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Rio De Janeiro Tramway L. & P. Co.

Just issued for the first time containing information in regard to **ORGANIZATION FRANCHISES EARNINGS, Etc., Etc.**

Baillie, Wood & Croft
42 King Street West, Toronto

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.
New York, Feb. 6.—Cotton—Spot closed steady; middling uplands, 41; middling, 41 1/2; sales, none.
Futures closed very steady: February, 39 3/8; March, 39 5/8; April, 39 3/4; May, 39 1/2; June, 39 1/4; July, 39 1/4; August, 39 1/4; September, 39 1/4; October, 39 1/4; December, 39 1/4; January, 39 1/4.
New York, Feb. 7.—Cotton—Futures opened firm; March, 39 3/4; April, 39 3/4; May, 39 1/2; June, 39 1/4; July, 39 1/4; August, 39 1/4; September, 39 1/4; October, 39 1/4; December, 39 1/4; January, 39 1/4.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 7.—The local markets are quiet, but display a firm tone. Prices are:
Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 white winter, 70 1/2 to 71 1/2; No. 2 red, 70 to 71 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 70 to 71 1/2; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 80; No. 1 northern, 80; No. 2 northern, 80; locally, 80 to 81; at lake, 81 to 82.
Oats—No. 2 white, 39 1/2 to 40; at Toronto, No. 2 mixed, 39 1/2 to 39 3/4.
Corn—No. 3 yellow, American, 57 1/2 to 58 outside; Ontario, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Chatham, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4.
Buckwheat—52 to 53.
Rye—60 to 70.
Barley—No. 2, 52 to 53; No. 3 extra, 49 to 50.
Flour—Ontario 90 per cent, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2; 23 1/2 to 24 1/2; Manitoba, first patent, 24 1/2; second, 24; bakers, 23 1/2; locally, 23 1/2 to 24; at lake, 24 to 25.
Shorts, 19 to 20.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.
Detroit, Feb. 6.—Beans—Cash and February, 81 1/2; February, 81 1/2; nominal.
DAIRY MARKETS.
CHICAGO.
Chicago, Feb. 6.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 24 to 25; dairies, 23 to 24; Cheese—Firm, 15 to 16.
NEW YORK.
New York, Feb. 6.—Butter—Firm; receipts, 5,000 packages; official prices, held, common to extra, 23 to 30c; powdered, 30 to 35c; firm and unchanged; receipts, 4,057 boxes.
OIL MARKETS.
PITTSBURG.
Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 6.—Oil opened and closed at \$1.58.
OIL CITY.
Oil City, Pa., Feb. 6.—Credit balances, \$1.34.
LONDON.
London, Feb. 6.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; spirits, 7 1/2.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Feb. 6.—Petroleum, 20 francs 50 centimes.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.
New York, Feb. 6.—Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; centrifugal, 96 to 97; 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; molasses sugar, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; refined, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; confectioners, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; 84 to 86; granulated, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; cubes, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Molasses—Steady.
LONDON.
London, Feb. 6.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4; centrifugal, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4; beet sugar, February, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4.
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 6.—Sugar—The principal feature in trade this week is the increase in sugar, although prices as yet are unchanged; a decline is expected any time. Yesterday in New York prices for refined sugars were lowered 1 1/2 per cent, and a further decrease of 10c has been made by one large refinery. Trade locally continues of a hand-to-mouth character, as buyers, in view of the expected decline, will not buy any more than will supply the current demand.

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Thursday, Feb. 7.
There was quite a large number of farmers present at the market this forenoon. There was not a great deal of small stuff offered. Prices were firm in every line excepting hay.
Grain—Oats were in demand, and prices were firm at \$1.08 to \$1.11 per cent. Barley, \$1.05 per cent.
Hay and straw—There was a large delivery of hay today, amounting to 20 loads. Sales were fairly brisk, and prices were easier at \$12 to \$13 per ton. The supply of straw was very small, only two small loads offered, which sold at \$3.75 and \$4 per load.
Butter and Eggs—There was not much butter offered. Prices were firm at 23c to 24c for crocks, and 24c to 25c for pound rolls. Eggs sold mostly at 24c to 25c per dozen wholesale; for a single dozen, 25c to 26c was asked.
Vegetables and Roots—There was not much offered in this line. Potatoes sold at 75c to 80c per bag. Onions, 90c to \$1 per bushel. Turnips, 50c per bag. Rutabaga, \$1 per dozen.
Poultry—Dressed turkeys sold fairly well at 12c to 14c per pound. Old fowl was in demand at 8c per pound alive, or 5 1/2c dressed. Chickens were scarce and higher in price at 10 1/2c to 11c per pound dressed; by the pair, 75c to \$1.05 and duck were not offered.
Apples—There was not much offered. Prices were steady at 50c to 80c per bag, or \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel.
Dressed Hogs—There was upwards of 100 carcasses offered. Sales were brisk at \$9.25 to \$9.50 per cwt for light hogs and \$8.75 per cwt for heavy hogs. For butchers' meat there was no change in price.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 6.—Baled Hay—The market shows little recovery, and prices are generally weak, at \$1.10 to \$1.15 for No. 1 timothy and \$8.50 to \$9 for No. 2. In car lots, on track here, the market is firmer, at \$7 to \$7.50, in car lots on track here.

STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK.
New York, Feb. 6.
Amal. Copper.....112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2
Amer. Locomotive.....72 71 1/2 71 1/2
American Sugar.....132 131 131
Canadian Smelting.....143 142 142 1/2
Anaconda.....277 277 277 1/2
Atchafalca.....102 102 102 1/2
Atchafalca, pfd.....90 90 90
Baltimore & Ohio.....115 115 115 1/2
Brooklyn Transit.....73 73 73 1/2
Canadian Pacific.....181 181 180 1/2
Col. Fuel & Iron.....48 48 47 1/2
Chesapeake & Iron.....50 50 49 1/2
Chicago & G. W.....15 15 14 1/2

GOES STRAIGHT TO SULTAN

The U. S. Ambassador Takes Radical Measure to Gain a Point.

Constantinople, Feb. 7.—Wearied with the delays so characteristic of Turkish officialdom, the United States ambassador, Mr. Leishman, has suddenly raised the question of the recognition of the American schools into prominence by communicating directly with the Sultan, urging the necessity of a prompt settlement of the question. The ministers, thus ignored, have been stirred into unwonted activity by the ambassador's quite unusual step, and the departments concerned, acting, it is understood, under orders from the Sultan, have entered into active negotiations with the ambassador. The question was settled in principle nearly three years ago, but the obstructiveness and dilatoriness, both at the palace and on the part of the Porte, delayed the official ratification of the agreement arrived at.

CURRY SAYS WILL PROVE "LISTENER"

Claims It Worked Over His Own 'Phone in Connection With Business Talk.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Mr. K. J. Dunstan, local manager of the Bell Telephone Company, was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. J. Walter Curry, K.C., counsel for the operators, this morning.

The witness admitted that the difficulty between the company and the employees could have been settled by decreasing the load on each operator, increasing the wages, and retaining the five-hour day; but it would not have been profitable to the company.

When Mr. Curry referred to the negotiations between Mr. Dunstan and himself previous to the strike, he developed that the witness and counsel were at variance in recollection of what was said over the telephone. Mr. Dunstan, however, stated that his recollection of the conversation would be detailed by a "listener," who was on the switchboard at the time. She will go into the witness-box to corroborate Mr. Curry.

Judge Winchester took occasion to remark that it was most important that girls and women of the age employed by the Bell Telephone Company should be paid sufficiently to be in a position to support themselves.

Mr. Curry brought out the fact that under the eight-hour system the "extra wages" which the girls would earn would be only three cents per hour. This is worked out as follows: The total increase is \$2 per month. They formerly worked 25 five-hour days per month; under the present system they would work 26 eight-hour days, or three hours per day longer, making 78 hours increase in one month. The \$2 per month increase in wages, therefore, amounts to less than three cents per hour.

Mr. Dunstan declares that the strike-breakers are only getting the same pay as was given them at the office where they were employed before; plus their hotel bill.

He declined to say whether \$16 a month would be sufficient to clothe, house, and feed a girl.

The line to be taken later by Mr. Curry's witnesses was indicated by questions as to whether chief operators had told Mr. Dunstan they wished they had a whip so as to make the girls do more work. The witness said "No."

KAISER'S PHIZ UNPOPULAR

Club Room Where It Hangs Is Deserted by the Members.

London, Feb. 6.—The German embassy has presented a portrait of the Kaiser to the Junior United States Service Club as a return for the hospitality of the club, where the embassy staff have for many years been honorary members.

The German diplomats evidently thought a portrait of their Emperor would be the most suitable mark of gratitude, but it is a curious fact that since the counterfeited portrait of Wilhelm II. has been in the club the room where it hangs has been used less and less by the members.

VALUES THE PREFERENCE

Churchill Says It Is Return for Motherland's Guardianship.

London, Feb. 6.—Winston Churchill, speaking at Leeds, said that at the forthcoming colonial conference there is to be no restraint whatever as to the subjects which may arise. The Government, he said, valued very highly the preference already afforded Britain by the colonies, because it is some return for the great sums spent by her in the common defense. The Government also sympathized with intercolonial preference, because it made an easier approach to that intercolonial free trade which is the goal of both tariff reformers and free traders.

SCALE TURNS IN THAW'S FAVOR

Delmas in Charge and Puts Up a Strong Defense.

CORNERS DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Asks If Prosecution Has Evelyn's Note to Thaw and Mr. Jerome Refuses to Answer.

New York, Feb. 6.—The defense of Harry K. Thaw, under the direction of Attorney Delmas, of California, began to assume definite shape today, and when adjournment was reached the testimony had been taken by the jury to the effect that Stanford White was heard to make a threat to kill the defendant, and coupled the threat with the display of a revolver; that Thaw's actions following the killing of White on the roof of Madison Square Garden were considered by several eye-witnesses to be "irrational"; that an uncle of the defendant was insane; that Evelyn Nesbit Thaw passed a note to her husband during dinner at the Cafe Martin the evening of the tragedy; that District Attorney Jerome has this note, and refuses to introduce it in evidence.

So far, indeed, had the defense progressed, that at the close of today's proceedings Mr. Delmas announced that either the wife or the mother of the defendant will be the first witness tomorrow.

The threat against Thaw's life was made two years and a half before the tragedy occurred. The defense proposed that the jury be told that either the wife or the mother of the defendant will be the first witness tomorrow.

Several Warm Tilts.
Mr. Delmas replied that the defense intended to take advantage of every opportunity in the State of New York. He is himself self-defense, or any other legitimate justification for taking a human life.

This was the first of a series of interesting tilts between the district attorney and the defense. During the day, and it was agreed that Mr. Jerome had found in Thaw's new leading counsel a foeman worthy of his best efforts.

The two men are of widely different temperaments. Mr. Jerome, quick, passionate, forceful, sarcastic and brilliant; Mr. Delmas, deliberate, courteous, resourceful and witty, to whom the district attorney was always "the learned district attorney." There was never a doubt that the district attorney was the more competent of the two.

Benjamin Boman, formerly stage doorkeeper at the Madison Square Theatre, was the first witness who told of Thaw's threat.

Boman was presented as a witness yesterday, and the district attorney was successful in blocking his testimony by objections. Today Mr. Delmas withdrew the objectionable questions, and Mr. Jerome in return withdrew his protest against the witness.

The Threat to Kill.
Boman declared that on Christmas Eve, 1903, Stanford White came to the stage door about 11:15 p.m., and asked for Miss Nesbit. The doorkeeper told him the actress (who was then playing in "The Girl from Dixie") had gone home. What at first accused him of a lie, Boman then asked who her escort had been.

"Mr. Thaw," the witness said he replied.
"Oh, that Pittsburgher," commented the architect, and then to make sure the actress had gone went to her dressing-room on the stage. Not finding her there, White, according to Boman, walked rapidly out of the theater with a revolver in his hand, muttering, "I'll fix and kill that — before daylight."

The witness said that he believed the threat was directed against Harry Thaw, and told him of it several days later when they chanced to meet in Fifth avenue. He also told a detective sergeant about the incident.

District Attorney Jerome cross-examined Boman for more than an hour, but Boman adhered closely to his story, and the Forester took a trifle confused, as to dates and as to his movements during the past five years, and he said he had not been regularly employed during that period.

"Have you been paid any money by this fellow, Stanford White?" demanded Mr. Jerome at the close of his cross-examination.
"No," came the emphatic reply from the witness.
"Have you been promised any?"
"No."

Thaw's Friend Testifies.
Thomas McCabe, the young Californian, who was with Thaw's party the night of the tragedy, was a witness during the afternoon session. It was he who testified that at dinner that evening Mrs. Thaw asked him to get a pencil, scribbled a few words on a piece of paper and passed it folded to him. What was in the witness did not know, nor was he allowed, because of an objection by the district attorney, to testify as to what effect, if any, it produced on Thaw.

It has been reported from time to time that in this note young Mrs. Thaw, referring to White, wrote to her husband, "The blackguard is here."

FAY TEMPLETON WINS

Awarded \$20,000 in Will Case After Many Years' Litigation.

New York, Feb. 6.—Pay Templeton comes into \$20,000 as the result of the winding up of the estate of Howell Osborn, according to the report of James Yerrance, the appraiser appointed by Surrogate Fitzgerald a year ago. This probably will close the twelve years' litigation over the vast estate accumulated by Charles J. Osborn, father of Howell. He died in 1888, leaving his estate to his widow, Miriam Osborn, who died in 1891.

Howell Osborn had grown up enough to have developed a will which was his mother's much anxiety, and by her will she left one-half of the estate to be distributed among his children "provided that he did not marry a dancer, a singer, or an actress."

Howell Osborn had already developed a fondness for Fay Templeton. She was then only a short time divorced from Billy West, the minstrel, to whom she was married in a Kentucky town, her bridal outfit being a torn and faded stage gown.

Of the rest of Mrs. Osborn's \$200,000 each for her sisters, Mrs. H. Hobart Mason and Mrs. Wm. Henricke, and a like amount to her nephew, L. La. Olive Neume, then the wife of Douglas J. Neame of London, for "Bill" Ellison had not at that time come into her life. Mrs. Osborn left the residue of her estate to the Miriam Osborn Memorial Home for Aged Women.

Her sisters contested the will, but lost. Howell Osborn died in February, 1885, before the contest was settled. He left a will made in June, 1884, bequeathing \$1,000 to his little cousin, Henrietta Olive Trowbridge, an orphan adopted by his mother, and the remainder of his estate to Fay Templeton, who claimed to be his widow. The will gave her the privilege of taking what she liked of the estate in lieu of a residuary legacy, "not to exceed \$10,000 in value."

It is twelve years since Howell Osborn died. Litigation has held up the distribution of his estate all that time. The appraisal of the estate shows that Osborn left \$117,000 in stocks, bonds, etc., with no real estate, and with debts of \$76,876. Miss Trowbridge, now grown into womanhood, will receive his bequest of \$1,000, and Wm. B. Oliver a legacy of \$500.

As to Militia.
Mr. Macdonell, in supporting the resolution, emphasized the necessity of further legislation in the direction proposed. They should never again, he said, allow labor disputes to reach such an acute condition that it was necessary to call out the militia to restore law and order. The bill introduced by the Minister of Labor, he maintained, was unsatisfactory in that it put a strong weapon in the hands of employers, which might be used to the disadvantage of the workmen. An employer might reduce the wages of his workmen, and the latter could not retaliate until an investigation had been held.

Mr. Bland doubted whether that was possible under the bill.
Mr. McIntyre (South Perth), while endorsing the mover of the resolution to test the intention, thought that he had enough information on the subject, if they could only apply it. The question was not the same in Canada as in other countries, and legislation could not do everything, for it had to be kept in mind that in some cases they had to deal with men whose passions were excited.

Mr. Logan pointed out that if the resolution were passed it would practically mean the shelving for the present session of the well-considered bill which the Minister of Labor had introduced. At present there were labor troubles in the country—a strike of the employees of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, with which the Government was concerned, and it was necessary that legislation should be passed without delay. There were only two ways to deal with labor disputes in Canada, and those were compulsory conciliation and investigation, and the well-considered bill of 1903, and the present Government in contrast with the inaction of that which preceded them, the present Government had brought into being the alien labor act, had increased the Chinese tax to \$50, they had established a Labor Department, with a minister, and had appointed a deputy minister. These things were done, and the labor disputes were being dealt with. They had prevented swarms in connection with Government contracts, appointed a fair wage officer, introduced the fair wage clause in Government contracts, and had already been accomplished, and it was noteworthy what had been done by the present Government in contrast with the inaction of that which preceded them.

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COMMONS DEBATE

LABOR PROBLEMS

Continued from page one.

That whereas the conciliation act passed by Parliament in 1900, and the railway labor disputes act, passed in 1903, have aided in the prevention and settlement of disputes, it is desirable that the principle and application of such additional provision as experience has shown to be necessary, and that legislation for this purpose be introduced at the present session of Parliament.

As to Militia.
Mr. Macdonell, in supporting the resolution, emphasized the necessity of further legislation in the direction proposed. They should never again, he said, allow labor disputes to reach such an acute condition that it was necessary to call out the militia to restore law and order. The bill introduced by the Minister of Labor, he maintained, was unsatisfactory in that it put a strong weapon in the hands of employers, which might be used to the disadvantage of the workmen. An employer might reduce the wages of his workmen, and the latter could not retaliate until an investigation had been held.

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