律賓	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of馬尼拉	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of宿務	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of巴拿馬	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of科隆	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of聖多明各	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of海地	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of多明尼加	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of牙買加	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of巴拿馬	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of科隆	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of聖多明各	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of海地	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of多明尼加	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank of牙買加	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

WHEAT HIGHER,
THEN LOWER.But Fluctuations Were Not
Very Violent.

AN ADVANCE IN CATTLE.

A Drop of One Shilling in the Cheese
Cable.

The first cable on wheat to-day was higher, and a telegram from Chicago to Mr. C. D. Monk towards the noon hour said: "The late cables on wheat maintain the advance. I think that the advance is legitimate and is not manipulated from this side."

Wheat was just about steady. It opened at 65 1/2, and afterwards went just a little lower. Towards the noon hour the price was around 94 1/2 to 94 3/4, and at 12:30 the market was fairly steady at 94 1/2 to 94 3/4. Wheat puts for next week are quoted at 91 1/2 and calls at 91. The estimated receipts of hogs in Chicago to-morrow are 22,000.

MONTREAL GRAIN.

There seems to be a good deal of business in progress in the grain market at present, notwithstanding the fact that the leading wheat markets the past few days have been a little off. There has been a steady enquiry for oats and peas, and values for both hold pretty firm. The price for oats seems to be about 30c to 30 1/2c in store, and 34c to 34 1/2c May, while peas are quoted at 65c to 66c about May, and 62c in store.

The amount of business doing in the flour market at present is still quite large, but on the whole it is scarcely up to the volume of a week or so ago. Values, however, are still pretty firm, and it is not evident that the millers are making any marked concessions. Winter wheat put at \$4.00 to \$4.85, straight rollers, \$4.40 to \$4.45; best, \$4.25 to \$4.35; best Manitoba, \$4.00 to \$4.05, second, \$4.00, and \$4.05; Hungarian, \$4.00, second, \$4.00, and \$4.05.

Meal is steady at \$3.50 for rolled oats in barrels, and \$1.70 in bags.

There continues to be a good demand for feed from Ontario points, and as the of-

TWO PROOFS OF A TRADE REVIVAL.

Montreal Clearings.

The returns of the Montreal Clearing House continue to reflect the increased volume of business which is in progress. During the past week the clearings amounted to \$14,549,771, which is a gain of no less than \$5,000,000 over the corresponding week last year, as well as a substantial gain over the same periods of the two years previous. Balances are also large and compared favorably with former years.

Clearings.	Balances.
February 3rd, 1898.	\$14,549,771
Corresponding week of 1897.	9,549,771
Corresponding week of 1896.	10,300,406
Corresponding week of 1895.	10,607,100

forings are still small full prices are obtained. We quote: Ontario bran, \$12; shorts, \$13; per ton in bulk; Manitoba bran, \$13.50 to \$14, and shorts, \$15 to \$16 per ton, including bags.

Supplies of hay are ample to fill all requirements, and the tone of the market rules steady, with a fair trade doing. We quote: No. 1 at \$10.50, and No. 2 at \$8 to \$8.50 per ton in car lots.

GRAIN UP WEST.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 4.—Market quiet. Flour dull, demand light. Straight rollers quoted at \$3.90 to \$3.95 in wood, middle (regulats).

Wheat—Quiet, feeling unsettled, red winter sold at 85c early, and at 85c later. Spring is quoted at 85c to 85 1/2c in Midland, and 85c to 85 1/2c in Ontario. No. 1 Man. hard offered at \$1.05 1/2 North Bay, and is quoted at \$1.02 1/2 Midland and Owen Sound.

Barley—Quiet, with No. 2 quoted at 33c to 34c west, No. 3 extra at 30c to 31c, and feed at 27c to 28c west.

Oats—Firm, with sales at 27c for white, and at Midland at 25c; mixed, 26c west.

Rye—Steady, with quotations firm at 47c to 48c, the latter east.

Corn—Quiet, and prices easier. Car lots quoted at 28c to 29c west, for yellow, and at \$1.10 to \$1.15, middle freights, and shorts at \$1.20 to \$1.25, middle freights.

Oatmeal—Firm, with quotations \$3.30 in bags and \$3.40 in barrels on track.

EIGHT OF THEM SAVED.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 4.—Reports from along the coast tell of great damage done by ice floes. Eight of the sixteen men who went ashore on an ice floe in Trinity Bay reached land badly frost bitten. It is believed that the others are saved.

The schooner Fanny is ashore near Briggs, on Conception Bay and will be a total wreck.

EPPS'S COCOA, GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in 4-lb. tins by grocers and storekeepers, labelled thus:

James Epps & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

There have been a few transactions in the cheese market during the past few days, but no great quantity of cheese was involved. A lot of 300 boxes of September and October Ontario was placed at 8c to 8 1/2c, but on strictly finest goods holders are still asking 8 1/2c and over.

Eggs are steady. Fall gathered stock is selling at 18c to 19c. Lined meet with only a fair sale in small lots. We quote fresh stock, 22c to 23c; Montreal limed, 14c to 15c, and western limed, 13c to 13 1/2c per dozen.

A weaker feeling prevailed in the market for dressed hogs, and prices declined 2 1/2c per 100 lbs. The demand to-day was fair in a jobbing way, and sales of light weights were made at \$6.75, and heavy at \$6.25 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

BOOM IN FREIGHTS.

Live Stock Shippers Gobble Up Ocean
Steamship Space.A Strong Tone to Local Cattle—Hogs
Show a Decline.

The cattle shippers have been taking up space in great style lately, and almost all the freight room to Glasgow from the Canadian winter ports during March and April has been bought at 42s 6d.

At Portland there has also been a better demand for space, particularly to Liverpool, rates lately showing a clean advance of 5s, which makes the present quotation 40s.

The chief feature of the local cattle market is the advance of about 1c a pound in the price of cattle, which is due mainly to the large falling off in receipts. On the other hand, however, the market for live hogs rules somewhat easier, and prices are 1/2c to 1c lower all round.

At the East End market yesterday about 300 head of cattle were on offer together with 150 sheep and lambs and about 200 calves. In spite of the pretty cold weather the buyers turned out in good large numbers, resulting in the above-mentioned advance. Choice cattle sold at 40c, good at 4c to 4 1/2c, fair at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c, common at 2 1/2c to 3c, and inferior at 2c to 2 1/2c. There was a fair sale for sheep around the basins of 3 1/2c to 3c, and lambs were in pretty good demand at 4 1/2c to 5c, live weight. Calves were quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.00 each to size and condition.

BUSINESS AT
OLD BONSECOURSPrices That Will Interest
Householders.

TRADE WAS RATHER SLOW

And the Farmers Failed to Show Up
in Numbers.

There was a pretty slim attendance at old Bonsecours this morning, the heavy rains evidently keeping a good many farmers at home. On the market square there was none of the usual bustle or excitement. A few farmers were on hand, but offerings of vegetables were limited and unattractive. Down below, in the market proper, there was a little more doing, and the demand for meat and poultry was fairly brisk. The fruit market, however, was somewhat neglected, but prices on the whole fail to show any material change from last week. The following gives a fair range:—

Vegetables.

Parsnips, per basket, 30c to 50c; cabbages, per dozen, 25c to 30c; celery, per dozen, 10c to 50c; onions, per basket, 35c to 45c; carrots, per basket, 25c to 30c; parsley, per dozen, 40c to 50c; turnips, per basket, 30c to 40c; beets, per basket, 25c to 30c; potatoes, per bushel, 25c to 30c; potatoes, per bag, 75c to 85c; Brussels sprouts, per dozen, 90c to \$1; cauliflower, per dozen, \$1 to \$1.50; lettuce, per dozen, 75c to \$1; radishes, per dozen, 90c to \$1; tomatoes, per basket, 80c to 90c.

Fruit.

Lemons, per dozen, 15c to 20c; oranges, per dozen, 20c to 40c; bananas, per dozen, 25c; apples, per barrel, \$3.50 to \$4; apples, per basket, 75c to \$1; pineapples, each, 25c to 30c; Catawba grapes, per basket, 25c to 30c.

Game.

Partridge, spruce, pair, 50c to 60c; partridge, second, pair, 80c to 90c; teal ducks, pair, 40c to 45c; wood ducks, pair, 50c to 55c; pin tail ducks, pair, 60c to 70c; blue bill ducks, pair, 60c to 70c; red head ducks, pair, 60c to 70c; Mallard ducks, pair, 80c to 90c; golden plover, per dozen, \$3.00 to \$3.75; prairie hens, white, per pair, \$1.50 to \$1.60; prairie hens, dark, per pair, \$1.50 to \$1.75; snowbirds, per dozen, 20c to 25c; wild geese, 70c to 90c; frogs' legs, per lb., 25c to 30c; sucking pigs, each, \$1.50 to \$2; hares, per pair, 30c to 35c.

Poultry.

Large chickens, per pair, 80c to \$1; medium chickens, 50c to 60c; fowls, per pair, 60c to 70c; turkeys, hens, 60c to 80c; geese, each, 60c to 70c; ducks, per pair, 75c to \$1; pigeons, per pair, 25c; squabs, per pair, 30c.

Dairy Produce.

Print butter, choice, lb., 22c to 25c; creamery, 20c to 22c; good dairy butter, 15c to 18c; mild cheese, 12c to 14c; strong cheese, 12c to 14c; eggs, strictly new laid, 35c to 40c; fall eggs, 20c to 25c; honey, per lb., 10c to 12c; maple sugar, 8c to 10c; maple syrup, 60c to 70c.

Meats.

Beef, choice, per lb., 12c to 15c; beef, common, 8c to 10c; mutton, per lb., 10c to 12c; lamb, per lb., 10c to 12c; veal, per lb., 8c to 12c; pork, per lb., 10c to 12c; ham, per lb., 13c to 15c; lard, per lb., 8c to 10c; sausages, per lb., 10c to 12c; bacon, per lb., 13c to 15c.

