THE ALASKAN BOUNDRY

Sir Michael Herbert and Secretary John Hay Have Signed a Treaty.

A Washington despatch says: Secretary Hay and Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, on Saturday signed a treaty providing for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary questions. Efforts in this direction have been put forth for a long time, the pressure coming from both sides, the Canadian miners being anxious to get through the Klondike to the sea without passing through American territory, and the Americans insisting upon their right to the coast line and the control of the ports.

The treaty signed provides for the reference of all these boundary questions to a mixed tribunal of jurists, three on each side, to determine the interpretations to be placed on the treaty of 1825, between Great Britain and Russia, which defined the boundary between British America and Alaska.

SETTLED TERRITORY.

The commission is to be limited in its consideration and award to certain features of the boundary dispute, which are specifically covered in the treaty. Chief among these limitations is that whatever the result of the arbitration the existing settlements on the tide-waters of the Alaskan coast should continue to be the property of the United States, and be considered as within American territory. This was a marked concession by the British Government, which has, in fact, virtually receded from the position maintained by its commissioners when the Joint High Commission endeavored to effect a settlement of the differences between Canada and the United States.

THE OLD PROPOSITION.

This proposition is virtually the same as that brought forward by the American members of the Joint High Commission, which met in Washington three years ago, but which then was rejected by the British and Canadian representatives. It has taken three years to obtain the consent of the British and the Canadian Governments to adjust the boundary dispute on this basis. It is understood that the treaty has been drawn up after thorough consideration with the leading members of the Senate of both political parties, the Administration desiring to do everything possible in advance to secure its ratification.

THREE ON A SIDE.

The commission proposed is curious in composition, consisting of an equal number of members upon each side, without an umpire or extra man to cast the deciding vote. No other terms of arbitration would have been acceptable to the people of the Northwest, who see in this arrangement a practical extinction of any chance of a decision hostile to their plans. On the other hand, to get a verdict favorable to the American claim the case of the United States must be so strongly presented as to win the support of at least one of the Canadian contingent. The treaty will be submitted to the United States Senate very soon, and the effort will be made to ratify it before the expiration of the present session.

EDUCATIONAL SHOW.

The Draft Horse Men Will Hold an Exhibition.

For a number of years Canadian horses met with a ready sale at good prices, and then came a period during which even the best were scarcely saleable, and inferior stock could hardly be given away. The importation of high class stallions almost ceased and the trade became generally demoralized. During the last two or three years business has been gradually reviving and the past year has seen a large number of importations of pure bred stallions for breeding purposes. The draft horse is undoubtedly the most satisfactory type for the average farmer to breed. Good heavy horses weighing from 1,500 lbs. upwards and of good quality are likely to meet with a ready sale for some time to come. Such horses are tractable and easily broken and while awaiting sale can be readily used for any sort of farm work, thus paying for their keep which the fancy horses rarely do.

To produce horses at a profit it is highly desirable that only the best class of registered stallions be used. In order to facilitate the selection of such stallions arrangements have been made to hold at Grand's Repository, Toronto, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of February, a show of heavy draft stallions with a prize list amounting to some $1,500, at which an interesting programme of educational addresses will be provided by expert horsemen. The breeders of heavy horses have for some time complained that the Toronto Horse Show, usually held in the latter part of April or the beginning of May, was so late as to be inconvenient for both buyers and sellers. Therefore it has been thought advisable to hold a show in February so that private breeders, as well as stallion syndicates and other associations may have ample time to make their selection for the coming season. The dates have been fixed thus early in order to meet the wishes not only of exhibitors, but of buyers from all parts of the Dominion, and it is hoped that the show will be liberally patronized both by exhibitors and visitors.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

POURED INTO DRAINS.

Output of Manchester's Beer Plant Destroyed.

A London despatch says :—The Manchester corporation recently set up a municipal brewery, but the beer is all poured into the drains. The explanation is that the Manchester School of Technology decided some time ago to have every trade of the North of England practically taught. As there were some fourteen students desirous of being initiated into the mysteries of brewing, the corporation decided to establish a miniature brewery. A complete model brewing plant was consequently installed, and visitors to the school have the opportunity of seeing how the operation of brewing is conducted, just as if they were in Burton itself. The authorities of Somerset House pondered for months before they gave their consent to the working of this miniature brewery, but consented at last on condition that the beer brewed be destroyed. In order that no mistake may be made in this matter an excise officer attends the school to see that the liquor finds its way into the drains.

WAS NEARLY SUFFOCATED

Manager of Natural Gas Company Has Narrow Escape.

A Welland despatch says: Geo. Cook, local agent and manager for the Mutual Natural Gas Company, was nearly asphyxiated by gas in his home on Tuesday. Mrs. Cook and their nephew, Roy, were away from home for the night. In the morning Roy returned in time for school, and, finding the doors locked, thought his uncle was at his office. At noon, when the little fellow returned from school, the door was still locked, and he went down to the office. That, too, was closed, and the child, accompanied by a couple of men, hastened back, and an entrance into the house was forced, and Mr. Cook was found lying in bed unconscious from gas, which had escaped into the room from an open fireplace. It took several hours' work before consciousness was restored. The doctor said that in ten minutes more Mr. Cook would have been past recovery, as his pulse had already stopped beating.

SEA YIELDS RICH HARVEST

Herring Shoals Return to Swedish Coast.

A Stockholm despatch says :—Shoals of herrings are standing thick outside the west coast of Sweden, affording a rich harvest to the fishing communities. These fish have not been seen for a generation. The influences that govern their migrations still belong to nature's greatest mysteries. During the Middle Ages the herring fisheries of Sweden produced great wealth, but the fish disappeared for three centuries, reappearing at the end of the eighteenth century, and after another interval of absence returning about the middle of the nineteenth century.

POPULATION ONLY NEED.

London Journal's Comments on Canada's Development.

A London despatch says :—The St. James' Gazette had a long article on Saturday on Canada's resources and wants, which opens with the statement that evidence has lately been forthcoming of the extraordinarily rapid advance in Canada's prosperity during the past two years, and reveals by far the most satisfactory condition of things in any part of the British empire, at the present time. The agricultural resources of the Dominion are dealt with, and the great want, it is pointed out, is population.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Great Improvement in Wireless Telegraphy.

A Berlin despatch says :—Professor Braun announces that he has discovered a new, simple and economical method by which he can send unmeasured quantities of electric energy into the atmosphere. By his discovery he will be able to overcome the question of distance in wireless telegraphy, insure greater reliability in transmission and more precise tuning of corresponding stations, thus rendering them independent of other systems.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Fatal Accident on the Grand Trunk Railway.

A Port Hope despatch says :—A head-on collision between two freight trains occurred on the G.T.R. at 6.15 on Wednesday evening, between this place and Newtonville, a station 7½ miles west of here. Two lives were lost, the victims being Fireman Matthews, of the east-bound freight, residence Little York; Brakesman Everist, of the west-bound freight, residence Little York. Conductor Preston, of the west-bound train, was slightly injured.

The accident occurred about two miles east of Newtonville. The west-bound train was ascending a grade, when the eastern freight rounded a curve, the engine crew of the former train perceiving the latter a few seconds before their own headlight was visible to the crew on the east-bound train. This enabled the west-bound train's speed to be somewhat checked, but the momentum of the other freight on the down grade was too great to allow of its stopping.

The crews of both trains jumped on perceiving that a collision was inevitable, but the two men killed and the conductor were caught in the wreckage. About a score of cars were smashed up, while both engines are but shapeless masses of twisted steel.

It is stated that the cause of the accident was neglect of duty on the part of the operator at Newtonville. He had, it is said, orders to hold the east-bound freight at his station until the west-bound train had crossed it there. This order, it is alleged, he failed to deliver, with the result that the east-bound train proceeded and met the other.

A wrecking crew was despatched from Port Hope immediately upon the receipt of news of the accident. The wreck took fire and burned fiercely, greatly increasing the difficulty and danger of the work.

AGENT TAKES THE BLAME.

The responsibility for the accident is accepted by A. McDougall, the station agent, who has had nineteen years' experience, and has been at Newtonville for two years. Previously he was at Newcastle and Bowmanville. He admits receiving an order from the train despatcher at Belleville, instructing him to hold the east-bound freight until the freight from the west had passed, but with the confusion resulting from his multifarious duties he forgot to deliver the order. In explanation of his mistake Mr. McDougall said. "Every train is blocked at Newtonville until the preceding train at Port Hope has either pulled out or been switched. A train had gone out just a short time ahead of the east-bound and I had the block-signal out; then I received an order from the train despatcher at Belleville that a west-bound freight would meet the east-bound here. I put the order down on the desk and went ahead with my reports. In a few minutes Port Hope notified me that the preceding east-bound train had cleared there. Then I pulled in the block and thought nothing of the order for trains to meet here. I saw the east-bound come in, the one that was wrecked. Shortly afterward the despatcher asked me if she was here; I said. 'No, she's gone'; even then I did not think of the order. He asked me if I had received the order. I told him I had, it was an oversight."

GUILTY OF TREASON.

Death Sentence Passed on Col. Arthur Lynch.

A London despatch says: When the trial of Col. Arthur Lynch, member of Parliament for Galway, on the charge of high treason, was resumed on Friday counsel for the defence began summing up. There was no attempt to deny that Col. Lynch supported the Boers, but counsel contended that his naturalization was in no way prompted by reasonable intent, and was solely for the advantage he would thus secure for journalistic purposes. Subsequently the defendant actively supported the Boer cause, in the belief that he was a legally naturalized burgher.

Replying for the prosecution, the Solicitor-General, Sir Edward Carson, maintained that Col. Lynch joined the Boer army as a discontented Irishman, "thereby committing a most cowardly and most serious act of treason." His naturalization, continued the Solicitor-General, was only a flimsy pretext. Counsel then proceeded to detail the prisoner's alleged acts of adherence to his country's enemies.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up very briefly. He said that if in war time a British subject joined the King's enemies, whatever his purpose, he was guilty of an unlawful act. Naturalization during war time afforded no excuse whatever for subsequent acts. There was abundant evidence, he said, of overt acts in aiding the King's enemies.

The jury, after having been out half an hour, returned a verdict of guilty.

When asked if he had anything to say as to why he should not be sentenced to death, Col. Lynch replied: "Thank you, I will say nothing."

The sentence of death was passed on each of the four counts in the indictment. The prisoner then bowed to the court, and was removed in custody.

It is believed the death sentence will not be carried out.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 Manitoba hard offered at 88c on G.T.R. all rail, grinding in transit, and at 85c Sarnia or Owen Sound, without bids. No. 1 Northern offered at 83c Sarnia, and No. 2 Northern at 85c all rail, grinding in transit, without bids. No. 2 Ontario red winter offered at 71½c high freights, more offered at 70c high freights, with 70c bid. One car of No. 2 mixed sold at 70c high freights, with 69½c bid ; 70c bid for No. 2 mixed middle freights, and it offered at 71c low freights to New York, without bids.

Oats—No. 2 white offered at 31¾c high freights, with 31½c bid for 20,000 bushels, while 31½c was bid for 10,000 bushels now shipped.

Peas—No. 2 offered at 73½c high freight, with 73c bid on C.P.R.

Corn—No. 2 Canadian yellow offered at 45½c west, with 44½c bid, and No. 2 mixed wanted at 44c west.

Rye—No. 2 offered at 50c on C.P.R with 49c bid middle freight.

Buckwheat—No. 2 offered at 51½c middle freight on C.P.R., without bids.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Trade is quiet at unchanged prices. Medium bring $1.65 to $1.75 per bush, and hand-picked $1.90 to $2.

Dried apples—Market quiet, with prices unchanged at 4 to 4½c per lb; and evaporated at 6½ to 7c.

Honey—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. Strained, 8 to 8½c per lb, and comb $1.25 to $1.65.

Hay, baled—The market is quiet, with no changes in prices. Choice timothy, $10 to $10.25 on track, and mixed, $8 to $8.50.

Straw—The market is quiet, with car lots on track quoted at $5.50 to $6 a ton.

Onions—The market is dull at 40c per bushel for Canadian.

Poultry—Market quiet. Demand fair for finest, fresh killed, dry picked stock. Frozen and held stock only meeting with fair demand. We quote :—Fancy dry-picked turkeys, 12½ to 13c ; frozen and held stock, 10 to 11c; geese, fresh killed, 8 to 10c; held stock, 6 to 7c per lb ; ducks, 70 to 90c per pair ; chickens, 60 to 75c; hens, 40 to 50c per pair.

Potatoes—Market firm. Car lots of choice stock, $1.10 to $1.12 per bag f.o.b. track here; small lots sell at $1.25 to $1.30 per bag.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market was steady as a rule, with prices showing little change. We quote :—Finest, 1-lb rolls, 19 to 20c; selected dairy, tubs, 17 to 18c; choice large rolls, 17½ to 18c; secondary grades (rolls and tubs), 15 to 18c; bakers', 13 to 14c; cream-prints, 23 to 23½c ; solids, 20 to 21c.

Eggs—Market is steady. We quote :—Cold storage, selected, 17 to 20c; ordinary, 15 to 17c; limed, 15 to 16c; splits, 12 to 13c.

Cheese—Market rules firm. We quote :—Finest Septembers, 13 to 13½c; seconds, 12½ to 12¾c.

HONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 27.—Manitoba millers have raised prices of flour 15c a barrel; even this, however, is not equivalent to the rise in wheat ; since, counting four and a half bushels to the barrel, the grain costs them 25c more the barrel of flour than formerly. Cheese is scarce, and those who have it are not anxious to sell. Butter is rather dull, the price quoted being for fresh receipts, while little is coming in. There is a good deal of held stock, however, for which 22 to 22½c is asked ; this price cannot be got at present, but is expected later on. Grain—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c, in store, Fort William ; peas, 72½c high freights ; oats, No. 2 in store here, 35½c, 31c high freights ; rye, 49½c east ; buckwheat, 50c east. Flour—Manitoba patents, $4.35 ; seconds, $4.05; Ontario straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.65 ; in bags, $1.70 to $1.75; patents, $3.70 to $4.10.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

St. Louis, Jan. 27.—Wheat closed —Cash, 73⅝c; January, 72¾c; May, 76⅝c; July, 72⅝c.

Buffalo, Jan. 27.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring, very little business ; No. 1 hard, 89c ; winter, offerings very light ; No. 2 red, 79c. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 54c; No. 2 corn, 52½ to 53c. Oats—Strong ; No. 2 white, 42c; No. 3 white, 41c. Barley—52 to 65c. Rye—No. 1 in store, 61c.

Minneapolis, Jan. 27.—Close —Wheat—May, 78¾ to 78½c; July, 78⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 79½c ; No. 1 Northern, 78⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 77½c.

Toledo, Jan 27.—Wheat—Dull, firm; cash and January, 79½c; May, 82⅝c. Corn—Dull, steady; January, 46½c; May, 44½c. Oats—Dull, firm ; January, 36¾c; May, 37½c. Rye—No. 2, 53½c. Cloverseed—Fairly active, strong; January, $7.17½ ; March, $7.25; prime timothy, $1.90; prime alsike, $8.35.

Duluth, Jan. 27.—Close—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 78⅜c ; No. 1 Northern, 77⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 75⅜c; May, 79⅜c; July, 79½c. Oats—May, 35¾c.

Milwaukee, Jan. 27.—Wheat—Higher; close, No. 1 Northern, 81 to 81½c; No. 2 Northern, 80 to 80½c ; May, 80¾ to 80½c; sellers. Rye—Firm ; No. 1, 51 to 52c. Barley—Lower, No. 2, 65 to 67c; sample, 45 to 58c. Corn—May, 44½c bid.

Toronto, Jan. 27. — At the cattle market to-day the receipts were 84 cars, containing 1,166 cattle, 1,320 sheep, 1,822 hogs, and 25 calves. Sales passed off slowly in all lines of cattle, and at the close a good deal of butchers' exporters were left unsold.

There was a good demand for choice stockers and feeders, and $4.20 to $4.40 was paid for a choice lot of these of from 1,025 to 1,150 lbs. The bulk of the business in these was transacted on a basis of $4 to $4.25. Feeders of 850 to 900 lbs. brought $3.50 to $4 per cwt.

Quite a lot of butchers' heifers and steers were sold at $3.50 to $4.25 per cwt., for medium to choice stock of 850 to 1,050 lbs. Butchers' bulls were sold at $3.50 for heavy, and $3 to $3 40 for light. The butchers' and exporters' bulls offered changed hands in the majority of cases at $3.50 to $4 per cwt. The quality was fairly good. Canners were scarce, and the prices were nominal at $2 to $2.75 per cwt. Rough butchers' cows brought from $3 to $3.25 per cwt. There were not many sold. A choice lot of butchers' cows of from 950 to 1,050 lbs. was sold at $3.70 to $4.25 per cwt. Milch cows and springers were in good demand, and the prices ranged from $30 to $55 each. For extra choice stock higher prices would be paid.

Sales in sheep and lambs were slow, and lambs took another drop of 25 to 35c per 100 lbs., the quotations now being $4 to $4.75 per cwt.; 250 to 300 were left in the hands of the dealers. The receipts were much larger than usual, and this had something to do with the decline. Ewes were steady at $3.50 to $3.75 per cwt., and bucks were worth $2.50 to $3.

Calves were still scarce and wanted, and the prices remained firm at $3 to $10 each, and 4½ to 6½ per lb.

Hogs — There were liberal offerings, and the market continued weak in sympathy with the easy tone of the English market. The prices paid were $6 for select bacon hogs of 160 to 200 lbs., $5.87 for thick fats, and $5.87½ for light.

		Per 100 lbs.
Exporters' cattle—		
Choice	$5.00	$5.10
Medium	4.50	4.90
Heavy	0.00	4.00
Bulls	3.75	4.00
Butchers'—		
Choice	4.25	4.40
Medium	3.65	4.00
Heifers	0.00	3.90
Bulls	3.00	3.50
Cows	2.75	3.75
Feeders	4.00	4.25
Canners	2.25	2.50
Sheep—		
Lambs	4.00	4.75
Ewes	3.50	3.75
Bucks	2.50	3.00
Calves, each	3.00	10.00
Hogs—		
Selects, 160 to 200 lbs.	6.00	0.00
Thick fats	5.87½	0.00
Lights	5.87½	0.00

SPECIAL BRITISH COLONY.

Two Thousand Farmers Coming to Canada.

A London despatch says :—It is announced that the two thousand British farmers and agricultural laborers who are to settle at Saskatoon are to sail on March 21st, in charge of Rev. Mr. Barr. The Canadian Government will give sufficient land for 18 townships and foreigners will not be permitted to settle on this reserved territory. The settlement will be called the Special British Colony.

The report of the Crofter Colonization Committee says the position of the settlement at Saltcoats in the Canadian territories, established in 1899, has undergone little change. Some of the homesteads which have reverted to the board have been sold and an endeavor is being made to find purchasers for the remainder.

GOOD ROADS IN ONTARIO.

Abolishing Statute Labor in Favor of New System.

A Toronto despatch says :—The campaign waged by Government officials for the abolition of statute labor has been particularly successful during the last year. About one hundred municipalities have commuted the system, and many more have promised to do the same when an opportune time arrives. The seventh annual report of the Commissioner of Highways, which is now being prepared, will give an account of the efforts made to change the system of keeping roads in repair, and also a general review of the work that has been accomplished during the past year. The report contains, too, a review of the work done in connection with colonization roads. During the year about 800 miles of such roadways were constructed, principally in the Temiskaming country.