

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Shamrock Hockey Club's Arrival.

The First Match at the Ice Palace Resulted in a Victory--The Charter Day Celebration--The Wreck of a Dutch Steamer--Heroic Efforts of the Crew of An American Liner--The Rev. Father Rene, S. J., Sails for Europe.

New York, Feb. 16.

The arrival of the Shamrock's Hockey Club contingent in this city on Monday morning was made the occasion of much rejoicing on the part of the great and constantly growing circle of Montreal boys in this city.

The first match was played with the New York Hockey Club at the Ice Palace on Monday evening, and the Shamrocks won, but the victory was in no wise a walk-over.

The game started at 8.30. The puck was shot a few yards toward the home team's goal, but it was sent in the opposite direction with a swinging blow, and the play began in earnest.

Once, twice, it was in front of the New Yorker's goal, and Brennan and Scanlan tried to shoot it through, but O'Donnell was on the alert and the puck glanced off.

When the puck was once more put into play the Canadians took it in tow. With the exception of one or two scratch runs that were made toward the Shamrocks' goal, it was in the New Yorkers' territory for fully five minutes, when the second point was scored.

This time Brown did the trick after a lively scrimmage, in which several men slipped and were batted around. He made a quick shot, which O'Donnell struck but could not stop.

Of course a change of goals was made in the second half, and a defect in the rink was discovered that proved to be very troublesome. For fifteen minutes the fight was mainly in the Shamrocks' end of the rink, and along the west side there was a strip of water fully six feet wide.

A few minutes before the game ended the New Yorkers made a grand rally, and by shots and passes innumerable sent the rubber to their end of the rink.

A picked team, composed of the best players of the hockey clubs of New York, will play the Shamrocks at the Ice Palace on Thursday evening. The line-up last night was as follows: Shamrocks. Positions. New Yorkers. Tobin.....Goal.....O'Donnell Taney.....Point.....Cunningham Wall.....Cover Point.....Curran Tuhey (Capt.)...Forwards.....B Phillips Brown.....Forwards.....Laing Brennan.....Forwards.....Russell Scanlan.....Forwards.....De Casanova Referee--C. T. Miller; Umpires--Doutney and Leo.

In addition to the playing members above mentioned, which comprise the Montreal contingent, there are Mr. W. J. E. Wall, who has charge of the arrangements, and who seems to be enjoying himself to his heart's delight; Barney Dunphy, the big enthusiastic Irish Canadian trainer, who seems to live in an atmosphere of surprises, at the many wonderful things which he witnesses in this city; Mr. M. J. Polan, the well known authority on the national game of lacrosse, and Mr. Harry Semple, also a playing member of the Shamrock contingent.

The boys are enjoying themselves in right royal fashion, having been taken in hand by a number of well known athletic people and by a contingent of Montrealers now resident here, among whom may be mentioned Bob Wall, of last year's lacrosse team.

Preparations are being made to organize a grand annual celebration of what, it seems, is to be called Charter Day--the day on which the charter creating Greater New York became law. It is to be held, or, rather, it is to begin, on May 4; for it is proposed that the celebrations shall extend over three days.

From what has already been announced it appears that it has been decided to mark the occasion with a degree of pomp and pageantry that will bring the whole thing into ridicule--that will make it, in fact, an exaggerated sort of London Lord Mayor's Show.

time that the ridiculousness of such spectacles--which are barbaric revivals--should be widely realized.

A Steamer Wrecked.

The steamship, Veendam of the Holland-America Line, bound from Rotterdam for this port, stove a hole in her bottom on Sunday the 5th inst., either with her own shaft or by hitting a submerged derelict or both. After a terrific tussle with the pumps, in spite of which the water that poured into her kept gaining on the workers, and when she was within, at the most, five hours of sinking, Providence sent along the American liner St. Louis. In the dead of night, with the sea whipped and tossed by a tempest, the passengers and crew, 212 in number, of whom 20 were children and 58 were women and girls, were transferred in safety, not a soul lost or hurt in the slightest.

The St. Louis reached here early Sunday morning. She signalled the observer at Sandy Hook that she had on board the Veendam's passengers and crew.

On this trip after the rescue Capt. Stanger with his passengers and crew passed resolutions thanking the St. Louis' crew for their bravery in rescuing them, and the passengers for their kindness, and the St. Louis' officers and crew passed resolutions complimenting Capt. Stanger and his officers on their bravery. The passengers of the St. Louis took up a collection for the boats' crews.

Father Rene, S. J., Leaves For Paris.

The Rev. J. B. Rene, Apostolic Prefect of Alaska, sailed on Saturday on the French liner La Gasconne. He is going to Paris and Rome to obtain from the head of the Society of Jesus, to which he belongs, at least ten more assistants for work in the Klondike.

It is not known here that we now have a finished building in Dawson City, a hospital, a schoolhouse, and a church. They are not very pretentious buildings, being built of logs, as all the houses there are. The hospital is two stories high, and is under charge of Father William Judge of Baltimore. It has twenty-six patients, who are nursed by the miners.

Six Sisters of St. Anne started from Montreal to act as nurses and teachers, but they became stranded in the lower Yukon and had to return to Kossrefak. They will reach Dawson City as soon as the weather permits.

My predecessor, Father Pascal Tosi, died recently at Juneau, from apoplexy, brought on, I believe, by overwork among the miners. He was sixty years old, and a man of great energy. I have greatly at heart the establishment in the centre of Alaska of an agricultural institute to teach methods of raising all kinds of vegetables and also cattle and reindeer, and to cut and dress lumber. It will be a great benefit to the natives and the entire territory.

HOW TO BECOME RICH.

The Story of An American Trader's Success in Business.

A story is related of a certain American trader who became so immensely rich in a few years that he was made the subject of such gossip in the city where he resided. Everyone wanted to become familiar with his methods, and in consequence he was besieged with inquiries. One day he called two or three of them together and said: 'Now, you fellows have bothered me long enough; I know that you want to know how I made so much money and I am going to give you the tip, and if you are shrewd you will do as I have done and then you will be so interested in money-making yourself that you won't have time to bother with my affairs and give me a little rest.'

I am a great believer in the advertisement columns. I purchase the papers every week, and I look over the columns. Here I find out a whole lot of people who have something to sell or to exchange. Monday and Tuesday I spend going around investigating these offers, and whenever I see a good thing I buy it. Then I set to work the rest of the week to sell it. As this is my business, I only pick out the very best things, and in all probability sell everything I have bought before Sunday comes around again. If on Sunday I have not sold all my opportunities, I advertise them myself, and five times out of ten I get somebody who wants to buy pretty promptly. This is the way I make my money. I am a trader in business opportunities through the newspapers.

When a man owns a blooded horse he is always careful of its health. He looks after its diet and is particular that the feeding shall be regular and right. While he is doing this it is likely as not that he is himself suffering from some disease or disorder. When the trouble gets so bad that he cannot work, he will begin to give himself the care he will give the horse at the start. Good pure, rich, red blood is the best insurance against disease of any kind.

TROUBLE IN THE KLONDIKE.

American Commissioner Reports a Great Deal of Lawlessness.

The Scarcity of Food--Fabulous Prices of Flour--Some of the Difficulties of Gold Seekers.

Capt. P. H. Ray of the Eighth Infantry, who was sent to Alaska by the American Government to report on conditions in the mining country, has made reports covering a period running from Oct. 8 to Nov. 3, and are dated from Circle City and Fort Yukon. They show a very serious state of affairs, that trouble is threatened at various places, and that there is serious danger at some points of lack of food, owing in a large measure to the failure of the transportation companies to get in sufficient supplies.

From Fort Yukon, Capt. Ray, under date of Oct. 26, sends a despatch which graphically pictures the disorder at and near that point, and tells the story of an exciting encounter the Captain had with an armed body of men bent on stealing a quantity of provisions stored by one of the transportation companies.

CAPT. RAY AT FORT YUKON.

After recounting the fruits of his journey from Circle City to Fort Yukon, Capt. Ray says: 'Lieut. Richardson, we found, by prompt and decided action, had checked all turbulence, and by cooperating with the agents of both companies had arranged that all destitutes should be fed. Those willing to work were to be allowed to cut wood for the companies at \$5 per cord, and when they had earned sufficient money they should pay for their supplies. The sick and indigent should be fed without charge, and the bills for such issues to come to me to be submitted for the action of Congress. This arrangement is now being carried out. I O.K. all orders for issues which the Government is to become responsible for, and will submit the total amounts when the work is finished.'

'The people arriving here all agree in stating that the managers of both companies urged people to come here, stating as an inducement that there were over 1,000 tons of provisions at this place, when in fact there were less than 300 tons, and those badly assorted for issue. With a ration of three pounds per day there can be fed at this place 900 people until the 1st of June, without tea or coffee.'

'I may be placed in a position where I may be compelled to take possession of the caches to save them from pillage and to insure an equitable distribution. Whatever course I may be compelled to pursue, I trust that the President and Congress will sustain me in what I deem to be the only right course, situated as I am, in using my best endeavors to save American citizens from starvation and death.'

ENCOUNTER WITH LAWLESS MEN.

Apparently Capt. Ray left Fort Yukon for a time, as under date of that place, Nov. 1, he says that since his return matters have assumed a very serious aspect. The Alaska Commercial Company had a cache of 200 tons four miles above Fort Yukon, and the N. A. T. and T. Company a cache at Fort Yukon. Capt. Ray received a note from Lieut. Richardson saying he believed some seventy-five men intended to attack the Alaska Company's cache, at which Lieut. Richardson had been stationed at 10 a.m. the next day. The report adds: 'I at once issued a notice taking possession of the cache (copy inclosed) and had them posted that night on the door of the storehouse and in all the camps, and early next morning started from here with twenty-five men volunteers. I could not arm them efficiently, being able to raise only five rifles and a few pistols, so I deemed it wise not to take anything but pistols concealed. 'Soon after starting, word came to me that they had passed a resolution to ar'

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rest me should I attempt to go to the cache. When I arrived within one mile of the cache I was met by one man (Noblett), who stated that the miners wished to have me come to their camp to talk over the situation, which I declined to do; he then came out in his true colors and said they had determined to prevent my going forward by force, and at a signal from him twenty-two men armed with rifles came out of the timber and covered the party.

THEY COME TO TIME.

'Noblett said they had possession of the cache; as Lieut. Richardson was there, and I had not heard any firing, I knew his statement was false, and said so, at the same time starting on, and told them they might open the fight if they wished to. He then said that as conditions were changed by my seizure of the stores and they were loth to disturb Governmental property, that if I would wait a few moments he would consult with the committee, and asked if I was still willing to feed the destitute. I stated my terms to feed the destitute, and so long as the companies would take wood they were to go to work at the rate of \$5 per cord, and if they could not get work they would be fed if possible until the river opened; but bona-fide miners could obtain outfits provided they went in the field at once.'

'In a few moments Noblett returned and said they accepted the terms, and I went on to the cache, where I found between thirty and forty men who said they had nothing, and I caused all to be fed.'

'This is not a case of worthy destitute miners; it is premeditated robbery, and had they been able to get possession of either Lieut. Richardson or myself the cache would have been lost.'

A French Liner Lost.

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, Feb. 16.--The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique Line steamer Flachat, bound from Marseilles for Colon, was totally wrecked on Anaga Point, this island, at 1 o'clock to-day. Her captain, second officer, 11 of her crew, and one passenger were saved. Thirty-eight of the crew and forty-nine passengers were lost.

The Flachat struck on Anaga Point during a thick fog. Heavy weather prevailed at the time, and the steamer soon broke in two. The small steamer Sun brought the 14 survivors to Santa Cruz, and after landing them returned to the scene of the disaster to endeavor to render further assistance.

Adrift on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.--Twenty or twenty-five men who were fishing through the ice about twelve miles from this shore on Lake Erie this afternoon are believed to be adrift on the ice or to have been drowned. A heavy east wind caused the ice to break away from the shore and drift up the lake. Since early last evening nothing has been seen or heard of the fishermen, although large search parties are looking for them along the shore and along the breakwater.

Carried Out to Sea.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17.--A despatch received here from Helsingfors says that a tract of ice on the coast of the Gulf of Finland broke adrift in a snowstorm yesterday, and was carried to sea with two hundred fishermen and several houses.

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like HOOD'S.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

There is a firmer feeling in the egg market for new laid stock, and prices advanced 1c per dozen. Receipts small, demand good; sales were made at 19c to 20c. Stocks of limes are decreasing fast. We quote strictly new laid, 19c to 20c; Montreal limes, 16c; western limes, 12c to 14c, and cold storage, 11c to 13c per dozen.

Business in poultry was quiet, but the demand is ample for all coming forward at firm prices. Fre killed turkeys selling at 10c; chickens, 8c to 9c; ducks, 8c to 9c; and geese, 7c per lb.

There is no change in beans, prices being firm at 80c to 90c for primes, and at 45c to 51c for choice hand-picked per bushel.

Business in honey was slow, and prices unchanged. We quote as follows:--White clover, 12c; dark clover comb, 10c to 10 1/2c; and dark, 7c to 8c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese continues stagnant, because while demand exists the limits offered do not suit sellers. Accordingly it is a trial of strength between the two, and from present indications it would seem that the latter will have to meet buyers. The public cable declined another sixpence. It is now at the record low price. Local values are purely nominal.

Butter exhibits no change, the export enquiry that we noted leading to nothing of importance as yet. In a jobbing way creamery sells at 18c to 18 1/2c for finest and undergrades from 16c to 17 1/2c, as to grade. Dairy rolls are quotable at 15c to 15 1/2c.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

The feature of the local live stock market was the weaker feeling that prevailed, and prices for cattle declined fully 25c per 100 lbs., which was due to the fact that the supply was far in excess of the requirements of the trade, there being fully 200 head of common to fair stock left over unsold.

The offerings at the East End abattoir market were 650 cattle, 25 sheep and lambs, and 10 calves. In spite of the cold and stormy weather the attendance of buyers was large and the demand was good, and a fairly active trade was done, but the supply was in excess of requirements. Choice cattle sold at 4 1/2c; good at 4c to 4c; fair at 3 1/2c to 3c; common at 2 1/2c to 3c, and inferior at 2c to 2 1/2c, per lb., live weight. Sheep met with a ready sale at 3c, and lambs at 4c to 5c per lb.; live weight. Calves sold at prices

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NEW KID GLOVES. Ladies' 4 button Fine Kid Glove, choice shades, and perfect fitting, 60c. Ladies' 7 hook lacing kid gloves, special fine finish and extra quality, 75c. Ladies' 4 button Strong Shopping Kid Gloves, we sewn and special finish, 75c. Ladies' 7 hook Lacing French Kid Glove, highly dressed and splendid finish, it's perfect fitting, and in new shades, 90c. Ladies' 4 button Grenoble Kid Gloves, no better kid is put into any kid glove and the fit and finish is perfect, \$1.10 a pair. THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS.

The shirt question is an important one with every well-dressing man, more especially at this time of the year, the subject of whose make of shirts shall I wear naturally occurs, when a man once wears Carsley's shirts he is seldom satisfied with any other make, and satisfaction means getting what you want. Carsley's white shirts are made to wear from a wearer's standpoint, and not to look at. Uniform satisfaction is guaranteed to all wearers of Carsley's white shirts.

WHITE SHIRT PRICES.

Men's Unlaundered White Shirts, well made and carefully finished, 29c. Men's Unlaundered White Shirts, reinforced linen bosom and cuffs, 48c. Men's Unlaundered White Shirts, fully reinforced back and front, best material, fine linen fronts and cuffs, 75c. Dressed White Shirts, reinforced cuffs or bands, 75c. Dressed White Shirts, double reinforced back and front, cuffs or bands, \$1.00. Best quality Men's Dressed Shirts, all the latest improvements and reinforced, \$1.25. THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

MEN'S SUITS.

No matter how particular you may be in the matter of fit, we're sure to give you satisfaction in every detail. Men's Grey and Black Fancy Tweed Sac Suits, well made, well trimmed, sizes, 30 to 43, \$3.50. Men's Scotch Effect Tweed Suits, sac or double breasted, styled, lined Farmer's Satin, and latest cut, \$9.00. Men's Brown Checked Extra Suits, Sac or double breasted, extra finish. Our special make, only \$8.50.

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ranging from \$2 to \$6 each, as to size and quality. At the Grand Trunk stock yards at Point St. Charles there were offered about 400 live hogs, for which the demand was good and sales were made at 5c per lb. A few small bunches of sheep sold at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c, and lambs at 4c to 5c per lb., live weight.

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MEATS.

Beef, choice, per lb. 0.12 @ 0.15. " common, 0.08 @ 0.10. Mutton, per lb. 0.10 @ 0.12. Lamb, per lb. 0.10 @ 0.12. Veal, per lb. 0.08 @ 0.12. Pork, per lb. 0.10 @ 0.15. Ham, per lb. 0.13 @ 0.15. Lard, per lb. 0.8 @ 0.12. Sausages, per lb. 0.10 @ 0.12. Bacon, per lb. 0.13 @ 0.15.

FISH.

Fike, per lb. 0.08 @ 0.10. Haddock, per lb. 0.06 @ 0.07. Bullheads, per lb. 0.8 @ 0.09. Whitefish, per lb. 0.10 @ 0.09. Cod, per lb. 0.06 @ 0.07. Salmon, per lb. 0.00 @ 0.15. Halibut, per lb. 0.00 @ 0.06. Smelts, per lb. 0.00 @ 0.15. Mackerel, each, 0.00 @ 0.10. Finnan haddies, per lb. 0.15 @ 0.20. Fresh salmon, per lb. 0.08 @ 0.10. Sturgeon, per lb. 0.08 @ 0.10.

Latest Retail Market Prices.

VEGETABLES. Parsnips, per basket. 0.40 @ 0.45. Cabbages, per dozen. 0.40 @ 0.50. Celery, per dozen. 0.40 @ 0.75. Onions, per basket. 0.35 @ 0.45. Carrots, per basket. 0.25 @ 0.35. Parsley, per dozen. 0.40 @ 0.50. Turnips, per basket. 0.30 @ 0.40. Beets, per basket. 0.25 @ 0.35. Potatoes, per basket. 0.30 @ 0.30. Potatoes, per bag. 0.80 @ 0.90. Brussels sprouts, per doz. 0.90 @ 1.00. Cauliflowers, per dozen. 1.00 @ 1.50. Lettuce, per dozen. 0.75 @ 1.00. Radishes, per dozen. 0.90 @ 1.00. Tomatoes, per basket. 0.80 @ 0.90.

FRUIT.

Lemons, per dozen. 0.15 @ 0.20. Oranges, per dozen. 0.20 @ 0.40. Bananas, per dozen. 0.00 @ 0.25. Apples, per basket. 3.50 @ 6.00. Apples, per basket. 0.75 @ 1.00.

GAME.

Partridge, spruce, per pair. 0.65 @ 0.70. Partridge, fiste, pair. 1.40 @ 1.50. Wood ducks, per pair. 0.60 @ 0.75. Pin tail ducks, per pair. 0.60 @ 0.75. Blue bill ducks, per pair. 0.60 @ 0.75. Mallard ducks, per pair. 0.00 @ 0.25. Gold n Plover, per dozen. 3.75 @ 4.00. Prairie hens, per pair. 0.00 @ 1.00. Prairie hens, dark, per pair 1.00 @ 1.75. Snowbirds, per dozen. 0.20 @ 0.25. Wild geese, 0.70 @ 0.90. Frog's legs, per lb. 0.25 @ 0.30. Sucking pigs, each. 1.50 @ 2.00. Hares, per pair. 0.80 @ 0.95.

POULTRY.

Large chickens, per pair. 0.80 @ 1.00. Medium chickens. 0.50 @ 0.60. Fowls, per pair. 0.60 @ 0.70. Turkeys, hens. 0.75 @ 0.10. Geese, each. 0.60 @ 0.75. Ducks, per pair. 0.75 @ 1.00. Pigeons, per pair. 0.25 @ 0.30. Squabs, per pair. 0.60 @ 0.85.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Print butter, choice, per lb. 0.22 @ 0.25. Creamery. 0.20 @ 0.22. Good dairy butter. 0.15 @ 0.18. Mild cheese. 0.12 @ 0.14. Strong cheese. 0.12 @ 0.14. Eggs, strictly new laid. 0.23 @ 0.20. Fail eggs. 0.10 @ 0.12. Honey, per lb. 0.10 @ 0.12. Maple sugar, per lb. 0.08 @ 0.10. Maple syrup. 0.60 @ 0.70.