CANADIAN STUDYING ELECTRIC LINES HERE

Vice-President of C. P. Getting Ideas for Great New Tunnel.

WILL BORE MOUNTAIN

Five Mile Tube Will Make Railroad Four and a Half Miles Shorter.

George J. Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, arrived in this city yesterday morning and after putting up at the Hotel Belmont spent the greater part of the day inspecting the electric systems of the New York Central and the New Haven railroads.

"The Canadian Pacific," Mr. Bury said to a SUN man, "proposes to build a two track tunnel five miles long under the Selkirk Mountains. It is to be electrified and that's why I am here. I want to look over your various electric systems before returning to Winnipeg.

"Our tunnel will reduce what the engineers call the 'rises and falls' 513 feet. It will go under Rogers Pass and will cut off four and a half miles in distance. It will also do away with five miles of snow sheds. The tunnel will be completed during the latter part of 1915 and will cost in the neighborhood of $5,000,000."

"Have you had any business depression in the Canadian Northwest?" Mr. Bury was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "there has been a money stringency, but things are beginning to pick up.

"There will be 2,000,000 more acres under cultivation this year than last. Of the large immigration into Canada 28 per cent. of it has gone onto the land thus far. Conditions were most favorable last fall and the farmers have now more ploughing done than ever before.

"There has been a large influx from the States and we expect that it will continue. The people of the States who are coming to us are peculiarly adapted to the conditions in western Canada.

Welcome Settlers From This Side.

"Most of them will have great success and we naturally welcome their coming.

"The people of the Northwest have gone extensively into mixed farming, which fact is largely due to the continual preaching of the doctrine of mixed farming by the Canadian Pacific Railway and those interested in the agricultural development of the Northwest. Despite the fact that Canada and the Northwest is regarded as a grain country it is significant to note that last year the Northwest produced more hogs than were consumed.

"We loaded daily and moved on our rails from harvest to close of navigation more grain than any other railway in any part of the world since the world started.

"Although last season we produced 510,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain the land has hardly been scratched."

Mr. Bury said the Canadian Pacific has been building from 600 to 1,000 miles of double tracks a year for its branch lines in western Canada. In the fall it completing the grading of 600 miles for double track branch lines and this year it proposes to lay rails and complete the work.

The Canadian Pacific is also building a large terminal on the Fraser River, about twenty miles from Vancouver, and is spending $3,000,000 for docks and terminal facilities at Vancouver. The railway is constructing several large hotels.

The Selkirk Mountains, which will be tunnelled, are situated in the southeastern part of British Columbia and extend northward from the United States boundary line to the great loop of the Columbia River.

DAIRY PRODUCTS MARKET.

BUTTER—Trade was light yesterday, as distributors still complain of inability to deliver with regularity. Receipts yesterday of 8,298 packages, for last week of 39,386, compared with 34,925 the week before and 37,585 the same week last year. Demand for table stock is good but for the undergrades buyers virtually name their prices. Lower prices are looked for this week. Imports of stock from Denmark are in most demand of the foreign stock. Siberian butter has a wide range, 26@27c. Prices follow: Creamery extras, 30½@31c.; firsts, 27@30c.; seconds, 24@26c.; held extras, 29@29½c.; firsts, 26@28c.; State dairy, finest, 29½@30c.; good to prime, 25½@29c.; process, extras, 22¾@23c.; firsts, 21@22c.; ladies, current firsts, 20½@21c.; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 18½c.; No. 2, 16@18c.

CHEESE—Receipts last week were 4,530 boxes, compared with 4,010 the week before and 3,744 the same week last year. Trade has not absorbed receipts. There is some accumulation of fresh stocks. The market was firm all last week, despite slow deliveries. The best held stock is in firm hands, but little disposition to sell. The close yesterday was strong. Prices are: State, white, specials, 18@18½c.; colored, specials, 18@18¼c.; average fancy, 17¾@17½c.; undergrades, 14½@16½c. Daisies, fancy, best, 18@18¼c.; skims, held, specials, 15¼@14½c.; held choices, 11@12½c.; skims, fresh, good to choice, 10¼@11¼c.; poor to fair, 6@10c.

EGGS—Demand yesterday was such that prices on all fresh stock were advanced 2c., making highest Western stock cost 30c., with nearby white stock up to 32c. For a short day the trade was unusually good. Receipts last week of 64,403 cases, compared with 65,507 the same week last year and 65,639 the week before. Had it not been for the heavy snows the receipts would have gone up to 75,000 cases, which is about the stock required to meet present consumption. Refrigerator stock is still quoted, but there is little of it around. As high as 26c. is secured for the best, while the low grades range 20@22c. European eggs are cleaning up well. Lower prices are expected this week. Prices follow: Fresh gathered, extras, 30c.; extra firsts, 28@29c.; firsts, 26@28½c.; seconds, 26½@27½c.; Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34@35c.; hennery browns, 30c.; brown and mixed colors, 28@29c.; refrigerator, finest, 25½@26c.; fair to good, 23½@25c.; lower grades, 20@23c.; European, fresh, 120 dozen to case, fair to prime, 24@25½c. Duck eggs, State and nearby white, 38c.; Baltimore, 36c.; Western, 34@35c.; Tennessee and other good Southern, 33@34c.

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts for the week were 48 cars unloaded and 6 left on track. Trade is almost as light as the week before, which with 92 cars was the highest of the year. The receipts for the year continue to exceed those of last year. Early last week fowls were quoted at 19c. and had to be sold for 18@18½c. at the close. All stock was off in price yesterday and as little stock is arriving over prices will be high this week. Receivers are talking 18c. for fowls. This is unusual at this time of the year. No more trading will be done on last week's prices, hence no quotations are given.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Receipts last week were 18,961 packages, compared with 26,103 the same week last year. Weather conditions last week curtailed receipts and prospects for this week are for even a lighter run. The demand for heavy fowls is sufficient to warrant shippers in sending forward all they can. The supply of soft meated, fancy roasting chickens is about exhausted and some stock is coming out of the freezers. But few turkeys left. They are expected to be off the market after this week. Quotations are: Turkeys, Western dry picked, average best, 23@23½c.; Texas, average best, dry picked, 23c.; Philadelphia broilers, 2 lbs. each, 30@33c.; box packed Western fowls, dozen in box, 60 lbs. or over, 14½c.; under 30 lbs., 15c.. Barrelled stock, dry picked, 5 lbs. each, 18c.; 3 lbs. and under, 15½@16c.; scalded, 16½@18c.; old roosters, 14c.; squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to dozen, per dozen, $5.50; 9 lbs., $5; 6@6½ lbs., $2.75@$3. Capons, Philadelphia, 9@10 lbs., 28@30c.; Ohio, 21@24c.; Western slips, 18@19c.

Stock Exchange Closes Monday.

To-morrow being a legal holiday the Stock Exchange will not be open for business. The new Stock Exchange directories for 1914 were issued for distribution yesterday. Tower & Sherwood announce the admission to their firm of Nicholas G. Rutgers, Jr. The following Stock Exchange firms have opened new branch offices during the week: Hallgarten & Co., in London, England, and Logan & Bryan at Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Early Gains Are Later Lost Under Week End Realizing.

Wheat displayed a tone of mild strength at the opening of the market yesterday, but later eased off under realizing, and closed about ¼c. lower. The closing out of long accounts was due primarily to the fact that trading will be suspended until Tuesday morning on account of the observance of Washington's Birthday on Monday. Initial gains of ¼c. were in response to the relatively strong Liverpool markets, which closed ¼@⅝c. higher on the firmness of Australian offers, urgent inquiry for Manitobas and improved demand from millers. Early rumors of export business lacked confirmation, and reports from the winter wheat belt were favorable. Toward the close of the session there was a material increase in July offerings, causing a recession in that delivery from 89⅝ to 89¼c. May sold off almost as sharply and both closed at the lowest levels of the day. Corn prices advanced ¼c. in the early trading, but subsequently declined ½ to ⅝c. from the highest, closing about ¼c. net lower. Shorts were fair buyers, but demand generally was quiet. Country offerings were reported liberal and cash demand was without snap. Oats closed unchanged after showing an exceedingly narrow price range and light trading. Offerings were restricted by predictions of a bullish farm reserve statement.

The last week was another extremely quiet and featureless period for wheat markets. Speculative trading continued almost wholly professional and there was not a sufficiently heavy volume of that to influence values materially. There were no happenings of a statistical or other nature to encourage commitments either way. The week's weather developments in the winter wheat belt were favorable to the growing crop, the outlook for which is said to be of the best. Snow of a sufficient depth to afford real protection against low temperatures covers virtually all of the territory. Export demand has been disappointing to the bulls, and this has prompted many of them to liquidate. On the other hand, spring wheat markets have maintained a rather strong tone on reports of good cash buying. Foreign markets have ruled quiet, showing no important feature.

Corn developed strength late in the week under covering by the shorts. Weather that made for a heavy demand for feeding purposes and an estimate of a bullish farm reserve statement were the main factors in the rise. Argentine reports were mainly favorable. Oats firmed up late in the week with corn and were also influenced by an estimate of low farm reserves.

Chicago prices were:

Wheat:	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Prev. close.
May	94⅝	94⅝	94⅛	94⅛	94⅝
July	89⅝	89⅝	89¼	89¼	89⅝
Corn:					
May	66½	66⅝	66¼	66¼	66⅝
July	65⅞	66	65⅝	65⅝	65⅞
Oats:					
May	40⅝	40⅝	40	40¼	40¼
July	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝

New York wheat prices were:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Prev close.
May	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
July				97⅝	97⅝

Car lot wheat arrivals at Northwestern points were:

	Yesterday.	Last week.	Last year.
Duluth	6	28	*....
Minneapolis	375	249	*....
Chicago	73	189	*....
Three points	464	466	*....
Winnipeg	87	67	*....

*Holiday.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the Clearing House Association compares as follows with the previous week's figures:

ACTUAL CONDITION.

	1914.	Changes from prev. week.
Loans	$2,040,231,000	Inc. $6,700,000
Specie	397,585,000	Inc. 2,036,000
Legal tenders	77,147,000	Dec. 4,916,000
Net deposits	1,924,817,000	Inc. 7,180,000
Circulation	42,550,000	Dec. 687,000
Banks' cash in vaults	412,483,000	Dec. 3,885,000
Trust cos.' cash in vaults	62,249,000	Inc. 1,005,000
Aggregate cash res.	474,732,000	Dec. 2,880,000
Trust cos.' res. with members	84,918,000	Dec. 9,404,000
Surplus reserve	34,811,750	Dec. 6,355,700

AVERAGE CONDITION

Loans	$2,056,129,000	Inc. $11,295,000
Specie	396,557,000	Inc. 82,000
Legal tenders	79,728,000	Dec. 1,220,000
Net deposits	1,919,928,000	Inc. 5,500,000
Circulation	42,968,000	Dec. 285,000
Banks' cash in vaults	414,397,000	Inc. 2,856,000
Trust cos.' cash in vaults	61,388,000	Dec. 3,994,000
Aggregate cash res.	475,785,000	Dec. 1,138,000
Trust cos.' res. with members	90,112,000	Dec. 3,955,000
Surplus reserve	36,416,400	Dec. 2,144,900

The appended table gives the percentage of cash reserves to deposits of the more prominent banks and trust companies:

	Last week.	Prev. week.
Bank of New York	25.7	25.7
Bank of Manhattan	25.8	26.9
Mechanics National	25.8	25.0
National City	30.4	28.8
Chemical National	26.2	26.5
American Exchange National	25.7	26.5
National Bank of Commerce	27.7	30.0
Hanover National	27.0	27.5
Citizens Central National	25.8	26.7
Corn Exchange	25.3	25.5
National Park	25.8	25.6
Fourth National	27.9	25.7
First National	28.8	27.7
Irving National	26.1	25.4
Chase National	31.4	31.2
Bankers Trust	51.5	47.0
U. S. Mortgage and Trust	33.1	33.6
Guaranty Trust	35.4	46.4
Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust	26.9	27.0
New York Trust	35.7	31.2

Important changes in cash holdings and loans of the banks and trust companies are as follows:

	Cash.	Loans.
Bank of New York	Dec. $115,000	Inc. $167,000
Bank of Manhattan	Dec. 2,103,000	Dec. 440,000
Mechanics National	Inc. 667,000	Dec. 46,000
National City	Inc. 2,191,000	Dec. 4,064,000
Chemical National	Inc. 38,000	Inc. 540,000
Amer. Exch. Nat.	Dec. 168,000	Inc. 974,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	Dec. 2,780,000	Inc. 3,382,000
Hanover National	Inc. 1,942,000	Inc. 858,000
Cit. Cent. National	Dec. 298,000	Dec. 373,000
Corn Exchange	Dec. 329,000	Dec. 454,000
National Park	Inc. 741,000	Inc. 1,423,000
Fourth National	Dec. 382,000	Inc. 28,000
First National	Inc. 1,810,000	Inc. 592,000
Irving National	Inc. 224,000	Dec. 650,000
Chase National	Inc. 246,000	Inc. 369,000
Bankers Trust	Inc. 3,736,000	Inc. 2,716,000
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	Dec. 91,000	Dec. 91,000
Guaranty Trust	Dec. 10,740,000	Inc. 6,189,000
Col. Knick. Trust	Dec. 163,000	Inc. 480,000
New York Trust	Inc. 188,000	Inc. 563,000

The State Banking Department reports the condition of the State banks and trust companies not reporting to the Clearing House:

Loans and investments	$521,589,100	Inc. $1,765,900
Specie	58,732,700	Inc. 570,300
Legals	8,201,500	Inc. 39,200
Total deposits	619,787,000	Dec. 234,300
Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York city	543,165,500	Inc. 2,035,700
Reserve on deposits	95,095,500	Dec. 1,402,400
Percentage of reserve	19.8	

Exports and Imports of Specie.

The exports of specie at the port of New York for the week ended February 21 were: Gold, $2,014,555, and silver, $691,478; a total of $2,880,645, against a total of $2,181,852 gold and silver last week and $4,887,812 in the corresponding week last year. Since January 1 the exports of gold amounted to $12,665,367 and silver $6,674,231, against $27,807,182 gold and $8,138,690 silver in the corresponding period last year.

The imports of specie from the port of New York for the week ended February 21 were: $195,518 gold and $187,858 silver, total making a total of $383,366, against a total of $372,503 in the preceding year, and $629,866 in the corresponding week last year. Since January 1 $5,811,256, against $4,477,054 in the corresponding period last year.

Imports of Merchandise.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise of the port of New York for the week ended February 14, as compared with the previous week and the corresponding week of 1913, follow:

	Week Feb. 14.	Previous week.	1913.
Dry goods	$3,321,825	$4,032,574	$2,945,004
General mdse.	11,464,157	16,644,922	17,462,211
Totals	$14,785,982	$20,677,496	$20,407,215

Importations at New York for the year to date compare as follows:

	1914.	1913.
Dry goods	$38,725,613	$24,625,554
General merchandise	99,244,552	116,215,018
Totals	$137,970,165	$140,254,572

DAMASCUS AS CENTRE OF FORGED ANTIQUES

Value of Old Arabic Glassware Increased by Modern Enamel.

FORGERIES HARD TO PROVE

Spurious Pieces Sold by Local Dealers—Three in the Louvre.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A report from the consulate at Jerusalem in 1912 on the subject of the manufacture and exportation to the United States of forged antiquities showed that nothing of consequence in this line was either made or exported. During the last summer, however, forgeries made in the country, as well as imported forgeries, have assumed large proportions and may be said to be the first real attempt along these lines. The seat of the forgeries, however, is in Damascus, where the Deputy Consul, John Whiting, during a visit there last September saw several examples and learned what he could of the actual facts.

Arabic enamelled glassware has been and is prized, being regarded as one of the finest productions of the glassmakers' art. Damascus is the leading place for the discovery of these objects and undoubtedly much of it was made in that city in ancient times.

The genuine pieces are of clear white glass and were generally lamps, drinking goblets and perfume bottles (kumkum) having a flask form body and a long neck tapering to a point. The latter two are usually considered as the oldest types. The enamelling was done in a variety of colors with gold intermixed. The background of the enamelled band is blue, the figures of the animal are gold outlined in red. The clear glass where no enamel exists is a little iridescent.

Only a small percentage of the glass produced in the period when this was made was enamelled, so that quantities of plain pieces were found which, lacking this chief attraction of the glass of this time are, comparatively speaking, of but little real value on the market. The forger or forgers, whoever he or they may be, have hit upon the method of reproducing this enamel, and in order more completely to deceive the buyer they use the antique pieces, selecting such as have an iridescence which does not scale off but has become more or less a part of the glass, leaving the surface pockmarked.

Faults in the Enamel.

As just stated, the forgeries are made on antique glass with iridescence, so that this iridescence is no more a guide. However, with these new pieces it has been noted that evidently in order to make the enamel adhere the iridescence was scraped away, which left the piece when finished with a gap of clear or scraped glass between the enamel and the iridescent background. Furthermore, with the genuine pieces, when the glass has become iridescent it will be found that often the enamel itself will have become a little affected.

Perhaps the best method of detecting a forgery is from the enamel itself. In the instances seen by the writer a careful examination with a magnifying glass disclosed that the enamel was somewhat lumpy and not so smooth and clear as in the case of the genuine pieces, or, as the Arabs would put it, the enamel had not operated so that it "swam" properly. Besides this it had a duller effect and was less attractive than the genuine.

So cleverly done have been these forgeries that many local dealers have been taken in by them, many pieces having been sold at prices averaging perhaps a sum equal to $500 apiece. A dealer of some consequence who had just returned from a trip to Paris stated that the Louvre had purchased three of these forgeries and that the curators were still seemingly ignorant of the fraud.

The makers of these faked pieces are evidently in a combination with dealers through whom the pieces are passed out. At present these forgeries are extremely difficult to detect and undoubtedly the forgers will continue to improve in their work, which will necessitate the calling in of expert judgment to decide whether a piece is old or new.

Other men, evidently less versed along the line of antiquities, have produced enamelled designs on antique glass of the Roman period, with the result that neither the form of the glass nor the enamelled designs are anything like the genuine Arabic glass, and are therefore readily detected. In other words, they could be said to be similar to nearly all the forgeries heretofore made in this country; that is, extremely amateur in effect and capable of deceiving only the extremely ignorant.

Arabic glazed pottery, as is well known, has become extremely rare, is much sought after and choice pieces command high prices. Just outside the east gate of Damascus, during the construction of buildings in the last few years, old factories where this glazed ware was produced in ancient times have come to light, showing that at one time Damascus must have been a centre of this art and is still, as is the case of the enamelled glass, where it is found. It will be remembered that a species of the glazed tiles used in mosques and homes are known as Damascus tiles.

Clever Work of the Forgers.

While in Damascus Deputy Consul Whiting saw two examples of forgeries so perfectly executed that it would be difficult to detect them as modern. One was a large dish with colored inscriptions and floral designs in the interior and with the dull subdued tones of the genuine. The glaze was cracked and checked like the genuine, and on the whole lacked but little, if any, of the attractiveness of the old pieces. It was understood that a native of Damascus residing in Egypt was producing these forgeries as well as tiles.

As shown above the designs and color employed in the false pieces are so true to the genuine that but little room is left for improvement. The glaze itself is almost as good a copy, the checks (said to be produced by exposing the piece while still hot to a cool breeze) being identical in appearance with those produced by time on the old pieces. On the other hand, the glaze has an effect to the expert eye which gives it away but can hardly be described.

Possibly the best way of detecting the new pieces is by inspecting the pottery itself. As in the case of a dish or jar, only the bottom rim or base is left unglazed. By careful examination the pottery will be found to possess a newer appearance and a firmer technique than the genuine, which latter has, so to speak, become somewhat softer or rotted by age.

Damascus being the place where these enamelled glass and glazed wares were originally produced, and where, as before noted, they are still found, it will naturally become in the production of forgeries, the centre for the illicit trade. It should be said that the false glazed ware has not become so common in Damascus as the enamelled glass.

Undoubtedly if these pieces, both glass and glazed ware, were made in quantities and sold as copies, or as examples of an old art revived, they should prove to be a very profitable business. The wealthy Damascenes themselves would no doubt go in for the tiles to decorate their houses as in the days of their ancestors.

Some years ago in Damascus the method of inlaying gold, silver and copper into brass employed by the Arabs centuries ago was rediscovered. At first the pieces were made as exact copies of antique forms, and were sold as genuine. As soon as these were discovered to be forgeries, the makers launched out into producing this ware, so that to-day thousands of persons are employed in making these brass goods, which are sold locally to tourists and also exported for sale to almost every corner of the globe.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Trading on the local exchange was moderately active and with a generally easier tone. Among the copper group a sale of Anaconda was recorded at 36¼, off 1¼. Utah Copper and Wolverine eased fractions. The rails were irregular. Boston and Maine dropped a half, while Maine Central receded a point. In the industrial department United Fruit on light transactions receded a point, while United Shoe and Massachusetts Electric preferred each lost a half a point. The summary:

BONDS.

Sales.		Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
$2000	Am T & T cv 4½s	97	97	97	97
4000	Ch Jn Ry 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1000	Ced Rap & No 7s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
1000	N E Cot Yarn 5s	82	82	82	82
5000	Pd Creek 4s	107	107	107	107
1000	Western T & T 5s	98	98	98	98

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
240	A A Chem	54½	54¾	54⅝	54⅝
129	A A Chem pf	95½	96⅝	95½	95½
37	Am Sugar	105½	105½	105½	105½
24	Am Sugar pf	113½	113½	113	113
133	Am Tel & Tel	121	121	120⅝	121
120	Am Woolen pf	77½	77½	77¼	77½
1	Amoskeag	63½	63½	63½	63½
3	Dom Coal pf	102½	102½	102½	102½
10	Edison Elec	256	256	256	256
352	Gal & Hous rts	$1.30	$1.30	$1.30	$1.30
77	Gen Elec	149¼	149⅝	149¼	149¼
30	Mass Gas Cos	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
352	Mass Gas Cos pf	92	93	92	93
88	McElwain 1st pf	101½	101½	101½	101½
30	Swift & Co	107¼	107¼	107	107
25	United Fruit	169½	169½	169	169
395	Un Shoe Mach	54½	54¾	54½	54½
291	Un Shoe Mach pf	28½	28½	28⅛	28⅛
485	U S Steel	65⅝	65⅞	65½	65⅝
10	U S Steel pf	110	110	110	110

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
145	Adventure	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
1075	Alaska Gold	22¼	22¼	21⅝	21⅝
785	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Allouez	42	42	42⅝	42⅝
540	Amalgamated	75⅝	75⅝	75¼	75½
100	Am Zinc	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
4	Anaconda	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36¼
240	Arizona Com	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Butte-Ballak	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
350	Butte & Sup	37	37	36⅝	36⅝
498	Cal & Arizona	68	68⅝	67⅞	68⅛
2	Cal & Hecla	450	450	450	450
105	Chino	41⅞	42	41⅞	41⅞
125	Copper Range	39	39	39	39
80	Daly-West	2½	2½	2½	2½
300	Franklin	6⅝	6⅝	6	6
100	Granby	86	86	86	86
65	Hancock	21	21	21	21
90	Indiana	6¼	6¼	6	6
3	I Creek Coal pf	86½	86½	86½	86½
5	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
45	Keweenaw	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
558	Mass	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
13	Mayflower	7½	7½	7½	7½
50	Mohawk	45½	45½	45½	45½
170	New Arcadian	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
115	Nipissing	6¼	6 5-16	6¼	6 5-16
405	North Butte	29⅛	29½	29⅛	29½
50	North Lake	2½	2½	2½	2½
170	Pond Creek Coal	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
20	Quincy	66	66	66	66
57	Ray Cons	20	20⅛	20	20⅛
450	Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
240	Shannon	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
50	Shattuck-Ariz	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
10	St Mary's M Ld	37½	37½	37½	37½
50	Superior	31	31	30½	30½
260	Tamarack	41½	41½	41	41½
50	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
95	U S Smelting	42	42½	42	42½
155	U S Smelting pf	48½	48⅝	48½	48½
214	Utah Cons	13	13	12¾	12¾
25	Utah Copper	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
215	Victoria	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Winona	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4⅝
19	Wolverine	46½	46½	46½	46½
115	Wyandot	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1¼

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Sales.		Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
10	Boston & Albany	188	188	188	188
5	Boston Elevated	82½	82½	82½	82½
56	Boston & Maine	44½	44½	44½	44½
82	Gt North rts	$1.87	$1.87	$1.87	$1.87
26	Maine Central	96	96	96	96
50	Mass El Cos pf	62½	62½	62	62
235	New Haven	68⅝	69	68⅝	68⅝
90	So Pac rts	56	56	56	56
10	Union Pacific	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞
77	West End	72	72	72	72
6	West End pf	92	92	92	92

CURB STOCKS—CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	.15	.16
Bohemia	1½	1¾
Calaveras	1¼	1 5-16
Chief Cons	1	1⅛
Consolidated Arizona	.51	.55
Davis-Daly	2	2 1-16
First National	3	3 3-16
Goldfield Consolidated	1 9-16	1⅝
La Rose Consolidated	1⅜	1 13-16
Majestic	.23	
Mexican Metals	.26	.27
Nevada Douglas	1⅛	1¼
New Baltic	3½	3¾
Ohio	2½	2¾
Oneco	1½	1¾
Raven	.17	.19
South Lake	.5½	.6½
Un Verde Extension	.15	.20

THE PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—There was very little interest to the trading during the two hour session to-day, traders not caring to make any commitments over the holidays. Attendance was very light. The small amount of trading done was at prices fractionally lower than those ruling yesterday. The weakness was confined principally to the arbitrage group, although the few home issues traded in were off fractionally. The bond market was also quiet. The summary:

Sales.		Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
20	Amn Ice	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
50	Amn Rys pf	10½	10½	10½	10½
1	Catawissa 2d pf	24½	24½	24½	24½
44	Cambria Iron	44⅛	44⅛	44	44
100	Cambria Steel	30½	30½	30	30½
100	Erie	30½	30½	30½	30½
10	Gen Asphalt t c	41	41	41	41
80	Gen Asphalt pf	79½	79½	79½	79½
650	Lake Superior	7½	7½	7½	7½
19	Lehigh Nav	82½	83¼	82½	83¼
305	Leh Val Tran pf	33	33	32½	32½
20	Missouri Pac	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
10	Pa Steel	66	66	66	66
501	Pennsylvania	56 1-16	56 1-16	55 1-16	56
65	Phila Co	44	44	43⅝	44
140	Phila Elec	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
300	P R T c	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
200	Reading	83½	83⅝	83½	83 9-16
200	R I pref	90	90	90	90
209	Tonopah-Bel	7 15-16	8	7 15-16	7 15-16
98	U G I	84⅝	84⅝	84½	84½
192	U S Steel	65½	65⅝	65½	65⅝
100	York Ry	10	10	10	10

BONDS.

Sales.		Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
$10000	City of Pa 4s 1943	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
11000	Fort Wayne	79	79½	79	79½
300	Phila Elec 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1000	Phila Elec 4s	82½	83	82½	83
15000	Reading G M 4s	96	96	94¼	94¾
10000	R I 4s 2002	48	48	48	48

THE COPPER MARKET.

There was but little buying of copper during the past week, either for export or home account. As a result there was a sagging tendency to prices named by the smaller selling interests, who departed from the asking quotation of the leading producers, which was nominally held at 14⅞ cents a pound.

Foreign statistics which were cabled from London early in the week were on the whole of an encouraging nature, as they imparted the general belief that notwithstanding heavy exports abroad the metal was going into rapid consumption.

Bookings during January and the preceding month were estimated at about 300,000,000 pounds by one of the heaviest sellers. February sales to date have, however, compared unfavorably.

During the first seven weeks of this year there has been cleared through the port of New York 91,868,723 pounds of copper. This constitutes the metal actually cleared through the Custom House, which tonnage was below that passing from refinery docks aboard vessels and considered exports by the Copper Producers Association.

Havre, France, stands at the head of the list as regards individual consignments, as to that port there was shipped 21,644,689 pounds, which amount was closely pressed by 21,530,470 pounds to Hamburg. To various English ports the total consigned was 16,602,724 pounds.

The principal consignments compare as follows (pounds):

Havre	21,644,689
Hamburg	21,530,470
Rotterdam	18,082,317
British ports	16,602,724

From Baltimore considerably more than 20,000,000 pounds has been shipped, representing exports from the American Smelter Securities Company plant in that city.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The office of R. M. Bauer, 25 Broad street, will be open for London business to-morrow.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company of California has elected to redeem and pay off on March 25 next all of its outstanding 6 per cent. gold notes dated July 1, 1913.

BILL CANADA TERROR TO TRAIN ROBBERS

For 25 Years Always Ready to Take the Trail After Holdup Men.

CHIEF OF FIGHTING BAND

"Bandit Train" Carried Men and Fleet Horses to Scene of Trouble.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 21.—Bill Canada, who did more than any other one man to rid the West of desperadoes, train robbers and "two gun men," is going back to his boyhood home in Kentucky to look up old time friends there. He has just been retired on a pension from the Union Pacific Railroad.

Canada has been head of the secret service department of the Union Pacific for a quarter of a century, during which period it was his duty to see to the safeguarding of the gold and bullion shipments, the "million dollar" silk trains and the mails.

W. T. Canada came from Smithland, Ky., a few miles from where the Cumberland flows into the Ohio. At the outbreak of the civil war he was 13 years old. At the age of 14 he ran away and joined the army. At 18 he was a lieutenant, promoted for bravery on the field of battle. Then he came West.

Ten years later he was employed by the Union Pacific. The line had just been completed through from Omaha to San Francisco, and thousands of workmen had been discharged. The West was full of unemployed men. Also the gold mines of California, Oregon and Montana and the great silver lodes of Nevada, Utah and other Western States were pouring out millions of dollars worth of bullion to be transported.

It was the most natural thing in the world that there grew up along the line of the road half a dozen bands of desperate train robbers. Nobody knows just how the railroad came to pick out the quiet, slow spoken Canada to oppose these bands, but it did and gave him carte blanche.

Within a few months Flatnose George Curry and his band of five of the worst men in the West swung a red lantern in front of the Overland Limited as it went whizzing through the Red Desert of Wyoming. The train stopped and the desperadoes boarded it and robbed the passengers, dynamited the express safe, took everything of value and fled south across the Colorado State line.

A few hours after the news of the holdup reached headquarters a special train consisting of one sleeping car and a baggage car reached the scene. Eight men jumped out of the sleeper and unshipped from the baggage car eight horses. A few minutes later, mounted on the horses, the men were put on the trail of the outlaws, who, feeling secure in the knowledge that it was 200 miles to C