# QUESTION OF ITS FUTURE.

## *Anticosti Island Ownership—What M. Menier Has Done.*

St. John's, N. F., Nov. 20 (Special).—Since the Alaskan boundary award the Canadians have been apprehensive of international entanglements from every quarter. The latest subject to excite their concern has been that of the island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At present it is the possession of M. Menier, the Parisian chocolate manufacturer, but it is argued in Canada that he may sell it any day to citizens of the United States, whereupon it would at once become a subject of bitter controversy and perhaps of diplomatic negotiations.

Some years ago, when M. Menier first acquired the island, his arbitrary methods for the expulsion of the squatters who then resided there aroused considerable criticism throughout the Dominion, this being intensified by anger that a territory of such great strategic value should be allowed to pass into the hands of a foreigner. Anticosti is an island 140 miles long by 30 miles wide, broadest at its centre and tapering at each end. It lies at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River and is situated midway between the Gaspé and northern coasts, giving two splendid deep water passages between it and the mainland, each about fifty miles wide. From Quebec to Anticosti is 320 miles, and the island practically marks the division between river and ocean sailing. Its area is about 2,500,000 acres, and it enjoys many natural advantages in its soil, timber, forests, rivers, game birds and animals and in the fish life which abounds in the waters that wash its coast line of almost 350 miles. Moreover, its advantageous location enables it to dominate absolutely the navigation of the St. Lawrence, as it commands both channels.

It was first granted by France in 1680 to Louis Joliet for his discovery of Illinois. After the British conquest of Canada it passed to some wealthy English families, whose heirs held it until recently. In 1873 Captain Forsyth, one of these, attempted its colonization systematically, and induced over one thousand Newfoundlanders to settle there, promising them titles to the lands they cleared as soon as proper surveys could be made and a scale of fees arranged. In addition to these settlers, three thousand Newfoundland fishermen visited its shores every summer in quest of cod, landing there to dry their catch, as is the practice in these northern waters. For over one hundred years they had done this, and Captain Forsyth recognized them to the extent of permitting them to cut wood and shoot game, while at the stores he established they could barter their fish for such necessaries as they required.

But his enterprise, unfortunately, was not successful, and the outcome was litigation and the sale of the island as a parcel of real estate. It was bought by a Mr. Stockwell, who sold it later to an English company, from which, in turn, it was purchased by M. Henri Menier, with the idea of converting it into a hunting preserve for himself and his friends, and of incidentally turning to financial account its varied resources of land and water.

M. Menier bought the island in 1897, and began to assert his authority the next season. He acted as if he were a sovereign and this his little kingdom. He appointed a governor, M. Commetant, and notified all the English-speaking residents that they no longer possessed any rights there and that they must move out, or, if they wished to remain, it should be upon conditions dictated by him and to which he required their implicit obedience.

### THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

He drew up a code of rules for the government of the island, which all had to accept, and the violation of any essential feature of which involved the summary removal to the mainland of the offender and his family. These rules were most amazing. The settlers had to pay him a seigneur's fees and trade with him only. They were not to hunt game or fur bearing animals at all, or possess firearms except in special cases, for which permission should be had from the governor. The taking of fish in the lakes and rivers was also forbidden, as, too, was seal hunting or sea fishing, except for cod. No resident was to have a sailing craft without a permit from the governor, said license to specify her class, tonnage and inventory and the purpose for which she was to be used. All crafts were required to exhibit a number on their bows and sails, by which they could be identified, and they were expressly forbidden to carry persons to or from the island, while the permits were revocable by the governor at will. All discoveries of minerals were to be promptly reported to him, not only by the finder but by any others cognizant of the fact. The cutting of wood was forbidden, except in the vicinity of settlements, and if large quantities were needed the inevitable permit had to be obtained. Nobody might reside on the island without a permit, or carry on any business there, or import or export any goods, or do business by any other than M. Menier's steamers, and then only in "permitted" goods. No resident might lodge an "unpermitted" person or take one into his service. The fruits of their industry they must market through the governor; they must also obtain every necessary thing through him. Trade with the outside world they could not, independently, without risking expulsion. An absolute feudalism of the gloomy Middle Ages was sought to be revived here, with such an array of restrictions as would seem to be impossible in these enlightened days. M. Menier even prohibited the use of alcohol, tobacco or any spirituous liquors upon the island.

And his assertion of autocratic powers went further, for he procured two small steamers to ply between Anticosti and Quebec, and he armed them with cannon and sent them to drive away the Newfoundland fishermen who trawled the inshore waters. He maintained that he was supreme inside the three-mile limit, which contention was virtually that of territorial sovereignty, recognized only in nations. In this he overstepped the mark, for the Newfoundlanders protested to their government, which promptly informed the Admiralty, and a warship was hurried to the scene to notify M. Menier's self-constituted fleet that if it meddled with British subjects in future it would be taught a summary lesson. In spite of this, however, M. Menier allows no flag to be flown on the island but that of France, no language to be taught there but the French, and when Queen Victoria died, in February, 1901, M. Commetant, as "governor" of Anticosti, sent a telegram of condolence to the Governor General of Canada, couched in such terms of equality and so expressive of national independence that the British viceroy declined to accept it, much less transmit it to England.

### NO CHECK ON THE OWNER.

But no check existed as to "King" Menier's dealings with his tenants. When they resisted his ordinances he proceeded to evict them. They resisted, naturally, and he appealed to the courts. By the law of Quebec, occupation for thirty years was needed to insure ownership, and the tragedy of their case was that they had been there only twenty-five. The unfortunate squatters, unlettered fishermen, still resisted. Powerful advocates stirred the Dominion with tongue and pen in their behalf. Laurier admitted in Parliament the hardship of their case, and his Cabinet appointed counsel to plead their case. But the statutes could not be overridden, and the rebels had to go. Armed men evicted them, and they departed en masse. The affair recalled the famous expulsion of the Acadians from the Basin of Minas, that Longfellow immortalized, or the exodus of the Highlanders from Glengarry, when, after an unsuccessful war, they were sent, root and branch, to carve out new homes in the vast wilderness of Ontario.

A really pathetic story is that of the casting out of this English-speaking people from their farmsteads, to be scattered far and wide, wanderers into distant lands, exiles from kith and kin. Sympathy in Canada was universal for them; the government gave them substantial aid, the Canadian Pacific Railroad carried them to Manitoba free and gave them homes there, and a generous public subscription helped to stock their holdings. But the life was not congenial. They missed the roar of the sea, the fury of the billows, the sight of the ceaseless ocean. The monotony of existence on the level prairies proved intolerable. They could not farm as the West did. Failure seemed foreordained to them. Gradually they abandoned their holdings and faced for the seaboard again. But many never reached it, sickening of fever and dying on the way. Some reached Nova Scotia and resumed their regular avocations there, under conditions favorable to their moderate, if not great, success; and the last remnant of them recently established themselves on the west coast of Newfoundland in the harbors whence they or their fathers moved to Anticosti over a quarter of a century ago.

### PEOPLED BY FRENCH.

Having got rid of this stiff-necked element, M. Menier has been steadily Gallicizing the island. He is peopling Anticosti with his French compatriots, offering to families from France suited for the region a bonus of $1,000 for a five years' residence on the island and $2,500 for a ten years' stay. He has inaugurated large improvements, and enhanced the value of his possession immensely. He paid $125,000 for the island, and report says he refused an offer of $3,000,000 by the Dominion government for it. He has built a chateau, and made roads to connect the different settlements he is planting there. At Ellis Bay he has constructed a breakwater for the safety of his steamers, and has another started at Fox Bay, the island's greatest drawback being its want of harbors. He has undertaken lobster canning on a large scale, and also lumbering, and the former product he exports to France, using the latter for his varied local needs. The island is jealously guarded against the intrusion of strangers, and it is extremely difficult to obtain from the "governor" a permit to land there.

All these facts give color to the theory that M. Menier has some other object in view besides the mere exploitation of the island for commercial purposes or as a game preserve. Whether he has been acting for the French government, as some believe, or is animated by a mere Quixotic, patriotic impulse, as others contend, is not ascertainable now, but there is no denying that if war should break out between Great Britain and France this island of Anticosti, if in hostile hands, could be made a very serious menace for the former. Isolated and self-contained, cut off from the neighboring Anglo-Saxon communities, and peopled with a community French in tongue and sentiment, with a kindred element in Quebec Province near by, Anticosti might be seized by France, fortified and converted into a base from which the whole waterborne commerce of Canada could be destroyed, for the island commands absolutely the two channels giving ingress and egress by the St. Lawrence River, and with an efficient squadron of cruisers there the movement of mercantile shipping would be impossible.

Theoretically, M. Menier has no rights but those which any land owner may possess in Canada, but when his alien nationality is considered, together with the fact that upon the flimsiest of foundations the "French Shore" dispute in Newfoundland has been upreared, it is easy to see that France could make Anticosti the subject of a very vexatious complication if she so desired. She might acquire it by purchase or otherwise, and use it to enable her to obtain a strategic base which would cripple Canada in a naval conflict, if one arose, besides possibly alienating Quebec from the rest of the Dominion.

### POSSIBLE UNITED STATES OCCUPATION.

But Canada is even more concerned over the prospect of the island passing into the hands of the United States, for the danger to her would be intensified thereby, in the opinion of the section of her people which sees in Uncle Sam a neighbor who intends to annex her sooner or later. The belief is widespread throughout the Dominion that Alaska was purchased to dominate Canada's western territory, that the Alaskan boundary dispute was raised with the idea of depriving her of a Yukon outlet, and that Sitkian and Kannaghunut islands were secured in the recent arbitration in order to destroy the strategic advantages of Port Simpson, the proposed terminal of the new Canadian Transcontinental Railway. Canada is now apprehensive of a new contention as to the international status of Hudson Bay, she is being urged to buy Greenland so as to prevent the United States from making it into a second Alaska and dominating her eastern seaboard, there is talk of the United States endeavoring to secure St. Pierre Miquelon as a coaling station, and now arises the possibility of Anticosti passing into American hands.

The great advantage of possessing it would be that for the seven or eight months each year that the Gulf of St. Lawrence is open this island would absolutely dominate the whole of the waters there, and with even indifferent fortifications could defy the attacks of an enemy, because there are no landing places for large ships except at the two points where M. Menier has built breakwaters, and these would, of course, be the ones first defended. The placing of modern ordnance on the island would close the whole St. Lawrence River against commercial traffic, if these guns were backed by a few warships. The prospect of such things coming to pass arouses the keenest concern of the Canadian public; and while the contingency of war may be remote, there is no doubt that the Dominion would appropriate the territory and compensate M. Menier but that the Laurier Cabinet fears to provoke possible friction with France thereby. Should he make an attempt to sell to Americans, however, there is little doubt that Canada would intervene and recover possession of the island at any cost, fearing that Uncle Sam, if once he got hold of it, would endeavor to assert sovereign rights thereto. And Canadians now conclude that once arbitration begins they are certain to be losers, though it is difficult to see how this conclusion is reached.

## HOME NEWS.

### PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Count von Scheller-Steinwarts, second secretary of the German Embassy, Washington; Count Ivon von Rubido Zichy and Count Frederic Harcos, attachés of the Austrian-Hungarian Embassy, Washington. FIFTH AVENUE—W. Duthill, Glasgow, and Homer Ellis, London. GRAND—Captain William C. Cannon, U. S. A.; Captain George W. Van Deusen, U. S. A. C.; George Ekwurzel, Medical Department, U. S. A.; Captain W. H. Hart, U. S. A., and Lieutenant Commander R. W. Hodges, U. S. N. HOFFMAN—S. Staley Trevilas, and W. H. Alderdice, U. S. N. HOLLAND—Stanley Bois, Colombo, Ceylon; M. Martinez del Campo, Mexico, and M. R. Pryor, London. IMPERIAL—C. S. Brooks, London, and Paul Ybirsenjet, Moscow, Russia. MAJESTIC—Charles Cornell, Baltimore, and J. B. Tompkins, New-Bedford, Mass. MANHATTAN—Lieutenant G. N. Hayward, U. S. N., and Captain Wakefield, Royal Army, London. MURRAY HILL—C. C. Woolworth, Albany; Jay J. Monow, U. S. A.; the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, East Northfield, Mass., and Colonel S. E. Tilman, U. S. A. SAVOY—Captain M. Traub, West Point. VICTORIA—R. Mollinson Mackay, London, and C. N. Ayres, London. WALDORF-ASTORIA—Manuel d'Isita, Mexico; Carlos H. Urgnija, Queretaro, Mexico; George W. Davidson, London; William Kirkwood, Scotland, and Major Sloman, Royal Army, England.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

The annual meeting of the Public Education Association will be held on Tuesday, December 1, at 4 p. m., in the theatre formerly the Berkeley Lyceum. Dr. Finlay, president of City College, will speak.

At the Church of All Souls, Fourth-ave. and Twentieth-st., this morning the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will preach on "A Vital Gospel."

At the Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh-st., the Rev. Dr. MacArthur will preach this evening on "Calvin and the Burning of Servetus," in his series on the famous Johns of the Church.

Howard H. Russell, State secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, will speak on "A Lawyer's Reasons for the Christian Faith" at the young men's meeting of the Harlem Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, No. 5 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., at 4:30 p. m. to-day.

A three weeks' mission will open in the Church of the Holy Innocents, Broadway and Thirty-seventh-st., to-day. It will be given by the Dominican Fathers.

The New-York Municipal Council of the United Irish League has arranged for a big meeting in Carnegie Hall this evening, to commemorate the anniversary of the death of the founder of the United Irishmen, Theobold Wolfe Tone, and the Manchester martyrs, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien. The Rev. Joseph F. Mooney will preside. William McAdoo and John G. Coyle will deliver addresses.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, will preach to-day at 11 a. m. on "God's Deep Interest in Man," and at 8 p. m. on "A New Creation."

## TRADE IN CHICAGO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, Nov. 21.—There was not as much enthusiasm on the buying side of wheat to-day as yesterday. The Northwestern news was not so unequivocally bullish, and the Northwestern markets, which made the best advances yesterday, made the declines to-day. This market closed ¼c to ⅝c under yesterday. Minneapolis was off ½c to 1¼c, and Duluth and St. Louis off ⅝c to ¾c. There was still the claim from some directions in the Northwest of very small offerings, but there were also claims of the other sort from good authorities. There was excellent weather for movement. Northwest cars were 735, compared with 968 last year; the primary total exceeded last year's, 1,360,000, compared with 1,236,000. The bearish feature was the indifference of the cables, although there had been so substantial an advance here yesterday. There was no export demand and little done with millers. Duluth reported 200,000 bushels to millers and eight loads of Manitoba sold for export. Clearances were 464,000 bushels. The world's shipments will be about 9,600,000 bushels. There was a Duluth cargo of 192,000 bushels in and there will be another Duluth cargo of 240,000 bushels in this afternoon. The stock here will increase liberally. The speculative feature was selling by the local people who bought yesterday and continued selling by a prominent professional, who seems to be putting out wheat on sale orders through Wrenn. December sold at 80⅞c and 79⅞c and closed at 79⅞c. May closed at 78⅝c. There was an idea Armour took May on the break.

Corn closed unchanged to ⅝c lower. There was not the trade there was yesterday. There was good weather. Receipts were light, but so was the demand—shipping sales possibly 100,000 bushels. The December premium and the higher lake rate are against much shipping. Cables were up fractionally. Corn has gone out faster than it has come in; clearances were 415,000. December sold at 45⅞c and at 43¾c, and closed at 43⅝c; May, 42¼c.

Oats closed ¼c to ½c lower. December left off at 35⅝c sellers; May, 36¼c. There was some selling by interests buyers on Friday. Oats sympathized with the wheat and corn. Stocks will increase some for the week. There were 143 cars, with 175 estimated for Monday. Clearances were 44,000 bushels. Private houses turned out thirty-five cars standard. The Patten party is bullish.

Provisions sympathized with weakness in hogs; pork 12½c lower and lard and ribs 7½c lower. There was selling of lard by packers. There was commission selling on the expectation of better hog receipts next week. Hogs at Western points this week have aggregated 415,000, compared with 447,000 last year. The cash demand is good, and stocks are decreasing and are small.

## A LOOK AHEAD.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Ascum—I suppose you're delighted that your new baby's a girl.

Popley—I should say! I hope some day to have the pleasure of telling some foreign duke or count that he can't have her.

## THE FEDERAL TREASURY.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The condition of the Treasury, divisions of issue and redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| RESERVE FUND. | |
| Gold coin and bullion | $150,000,000 |
| TRUST FUNDS, DIVISIONS OF REDEMPTION. | |
| Gold coin | $439,539,869 |
| Silver dollars | 473,067,000 |
| Silver dollars of 1890 | 3,672,496 |
| Silver bullion of 1890 | 12,877,504 |
| Total | $929,156,869 |
| DIVISION OF ISSUE. | |
| Gold certificates outstanding | $439,539,869 |
| Silver certificates outstanding | 473,067,000 |
| Treasury notes outstanding | 16,550,000 |
| Total | $929,156,869 |
| GENERAL FUND. | |
| Gold coin and bullion | $76,913,594 |
| Gold certificates | 38,540,150 |
| Silver coin and bullion | 3,095,634 |
| Silver certificates | 6,753,637 |
| United States notes | 2,898,267 |
| Other assets | 17,135,358 |
| Total in treasury | $145,336,640 |
| Deposits in national banks | $173,326,321 |
| Total | $318,662,961 |
| Current liabilities | $101,164,630 |
| Available cash balance | 217,498,331 |

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

Buffalo, Nov. 21.—FLOUR—Firm. WHEAT—Unsettled; No 1 Northern, carloads, 87½c; No 2 red, 86½c, through billed. CORN—Easy; No 2 yellow, 52¼c; No 2 corn, 50¾c. OATS—Easier; No 2 white, 40½c; No 2 mixed, 38c. BARLEY—48@65c. RYE—No 1, 61c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

| | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No 2: | | | | |
| December, new | 80¼@80⅜ | 80⅞ | 79⅝ | 79⅞ |
| May | 78⅞@79 | 79@79⅛ | 78⅝@78½ | 78⅝ |
| July | 74⅝@74¾ | 74¾ | 74⅝ | 74½ |
| Corn, No 2: | | | | |
| December | 43⅝@43⅞ | 43⅞ | 43⅛ | 43⅜ |
| May | 42⅝@42¾ | 42¾ | 42⅛ | 42¼ |
| July | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 41⅞@42 | 41⅞@42 |
| Oats, No 2: | | | | |
| December | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅛ | 35¼@35⅜ |
| May | 36⅝@36½ | 36½@36⅝ | 36 | 36¼ |
| Mess pork, per bbl: | | | | |
| January | $11 50 | $11 50 | $11 42½ | $11 45 |
| May | 11 65 | 11 65 | 11 55 | 11 57½ |
| Lard, per 100 lb: | | | | |
| January | 6 65 | 6 67½ | 6 62½ | 6 62½ |
| May | 6 62½ | 6 65 | 6 62½ | 6 65 |
| Short ribs, per 100 lb: | | | | |
| January | 6 12½ | 6 12½ | 6 07½ | 6 07½ |
| May | 6 22½ | 6 25 | 6 17½ | 6 20 |

Cash quotations were as follows: FLOUR firm; winter, patents, $4@$4 20; straights, $3 70@$4 10; spring, patents, $4@$4 30; straights, $3 50@$3 75; bakers', $2 50@$3 30. WHEAT, No 3 spring, 79½@82c; No 2 red, 82⅝@83⅝c; CORN, No 2, 43½c; No 2 yellow, 44½c; OATS, No 2, 35¾c; No 3 white, 36½@38c; RYE, No 2, 54c; BARLEY, good feeding, 37@38c; fair to choice malting, 47@59c; FLAXSEED, No 1, 99c; No 1 Northwestern, 96½c; TIMOTHY SEED, prime, $2 92½; CLOVER, contract grade, $10 65. MESS PORK, per bbl, $11 37½@$11 50; LARD, per 100 lb, $6 77½@$6 80. CUT MEATS—Short ribs sides (loose), $6 75@$7; short clear sides (boxed), $6 50@$6 62½. WHISKEY, basis of high wines, $1 25. On the Produce Exchange to-day: BUTTER firm; creameries, 16@23c; dairies, 14@19c. EGGS firm; at mark, cases included, 23@26c. CHEESE steady at 10@10½c.

Duluth, Nov. 21.—Close: WHEAT—To arrive: No 1 hard, 79⅝c; No 1 Northern, 77⅝c; No 2 Northern, 75⅛c; December, 77⅝c; May, 78⅝c.

Milwaukee, Nov. 21.—WHEAT—Lower; No 1 Northern, 83@83½c; No 2 Northern, 81@82½c; May, 78½@78⅝c. RYE—Firm; No 1, 56½@57c. BARLEY—Easy; No 2, 54c; sample, 37@62c. CORN—Firmer; November, 46½c; May, 42½c.

Minneapolis, Nov. 21.—Close: WHEAT—December, 79¼@79⅜c; May, 79⅝c. On track: No 1 hard, 81⅞c; No 1 Northern, 80⅞c; No 2 Northern, 78⅝c; No 3 Northern, 74⅝@76½c. FLOUR—First patents, $4 60@$4 75; second patents, $4 55@$4 65; first clears, $3 40; second clears, $2 80@$2 40. BRAN—In bulk, $13 25.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—WHEAT—Steady, but dull; contract grade November, 84⅝@85c. CORN—Quiet, but steady; No 2 in export elevator, 48½@49c. OATS—Quiet, but firmly held; No 2 white, 41½c; do clipped, 42½c. BUTTER—Firm, good demand; extra Western creamery, 23½c; do nearby prints, 25c. EGGS—Firm, good demand; fresh nearby, 32c, loss off; do Western, 31c, loss off; do Southwestern, 29@30c, loss off; do Southern, 27@28c, loss off. CHEESE—Quiet, but steady; New-York full creams, fancy, 11⅝@12c; do choice, 11½c; do fair to good, 10¾@11¼c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls and 2,621,000 lb in sacks; wheat, 800 bush; corn, 26,500 bush; oats, 6,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 800 bush; corn, 147,000 bush; oats, 4,500 bush.

St. Louis, Nov. 21.—Close: WHEAT—Lower; No 2 red cash, nominal; December, 88⅜c; May, 81⅝@81½c; No 2 hard, 78½@80c. CORN—Lower; No 2 cash, 41½c; December, 41⅝c; May, 40⅝c. OATS—Lower; No 2 cash, 37c; May, 37½c; No 2 white, 40c.

Toledo, Nov. 21.—Close: CLOVERSEED—Cash, $6 67½; December, $6 70; January, $6 75; February, $6 80; March, $6 85. TIMOTHY—Prime, $1 37½. ALSIKE—Prime, $6 60.

## NAVAL STORES.

Spirits turpentine was dull, with prices nominally unchanged. Tar rules steady. We quote:

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, oil bbls, 59½c; machines, 60c asked.

TAR, pine bbls, $2 70@$2 80; oil bbls, $4 70@$4 75.

ROSIN—Common to good strained, $2 60@$2 65; E, $2 85; F, $2 95; G, $3; H, $3 10; I, $3 25; K, $3 30; M, $3 40; N, $3 60; W G, $3 80; W W, $4 40.

STOCK ON HAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosin | 18,837 bbls |
| Spirits turpentine | 905 bbls |
| Tar | 1,834 bbls |

Wilmington, Nov. 21.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 55½c; receipts, 22 casks. ROSIN steady at $2 10; receipts, 159 bbls. TAR firm at $1 80; receipts, 29 bbls. CRUDE TURPENTINE firm at $2 25, $3 80 and $3 80; receipts, 146 bbls.

Savannah, Nov. 21.—TURPENTINE—Firm, 56c; receipts, 476 bbls; sales, 246; exports, 264. ROSIN—Dull; receipts, 2,122 bbls; sales, 107; exports, 1,973. Quoted: A, B, C, D and E, $2 15; F, $2 25; G, $2 35; H, $2 45; I, $2 70; K, $2 90; M, $3; N, $3 20; W G, $3 35; W W, $3 60.

Charleston, Nov. 21.—TURPENTINE—Steady, 55½c. ROSIN—Steady. Quoted: A, B, C, D and E, $2 05; F, $2 15; G, $2 35; H, $2 35; I, $2 60; K, $2 80; M, $2 90; N, $3; W G, $3 25; W W, $3 50.

London, Nov. 21.—TURPENTINE—Spirits, 44s 4½d. ROSIN—American, strained, 7s 3d; fine, 11s 9d.

## LIVESTOCK MARKET.

New-York, November 21, 1903.

BEEVES—Receipts, 6 cars, or 107 head, all consigned direct. No sales reported. Dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, 6@9c per lb; Texas beef, 5@5½c. Cables last received quoted American live cattle selling at 9½@11¼c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8½@8⅝c per lb. Reported exports for to-day follow: The Umbria, for Liverpool, 1,800 quarters of beef; the Minneapolis, for London, 750 cattle and 1,700 quarters of beef; the New-York, for Southampton, 3,100 quarters; the British Princess, for Antwerp, 515 cattle and 650 sheep; the Pretoria, for Bermuda, 77 cattle and 35 sheep.

CALVES—No receipts, and none on sale. City dressed veals, 8@13½c per lb; country dressed, 5@12c; dressed grassers and fed calves, 4@5c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including 4 cars direct to slaughterers, were 10½ cars, or 2,170 head, making, with the stock carried over from yesterday, a total of 3½ cars to be sold—5½ at Jersey City and 3 at Sixtieth-st. Sheep were rated slow and steady. Lambs ruled slow and easier. Two cars of stock were unsold. Sheep sold at $3 40@$3 85 per 100 lb; lambs at $5 50@$6 15, including a deck of Canadas at $5 90. Dressed mutton, 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@10½c.

Sales—Kerns Commission Company: 220 Buffalo lambs, 69 lb average, at $6 per 100 lb; 119 Indiana do, 85 lb, at $5 50; 98 Ohio do, 92 lb, at $5 50; 65 Canada do, 83 lb, at $5 90; 51 Ohio sheep, 135 lb, at $3 32½; 74 Indiana do, 104 lb, at $3 40.

Tobin & Shannon: 98 Ohio sheep, 129 lb, at $3 85.

J. H. Hume & Bro.: 220 Michigan lambs, 75 lb, at $6 15; 220 do, 73 lb, at $6 10.

HOGS—Receipts, 27 cars, or 4,846 head, all consigned direct. Country dressed quoted at 6@8½c per lb for heavy to light weights.

## OTHER MARKETS—BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 500 head; market nominal; good to prime steers, $5 10@$5 50; poor to medium, $3 50@$4 90; stockers and feeders, $2@$4 15; cows, $1 50@$4 25; heifers, $2@$4 50; canners, $1 50@$2; bulls, $2@$4 25; calves, $2 50@$7 25; Texas steers, nominal, $2 75@$4 50; Western steers, $3@$4 50. HOGS—Receipts to-day, 23,000 head; Monday, 30,000; market steady to 10c lower; mixed and butchers', $4 55@$4 70; good to choice heavy, $4 50@$4 65; rough heavy, $4 30@$4 50; light, $4 45@$4 60; bulk of sales, $4 50@$4 60. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000 head; sheep and lambs steady, good to choice wethers, $3 60@$4 25; fair to choice mixed, $2 75@$3 50; native lambs, $3 75@$5 50.

Cincinnati, Nov. 21.—HOGS active at $3 50@$4 80. CATTLE steady at $2@$4 40. SHEEP steady at $1 75@$3 35. LAMBS steady at $4@$5 75.

Kansas City, Nov. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 head; market unchanged; choice export and dressed beef steers, $4 35@$5 10; fair to good, $3 25@$4 25; stockers and feeders, $1 50@$4 60; Western fed steers, $2 40@$4 30; Texas and Indian steers, $2 45@$3 40; Texas cows, $1 75@$2 50; native cows, $1 50@$3 55; native heifers, $2 25@$4; canners, $1@$2 30; bulls, $1 75@$3 10; calves, $1 50@$6. Receipts for the week: Cattle, 50,800 head; calves, 4,364. HOGS—Receipts, 5,000 head; market 5@10c lower; top, $4 60; bulk of sales, $4 45@$4 55. SHEEP—Receipts, 8,000 head; mixed packers, $4 45@$4 55; light, $4 50@$4 60; Yorkers, $4 57½@$4 60; pigs, $4 40@$4 55. Receipts for the week, 48,500 head. SHEEP—Receipts, 500 head; market steady; native lambs, $3 35@$5 30; Western lambs, $2 90@$5 20; fed ewes, $2 50@$3 90; Texas clipped yearlings, $2 60@$3 80; Texas clipped sheep, $2 40@$3 75; stockers and feeders, $2@$3 50. Receipts for the week, 16,500 head.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 21, 1 p. m.—COTTON—Spot in limited demand; prices 2 points lower; American middling, fair, 6.26d; good middling, 6.08d; middling, 6d; low middling, 5.94d; good ordinary, 5.84d; ordinary, 5.64d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 2,500 American. Receipts, 12,000 bales, including 6,300 American. Futures opened easier and closed steady; American middling, g o c, November, 5.88d; November and December, 5.82d; December and January, 5.79d; January and February, 5.77@5.78d; February and March, 5.77d; March and April, 5.77d; April and May, 5.77d; May and June, 5.76@5.77d; June and July, 5.75@5.76d; July and August, 5.74@5.75d.

## SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alta | .01 | Justice | .10 |
| Alpha Con | .04 | Kentucky Con | .02 |
| Andes | .15 | Lady Washington Con | .04 |
| Belcher | .15 | Mexican | .62 |
| Best & Belcher | 1.30 | Occidental Con | .34 |
| Bullion | .07 | Ophir | 1.30 |
| Caledonia | .91 | Overman | .13 |
| Challenge Con | .16 | Potosi | .09 |
| Chollar | .11 | Savage | .13 |
| Confidence | .54 | Sag Belcher | .05 |
| Con Cal & Va | .82 | Sierra Nevada | .27 |
| Con Imperial | .02 | Syndicate | .04 |
| Crown Point | .13 | St. Louis | .11 |
| Gould & Curry | .36 | Union Con | .35 |
| Hale & Norcross | .49 | Utah Con | .11 |
| Julia | .06 | Yellow Jacket | .31 |

# *THE WEEK IN REALTY.*

## *Good Demand for Uptown Flats and Apartments.*

The demand for flat and tenement houses north of Fifty-ninth-st. and east of Central Park still continues. Present signs indicate that it is likely to grow greater if anything between now and next spring. So far this is the most important and interesting movement of the year. The volume of business transacted in the last week was slightly better than in the corresponding week of last year. A large number of persons identified with the market do not seem to know of this fact, for they are still talking about a stagnant market. What effect such talk has on realty operations it is impossible to say, but it must be considerable, because there are many investors who seek the advice of these persons who are saying that the "bottom has dropped out of the market."

Despite the gloomy outlook for an early resumption of an old time building activity, the conditions in the sales part of the market are good and the demand for all kinds of improved properties is pressing. The purchasing movement of improved properties should become brisk, for the reason that the city is underbuilt, and the income now received from apartment, tenement and flat houses is much greater than it was some years ago.

### FEW FLATS SOUTH OF CHAMBERS-ST.

Some of the sales reported in the last few weeks have revealed the fact that the day is not far distant when there will be few flats to rent in the section south of Chambers-st. The number of flats in the section is slowly becoming smaller, and the demand increasing greatly. The president of one of the larger realty companies said yesterday that the cause for this decrease in flats in the section is due to the spread of business houses there.

The price of rentals for flats in the district is much higher than it was a few years ago, and it is now almost beyond the means of most workingmen to live there. When the Cortlandt-st. tunnel is built, it is thought that large numbers of buildings now occupied as dwelling houses will be altered for business purposes.

Speculation as to the reason for the formation of the stockholders' committee of the United States Realty and Construction Company furnished one of the principal topics of conversation in realty circles.

In face of all the depressing building trades conditions plans for thirty buildings, to cost $1,292,600, were filed last week, as against twenty buildings, to cost $480,540, in the corresponding week of last year. The total sum of the mortgages recorded last week was $243,619,230, as against $273,867,096 for the corresponding week last year. It appears from the realty statistics that it is as easy to borrow money at the highest rates of interest as last year, but there is a great shrinkage in the number and the sum of the loans at the lowest rates of interest.

### A REALTY PAPER'S OPINION.

"The Real Estate Record and Guide" says in part in its last issue, in regard to the real estate situation:

The leasing of several lots at Broadway and Ninety-sixth-st. for the purpose of digging a rathskeller and erecting an "emporium" of public amusement, again calls attention to the new character which upper Broadway is gradually taking. The pre-eminence which Columbus-ave. enjoyed during the early improvement of the West Side as the chief business thoroughfare is gradually being taken away from it by Broadway, and the subway will very much accelerate and intensify the process. Hereafter the main current of travel, which has been artificially switched to the line of Columbus and Eighth aves., will resume its normal route along the line of the most important thoroughfare of the island; and on that thoroughfare will be found the largest shops and banks and office buildings and the chief places of entertainment and amusement.

It is much to be hoped, however, that too many one story and three story taxpayers will not be erected during the next few years, while the transformation is taking place. Broadway, in order to look well and be thoroughly prosperous, should be improved with a good class of apartment house or hotel, having stores on the street floor. Its subway trials are over; its subway advantages are at hand; and the thoroughfare should get a combined business, residence and amusement character, each of a good class, such as one sees oftener in Paris than in American cities.

## TRANSACTIONS IN REALTY.

Daniel S. McElroy has sold No. 140 East Fifty-third-st. to William Berrian. It is a two story brownstone stable, on a lot 20x70x100 feet, east of Lexington-ave.

Walter J. Cohn has sold No. 515 East Eighty-sixth-st., a four story building, on a lot 22x100 feet.

M. K. Wallach has sold to a Mr. Deitch No. 1,697 Lexington-ave.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has sold to William and Louisa Miller No. 331 West Seventeenth-st., a five story tenement house, on a lot 25x92 feet.

It is reported that Nos. 3,818 and 3,820 Third-ave. have been sold.

William Abeles has sold to James Zimmerman Nos. 14 and 16 West One-hundred-and-eighteenth-st., two five story flathouses, on a plot 44x100.11 feet.

G. Brettell & Sons have sold No. 239 to 243 East One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st., three three story brownstone dwelling houses, on a plot 47x100x irregular, for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The same firm has also sold for Joseph Wood No. 172 East One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st., a five-story double flathouses, on lot 26x75.

Frank Thompson is reported to have sold the four five story flathouses No. 502 to 508 West One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st., 29x86x100 feet.

John M. Berrien has sold for John Currie Wilmerding, an executor, No. 321 East One-hundred-and-eleventh-st., a four story flathouse, on lot 25x100.11 feet.

M. Ellenbogen & Co. have sold for J. Lieberman No. 347 and 349 East Seventeenth-st., a six-story flathouse, on a plot 42x92 feet.

Walter J. Cohn has resold to a Mrs. Hindermann No. 515 East Eighty-sixth-st., a four story flathouse, on lot 22x100.8 feet.

Polizzi & Co. have sold for Pasquale d'Angelo & Co. No. 330 East Twelfth-st., a six story tenement house, on lot 25x103.3x irregular.

Walter J. Cohn has bought Nos. 102 and 104 Columbia-st., southeast corner of Stanton-st., old buildings, on plot 50x80 feet.

Colin M. Eadie has sold for a Mr. Kahn two corners of Belmont-ave. and One-hundred-and-eightieth-st., 97x88x irregular and 73x15x irregular, respectively.

A. Troeller has sold for Henry Schorske to John Bissert No. 635 East One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth-st., a two story frame dwelling house.

Harry C. Bryan has sold the frame dwelling house on lot 22x100 feet, at the southeast corner of Jackson-ave. and One-hundred-and-sixty-sixth-st.

Mark F. Healy & Co. have sold for Christiana M. Bohm, of Neperan, N. Y., to William J. Cobb the twenty family cold water flathouse, No. 316 East Fortieth-st.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Ella G. Fueget and Belle Geisse No. 72 West One-hundred-and-thirty-second-st., a three story dwelling house, on lot 18.9x99.11 feet.

Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co. have sold for Captain Frank Burt the southeast corner of Amsterdam-ave. and One-hundred-and-sixth-st., a six story apartment house, with stores, on plot 47.10x100 feet.

James Bradley has sold the five story flathouse, on plot 50.11x100 feet, at the southeast corner of West End-ave. and One-hundred-and-first-st.

Leon Altmayer has sold for Frank A. Jaeger to Mrs. G. C