TO-DAY'S WEATHER.
Fair; Continuing Cold.

The Quebec Chronicle.

TEMPERATURES.
24 Hours Ending 8 p.m. Yesterday.
Min. 8 Below; Max. 6.

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BRITISH SUBJECT IS SHOT IN MEXICO BY GENERAL VILLA

Slumbering Mexican Situation Suddenly Awakes to Point of Intense International Interest

Washington, Feb. 20—A slumbering Mexican situation was brought quickly to a point of intense international interest today by the flash of a message stating that William S. Benton, a British subject, had been killed in a Juarez by order of General Francisco Villa, the Constitutionalist commander.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, conferred with Secretary Bryan about it; President Wilson and his cabinet discussed it briefly, and a thorough investigation was ordered by the State Department from consular representatives on the border.

In the case, for the first time since the present revolution began, a year ago, the general warning from the United States Government to Mexican factions to protect all foreigners went unheeded, though there is evidence to show that both the British ambassador and the State Department were advised too late of Benton's impending fate to intercede specifically for him.

The news shocked officials generally who had come to believe that Gen. Villa fully realized the position of the American government in regard to the protection of foreigners in Mexico, particularly in the north of that country.

"I have not sufficient facts on which to base an opinion," said Secretary Bryan today. "Until I have, the department will express no opinion."

This was the official view of the situation, with messages passing back and forth between the Senate Department and Consul Edwards. Only a few details were announced by the State Department—that Benton had been executed after a military trial. A copy of the sentence of the court, setting forth the evidence in the case was promised the American consular representatives. Mr. Bryan said a full report of the affair was on its way by mail from Consul Edwards, to whom General Villa had personally explained the incident.

The killing of a British subject under such circumstances such as despatches from the border portrayed, caused a stir in diplomatic circles. Those familiar with the aggressive attitude Great Britain assumes in pressing for reparation when her subjects have been wronged were inclined to foreseen interesting developments impending.

Discussion of the case between the British ambassador and the Secretary of State developed clearly the absence of any responsibility on the part of the United States for the killing of the British subject, even though investigation should prove it to have been unjustifiable.

The United States, it was asserted, had simply acted as a friend and exerted every effort to save the man's life, and the fact that through its consular officers the American Government might have virtually recognized the de facto control of Villa over a certain portion of northern Mexico, it was held in no wise to increase its liability for the action of that individual.

The British Government through the embassy was formally informed that the State Department is awaiting the mailed report on the tragedy from American Consul Edwards,

PARENT DEFENDS OLD COMMISSION IN LONG ARTICLE

ASKS FOR APPOINTMENT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON N. T. R. AFFAIRS.

Montreal, Feb. 20.—"You can announce without reserve to your readers that the old Transcontinental Commission has absolutely nothing to fear and that it is ready to face all its detractors. Moreover, as far as I am concerned, I do not wish to carry war into Africa, but once we have shown the foolishness of the accusations laid against the old commission we will make accusations that will be of a more serious character."

This is the Hon. S. N. Parent's summing up of the findings of the National Transcontinental investigators.

Attacks the Report.

La Presse prints tonight in ten columns, besides a quarter page of headlines, a circumstantial statement by the Hon. S. N. Parent, ex-president of the National Transcontinental Commission, defending the doings of the commission under his leadership. Mr. Parent characterizes as a document dictated by political partizanship the report of Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton. He demands the creation of a Royal Commission to inquire not only into what was done by the old N. T. R. commission, but also into the administration instituted by the present government. The inquiry, says Mr. Parent, was just a political manoeuvre, and the report resulting from it an electoral brochure printed at the country's expense. It is full of inaccuracies and a travesty upon justice.

REFUSED TO STAND FOR NATIONAL ANTHEM

Vienna, Feb. 20.—Through the intervention of Frank Deedmeyer, the U. S. consul at Prague, who was vigorously supported by Frederick C. Penfield, the United States ambassador here, a sentence of 14 days' imprisonment against S. Kruty, a native of Bohemia, but an American citizen residing in Chicago, was reduced today to three days' imprisonment and an order for Kruty's deportation revoked.

The authorities alleged that Kruty refused to stand during the playing of the national anthem at a public ball in the town of Pisek, although he had been admonished by the police captain that he must do so. Kruty at first was charged with lese majeste, which is punishable in Austria by five years' imprisonment. Of this charge he was acquitted, but shortly afterward Kruty was summoned to police headquarters and summarily sentenced

KILMARNOCK

"JOHNNIE WALKER"
THE STANDARD
SCOTCH
WHISKY

BROTHER OF QUEEN TO VISIT CANADA COMING SUMMER

WILL TAKE COMMAND OF A CAVALRY BRIGADE IN ONE OF THE TRAINING CAMPS.

(Special to the Chronicle.)

Ottawa, Feb. 20—The important announcement was made to your correspondent tonight by Col Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, that in all probability his Royal Highness Prince Alexander of Teck, brother of Queen Mary, accompanied by Lord Brooke, eldest son of the Earle of Warwick, will come to Canada this summer and will cammand a cavalry brigade at either Petewawa canmp or Sewell camp in Manitoba. This is part of the general Imperial scheme for interchange of officers between the Motehrland and Canada in which Col. Hughes has taken such lively interest.

Prince Alexander of Teck is major in the Second Life Guards. He is a late captain in the Seventh Huzzars and Royal Lfe Guards. He served in Matebeleland in 1896, being mentioned in despatches and receiving a medalu. He served in South Africa in 1899-1900, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the Queen's medal with five clasps. He has also received the D.S.O. decoration.

Lord Brooke, who commanded a cavalary brigade at Petewawa camp last year, also has a distinguished military record that includes service in South Africa, where he was an A. D.C. to Lord Milner. He also served through the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5, as Reuter's correspondent and holds the order of the Rising Sun from Japan, and the Russian was medal. He commands the Warwickshrie Horse Artillery (territorials) as major.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 20.—Four men were killed today when an engine and snow plow went through a small bridge at Scotch Settlement, 10 miles northwest of here. The dead are:

Frank Hall, superintendent of the crew.
Engine Driver Smith.
Fireman Freeman.
Brakeman Bourque.

The dead men were on an engine and snow plow sent out from Buctouche to clear the tracks of the Moncton & Buctouche Railway to this city.

HON. DR. LANCTOT PASSES AWAY.

Montreal, Feb. 21—The death occurred last evening of Hon. Dr. Joseph Lanctot, who for the past sixteen years has been a member of the Quebec Legislative Council. Dr. Lanctot, who has been in failing health for the past 18 months, was a son of the late Camille Lanctot, of St. Constant, where he was born in 1847.

As a Liberal, Dr. Lanctot contested the Dominion elections of 1887 and 1891 in Hochelaga, unsuccessfully each time. Judge Lanctot, of Montreal is a brother.

The Weather

Toronto, Feb. 20—Pressure is highest tonight over Eastern Canada and the Middle States, while an important depression accompanied by stormy conditions is situated off the United States Atlantic coast. Generally fine weather has prevailed today throughout Canada, with somewhat lower temperature from Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and more moderate temperatures in the West.

Temperatures:

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	42	54
Vancouver	36	54
Kamloops	20	34
Calgary	2	442
Medicine Hat	*10	22
Battleford	*20	10
Moose Jaw	* 8	32
Winnipeg	*26	14
Parry Sound	* 2	16
London	* 0	20
Toronto	3	16
Kingston	* 4	6
Ottawa	*12	6
Montreal	* 6	2
Quebec	*8	6
St. John	6	18

*—Zero and below.

Forecasts:

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay: Fine with slightly higher temperature.

Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys: Fine and continued cold.

Gulf and Maritime Provinces: Gales, north easterly, shifting to north westerly, with snow. Colder tonight and on Sunday.

ST. LAWRENCE AFFAIRS ARE PROMINENT IN THE COMMONS

Both Parties Recognize the Feasibility of Winter Navigation---Money Wasted in the Channel Above Quebec

(Special to the Chronicle.)

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—Hon. J. D. Hazen expressed his firm belief in the feasibility of winter navigation of the St. Lawrence in the House this afternoon and he was supported in the view by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and other members of the Commons. It was an afternoon in which St. Lawrence matters were prominent, the estimates of the Marine Department being under consideration and the questions throwing much light upon the affairs of the great national waterway.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux asked in regard to the report of the commission appointed to investigate the lowering of the level of the St. Lawrence as a result of dredging operations therein. He also raised the question of high ocean insurance rates which prevailed against St. Lawrence shipping interests and asked whether anything had been done in the way of subsidizing a Canadian Lloyd's.

Hon. George E. Foster said he had recently told a deputation that it was up to the St. Lawrence shipping interests themselves to form an association to which the government would lend a helping hand. Since then, however, no such practical step had been taken.

Insist on 35-Foot Channel.

Hon. Mr. Hazen stated that the commission in regard to St. Lawrence levels would not be able to report before next session. Nothing had so far been discovered by it, however, which would lead the Department to abandon the work of deepening the channel to 35 feet.

No Change in Level.

There had been as yet no change in the level of the river at Montreal as a result of dredging. He gave statistics as to the amounts expended on the channel, the total up to March 31, 1913, being $9,610,259 for dredging, and $6,007,633 for plant, surveys, etc. Some of the dredging was done at as low a cost as 9 and 4 cents per cubic yard.

Insurance Question.

Dealing with the question of insurance rates Mr. Hazen said the Department had frequently represented to the underwriters that improvements in the channel should lower rates and there had been some lowering. As a result of these representations and others affecting the Maritime Provinces, Halifax was now withdrawn from the British North American clause and was getting lower rates, while deputy minister Alex Johnston, while in London recently, had taken the matter up with the underwriters as a result of which they had requested information as to St. John, and it now appeared that this and other maritime ports would also get lower rates.

The North Channel.

In reply to a query by Hon Rodolphe Lemieux as to the new north channel below Quebec, the minister replied that a new hopper barge and elevator dredge were included in the estimates for this purpose. It was feared that it would be impossible to have the dredge, which must be built below Montreal, constructed in Canada, though there had been communications with the Vickers-Maxim people and consideration of the possibility of building it at Sorel, and that the Department would be forced to depart from its policy to the extent of having it constructed outside.

Pilotage Commission.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux next stated that the Board of Trade of Montreal appeared to think the government had not acted on all the conclusions arrived at by the pilotage commission.

In reply the Minister of Marine stated that a memorandum had been received from the board in this matter and a reply was now being prepared. The board seemed to be under a misapprehension as to what had taken place. The recommendations as regards the Montreal district had all been carried out and practically every important recommendation as to Quebec pilotage also. The recommendation for the abolition of the pilotage corporation in Quebec and of the practice as a result of which pilotage money is pooled and divided, was under consideration, the pilots themselves opposing it. As regards the alleged responsibility of pilots for disasters on the channel last year, Mr. Hazen read a list of 12 such accidents, last year's list, a number of which were collisions.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux discussed briefly the question of winter navigation on the St. Lawrence river, declaring that it was no longer an uncertainty, but shown to be entirely feasible. He quoted at some length from statements by Prof. Barnes, the ice expert, dealing with the matter.

Hon. M. Hazen said winter navigation was now beyond the experimental stage, especially with vessels built for the purpose, and the only question was whether it would pay commercially to construct such vessels. He gave some particulars of the new ice breaker, which is to be built. It would be superior to the Ermack and other Russian ice breakers. Mr. Duguid, the Canadian naval architect, had conferred with the Russian naval architect on its details. It would be 275 feet long, 55 to 60 feet wide and have a depth of not less than 27 feet. Its horsepower would be between eight and ten thousand, which was more powerful than the Irmack. The tenders for its construction, now in, were regarded as high and the Department was endeavoring to get better prices.

Mr. Hazen also gave some details of the new vessel to be built for sweeping the St. Lawrence river channel. It is to be built at Sorel, will be 130 feet long, 30 feet wide, and have a draught of 15 feet.

QUEBEC HARBOR COMMISSION GETS $2,000,000 MORE

WILL BE USED FOR TERMINAL FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT OF PORT.

(Special to The Chronicle.)

Ottawa, Feb. 20—Hon. J. D. Hazen has given notice of resolutions which will provide for large loans to the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal and Quebec for the purpose of carrying out the harbor development plans of these two important national ports. The sum of $15,000,000 will be provided in the case of Montreal and $2,000,000 in the case of Quebec.

This money will be advanced from time to time as found necessary. It will be used to complete the construction of terminal facilities for which the plans have been approved by the Government and to construct such additional terminal facilities as are necessary to equip the port properly. It is provided that during the period of construction the interest payable on debentures receivable by the Minister of Finance for such advances may be paid out of the grant.

BRITISH MUSEUM WAS NOT ROBBED.

Paris, Feb. 20—It developed today that the pictures which the police found in the baggage room of the Northern Railroad terminus here yesterday and which it was at first believed had been stolen from the British Museum, were taken from the collections of Count de Cleef and others in Flanders. Several persons were arrested today and charged with being accomplices of the Belgian who was apprehended yesterday while in the act of taking away packages containing the pictures from the railroad baggage room.

CANADA'S MARKSMEN WILL PARTICIPATE IN BISLEY MATCHES

WAR OFFICE HAS BACKED DOWN—M'HARG TO CAPTAIN CANADIAN TEAM.

(Special to the Chronicle.)

Ottawa, Feb. 20—Col, the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, sent a cable to England tonight, making the definite announcement that a Canadian team will participate in the Bisley Rifle Competition this year, and the Canadian team will take part under the same conditions that prevailed in 1913. In other words, the War Office has backed down from the stand it has taken with regard to the aperture sight and the protests which were sent from this side of the water have carried full weight. This must be regarded as a distinct victory for the Minister of Militia, whom from the very start took the attitude that Canadians must stand by their rifles and would even go to the length of declining to participate if they were to be discriminated against, as would have been true were the aperture sight been barred.

SHAUGHNESSY WILL SUPPORT STEPHENS

ONLY MEDERIC MARTIN OPPOSES HIM AS YET—LAVALLEE TO RETIRE.

Montreal, Feb. 20—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and Senator David Dandurand have accepted as joint chairmen of the committee having in charge the candidature of Major G. W. Stephens for the mayoralty of Montreal at the approaching elections.

A mass meeting will be held in the Monument Nationale at an early date to give the campaign a start off.

Major Stephens will not reach the city from Paris until March 6, next.

Only Alderman Mederic Martin and Major Stephens are in the running so far for the mayoralty.

Present Mayor Lavallee says he will be abroad and will not be a candidate.

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The Quebec Chronicle

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QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 21, 1914.

A LIBERAL OPINION.

The Toronto Globe is the high priest of Liberalism in this country. What it says, is accepted as the pure milk of the Grit gospel, and is echoed and reproduced at once by all the lesser organs of Liberalism who would have us believe that the incantation of its Abracadabra will supply the remedy for all the ills of the Liberal party.

When the Globe, therefore, discusses the graft scandal in the Quebec legislature, it can hardly be expected to say more than it can help against a government which holds the same political creed as it does. If it could give the benefit of the doubt to Premier Gouin, it certainly would.

The Globe has stomached a whole lot for the sake of its party in the past but the scandal at Quebec is too much even for its ostrich-like digestion to negotiate. The Globe says:—

"The outstanding feature of the case at the moment is that the bribe-taking members of the Quebec Legislature are free men, and that the price for which they sold their influence as legislators still lingers in their pockets. The voluntary resignation of the three accused members is not punishment. It is not even a formal acknowledgment of guilt. If withdrawal from the Assembly or the Legislative Council after the discovery of venality were to be the only penalty attached to corruption, members might be excused for thinking that the corruptionist with well-lined pockets was to be envied rather than condemned."

"Sir Lomer Gouin will undoubtedly recognize that the penalty of resignation is no penalty at all, and that public opinion demands the prosecution of the bribe-takers and the restitution by them of their ill-gotten gains."

What have Sir Lomer's organs to say about this advice from the paper by which they all swear? When even the Globe censures them, whither can they turn in the effort to justify themselves?

COMPARISONS IN FIRE LOSS RATE.

It is only by a comparison of figures that we can see the prodigious fire waste and fire loss in Canada. The per capita fire loss in Canada is $3.29. According to figures of the National Fire Protection Association, the principal cities of Britain, France and Germany have an average per capita of 9 cents, 84 cents, and 20 cents, respectively. Canada's fire loss is much higher per capita than that of many United States cities. In a group of twenty-eight cities having a population of 200,000 or over, Providence stood the highest with a per capita loss of $4.75; and Boston was third with a per capita loss of $3.61. In 1911 Providence stood next to the lowest. The average per capita loss for this group of twenty-eight cities was $2.37, which was 5 cents less than the average for 1911, and the per capita loss in thirteen of these cities was greater than the average. The city in this group having the smallest per capita loss was St. Paul, which was 37 cents. Rochester came next with $1.11, and New Orleans had a per capita loss of $2.82.

In a group of e ighteen cities having a population of 300,000 or over, the average per capita loss was $2.30, which was nine cents under that of 1911. In this group cities have a greater per capita loss than the average for the group. Boston had the greatest per capita loss; Minneapolis came next with a per capita loss of $3.57, and Newark was third with a per capita loss of $2.92. New Orleans holds minimum place here, with Baltimore next, having a per capita loss of $1.59 and Washington third from the lowest with a per capita loss of $2.92. The seven cities having a population over 300,000 and less than 400,000 had a per capita loss of $2.33.

In comparison with this appalling destruction, the following brief summaries of fires in foreign cities seem almost insignificant:

In England, only one city among the thirteen largest cities had a per capita loss over one dollar. This was Leeds, a city of 445,550 people, with a per capita loss of $1.23. York, a city of 82,297, had a per capita loss of 9 cents, and Lancaster, a city of 41,414, had a loss of 11 cents per capita. The average per capita loss of these cities was 54 cents, which was one cent more than in 1912. None of these cities had a fire for less than each 1,000 of population, and the average was one fire for every 1,370 people. The average loss per fire was $731. In London, a city of 4,522,961 people, the fire loss was $2,137,200, or a per capita loss of 47 cents. There was one alarm for each 1,333 of population. The average loss per fire was $631.

In Ireland, Belfast, with a population of 390,000, had a per capita loss of 68 cents; and Dublin, with a population of 309,802, had a per capita loss of 43 cents. The average per capita loss of these cities was 57 cents, one cent less than last year. The average number of fire alarms was one alarm for every 1,852 of population. The average loss per fire was $1,061.

In Scotland, Aberdeen, with a population of 163,891, had a per capita loss of 67 cents, and Edinburgh, with a population of 321,200, had a per capita loss of 40 cents. The average per capita loss of these cities was 49 cents. The average number of fire alarms was one alarm for every 847 of population. The average loss per fire was $414.

In France, the average per capita loss of the six principal cities was 81 cents. The average number of fire alarms was one for every 952 of population. The average loss per fire among these cities was $794. In Paris, a city of 2,846,986 population, the aggregate fire loss was $1,412,628, which was a per capita loss of 50 cents. There was one alarm for every 787 of population, and the average loss per fire was $389.

In Austria, the average per capita loss of the four principal cities was 30 cents. The average number of fire alarms was one for every 741 of population. The average loss per fire among these cities was $225. In Vienna, a city of 2,064,538, the aggregate fire loss was $378,800, which was a per capita loss of 18 cents. There was one alarm for every 662 of population, and the average loss per fire was $121.

In Germany, among the nine largest cities (except Berlin), Aachen, a city of 160,000 people, had the maximum per capita loss of 57 cents. Dresden, a city of 561,000, had the minimum per capita loss of 3 cents. The average per capita loss for all these cities was 20 cents. The greatest number of fire alarms occurred in Hamburg, a city of 900,000, where an alarm occurred for every 599 of population. The least number occurred in Stuttgart, a city of 300,649, where there was one alarm for each 1,961 of population. The average for all cities reporting was one alarm for every 855 of population. The average loss per fire was $175.

The central principle of German fire control is that no fire occurs for which no one can be held responsible. If the man who lit the match cannot be found, then those who were responsible for bad stovepipes or chimneys, or for the leaving of inflammable material around are held responsible. If these cannot be placed, then the person or persons responsible for watching the property are so held. Either the proprietor, the clerk, the boarder, the contractor, the builder, the watchman, the supplier of building material, the official inspector, or even the city authorities, are held responsible, for there is no ultimate escaping the responsibility. Such a system very quickly makes fires the exception. Insurance rates are low in consequence, and nobody is able to exploit the Insurance companies.

THE FARMER HAVING HIS TURN.

"Give the farmer a chance," was the slogan of the Liberals when they sought to get the people to adopt the ill-conceived Taft-Fielding reciprocity pact. The Conservatives replied that the farmers were the very class of people who would be most prejudiced by its adoption, for the obvious reason that it would deprive them of the tariff protection they now enjoy, allow foreign-grown farm products to enter Canada duty free, and tend to crowd the Canadian tiller of the soil out of the home market.

But the farmer is now getting his chance through the progressive policies of the Borden Government Department of Agriculture. In the last year of the Laurier regime the total vote for agriculture was $1,646,234. The first year of the Borden administration this was increased by over a million—to $2,703,400. Last year the vote jumped to $3,381,725, and this year's estimates show an increase of $600,000 more, making the total $3,987,087.

The votes by year for four years were:—

1911	$1,646,234
1912	2,703,400
1913	3381,725
1914	3,997,087

Never in the history of Canada did the farmers receive the generous deal that has come to them from the Borden Government. Mr. Burrell's Agricultural Aid Act—one of the government's progressive measures that succeeded in running the gauntlet of the obstructionist Laurier Senate—provides for the appropriation of $10,000,000, to be distributed over a period of ten years, for the advancement of scientific agriculture in Canada. The first year $700,000 was allotted, this year the estimates contain $800,000 for this purpose, and the amount will be increased $100,000 per year until 1917.

The year's estimates contain the following votes for the respective provinces for 1914:

Ontario	$230,868
Quebec	187,409
Nova Scotia	61,144
New Brunswick	49,409
Prince Edward Island	27,832
British Columbia	52,799
Manitoba	61,152
Saskatchewan	61,152
Alberta	51,310

It is evident that not the least of the benefits accruing to the farmers of Canada from the defeat of the ill-starred reciprocity pact was the placing in power at Ottawa of a government which quietly and effectively proceeded to "let the farmer have his turn," in a way and to an extent that the Laurier administration never dreamed of in the fifteen years of its power.

PRESS COMMENT.

The entire report is such a record of incompetence, and dishonesty, and graft and loot that it ought to be sufficient to sink the country. Just what men like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Sifton, Mr. Graham, the then minister of railways, must think of the situation, would be interesting to know. Some of these men are still in public life, and others have retired, but they have certainly bequeathed a legacy to their country, which should stand as a monument to their disgrace for the next century or two, until their names shall have rotted in oblivion. The appalling corruption and mismanagement in connection with this undertaking practically destroys it for all time as an asset to the Dominion. So enormously has the cost been enhanced, and so frightful will be the interest charges, that it will be impossible to pay operating expenses, interest on capital, and wear and tear, and afford to the settlers passenger and freight rates that are not prohibitory and that could afford any relief to the burdened taxpayer. The whole enterprise has been so bungled that it would probably have been better if the government had taken $100,000,000 of the country's money and thrown it into the furnace for utter destruction.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Sir William Ramsay asks why the unfit should be left to die. Why should their useless lives be prolonged and their defects be passed on to posterity? Probably this question is only a ruse to shock the press and public into a discussion of eugenics. The answer is, of course, supplied by Christianity, unless religion is to be ruled out on cold scientific principles. The eugenists, a growing tribe in all countries, have got hold of a great idea, but there is danger of its getting hold of them and thrusting out considerations of ordinary humanity. In Britain the social reformers have taken alarm. The eugenists say that the insurance act, old age pensions, and other paternal measures, are non-eugenic because they merely coddle the weaklings, and promote the survival of the unfittest, not the fittest. This doctrine, which would dry up the springs of pity and charity, lays all the emphasis upon heredity, whereas social reform puts the stress upon environment. The eugenists would sacrifice the present generation, or individuals, to the future; the social reformers would make the best of the present, and leave the future to the slow process of evolution. The trend of social legislation in modern progressive states is on the side of environment, though here and there the eugenic ideal is mildly applied in the treatment of mental defectives and in throwing greater physical safeguards around marriage. Eugenics may do much for the race if modified by humanitarianism, but religion insists that the strong arm of society shall try to lift the fallen and strengthen the weak, not crush them in order that the next generation may be supermen. Human beings cannot be treated entirely as live stock, even as a prize herd. Man is an animal, but he hopes he is something more.—Exchange.

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Apples, Grape Fruit, Grapes.

Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Beets, Cabbage, Onions.

Fresh and Cured Fish.

M. BOYCE & SON,

"THE RELIABLE GROCERS."

19-21 Cote d'Abraham.

Tel. 294. Estabi'd. 1856.

REPAIRS

Silver Table, Wares, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery

We request attention to the fact that all repairs entrusted to us receive prompt and most careful attention.

Out-of-town customers will save time by sending their repairs direct to us, by Parcel Post.

Antique silver-plated Tea Sets repaired and replated like new.

Spoons, Forks, Entree Dishes, Tea Trays, etc., re-finished, buffed and silver plated.

Specialty of fine Watch repairing. Clocks called for, repaired and regulated.

Old jewellery re-finished or remodelled in modern designs.

We purchase old gold and silver jewellery, medals, trays, tea sets, etc., etc.

G. SEIFERT & SONS

JEWELLERS

16 Fabrique Street

Don't Forget Our Great Clearing Sale of DRY GOODS Is Now Going On Extensive Reductions For Cash Only

Colored Taffeta Silk—Half Price.
Wool Dressing Jackets—25% Off.
Trimmed Hats—75% Off.
Blanket Coats—33 1-3% Off.

We are now in our FIFTH WEEK of our GREAT CLEARING SALE, Which has been a greater success than ever, and is still drawing large crowds of customers daily, as we are offering our entire stock at GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

Colored Taffeta Silk, 75c and 80c, for 39c

Trimmed Hats, at 75% reduction—$1.75, now 44c; $2.25, now57c; $2.75, now 69c; $3.25, now 82c; $3.75, now 94c.

Wool Dressing Jackets, $1.40, now $1.05; $1.75, now $1.30; $1.95, now $1.45; $2.58, now $1.94.

Blanket Coats, all reduced 33 1-3% off—$3.25, now $2.17; $3.50, now $2.34; $3.75, now $2.50.

Colored Print Blouses, $1.10, now 88c

White Sheetings, 40c, now 32c; 45c, now 36c; 50c, now 40c; 58c, now 47c; 70c, now 56c; 88c, now 71c.

Table Napkins, all reduced, 15c, now 12c; 18c, now 15c; 20c, now 16c; 25c, now 20c; 30c, now 24c.

ENTIRE STOCK REDUCED.

Simons & Minguy

20 Fabrique St.

Telephone 338. Quebec.

WALLACE COLLEGE

25 STANISLAS ST., QUEBEC.

16th Year.

Instruction given in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Mathematics, Drawing, Music and Modern Languages. No vacations. Day and Evening Classes.

W. Morton Massey

GENERAL INSURANCE BROKER

111 Mountain Hill

Province of Quebec.
District of Quebec.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 1617.

DAME ALICE GERTRUDE COTE, of the City of Quebec, wife common as to property of Patrick Kerby Hunt, of the same place, hotel proprietor,

Plaintiff;

vs.

PATRICK KERBY HUNT, of the same place,

Defendant.

An action for separation of property has been instituted in the above case this day, 28th January, 1914.

Quebec, Feb. 5, 1914.

Pelletier, Belleau, Baillargeon and Belleau,
Attys, for Plaintiff.

Feb. 7x1m



THE ORIGINAL and only GENUINE

Beware of Imitations

Sold on the merits of

Minard's Liniment

DR. DeVAN'S FRENCH PILLS A reliable Regulating Pill for Women. $5 a box or three for $10. Sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN. Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $5 a box, or two for $9, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

CHINIC Hardware Company

Carriage Heater:
Keep the feet warm in the most extreme weather.

Weather Strip:
In felt and rubber.

Russwin Door Check:
Quickly applied, reversing of the check is unnecessary under any condition.

General and Heavy Hardware
AND SPORTING GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

S. J. SHAW & CO.
13 St. John St.
Telephone 573

Sporting Goods
Shin and Knee Pads
Goalers' Pads (all sizes)
Tube Skates
Hockey Gloves
Hockey Sticks (all prices)
— Also —
Spalding's hand made Quebec Pattern $1.00

L. G. BELLEY,
Advocate.
Formerly of Chicoutimi, now practising his profession in Quebec.
Office: 126 St. Peter Street, Phone 6102. Dominion Bldg.
Residence: St. Ann Street, Phone 1442. 4 College Court.
Correspondent at Chicoutimi:
BELLEY & GAGNE.
Oct.22x6m

Remarkable Big Sale of Veilings

A great sacrifice of VEILINGS is now open, and we are offering a special line in all shades at remarkably low prices, ranging from 6c to $1.00.

All goods must be cleared, and Trimmed Hats, Shapes, Ribbons and Trimmings of every description are selling at a great sacrifice.

Everything reduced to less than one-half their value.

Now is the time for bargains.

Misses M. & A. Brownrigg
MILLINERS,
64-66 ST. JOHN ST. QUEBEC.

Chicoutimi,

No. 4375.

Dame Emma Duchesne, wife common as to property of Joseph Savard, merchant of Jonquiere, has, this day, sued her husband for separation as to property after having been duly authorized.

ELZEAR LEVESQUE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Chicoutimi, 14th Ja. 1914.

High Class Stationery
—at—
Low Prices

ROYAL BLUE GRANITE
Packages of 5 quires.....20c
ROYAL BLUE SILURIAN
Packages of 5 quires.....20c
DUCHESS NOTE
Packages of 5 quires.....25c

ENVELOPES to match the above, at equally low prices.

P. J. EVOY,
Bookseller & Stationer
141 St. John St.

J. Arthur LaRue, C.A., L.I.A. Eugene Trudel, L.I.A.

LARUE & TRUDEL

Accountants,
Auditors,
Administrators,
Appraisers, Trustees,
Liquidation of insolvent estates
Compromise between debtors and creditors.

126 ST. PETER STREET,
"Dominion Building"
Tel. 4520-4521.

Exceptional Bargains in Curtains

Magnificient bargains in curtains are being offered during this sale. The values offered are extraordinary. Lovely Curtains in white, ivory and Arab shades, and very delicate patterns, worth from $4.75 to $17.00 a pair, have been specially marked at from $3.89 to.....$10.89

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED.

Retail Division,
157-173 St. Joseph Street, Quebec.

A Special Leather Suitcase at $5.29

Such a good suitcase as this is very seldom sold at so low a price nowadays. A 24 inch Suitcase made of good heavy Sheepskin, in russet or brown with leather straps outside, brass lock and trimmings, and strong leather handle. Regular $6.00 Sale Price $5.29

Saturday Will See the End of Our Big "9" Sale

Large Pictures On Sale at $1.50

Large colored Pictures, imitations of oil paintings, size 26 x 34 inches, framed without glass, in a very rich looking gilt frame, will be sold tomorrow at this record low price. This is only a small lot that we cleared from a manufacturer, there being only 23 to sell.

The subjects are very fine landscapes, reproductions of fruit and flowers, etc. On Sale Saturday, at.....$1.50

A Bargain For Smokers

Pipe smokers will be glad to hear of this big offer for Saturday. We have some very fine French Briar Pipes, with genuine Amber mouth pieces in different shapes, at $2.00, $2.25, $2.50 and $3.00. With any one of these pipes, we will on Saturday present a good pouch, a pipe cleaner, and a patent pipe cover for outdoor smoking.

All these articles given for the price of the pipe alone.



Rubbers and Boots

Men's plain Over-Rubbers, cotton lined, sizes 5 to 11 .....69c and 79c

Balance of Ladies' Storm and Low Rubbers, with high heels; sizes 1 to 6. To clear at 29c

Ladies' plain black over-rubbers, with low heels.....49c.

Ladies' Storm Rubbers, sizes 2 1-2 to 7. .....59c

Youths' Plain Over-Rubbers, sizes 11, 12, and 13. Sale Price.....49c

Balance of Men's tan Calf Boots, with rubber soles and heels, and felt interlining; sizes 6 1-2 to 9 1-2, $6.00, reduced to $4.49

Misses' plain over-rubbers, wool lined, sizes 11 to 1. Sale Price....49c

Men's Patent Leather and tan or black Calf Boots, laced or buttoned; sizes 6 to 10. Very Special at .....$2.49 & $2.79

The balance of our ladies' tan or black Calf laced or buttoned Boots, with rubber soles and heels, and felt interlining; not all sizes; reduced from $5.00 to $3.79

Ladies' Gunmetal high cut buttoned Boots; sizes 2 1-2 to 6. Special..$2.19

The balance of ladies' Patent Leather, and tan or black Calf Boots and Shoes, not all sizes. Sale Price.....$1.39

Clearance of Wall Papers

We have a quantity of Varnished Tile Paper for kitchen and bathrooms, there being varying quantities in the different patterns. Of some we have two single rolls, others three, and so on up to 12 single rolls of a pattern.

The price of these Wall Papers was 30c a single roll. We will clear them on Saturday for 19c a single roll, but we cannot break the quantity of any pattern, the customer must take what we have.

Separate borders, 9 and 18 inches wide, marked at 15c to 30c a single roll, to clear on Saturday, at 3c

Mens' Underwear

Two big bargains in Underwear of dependable quality.

Men's Scotch wool Underwear, winter weight, with double back and front, and drawers double seated. We have been out of several sizes in this popular line, but have just received a new lot. Price, per garment 99c

Men's Scotch Wool Underwear, of medium weight, a nice soft quality that is a great favorite with the men. Price per garment 99c

Large size 25c extra.



Nightgowns Low Priced

Ladies' and Misses' Striped Flannelette nightgowns in pale blue and white, and pale pink and white, made with a yoke. Value 65c. Special 49c

Children's Falnnelette Nightgowns, in blue and white and pink and white stripes, made with a yoke. Worth 50c. Special for 39c

Four Specials in Wrappers

Ladies' Print Wrappers in blue and navy, made plain with ruffles. Special at $1.25

Ladies' Print Wrappers, in blue and navy; collar trimmed with fancy braid, flounce at bottom. Special..... $1.35

Ladies' Cotton Wrappers, in grey, blue and navy, with yoke effect trimmed with fancy braid. Special..... $1.50

Ladies' Cotton Wrappers in grey and white, the collar and front trimmed with narrow band of black sateen. Special. $1.65

Good Waists for Only 74c

White Lawn Waists with high collar, three-quarter sleeves, front of embroidery and insertions of lace. Special..... 74c

White Lawn Waist, with Dutch neck and three-quarter sleeves; front made of embroidery with tucks. Sale Price..... 74c

Electric Seal Hats

Ladies' Electric Seal Hats in turban shape, reduced to $1.29

Ladies' Electric Seal Hats in medium sized shapes, and the latest. Reduced from $4.50 to..... $2.98

Notions

Small quantity of Clerk's white thread, 200 yds. spools, 40 and 50 ply Special, a dozen Spools.....39c.

Thimbles of Vulcan or Nickel, formerly 4c. and 5c. Sale Price 4 for 9c.

Hair Crimpers, special 4 boxes for .....9c.

String Shopping bags, worth 18c. reduced to .....9c.

An immense lot of buttons, formerly sold at 25c, 35c, 50c, and even 60c. a dozen, Sale Price, 2 dozen for....9c.

Elastic garters with band of satin or moire silk, colors, pink, white and black. Formerly 50c. Sale Price..29c.

Shaving Mirrors on stand, formerly 15c. reduced to .....9c.

Hosiery, Etc

A limited quantity of Penman's black plain Cashmere Stockings with spliced heel and toe, and seamless. Sale Price, per pair 29c

Children's white overalls (pantaloons) in jersey make, sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. Regular 40c, reduced to 19c

Tuques in assorted colors. Sale Price 19c

21-Cent Day in Groceries

Have a refreshing cup of Mandarin Breakfast Tea, which is being served free to customers in our Grocery Department.

Russet Apples, 3 doz. 21c
White Dove Cocoanut in 1-5-lb. pkgs., 5 pkgs. for 21c
Oxo Cubes, 12 for 21c
Red Clover Black Tea, 1-2-lb. 25c for 21c
Cowan's Cocoa, 1-2-lb. tin .....25c for 21c
Half-Minute Pudding Powder, three packages, assorted for ...21c
Fine Cabin (Matelot) Biscuits, 3 lbs., for 21c
Soleil Brand French Peas, moyen gros, 2 cans for 21c
Talbot's Mushrooms, tin 25c, for 21c
Carolina Rice, lb. bags, 2 for..21c
Rice for soup, 5 lbs. for 21c
Prepared Flour, 3-lb. pkg., 2 pkgs 21c
Delary's Asparagus, 1 1-2 lb. tin 21c
Whole Pine Apple, per 2-lb. can 21c
5-lbs. of Violet Dustlay Sweeping Powder, for 21c
3-lb. pkg. of best gloss Starch.. .....21c
Welcome Sanitary Soap, 16-oz. bar, regular 12c. Special, 2 for...21c
5 cakes of Maheux home-made Soap. 21c
1-lb. box of mixed chocolates with cane, for 21c
Wintergreen Candy, lb. 21c
Bonbons with Almonds, lb ..21c
Fry's Diamond Eating Chocolate, 5 cakes for 21c
Small bottles of candy, 5 bottles 21c
Non-Parcel Candy for icing, lb. 21c

$1.00 Kid Gloves for 59c

One of the best glove Sales in a long time is scheduled for Saturday here.

We have bought a big lot of about 200 dozen of these Ladies' Gloves, which we can sell at this low price.

The colors are black, tan, grey and white, and all sizes from 5 3-4 to 7 1-2 are well represented. These gloves have pique sewn backs.

Under ordinary circumstances a glove like this would cost you $1.00 a pair. The Sale Price on Saturday will be 59c



KNOWLEDGE is POWER

Improve your spare moments and your mind by the reading of books.

WE HAVE BOOKS

of all kinds and prices.
SPECIAL SALE
for the remainder of FEBRUARY.

H. F. KIMBALL,

Bookseller & Stationer,
Tel. 432. - 148 St. John Street.

HAVANA CIGARS and EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

A splendid stock to suit all tastes.

GEORGE PATRY,
22 FABRIQUE STREET - QUEBEC
PHONE 3515

If the public were aware of the great advantage of Toric Lenses over the ordinary kind, Torics would be the only kind in demand. The focus of those glasses is absolute, while in the ordinary flat Glasses it exists in a limited space only. These are recommended by oculists as the only lens to prescribe.

P. C. LACASSE
Optician and Optometrist.
40 FABRIQUE STREET.



GLIMPSES OF OLD QUEBEC

From the Files of the CHRONICLE, February, 1884 and 1814.

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

Great News for Quebec.

Special to the Morning Chronicle, Feb. 21st, 1884: It will be gratifying to Quebecers to learn, that Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways in a splendid speech stated that it was the intention of the government that the Canadian Pacific Railway should have its summer terminus at the City of Quebec, thus securing the building of the bridge at Cap Rouge. Quebec's representatives are to be congratulated upon securing such vast advantages for the Province and the Ancient Capital.

Chess Tournament.

Dr. Zukerbort gave his second exhibition of simultaneous play, contesting twenty-one simultaneous games which continued until midnight when the Dr. had won nineteen games. Mr. Champion, who won his game the previous evening secured a draw, while Mr. Whitehead who secured a draw the previous evening had another to his credit.

St. John's Chapel Accident.

With reference to the falling of the roof of the chapel, we find we were in error yesterday in saying that the cause of collapse was hurried construction. The direct cause was due to the great weight of snow pressing heavily on the unfinished part of the building which bore it down. It is but fair to the contractor to make this correction.

One Application Will Remove Hair Growths

(Boudoir Secrets)

No woman need longer tolerate ugly hair growths, for which a single application of a plain delatone paste it is an easy matter to quickly banish hair or fuzz from any part of the face or neck. Just mix some water with a little powdered delatone and spread this on the hairy surface for 2 or 3 minutes, then rub it off and the skin will be free from hair or blemish. After this treatment the skin should be washed to free it from the remaining delatone.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY

Letter From Quebec Gaol.

The following in an extract of a letter from one of the unfortunate officers now confined in Quebec Gaol to a friend in Morristown, N.J.: Unquestionally you have been informed of my capture early in the campaign by some of my friends; since which time, I have experienced little else than the ills and trials of miserable captivity. I am now in close confinement in the gaol of this city, as an hostage for some renagade Irishmen and Englishmen, deserters from the British army, and traitors to their country, the curse of all governments and deserving alike the punishment of all. But for such villians, I am now suffering the hardships and horrors of gaol. Shut out from every comfort and blessing of society. But I have every confidence in the justice of my government, and hope soon to be freed from this cursed mansion of all that is horrible to sight, appalling to the heart, and menacing to life. If retaliation be decided without further acts of violence, I may hope to see you and family again, but if it is carried to the extremity of ferocity, I have no hopes ever seeing my country or friends again. Remember me to sweet little Marcia. Marcia was his only child.

C. P. R. TO TUNNEL UNDER THE SELKIRKS

Montreal, Feb. 20—Mr. George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in charge of the company's western lines, left Montreal tonight for New York, where he will consult with experts in regard to the electrification of the five mile tunnel which the C. P. R. is constructing under the Selkirks.

Discussing conditions in the west, Mr. Bury said that this year the prospects for immigrants who were going on to the land were excellent. This will be due directly to the adoption of mixed farming in the west. The farmers will want help all the year round, and farm hands will thus be able to obtain yearly contracts and permanent jobs. So that conditions in the west, Mr. Bury thought, are much more healthy and promise real prosperity both for farmers and farm hands.

NOVEL SENTENCE FOR A DRUNKARD

IS SENTENCED TO SEVEN AND A-HALF YEARS OF TEETOTALISM.

New York, Feb. 20—Seven and a-half years of total abstinence from liquor instead of seven and a-half years in jail, was the sentence imposed by Supreme Court Justice Davis today upon Joseph A. Sheridan, president of the Independent Ice Dealers' Association, convicted of attempting to extort $1,000 from the Knickerbocker Ice Co., by threats to institute a newspaper campaign against the company.

"It is apparent," said Justice Davis, "that you are a victim of drink and it would be a good thing to send you away to get liquor out of your system. I will suspend sentence with the understanding that if you drink or carry on in the way you have carried on, you will be brought before this Court at any time within the next seven and a half years when sentence will be imposed."

Seven and a-half years imprisonment was the maximum penalty for the crime.

KEPHALDOL

Allays Fever and Cures Colds and Grippe

The quick, sure action of Kephaldol in reducing body temperature to normal health standard, give to this great natural remedy an altogether priceless value in the treatment of every kind of fever and feverish cold.

Though it is just being introduced into Canada, Kephaldol has been prescribed by physicians and used in the hospitals of Great Britain and the Continent for many years. It relieves the burning heat and fulness in the head which comes with a "grippy" cold—allays pains and aches, soothes the nerves, and brings that sweet rest which means speediest restoration.

For colds, influenza, catarrh and similar complaints Kephaldol is unequalled. A tablet or two taken at the first indication of trouble will unfailingly arrest development and restore health.

Get a 50c tube of Kephaldol tablets from your druggist, and be ready to check a cold the day it attacks you. Kephaldol Limited, 31 Latour street, Montreal.

OFFICES TO RENT

ORKIN BUILDING

62-64-66 St. Joseph Street.

New and up-to-date Office Building, with all latest improvements heated, splendid light, electric passenger and freight elevators, thirteen fireproof vaults, janitor service.

Suitable for business and professional men, as well as for sample rooms. Low rental for desirable tenants. Inspection invited; immediate possession.

A. MARCOTTE & CO.,
Phone 2376. 24 Conroy Street.

Why Are Your Neighbour's So HAPPY?

Because The Wife Bought An EDDY'S WASHBOARD

And Now Washday Is A Joke.

All kinds of Wash Boards for all kinds of People

Giving Up the MEN'S TAILORING BUSINESS

As we have given up the Tailoring business, we are offering our stock of English Woollens below cost prices.

Overcoatings, Suitings, Pantings, Blanket Cloths, and Military Goods.

This is an opportunity to secure material for Spring Overcoats or Suits at Manufacturers' prices.

John Darlington, Reg'd.
Opposite Post Office.

Making One Dollar Do the Work of Two

YOUR dollars vary in value according as they vary in purchasing power.

The man or woman who studies advertising is able frequently, to make one dollar do the usual work of two.

The experienced reader of advertisements will *always* make a dollar command a premium, that is, make it buy more than the dollar of a non-reader of advertisements.

How much "above par" are the dollars in your pocket worth?

It will depend on how closely you study the buying opportunities out-lined in the store ads.

The Chronicle

Quebec's Best Paper

GROCERIES

IF YOU DO NOT DEAL HERE, FAVOR US WITH A SMALL TRIAL ORDER.

Fresh Eggs, per dozen 50c
Fine-class Butter, per lb. 34c

Received daily, a fresh supply of Milk and Cream, from the Brookside Dairy.

We close at 10 o'clock p.m. Buy for cash and save money.

THE $50.00 STORE

Phone 4711. 25 COUILLARD ST., Upper Town.

Dec.27-union,cstnlp

SPECTACULAR FIRE DESTROYS CHAPEL OF GREY SISTERS

Blaze Broke Out in Dormitory of Aged Women, Who Were Removed to Safety.

LANDMARK DISAPPEARS WHEN STATUE TUMBLES

One Fireman Was Overcome by Smoke — Great Work of Brigade in Fighting Flames

For the third time in its existence the beautiful chapel of the Grey Nuns, which has recently been redecorated, was destroyed by fire yesterday, and a portion of the convent was also damaged.

The fire was one of the most spectacular ever witnessed here and the fact that it broke out in the part of the convent where there are many aged women, some of whom are bedridden, aroused the greatest anxiety on the part of the citizens who flocked in thousands to the scene.

The chapel which fell a prey to the flames possessed a certain historical interest, as it was leased to the Parliament in 1860, when the old Parliament buildings had been burnt down and was itself burnt down for the first time while it was under lease.

The blaze originated in the apartments of the old women. Some of them were cleaning some bed-clothes with gasoline or benzine, which was ignited somehow through the striking of a match. The flames sprang up at once and though they did some damage to the convent their chief fury was transferred to the chapel as they leapt up the ventilator shaft to the vault. When the firemen entered the chapel there was only smoke and they immediately went to the women's rooms, as they thought the situation more serious there. When they returned the place was a mass of flames and for two hours and more the fire gradually ate up the roof. By and by it attacked the belfry tower, which was surmounted by a gilt statute of Our Lord. The statue was about 150 feet from the ground and stood about forty feet above the tower. It was composed of lead and wood.

As the great tongues of flame shot up around it an imposing spectacle was presented. The figure, now standing out clearly against the sky as the wind blew the smoke and flame aside, and now enveloped with the fiery wreaths that curled up from its base, with its arms extended, suggested vividly the death of some old-time martyr at the stake as he died unflinchingly while blessing his persecutors.

Foot by foot the fire ate up the woodwork and the turrets below collapsed, until at last only the metal framework of the tower and part of the image were left. Then these, too, gave way after a staunch resistance and crashed down heavily through the weakened roof. Soon the whole chapel was nothing but a wreck of its former self.

Meanwhile the aged inmates of the convent in the rear of the chapel were being removed to safer quarters by th eemployees of the building under the direction of the chaplain of the institution and other priests, who worked diligently for the security of all in peril. Several of the bedridden patients were so overcome by their danger that they lost consciousness as they were carried out.

There was one plucky rescue. Constable Gauthier and a man named Lacasse, after most of the inmates had been taken out, saw something moving on a fifth floor room of the convent. Fighting their way up through the smoke they discovered a sister who had been crippled by a recent injury and had apparently been overlooked. They succeeded in getting her away.

The Grey Sisters' Convent is one of the largest religious and charitable institutions in the Province. Under its care are seven hundred orphans and some three hundred aged persons, while there are about two hundred nuns as well. It comprises some very large buildings, one of which was built by the artillery in 1867, and used as the married quarters of the Imperial troops until 1870, when on their departure the government leased it to the nuns.

The total insurance on the buildings is a quarter of a million and the loss amounts to about a quarter of this, the damage done to the chapel being in the neighborhood of $50,000.

Full Story of Fire

The beautiful chapel connected with the religious community of the Sisters of Charity was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, and the main building on St. Oliver street, badly damaged, entailing a loss of about $60,000, fully covered by insurance.

The fire originated in the dormitory of the aged women inmates at 12:30 and appears to have been caused by the cleaning of bedsteads with turpentine, when one of the women lighted a match, which set fire to one of the beds and in a few seconds, the whole dormitory was in a blaze, the flames with a rush concentrated and rushed up the ventilator shaft, that led from the dormitory to the roof. In the meantime, the fire alarm private box located within the community was rung in, which summoned the firemen and apparatus of the Upper Town division to the scene, and shortly after this arrived, a second and third alarm was rung in, which summoned the entire brigade.

A Large Institution.

The Sisters of Charity is one of the largest religious institutions in the entire Province of Quebec. It comprises a number of large buildings, one on Glacis street, a large stone structure that was formerly occupied by the Christian Brothers, one on McMahon street, used as a boarding school for young children and one with the field enclosure, a spacious stone structure, built by the artillery branch of the Imperial troops for the accommodation of the married men and women and families of the soldiers in 1867 and when vacated by the troops in 1870, leased by the Government to the Sisters of Charity.

The main building of the community, or convent proper, covers a large space of ground, bounded by Glacis street, St. Oliver, Richelieu and d'Youville streets. The main entrance to the Convent and Mother House of the Sisters of Charity, is located on St. Oliver strett. This is the original building, having on each side a wing, and where the aged women, sisters and lay-sisters reside.

The community have under its care some 700 orphans, living in the auxiliary building, but in the main building where the fire originated, there lived the aged women. The chapel is a separate stone building, facing on Richelieu street, and runs back to the convent with the main branch of the convent. This is a very high structure, and has suffered from fire on two previous occasions to yesterday. In 1855, and 1869 when the interior was entirely destroyed. Within the past few years, considerable money has been expended to improve the interior and recently the chapel was closed to allow its being fitted with electric lights, and also be re-decorated.

A Stubborn Fire

The clang of the bells and rush of fire vehicles to the scene, caused the citizens from all directions to flock to the vicinity, especially when it became known that the Sisters of Charity Convent was burning. In the meantime, Capt. Trudel, Chief of City Police and Deputy Chief Burke with a large force of sergeants and constables put in an appearance and formed a guard around the streets leading to the burning buildings, and thus did splendid, effective work to allow the firemen in command of Chief Hamel and his two Deputies have full play.

From the first the firemen realized, on account of the formation in construction of the cluster of buildings that they would have great difficulties to cope successfully with the flames, that were at this time eating their way under the roofs of the main Convent structure and chapel. Fortunately, the water supply was all that could be desired, and the firefighters with good judgment, brought every available ladder into requisition and started in to attack the fire from all sections of the big area of buildings, and the hose drawn up to the top windows, and every precaution taken to confine the flames where they had concentrated with success.

Hose Burst.

At the beginning, however, the firemen were threatened with trouble by the bursting of several of the hose but this defect was very soon remedied. The traction extension ladder was brought in front of the main entrance of the chapel, and extended to the topmost window in the tower from which vantage, tons of water were poured into the body of the sacred edifice. It was to little effect, however, as the flames were eating their way under the roofing, out of reach from any play of water. Three-quarters of an hour after the fire originated, the sixth storey or attic of the main building was aflame. The fire had succeeded in making its way through the ceiling, and then the rear portion of the attic became a regular furnace, and soon afterwards the roof was ablaze. The wind was blowing from the west at the time, and the firemen of No. 1 Station, under Capt. Donnelly, were ordered to attack the south side. This they did with a will, using their axes freely they cut through the room and poured two streams of water into the fire, arresting the flames in their onward march, after a fight that lasted over half an hour, they removed any danger from that direction, and thus saved the south wing. In the meantime, the firemen from other stations were using every effort to put out the blaze, and fought it step by step in their determination to conquer. There was no loafing or indifference shown by the fire-fighters. They knew that they had no easy task before them and were determined to make a record.

Flames Reach the Chapel.

In the meantime, the flames that were insistently working their way under the roofing of the chapel, succeeded in reaching through the rear end of the chapel and in a few minutes the flames burst forth in great fury as there was no means of the firemen chasing to the fight to stay their destructive progress. The thousands of spectators watching the fire from every point of vantage outside the police guard, began to realize the seriousness of the situation, and the difficulties under which the firemen worked. By degrees the flames made their way along the roof to the frontage of the chapel on Richelieu street, where the huge tower running from the foundation is located, and on top of which stood the immense statue of the Sacred Heart. As soon as the flames got into the tower the noise of their fury, fanned by the air from below, could be heard for acres distant. They attacked the tower with such violence to eat their way through that the masonry had to yield and showed a threatening aspect. The firemen on the top of the extension ladder, pumping water into the tower, with little or no effect, were ordered down, in case the top of the tower and the huge statue erected thereon, would tipple over and perhaps kill them.

Firemen Forced to Retire.

No time was lost in climbing down but when it came to removing the traction ladder to a place of safety it was found that the wheels were so deeply embedded that it would not budge, and in the effort, the chain broke, and it was placed hors de combat. It was too valuable a property to desert, and with the aid of horses and firemen pulling on ropes, the ladder was pulled to safety.

The eyes of the multitude were now focussed on the tower and huge statue erected thereon. The statue of the Sacred Heart was placed in position some few years ago. The statue was built of wood, and encased in lead, and then gilded over in gold. It was one of the most prominent statues in the city and cost when erected some $8,000. It was built on a steel framwork from the top of the tower, and when the flames attacked the tower, the masonry work built around the steel work crumbled away and fell to the ground from the intense heat, leaving the frame work supporting the big statue, in bold relief against the sky.

Thousands were waiting to see it fall, but it seemed to defy the flames. At one time volumes of smoke would surround and hide it from view, to be chased away by the fury of the flames that reached up their fiery tongues to lick and destroy. This scene lasted for over an hour, and finally the lead that encased the statue was seen to melt away, and a green flame to mingle with the blood-red. Piece by piece the figure commenced to give way; one of the arms dropped first. Finally, as if the statue had life, it was seen to sway, and then fall head-first into the interior of the burning church.

The flames then seemed to have spent their fury on the statue, and the fire fighters were in full control at 3:30, everything being extinguished at 4 o'clock, after a strenuous battle that lasted for four and a half hours.

Excellent Discipline Preserved.

The excellent order preserved during the fire was remarkable. Fully 20,000 people flocked to view the blaze, and the city police did not have any strenuous difficulty in handling the multitude. Chief Trudel and his deputy, Mr. Burke, with their sergeants, deserve the greatest credit for the good order, and especially for the freedom given the firemen to carry out their duty. The Fire Department, from the Chief down, also deserve praise. It was fortunate, however, that the fire occurred in the day time. At the outset, all the inmates, sisters and old people, were carefully removed from the zone of the fire to the auxiliary buildings. A number of priests from the various city churches and Quebec Seminary were early on the ground to render assistance. The firemen and police went through the main building and advised the inmates to move, and eight of the aged women boarders were so feeble that they had to be assisted out.

Sister Rescued.

Constable Gauthier, a new member of the city police force, with a young man named Lacasse, ascended to the fifth story of the main building and entering the infirmary observed one of the members of the community there, Sister St. Wilhelmina, whom they assisted out of the building. This sister was on the sick list, having burned her hands accidentally the week previous.

Fireman Floyd, of No. 9 station, was overcome by smoke, and Fireman Delisle had one of his hands badly cut by glass. They were treated at the office of Dr. Boyce, Cote d'Abraham, and then sent to their homes.

Paintings Saved.

As far as could be learned no valuable paintings or sacred vessels in the church had been injured. These had been previously removed to allow the work of improvements in the church that were in progress, and besides, there was ample time to remove any portable valuables in the church, as the fire caught under the roofing.

Insurance.

The entire property of the community was insured for $249,000. The chapel was covered by $48,200, and the main building damaged $82,000. The following is a complete list of the insurance, and goes to show that the loss is secured:

La Compagnie Mutuelle des Eveques	$31,500
La Compagnie Mutuelle des Fabriques	29,000
Commercial Union	30,000
Sun	25,000
L. & L. & Y.	25,000
North Brit. & Mer.	25,000
London Ass. & Corpn.	25,000
Nor. Union	15,000
Ins. of N. A.	7,300
Guardian	15,000
Atlas	12,000
Quebec	9,000
Total	$249,000

*Loss about 25 per cent of schedule, say $62,250; $48,200 of above schedule covers on chapel and contents.

For Tired Mother

Sanol Kidney Remedy is made from herbs and is perfectly harmless. If you are a sufferer from Gall Stones, Kidney Stones, or Gravel, Sanol will effect a positive cure. If you have backache, kidney, bladder trouble, or rheumatism that is caused by excess of uric acid, dizziness, puffy swellings under the eyes, swoolen feet and ankles, tired nervous feeling, urine very pale, or extra dark and cloudy, too frequent and painful urination, brick dust sediment in urine after standing a few hours; you are in danger and Sanol Kidney Remedy will save you.

At all Druggists, $1.50 per Bottle.

Free Literature and Advice.

Sanol Manufacturing Co., Limited. Winnipeg, Canada.

W. Brunet & Co., 139 St. Joseph St.
W. B. Rogers, 44 Fabrique Street.
A. Martineau, 734 St. Valier Street.
G. C. Turcot, 117 St. John Street.

To Cure Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises

Persons suffering from catarrhal deafness and head noises will be glad to know that this distressing affliction can be successfully treated at home by an internal medicine that in many instances has effected a complete cure after all else has failed. Sufferers who could scarcely hear a watch tick have had their hearing restored to such an extent that the tick of a watch was plainly audible seven or eight inches away from either ear.

Therefore, if you have someone who is troubled with head noises or catarrh, or catarrhal deafness, cut out this formula and hand it to them and you will have been the means of saving some poor sufferer perhaps from total deafness. The prescription can be prepared at home and it is made as follows:

Secure from your druggist 1 oz. Parmint (double strength), about 75c worth. Take this home and add to it ¼ pint of hot water and 4 oz. of moist or granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.

The first dose promptly ends the most distressing head noises, dullness, cloudy thinking, etc., while the hearing rapidly returns as the system is invigorated by the tonic action of the treatment. Loss of smell and mucus dropping in the back of the throat are other symptoms that show the presence of catarrhal poison, and which are quickly overcome by this efficacious treatment. Nearly ninety per cent. of all ear troubles are directly caused by catarrh; therefore, there are but few people whose hearing cannot be restored by this simple home treatment. Every person who is troubled with head noises, catarrhal deafness, or catarrh in any form should give this prescription a trial. There is nothing better.

Important—In ordering Parmint always specify that you want Double Strength; your druggist has it, or he can get it for you; if not, send 75c to the International Laboratories, 76 St. Antoine street, Montreal, P. Q., who make a specialty of it.

INDOOR WORK REDUCES STRENGTH

because confining duties, lack of fresh air and sunshine gradually weaken even a strong constitution, and the enfeebled system readily accepts sickness and disease.

Scott's Emulsion checks such decline. Its pure cod liver oil is nature's grandest medicinal food while its hypophosphites act as a building tonic. It refreshes the body, puts vigor in the blood, strengthens the lungs, upbuilds the nerves and invigorates the whole system.

If you work indoors, Scott's Emulsion after meals will prevent much sickness and loss of time, and often thwarts tuberculosis—it builds up and holds up your strength.

Shun Alcoholic Substitutes and INSIST on SCOTT'S.

13-124 AT ANY DRUG STORE.

EMILE JACOT, Reg.

JEWELER, OPTICIAN.

95 St. Joseph Street QUEBEC

Fine assortment of Wedding Gifts, Cabinet of Cutlery, Silverware, etc., Diamonds Rings, Fine Watches.

95 St. Joseph Street - QUEBEC

HOW

is it that you are so particular about your whiskey, and when you dilute it with Soda water you pay so little attention to the kind of soda water you use in mixing it?

YOU use the best brands of whiskeys and simply destroy their effect and flavor by using so-called soda waters?

WHEN you use a good whiskey, try TIMMONS Soda Water with it, and see how it brings out the flavor.

We doubt if it has an equal in the best imported, but certain it has no superior. A two-year-old whiskey mixed with

TIMMONS Soda Water will drink as well as a ten years old with SO-CALLED Soda Waters.

It is made with our celebrated **CLAIRE FONTAINE** Spring water,

BEWARE of the faker hotel or saloon that has no label on the bottle, and serves you with carbonated water. OUR Soda Water is genuine **B. P.**

M. TIMMONS & SON

Quebec, P. Q.

Ask for prices at the

QUEBEC SCRAP METAL CO.

14 St. Roch Street

for your raw furs, hides and skins and all kinds of scrap material.

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EXCEPTIONAL CHARTER
Head Office: St. John Street, Upper Town.
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DIED.

NEWTON—At Winnipeg on the 18th instant, Bertha Glackmeyer, beloved wife of Charles H. Newton, Esq., and daughter of the late Thomas Norris, of Quebec.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. John Hanrahan and family desire to express their heartfelt and sincere thanks to kind friends and to all those who so kindly symphathized with them in their recent sad bereavement.

St. Matthew's Parish Room

Corner Augustin and D'Aiguillon.

"ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS"
Comedy in One Act

FEBRUARY 23 and 24.
At 8:15 p.m.
Tickets 25c. Reserved Seats 50c.

PUBLIC NOTICE

SQUARE HEWN SPRUCE.

The Quebec Harbour Commissioners' are prepared to purchase Square Spruce, to be delivered during May, June and July next; and will consider offers for the supply of same, in accordance with the following specifications, but do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any offers:

Spruce to be square hewn, with not more than 1½ inches of wane;

Timber must be sound, straight and free from cross gum seams—and must be 18 feet and up in length, the average length to be not less than 24 feet;

20% of the total quantity is to be from 10"x10" up to 11"x11"—the remaining 80% is to be from 11"x12" up to 13"x13";

The timber is to be delivered at Indian Cove or at the Louise Docks as may be directed:

The timber will be culled and measured on arrival, and the seller must have a representative on hand at the tiem to check the culling and measurements, or must accept the culling and measurements made by the Commissioners' Culler.

RAOUL RENAUD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Quebec, Jan. 18th, 1914.

Feb.20xtf

CANADA,
Province of Quebec,
District of Quebec.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

No. 322.

The tenth day of February, 1914.
Present the Clerk of this Court.

ALFRED SAVARD, of Chaudiere Curve, merchant, Plaintiff

vs.

FRANCOIS LAMONTAGNE, formerly of St. Philemon, now of unknown place, Defendant.

It is ordered to the defefndant to appear within a month from the last publication of this order.

(True copy.)
(Signed,)

TIB DESSAINT,
Dep. G. C. C.

Drouin, Drouin, Sevigny and Drouin,
Plaintiff's attorneys.

EUREKA

Means discovered, and in EUREKA CIGARS we have discovered a line that will suit and please the most critical smokers.

This Cigar is made in three sizes.

3 for 25c; 10c straight, and 2 for25c.

Sold only at

WALLING'S STORES
46 MOUNTAIN HILL,
182 ST. JOHN STREET.

OSTEOPATHY

The science of healing without the use of drugs.

Dr. J. F. LANDERS

Osteopathist

Consultation and examination free. Office: 55 Louis St. Phone 1193.

Here are a few of the ills which yield readily to Osteopathy:—

Asthma, Fevers, Lumbago, Headache, Kidney and Liver Diseases, all forms of knee trouble, inciuding all dislocations. Constipation, Insomnia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Heart Trouble and many others. Spinal Meningitis a sure cure.

Province of Quebec,
District of Gaspe,
County of Bonaventure.

SUPERIOR COURT

No. 2240.

CHARLES ROBERT TAYLOR, formerly of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America, and now of the village of Gaspe, in the County and district of Gaspe, lumber merchant, Plaintiff

vs.

THE FRANK MILLER LUMBER COMPANY, a corporation and body politic, having its head office and chief place of business at Bridgeport, in the State of Connecticut, Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month of the last publication of this notice.

New Carlisle, Feb., 17th, 1914.

(Signed,)

MAGUIRE & BLANCHET,
P. S. C.

(True copy.)

FRANK MAGUIRE,
Atty for Plaintiff.

Feb.21x2.

CANADA.
Province of Quebec.
District of Saguenay.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 3054.

DAME LAURE BOULIANE, of the parish of Tadousac, in the county of Saguenay, wife of John N. Maher, of the same place, merchant, duly authorized to "ester en justice," Plaintiff;

vs.

The said JOHN MAHER, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this case, the 19th day of December, 1913.

L. P. GIRARD,
Atty. for Plaintiff.

Murray Bay, Jan. 5, 1914.

Feb.21x30

J. A. CLOUTIER FINED FOR NON-REMOVAL OF SNOW

Yesterday morning His Honor the Recorder rendered judgment in the case of Cloutier, re the removal of snow.

In the first instance he condemned Mr. J. A. Cloutier to a fine of twenty-five cents and costs for not removing snow in front of his premises. In giving his decision the Recorder quoted by-law No. 227, which required all proprietors or occupants of premises to remove the snow and ice in front of their places exceeding four inches in height and to midway of roadway.

Mr. Cloutier contested the case, holding that the snow had been deposited on his sidewalk by the sweepers and snow ploughs of the street railway company.

On the complaint of Mr. Cloutier the city took action against the railway company, but the latter through its attorney claimed that the city had not the jurisdiction to try the case, as it was not a question of violation of a by-law, but of a contractional obligation and consequently action should be instituted in the civil courts. The company contended that it had carried out its obligations as far as the by-law is concerned, which forces them to remove snow from their tracks and two feet on either side thereof.

His Honor, in dismissing the company's motion, said that the question was one to ascertain whether or not the company had fully carried out its duties in snow removal. He dismissed the motions with costs against the company and ordered them to appear within eight days to plead to the complaint which the city has inscribed against them.

DE ROUEN WINS

Montreal, Feb. 20—Raoul De Rouen catch-as-catch-can champion of France, took two straight falls from Hjalmar Lundin at Sohmar Park tonight. He gained the first fall in 28 minutes and the second in 20 minutes.

IRISH CONCERT ON 17th MARCH

All are reminded to keep the 17th of March an open date, for the Irish Concert to be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. An enjoyable event is promised.

ARGENTINA PLEASED.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 20—The announcement of the intention of the government at Washington to create a United States embassy at Buenos Ayres has aroused great satisfaction here. La Nacion in an article today says Argentina certainly will reciprocate by raising her legation at Washington to the rank of an embassy. The newspaper considers that this action will make even closer the existing cordial relations between the two countries and it recalls that the United States was the first nation to accredit a permanent legation to Argentina.

IN AND ABOUT TOWN

GOOD PARADE FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY

LOCAL IRISHMEN ARE ENTHUSIASTICALLY PREPARING FOR EVENT.

There was a most enthusiastic and representative gathering of Irishmen at the rooms of St. Patrick's Literary Institute on St. Ann street last night, at which the forthcoming St. Patrick's Day parade was discussed.

All the Irish organizations in the city were represented and it was unanimously agreed that all should take part in the parade on St. Patrick's Day, and judging by the zeal and interest manifested the celebration of Ireland's national feast this year promises to be one of the most successful ever held in Quebec.

Besides the parade there will be the usual solemn High Mass at St. Patrick's Church, and in the evening there will be the annual Soiree, at which an address will be delivered by the Honorable E. B. Devlin, M.P., and this will be followed by the production of a comic drama in which local talent will take part.

Watch Jos. Cote's advertisement on sporting page.

LADY GREY WILL LEAVE SUNDAY MORNING

The SS. Lady Grey will leave Sunday morning for Murray Bay with supplies.

CHALMERS CHURCH.

Rev. Prof. Gordon, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, will preach at both services on Sunday, Feb. 22nd. All are cordially invited.

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED

While our assortment is complete, ladies should take advantage of the first choice of our latest English Fleecy Sport Coats. Call in and see them at J. H. Mullin's.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Five prisoners, all charged with drunkenness appeared before the Recorder yesterday. One, a yonng girl was fined $20 and costs or one month; three men were fined $5 and costs or eight days each, and one $2 and costs or eight days, and on an additional charge of resisting the police $5 and costs or fifteen days' jail.

CHEAP BOOKS.

The Cambridge Book Store, Buade street, begin a cheap book sale this morning.

Their window display shows some great bargains in books. Prices are certainly low. They have cut prices at reduction as big as 50cts books for 15 cts. Another line of 250 novels at 2 for 25 cents. Another line of 150 cloth bound novels at 15 cents, and so on. Big reductions. Those who come first get the best choice and your reading for the cold weather won't cost must.

OFFICES TO LET.

Whereas Messrs. Choquette, Galipeault, St. Laurent, Metayer, and La Ferte, lawyers, are going to remove their offices about the 1st of April, in the new building of the Imperial Bank, 115 St. Peter street, the splendid offices they won occupy in the Montmagny Block, 105 Mountain Hill can be let, and are very convenient for a Bank or any commercial offices. Offices in the same building can also be let on the 2nd or 3rd flat and a large cement cellar for storage.

For conditions, apply within the building to Mr. A. Metayer, advocate.

Feb.16x10.

POSTPONEMENT

Owing to pressing solicitations and decisive influences brought to bear on her will to induce the great Canadian violin-virtuoso to grant the rooms, 54 Couillard street, bring back "Beethoven Festival" to be held in New York under Walter Domrosch's leadership, Miss Kathleen Parlow has thought proper to interrupt her actual artistic journey through the Canadian cities and postpone until next month her visit to Quebec. The music-lovers who had bought their tickets for next Friday evening's performance, will be kind enough to call at A. Lavigne's music and piano warehouse, 54 Couillard street, bring back their tickets and get refunded. As soon as decided upon, we will inform our readers of the date selected for Miss Parlow's appearance in Quebec.

MUSIC AND COMEDY

The musical and dramatic entertainment which will take place in St. Matthew's parish room on Monday and Tuesday next, promises to be a great success in every way. The musical program which precedes the dramatic on Monday night, should be exceptionally good as Mrs. Gooday has kindly consented to play a violin solo, while Miss Dora Brown will sing and Mr. Hubert Britnell will perform on the piano.

The play which has to do with a misguided Englishman who thought he could speak French is a gem of a comedy and the best local talent is performing. The cast includes the following:

Mrs. Arthur Scott, Miss Dora Brown, Miss Grace Parmelee, Miss Mary Scott, Mr. Alexander, Mr. G. H. Hardy, Mr. Reggie Brown.

HON. C. R. DEVLIN MAY YET RECOVER

DR. M. AHERN, OF THIS CITY, IS ATTENDING HIM AT AYLMER.

It was learned from officers of the Mining Department yesterday that the reports concerning the health of Hon. C. R. Devlin, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, were somewhat exaggerated. Mrs. Mitchell, of this city, Hon. Mr. Devlin's sister, received a telephone message from Aylmer yesterday, that the Minister was rather improved in health. He had spent a good night, but was receiving too many visitors, and that was tiring him.

The following despatch was received last night:

"Ottawa, Feb. 20—The condition of Hon. Charles E. Devlin, was reported at his father's residence in Aylmer Que., where he is lying, as practically unchanged.

"Dr. Ahern, a specialist from Quebec, who is attending on Hon. Mr. Devlin, states his patient has a very good chance."

PERSONAL

Mr. Geo. MacDonald, of Montreal, is at the Chateau.

Dr. L. F. MacKenzie, of Newark, N. J., is registered at the Chateau.

Mr. C. O. Knowles, of Toronto, is staying at the Chateau.

Mr. N. J. Leslie and Miss Leslie of Toronto are among the arrivals at the Chateau.

Mrs. G. Ernest Blackburn, of Montreal, is in the city visiting Mrs. Edward Seybold.

Col. H. Ziegmer and Mrs. Ziegmer arrived in the city last evening and will be in the city fo ra few days, guests at the Chateau.

Mrs. Cote, of this city, was among the guests at a luncheon party given at the residence of Mde. Landry in Ottawa, the other day.

Mr. J. G. MacNab, representing the firm of Hicks & Sons, military, naval and general outfitters, London, Eng., is in the city a guest at the Chateau.

It will be learned with much pleasure that Dr. Wm. Delaney, who has been ill for several weeks, has recovered sufficiently to be about again. Dr. Delaney will leave the latter part of next week for Europe.

Miss Vivi Poston, who is the guest of Mrs. Cockburn, Montreal, attended a delightful dance given the other evening in Montreal, by Mrs. Cockburn. Miss Poston wore a black satin gown with gold trimmings.

At the Chateau: J. Larmer, Geo. MacDowell, G. Watson, Montreal; Col. and Mrs. H. Ziegmer, New York; Dr. L. F. MacKenzie, Newark, N. J.; A. Leslie, Miss Leslie, Toronto; K. Lendharst, Berlin, Germany; C. O. Knowles, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Gault, of Toronto, announce the engagement of their daughter Yvonne, to Mr. Francis Kortright, son of Mr. L. M. Kortright, Egerton, Kent, Eng., and grandson of the late Sir Cornelius Kortright, of Barrie, Ont.

Mrs. Montefiore Joseph and Miss Joseph, who were in Montreal for their niece's wedding, the guests of Mrs. Henry Joseph, have returned home. On Wednesday, Mrs. and Miss Joseph were entertained informally at "bridge" by Mrs. C. I. Root, Rosemont avenue, Montreal.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judgments Rendered and Writs Issued Yesterday

Judgments delivered by the Prothonotary:

Brown-Rochette, Ltee, vs. Le Grande—Judgment in favor of plaintiff for $158.99, interest and costs.

Pouliot and al vs. Cote—Defendant is condemned to pay plaintiffs $148, interest and costs.

Writs Iisued.

Writs issued from the Prothonotary's office: Ephram Peticlerc vs. Napoleon Trudel, St. Stanislas $300 damages.

Ephrem Peticlerc vs Sinai Charpentier & Fils, N. D. des Anges—$110 Attachment.

Edmond Falardeau vs. Michael Connolly, Quebec, $150 damages.

Hon. Justice Roy intends giving judgment in the case of Lagainere vs. the Canadian Northern Company today at 10:30 o'clock.

Hon. Justice Malouin granted the petitioners' motion in the matter of Omer Collet dit Picard, insolvent, and Gaudias Lajeunesse, creditor, and appointed Messrs. Bedard & Belanger accountants, of Quebec, provisional guardians. The insolvent has fyled his consent to assign.

Insolvent Estate.

In the matter of Jobin & Paquet, petitioners and Patrick Kirby Hunt, insolvent, the meeting of creditors was held yesterday and Mr. Justice Malouin appointed Messrs. M. J. Arthur LaRue and Eugene Trudel, accountants, of Quebec, curators, and Messrs. Octave Jacques, Louis Letourneau, traders, Chs. J. Baillargeon notary all three of Quebec, and Leopold LaRue, merchant of Montreal, inspectors to the estate.

LAST MEETING OF THE OLD COUNCIL

MAYOR DROUIN WILL TAKE OATH OF OFFICE ANEW ON MARCH 2.

The last meeting of the present City Council was held last night, with Pro-Mayor Cannon, presiding in the absence of Mayor Drouin, who is confined to his home through the injuries which he received in a runaway accident on Thursday.

Although there are only three new Aldermen coming into the Council after the 1st of March, the entire Council including the Mayor will have to be sworn in for the new term of office, Mayor Drouin taking the new oath of office on Monday, March 2nd at three p.m.

Before the adjournment of the meeting last night acting Mayor Cannon on behalf of Mayor Drouin, expressed regret at the retirement of several aldermen and expressed thanks to them for their valuable aid in administering the affairs of the City. He spoke of the excellent way in which Ald. Pouliot had worked as chairman of the Road Committee, and also spoke of ex-Aldermen Campbell and Berube as excellent servitors of the public, expressing the hope that their successors would follow their example.

Among those present at the meeting last night, were: Aldermen Dussault, Lavigueur, Pouliot, Lantier, Gauvin, Madden, Collier, Fiset, Verret, Beaumont Emond, Cote, Guillot, Walling and Paquet.

Exhibition Improvements

A letter was read from Mr. George Morisset, Secretary of the Quebec Exhibition Commission, pointing out that the Legislature had authorized the City to borrow the sum of $150,000 for permanent improvements at the Exhibition Grounds. On behalf of the Commission, he asks permission to have plans made and to call for tenders for a new grand-stand, which will cost about $80,000, and a building for administration, exhibition halls, lecture hall, etc., etc., which will cost about $20,000. The letter was referred to the Finance Committee.

To Prolong Moncton Avenue.

A numerously signed petition from taxpayers of Belvedere Ward was read in which it is asked that Moncton Avenue, which runs from St. Louis Road northward, be prolonged as far as St. Cyrille street. It is pointed out that this would permit the residents on Moncton Avenue to reach the cars on St. Cyrille street, and at the same time would be of general convenience. The petition was referred to the Road Committee.

Georgian Bay Canal.

The support of the City Council for the projected construction of the Georgian Bay Canal was asked in a letter signed by A. P. Frigon, President of the Special Commission of the Georgian Bay Canal. The letter also urges the intervention of all Canadian influences against the project of Senator Townsend, of the United States, to have a maritime route from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, which, he writes, would be hurtful to the Georgian Bay project. The letter was referred to the Finance Committee.

Another letter was read from one Arthur MacDonald, of Washington, D.C., suggesting that the City establish a labatory or bureau to study the criminal, pauper and defective classes. He declares that a bureau for moral health is as important as one for physical health. The letter was referred to the Police Committee.

Due to the fact that there was not a two-thirds attendance required for the reading of a by-law, the good order and peace by-law drawn up by the By-law and Police Committee was deferred to the next meeting for second reading.

The name of Martelio street was changed to that of Lavigueur street on recommendation of the By-law Committee.

Three months' salary was voted to the families of the late Leon Lemieux and Joseph Faucher, deceased civic employes.

Reports Passed

The following reports of the Civic Finance Committee were passed: Incorporating the Athletique Hockey Club; authorizing the Mayor to sign a contract with the Sewell estate, relative to acquiring a piece of land on Beauport Road; removing the obligation on owners of six lots in St. Sauveur ward to pay fines for having failed to build within a specified time which was stipulated in the deed of sale and authorizing the Mayor to sign a contract with the North Shore Realty Company, relative to acquiring land for the opening of certain streets

The Council adjourned until Friday, March 6th.

DISTRICT ENGINEER RESIGNS POSITION.

Mr. Charles Chapais, district engineer for the Federal Public Works Department, with offices in the Quebec post office, hos resigned his position, and refused to accept a promotion in the Department at Ottawa. The cause that led to the resignation of Mr. Chapais, is not given out. It is said, however, that he had some difference with the provincial engineer, Mr. A. P. Decary, who reported the matter to Ottawa, when Mr. Chapais immediately sent in his resignation.

Mr. Hector Warren, of Murray Bay for some time assistant to the district engineer, is now in charge of the Quebec office until a successor is appointed.

February Waist Sale

New Pique Waists.
New Linene Waists.
New Cotton Crepe Waists (do not need ironing).
New Elephant Sleeve Waists.
New Drop Sleeve Waists.
New Vesting Waists.
New Evangeline Waists (in black only).

Bargains in balance of last year's Waists, values $4.00 to $5.00, for.. ... ...$1.99

in finest Voile and Black Silk. Odds and ends reduced to 49c

P. C. CORSETS, all the latest styles, less 10% discount.

Latest Neckwear in Fichu Collars, Lace Collars and Lace Sets, less 10%.

Wide Frilling, from 13c yard, less 10%.

Little Boys' Jerseys and Jersey SSuits, less 20%.

Discounts from 10% to 25% off other goods.

E. J. DYNES,
49 St. John St. Tel. 271

Y. M. C. A.
GLEE CLUB CONCERT
at Y. M. C. A. Hall
MONDAY, FEB. 23

An attractive programme will be rendered comprising Solos, Quartetts and Glees.

Tickets may be secured at Kimball's Book Store and at the Association Rooms. Price 50 cents.

Feb.21,23x2

TRAVEL! THE GREATEST REMEDY!

The Wise Man Takes a Vacation

Before his health becomes impaired, and leavs with his family on a trip to Bermuda, Florida, Naussau, the West Indies, South America, the Mediterranean, Europe, etc.

Complete change of climate and scenery accomplishes wonders.

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81 BUADE ST., OPPOSITE THE BASILICA, QUEBEC.
TELEPHONE 4194.

There are splendid economies for shoppers in
FAGUY LEPINAY'S
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Discounts on Winter Goods
15 to 25%
See our Windows Displays

Stunning Spring Styles!

600 Distinctive designs! Chic, smart, fascinating! New Tunics! Boleros! Dainty Lingerie Dresses! Tuxedo Blouses! Short Cutaway Coats! Each copy of this Spring issue of "BUTTERICK FASHIONS" includes any BUTTERICK PATTERN of your own selection

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CORSET COVER EMBROIDERIES.

Exceptional values at .23, .25, .30, .35, .39 and .45, 27 inch embroidery on fine lawns, open designs of extra good quality at .....67 and $1.00.

45 inch embroideries underpriced quality of $1 for .59 $1.10 for .79; $1.50 for $1.19; $1.75 for.... ....$1.39

Fine embroidery edgings and insertions on lawns, 4 and 5 inches wide, values .13 and .15 for.... ....10 and .12

There are many good bargains in our great sale of linens

Buy all following goods at this store and save 15 per cent. discount on them: Mitts, lined gloves, woolen hosiery, woolen blankets, shawls, clouds, etc.

Faguy, Lepinay & Frere
254-264 St. John Street



Imported Cigarettes made in Canada

Craven Mixture Cigarettes

10 for 15 cents

The blend that inspired J. M. Barrie to write "My Lady Nicotine"

Try Them—At All Good Tobacconists

CARRERAS & MARCIANUS OF CANADA, Limited, Montreal, Que.

The Third Earl of Craven who invented the famous Craven Blend in 1867.



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Capital Authorized... ... ...$10,000,000
Capital Paid-up... ... ...$6,925,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits... ... ...$8,100,000

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Money Orders issued. Available in all parts of the world.

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Interest allowed on deposits at best current rates.

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Reliable-Perfect-Economical

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PLUMBER and ELECTRICIAN.

How about the plumbing and electric fixings of your residence? Let us overhaul them for you. We do everything in modern plumbing and electrical apparatus, and make a specialty of apparatus for hot air, hot water, and steam heating.

A full line of Hall and Kitchen Stoves.

A new assortment of the celebrated Tungsten Lamps.

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96th Year in Business

A HELPFUL BANKING SERVICE.

The Quebec Bank offers to Business Firms, Corporations and Individuals a complete and satisfactory Banking service.

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John T. Ross, President; Vesey Boswell, Vice-President; Gaspard Le Moine, W. A. Marsh, Thos. McDougall, G. G. Stuart, K.C., J. E. Aldred, R. MacD. Paterson, Peter Laing.

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Screened, Run-of-Mine and Slack

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SALES AGENT, 112 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

Latest Sporting News

ONTARIOS PLAY QUEBEC TONIGHT

MURPHY'S TEAM MAKING FIGHT TO CLIMB UP IN LEAGUE.

Although Quebec is practically out of the race for the N. H. A. championship the team is riled up to a high pitch after being so unlucky in their game with Canadiens in Montreal last Wednesday, and the fans may rest assured that there will be something doing in the line of Quebec victories for the balance of the season.

Ontarios, who are making a game fight to climb up in the league standing, will meet the locals at the Arena this evening and there is every reason to expect a fine exhibition of the winter game.

It is not so many years since that the Quebec club was struggling to keep out of the cellar position, so that the hockey population should show their true sporting spirit by backing the wearers of the blue and white and encourage them to finish as far up in the league as possible.

Joe Malone, who is back in form, will probably be used for the most of the match. Jack McDonald, the former Quebec player, will be in the line-up for Jimmy Murphy's pets. A lively tussle is expected.

BOWLER MAKES SCORE OF 642.

Montreal, Feb. 20—All records for the single and three string totals in the three-man tenpin league at Steele's alleys were broken the other evening when Rupert Darling, of the Royals, rolled a three string total of 642 and Jack Puhl rolled a three string of 617. The highest single string was rolled by Puhl, who got a total of 248. It has been decided by the management of the alleys to present the members of the winning team with gold lockets and fobs. The average scores made in the matches played were unusually high.

WON AT SIX-MAN HOCKEY.

The St. Louis Independent hockey team defeated Young Canadiens in an exciting match on the De Salaberry street rink last evening by a score of 2 to 0.

Line-up:

Young Can.	St. L. Ind.
St. Charles	Lachance
Goal.	
Blagden	M. Lefebvre
Point.	
Pelletier	A. Lefebvre
Cover Point.	
McNaughton	D. Gendron
Centre	
Vallee	A. Gauvin
Right Wing.	
P. Turcot	A. Rouleau
Left Wing.	

Summary:

1st period:
1—St. L. Ind, A Gauvin 10.00
2nd period:
2—St. L. Ind., D. Gendron ... 5.00

PUD GLASS TO COACH SMITH'S FALLS.

Montreal, Feb. 20—Pud Glass had a great send-off Wednesday.

Pud has gone to try and put the hockey team of Smith's Falls in a condition to bag many goals out of the Grand'Mere men who have won the eastern section of the Inter-Provincial League.

The men from Smith's Falls it was wired to Glass, would wear a brown coat, a grey hat and a ribbon in his botton-hole, but when twenty-four men of the Point, who had been put in the know by a misdirected telegram, clustered around the Windsor booking room they located several who answered to the description.

A marriage party managed to get entangled in the schedule, and as a relief swept off their ribbons so that none of their party might be smuggled away from the rejoicings matrimonial.

None of the crowd were on the search for league honors.

"You from Smith's Falls?"

"Yes," for the ninety-first time, replied a waiting passenger, after only a few minutes before train time. He proved to be the man and the old-time Wanderer crack was borne off to the Ontario town.

NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 20—The news that President Murphy of the Chicago Nationals would not be able on account of illness, to attend tomorrow's meetings, of the National League proved quite an upset to Garry Herrmann. "I don't know just what we can do or what we shall do," he exclaimed.

"Of course, it is neither right nor legal to touch on any affairs of Mr. Murphy in his absence, and since Governor Tener has not yet arrived, the situation is perplexing. Still, I have great confidence in Tener. I firmly believe that he has found a solution of all existing problems, without prejudice or injustice to anybody, and that he will tomorrow, present a decision which will be acceptable to all of us, even to Mr. Murphy, should that gentleman be unable to attend. If Tener has not yet reached a decision, however, I am unable to say what can be done—whether the meeting would have to be postponed or carried on just the same."

CRESCENTS AWARDED WEDNESDAY'S GAME

TIE FIXTURE DECIDED AGAINST EMMETS—CRESCENTS HAVE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The championship of the Quebec Senior City Hockey League was awarded to the Crescents at a meeting of the league held at the Victoria Hotel last evening, when the game of last Wednesday between Crescents and Emmets, which finished a tie, was decided as a win for Crescents.

As already reported in these columns, Emmets at the close of the tie game on Wednesday, at first refused to play overtime, and when they did decide to continue on until the winning goal was scored, after Crescents pointed to the rules governing the trophy, both teams were ordered from the ice as another game was scheduled to follow.

Crescents protested and two of the three teams in the league, Levis and Crescents, voted against Emmets. The referees' report at the meeting follows:

"We, the undersigned, respectively Referee and Judge of Play at the game played at the Quebec Rink on Wednesday the 18th inst., between the Crescent and Emmet clubs, declare that at the close of the game which stood three all, the Emmets being requested to play off, according to the rules of the league, refused to comply with said request. Witness our respective signatures appended at Quebec this twentieth day of February, 1914.

H. BOWEN,
E. W. HUGILL,

The standing of the league, counting last Wednesday's game as a win for Crescents and a loss for Emmets, is:

	Won.	Lost
Crescents	5	0
Emmets	3	2
Levis	0	5

Crescents to Play in Montreal.

The champions will challenge for the Art. Ross challenge cup and will leave for Montreal to compete for the trophy just as soon as a date is fixed upon which will not be for some days yet as it is not certain what team will win out in Montreal.

WHAT EMMETS SAY.

Condemn Action of League in Awarding Tie Game to Crescents.

In connection with the action of the Quebec Senior City Hockey League last night in upholding the protest of the Crescent Club of the match of last Wednesday, between Crescents and Emmets, Manager McLaughlin, of the Emmet Club, condemned the stand taken by the league as adverse to true sportsmanship. Mr. McLaughlin claims that the reason why his team did not agree to play off the tie game at the expiration of the full time on Wednesday evening, was because they did not think that the rules governing the Art. Ross Cup, the league trophy, compelled a team to play off immediately. The Manager of the Emmet Club further pointed out that when they were convinced that the regulations called for a play-off, they were forced to leave the ice, as another game was scheduled to follow their fixture. The Emmet Club intend getting Art. Ross' decision before the cup is given to Crescents.

CANNOT GET STAHL.

Chicago, Feb. 20—The Brooklyn Club, of the Federal League has failed in its efforts to get Jake Stahl, the former Red Sox leader, as manager. President Robert B. Ward left Chicago tonight for Brooklyn, after a final telephone conversation with Stahl, in which neither Ward nor the former Red Sox manager made concessions which would remove the differences in the terms proposed.

It is said that Stahl's terms are still being considered by the Brooklyn owner and that a deal may yet be arranged between them.

LAKE BEAUPORT SNOW SHOE OUTING.

Members of the Quebec Snow Shoe Club are reminded of the outing to Lake Beauport this afternoon. The members will divide up in two parties. One will take the 2 o'clock car to Beauport station and tramp to Lake Beauport, returning home on Sunday afternoon. The other party will meet at the Chateau Frontenac at 2:30 p.m. and proceed to the Drouin Bridge where they will take busses for the Lake at 3 o'clock.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge C. Langelier.

Two men from St. Romuald, arrested on the charge of assault, were condemned to pay a fine of $5 each and costs yesterday.

A young man named Donat Joncas, accused of stealing a package owned by a traveller from the Levis Intercolonial passenger station on Thursday last, pleaded guilty and was remanded to gaol until Monday next, when he will be sentenced.

BASEBALL FANS ALREADY BUSY

R. C. G. A. ARE LIKELY TO ENTER A TEAM THIS YEAR.

Baseball enthusiasts, and embracing those who have done much towards popularizing the game in Quebec in the way of furnishing some good league contests during the past few seasons are already active towards the preparations for next season.

A meeting of the Quebec and District Baseball League was held in the Victoria Hotel last evening, when the prospects for next summer were discussed, prior to the annual meeting which will be held on the 5th of March.

The gathering last evening was mostly of a preliminary nature, matters pertaining to the playing grounds at the Exhibition Grounds being brought up for consideration.

It is said that the R. C. G. A. will apply for admission. All clubs intending sending in applications, should have same filed before the annual meeting.

Last night's meeting was presided over by the President, Mr. Jos. Ledden. Among the clubs represented were Victorias, St. Patricks, Laval and C. B.

CANADIAN CURLERS DEFEAT U.S. RINKS

WIN BY 141 POINTS—STOCKING TRIMS UTICA AND VICTORIAS LOSE HARD GAME.

Montreal, Feb. 20.—The Canadian curlers successfully defended the Gordon International Medal in the 18 games played today against United States rinks, winning by a majority of 141 points. W. R. J. Hughes, who was the holder of the medal, bettered his last year's performance when he won the honor of holding the trophy by defeating the Archibald Rink of New York by a score of 31 to 5. In his match against John Leslie of the St. Andrew's Club, New York, Skip Hughes had his rink in perfect form and won by 28 shots.

The Canadians won thirteen of the whole number of games, although the visiting curlers showed a marked improvement over last year. The three Country Club rinks from Boston made a particularly good showing, winning two of the three games played on Montreal ice, although they were down on the aggregate score on that rink by five shots. H. Jacques defeated Tom Williamson's rink by a majority of 13 shots. H. Stockton, also of Boston defeated the Victoria rink of Quebec in a well played match by four shots. H. E. Suckling retrieved Canada's loss and won his match by 22 shots.

Col. Sherwood Rideau's rink of Ottawa won from the Mohawk's of Schenectady, who were skipped by J. O. Carr, by 15 shots. Frank Stocking of Quebec defeated Utica rink on St. Lawrence ice by eight shots.

RACQUET SEMI-FINALS

Boston, Feb. 20—Play today in the National Racquet Championship at the Tennis and Racquet Club brought the tournament down to the semi-finals with H. F. McCormick, Chicago; Dwight F. Davis, St. Louis; Lawrence Waterbury, New York, and C. G. Osborne, Chicago as survivors. The best match of the day was that between Scott and Osborne, the latter winning out through his brilliant service and better condition.

CLOAK MAKERS PREPARING FOR A STRIKE IN MONTREAL

Montreal, Feb. 20—A fund of $10,000 is being raised to finance the believed impending strike of the Cloak Makers' Union in Montreal and Toronto. Plans were outlined at a meeting of the joint board of the Cloak Makers' Union and a committee, chosen from all the locals of the Ladies' Garment Trade, was instructed to arrange.

Three thousand women and girls engaged in the ladies waist and dress industry of Montreal have asked for organization. Many of them are said to work under bad conditions, some of the shops being unsanitary and the women paid very poor wages.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET

Toronto—The quotations on the exchange are as follows:

Wheat—Ontario No. 2 winter, 92 to 93c outside, according to location. Manitoba No. 1 northern, $1.00; do. No. 2 northern, 98¼c.

Oats—Canada western No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40c at lake ports for immediate shipment. Ontario No. 2 white, 35 to 35½c. outside. No. 3 white, on track, Toronto, 38 to 39c.

Corn—American, No. 3, yellow, on track Toronto, 69c; No. 3 yellow, mixed, 68c.

Peas—No. 2, 95c to $1 per bushel.

Barley—Outside for malting, 56 to 57c.

Buckwheat—73c to 75c, shipping points.

Flour—Manitoba, listed at Toronto, first patents, $5.40; do. second patents, $4.90; strong bakers, $4.70. Ontario winter, 90 per cent patents, $3.65 to $3.70 seaboard.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $22.50 per ton; shorts, $24 to $24.50 per ton on track, Toronto.

Eggs—Selected, 34c to 35c; fresh, 32c to 33c.

THIS GIRL IS DELIGHTED

because she is receiving a big box of our Candy, for she has tasted it before, and knows what a treat it is. We invite you to come in and take home a box the next time you are down our way, and if you have never eaten any before, you will be surprised at its excellence.



JOS. COTE, Importer and Wholesale Tobacconist,
188 St. Paul Street.
Also at his Branches:

Branch No. 1.....179 ST. JOSEPH STREET
Branch No. 2.....18 ST. JOHN STREET
Branch No. 3.....212 ST. JOHN STREET
Branch No. 4.....76 MOUNTAIN HILL QUEBEC.

Fire ! Fire !!

Beginning Thursday, 19 February

$10,000.00

worth of Merchandise, slightly damaged by water and smoke, to be sold at reduction of 50 p.c. on the cost price.

THEO. GODBOUT
Merchant Tailor
320 St. John Street - - - QUEBEC

feb.19x3.

ARENA

Saturday, February 21st
N. H. A. Championship

ONTARIO VS. QUEBEC

(Champions)

ADMISSION .....50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. Boxes $2.00

Tickets on Sale at Depots

Grand Masquerade, February 22nd and 23rd

Mardi-Gras Carnival, February 24th

AUCTION SALE

CANADA.
Province of Quebec
District of Quebec.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 1855.
Re: LA CIE C. H. LEPAGE, LIMITED, Quebec,
In Liquidation.

NOTICE IS hereby given that on **THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1914, At 11.00 O'Clock, A.M.,** will be sold at our Offices, assets of this Estate, as follows:

Item A—Properties occupied by the said Company in liquidation, as a stove factory, foundry, etc., and known and described as being lots 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 283, 284, subdivisions of No. 2301 of the official cadastre for the parish of St. Sauveur, Quebec, with buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies, more fully described in a deed of concession by Les Reverend Dames Religieuses des Ursulines of Quebec, dated December 15th, 1908, J. A. Charlebois, N.P., No. 7657, subject to the terms of this concession, and more particularly to the payment of a ground rental of one hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-four cents, the 1st of May, annually. Also all the machineries, tools, and other implements generally used in such factories therein contained.

Item B—Two pieces of land known and designated on the official book of references of the cadastre for the Parish of St. Sauveur, Quebec, as being Nos. 335 and 336 subdivisions of No. 2301 with buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies more fully described in a deed of concession by les Reverendes Dames Religieuse Ursulines of Quebec. Dated February 7th, 1914, J. A. Charlebois, N.P., No. 8465, subject to the terms of this concession and more particularly to the payment of a ground rental of thirty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents, the 1st of May, annually.

Item C—Patterns	$ 6,980.50
Item D—Furniture and fixtures	4,221.37
Item E—Rolling stock	1,935.75
Item F—Manufactured and unmanufactured goods	6,463.83
Item G—Book debts	6,500.00

The list of book debts, inventory, certificate of Registry Office, and the copy of Deeds, can be examined at our offices.

The factory will be open for inspection Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday before the sale.

LaRUE & TRUDEL,
Liquidators.

Offices: Dominion Building,
126St. Peter St., Quebec.
LS. DESCHENES,
Auctioneer.
Quebec, Feb. 17th, 1914.
Feb.17,19,21,23,25,27,28,3,5

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MRS. WHELAN, Prop.
Phone 4237.

Quebec Skating Club

The Band will play at the Rink on the following days:

Tuesday evening.....8.00 to 10.00
Friday evening.....8.00 to 10.00
Saturday afternon....3.00 to 5.00

Tickets can be procured at the Rink. Office hours: 4 to 6 o'clock.

Children	$3.00
Ladies	4.00
Gentlemen	5.00
Family	8.00

A family ticket admits three of a family living under the one roof. One dollar is charged for each additional member of a family living under the same roof.

HOCKEY FOLLOWERS

Come and see our assortment of Pennants, Souvenirs of the Quebec Hockey Club, Official Q. H. C. Ribbon, etc.

All hockey followers meet at our Store for the results of the games. They know they will get satisfaction from us.

EDGAR LANGLOIS,

Tobacconist,
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A straightforward generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a free advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write now, enclosing 25 cents for one of our fashionable Ladies' Long Guards, or Gents' Albertz, and carriage paid to wear with the watch, which will be given Free (these watches are guaranteed five years), should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send 25 cents to-day and gain a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Dept 56 L 49, Cornwallis Road, London, E., England.



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ERN JUNIOR RAZOR

—the razor with the metal handle—will last a lifetime. The metal handle protects the blade against accidents. When closed, the blade is locked in the handle and can't fly open should the razor fall. Blade and handle balance perfectly, ensuring a light, easy shave. Guaranteed against any fault. See it—buy it—shave with it. Money back if you want it.

Ern Jr. Razors are sold by Druggists, Jewellers and Hardware Dealers. With Gun Metal, Silver or Gold Plated Handles, $3.—Sterling Silver Handle, $5.

If your dealer cannot supply you write to

ERN RAZOR CO. MONTREAL.

4

Sir Lomer Gouin's Statement Official Record Concerning It

(Montreal Daily Mail.)

Sir Lomer Gouin, in his speech in the Quebec Legislative Assembly on Friday last, said:

"I myself asked Messrs Nichols and Macnab what reproaches they had to make against the legislation contained in Bill 158. Their answer was that they did not expect to be questioned on this point. They said that they could not tell us immediately in what way this measure was subversive to public interest, but if we give them 24 hours, they would give us an answer. Three weeks have elapsed since they told us that, and we are still waiting to be shown in what way this legislation is extraordinary."

The Daily Mail invites its readers to turn from this statement to the official record "No. 42 Votes and Proceedings," of January 27, 1914, where we find:

The Official Record.

On motion of the Honorable Sir Lomer Gouin.

Ordered, That the following question be put to Mr. M. E. Nichols and Mr. B. A. Macnab:

"I read in your issue of your paper under the date of January 20th the following:

'We know that money has been paid to members of the Legislature for legislation which on the face of it is so subversive of the public interest as to need no more condemnation than its clauses bear.

'The legislation was literally smuggled through at every stage in such a way as to evade the scrutiny of the more decent elements in the two Houses and the members of the Press Gallery.'

"Will you tell us what in your opinion is subversive of the public interest in the Bill as adopted by the Legislative Assembly?"

Mr. Speaker then put the question to Mr. M. E. Nichols, who answered:

This is a very large question to submit to us at this time. We hardly came here prepared to discuss the provisions of this Bill.

The Bill as published in The Daily Mail of January 22nd, which is the only copy I have before me, and which I understand passed the first and second reading of this House, passed also the committee stage, contains some clauses which, to my mind, are highly objectionable from the public standpoint.

If it be desired that I should make an extended analysis, I am prepared to do so, but I think sufficient justification of the statements made is contained in this one clause: "g, To establish clubs, hotels and other conveniences in connection with the company's fairs and exhibitions, carry on the business of hotel and restaurant keepers, of livery stable keepers, keepers of garages and liveries of horses, cabs, automobiles and other vehicles for carrying and conveying persons, passengers, goods and merchandise within the limits of the grounds owned or leased by it, and during the said fairs or exhibitions."

Sir Lomer Gouin: All I want to know from the gentlemen is this: What are the parts of the Bill adopted by this House which they find subversive to public interest; if they can cite one or two instances under any clause.

Mr. Nichols: I would like to see a House, and which I believe have been passed by this House.

The Premier Hedges.

Sir Lomer Gouin: I understand by your first answer you were not prepared to answer that question.

Mr. Nichols: Yes sir, I am.

Sir Lomer Gouin: You are ready now?

Mr. Nichols: I would like to see a copy of the Bill as it passed the House. It seems to me our charges, Mr. Speaker, related to the Bill as it passed the first and second reading in this House and Committee stage.

Sir Lomer Gouin: Are there charges against the Bill as adopted by this House?

Mr. Nichols: I should like to see a copy of the Bill, when I could give you a more definite answer.

Sir Lomer Gouin: Have you seen the Bill as it was passed by this House?

Mr. Nichols: I have seen clauses represented to me as having passed this House, and which I believe to have passed this House.

Sir Lomer Gouin: You have been told that such clauses have passed, but you have not read the Bill itself.

Mr. Nichols: I can only make a definite and positive statement by seeing the Bill as it bore the signature of the Clerks of the two Houses. I did not see the Bill with the signature on it.

Sir Lomer Gouin: Have you seen the Bill at any time as adopted and passed by this House?

Mr. Nichols: I have seen the clauses which I had every reason to believe were contained in that Bill.

Objectionable Clauses.

Sir Lomer Gouin: Will you give us the clauses?

Mr. Nichols (having obtained a copy of the Bill): Sub-division "A" of Clause 4, I will not say at the present moment which I regard as the most objectionable clause, but if it was a matter of opinion I would raise a strong objection to clause "A":

"To purchase, lease, take or otherwise acquire any moveable or immovable property required for the purposes of its incorporation, sell, lease, exchange or dispose of the same when it may deem it advisable; pledge and hypothecate its moveable and immoveable property, erect buildings, improve the said property, build water-works, sewers, drain systems, power houses, gas works and all other works required or suitable for the purposes of the said company."

A highly general clause, Mr. Speaker which conceivably might be a very serious menace to municipal rights.

Clause "C": "To build stands, stalls, stables, parks, garages and other structures and building conveniences of a permanent or temporary nature which the company may deem advisable for the purpose of directly or indirectly attaining the ends of the company."

A general clause under which I submit, you can perform acts and practices highly undesirable in the public interest.

Clause "G": "To establish clubs, hotels and other conveniences in connection with the company's fairs and exhibitions, carry on the business of hotel and restaurant keepers, of livery stable keepers, keepers of garages, and liveries of horses, cabs, automobiles and other vehicles for carrying and conveying persons, passengers, goods and merchandise, within the limits of the grounds owned or leased by it, and during the said fairs or exhibitions."

Another clause, I submit, Mr. Speaker, which might be highly detrimental to the public interest.

Justification for Criticism.

Mr. Speaker, the clauses I have specified are, I think, sufficient justification for the criticism which we have offered to this Bill. I think in fairness, or not in fairness, perhaps, because I am makng no reflection on the House, it would have been very much better if we had known we would be asked to criticise in detail the provisions of this Bill, and I would be quite prepared on a few hour's notice to give a more detailed analysis of the clauses which we regard as objectionable from the public standpoint.

Sir Lomer Gouin: How long would it take on to prepare yourself to be in a position to give all the objections to the Bill you have?

Mr. Nichols: I am quite prepared to do so tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Macnab, please answer the question.

Mr. Macnab: I make the same answer, Mr. Speaker.

And Mr. Macnab, before the Assembly adjourned on the same date, especially asked of Sir Lomer Gouin: "Will the Government give us an opportunity of pointing out the clauses in the Bill, sponsored by fictitious names, which we consider objectionable?"

To which an affirmative answer was received. Then after some further questionings on other points:

Mr. Speaker said:

Messrs. M. E. Nichols and B. A. Macnab: "You are ordered by the House to appear tomorrow at 11 a.m. before the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the truth of charges against Mr. J. O. Mousseau and into the facts constituting the cnospiracy in connection with which certain payments might have been made:

The nature of the reference to the Committee of Enquiry is more clearly indicated by the Chairman, Mr. Taschereau, when making his report to the Assembly:

"1. Did Mr. Mousseau receive the sums of money mentioned by The Daily Mail in connection with Bill No. 158?

"2. Was there a conspiracy between persons who were unknown when the motion ordered the enquiry was made, to obtain the commission by Mr. Mousseau of the offence with which he is charged?"

The objectionable nature of the Bill, therefore, escaped further scrutiny because the Committee did not call for it, although Messrs. Nichols and Macnab were—and are —ready to justify their phrase respecting it—that it is "subversive of the public interest."

On this point The Mail quotes the following from the Ottawa Citizen:

"The Bill gave almost unlimited powers to its incorporators, and powers which dealt almost exclusively with some form of exploitation of the public. They could hold a lottery or a prize-fight, they could operate a bar or a dive, they could run a horse race or a fair. Their powers were not limited to amusements. They could engage in real estate sub-divisions, build a railway or a tunnel, operate a bucket shop or open a bank. As the Montreal Weekly Witness, in a careful review of the Bill stated, **'Short of running the Government this Bill invested the incorporators with sovereign powers.'** It was a legislative permission to exhibit the public in any way which promised to be profitable."

SOME FAMOUS SONGS.

Melodies Which Live Deep in the Heart of the Race.

I love it, I love it, and who shall dare
To chide me for loving that old arm chair?
I've treasured it long as a sainted prize;
I've bedewed it with tears and embalmed it with sighs;
It is bound by a thousand bands to my heart;
Not a tie will break, not a link will start.
Would ye learn the spell? A mother sat there
And a sacred thing is that old arm chair.

The chair that can never be filled again by mother brings us back in memory to the long past, happy home of our childhood, when our family, full in number, were there, making life sublime — free from care and strife of the world, shielded by the mother dear, so precious to every human heart. No matter how high the pinnacle of fame we may have reached—in after years, long after the departure of the loving heart into the great beyond, we bow low still at that sacred thing, the vacant chair.

Eliza Cook was just what her noble poetry would lead you to imagine as the author of the Old Arm Chair, whose exquisite lines have sunken into the hearts of almost every living soul at some time. We read of her as being a frank, brave and warm-hearted girl, about 20 years of age when she penned those lines. She was born in London in 1817 and died in Wimbledon, Sept. 23, 1889.

What child can forget the pride and pleasure with which they sang Afton Water at school? The verse was written by Robert Burns, who died miserably poor at the age of only 37.

The traveler can scarcely think of leaving Scotland without a visit to the tomb of Robert Burns and his Highland Mary, to whose memory those beautiful lines were penned. It is with a feeling of deep sorrow that we stand beside the Afton Water, the little brook where the two with a Bible between them pledged their love for ever. They never met again, for Mary died soon after at her home. It is customary in Scotland for lovers to pledge themselves beside a brook with a Bible, as did Robert Burns and his Highland Mary the brook meaning eternity and the Bible loyalty forever.

The beautiful music and tender sentiment of "Alice, Where Art Thou?" was at first refused by the publishers for the small sum of $25. The sale afterward ran up in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Joseph Ascher, the wonderful composer and musician, with a promising future sacrificed his career to the vortex of Parisian society life while he was musician to the Empress Eugenie. The words were written by Wellington Guernsey, the Irish poet, who was the son of an officer in the British army. He was born at Mullingar, Ireland, in 1817 and died in London in 1885. We recognize him now as most wonderful at his art, for a more beautiful verse could not be conceived than this exquisite thought. He was celebrated for his art, but his favorite popular songs were Mary Bdane, and Alice, Where Art Thou.

She is far from the land
Where her young hero sleeps,
And lovers are round her sighing.
But coldly she turns from their gaze and weeps
For her heart in his grave is lying.

The above is a sweet and plaintive song written by Thomas Moore, who sang his old songs with wonderful effect. The above song was written around the famous Robert Emmett and his beloved Miss Sarah Curran. Washington Irving tells us her story in one of his writings, The Broken Heart.

From the Bohemian Girl was taken "Then You'll Remember Me." The composer was M. W. Balfe. During its first production of 100 nights the opera had no more popular song than this one. It is noted that the opera was played at Vienna in three tratres at the same time. A young tenor by the name of Harrison first sang this famous number and was recalled again and again. The piece since its creation has been sung in all types of amusements as a favorite. It was introduced with startling success in East Lynn, one of the most beloved dramas ever known in America or Europe.

The sweet words of "Thou Art Like a Flower" were immortalized by Anton Rubinstein with his splendid musical setting, who will ever be remembered as the greatest composer of his time. Russia, the land of his birth, owes to him today that Russia has a position in the national music school of the world. He organized the conservatory at St. Petersburg in 1862; Rubenstein was born in 1829 and died in 1895.

Max Schreckenburger, a manufacturer living in Wurtemberg, wrote the words to "The Watch on the Rhine," the national hymn of Germany. This poem was selected by the musical composers as being eminently suited to a true martial air. Patriotic Germany always is and when in 1840 the French were threatening the left bank of the Rhine, he presented it as an expression of love for the Fatherland. At the time of the Franco-Prussian war a national hymn was needed, and at this appropriate time the words and music were combined. The war was fought and won with the music of The Watch on the Rhine sounding in the ears of the combatants. Carl Wilhelm, composer of the music, was a pupil of the famous violinist, Louis Spohr. In 1871 the Emperor presented Wilhelm with a pension for life. He did not, however, live long to enjoy the gift, as two years later he died and his skillful pen became idle forever.

LORD KELVIN AND THE CABLE

The success of the Atlantic cable was due to the calculations and experiments of the late Lord Kelvin, at that time plain William Thomson. He discovered that the current through a long cable would arrive gradually at the receiving end and devised the apparatus which rendered it possible to utilize such a current for making the Morse signals. It was through disregard of his theoretical predictions that the first Atlantic cable, in 1858, was ruined by two powerful currents. Without his mirror galvanometer to translate into visible signals the delicate impulses received through the cable the enterprise would have been a complete failure.

THE MINER'S TACT.

A miner got killed, and a tactful associate was delegated to break the news to the widow.

So the tactful fellow called at her house and said:

"With your golden hair, blue eyes and, pink-and-white complexion ma'am, you'd break every heart in town if you wore widow's weeds."

The young woman laughed and blushed for pleasure.

"Oh, go on!" she said.

"And you are a widow, too," said the tactful miner quickly, seizing his chance. "Bill's legs and arms was just blown off in an explosion. But, by Jimminy, ma'am, ain't you goin' to look good in black, though?"

AFRAID TO EAT.

Girl Starving on Poorly Selected Food

"Several years ago I was actually starving," writes a girl, "yet dared not eat for fear of the consequences.

"I had suffered indigestion form over-work, irregular meals and improper food, until I could eat scarcely any food without great distress.

"Many foods of food were tried, all with the same discouraging effects. I steadily lost health and strength until I was but a wreck of my former self..

"Having heard of Grape-Nuts and its great merits, I purchased a package, but with little hope that it would help me—I was so discouraged.

"I found it not only appetizing but that I could eat it as I liked and that it satisfied the craving for food without causing distress, and if I may use the expression, "it filled the bill."

"For months Grape-Nuts was my prinicple article of diet. I felt from the very first that I had found the right way to health and happiness, and my anticipations were fully realized.

"With its continued use I regained my usual health and strength. Today I am well and can eat anything I like. yet Grape-Nuts food forms a part of my bill of fare."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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CITY OF QUEBEC

City of Quebec,
District of Quebec.

BY-LAW No. 24a.

To Amend By-Laws, Concerning the Buildings.

(Drawn up in French Language.)

At a meeting of the City Council of the City of Quebec, held at the City Hall, in the said City of Quebec, on the seventeenth day of October, One Thousand Nine Hundred and thirteen (1913) in conformity to law, and in virtue of a By-Law passed by this Council pursuant thereto, and after the due observance of all the formalities prescribed by the statute in such case made and provided, at which meeting two-thirds of the members composing the Council of the City of Quebec, that is to say:

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Berube, Campbell, Cannon, Collier, Cote, Dinan, Dussault, Emond, Fiset, Gauvin, Guillot, Lantier, Lavigueur, Lockwell, Madden, Morin, Pouliot, Trudel, Verret.

It is ordained and enacted by the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, and the said Council ordains and enacts as follows:

1st. In the following wards of the City, to wit: St. Peter's, St. Louis and Palace, it is forbidden to erect any building whatsoever, even sheds, otherwise than in stone or brick or concrete or woocen wall recovered with brick of at least four inches in thickness, or with asbestos cement.

2nd. In the following wards of this City: St. John, Montcalm, St. Roch and Jacques Cartier, not only the houses, but also all the other buildings, shops, ware houses, must be constructed of stone or brick or concrete or of wood covered with brick of at least four inches in thickness, or with materials of cement asbestos, or with a rough cast of cement laid upon metallic laths, with the exception of such sheds as are used exclusively to put in fuel or coal.

3. But even as regards such wooden sheds, their front walls bordering on a street, or public square, must also be of stone or brick or of wood recovered with brick of at least four inches in thickness, or of materials of cement asbestos, or of rough cast of cement laid upon metallic laths. The other side may be covered with sheet iron laid upon asbestos building felt of at least fourteen pounds to the toise.

4. But if such shed does not border on a street or public square, the four sides may be covered with sheet iron laid upon asbestos building felt of at least fourteen pounds to the toise.

5. In the following wards of this City, to wit: St. Sauveur, St. Valier, St. Malo, Limoilou and Champlain, the front walls of the houses, shops, ware houses, bordering on a street, or (beton), or of wood with brick of at least four inches in thickness, or with materials of cement asbestos, or of rough cast cement laid upon metallic laths.

6 The walls of wooden houses not bordering on a street of public square must be shielded with brick of at least four inches in thickness or of materials of cement asbestos, or with a rough cast of cement laid upon metallic laths, or with sheet iron laid upon asbestos building felt of at least fourteen pounds to the toise, and the sheds must be completely covered with sheet iron.

7. In all the wards of the City, if a proprietor raises his wooden building by adding one or more stories, and that by this fact, the gable ends or side walls exceed the roofs of the neighboring buildings, such gable ends or side walls may be covered with sheet iron laid upon asbestos building felt of at least fourteen pounds to the toise.

8. In all the wards of this City, if the owner of a house already built wishes to shield the gable ends or sides thereof facing a yard or a vacant lot, he may cover them with sheet iron laid upon asbestos building felt of at least fourteen pounds to the toise.

9. In all the wards of this City, the porches and enclosed stairways situated on the outside of buildings must be shielded on their sides and on the top and bottom thereof with sheet iron laid upon asbestos building felt of at least fourteen pounds to the toise or square, or with other incombustible material above enumerated.

10. The wooden sheds or outhouses used as store houses upon the wharves must be shielded with sheet iron laid upon asbestos building felt of at least fourteen pounds to the toise or square. And if there is no wooden board covered such asbestos must exceed by an inch on all sides the studs, rails or ratters.

11. Such sheds or out houses built on wharves must not be occupied as offices or rooms used as lodgings, unless such sheds be put in the same conditions as those required for the building of houses.

12. In the following wards: St. John, St. Roch, Montcalm, Jacques Cartier, St. Sauveur, St. Valier, St. Malo, Limoilou, Champlain, private stables and dependencies occupied for domestic purposes shall be considered as sheds (hangars).

13. In all the wards of this City, it is forbidden to construct wooden buildings of more than thirty-five feet in height from the average level of the sidewalk to the highest point of the roof, nor having more than three stories above the masonry walls of the cellar or basement.

14. In all the wards of the City, a wooden building constructed in conformity with the present by-law must be coated with brick, stone, materials of asbestos cement, or sheet iron immediately after it has been erected. In case the proprietor or builder should neglect to conform to the present by-law within thirty days after being notified by the City inspector of buildings to build such coating, the said building shall be considered as having been constructed contrary to law and to the by-laws of this Council.

15. In all the wards of the City, no wooden building already built and not covered with incombustible materials will be allowed to be transferred from one lot of land to another, or from one portion of the said lot to another portion of the same lot, unless it be covered in incombustible materials, as required by the present by-law immediately after such displacement.

16. In all the wards of the City, it is forbidden to use saw dust or shavings of wood between the floors or in roofs except as regards ice houses and refrigerators.

17. The outside cornices of buildings must be in incombustible materials, and in all cases the stone or brick walls behind the cornices must be extended up to the under side of the planking of the roof (or cut-fire wall, if need be), and such cornices shall be solidly fixed to the wall independently of all wood work.

18. Whenever there shall be within the limits of this City any old walls, chimneys, or buildings in ruins, either through age, or after fire which may menace public security, it shall be the duty of the City Inspector of Buildings to inspect the same and examine them, in company with a competent person and to draft a report stating the facts, and to deliver a copy of this report with a notice summoning the proprietor of the said building to demolish, throw down immediately the said walls, chimneys or buildings or any portion thereof which may be a menace to the public security, and the said proprietor shall then be bound and compelled to demolish or take them down immediately at his own cost or expense.

19. Every proprietor or builder must remove the rubbish from buildings in construction or in process of demolition through a conduit made of wood or metal, running from the upper story down to a distance of two feet from the ground.

20. When a wall of a building must be erected alongside another wall already existing, whether the latter be a wall belonging to an adjoining building or that it belongs to a wall of a building the property of the person who erects the new wall, such new wall must be built of stone or brick or of wood covered with brick of at least four inches in thickness.

21. In all the wards of the City, if a proprietor builds of wood or of brick two or more houses, he shall be bound to erect the dividing or cut-fire walls (coupe-feu) in brick or concrete, of at least eight inches in thickness between each or the said houses, and moreover the said dividing or cut-fire wall must be laid on a stone or concrete foundation.

22. The roofs of buildings in this City may be covered with five layers of ten ounce tarred paper with one layer of gravel over. The said gravel must be imbedded in warm pitch.

23. Whoever proposes to build in this City any building whatsoever, or to execute upon a building repairs, the cost of which is valued at more than one hundred dollars, must, before beginning such works of construction or of repairs, obtain from the City Building Inspector a written permit to execute the same.

24. The following sums shall have to be paid for the water from the waterworks used in the preparation of mortar or concrete to be used in the construction of buildings as follows, to wit:

A. For each thousand of bricks employed for the said building, ten cents (10 cts.).

B. For each cubic yard of masonry of stone, concrete or terra cotta, three cents (.03).

C. For each one hundred superficial yards of plastering or deafening floor, fifty cents.

25. When a building is in course of construction in line with a street, the sidewalk must be kept all the time free of obstruction.

26. Every sidewalk, whether temporary or not, fronting a building in course of construction, must be provided at a height of eight feet above the said sidewalk with a planking sufficiently strong and waterproof to protect the passers by against the fall of objects which might drop over them.

27. That all the former provisions in the City By-Laws which are incompatible with the provisions of the present by-law, are by the present by-law revealed.

28. Whoever infringes any of the provisions of the present by-law is liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of the said fine and costs thereof, liable to be imprisoned for a space of time not exceeding two months.

29. Each separate day during which an infringement of any of the above provisions shall be committed or continued during the day, shall constitute a distinct and separate offence punishable in the manner above prescribed.

NAP. DROUIN,
Mayor.

Attested:
L. S.
H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD.

Corporation of Quebec

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE

TENDERS FOR CARTERS' NUMBERS, ETC.

City Hall.
Quebec, Jan. 22nd, 1914

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders endorsed 'Tender for Carters' Numbers, etc., and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to Wednesday, the 4th of February next, at 4 p.m. for Carters' Numbers, etc. required for the fiscal year 1914-15.

Tenders must be made on the printed blank forms, and endorsed in the printed envelopes, which will be furnished to intending contractors on application for the same at the City Engineer's office, and the Road Committee will not entertain any tender that is not made on the said blank forms and enclosed in the said envelopes.

Tenders must be endorsed on the outside of the envelopes, with a certificate from the City Treasurer of the necessary deposit as security for the contract.

Each tender shall be subscribed to by two responsible parties willing to secure the execution of the contract.

Each tenderer shall deposit in the hands of the City Treasurer the sum of $50 to be confiscated by any one refusing to sign the contract.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the lowest or even any of the tenders.

The contractor to pay for drawing up the contract, and supply the City Engineer with a certified copy thereof

W. D. BAILLAIRGE,
City Engineer.

CORPORATION OF QUEBEC.

City Engineer's Office.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES.

CITY HALL
Quebec, Feb. 6th, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Broken Stone, etc," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m.

"Broken stone, broken stone special unbroken stone, retaining walls, sand deals, nails, etc. Deposit $100.00 for each tender.

Tenders must be made on the printed blank forms, and endorsed in the printed envelopes, which will be furnished to intending contractors, on application for the same at the City Engineer's office, and the Road Committee will not entertain any tender that is not made on the said blank forms and enclosed in the said envelopes.

Tenders must be endorsed on the outside of the envelopes with a certificate from the City Treasurer of the necessary deposit as security for the contract.

Each tender shall be subscribed to by two responsible parties willing to secure the execution of the contract.

Each tender shall deposit in the hands of the City Treasurer the sum of $100.00 to be confiscated by any one refusing to sign the contract.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the lowest or even any of the tenders.

The contractor to pay for drawing up the contract, and supply the City Engineer with a certified copy thereof

W. D. BAILLAIRGE,
City Engineer

CANADA.
Province of Quebec,
District of Quebec,

SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 2570.

NAZAIRE SIMONEAU, of the City of Quebec, now in Rhodes Township near Kiskissink, game warden,
Plaintiff.

vs.

WILLIAM A PRIME, of the City of New York, holder of a license for hunting and fishing in the County of Quebec, near the above-named Kiskissink, whether alone or in company with other unknown persons, under the name of "Club Abenakis," not registered in this district, and having moveable and immoveable property, under the name of "Club Abenakis," association or social union, not registered in the district, but doing business and having ties therein,
Defendants.

The defendants are ordered to appear within the month following the last publication of the present notice.

Quebec, Prothonotary's office, Feb. 18th, 1914.

(Signed,)
AMD. ROBITAILLE,
P. S. C.

(True copy)
Choquette, Galipeault, St. Laurent, Metayer and Laferte.
Attys. for Plaintiff.
Feb.20x2.

TASMANIA INTENDS TO PARTICIPATE

Hobart, Tasmania, Feb. 20.—The Tasmanian government decided today that Tasmania should participate in the Panama-Pacific exposition.

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"THE KIKUYU HERESY"

Sermon By Archdeacon Cody

(Delivered at St. Paul's Church, Toronto, Feb. 1st, 1914.)

(Delivered at St. Paul's Church, Toronto, Feb. 1st, 1914.)

"Endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace."—Eph. 4:3.

The Conference.

I. We have all been reading much in the newspapers and magazines of late about what is called the "Kikuyu Heresy." This is a comment passed in some quarters on a conference of missionaries held in a little village in Eastern Equatorial Africa. The missionaries could have no idea that their gathering together would be fraught with such momentous consequence. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth"; but in this case, the fire was the flame of devotion, love and Christian consecration. Many an unknown place has been made famous in the annals of Church history by its association with a council, creed or conference. To Nicaea, Spires, Trent, and Dort will be added, perhaps the name of "Kikuyu." It lies about half-way between the coast of the Victoria Nyanza on the Uganda Railway, 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, in charming and thickly-wooded scenery. It bids fair to be a landmark in modern Church history.

In that part of Africa there is an unexampled missionary opportunity. The district is about half as large again as the United Kingdom, and has a population of 4,000,000, mostly pagan. The Uganda Railroad has awakened the natives; they are changing their places of abode; European colonists are entering; and there is a general desire for education. Their old religions are breaking down; their paganism is decadent, weak in vertebrate and readily forsaken whenever a strong rival presents itself. There is a militant Mohammedanism on the coast, strong, definite, clear-cut in its creed; and is bidding for the allegiance of these millions of wavering pagans. There is a united Roman Catholicism; and there is, as is unhappily the case in many mission fields, a divided Protestantism. The Church of England is the strongest body here, having been first in the field, and the only one to produce a native ministry. The issue presented at this conference was: Is Protestantism to be in Eastern Africa represented by a dozen different types independent one of the other, sometimes opposed, or is it possible to work in harmony, along converging lines, avoiding unnecessary overlapping, and doing nothing to block the way towards the ultimate formation of a united native African Christian Church? In June of last year in Kikuyu about sixty missionaries met together. They represented our own Church Missionary Society, and Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist missions. The Bishop of Uganda, Dr. Willis, was in the chair. They met to discuss the possible federation of the different missionary forces in Eastern Africa, not to attempt the impracticable task of amalgamating existing Churches or missionary societies, not to eliminate the distinctive characteristics of different bodies, but to avert dissensions between native Christians, which are scarcely yet visible above the horizon. The proposals for this scheme of federation were all to be submitted to the Ecclesiastical authorities of the Home Church and the various missionary societies concerned. There was no thought of setting up a brand new Church, independent of historic Christianity. The federation provisions were as follows:

1. A loyal acceptance on the part on all the federating bodies of Holy Scripture as the supreme rule of faith and practice.

2. The acceptance of the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed as a general expression of fundamental Christian doctrine.

3. The acceptance of the Deity of Christ and His Atoning Death, as the ground of our forgiveness.

4. The recognition of a common membership among all these different native Christians. Members of other communions than the Anglican who removed into the Anglican sphere of work would be welcomed as visitors to the Lord's Table.

5. A regular administration of the two sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

6. All recognized as Ministers in their own Church would be welcomed as visitors to preach in other federated churches.

7. There was devised a common form of worship, not necessarily to supersede the worship of each particular body, but to enable all members of all the churches to become familiar with something like a common order. This common form was based on the Book of Common Prayer.

8. A common form of Church organization (not, of course, of Church government). There was to be what is called "Comity of Missions." The whole country in order to be covered by missions, was divided into missionary districts. One missionary society was not to interfere with the sphere or district of another. The government approves of this, even at the present time; it forbids one missionary society to build a European mission station within ten miles of another. Within its own area each church is left free to develop its work on its own lines. Such an organization is adaptable to every form of church government, and means that the whole field will be occupied. Surely it strikes one as a marvellous step forward. Here is offered a working arrangement to secure common action, a reciprocal reccognition in worship, and a common policy against a common foe. These proposals represented, in Bishops Willis' words, "a sincere attempt to prevent lines of divergence from growing deeper and to prepare the way for a union which, if it is unhappily impossible for ourselves, may yet be possible for native Christians in the future." These men and women, meeting under the shadow of a dark paganism all about them, felt that the spirit of God had touched their hearts and drawn them close together. If one said at the close of the gathering, "Who shall forbid bread and wine, that by these outward symbols we may show to all that we are the common servants of a common Master?" had they not at least the apostolic spirit? They held a common service of Holy Communion in the only building there, a building of the Church of Scotland, according to the form of service in the Prayer Book. All the missionaries present joined in that service, and received the emblems of the broken body and shed blood of their common Master and Saviour, Jesus Christ, from the hands of Bishop Peel, of Mombassa. "Under the circumstances says Bishop Willis, 'the Master Himself would have justified the action, as His presence beyond all question hallowed the scene." Is it any wonder that the "Times" spoke of this as "a natural and almost instinctive action when men are face to face with paganism out in the high places of the field?" Of high significance and gracious promise I believe it to be. We naturally expect the thanksgiving and the benediction of Christian people when they read of this marvellous step towards united action against the common foes of paganism and Mohammedanism, for the uplift of the downtrodden, for the salvation of the lost. Instead of blessing we hear from some quarters the charge of "Heresy." I want to show you today that this co-called "Heresy" is eminently Christian and is true to the spirit of the Church of England; and that the reverse of the action there taken would have been alien to the Spirit of Jesus Christ and inimical to the best interests of His Church.

The Controversy.

II. This brings me to the chapter of the controversy. From the first the members of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa had refused to take any part in these proceedings. One of the saddest and most humbling things in connection with this discussion has been the thought that the Universities Mission, called into existence by David Livingstone, should have departd from so far from the spirit and policy of its founder, and should today be represented by the Bishop of Zannibar, who condemns the whole proceedings, and brands his brother Bishops as "Heretics." David Livingstone, who opened up Darkest Africa to the Gospel, who did more than any man to cleanse the Island of Zanzibar, and to make it possible on the site of the old Slave Market to build a Christian Church—David Livingstone, if he went into the chuhrch at Zanzibar, would, on the Bishop of Zanzibar's principles, be repelled from the Lord's Table because he was not an Anglican and confirmed. Last October, Dr. Weston, Bishop of Zanzibar, wrote on open letter to the Bishop of St. Alban's in England, asking what the Church of England really stood for. Among other things he objected to this policy of federation. He claimed that what to us seems Christian statesmanship was a betrayal of Catholic principles. Above all he objected to the "open Communion," which had taken place at Kikuyu. These are his words:

"If our own position is so chaotic that a Bishop consecrated for the very purpose of ordaining priests, may publicly communicate with a Church without episcopacy, the whole purpose of our life and work is gone."

This Bishop repudiates the word Protestant as applied to our Church, claims episcopacy to be necessary to the very existence of a Church, and unchurches everybody who is not in an episcopal Church. His two brother Bishops of Mombassa and Uganda, he charges with being heretical in their teaching as to the meaning and value of episcopacy. I would not like to regard Bishop Weston as truly representative of any large number of members of the Anglican communion. When I tell you that in his open letter he pleads that Christians should be taught a "sane and moderate invocation of the Mother of God and other Saints," you will at once for yourselves be able to classify him as an extreme type of reactionary. The Bishop of Zanzibar's "Open Letter," and Bishop Willis' account of the Kikuyu Conference were followed by a series of letters in the Times. At first the discussion dealt with the terms of intercommunion between Churches. Then Deap Hensley Henson raised the question of Orders and pressed the issue, whether the Church of England holds Episcopacy, however, highly to be esteemed, as so essential to a Christian Church that its absence excludes from Christian fellowship. A new element was introduced by Bishop Bore's distinct threat of secession if there should be any possibility of a recurrence of such an "Open Communion." Such an Open Communion, he says, seems "to the great mass of High Churchmen totally subversive of Catholic order and practice." A handful of toiling, weary, sorely beset men and women, in the widst of a degraded heathenism and in the face of a united, conquering Mohammendanism, craved for strengthening and refreshment for their souls. To them Bishop Peel administered the sacrament of strengthening; and in doing so expressed to them the mind and heart of Jesus Christ. But this seems to Bishop Weston to be heresy and schism, and to Bishop Gore to be a betrayal of Catholic principles, which cannot be endured. In the hush the Kikuyu people are exposing their sick and dying to be eaten by hyenas and in the villages there was blackest moral abomination. These men and women of God, bearing the marks of sacrificial service, met together, and felt that in the presence of the Lord and in the face of the foe they were one. But, say Bishops Gore and Weston, "this is heresy; we cannot abide it." Which line of action is heretical? Which is more Christian? Which accords best with the noblest traditions of the Church of England? It is interesting to note that such great organs of public opinion as the Times, the Spectator, and the Pall Mall Gazette heartily suported the more liberal and Christian attitude of Bishops Willis and Peel.

Inferences.

III. From the newspaper controversy certain inferences may fairly be drawn:

1. There is a very widespread and deep concern for the welfare of the Church of England and of other religious communions in England and in the mission field. The religious appeal is still strong.

2. There is a very wide and deep divergence of opinion on matters of vital importance; and yet there has been conspicuous candour and an absence of personal bitterness. There is a broad and progressive element that claims to be the true representative of Anglican teaching; there is a narrow and reactionary element that stands over against it, claiming to represent "Catholic principles."

3. There have emerged two different standards of doctrine. One is Holy Scripture and our Book of Common Prayer; the other is something called "The whole Catholic religion and practice as professed and practised by the East and West." There can be no doubt as to which represents the true Anglican position. We know no other standard than Holy Scripture and our Book of Commoz Prayer, based upon it.

4. There has been revealed an enormous amount of solid Protestant opinion, the existence of which was scarcely dreamed of.

5. The threats of secession have not been received with alarm. It has been boldly said that even if Bishop Gore and his friends departed they would carry with them a very small proportion of of the total membership of our Church. I doubt if they would feel altogether at home in the Roman Catholic Church. They have been practising an almost unrestricted right of private judgment, which they would have to forego under the stricter discipline of the Romaan Cathalic Church. I am bound to say however, that this controversy reveals some whose continued adherance to the Church of England is a most perplexing fact.

6. There has emerged a deep desire for the union of Christian forces. The circumstances of modern life, the dangers which confront the Chriatian faith, the tasks that face it at home and in the foreign field, all combine to drive home to the conscience of Christendom the shame of that disunion which robs it of much of its influence.

Issues Involved.

IV. Lastly, I wish to mention some of the vital issues that have been raised by this controversy. They touch both the being and the well-being of the Church of England:

1. Is the Church of England to be within her own broad limits comprehensive, or to be an exclusive sect? This is th issue which the Epectator hopes will be definately fought out. Is the Church to remain a comprehensive national institution, or to be narrowed to an episcopal sect, and to become a body inspired by Roman exclusiveness? Bishop Weston is not seeking a freedom for himself which is denied him; but is seeking to impose fetters on his fellow-Churchmen. His protests involves an attempt to curtail liberty, to narrow the Church, and to forbid a great body of loyal Churchmen from doing what they believed to be in accordance with the true traditions of the Church of England, the true interpretation of its rubrics and the Spirit of Jesus Christ. One of the greatest scholars of to-day, at Oxford, Dr. Sanday, urges that a place must be found in the Church of England for all its various sections. "The Church, indeed Christendom," he says, "needs all, and we cannot afford to spend our time in squabbling.

2. Is Confirmation universally and absolutely under all circumstances necessary? Dr. A. C. Headlam, late principal of King's College, London, puts the matter in brief by describing our own existing Confirmation rubric as "a wise and healthy rule of discipline, but not a Catholic principle." History and law alike, in England, have interpreted the rubric in the broader sense.

3. Is the Church of England compelled by her formularies to have lot or part with non-Episcopal Churches and absolutely to unchurch them? The recent discussions demonstrate that Scripture, history and true Anglican tradition emphatically say No. In Bishop Moule's weighty words, such a tenet has never since the Reformation been affirmed with authority by the Church of England; never has it been authoritatively declared "that Divine grace runs only for certain in the episcopal channel, and that all other ministries are not only irregular, but invalid, and are to be shunned in the name of spiritual truth." This exclusive view of Episcopacy and the nature of the Church is really a stupendous innovation in Anglican teaching. It is derived from the Tractarian Movement, really from that view of the Church which Newman taught, developed and then found incomptable with Anglicanism. He witnessed to this incompatibility by going over to the Church of Rome. This exclusive theory of the episcopate and of salvation (a) Cannot be proved from Holy Scripture. (b) It is forbidden by modern historical research. Much water has run under the bridge since the early Tractarian days, and historical knowledge makes these rigid and exclusive theories of Church government impossible. (c) It is contradicted by the present-day facts of life and experience. Bountiful fruits of Divine grace are found outside episcopal communions. (d) It is not asserted in our formularies. The Prayer Book amply asserts Episcopacy as our own historic order, and as dating "from the Apostles' times," but it "never draws (I quote the Bishop of Durham) a ruthless and untenable inference against the Church life of others." We assert with full conviction our own order, but we do not presume to pass judgment on others. The definitions of the Church in Article XIX, and of "Ministers lawfully called" in Article XXIII, are purposely drawn in broad terms, without specific reference to Episcopacy, as in their original form. They were the outcome of conferences between Anglican and Lutheran divines, and were meant to be comprehensive. (e) It is incapable of proof from the views and practice of our most representative Churchmen for two centuries. Take four great Anglican witnesses for the larger doctrine in the 17th century. Bancroft carried his colleagues (including Andrewes) with him in consecrating Presbyterian ministers, without reordination, as Bishops for Scotland. Andrewes claims "our government to be by divine right, yet it follows not that a Church cannot stand without it." Ussher, after asserting to Du Moulin the greatness of Epicopacy, professes his love and honor for the Huguenot Church of France as a true member of the Church universal. Cosin asserted in his will his union of soul with all the orthodox, "which I desire chiefly to be understood of Protestants that the best Reformed Churches." This whole historical argument is well summoned up in Professor Sanday's words ("Conception of Priesthood," p. 95): "It should be distinctly borne in mind that the more sweeping refusal to recognize the non-episcopal Reformed Churches is not and never can be made a doctrine of the Church of Englnad. Too many of her more representative men have not shared it. Hooker did not hold it. Andrewes expressly disclaimed it. Cosin freely communicated with the French Reformed Church during his exile. Indeed, it is not until the last half of the present (i.e., 19th) century that more than a relatively small minority of English Churchmen have been committed to it." Thus Scripture, historical research, our own formularies, and the observed facts of religious life, combined to reject this exclusive view of Episcopacy, which could lead the Bishop of Zanzibar and his suppotrers to condemn in Kikuyu an act that is truly apostolic, a spontaneous fruit of the Holy Ghost. To hold this broader view of Episcopacy in common with our greatest Anglican divines should not involve the imputation of disloyalty to our own historic order. It is impossible to hold Episcopacy as a center of unity, a bridge of continuity, an instrument of good administration, a primitive form of Church government "from the Apostles' times," without holding the untenable position that without it there can be no Church, no valid sacrament, no certainty of salvation. While loyal to our own ancient order, I repudiate with all my heart this reactionary innovation which seeks to unchurch and stigmatize all non-episcopal communions. It is not Scriptural, it is not Anglican. I do not think it is essentially Christian.

4. Is the Church of England in her re-union efforts to seek re-union first with the Roman Church and the Greek Church, or with the sister Churches of the Reformation? For my part, I say most decidedly, "First with our Protestant fellow-Christians.' Great patience and wise waiting may be necessary, but surely in this direction our efforts must first be made. With Rome as she is there is no re-union. Roman and Greek Churches alike reject our orders, our Church, our sacraments. Self-respect might well join with loyalty to Scriptural truth and standards in bidding us rather draw nearer to the sister Churches of the Reformation, who accept, as we do, the creeds and the authority of Scripture. Our connotation of Catholicity is not confined to the Greek and Roman communions. To wait in isolation in order to be in the future a possible centre of re-union between Rome and Russia on the one hand and the non-Episcopal Churches on the other, will be, I fear, a weary and sorry task. Such isolation will not be splendid, but suicidal. Our path of Christian union leads not towards Rome, but towards those non-Episcopal Churches who hold the fundamental truths enshrined in our Book of Common Prayer, Churches which a Pan-Anglican Conference has freely blessed in their work for Christ at home and abroad. The future of Protestant Christianity, with all its hopes and possibilities of ultimate re-union on the basis of God's own truth, is vitally interested in the decision which the Church of England may reach on this momentous matter.

5. Is the Church of England to repudiate the terms "Protestant" and "Reformed"? Law, fact, doctrine, history, anwser No. In Archbishop Benson's fine phrase, "Our Church is Catholic and Apostolic, Protestant and Reformed."

6. This scheme of federation in Eastern Africa is big with possibilities for the whole mission field. Everywhere in face of the non-Christian religions will a closing of the missionary ranks be found invaluable and inevitable. The spirit of narrow and blind sectarianism which ruined African Christianity thirteen centuries ago cannot be allowed to neutralize the serious effort that has been made to secure unity of action between the different Protestant communions. Everywhere on the field the Christian missionaries are forced together. Their closer relations will sooner or later react on the Church at home, and as Bishop Westcott prophesied, re-union will come from the circumference, and not from the centre. The journey of the Christian Church must be towards more effective oneness. In spite of many discouragements and some denunciations from its own ranks, the Church is bound to travel in this direction. With the unity of the Spirit there may well coexist much variety of form and administration.

What does the Ecclesia Anglicana stand for? So asks Bishop Weston with insistence and emphasis. May I quote an answer from Dr. Diggle, the Bishop of Carlisle? "The Church of England stands for the Christ of God and His inclusive love for all the brethren. Build it on these rocks, and the gates of hell can never prevail against it. But build it on other foundations laid by man—the stubble of archaic traditions, and the sands of medieval assumptions, foundations which neither free intellects nor free spirits can accept or revere, and then when the rains descend and the floods come and the winds blow, the Church of England will fall and great will b ethe fall of it." Thank God, the Church of England does not stand for the Christ of God and His inclusive love for all the brethren, and sends far and wide the Apostolic greeting: "Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."

What Thin Folks Should Do To Gain Weight

Physician's Advice For Thin, Undeveloped Men and Women.

Thousands of people suffer from excessive thinness weak nerves and feeble stomachs who, having tried advertised flesh-makers, food-fads, physical culture stunts and rub-on creams, resign themselves to life-long skininess and think nothing will make them fat. Yet their case is not hopeless. A recently discovered regenerative force makes fat grow after years of thinness, and is also unequelled for repairing the waste of sickness or faulty digestion and for strengthening the nerves. This remarkable discovery is called Sargol. Six strength-giving, fat-producing elements of acknowledged merit have been combined in this peerless preparation, which is endorsed by eminent physicians and used by prominent people everywhere It is absolutely harmless, inexpensive and efficient.

A month's systematic use of Sargol should produce flesh and strength by correcting faults of digestion and by supplying highly concentrated fats to the blood. Increased nourishment is obtained from the food eaten, and the additional fats that thin people need are provided. Leading druggists supply Sargol and say there is a large demand for it.

While this new preparation has given splendid results as a nerve-tonic and vitalizer, it should not be used by nervous people unless they wish to gain at least ten pounds of flesh.

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Dodd's Kidney Pills Quickly Cured His Kidney Disease.

How Hudson Marchbank After Suffering for five years, Found Quick Relief and Permanent Cure in the Greatest of Canadian Remedies.

Marchbank, King's County, N. B., Feb. 20—(Special).After suffering for five years from kidney disease, brought on by a strain, Hudson Marchbank, Esq., the well known farmer of this place, is again a strong, healthy man, and another grand cure for Dodd's Kidney Pills has been put on record. In an interview, Mr. Marchbank says:

"About five years ago I hurt my back from lifting, and it developed into kidney disease. My back pained me all the time, and I was very much troubled with headaches. My appetite was fitful: I had a bitter taste in my mouth in the mornings; I perspired freely and my perspiration had a disagreeable odor.

"I used liniments and plasters, but they did not do me any good, and as there were other symptoms that my kidneys were affected, I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. After using two boxes, my back was completely cured, and my kidneys have not troubled me since."

When Mr. Marchbank decided that his kidneys were the cause of his troubles, the rest was easy. Almost any of his neighbors could tell him that Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure diseased kidneys.

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Instantaneous Lunch. Invigorating.



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Rich milk, with malted grain extract, in powder form—dissolves in water—more healthful than tea or coffee. Used in training athletes. The best diet for Infants, Growing Children, Invalids, and the Aged. It agrees with the weakest digestion.

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NEW GLASS BOTTLE has a well-made lip-pours perfectly and averts drip.

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Concrete Roads Exceed Farmer's Expectations

THIS LETTER FROM MR. GEO. W. BURT, of Redford, Wayne County, Michigan, shows how well satisfied the farmers of that section are with concrete roads. Nearly one hundred miles have been built in Wayne County.

"Mr. Edward N. Hines,
Board of County Road Commissioners,
Wayne County, Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Our concrete roads are far ahead of the expectations of the majority of us farmers. Where we used to be two days marketing fifty bushels of produce, we now market twice as much in one day, and can go to the city anytime we want to. We do not have to wait till the roads are good so we can go. Also, our horses and waggons will last twice as long.

Hoping you will keep right on building these roads, and that the county will stand back of this movement, I remain,

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) Geo. W. Burt

Redford, Wayne County, Mich.

Concrete Roads

are the best, cheapest and most satisfactory roads that can be built. Best, because they permit bigger loads, increase land values and improve conditions generally. Cheapest, because they are permanent and require practically no repairs, which permits road taxes to be spent in building more good roads. Most satisfactory, because they are open to traffic every day in the year, lower cost of marketing and cost of living and increase the farmer's profits.

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TANGO AND SLIT SKIRT NOT AT BERLIN BALLS BY IMPERIAL DECREE

Emperor and Empress, with Fastidious Taste, Seek to Raise the Dance to a Fine Art and Issue Strict Commands in Regard to the Costuming and Manner of Procedure.

MANY AMERICANS IN THE SOCIETY WEEK

(Special Dispatch.)

BERLIN, Feb. 14.

THE first court ball of the season was on Wednesday and was the largest and most brilliant of the three balls to be given this month. Dancing at court may not be done indiscriminately, as the Emperor and Empress have the most fastidious taste in such matters and have raised dancing to the dignity of a fine art. Each season two young officers, one from the Garde du Corps and another from the First Guard regiment of infantry, are appointed as Vortaenzer, or masters of ceremony, an office which means much executive ability and hard work.

It is the duty of the Vortaenzers, this year Count von Donnersmarck and Lieutenant von Bock und Polach, to work out a scheme of action for each ball with all the details of a military manoeuvre, otherwise it would be impossible in the limited space to hold the formal dances which the Kaiser ordains shall solely be eligible at court. At rare intervals the programme is punctuated with the minuet and the waltz, in which etiquette requires of the dancers that they make only one tour of the room and refrain from reversing.

Slit Skirts Barred.

The ball always closes with a dance peculiar to the Prussian court, which takes the place of the customary cotillion. It bears a general resemblance to the polonaise, and is participated in by all the dancers. The royal princes and princesses "command" their partners, which frequently causes dismay to some dashing young lieutenant or one of the season's buds.

Strict orders were issued from the Court Chamberlain's office that no slit skirts would be permitted at the ball.

Among the Americans participating were the Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard, and Mr. and Mrs. Grew, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Gherardi, Mr. and Mrs. Ruddock, Major Langhorne, Mr. Willing Spencer and Mr. Lanier Winslow.

Professor and Mrs. Paul Shorey, the former Roosevelt professor at Berlin University, and Professor Archibald Coolidge, Harvard exchange professor, were presented to the Kaiser and the Kaiserin on this occasion, as was also Countess Sigray, sister of Mrs. Gerard.

Other Americans present were Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mrs. Ernst Wiltsee, Frau Hans von Bieslow, Mrs. Robert Kelso Cassatt, Mrs. Harry Jaques Luce and Miss Margaret Luce.

The Press Ball.

There was also this week a press ball, for which all available space in the Zoological Garden restaurant was taken. It is an annual event, uniting all classes, princes of the blood, Cabinet Ministers, diplomatists and men of letters and science. Upward of four thousand were present. There was no tango, as the members of official society and also the Crown Prince were expected.

Mrs. Gerard held her first official reception on Tuesday, assisted by the ladies of the embassy, and her guests included Countess Sigray, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse and Mrs. Ernst Wiltsee.

Mr. and Mrs. Grew and Mr. and Mrs. Ruddock were joint hosts at a large dancing party, to which eighty guests from the younger set of the court and diplomatic society were invited.

The British Ambassador, Sir Edward Goschen, was host at another large dinner and dance of the week. The Crown Prince and the Crown Princess were among the guests, also Prince and Princess August Wilhelm, Princess Caroline Mathilde of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince and Princess Friedrich of Prussia and Princess Friedrich Karl von Hohenlohe and her daughter, Princess Erika, who have now entirely recovered from their recent bobsleigh accident at St. Moritz.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Grew, Mr. and Mrs. Ruddock, Mr. Willing Spencer, Mr. Lanier Winslow and Major Langhorne, entertained at déjeuner Major Von Herwarth, recently Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, who soon will be ordered to the command of a battalion.

Professor and Mrs. Shorey and Professor Coolidge have issued invitations to a dinner of a hundred covers for February 17, in the Kaisersaal of the Hotel Adlon.

Americans Who Entertain.

Among other Americans entertaining were Mrs. George Allen, whose monthly reception brought together many Americans, and Mrs. Bernard Goldsmith, who entertained for Mrs. Philip P. Dejenforth, of Chicago.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Union of the American Church favorable action was taken on the proposal to inaugurate free afternoon teas for students. Mrs. Crump, of Chicago, originator of the proposal, said she had been inspired by the work being done for American students at the Students' Hostel and the American Girls' Club in Paris.

Court society is preparing to participate in two charity entertainments which promise to be of unusual interest. The first is tableaux vivants, reproducing well known canvases in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum to take place at the Royal High School of Music. The newly acquired "Adoration of the Magi" will be the outstanding feature, with Countess Quadt as the Madonna.

The second event will be a reproduction of a pantomime at the Royal Theatre arranged by Countess Groeben from the fairy tale "Snow White."

Professor Carl Schillings, Germany's champion for the protection of bird life, is now convalescent after a serious attack of pneumonia. He is highly gratified that the Society for the Protection of Birds in Stuttgart has been fired by America's example and will present a petition to Parliament asking similar legislation in Germany.

Mrs. Hugh M. Cooper, of Stamford, Conn., left Berlin this week for Trieste to join her husband, who is travelling from America by the southern route. They will proceed from Trieste to Egypt.

Among the latest arrivals at the Adlon are Mr. Joseph M. Wheatley, of Washington; Mr. J. W. Bickley, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dummer, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Collins, of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Harvey, of New York.

MME. GROUITCH THE CENTRAL FIGURE AT EVENT OF THE WEEK IN LONDON



MR. AND MME. SLAVKO GROUITCH

American Society Bids Farewell to the Charming American Wife of the Servian Charge d'Affaires, Who Is Recalled to Belgrade to Take Important Post in Government.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

WITH the temperature only three or four degrees Fahrenheit below what is expected on a summer day, small wonder people have forgotten this week the antiquated if prudent adage concerning "casting the clouts." With the sun shining brightly from cloudless skies, with a gentle southerly breeze, men, women and children made a rush for the open in light attire. Men discarded their overcoats and furs have been conspicuously absent and heavy stoles replaced by thin chiffon scarfs. Children were romping on the grass of St. James' and Hyde parks.

The week opened with the "command" performance of "Diplomacy" at Windsor and the first night of "Parsifal" at Covent Garden. Both were notable events, but with these exceptions little has been doing beyond a few dinner parties, as preparations for the season proper will begin next week.

The King and the Queen have been passing the remainder of their time at Windsor very quietly, in view of the heavy list of engagements before them. The King has given up shooting and riding with the Queen in the great park.

The Big Event.

So far as Anglo-American society is concerned the event of the week was the farewell luncheon given at the Savoy Hotel by the Society of American Women in London to Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Servian Chargé d'Affaires, who is leaving for Belgrade because of her husband's new appointment there. It was a bright, merry gathering, albeit dignity was imparted by the presence of the members of almost the entire Diplomatic Corps in London, including the American Ambassador and Mrs. Page and their son and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Comings. The president received the guests at perhaps the biggest luncheon ever given by the society. Mme. Grouitch looked very handsome in a black velvet dress and sables and a knot of purple orchids in her coat.

Mrs. Page wore dark green velvet, green plumed hat. Lady Swaythling was in pearl gray satin with a hat massed with blue feathers.

Lady Alexander's dress was in two shades of blue and was worn with a tête de nègre hat having masses of golden paradise plumes at the side.

The Duchess of Marlborough, who wore mole colored velvet and cream lace trimmed with blue fox fur and a small hat to match, with ostrich plumes, was at home at Sunderland House on Wednesday in connection with her work for the church army.

Fun in Dublin.

Dublin has been having most of the fun of the week, where the Lord Lieutenant has been holding a levee and with Lady Aberdeen a ball and a drawing room. Lady Aberdeen, unfortunately, was unable to attend the daffodil ball on Monday with her husband in aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, but Lord Aberdeen had a large party from the Viceregal Lodge the next night at St. Patrick's Hall, which presented a magnificent sight. In observance of Lady Aberdeen's desire to favor Irish manufactures nearly every dress was glorified by a train, flounces or draperies of Irish point lace. Lady Aberdeen herself wore a dress of black chiffon velours with a corsage of black net exquisitely embroidered with cut jet and crystal beads. The supple black velvet train was bordered with beaded jet to match the corsage and was lined with a rich brocaded fabric of Irish manufacture in shades of lapis-lazuli embossed with gold roses of Sharon. Her veil was a lovely Irish point lace, which served as lappets and fell from a bunch of high black plumes, and she wore a diamond tiara, while her corsage glittered with many exquisite pearl and diamond ornaments mingled with numerous orders.

Beauty in Dresses.

Other magnificent dresses included a double tunic of Limerick lace ornamenting white and black crêpe de Chine, worn by Lady Carrick, the black and gold train being lined with purple charmeuse. The green and gold made an effective ensemble.

Lady Weldon was beautiful in a lace draped dress sparkling with diamonds and emeralds.

Lady Leucha Warner had a train of rich gold brocade over a robe of black and white patterned gauze.

St. Patrick's blue was much in evidence for the chaperons' as well as for the debutantes' dresses. Lady Neville Chamberlain favored this shade for her satin dress, which was practically covered by a wonderful point lace tunic.

The Irish Lord Chancellor's wife, Mrs. Ignatius O'Brien, wore cloth of gold brocade, with draperies of hand painted gauze and a gold train lined with vivid green crêpe.

Lady Paget, wife of General Sir Arthur Paget, is suffering from a severe attack of neuritis, which may prevent her entertaining for some time.

The Future Events.

So far as the events of the future are concerned there is great commotion over the innovation of the Royal Automobile Club, whose membership now is more than 7,800, with an associate membership of 47,000. With dancers, jugglers, illusionists and singing comedians, the committee has decided to provide afternoon teas, late suppers and a variety of entertainments.

They have begun this week discussing these entertainments. Mr. J. M. Orde told your correspondent they were providing a mixture to suit the tastes of all the members.

"For instance," he said, "some like juggling, and therefore this week we have got Chinko, the juggling star, for a turn. Some like tango dancers"—Here a member broke in:—"No, not tango." "No," said Mr. Orde, "the tango is dethroned. Next week we shall have Taku Taka, the geisha, who is worth all the tango dancers in the world. Some artistically inclined members who have seen her say her presence in the club will cause society to abandon the tango once and for all and make an attempt on the Japanese dances, and the Automobile Club will get credit for the new dance.

"The field of sport also is being invaded, for they mean to form one of the crack polo teams of Europe. The team will be ready in the autumn," said Mr. Orde, "and the club's new grounds at Epsom will be in shape about then. We have no shortage of polo material and expect the Duke of Westminster to be one of the leaders."

Alterations at Windsor Castle Lead to Important Discoveries

King and Queen of the Hellenes To Be Guests of Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House and Queen of the Netherlands Expected at Claremont.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

ALTERATIONS at Windsor Castle, where the Court is now in residence, which were put in hand at the beginning of the present reign are now completed. The original estimate of cost was $60,000, but this has been considerably exceeded. Many articles of great value have been rediscovered and others have been placed in positions which enhance their appearance, and the entire collection at Windsor Castle now forms one of the richest and largest gatherings of art treasures in the kingdom.

Probably no real monetary value could be adequately given, but some idea of the quantity can be gathered from the fact that the inventory of the collection fills upward of sixty large volumes.

Although Windsor is not far removed from London the Queen while there makes use upon occasions of what one might call an "understudy," who is, of course, usually a person of some importance, to represent her at social affairs which she cannot personally attend. The choice usually falls upon a lady-in-waiting, often Lady Bertha Dawkins, but more usually if the Queen has to be represented it is by her own private secretary, Mr. Wallington, a pleasant and tactful substitute, as well may be, for naturally the Queen's absence is felt as a great disappointment.

In most cases, however, the Queen has signified all along that, although unable to attend an opening or other ceremony, she will send somebody in her place, and it is extremely seldom that she abandons a fixed appointment. Etiquette requires that when the King or Queen is represented the substitute shall be received with almost as much ceremonial as the sovereigns themselves, the host or hostess receiving and remaining with the lady or gentleman as long as the proxy remains in the place. This means only a short time, but the names of those invited to meet the royal understudy have to be submitted beforehand exactly as in the case of royalty. There is not quite such a formal system of etiquette nowadays at court as in the days of Queen Victoria, but there is an even more emphatic desire for dignity.

It is now arranged that the King and Queen of the Hellenes shall be the guests of Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House this summer. As usual, their stop will be of quite an informal and family nature. But it is now probable that the King will defer his bestowal of the Order of the Garter on King Constantine until his arrival in London. It had been intended that the Prince of Wales should perform that duty when he journeys to Athens expressly for the purpose of attending King Constantine's coronation in May. For some years past the Queen of the Hellenes has made it a rule to pass several weeks every summer at Eastbourne, and she does not purpose to vary this programme in any way. One of her sons is now being educated at this popular resort. While King Constantine is stopping at Marlborough House the question of a State visit to London will be discussed. This is not expected to take place before the latter part of 1915 at the very earliest.

Another private royal guest in England is also expected this summer. This is the Queen of the Netherlands. During the absence of the Duchess of Albany, who is paying a round of calls in Germany, Claremont, the fine house near Esher lent to the Duchess by Queen Victoria for life, is being overhauled and some of the rooms redecorated. This work is being done in view of the possible trip to Claremont this year of the Queen of the Netherlands, who is a niece of the Duchess.

Mongrel Terrier Uncannily Sharp

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

VIC, a mongrel terrier, is credited with marvellous powers. Although he is quite a duffer at the ordinary pet doggy tricks, such as "sitting up," "begging" or extending a limp paw, he has the extraordinary faculty of being able to spell the names of streets and do small arithmetic sums, such as adding, subtraction and multiplication.

Vic belongs to Mr. C. B. Leigh, a scenic artist at the Nottingham Theatre Royal, and he declares that to him Vic's tricks are inexplicable and uncanny.

He has owned Vic since a puppy, and the dog is now nine years old. He has never attempted to train him in the slightest degree, yet in simple arithmetic and spelling Vic never makes a mistake. Frequently in barks he answers questions for any stranger. If Vic is asked to add any two figures he barks the total. He spells any word or name by barking the number of letters.

If shown a picture of any animal he will spell its name correctly. The vagaries of the English language have no difficulties for Vic. He never spells "elephant" with an "f." By raising the name plate he can spell the name of any street, adding six barks for "street" and four for "road."

Vic is fond of looking through picture books and barks four times if he thinks one good, but if bad has a very emphatic ejaculation ready.

Mr. Leigh says he can give no explanation of the dog's extraordinary powers.

Waist Line or No Waist Line

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

A SUBJECT of debate among women of fashion just now is whether they shall have a definite waist line. For some time waists have been out of fashion, and a studied though apparently slovenly shapeliness has been in vogue.

The rumor goes that some of the great modistes and their customers are arranging a campaign against the vague and shapeless style of dress. But models for the Riviera seem to go the other way. For outdoor wear there, coats are being fashioned in that loose, baggy, square built style that has held sway during the autumn and early winter, the bolero coat terminating at the waist over a sash or waistcoat being a favorite mode. Fur or velvet wraps, in loose kimono style, are the leading mode in Bond street.

No Modernism Softens the Rule of Yuan Over China

Students with American University Degrees, Willing Youthful Mentors, Find Only Exile When They Attempt to Force Views on One-Time Manchu Viceroy.

PEKING, Feb. 14.

CHINA began the new year with Yuan Shih-kai in distinct triumph over his enemies; a triumph gained by steadfast adherence to old Chinese methods and absolute disregard of the ethics known to Occidentals.

China begins the new year with Yuan Shih-kai in distinct triumph over his enemies; a triumph gained by steadfast adherence to old Chinese methods and absolute disregard of the ethics known to Occidentals.

When Yuan Shih-kai decided to persuade the Manchus to abdicate he determined to be the ruler of China, and to rule according to his own lights rather than by those which the returned student with the university degree wished to impose. There are few to-day who will question that the President, the Dictator, the Autocrat, or by whatever designation he may be described, does not know better than his youthful mentors what is best for this unwieldy, ignorant, backward and poverty stricken country.

On January 1, two years ago, Sun Yat-sen was inaugurated President of the first Chinese Republic. He had just returned from some twenty years of exile from his country, and was acclaimed a hero by his youthful followers. By the older men, and by the toilers on the land, he was regarded with curiosity. They had heard of him as a man who had been hunted by the Manchus, a man who had always escaped and whose head was never given up for the large reward constantly upon offer for it.

His return coincided with the period when the Manchus had exhausted "the mandate from Heaven," and when the sufferings of the people from official corruption and oppression were at their climax, and they were glad to acquiesce in whatever system of government might be inaugurated with Sun Yat-sen at its head so long as it promised relief and gave hope of peace in which they might till their soil, follow their vocations and preserve for themselves and their families the fruits thereof.

Yuan Knew China.

Yuan Shih-kai, who was brought from the seclusion of his family estates in Honan to aid the Manchus in escaping the penalty which their misgovernment had brought upon them, quickly penetrated the motives of the people who were credited by the revolutionists with an overwhelming and unanimous desire for modern government, for a Parliament, for the rights of citizenship, and for a voice in the conduct of the affairs of the nation such as was possessed by the citizens of countries where the young Chinese had been educated and had obtained their degrees in political economy, philosophy and the sciences, and made up his mind that what ailed the people was sickness of Manchu muddling and not a desire for any half baked modernism.

To Yuan Shih-kai, who knows the characteristics of his people by his long official connection with them from Yamen writer to Viceroy and Grand Councillor, his course was plain. He must assume command, and while ostensibly tolerating the rearing of an exotic must be ready to prune it of rank growths calculated by him to destroy rather than promote progress.

How that pruning was done, how the plant which sprang from the seed of degrees won in modern universities and rapidly assumed proportions alarming to the old men who believed that they knew that the soil was not yet ready for so dangerous a crop was eventually attacked at its roots and suspended in its growth is worthy of brief chronicle, for it is the story of how Yuan Shih-kai has triumphed and the so-called republicans of China have failed.

Procured Abdication Edict.

To rule, Yuan Shih-kai had to obtain the power. As creator of the modern army he already had the confidence of the Northern generals, and their readiness to stand behind him was assured as soon as he could obtain from the Dowager Empress a decree appointing him as the agent of the Manchu house to form a republic in response to the will of the people. The success of the revolutionists, the clamors that came from the provinces for abdication, the substantiation of the vox populi by generals in a petition, prompted by Yuan, combined with the persuasiveness of Yuan himself at the Court of the Manchus that the Manchu race had been run, eventually procured the abdication edicts and the command for him to form the republic; and his first step was won. Likewise were won the suspicions of the revolutionists, and the fear that this crafty man was busy laying schemes to encompass them.

The task of bringing the forces of the North and South together was difficult. There was bitter opposition to Yuan Shih-kai; there was in the hearts of the young doctors of philosophy and political economy from many an American university the living fear that the hopes they had of bringing into existence in China the dreams they dreamt in their colleges were to be ruthlessly shattered, and the struggle for a footing upon which to be able to check or counter the moves of the powerful representative of what to them was the "old style," was a bitter but a short one.

Sacrifice of Modernists.

Lack of money, the presence of winter, the demands of troops for pay persuaded the revolutionists that their President, Sun Yat-sen, and their National Assembly in Nanking must make a virtue of necessity and agree to join with the North under the aegis of Yuan Shih-kai as President. The sacrifice on the part of the young men was great, the making of it was pathetic—but it was compulsory. Many of them, broad minded and patriotic, faced the inevitable manfully and accepted the word of Yuan Shih-kai that he was a republican in sentiment, and one who desired to see constitutional government by Parliament established in China; others avowed eternal opposition; numbers swore never to rest until he was supplanted by one of their own party, and this element has been true to its oath.

Almost as soon as it was arranged that Sun Yat-sen should resign in favor of Yuan Shih-kai the avowed enemies of the latter set to work. Their influence wrought havoc with whatever Cabinet Yuan Shih-kai tried to form in Peking. A cry for a party Cabinet developed an issue which split the factions and developed a Yuan Shih-kai party and a revolutionary party. They were called the "North" and the "South." The South constantly challenged the sincerity of the President, worked for a Cabinet composed solely of their party members, strove to have the powers of government of the country embodied in the Cabinet, with the Premier a more powerful and responsible official than the President, and left no stone unturned to make Yuan Shih-kai a figurehead, deprived of influence and harmless.

Cabinet Ministers came and went with monotonous constancy. Premiers fled or resigned. The National Assembly, known as the Provisional Parliament, gave way to the permanent Parliament—a collection of some 870 members, divided into a Senate and a House of Representatives, with a majority of members of the Southern party in both houses—and the fight waxed fast and furious.

Charge Yuan with Murder.

A short while prior to the assembling of Parliament the leader of the southern party in politics was murdered at Shanghai. Documents discovered when the murderer was arrested implicated officials about the President, and determined the southern party in making a stand against Yuan. He was charged with a list of unconstitutional acts, was decried as a murderer and demands came to Peking for his resignation.

Parliament soon became a laughing stock. The Yuan party, with the aid of money, obtained a majority and was able to obstruct every action taken by the southerners. Yuan was moved by righteous indignation when he daily saw Parliament growing worse and worse, and no one was surprised when various Governors wired from the provinces (at the suggestion of Yuan, of course), urging that Parliament be dissolved and the southern party disbanded.

The year 1914 will tell whether he has the capacity to hold out and justify the reputation of a statesman, or whether the charges of the young men that he is a self-seeker will be substantiated.

Exhibitions at London Galleries Herald Opening of Art Season

Societe Georges Petit Sends from Paris Seventy Color Etchings, While Mr. Claude Shepperton and Mr. Baragwanath King Contribute Drawings and Paintings.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

THERE is a variety of attractions at the London picture galleries now, though a few weeks must pass yet before the chief exhibiting societies begin to open their shows. Few English artists exhibit color etchings, and progress in this fascinating medium seems to be left chiefly to the members of the Société Georges Petit.

This Parisian club is now holding its tenth annual exhibition in the Doré Galleries, and among the seventy examples sent over there is no poor work, while there is very much cleverness, especially in handling color. A delicacy of treatment unusual in etching is noticeable in the Dutch scenes of Mr. Joseph Lesage. Soft sombre coloring of great clarity distinguishes the work of Mr. Jourdain. There are some charmingly vivacious street scenes by Mr. Marcel Clément and exquisitely clear and fine old world town views by Mr. Bompard. A collection of hunting scenes by Mr. Taquoy might be labelled "Smoking Room." A daintily conceived study in light and shade of an Italian pergola, by Mr. Vignal immediately suggests a drawing room.

Mr. Claude Shepperton is scarcely by the nature of his art a "funny" man, and he is at his best in his graceful fancies, to which no jokes are attached, and where color plays a large part in the design. But there is an attractive elegance in the black-and-whites which he contributes, often with amusing legends, to the pages of Punch, and a large section of these are now being enjoyed at the Leicester Galleries.

Mr. Baragwanath King's portraits, between forty and fifty in number, of the English Riviera occupy one of Mr. Baillie's galleries in Burton street, in others of which the works of half a dozen women are exhibited.

Modern French medallists, like Messrs. Chaplain, Roty, Lenoir and Ponscarmé, can be studied at the Fine Art Society's rooms, where are also hanging Japanese fans, and at No. 5 Regent street there are on view some of the latest examples of the sculpture of Mr. Eric Gill, grave and impressive works, such as "Muller," varied by others like "The Dancer" and "Mother and Child."

An important picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence, previously unexhibited, except at the Royal Academy in 1828, has been added to the national loan collection at the Grosvenor Gallery. It is a portrait of Lady Lyndhurst, wife of the famous Lord Chancellor, and has been hung next to the portrait of her by Sir David Wilkie, from Apsley House. The Lawrence portrait, even more than that by Wilkie, confirms contemporary reports of her beauty. It was to her husband that Disraeli dedicated his early novel "Venetia." Lord Lyndhurst was the son of the artist J. S. Copley, painter of the dramatic "Death of Chatham."

Very shortly there will be seen at the Victoria and Albert Museum several specimens of very rare tapestry maps, which were woven at a factory started in Warwickshire in the sixteenth century by one named Sheldon, and were intended to illustrate the counties of England. Three of these maps were in the collection of Horace Walpole, and from him they passed to Archbishop Vernon Harcourt, who presented them to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.



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A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

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Agents for Canada, Messrs. HAROLD F. RITCHIE & Co., Limited, 10, McCaul Street, Toronto.

THAW AGAIN COMES TO THE FRONT

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS BEING ARGUED IN N. H.

Concord, N. H., Feb. 20—Reasons for granting the petition of Harry K. Thaw, for a writ of babeas corpus to prevent his extradition to New York State as a fugitive from justice, were presented to Federal Judge Edgar Aldrich today. Arguments against the petition will be given tomorrow by William T. Jerome, representing New York.

Regarding the other question involved in the hearing—that of admitting Thaw to bail—Judge Aldrich without making a formal ruling, intimated that he might leave it to the Federal Supreme Court for decision.

The bail petition was not mentioned until just before adjournment, when Thaw's counsel expressed a desire for an immediate ruling on it. They argued that since the commission appointed by the court had found Thaw was not a menace to the community, no reason was put forth why he should not be admitted to bail.

Judge Aldrich said that if the question of bail had been brought to his attention earlier, he might have viewed it in a different light. With the likelihood in mind that the whole case would soon be removed from his jurisdiction to that of the United States Supreme Court, he felt that it might be best to leave the question of bail to the justices of that court for decision.

The hearing will be resumed tomorrow.

NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS IN CANADA.

Montreal, Feb. 20—In all 1,750 foreigners of 23 different nationalities took out naturalization papers last year, while in the previous year, 974 certificates were issued. In 1911 the total reached 1,500. Russians and Italians represent about two-thirds of these new citizens. A curious fact is that more than 30 per cent. of the Italians came from the United States. The number of Chinese has greatly decreased, only five applying for naturalization, this being due, in the opinion of the commissioner, to the increase in the tax.

CHARGED WITH BETTING

Toronto, Feb. 20—Three Toronto men, Frank Leslie, Percy Clayton and Charles H. Faryon, and a traveller for a Montreal house, William Hall, were arrested this afternoon at 102 Victoria street, charged with betting and wagering. It is alleged that the quartette have been running a hand book.



LONDON ORGANIZING AGAINST INFECTION

MUMPS EPIDEMIC LEADS TO DEMAND FOR CLEAN DRINKING VESSELS.

London, Feb. 19—The epidemic of mumps which has occurred in London within the past few weeks suggests that a mouth-to-mouth infection may have occurred. In these circumstances the question of drinking vessels in common public use becomes a matter of some public urgency.

For several years the question of pure food has occupied attention. Investigations have shown that in order to keep perishable goods in a wholesome condition it is essential either to maintain them in a state of absolute cleanliness or to adulterate them with preservatives like boric acid. The former course is now generally followed. Careful sterilization of milk cans and bottles, tins, glasses and similar utensils has become the rule. It is safe to say that any dairy which neglected this precaution would quickly fall out of public recognition.

Menace to Restaurants.

It is a remarkable fact, however, that little or no attention has yet been devoted to the grave danger of unsterilized glasses, cups and silver in public restaurants. A moment's consideration must convince any one that the custom of passing of these utensils from the customer to another without adequate cleansing is in the highest degree unsanitary. The utensils, certainly are washed—they appear to be absolutely clean—but this appearance is deceptive. From the bacteriological point of view they are suspected. There is no guarantee that they may not be laden with living disease germs.

The conception of "surgical cleanliness," i.e., freedom from contamination with micro-organism—has, as yet, scarcely formed in the public mind. The public have heard of the need of antiseptic precaution in operations; of the need of asepsis in connection with their food supply they are, for the most part, quite unaware.

What Lister Discovered.

When Lister discovered that the dreaded "operation fever" which had claimed so many victims among surgical patients was due to the presence in the tissues of germs introduced by the hands and instruments of the operator, his first idea was to make use of some strong disinfectant, applied to the wound. Experience soon showed, however, that better results could be obtained were hands and instruments rendered absolutely clean, the former by immersion in an antiseptic fluid, the latter by boiling. Cleanliness, or asepsis, thus displaced disinfection, or antisepsis, from modern surgical technique.

The result was the public health movement, with its notification of infectious diseases, its isolation hospitals and its sewage and cleansing schemes. When one thinks that a typhoid carrier, a victim of ambulatory typhoid fever—that is, typhoid fever in an active stage—of influenza, mumps, or diphtheria, or tuberculosis, or of certain loathsome afflictions, may have contaminated the glasses, spoons or forks, within an hour of their being used by a healthy man, one realizes how momentous the question of sterilization in restaurants really is. A cracked lip, a small ulcer, even a trifling abrasion of the numous membrane of the mouth may afford a lodging ground for the invading organisms.

"COME UP HITHER!"

Rev. XI 12.

Through earthly mists, and clouds of tribulation,
That heavenly message cleaves its radiant way;
Coldly we listen to the invitation,
And then our toils, our cares, resume their sway.
"Come, come up hither!" cry our lost and loved ones,
Bending to watch us from their happy seat;
"Will you not heed our voice, obey our summons?
Your ransomed souls we wait, we long to greet.
"The slippery pathways which your feet are treading,
Are they now planted with unfading flowers?
Trembling we walked them, every moment dreading
Thorns in the garlands, serpents in the bowers.
"Why do you linger? Grief, and care and sorrow
Haunt every foot step of your pilgrimage;
Baffled today, you build upon the morrow;
'Tis the world's fallacy in every age
"With you, love changes, friendship dies in coldness;
A word, a look, may break the ties of years;
You size some treasure, grasp some prize with boldness.
And then bewail its loss with bitter tears.
"By earthly streams your broken cisterns hewing,
You strive to quench the soul's undying thirst;
Now and again the poor attempt renewing—
The latest effort fruitless as the first.
"Come, come up hither! here life's crystal river,
Flows to heal all the wounds your hearts deplore;
A space of time, and then the bright 'forever,'
In God's own presence, to go out no more."

AUTOMOBILE SHOW A GREAT SUCCESS

LARGE NUMBER SAW DISPLAY AT P. T. LEGARE SHOWROOMS.

The automobile show of the P. T. Legare Co., which has been attracting crowds to the firm's show-rooms on St. Paul street since it opened on the 12th inst., was brought to a close on Thursday evening.

Mr. Legare, manager of the P. T. Legare automobile department as well as members of the firm are enthusiastic over the success of this year's exhibition which has been a great success in every respect.

The numbers that visited the showrooms during the days and nights of the exhibition surpassed all expectations.

Among the principal autos up for demonstration were: The Hudson 6-cylinder 54 h.p. and 40 h.p. five and six passenger cars, one seat roadster, Cabriolet and Sedan type.

The Studebaker 6-cylinder, seven passenger Studebaker, 4-cylinder, five passenger Studebaker. "London" roadster, 4 and 6-cylinder, two passenger, covered.

The demonstrations were so satisfactory and interesting to the many visitors that quite a few orders for different types of cars were placed during exhibition week.

On Tuesday evening last, a gala reception was held at the firm's building on St. Paul street, for ladies. This was also largely attended. An orchestra provided a number of selections during the evening. Cut flowers and souvenirs were distributed among the gathering.

The cars which were on exhibition during the auto show will be retained and may be seen at any time, when demonstrations will gladly be made.

That the automobile is becoming more popular with all classes, is shown in the ever-increasing demand by agencies from the factories. Considering this, those in charge of the P. T. Legare Co., would advise those intending purchasing a motor car to place their orders as early as possible, so as to be assured of the shipment in time for the first summer roads.

In view of the increased auto traffic in Quebec, The P. T. Legare Co., will have their auto garage on St. Valier street refitted and repaired. All auto accessories will be kept on hand and expert mechanics will be at the disposal of automobile owners.

HISTORIC OLD ENGLISH TOWN

Leicester, England, where the manufacture of plain and fancy hosiery was introduced in 1680 and is now equalled only by Nottingham, is of great antiquity, though the greater part of the town is modern. Under the name of Ratiscorion it was an important Roman station. It was also one of the five old Danish burgs and until 874 was an ecclesiastical see. Its charter of incorporation was obtained from King John and Parliament were held in the town by Henry V. in 1414 and Henry VI. in 1426. In the neighborhood of the towns are the remains of the abbey of Black Canons, which was founded in 1143.

HOUSES IN RENO ARE BADLY SHAKEN.

Reno, Nev., Feb. 20—A series of earth shocks occurred here between 2 and 4.06 this morning. Many people were awakened by the trembling foundations and rattling windows, made for the open air. No one was injured and little or no damage was done. The oscillations were from north to south and were not so violent as those of Wednesday.

INDIGESTION, GAS OR BAD STOMACH

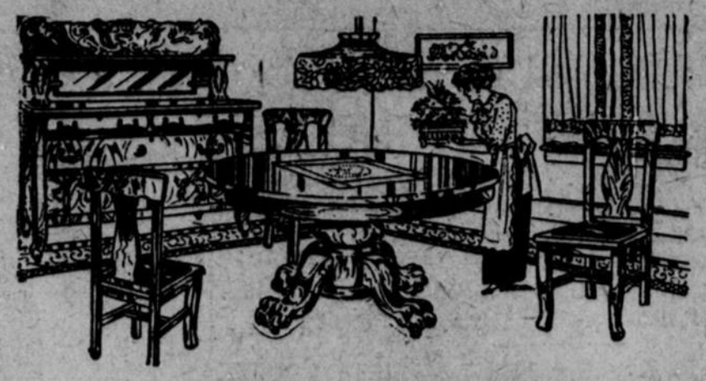
TIME IT! PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN ENDS STOMACH MISERY IN FIVE MINUTES.

Do some foods you eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, jot this down: Pape's Diapepsin digests everything, leaving nothing to upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach as you can eat your favorite foods without fear.

Most remedies give you relief sometimes—they are slow, but not sure. "Pape's Diapepsin" is quick, positive and puts your stomach in a healthy condition so the misery won't come back.

You fefel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no erucations of undigested food, your head clears and you feel fine.

Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how nedless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder.



BIG CLEARING SALE IN FURNITURE

The LEGARE Furniture Store by this time, is more than ever the best place for money savings on Furniture buyings.

We have to repair our Store, and we must clear all our Stock within a few days. To this effect we are advertising the Largest Clearance Sale ever made in Quebec for Furniture. Only a few articles are mentioned in this ad., but there is a great reduction on each and every piece of Furniture in our Store. OUR PRICES ARE OUR SELLERS.

READ THESE BARGAINS

FOR $167.00

One complete Dining Room Suite, bought at the last Toronto Furniture Exhibition. In solid quartered oak, fumed finish.

1 Buffet, 1 Dressing Table, 1 Pedestal Extension Table, 1 China Cabinet, 5 Chairs, 1 Arm Chair upholstered in Spanish leather. A very attractive value for the price.

FOR $100.00

One beautiful solid quartered oak Dining Room Suite, early English finish. Received as sample—only one for this price.

1 Buffet, 1 Dressing Table, 1 Pedestal Extesnsion Table, 1 China Cabinet, 5 Chairs, 1 Arm Chair upholstered in leather. The price and the suite are interesting.

FOR $71.75

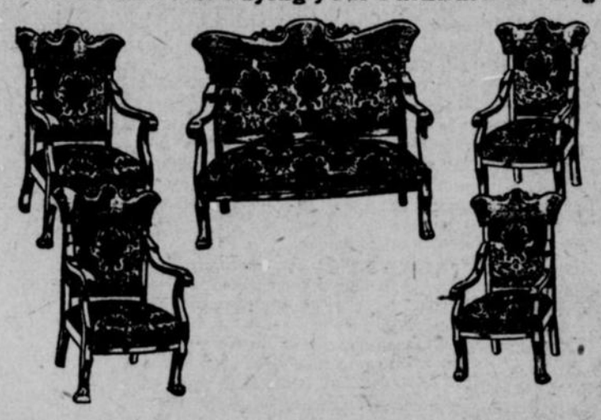
One Dining Room Suite in quartered oak, beautifully finished golden. We had two of them—this is the last one for the price of $71.75.

1 Buffet, 1 Automatic Extension Table, pedestal; 5 Chairs upholstered in leather, 1 Arm Chair, leather trimmings.

It is the suite for those who want to pay a medium price.

You will do better in buying your Furniture at "Legare"

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Do you wish to save money in buying a Parlor Suite?

In this line the bargains of our Clearance Sale seems to be the leaders. In fact, we have a most complete stock which has to be sold at once, then the prices have been figured as low as possible, making each Suite a paying bargain to buy.

FOR $20.00

One five-piece Parlor Suite, mahogany finish, velour covering. Regular price $25.00. For this sale, only $20.00

FOR $21.75

A beautiful complete Parlor Suite, five pieces, all mahogany finish, self covering.

We recommend this one as a special value.

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LACE SALE—Germain Valenciennes, Laces and Insertions in Matched Patterns, worth 10 cts. per yd. Sale Price ..... 30 cts. doz. yards.
Extraordinary Value in Wide Valenciennes and Cluny Laces and Insertions. Regular value 20 cts. and 25 cts. Sale price ..... 5 cts. a yard.

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ORGANIZING FOR ANTARCTIC TRIP

Navigating and Scientific Staff Named for 1914 Expedition.

Leader of Movement Gives Interview Outlining Details of Programme for Dash.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.

THE organization of the British Antartic Expedition, 1914, is proceeding apace, and the leader, Mr. J. Foster Stackhouse, F. R. G. S., has made a number of appointments to his navigating and scientific staff.

Lieutenant A. E. Harbord, R. N., who has been lent by the Admiralty, will command the Discovery, Captain Scott's old ship, which Mr. Foster Stackhouse has acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company. Lieutenant Harbord was an executive navigating officer on the Nimrod in the Shackleton Expedition, 1907-09, and has since been employed in the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty.

The first officer will be a friend of "Little Bowers," who perished with Scott, in the person of Lieutenant Richard H. Garstin, of the Royal Indian Marine, surveying lieutenant on the Northbrook. The navigating officer will be Lieutenant R. Beatty, from the same service, a cousin of Rear Admiral David Beatty. These appointments are subject to the approval of the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Chief Petty Officer Tom Creen, who sailed with Scott in the Discovery and the Terra Nova, will probably be the boatswain.

Several members of the scientific staff have already been appointed. These include Lord Congleton, of the Grenadier Guards, who has done a great deal of military survey work and is a fully qualified surveyor. The Master of Sempill, only son of Lord Sempill, will be in charge of the meteorological department, the electrical plant, and the motor boat and aeroplane engines. He is a first class mechanic, having served two years in a big motor car works. Meteorology has been his great hobby.

Another officer lent by the Admiralty is Captain A. S. Cantrell, R. N. A., who will act as surveyor. Mr. W. H. Stewart Garnett, M. A., an expert skitr and a qualified marine engineer, whose brother is now rowing No. 5 in the Cambridge boat, and Mr. D. Hector Pearson, an officer in the Essex Territorials, will also join the staff as surveyors.

Mr. Foster Stackhouse, in an interview with your correspondent, said:—

"It must be distinctly understood that the expedition is making charting, surveying, explorations and a solution of several important scientific problems its great objects, and in this direction we hope to accomplish sufficient to have the name of the British Antartic Expedition, 1914, honorably remembered among the expeditions of the past.

"We have mapped out a very big programme, and it will take us three years to complete it. We shall leave England about the beginning of August next for Cape Town. Thence we cross the South Atlantic, taking soundings all the way, calling at Bouvet Island, the Sandwich group, South Georgia and determining the exact position of the Shag Rocks. After calling at the Falklands the Discovery will proceed to the east side of Grahamsland.

"Here I propose to land a party of fifteen men about December 20. Their great task will be to determine a doubt as to the insularity of Grahamsland. The existence of a strait behind Grahamsland would explain the great accumulation of ice between that land and the Great Barrier. In this important work they will have the assistance of an airman, whose name I am not at liberty to disclose. He will I am convinced, save them much fruitless sledge hauling. They will also carry out a large amount of survey work.

"Meanwhile the Discovery will proceed to the Larsen's Sea and endeavor to fix the coast between Grahamsland and the base of the last German expedition about 76 deg. south. Returning, after wintering in the ice, we shall pick up the land party about January, 1916, and then endeavor to make Charcot Land. Here we shall winter again and in the following spring go down the coast of King Edward VII. Land to McMurdo Sound, charting and sounding en route. We shall leave McMuro Sound early in 1917 for New Zealand.

"This programme is, of course, subject to circumstances, and I am not sure whether we shall not send a party across King Edward VII. Land to McMurdo Sound. Several members of the staff are keen on doing this trip. In any case we shall, if successful, have done most of the coast work that remains to be done in the eastern quadrants of Anarctica.

"Apart from the scientific value of this work there are two excellent reasons why Britain should do it. The first is that King Edward VII. Land was discovered by Captain Scott and should be surveyed by his compatriots, and the second is that all the territories between meridians 20 degrees west and 80 degrees west were proclaimed dependencies of the Falkland Islands in 1908."

Lieutenant Harbord, who will command the Discovery, asserted that the programme of exploration should result in very valuable additions to the world's knowledge of Antarctica. He said:—

"I am particularly delighted that Mr. Foster Stackhouse was successful in obtaining the Discovery for the expedition. She is easily the best vessel in the world for work in the polar ice. In fact, I believe she is the only vessel in existence that was specially built for the business. When I remember the discomfort of the old Nimrod, I look forward to my command of the Discovery with great pleasure."

ONE OF THE PERILS OF THE SEA THAT THE NATIONS WILL REMOVE



A FORTUNATE ESCAPE - A TRANSATLANTIC LINER SIGHTS A DERELICT STEAMER IN HER TRACK

One of the clauses of the international agreement upon the safety of life at sea deals with the necessity for the detection and destruction of derelicts. To illustrate the terrible menace of the derelict the London Sphere publishes the drawing, reproduced herewith, showing a great steamship which is supposed to have sighted just in time a derelict wallowing in her path. Waterlogged and rusty, this perilous object no longer will be allowed to exist when the seafaring nations unite in their work to make the sea lanes safe.

Parliament's Opening Causes London Society To Be Stirring Quite Early

Dancing, Dinners and Other Festivities Are Arranged, with the Year Promising To Be Devoted Largely to the Younger Persons—New Styles from Paris Are Causing a Sensation, Says Special Cable Despatch.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.

NEVER before has the commencement of a Parliamentary session given such a fillip to London life. The excitement in political circles and the knowledge that big things are going to happen have spread beyond the confines of Westminster, and the strings that work the social machine have been hastily pulled by the leaders, who have rushed back from summer climes.

The advent of nearly seven hundred Members of Parliament flocking to town from all parts of the British Isles and the Continent always enlivens London society to some extent, but this time the effect is remarkable. In the words of a well known man about town, "it has created a season out of season." Already arrangements have been made for the coming weeks, and if nothing untoward occurs between now and Easter the season will be one of considerable distinction.

For the first time in four years the season opened without the death of some near relative of the King or Queen, and the political situation alone seems likely to prove a check to the entertaining, as it appears to have ruined the Dublin festivities.

Talking with a leading Irish hostess who came over for the first court, she said:—

"Not for many years has the Irish capital been so dull as it is at the present moment. Very few of the older houses are occupied by their owners and the hotels are suffering badly. There is no enthusiasm over the castle levees and the number of applications for presentation has been the smallest known. Larkin has frightened society away, but Lord and Lady Aberdeen are doing their best to maintain an appearance of gayety. They have had a couple of big dinners this week and next week they are to have several small dances as well as a stag ball."

So far as London is concerned, all is in the lap of the gods and the government. At present town houses in the right quarters are scarce and command high prices, a sure sign that there is plenty of money about.

A Young People's Year.

It is to be a young people's year, as is natural, seeing that the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary are at an age to take their places in the society world, and fashion, taking its cue from the court, is to give to youth its social opportunity this year. Society has been middle aged for half a century, since, in fact, King Edward VII. was a stripling and no man was happy except when he possessed a diamond tie pin, the gift of the Prince.

The world of fashion is to be young again now, and with the present Prince of Wales taking an active part in the life at court society hopes to be entertained by entering a more brilliant social era. But it must be remembered that gravity is ever the note of the modern English court.

It is almost certain, however, that before going to Paris Queen Mary will give at least one dance at Buckingham Palace, and it is rumored that she intends to dance more herself. Already many young girls in court society who consider themselves entitled to the honor are speculating on whether they will receive the coveted invitation to the Palace dances.

At these informal balls, as opposed to state balls, things are done much as at any big London house, though there is not the promiscuous sitting out on the stairs, for instance, that there is at private balls. There is always, however, any number of men and therefore few or no wallflowers at the royal dances, for the Queen sets a good example to London hostesses in her endeavors to see that no girl shall be compelled to sit out a dance while others dance.

Ministerial Banquets.

Of course the usual Ministerial banquets on the eve of the assembling of Parliament set the social ball a-rolling. After the banquets the Prime Minister and Mrs. Asquith gave a reception at Downing street, about two thousand out of the three thousand invited attending and shaking the hands of the host and hostess, who stood throughout the evening welcoming their guests and smiling as if they thoroughly enjoyed it.

Mrs. Asquith made a fine picture in a dress of black charmeuse with a high collar and tablier of geranium satin velvet draped closely to her slender figure. Sparkling in her hair was a diamond tiara, while stars and clusters of diamonds shone upon her corsage.

But, of course, last night's court was the first big event of the season, as you already have seen from a special cable despatch. Mrs. Page had more American women present than had been seen at court in many years; last year there never was more than four at one time. Including Mrs. Page and her daughter-in-law there were seven American women presented at court.

Interesting as showing the new season's modes, some very beautiful dresses were seen. Brocade is still holding its own for trains, the loveliest colors being seen in all sorts of conjunctions—pink, gold, blue and silver white and silver gray and gold and purple and gold; also gauze brocade with Oriental colorings. The tunics of the dresses were all wired out, net taking the place of the chiffon, while lace flounces were worn.

While on the subject of women's dress, many new costumes have just arrived from Paris, but those made of taffeta are expected to find great favor this season. The waist has disappeared altogether, and the tunic is much fuller than heretofore, having a gored effect, but the dresses are still narrow around the feet. One extremely pretty dress is olive green in color, with a flounced tunic almost like a polonaise, and has a tiny coat to match, which can be taken off indoors and discloses a smart, dressy bodice.

Taffeta Coats All the Rage.

These taffeta coats are to be all the rage for Ascot, but in the majority of instances they are contrasting in color, a black skirt with a chiffon bodice having a coat of brilliant orange or French mustard color.

One of the quaintest of the latest fashions is after the Persian style of what may be termed a sack dress. The material, which is rather full, is brought down from the waist in front and up again at the back, two holes being made at the bottom to allow the feet to come through.

Since her return from the South of France the Duchess of Marlborough has been pleasing her friends by going about much. She intends to entertain more than usual at her fine Curzon street mansion, Sunderland House, which took two years to build, to justify its wonderful potentialities as a great social centre.

Mme. Grouitch, whose going away to Servia is much regretted in all circles as well as in Anglo-American society, has been much entertained this week. Lady Swaythling gave a farewell at home on Thursday, when there was hardly room to move at No. 28 Kensington court. Among those present were the American Ambassador and Mrs. and Miss Page.

REMARKABLE WOMAN PLAYWRIGHT "FOUND" IN PARIS

"La Triomphatrice," by Mlle. Marie Leneru, if Accepted by Comedie Francaise, Will Be the First Play by a Woman in France for Many Years.

(Special Dispatch.)
PARIS, Feb. 21.

MLLE. MARIE LENERU has written a play, "La Triomphatrice," which will be read to the Committee of the Française shortly by the new administrator, Mr. Albert Carré, himself. If, as seems probable, the play is accepted, it will be the first work by a woman performed by the Comédie Française since the days of George Sand and Mme. de Girardin. Mlle. Leneru has had a remarkable history. She was "discovered" by Mr. Antoine at about the same time that Mr. Octave Mirbeau "discovered" Marguerite Audoux, the authoress of "Marie Claire."

There is nothing in common between the two writers except the fact that the circumstances of both lives seem scarcely such as would make literary artists of them. Mme. Audoux was a very humble workwoman when she wrote her first book. Mlle. Leneru lives in different surroundings, but she is hampered by physical infirmities which almost cut her off from human intercourse. Yet "Les Affranchis," produced by Mr. Antoine at the Odéon one Saturday afternoon a few years ago, showed extraordinary insight into human nature and a wonderful grasp of dramatic art. We went rather despondently to these Saturday afternoon performances devoted to new authors. So many new authors have been "revealed" who were scarcely worth revealing. But the audience was astounded, after the first few scenes, to find that the new dramatist this time had written a play which, for intensity of feeling and for a certain sense of mystery, might be compared with Ibsen's modern works.

Nothing is naturally yet known of "La Triomphatrice," except that is has aroused the enthusiasm of Mme. Bartet, who will play the principal part, and of Mr. Carré, who will read the play to the committee himself, as the authoress is unable to do so. "Les Affranchis" was a very powerful study of intellectual friendship, growing into passion, between a philosopher who has "freed" his mind from ordinary dogmas and his devoted disciple of eighteen, who thinks that she has freed herself. But, although he dares, she at the last moment dare not. The mother superior of the convent in which she was brought up wins her back to renunciation, and the philosopher wonders at the end whether their self-sacrifice may not be the worst selfishness. The "Affranchis" were not free after all.

Mr. Bertillon is about to disturb all the illegitimate trade in spurious pictures and works of art. Thumb prints will hereafter be the rule, instead of signatures, more or less cryptic, with brush or pencil, Mr. Bertillon declares that if artists will only sign their pictures with the impress of their thumb or forefinger the authenticity of their works will be insured forever. Had the great artists of the past done this there would now be no controversy over their works. It would be impossible to mistake a thumb print of Michael Angelo or Raphael, just as it is impossible to imagine the thumb print of Rodin, Bonnat or Harpignies successfully copied by the clever workshops of Montmartre. These three artists, when interviewed on the subject, were enthusiastically in favor of the immediate adoption of thumb prints for their signature by all artists.

"Let there be a sworn model of each artist's thumb print deposited in the archives of the Ecole des Beaux Arts," said one of them. "A copy of all the thumb prints of artistic celebrities can then be supplied to dealers and custodians of museums."

This is well enough for painters, but how about sculptors and etchers? A sculpter cannot very well leave the print of his thumb on molten bronze before it cools, nor can an etcher impress it on a copperplate. It is suggested that they should use a specially prepared and indelible gold powder with which they could leave the imprint of their thumb on the base of a statue or on a metal plate. At any rate, something will have to be found to prevent the indefinite production of masterpieces by masters when they are dead.

Criticise Music Between Acts

Mr. Granville Barker Abolishes Orchestra and Mr. Charles Frohman Trying the Experiment.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.

THE question is being raised again whether music is wanted between the acts at the theatres. Mr. Granville Barker, believing in close attention to the drama, has abolished the orchestra in the theatres under his direction, and Mr. Charles Frohman is now "presenting" a Barrie play, as he has done others, at the Duke of York's without the usual entr'acte music.

To some playgoers, however, this new practice that is gradually growing up in London seems a little cheerless, and today they are indorsing the view that Mr. Norman O'Neill, the conductor of the Haymarket Theatre orchestra, expressed in his address to the conference of musicians.

"Personally," he said, "I am old fashioned enough to feel that to have no music between the acts is not a good thing. England is one of the few countries where it was always deemed necessary, and to me there is something cheerless about these empty entr'actes."

"It all depends upon the music, of course," Mr. Carl Henschel, president of the O. P. and Playgoers' clubs, said in reply to a question. "As a matter of fact, often those who appreciate music do the most talking. Music acts, in fact, as an incentive to conversation. If you are in a place where everything is still no one speaks, but when the band starts every one begins talking.

"Man is a selfish animal. He often goes out between the acts, not caring very much what happens, and ladies are left to sit in the theatre with nothing to do. If, however, there is a good orchestra they have something interesting to listen to. The orchestra need not necessarily be large so long as there is sufficient music to keep one interested. Nor do I think that music between the acts interferes with a play, even if it is serious, while without it there is rather a deadly feeling in the house."

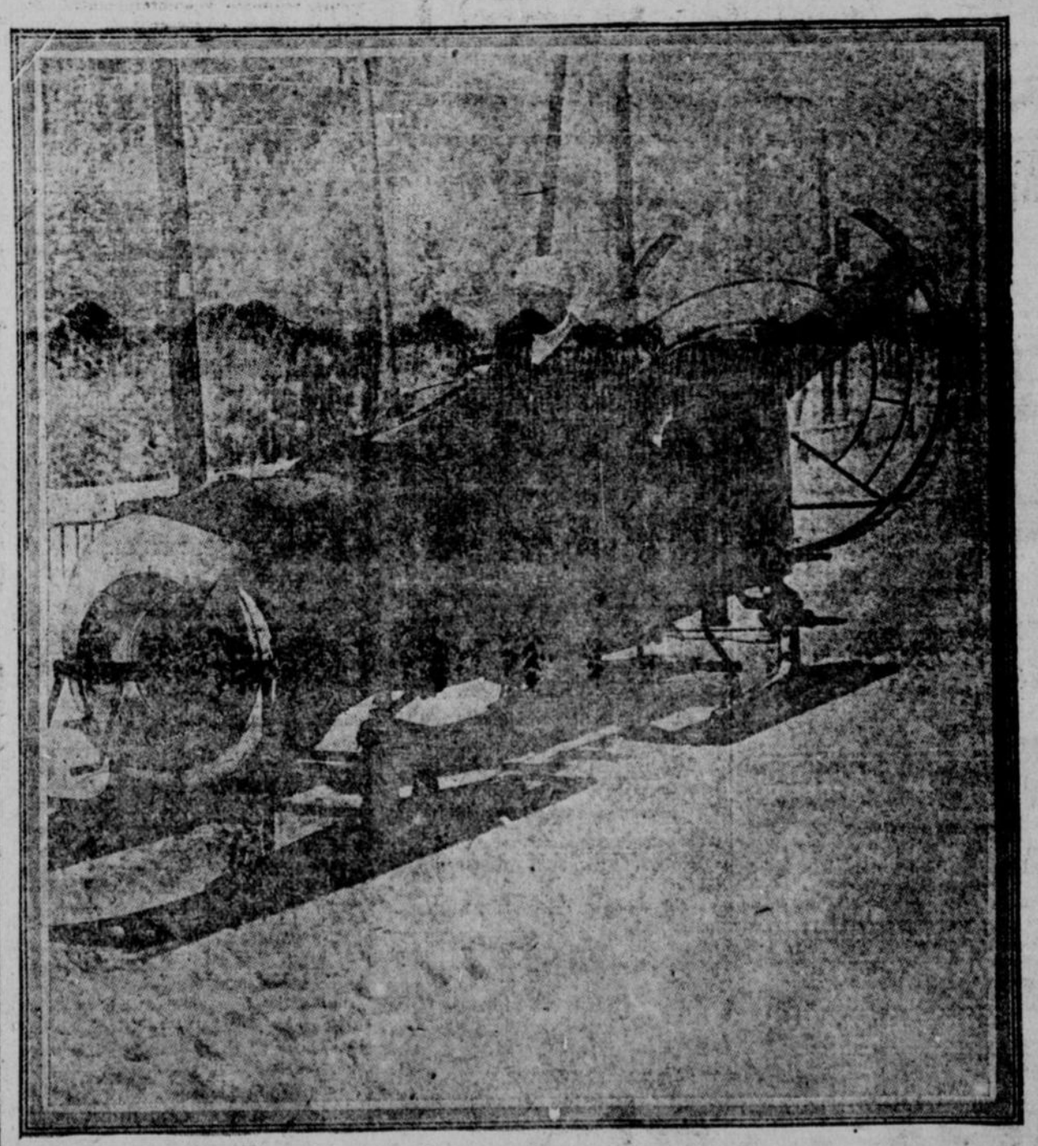
Others criticise Mr. Norman O'Neill's views as old fashioned, but Mr. O'Neill believes in selecting for the entr'actes music that is in harmony with the play. Some, however, take the opposite view and hold that it should be in direct contrast to the play. To him, however, the curtain rising on an act of "The Wild Duck" to the last bars of the latest comic song would have something a little absurd about it.

New Laid.

Pearson's Weekly:—Doubtful Customer—Really, now, are these eggs fresh?

Smart Assistant—Madam, if you will kindly step to the telephone and call up our farm you can hear the hens that laid those eggs still cackling.

Count De Lesseps in His Wonderful Motor Sleigh



In view of the fact that Lieutenant Shackleton is to test the practical possibilities of motor traction in his forthcoming expedition to the Antarctic, the above view of an aero-propelled motor sleigh shows what can be done on snow by existing machines. This form of aero-skiing, far from being a dream of the imagination, has already reached a remarkable degree of perfection and has several devotees, notably Count Bertrand de Lesseps, son of the famous Frenchman of Suez Canal fame, who is here seen in his wonderful car in the beautiful valley of Chamonix, in Switzerland. Count de Lesseps has constructed an air propelled machine which is capable of attaining a speed of from fifteen to sixty miles an hour over the snow, according to the condition of the frozen roads. The shoe shaped chassis is attached to broad, flat metal runners, and vibration is reducted to a minimum by the addition of strong springs, seen at the side of the body. It will be noticed that the propeller behind the pilot is well guarded by a metal screen as a protection against any one approaching it closely. When snow fails wheels are placed on the projecting pins, which lift the ski from the ground, and the car will then attain a speed of nearly a hundred miles an hour.

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UNSEEN EYES THAT PRY AMONG PEOPLE

HOW UNCEASING WATCH IS KEPT BY LONDON'S SECRET SERVICE.

London, Feb. 20.—London, like every other large city, has its network of official and private detective workers who work more or less in the dark. Protection of the public from criminals and help for merchants in keeping track of possible swindlers both demand knowledge of what people are doing. To supply this demand vast systems have been built up that make it their business to pry into people's lives and furnish information to those interested. How this business operates is told as follows in the Daily Express by Basil Tozer:

"Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry, A. B. C. was a lawyer in ——, where he practiced from 189— until 19—. He never did very well, and in 19— his affairs became involved, which ended in his compounding with his creditors in 19—, whereupon he gave up the law, came to London, and turned his attention to finance. He succeeded in floating five companies. The first three were wound up. What happened to the last two we have been unable to find out. Three years ago he was engaged in bookmaking, and he does not appear then to have had any fixed abode. During the last year he would seem to have been living by his wits. He is unmarried. He calls daily for letters at ——. His address is ——, where he lives with a friend. He owes for the last two quarters' rent.—Yours faithfully, the Private Inquiry Agency, London."

"Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry, X. Y. Z. has no available capital. His outstanding debts, so far as we have been able to ascertain, do not exceed £50. He generally keeps his creditors waiting, but invariably pays them after some delay and without being pressed. He has a wife and two children, the latter aged 10 and 11. He bears a reputation for strict honesty, and is strictly sober. His wife is engaged as —— at —. He pays his rent and taxes regularly. His income fluctuates between £250 and £350 per annum.—Yours faithfully, the Private Inquiry Agency, London."

The above is the pith of two out of several letters received recently in reply to applications to a firm whose identity I have concealed under the fictitious name, "The Private Inquiry Agency." This firm is in London, and there are several firms engaged in the same kind of work. The first of the above reports reached me within twenty-four hours after I had entered my application; the second within twelve hours.

People's Inner Lives.

It is rather remarkable to think that there can hardly be a man or woman of any consequence in London whose private affairs can not be looked into by any stranger at a few hours' notice, and that there are comparatively few people living anywhere in England whose financial position can not be discovered in the course of a few days. Indeed, it is quite disconcerting to reflect that Tom, Dick or Harry can find out at once by applying to one of these firms, how one is oneself situated peculiarly, whether one is honest or dishonest, if one pays one's rent and one's tradesmen's bills regularly or only at long intervals, and whether failing to pay them regularly, one would pay regularly if one could, or the reverse.

How are all these things found out? Being of an inquisitive turn of mind, I lately set to work to make inquiries, and with some success. I found, to begin with, that representatives of these agencies prowl about London, calling here, there, and everywhere at business offices, and sometimes at private houses, on some pretext or other. They are affable and most plausible gentlemen, with a considerable amount of fact; some of the representatives are quite attractive women.

One of the Methods.

If the people upon whom they call are at home, the representativ states his alleged business—it may have to do with the sale or introduction of some commodity—and goes away. His aim, however, is to find his man not at home, or else engaged, and then he proceeds, if possible, to get into conversation with some subordinate—a clerk, or perhaps a typist, or it may be a domestic servant. With extreme tact and cleverness he draws his victim on to talk; he puts questions to him—or her—which do not appear to be questions; he suggests, insinuates, interpolates an amusing comment or some quaint story here and there, just to keep the ball rolling, and finally departs with his memory well stocked with information, leaving his victim in blissful ignorance of the fact that his brains have been carefully, secretly and thoroughly picked.

At other times these representatives private detectives to all intents, lunch or dine at restaurants, and look in at tea shops patronized by the kind of people they want to meet, men and women possessing information they want to get hold of. It is so easy to get into conversation with such people during the course of a meal if you happen to sit at the same table.

The books of reference prove useful, too. In some you will find particulars of different people's favorite forms of recreation. A is fond of golf, B is a billiard player, C is a hunting man, D delights in football, or possibly cricket, E is an ardent playgoer.

The representative notes all these things before setting out to meet his victims, and when he becomes acquainted with him they are pleased to find that what interests them interests him, too, and a bond of sympathy is at once established, which helps matters considerably.

Friends have several times remarked to me that whenever they happen to be "extra hard up" money lenders' letters, offering loans "on note of hand simply," begin to pour in upon them, and they have said they thought this a strange coincidence. Probably the "coincidence" was less peculiar than they thought.

And there are many other methods, I find, by which information is obtained by these agents of London's secret service. For instance, fashionable hairdressers, manicurists, chiropodists and many others who wait upon or are visited by women are great gossips. Lady A. spends an hour being manicured, and keeps up an animated conversation with the operator. She is followed by Mrs. B., who also prattles irresponsibly. The next is a regular client, lets out all sorts of secrets about Lady A, and one or two other people, and then come other clients.

Induced to Talk.

Among the latter is—of course unknown to the manicurists, or whatever she may be—a lady representative of the secret service, who is also a regular client. The manicurist is cleverly drawn on to talk about all her other clients and to repeat what they have told her about many of their acquaintances. It really is all very simple when you come to look into it— the way everything about everybody is known to the secret service.

This, probably, is the reason why, in most of our London shops, some people who are not customers can get goods sent to their houses on approval without giving references and without benig asked to pay even a deposit, while others are politely informed that "the rule of our firm is a deposit in full or payment on delivery."

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Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NEW YORK CLOSING LETTER

Received over the private wire of McDougall & Cowan, Stock Brokers, 61 St. Peter St., Quebec. Tel. 246.

New York, Feb. 20.—The market opened quiet and in main but little changed from last night's close. During the entire session general apathy prevailed and commission business was reduced to smallest proportions of any day for some time past. What movements there were were made in specialties. Sharp advances occurred in Gen. Electric, Westinghouse, Beth. Steel, Gen. Motors and Ice in early dealings. But in two latter these advances were later entirely lost. Ice declined on semi-official announcement that no dividend was contemplated at the present time and if one was declared in the fall it would not be at a rate exceeding 3 per cent, whereas General Motors was sold on the theory that advance had been too rapid. The Rock Islands were weak from the start, both the common and preferred stocks making new low records, although the collateral bonds ruled strong all day and in afternoon sold up to the highest level they have touched for some time past. Just before the close it was announced that a plan for the reoragnization of Wabash had been arrived at and that it was contemplated an assessment of $20 a share on both common and preferred stock.

The goose lays a score or two of eggs in a year.

No brooding pen should contain more than fifty chicks.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR AMERICAN WOMEN

SATIRICAL CALIFORNIA SENATOR TAKES UP CUDGELS FOR THE LADIES.

Washington, Feb. 20—Representative Knowland, Republican of California, made a woman suffrage speech in the House today bristling with satirical references to the attitude of President Wilson and the Democratic party. He warned the Democrats that they might as well capitulate now as equal suffrage was inevitable.

Declaring that the success of the suffragist movement in California and other western states justified action by Congress, he attacked the Democratic party for refusing recognition to the women. He said he understood the majority leaders had "condescended" to grant a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee, but added "as the party has gone on record in caucus by a two-thirds vote, the hearing will, I fear, be without result."

"Representative women," the Californian said, has presented their case with dignity and perseverence. "These good women," he continued, "in consulting leaders at this end of Pennsylvania avenue were apprised that while Congress met in the capital, little legislation was now framed beneath the great dome. They were advised that to insure success it was necessary to make a pilgrimage to the present real seat of Government. They wended their way to the White House to ascertain at first hand if, in the promulgation of the new freedom, the cause of equal rights for women had been accorded that thought and consideration to which it was entitled. They humbly craved a personally delivered appeal to those who know their master's voice."

When the President told the women that he "was not at liberty until I speak for somebody besides myself, to urge legislation upon Congress," Mr. Knowland said they made one more plea for executive favor, only to be told that the President could not urge action by Congress on the cause because it was not mentioned in the Democratic platform.

"Listen to it, my Democratic friends," shouted the speaker, "and you may be surprised to learn that a platform after all has its uses, proving particularly valuable and convenient in extricating one from embarrassing predicaments."

STEAMSHIP LINES AMICABLE TERMS.

New York, Feb. 20—Charles von Helmolt, New York, agent of the North-German Lloyd Steamship Line, received a message today from Phillip Heineken, managing director of the line, now in London, saying that differences between the North-German Loyd and the Hamburg-American companies had been adjusted.

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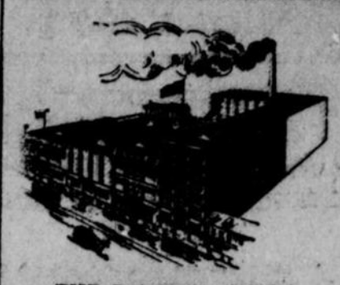
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High Tone Furs. Specialty: Ladies' Fur Garments.
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Tel. 2126 - - - - - - 111 St. Joseph St.

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Notary.
And Real Estate Agent.
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209 St. John St. - - - - - Phone 4626.

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Architect and Valuator.
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Phone 177.

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Architect. A.P.Q.
diploma of POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL
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Res. 496 1490

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MYRAND & POULIOT.
See Their Advt. on Last Page

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Store 179-181 John Street.
Greenhouse Corner Cyrille Street and Belvidere Road.
No Agencies.
Telephones 485 and 709.
We thank the public for their patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

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99 St. John Street.
Phone 236.
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Telephone 1443.
A. E. BOUTIER, O. D.
Optician and Optometrist.
Graduate of the Opthalmic College of Canada and also of the Opticians Associations of the Province of Quebec.
(Incorporated.)
50 Mountain Hill - - Quebec.

CHEW KING GEORGE'S NAVY PLUG
For Sale Everywhere
THE ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO LTD
QUEBEC

Latest Arrivals from London, Eng.

Ladies' Fleeced Sporting Coats have arrived from London, Eng., in the season's leading colors. Such as Canary, Cerise, Emerald, Purple, light and dark Saxe Blue, Fawn and Navy. Also a full range of outing requisites.

J. H. MULLIN,

HABERDASHER - 48 FABRIQUE STREET.

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18 DAYS CRUISES
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To Jamaica, Panama Canal, Costa Rica, Havana, with a la carte service on the United Fruit Company's twin-screw steamers.

	Stay in Port (Hours)
Leave New York, Pier 16, East River, every Saturday Noon;	
Arrive Port Antonio, Jamaica, Wednesday, 7 a.m.	3
Leave Fort Antonio, Jamaica, Wednesday, 10 a.m.	
Arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Wednesday 3 p.m.	32
Leave Kingston, Jamaica, Thursday, 5 p.m.	
Arrive Colon, Panama Canal, Saturday, 7 a.m.	34
Leave Colon, Panama Canal, Sunday, 5 p.m.	
Arrive Port Limon, Costa Rica, Monday, 7 a.m.	39
Leave Port Limon, Costa Rica, Tuesday, 10 p.m.	
Arrive Havana, Cuba, Friday, 11 a.m.	31
Leave Havana, Cuba, Saturday, 5 p.m.	
Arrive New York, Wednesday, 7 a.m.	
	139

$135.00 and Upwards; Meals not included.

For plans and other terms, apply to

F. S. STOCKING,

82 ST. LOUIS ST. Tel. 82.

$10.00 Cash
— and —
$2.00 per month
will put a beautiful
PIANO
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Just receiving a new stock of PIANOS from the leading manufacturers.

ARTHUR LAVIGNE

54 Couillard Street

NEPTUNE INN

J. T. LEVALLEE, PROP.

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American and European Plan. Cafe Attached to Hotel. Close to Boats, Elevator, Cars and Trains.

Phone 1708. QUEBEC.

SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS.

GOVERNING Timber on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories, the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, and the tract of Three and a Half Million Acres, Located by the Government of the Dominion in the Peace River District in the Province of British Columbia.

LICENSES.

A license to cut timber on a tract not exceeding twenty-five square miles in extent may be acquired only at public auction. A rental of $5.00 per square mile, per annum, is charged on all timber berths excepting those situated west of Yale in the Province of British Columbia on which the rental is at the rate of 5 cents per acre. In addition to rental, dues are charged on the timber cut at the rates set out in section 20 of the regulations.

TIMBER PERMITS AND DUES.

Permits may be granted in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to owners of portable saw mills, to cut over a definitely described tract of land not exceeding one square mile in extent, on payment of dues at the rate of 50c. per thousand feet, B.M., and of a fee at the rate of $100.00 per square mile for each permit.

TIMBER FOR HOMESTEADERS.

Any occupant of a homestead quarter-section having no timber of his own suitable for the purpose may, provided he has not previously been granted free allowance of timber, obtain a free permit to cut the quantity of building and fencing timber set out in Section 50 of the Regulations.

W. W. CORY.
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Subagency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made to any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY.
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

SHIPPING NEWS

DIRECTORY OF OCEAN SAILINGS.

Date of Sailing with ports of departure and arrival, compiled for the Chronicle by F. S. Stocking, General Steamship Agents, 32 St. Louis Street, Quebec.

Feb.			
11	Lusitania	New York	Liverpool.
11	La Provence	New York	Havre.
11	Finland	New York	Antwerp.
11	Teutonic	Portland	Liverpool.
12	Megantic	New York	Liverpool.
13	Sicilian	Portland	Glasgow.
12	Letitia	St. John	Glasgow.
12	Pres. Grant	New York	P. C. & H.
13	St. Paul	New York	P. C. & S.
14	Cameronia	New York	Glasgow.
14	Minneapolis	New York	London.
14	Andania	Boston	Liverpool.
14	K. Aug. Vic.	New York	P. C. & H.
14	Pr. Irene	New York	Med.
14	Tunisian	Halifax	Liverpool.
17	Pr. Fr. W	New York	P. C. & B.
18	Oceanic	New York	P. C. & B.
18	Victorian	St. John	Liverpool.
18	Campania	New York	Liverpool.
19	LaSavoie	New York	Havre.
18	Zeeland	New York	Antwerp.
19	Ionian	Boston	Glasgow.
19	Invernia	Boston	Liverpool.
19	Cassandra	St. John	Glasgow.
20	St. Louis	New York	P. C. & S.
20	Roma	New York	Med.
21	Columbia	New York	Glasgow.
21	Emp. Britain	Halifax	Liverpool.
21	K. P. Cecilie	New York	P. C. & B.
21	Adriatic	New York	Med.
24	N. Amsterdam	New York	P. C. & R.
24	Franconia	New York	Med.
25	Royal Edward	St. John	Bristol.
25	La Rouraine	New York	Havre.
25	Samland	New York	Antwerp.
26	Cedric	New York	Liverpool.
26	Numidian	Portland	Glasgow.
26	Saturnia	St. John	Glasgow.
26	Pr. Lincoln	New York	P. C. & H.
27	Philadelphia	New York	P. C. & S.
28	K. Albert	New York	Med.
28	Canadda	New York	Med.
28	Saxonia	New York	Med.
28	Arabic	Boston	Liverpool.
28	Alsatian	Halifax	Liverpool.
28	California	New York	Glasgow.
28	Minnewaska	New York	London.
28	Ausonia	Portland	London.
28	Rochambeau	New York	Havre.
28	Dominion	Portland	Liverpool.
28	Corinthian	St. John	Havre, Lon.
28	Carmania	New York	Liverpool.

For BERMUDA 3 sailings every week.

Note:—Abbreviations — P., Plymouth; C., Cherieurg; B., Bremen; S., Southampton; H., Hamburg; P., President or Prince; Wilm., Wilhelm.

ALLAN LINE.

Steamer Alsatian from Liverpool at 10 p.m. on the 14th inst., was reported 510 miles east of Cape Race at 5:30 p.m. on the 19th inst. Due Halifax midnight tonight.

C. P. R. LINE.

Steamer Empress of Asia left Hong Kong on Thursday at 12:50 p.m.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamer Bermudian, from New York at 10 a.m. last Wednesday, arrived at Bermuda at 8:30 a.m. yesterday.

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE.

Steamer Canada arrived at Portland at 5:35 a.m. yesterday.

Steamer Turconian was reported 74 miles south of Sable Island at 8:45 a.m. yesterday. Due in Portland at 6 a.m. today.

Steamer Manxman arrived at Avonmouth at 1 a.m. yesterday.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

New York, Feb. 20—Steamer freights offered sparingly and rates were in an unsettled condition in all trades. Local chartering was light in all departments: Quotations to Liverpool, 1 1-2d; London, Glasgow, Hull and Antwerp, 2d; Rotterdam, 4 1-4c; Hamburg and Bremen, 30 pfennigs; Bristol 2 1-4d, March; Cork for orders, 2s 3d, nominal; picked ports, large tonnage 1s 7 1-2d a 1s 9d; cotton to Liverpool, per 100 lbs., 25c.

Charters: British steamer 2646 tons, nitrate, west coast South America to the United States or Europe, 22s, Feb.; British steamer 2460 tons, same 19s 9d, March; British steamer 2874 tons, coal, Baltimore to Marseilles, 11s, March; British steamer 2580 tons same; British steamer 1583 tons, deals Gulf of St. Lawrence to the east coast United Kingdom, about 42s 6d, spring loading; British steamer, 2533 tons, cotton etc., two ports, Gulf to the Continent, 33s 9d, March; British steamer 2659 tons, ore, Poti or Batoum to Philadelphia or Baltimore, 11s 6d, prompt; schooner, 310 tons, lumber, Gulf to north shore Cuba, $5.25; schooner, 275 tons, lumber, Mobile to Nuevitas, $5.75; schooner 336 tons, same, $6.

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC.

February:

		a.m.	p.m.
Wednesday ..	18	12:00	12:06
Thursday	19	1:14	1:27
Friday	20	2:28	2:40
Saturday	21	3:30	3:46
Sunday	22	4:24	4:41

Moon Phases.

Last Quarter, Tuesday 17th at 4:23 a.m.

OILS, ETC.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 20—Turpentine firm, 44; sales, 22; receipts, 116; shipments, 655; stocks, 17,000.

Rosin firm; sales, 1,313; receipts, 1,438; shipments, 3,150; stocks, 137,269.

Quote A, B, C, D, E, F, G, 397½; H, I, 402½; K, 440; M, 525; N, 625; W G, 640; W W, 680.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

FINANCIAL

LOCAL INVESTMENT YIELDS

Investment yields, Montreal stocks, compiled by Oswald Brothers, 17 Sault au Matelot, Quebec.

	Close.	Div.	Return P.C.
Bell Telephone	156	8	5.12
Brazilian T L & P	88	6	6.81
Can Cotton pfd	76	6	7.89
Can Cement pfd	92	7	7.60
Can. Pacific	214	10	4.67
Converters	39	4	10.25
Detroit	72	6	8.33
Dom Iron pfd	93	7	9.52
Dom Steel Corp	38	4	10.52
Dom. Coal pfd	105	7	6.66
Dom Textile	85	6	7.05
do pfd	105	7	6.66
Illinois pfd	95	6	6.31
Lake of Woods	133	8	6.01
Laurentide	188	8	4.25
Mtl Power	228	10	4.38
Mtl Telegraph	140	8	5.71
Mtl Cotton pfd	103	7	6.79
Minn & Sault	134	7	5.22
Mackay com	83	5	6.02
do pfd	67	4	5.97
N. Scotia Stl & C	78	6	7.59
Ottawa L H & P	168	10	5.95
Ogilvie, com	122	8	6.55
do pfd	113	7	6.14
Penman, com	55	4	7.27
Richelieu	108	8	7.40
Shawinigan	141	6	4.28
Toronto	144	8	5.55
Twin City	106	6	5.66
Winnipeg Ry	208	12	5.76

N. Y. INVESTMENT YIELDS.

Investment yields, New York stocks, compiled by Oswald Brothers, 17 Sault au Matelot, Quebec.

	Close.	Div.	Return P.C.
Amalg Copper	76	6	7.89
Am Smelters	68	4	5.88
Anaconda	36	12	8.33
Atchison	98	6	6.12
Can Pac Ry	214	10	4.67
St. Paul	103	5	4.85
Louis & Nash	137	7	5.10
Gt Northern pfd	129	7	5.42
Min, St P & Soo	136	7	5.14
N Y Central	90	5	5.55
Northern Pacific	116	7	6.03
Southern Pacific	96	6	6.25
Pennsylvania	112	6	5.35
Reading	136	8	5.88
Union Pacific	162	10	6.17
U S Steel, com	66	5	7.57
U S Steel pfd	110	7	6.36

CLOSING MARKET LETTERS.

Received by Breen & Gourdeau, stock brokers, 63 St. Peter St. and 6 Sault au Matelot.

New York, Feb. 20—For the most part of today's session in the stock market dulness reigned and price movements were confined to narrow limits. With the exception of Bethlehem Steel, which made a sharp advance around midday, on the rumor that the stock was to be placed on a 3 per cent basis next month, the market was devoid of especial feature. Publication of Central Leather's report, showing 5.17 per cent earned on the common stock was a little disappointing to many who had purchased stock of that company during the past several weeks, with the idea that a more favorable turn would be made. The market to all appearances is in a rut, badly in need of an incentive and may continue dull and narrow for some little time, but it is our opinion its response to favorable news would be most pronounced than the news of an opposite nature might produce.

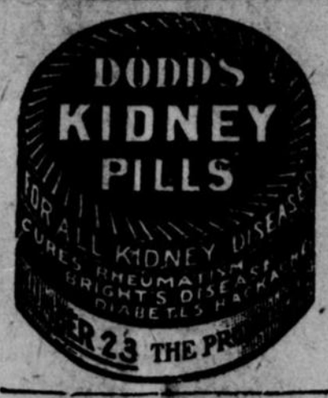
Total sales, stocks, 158,208; bonds, $2,803,000.

Boston, Feb. 20.— The market today was very quiet, with fluctuations narrow and without any definite trend and seems to be waiting for some new impulse. Franklyn Mining was more active and stronger, advancing to 6½ on report of favorable developments on the 32nd level. Balance of the list showed little change. The copper metal remains quiet around 14¾ cents.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Wheat cables were firm and little higher. Primary movements smaller. Some export business working in most of western markets, but not given out. Market worked strong early, helped by corn and reported export business and strength in Northwest. Later, the market worked lower on selling of considerable May wheat in Minneapolis and buying of July in Chicago by local professionals, who were taking profits out of the trade. We think the situation still justifies purchases of May on all the easy places.

Corn—The friendly feeling we have had for corn for several days made good by today's rise. The eastern country has got to have some corn before Argentine's new crop comes in. Reserves must make a bullish showing as evidenced by one private estimate of today of 800,000,000 bushels against 1,300,000,000 bushels last year. We still feel that the long side is safer and very likely to prove profitable.

Oats have shown firmer tone, but trade not large. Offerings in the pit rather limited. There has been some buying by spreaders who have sold corn. Some buying also by elevator concerns, who have offered oats east at low prices.



QUEBEC STOCK EXCHANGE

The following are the quotations on the Quebec Stock Exchange. (From Barry & McManamy.)

	Asked.	Bid.
Banks.		
Montreal, x-d 2½ p.c.	249	247⅞
Quebec, x-d 1¾ p.c.	—	118¾
Union, x-d 2 p.c.	—	143½
Bank National	—	132
Hochelaga, x-d 2¼ p.c.	—	152
Molsons Bank	205	200½
Commerce, xd 2½ p.c.	214¾	214
Royal, x-d 3 p.c.	225	224¾
Miscellaneous.		
Can Pacific Ry	214⅝	214⅛
Rich & Ont Nav	109⅝	109
Mont L H & P	230	229¾
Quebec Ry L & P	—	16½
National Telephone	2¼	—
do pfd	22	—
Dominion Textile	86	85¾
do pfd	—	105
Bonds.		
Dom Textile, Serie C	100	99
Montmorency Cotton	101	—
Quebec Railway	—	54
Canadian Electric	100	—
Quebec Steamship	100	—
Quebec J. C. Electric	80	—

CLOSING MARKET LETTER.

Received over the private wire of Neuville Belleau & Co., brokers, 93 St. Peter St., Quebec.

New York, Feb. 20.—The market was a specialty affair today, trading in the better class of railroad and industrial issues being on a moderate scale. Manipulation of issues like Ice did not enhance the bullish feeling and denial of early dividend on this issue caused a sharp decline.

The Rock Island group continued its reaction for shareholders do not relish the idea of a heavy assessment.

The Electrical stocks enjoyed a more legitimate improvement, for business is better and the outlook bright.

Weakness in the Sugar stocks was a feature.

Reports that the freight rate case might be decided by April 1st were not generally believed and this influence seemed temporarily to have spent its course. At the same time the bears are not so aggressive since it became known that the administration was enlisted on the side of an early decision, which it is generally inferred will be favorable to the roads.

The known movements of currency indicate that the banks are still absorbing cash from the interior, and despite gold shipments a fair gain for the week of about $1,500,000 is expected.

Undoubtedly the impending holidays tended to check trading and the professional element was inclined to await some new stimulus before taking hold. The underlying tone, however, continues good so that a policy of conservative bullishness is warranted.

We still consider the better class issues attractive on all concessions.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Splendid paying business ready for man to step into as district agent for large corporation provided he can prove ability; satisfactory references required, investment of not over $500, fully secured; position worth $5,000 per annum. Hall, 102 P. Schiller Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED—Experience unnecessary, easy work, big pay; write for large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address Dept. 544 National Salesmen's Training Association, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, San Francisco.

PERSONAL.

INTERESTED IN FUTURE?—Send birthdate and dime for trial reading. Mrs. Henker, 1958 Bonsallo avenue, Los Angeles, Cal. You may ask three questions.

BE A DETECTIVE—Earn $150 to $300 per month. Travel over the world. Write, Fidelity Secret Service Desk 60, Wheeling, W. Va., U. S. A.

MARRY—If you are lonely, The Reliable Confidential Successful Club has large number of wealthy eligible members, both sexes, wishing early marriage; descriptions free. Mrs. Wruble, Box 26, Oakland, Cal. Feb.16x1m

Would you marry if suited? Best matrimonial paper published. Mailed free, (54 The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio. Feb.2x1m.

YOU WILL FIND a Certified Masseuse and Medical Gymnast, and Nurse of several years experience at No. 26 Louis street. Tel. 2943. Feb.10x1m

LADIES, when delayed or irregular, use Triumph Pills; always dependable; "relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. 1awsat

WANTED.

WANTED—By a dressmaker, having a diploma for the making of all kinds of clothing, dresses, mantels, etc., work to do at patrons' homes. Apply to 176 St. Oliver street.

WANTED—High class experienced travelling salesman to sell gasoline engines and farm implements. Expenses paid and liberal commission on sales. Must furnish references. Apply G. M. C., P. O. Box 21, Quebec. Feb.21x3

WANTED—Aggressive travelling salesman for Quebec City and Province. Permanent position to one capable of making a success of our line. Give past experience and references. J. and J. Taylor, Ltd., (Toronto Safe Works, Toronto, Ont. Feb.21x2

WANTED—Lady cashier, speaking English and French correctly, also having a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Non but those with experience need apply. For further particulars, apply to L. Baller and Son, 304 St. John street. Feb.21xt.f.

WANTED—A person to take care of an infant. One who knows how to sew preferred. Apply 12 St. Amable street. Feb.21x3.

WANTED—To rent, furnished flat or house for summer season, Address with al lparticulars, C. W. Giltner, 251 King street, East, St. John, N.B. Feb.20x6.

WANTED—A self-contained house of 10 or 11 rooms, with all modern conveniences; also good yard and stabling. Montcalmville preferred. Apply, stating terms, to C. W. F. care Chronicle Office. Feb.19x3.

WANTED—A young man speaking both languages and having experience as general clerk; desires a position. Apply J. B. S., Chronicle Office. Feb.19x3

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—Large Canadian Mail Order House wants one person in each locality to mail catalogues, will pay $15 weekly for few hours work evenings. National Supply Company Windsor, Ont.

MALE HELP WANTED—$3,000 to $10,000 yearly easily made. Our system insures success. Unparalelled opportunity; become established for life. Valuable book free. Interstate Realty-Brokerage Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Feb.7,14,21,28x4.

MALE HELP—Use whole or spare time, writing short stories. I tell you what constitutes a plot, a denouement, where to sell, what you should get. Full instructions, fifty-cents. Send now to Sass, specialist, Lestock, Sask., Canada.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—Sell newest article sure winner, enormous profit. Scandinavian Supply and Importing Co., Phillipsburg East.

AGENTS—Agents wanted everywhere. Let us show you how to earn $10.00 daily with a rapid selling article, sells at almost every home. Write 742 St. Hubert street, Montreal

AGENTS WANTED—Better light for 1-5 cost of electricity. Suitable for home or store. Easily installed, no experience necessary, big demand. Write for free catalogue. Doud Lighting Co., 175 M.-N. Sangamon, Chicago.

SALESMEN—$10.00 a day introducing the greatest cigar trade stimulator. Dealers eager to install. Every demonstration a sale. Act quick. Caswood Novelty Co., Danville, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—Be independent by selling our copyrighted estimator. New on the market. Wonderful system in quick and accurate figuring. Send for particulars immediately. North Western Publishing Co., Dept. 6, 2325 N. California ave., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell a necessary device to Motion Picture and other theatres. Big profits and easy seller. Makes a first class side line. Great proposition for "Live" men—others please do not write. Amusement Sales Co., 997 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

MANUFACTURER wants sales manager to open office and manage sales force. $500 to $2,000 required, fully secured. Should make $5,000 to $20,000 first year. Will stand closest investigation. Don't answer unless you can show good past record. Address Manufacturer, Room 1, 435 Main street, Winnipeg, Can.

AGENTS—New proposition just out. Does away with extra tire on automobiles. Troy Contracting Co., 15 Cosgrave Bldg., Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS.—Every household on farm, in small town or suburbs where oil lamps are used and will buy this wonderful mantle lamp; burns common coal oil (kerosene), gives a light five times as bright as electric; one farmer cleared over $500 in 6 weeks; hundreds earning $100 to $300 per month. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory, and sample lamp for free trial. Mantle Lamp Co., 837 Aladdin, bldg., Montreal, Cda. law,sat,tf.

WANTED—Men to handle an excellent up-to-date article selling under twenty dollars, ($20.00) instalment and cash plans. Commissions ranging from three to four dollars per article. Territory going fast. Sweeper-Vac Limited, Mappin Building, Montreal. Feb.16x6

Extraordinary Reductions on all Goods for Cash.

T. LAFRANCE,

11 BUADE STREET, QUEBEC

DO NOT WORRY

A small ad. placed in the Chronicle will secure a tenant without any bother, or if you have a house, lot or property of any description to dispose of, use our columns.

THEY ALWAYS BRING RESULTS.

We also have a large supply of "To Let," "For Sale" Signs, etc., etc. Only 5 cents.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—15 ways women are making big money in spare time for 10c without interfering with housework, written by women. Send 10c to Eastern Canada Supply Co., St. Paul Ward, Montreal. Feb.21x6

AGENTS & SALESMEN WANTED



WANTED at once Perso. to work for us in spare time at home. No experience required with our NEW ART COLORING PROCESS. Easy and fascinating work. Good pay. No canvassing. Write for instructions (free). COMMERCIAL ART STUDIO, 315 College St., TORONTO, Canada. Tu.th.st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

LEARN BARBER TRADE— Few weeks required; tools free; positions secured. Molar System, 21 years established, 42 colleges. Write for particulars. Molar Barber College, 62a St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A commercial property with a frontage of 60 feet on St. Joseph street, and fronting on two streets, situated in the business centre and in proximity to the future Union Station, containing two stores and dwellings. Terms of payment easy. The purchaser is certain to triple his money within three months. For further information, apply to J. A. Faucher, N.P., Quebec Railway Building, Quebec. oct.5xwed,satxtf.

FOR SALE—The double House Nos. 19 & 19 1-2 St. Ursule street with ground attached fronting on St. Ursule, St. Angele and Dauphine streets, containing 9058 square fefet. For particulars apply to AMOS. J. COLSTON, Hochelaga Bank building.

FOR SALE—On St. Louis Road, (about three minutes walk from City limits,) that property known as Elm Grove, for many years the residence of the late John Burstall. The house is very substantially built of fire brick with cut stone foundations. Large garden and grounds, comprising about 14 acres. The Sillery electric car line passes directly behind the property, giving easy communication to the City. For permission to view, and further particulars, apply to J. Burstall & Co., 85 Dalhousie St., Quebec. Feb.5x1m.

FOR SALE—Household furniture including ancient mahogany couch and sideboard. Apply to 39 Patrick street. Feb.19x3.

KENT HOUSE PROPERTIES.

TO LET—12-roomed house, suitable for boarding house; 2 minutes' walk from Kent House; 7-roomed flat, with modern convenience; 15-roomed flat, with modern convenience "The Cottage" formerly occupied by the late H. M. Price, beautiful grounds gardens, orchard, stable, coach house, ice house, and dairy. 'Phone 2442. Feb.18x1m.

TO LET.

TO LET—A heated dwelling of 7 rooms, with bath room, gas, electric light and fixtures, etc., situated at 119 St. John street, over the Singer Sewing Machine Co. office. For rent and other particulars, apply at 270 St. Cyrille street, (near Maple avenue,) or telephone 5197. Feb.19x1w

TO LET—In the heart of the City, near Boulevard Langelier, a large, bright office, 1160 square feet, first-class fixtures, private office with excellent furniture, a large two-floor warehouse attached, 1026 square feet, cellar with hot water furnace, large yard and stables with all conveniences Suitable for any kind of wholesale and also for a bank. May have immediate possession if necessary. Apply the Gardner Clothing Mfg. Co., 645 St. Valier street, City. 'Phone 4738. Feb.19x2w

TO LET—House No. 32 St. Ann street, 13 rooms. For other particulars, apply to W. R. LaRue, notary, 28 St. Ann street.

TO LET—A splendid dwelling, nine rooms, hot water, heating, gas, electricity, hard-wood floors; No. 1 De Salaberry street. Apply to H. E. Lavigueur, 610 St. John street. Feb.20x3.

TO LET—On St. Foye Road, first-class house outside Bellevue Convent with all modern improvements. Moderate rent. Apply by 'phone between 7 and 8 p.m., No. 5252. Feb.18x1w.

ROOMS TO LET—No. 12 Mount Carmel street, two large double rooms suitable for bbed-room and sitting-room. Apply at 12 Mount Carmel. Feb.17xt.f.

TO LET—After March 1, at 45 St. Genevieve avenue, a front corner bedroom on first floor. Beautifully furnished. All modern conveniences. Table board in close proximity. Feb.17xt.f.

TO LET—Modern upper flat, No. 166 Maple avenue, eleven rooms, bow-window, Daisy furnace, cellar, electricity, gas, grate-gallery. Rent $37 per month, including taxes, water and snow. Apply to 147 Maple avenue. 'Phone 983. Feb.13t.f.

TO RENT—From 1st May, No. 5 Ste Genevieve Avenue, (Cape,) house containing 12 rooms, hot water furnace, modern plumbing and all modern conveniences, can be seen in the afternoon from 2 to 6. For particulars, apply to Montreal Trust Company, care Royal Bank of Canada, Quebec. Feb.10t.f.

TO RENT—On Ramsay street, a splendid storeroom, 36½ feet frontage and 60 feet depth, opposite St. Annes depot; two storeys and close to transportation facilities. Apply to E. Brousseau, 24 Henderson street.

TO LET.—A magnificent shop heated by the proprietor, size 26 x 70 feet, with cement cellar, situated at No. 52 Crown Street. Very good spot for trade. Apply J. H. Begin, Enreg., 50 Crown Street. feb.3xtf.

OFFICES TO LET—At No. 93 St. Peter street, from 1st of May next, good suite of offices with vault, on first floor above ground floor, also two rooms on second floor. Reasonable rent. Appiy to Neuville Belleau & Co. Feb.11x2w.

TO LET—Three flats on Bougainville avenut, First street, outside of Maple avenue, (Nos. 17-19-21); each containing 8 rooms and bath, furnace, electric light, yard and shed. For further particulars, apply to A. W. Bedard, 114 Joseph street, 'phone 2179

HOUSE TO LET—On Maple Ave., No. 44, consisting of nine rooms and bath room; furnace, electric light and gas. House will be repaired, painted and papered throughout for a desirable tenant. Apply A. K. Hansen & Co., 82 Peter street; phone 362.

TO LET—A house of 8 rooms with good cellar and yard in very good order. No. 241 Prince Edward street. Immediate possession. Apply to Mrs. Bruneau, 243 Prince Edward St.

Store To Let

Store to let, situated in Lower Town, at No. 100-102 Mountain Hill, and 35-47 Notre Dame Street, occupied by R. R. Bergevin; one of the best business places in Quebec.

Apply to

M. Fortin, Prop.

Monntain Hill Hotel

Quebec.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
To Liverpool.
Wed. 18 Feb. Victorian St. John
Sat, 28 Feb., Alsatian..Halifax
Wed. 4 Mar. Virginian..St.John
Sat. 14 Mar., Hesperian.....
..... Halifax
To Havre and London.
Sat. 28 Feb., *Corinthian .....
..St. John
To Glasgow.
Thr. 26 Feb. Numidian. Portland
Thr. 12 Mar. *Pretorian Boston
Sat. 14 Mar., *Scandinavian ...
..... Portland
Thr., 26 Mar., *Ionian ..Boston
*One class (11) Cabin steamers.
For rates and full particulars, apply to local Agents, or
ALLANS, RAE & Co., Quebec

Quebec Steamship Co. Ltd.
(Operated by Canada SS. Lines, Ltd.)
NEW YORK BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES LINES
From Pier 47, North River, New York
ROYAL MAIL FOR BERMUDA.
SS. BERMUDIAN, 10,518 tons displacement, sails from New York at 10.00 a.m., 25th, February; 4th 11th, 18th, and 25th March.
Fastest, newest and only steamer landing passengers at the dock at Bermuda.
From New York, for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Demerara:
SS. KORONA, 2 p.m., 7th March.
For all information, apply to:
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
40 Dalhousie Street.
F. S. STOCKING; HONE & RIVET,
G. J. P. MOORE,
Ticket Agents, Quebec.

DONALDSON LINE
GLASGOW PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
From Glasgow — From St. John
Feb. 14.....*T.S.S. ATHENIA..... March 5
Feb. 28.....*T.S.S. LETITIA..... Mar. 19
Mar. 7....*T.S.S. CASSANDRA... Mar. 26
Cold Storage on Steamers marked *
Passage Rates: One class cabin (II) $47.50 upwards; Third class, East and Westbound, $31.25.
Apply any steamship agent or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, AGENTS.

THOMSON LINE
LONDON FREIGHT SERVICE
Cold Storage and Cool Air on all Steamers marked *.
From Portland
*S.S. IONA.....Feb. 28
Leith Service
From Portland
S.S. CAIRNDON.....about Feb. 14
S.S. JACONA.....about March 20
Calais Service
From Portland
S.S. CAIRNDON.....about Feb. 24
S.S. JACONA.....about March 20
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, AGENTS.

CUNARD
Fastest Steamers in the World.
Liverpool Service.
NEXT SAILINGS
LUSITANIA - - - MAR. 10, 6.00 P.M.
MAURETANIA - - MAR. 17, 6.00 P.M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON PARIS. BERLIN, VIENNA
*Carmania, Feb. 28, 10 a.m
*Campania, Mar. 24, 6 p.m.
*LUSITANIA *Mar. 3, 6 P.M.
MAURETANIA Apr. 7 6 P.M.
LUSITANIA April 21 6 P.M.
MAURETANIA Apr 28 6 P.M.
*Calls at Queenstown East and West Bound
The New Magnificent
"AQUITANIA"
June 10, July 1, July 22, August 26.
Great Britain's Largest Ship
The Embodiment of the Proved Qualities of the "Lusitania" and "Mauretania" an improvement upon Contemporaneous Practice in Ship Construction,
MEDITERRANEAN—ADRIATIC SERVICE
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume, Sailings noon See Itinerrary.
SAXONIA.....Feb. 28 CARPATHIA ..Mar. 28
PANNONIA.....Mar. 10 ULTONIA.....Apr. 11
Special Winter Cruises.
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT.
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco or Genoa Naples, Alexandra, Sailings noon.
FRANCONIA, Omits Alexandria....Feb. 24
CARONIA.....MAR. 17
Round the World Trips, $474.85 and up.
Special through rates to Egypt India China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America, Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
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Piers, foot West 14th Street, N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, N. Y. opposite Battery.
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CUNARD LINE
CANADIAN SERVICE.
From Southampton — From Portland, Me
Feb. 26 .....ASCANIA ....Mar. 14
Mar. 5.....ALAUNIA..... ....Mar. 21
Mar. 19.....AUSONIA..... ....Apr. 4
Steamers call Plymouth Eastbound. Rates Cabin (II) $46.25 up. 3rd class British Eastbound $30.25 up. Westbound $30 up.
The ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited. General Agents, Quebec.



SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules arrest in 48 hours without inconvenience, affections in which Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections fail.
MIDY

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BETWEEN CANADA AND EUROPE
WINTER SAILINGS FROM PORTLAND, Me., TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT THROUGH BOOKINGS TO ALL POINTS AT LOWEST RATES
Dominion, Feb. 28 | Canada, Mar. 21 | Teutonic, Apr. 4
Cabin (II) Rates From $47.50 and up, according to steamer.

WEST INDIES CRUISES
PANAMA CANAL ☆ SOUTH AMERICA
NEWEST CRUISING STEAMER
TRIPLE SCREW "LAURENTIC" 14,892 TONS
29 DAYS MARCH 4 $175 and UP
EASTER CRUISE APRIL 4
16 Days ☆ $145. and Up
WHITE STAR LINE
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*New York...Feb. 27 | *St. Paul....Mar. 13
Olympic....March 4 | Oceanic..... Mar. 18
*American Line Steamers. ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) service and 3d. class passengers only.
WHITE STAR LINE
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Cedric.....Feb. 26 | Baltic.....Mar. 12
From New York and Boston to Riviera Italy and Egypt
CELTIC.....Mar. 7
CANOPIC.....Mar. 14, Apr. 25
CRETIC.....Apr. 2, May 16
RED STAR LINE.
New York—Dover—Antwerp (for Paris)
Lapland.....Feb. 25 | Kroonland..Mar. 11
W. M. Macpherson, General Agent, 53 Dalhousie St., Quebec; F. S. Stocking, 32 St. Louis St., Hone & Rivet, 31 Buade St., Geo. J. P. Moore, Canadian Pacific Ry.; J. G. Hayden, Chateau Frontenac Ticket Office.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre-Paris (France)
SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 10 A.M.
NEXT SAILING La Lorraine, Wed., Feb. 25
*LA PROVENCE.....Mar. 4
*LA SAVOIE.....Mar. 11
*LA LORRAINE.....Mar. 18
*LA TOURAINE.....Mar. 25
*LA PROVENCE.....Apr. 1
†FRANCE now.....Apr. 8
*twin-screw steamer †Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK, 3 P.M.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II) and THIRD CLASS Passengers Only.
†ROCHAMBEAU.....Feb. 28. *CHICAGO.....Mar. 14
Direct Service from MONTREAL to HAVRE
By Twin Screw Express S.S. LA TOURAINE, May 2, May 30, June 27.
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Safe and solid Investments, yielding Six Per Cent. and better. Write P. O. Box 77, or Phone 3221.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

McDonald & Lesperance, stock brokers, private wire to New York and Montreal, Hochelaga Bank Building. Telephone 1227.

(Canadian Press Service.)

New York, Feb. 20.—The only semblance of life in the stock market today was derived from the conditions of shares with a small speculative following, which ordinarily play an unimportant part in the dealings. These stocks moved irregularly, reflecting no general tendency. The shares which usually absorb the bulk of speculation and determine the character of the market barely moved from opening to close. None of the most active stocks fluctuated as much as a point in either direction. Steel kept within a range of ¼.

There was a good undertone, and the market was not influenced by selling here for foreign account. London disposed of about 10,000 shares on balance. Commission House business fell away to nominal proportions, and with a week end session tomorrow and a holiday on Monday, professional traders did not wish to put out new lines. The day's transactions were the smallest of the year.

Professional selling made an impression on a few stocks. Rumley shares gave way sharply, preferred breaking 5 points. Rock Island common, at 5⅝ and the preferred at 9⅛ reached the lowest points at which these issues ever sold. Central Leather developed heaviness following publication of its annual report, which revealed a decrease of $1,466,000 in total income. A few of the specialties were strong. J. I. Case, preferred made up five points of its recent decline. American Ice continued to advance, and the electric stocks made a good showing. General Motors, after its spectacular rise fluctuated erratically today, closing with a loss of two points.

Known movements of currency during the week indicated only a small cash gain. Forecasts of the bank statement called for an increase in cash holdings of $1,500,000. The large total of new financing by the railroads within the last few days was increased by the sale by Southern Railway of $10,000,000 of 5 per cent 3-year notes and $5,000,000 of 10-year equipment trust notes.

The bond market was quiet. Changes were unimportant, except in the case of Rock Island issues, which advanced sharply. Total sales, par value, $2,800,000.

United States bonds were unchanged on call.

NEW YORK CLOSING LETTER

By private wire to M. L. Dohan, broker, Dominion building, St. Peter street. Phone 4748.

New York, Feb. 20.—The London market was weak, partly due to the failure of a couple of little known offerings which remained almost entirely on the hands of the Underwriters. For foreign account about 10,000 shares of stock were sold here in the course of the day. Otherwise our whole market was dull and uninteresting, the only notable movement occurring in specialties in which public interest is small. The Rock Island stock moved off to a new low figure but the 4 per cent collateral trust bonds were strong on rumors that the reorganization of the holding companies would be favorable to the last named securities. A feature of the news that was considered unfavorable was the statement that the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which is a large holder of Union Pacific preferred, would probably bring suit to restrain the distribution of the Company's holdings of Baltimore & Ohio to the holders of its own common stock.

The bank statement to be issued tomorrow is a little problematical, as the different operations in the way of gold shipments, etc., are to be taken into consideration.

Total sales, 156,700.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, as reported through Bruneau & Dupuis, by Chas. Head & Co. Telephone 1596.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal Cop ..	75¾	76¼	75⅝	76
Am Car Fdy.	51½	52	51½	51⅝
Am Loco ...	35	35	34⅞	34⅞
Am S & Ref.	68½	—	—	68½
Am Sug Ref.	105	105⅞	105	105⅞
Anac Cop ..	36⅝	36¾	36⅜	36⅝
Balt & O ...	92¼	—	—	92½
Bkn R T ...	92½	93¼	92½	93
Can Pac Ry.	214⅜	214⅝	214¼	214⅜
Ches & O ...	64	64¼	63⅝	64¼
Can	31	—	—	31
Erie	30⅝	—	—	30⅜
Gas Con	134¼	134¼	134	134
Gt Nor pfd..	129¼	129½	129¼	129⅜
Inter Met ..	15¼	—	—	15¼
do pfd	60¾	61¼	60¾	61⅛
Lehigh Vy..	151¼	—	—	151¼
Louis & N..	136	137	136	137
Mo Pacific ..	26½	26¾	26½	26¾
Mex Petm ..	68¼	68½	68¼	68½
New Haven.	69	69¾	69	69¼
Norfk &W.	104½	—	—	104½
Nor Pac ...	116	116⅛	116	116⅛
N Y Cent ..	90⅝	90⅞	90¼	90⅜
Nevada ...	16⅛	—	—	16⅛
Pennsy ...	112⅜	—	—	112⅜
Peo Gas	121⅞	—	—	121⅞
Prest S Car..	44⅞	44⅞	44¾	44¾
Reading	167⅝	167⅝	167	167½
Rock Isld ..	6⅛	6¼	5⅝	5⅞
do pfd	9⅝	9¾	9⅛	9¾
St Paul	103	—	—	103
So Pacific ...	96⅜	96½	96¼	96½
Sothn Ry ...	26¾	27	26¾	26¾
Union Pac...	162⅛	162½	161⅞	162
U S Steel ...	66	66¼	66	66⅛
do pfd	110¾	—	—	110¾
Va-Car C C.	31	31¼	31	31
Wabash pfd.	7⅝	7¾	7⅛	7⅛
W Union ...	65¼	65¼	65⅛	65⅛

COTTON.

New York, Feb. 20—Cotton futures closed steady. Closing bids:

Feb.	12.22	July	11.90
Mar.	12.25	Aug.	11.73
Apl.	—	Sept.	11.49
May.	11.96	Oct.	11.44
June.	—	Dec.	11.49

Spot closed quiet. Middling uplands, 13.00; do. Gulf, 13.25.

Sales, none.

Liverpool, Feb. 20. — Cotton, spot, in fair demand. Prices firm.

Am. mid., fair.	7.73	Low mid.	6.75
Good mid.	7.45	Good ordy.	5.91
Middling	7.09	Ordinary	5.47

The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,600 American.

Receipts were 11,000 bales, including 7,600 American.

Futures opened and closed quiet.

THE STOCK MARKET
presently offers extraordinary investment opportunities.
We will be pleased to give our best attention to any order intrusted to us.
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Stocks bought or sold for cash or on small margin. Small commission charged on trades.
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MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations furnished by Messrs. Neuville Belleau & Co., 98 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

	Buyers.	Sellers.
Bell Telephone	156¾	157
Brazilian T L & P....	88¾	88⅞
Can Pac Ry	214⅛	214⅝
Canada Car Fdy	68½	—
Canada Cement	30	30½
do pfd	92	92½
Canadian Converters ...	37	39
Candian Cottons	37	39
do pfd	76½	77
Crown Reserve	177	180
Dominion Canners	64	64½
Detroit United Ry	72¾	72⅞
Dom Iron & Stl pfd....	92¾	93½
Dom Steel Corp	38¾	39
Dominion Textile	85¾	86
Hillcrest Collieries	44	—
Illinois Traction pfd	95	97
Lake of Woods	133½	134½
Laurentide Co Ltd	188⅜	188½
MacDonald Co	—	19½
Mackay Co	87	—
do pfd	69½	75
Min. St P & S S M.....	134½	135½
Mont Cottons Ltd	55	60
do pfd	102	103
Mont L H & P	228⅞	229
Mont Tramways	222	223
Nova Scotia Stl & C....	78	79
Ogilvie Flour Mills	122	123
Ottawa L H & P.....	168⅞	169¼
Penmans Ltd	—	55
Quebec Ry L & P	15⅝	15⅞
do bonds	54	54¾
Rich & Ont Nav	108⅞	109
Shawinigan W & P.....	141	142
Spanish River Co	15	15½
Steel Co of Canada....	18½	19
Toronto Railway	144¾	145
Tucketts Tob Co.....	43	43¼
Twin City Elec Ry.....	106	107
Ames	16⅛	16¼
do pfd	68½	70
Dom Bridge	121¼	122½
Can Rubber	84	—
do pfd	97	98
Banks.		
Commerce	214½	—
Hochelaga	154	155
Merchants	190	195
Molsons	201¾	202½
Montreal	247½	249
Nationale	132	—
Royal	224¼	225
Union	—	144

Sales.

Toronto Ry...69 at 143, 25 at 143¼, 50 at 143½, 171 at 143¾, 5 at 143⅞, 175 at 143¾, 10 at 143⅞, 50 at 143¾, 10 at 143⅞, 25 at 143¾, 75 at 144, 50 at 144⅛, 50 at 144¼, 10 at 144, 50 at 144⅜, 50 at 144¼, 10 at 144, 50 at 144¾, 25 at 144¼, 10 at 144⅜, 25 at 144¼, 150 at 144¼, 75 at 144⅝, 70 at 144¼, 110 at 144½, 25 at 144¼, 10 at 144⅝, 25 at 144½, 50 at 144¼, 25 at 144⅜, 10 at 144¾, 50 at 144⅝, 75 at 144⅜, 50 at 144⅝, 5 at 144½, 75 at 144⅝.

Ames, 135 at 15, 25 at 15½, 25 at 15¾, 100 at 16, 100 at 15¾, 380 at 16.

Laurentide, 70 at 188¼, 25 at 188⅛, 25 at 188½.

Mont Power, 25 at 229¼, 385 at 229.

Detroit, 25 at 72¾, 100 at 72½, 25 at 72⅝, 25 at 72½, 75 at 72¾.

Bell Phone, 140 at 156, 3 at 155¾, 25 at 156¼, 2 at 156, 55 at 157.

Textile, 25 at 85¾.

Dom Steel, 51 at 39.

Spanish River, 5 at 15½.

Mackay, 50 at 87½.

Shawinigan, 25 at 141.

Tooke, 5 at 24.

Porto Rico, 75 at 69, 50 at 69½.

Brazilian, 25 at 88⅞.

Bank of Nova Scotia, 3 at 261.

Steel of Can., pfd., 20 at 85.

Ottawa Power, 75 at 169.

N. Scotia Steel, 5 at 78½.

Union Bank, 25 at 143½.

Quebec Ry., 10 at 16¼, 30 at 16, 200 at 15⅞.

Ames pfd., 15 at 66, 10 at 66¼, 25 at 66¾, 40 at 68.

Quebec Ry. Bonds, $1,000 at 54½, $1,000 at 54¾, $3,000 at 54½.

Rich & Ont., 55 at 109.

Penman, 3 at 55.

Hollinger, 12 at 1685.

Spanish River pfd., 2 at 66.

Winnipeg Elec, 10 at 208.

Lake of Woods, x-d, 50 at 134.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Feb. 20.—Raw sugar, centrifugal, 10s 1½d; muscovado, 8s 6d.

Calcutta linseed, Feb.-March, 47s 9d.

Linseed oil, 24s 3¾d.

Sperm oil, £30.

Petroleum, American refined, 8d; spirits, 9d.

Turpentine, spirits, 32s 1½d.

Beet sugar, Feb., 9s 3¾d.

Rosin, American strained, 10s; fine, 15s 9d.

(No bullion movement.)

BREEN & GOURDEAU
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
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Telephone 185.
Private wire connections:
New York, Chicago, Montreal and Toronto Exchanges.
Correspondents: Jenks, Gwynne & Co., members New York Stock Exchange; Molson & Robin, members Montreal Stock Exchange.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Accumulated Funds $67,000,000
Revenue for the Year..... 7,875,000
Assets in Canada 17,000,000
Over $10,000 paid daily in Claims, Endowments, etc.
The Reversionary Bonus of Policyholders for period of 1903 to 1910 amounted to $5,857,920.00, being at the rate of $15 per $1,000 per annum on all with profit policies.
W. MORTON MASSEY, Chief Agent.
111 Mountain Hill, Quebec.
april25x1y.

R. ERNEST LEFAIVRE
L. I. A.
Successor of
Lefaivre & Lefaivre
Auditor, Liquidator of Insolvent Estates.
Office: 98 St. Peter St., Quebec.
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"OLYMPIC" 46,359 Tons
Sails from New York for LONDON and PARIS
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MAY 9—MAY 30—JUNE 20—JULY 11
WHITE STAR LINE,
53 Dalhousie St., Quebec.
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RIVIERA-ITALY ★ EGYPT ★
LARGEST STEAMERS
To the Mediterranean
CELTIC, MAR. 7
FROM BOSTON
Canopic, Mar. 14. Cretic, Apr. 2.
WHITE STAR LINE.
53 Dalhousie St., Quebec.
Feb.21xtu,th,stxtf

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
New improved mail, passenger and freight steamship service from
ST. JOHN and HALIFAX
To BERMUDA,
West Indies and Demerara.
All twin-screw and fitted with electric fans, wireless telegraphy, bilge keels and submarine signals.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation and attractive tours are offered. Sailing from Halifax, February 27th and March 13th. For literature, apply to any agency of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., or in Halifax to Pickford & Black, Limited.
Feb.14,18,21,25x4

CANADIAN PACIFIC
HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS TO WESTERN CANADA.
Every Thursday, commencing March 3rd, 1914, until October 27th, 1914, inclusive. Tickets good for sixty days.
$3.80 MONTREAL and RETURN, Saturday, February 21st.
Special train 1.50 p.m.
Return limit, February 24th, 1914.
Parlor Cars.
Full particulars at 30 St. John st.
G. J. P. MOORE.
General Railway and Steamship Agency. All lines represented.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.
Round trip tickets to Western Canada via Chicago and North Bay, on sale March 3rd and every other Tuesday thereafter until October 27th, 1914, at very low fares. Tickets good for two months.
Full particulars on application to
GEO. H. STOTT,
C. P. & T. A.
Phones 567 and 73. Quebec, Que.

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY
BOSTON and NEW YORK
Through Cars Daily
DINING CAR SERVICE.
Trains Leave Levis:
8.00 a.m.—For Portland, Sherbrooke, and all local stations daily, except Sunday.
3.30 p.m.—For New York and Boston, and main line stations daily, main line stations daily.
For Chaudiere Valley and Megantic divisions daily except Sunday. Through New York Pullman daily connecting at Sherbrooke with Pullman for Boston.
Ferry from Quebec 30 minutes in advance of train departure.
For further information and Pullman reservations apply F. S Stocking, C. & D. P. Agent, 32 St. Louis street, agent for Thos. Cook & Son, and all ocean steamship lines; phone

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
Quebec and Levis to Montreal and Return
$3.80
Good going Saturday, Feb. 21st. Return limit, Feb. 24th, 1914.
Further information on application to City Ticket Offices: 7 Du Fort st., and 22 Dalhousie street. Telephone Nos. 530 and 99; also 31 Buade street, telephone 4104.
S. J. NESTOR,
City Ticket Agent,
7 Du Fort St.

CANADIAN NORTHERN
Atlantic Royals
Unsurpassed for Speed, Comfort.
Quality of Appointment and Service
St. John, N.B., and Bristol
Next Sailing
Royal Edward .....Feb. 25th
Canadian Northern SS., 160 St. Andrew street; 32 St. Louis street, and 31 Buade street.

TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY
TIME TABLE.
Taking Effect November 10th, 1913.

No. 1. (a)	Leaves Riviere du Loup.	7.30	A.M.
	Arrives Connors, N.B..	12.13	P.M.
No. 3. (a)	Leaves Riviere du Loup.	10.30	A.M.
	Arrives Connors, N.B..	8.57	P.M.
No. 2. (a)	Leaves Connors, N.B....	3.20	P.M.
	Arrives Riviere du Loup.	6.35	P.M.
No. 4. (a)	Leaves Connors, N.B..	7.00	A.M.
	Arrives Riviere du Loup	4.20	P.M.

All trains Daily Except Sunday.
Connecting at Edmundston Junction with Canadian Pacific Ry. for Woodstock, Fredericton, St. John, N.B.; Houlton, Presque Isle, Caribou and Fort Fairfield, Me.
And at Riviere du Loup with all Intercolonial Railway Express Trains.
For further information, folders, etc., apply to F. S. Stocking, 32 St. Louis St., Quebec, and Hone & Rivet, 31 Buade Street or 3 Boulevard St. Laurent, Montreal.
G. G. Grundy, General Manager.
F. X. Belanger, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Riviere du Loup.

What a satisfaction for a business man to know that he is protected against loss by fire.
By having a systematic audit of his books made, he can experience equal satisfaction in knowing that he is also protected against irregularities, defalcations and errors in his Accounting Department.
The cost is small compared to the feeling of security it gives him.

Robert Stewart, L.I.A.
Public Accountant and Auditor,
(Licentiate of the Institute of Accountants and Auditors of the Province of Quebec).
92 ST. PETER STREET, QUEBEC.
Telephone 5819.

We have just issued a circular on
MUNICIPAL and CORPORATION BONDS
YIELDING 4½% TO 6%.
We will be pleased to forward one on application.
HANSON BROS, 164 St. James St. MONTREAL.
Feb. 19,21x2

We carry in Stock a very
LARGE ASSORTMENT
of
Portable Oil Heaters
Portable Gas Heaters
Portable Electric Heaters
also
Fire Place Trimmings of all Kinds.
Mechanics Supply Co. Ltd.,
80-90 St. Paul Street

SILLERY NURSERIES
BERGERVILLE.
Special three-day sale of Fresh Cut Flowers, Monday, Tuesday and Wed
Tulips, a doz ....50c.
Carnations, a dozen 50c
Violets, a bunch.. .. .. 25c
Lily-of-the-Valley, a dozen.. .. 50c
Mignonettte, a dozen.... .. .. .. 50c
Pans of Hyacinths, 6, 7 and 8 in a pan, per pan.. .. ..75c and $1.00
Boston Ferns, from, each.. .. $1.00
Begonias and Genistra, from, each.. .. .. 25c
Designs from $3.00 up.
Delivery anywhere in city.
JOHN RAMSDEN,
Phone 295. Gardener

D. S. RICKABY'S
UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT
We Have Done
Successful
EMBALMING
SINCE APRIL, 1883.
PRICES MODERATE.
Phone 351, Day or Night.
337-9 St. John St.

Have you had your Gloves cleaned by our new process? We also dry dye your shoes and feathers to match your costume.
Glovers' Dye Works
393 St. Valier St.

Two Winners

Two persons succeeded, so far, in picking out No. 50 in our Novelty Guessing Contests. They are:
John Goudie, No. 101 Eustache St.
Corpl. J. McGrath, No. 4 Co. Citadel

48 MORE FREE TICKETS.

Remember there are 48 more $1.00 tickets for the Senior Hockey Matches to be given away absolutely FREE in these Guessing Consests, between now and 1st March. It costs nothing to try. If you require Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco, Stationery, Novels, Games, Toys, etc., you receive a FREE GUESS with each 10c worth purchased.

The only condition attached to contests is that, contestants must ask for guessing privilege when making purchases.

T. H O'NEILL
248 ST. JOHN STREET.

FOR SALE.
1 Davenport.
1 "Champion" Letter and Circular Duplicator.
1 No. 4 "Daisy Boiler.
Apply to No. 43 Lachevrotiere street, Quebec.

Telephone: 1050.
Dr. A. LANTIER
Surgeon Dentist
50 Couillard St., Quebec.
Opposite Livernois' Pharmacy.

The
Myrand & Pouliot Firm

Has just received a rich choice of embroideries, which should attract the attention of the ladies this week.

It is true it is a little early to select one's apparel for next summer, but the patterns are so pretty that we hasten to show them to our customers.

These embroideries are in marquisette and voile de neige, 60 inches in width; designs embroidered in silk of a remarkable richness. We offer them at reasonable prices ..... $1.50 to $4.00

Come and make your choice while the assortment is complete. 200 yards of "Paillette" silk, fine stripes, assorted colors, 36 inches in width. Regular price $2.50, for $1.19
, 100 yards of black silk, 36 inches in width, extraordinary value, and cheap at $2.50. Our price $1.49

One lot of black and colored kid gloves, very fine quality, worth $1.00, for 59 cents.
The balance of our woolen gloves and mittens, assorted colors, 90 cents, for 39 Cts.
100 dozen of woolen stockings, ribbed, tan color, 60 cents, for ..... 29 cents.
One considerable lot of Japanese Cotton, red and pompadour, 36 inches in width, the real thing for masquerade and Mardi Gras costumes, 20 cents, for ..... 14 cents.
1,000 yards of colored Chambray, striped and checked, worth 12 cents, for 8 cents.
A large choice of blouses, which we have just received, very pretty patterns, Robespierre collars ,assorted colors. Prices from .....50 cents to $2.00
Ask for our catalogue of Butterick Patterns, and it will be given to you gratis.
FOR THE LENTEN SEASO—In the Grocery Department you will find an extraordinary choice of fish of all kinds.
Oysters, per hundred, $1.00.
Seal Shipt Oysters, 40 cents per pint.
Green and dried peas.
Red and white beans, etc., etc.
Our prices are always the lowest on the market.

Myrand & Pouliot
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS & GROCERS
215 ST JOSEPH STREET & 70 CROWN STREET

IS CHILD CROSS, FEVERISH, SICK

LOOK, MOTHER! IF TONGUE IS COATED, GIVE "CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS.

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is, they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour, then your little one becomes cross, half sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sore throat, stomach-ache or diarrhoea. Listen Mother! See if tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the system, and you have a well, playing child again.

Millions of Mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottles. Beware of counterfeits sold here. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

VEDRINES CENSURED

Paris, Feb. 19.—Jules Vedrines, the aviator, announces that he will send his seconds to Maurice Bienaime, a member of the special committee of the Aero Club which has had under consideration the events leading up to Vedrines threatened duel with Rene Quinton, president of the Aerial League.

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH
SILVERSMITHS' SOAP
METAL
POLISHES
FURNITURE POLISH
EMERY CLOTH
WELLINGTON MILLS, LONDON, ENG.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION

GAINED AN IMPORTANT POINT IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE ON A VOTE.

Washington, Feb. 20—By defeating amendments to general arbitration treaties pending renewal with Great Britain, Japan and six other nations, the Senate took today the first decisive step in the policy of the administration to lift the United States from what officials have characterized as its "isolated position" in foreign relations.

The supreme test of strength in the treaty controversy came on an amendment to the Spanish treaty urged by Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, which would withhold from arbitration such important international issues as immigration, the question of admitting aliens to domestic schools, affairs involving the Monroe doctrine and the provision of the Panama Canal act, exempting American coastwise shipping from tolls. This amendment was rejected by a vote of 13 to 40, more than two-thirds majority. This result was regarded by administration leaders tonight as marking the end of the controversy over the Government's foreign policy, and assuring the ratification of the treaties which expired more than a year ago with Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Spain Norway, Sweden, Portugal and Switzerland.

After the vote had been taken, it was agreed that none of the treaties should be put upon their ratification today, but that amendments should be discussed as applied to all, disposition of the treaties to be deferred until tomorrow.

Tonight after the second day of protracted executive session, it was announced that no further amendments would be pressed and that none had been adopted.

Champions of arbitration as an international principle, and leaders in the Democratic ranks expressed gratification at the result of today's proceedings, and many of them saw in it an indication that the desire of the President for repeal of the tolls provision of the Canal Act would be met without difficulty after the treaty ratifications have been executed. That this will be the next important foreign issue to occupy the attention of Congress there is no doubt.

President Wilson let it be known today that he is for out and out repeal of the tolls provision; that there can be no compromise in the situation in order that it may be signalled to the world that the United States will stand firmly by its international obligations. The proposal from members of the House that domestic commerce of all nations be exempted from Canal tolls, it was made clear, would not be acceptable to the administration. Information had reached the President which gave him confidence that a repeal provision would pass both House of Congress, and the action in the Senate today served only to increase that confidence so far as the Upper House was concerned.

FAMINE REIGNS IN NORTHERN JAPAN.

Part of Japan is now within the grip of the worst famine that has occurred in one hundred years. Ten million people are in the famine districts and a conservative estimate places the number that is now in need of food to keep from starving to death at 200,000. Fortunately the Government is alive to the situation nad has set aside $6,000,000, which will be loaned to the municipalities in the stricken regions. This money will be spent upon necessary relief work, and in public improvements that will enable the starving farmers and fishermen to buy food. Less than half this sum, however, is to be spent this year, and even if it were all spent it would not end the famine. In fact, it would take about $750,000 a day to buy meals for all the persons in the famine area, but, of course, all are not equally suffering. There are rich and poor in every district. The Japanese press has been calling attention to the conditions and is raising famine funds that will supplement the Government's loan.

Rice and Fish Fail.

The primary cause of the famine is the failure of the rice crop in the northern part of the empire, and this was due to the very cold Summer. The stalks grew as usual, indeed, much better than usual, but without any heads and were fit only for fodder. Since rice constitutes about three-quarters of the food of the average Japanese, the failure of this crop was quite as serious as the failure of the wheat and oat crops with us. Apart from rice the Japanese eat more fish than anything else. The fish catch, too, was a failure, and for the same reason that the rice failed. Cold weather, produced by strange cold currents in the ocean, kept the fish far from shore, and beyond the reach of the fishermen, who were equipped for the most part of the fishing near the shore line. In other years when the rice crop failed, it had happened that the fish catch was abundant, and when fish were scarce, rice was plentiful. Not for one hundred years has there been such a tragic coincidence of failure.

Dealers in Humanity.

Long before the general public in Tokio knew that there was a serious condition in the north, scores of men in that city who deal in human flesh and blood were hurrying to the scene to buy young girls for brothel and factory in a falling market. Their parents being too poor to support them were, in thousands of cases, willing enough to sell their children to these white slavers. Some were so glad to get rid of their daughters that, they accepted ridiculous prices, and occasionally one was picked up for nothing, when emaciation had blurred her beauty and it seemed probable that she would hardly live to reach the capital. These brokers, at least, have made a good thing out of the famine. Correspondents in the affected districts give descriptions of suffering that are heartrending. People are found living on grass seeds that would hardly keep a horse alive; eating animal entrails and decomposed food that a dog would not touch.

Thousands May Starve.

In one house an unhealthy fish head rescued from the refuse of a fish shop was found stewing in water to which had been added some grass seed. This was expected to provide three meals for the family. Two doctors examined one little boy who was suffering severely, and from his stomach they removed a great wad of straw that he had swallowed to appease his hunger. In the Tohoku and Hokkaido districts, where the famine is most acute, the children no longer go to school. For the most part they are too weak to walk. The teachers, too, are starving by the hundreds, the people having been too poor to pay their salaries, which amount to about $7.50 per month. Some of the greatest sufferers will be the teachers and people of their class who are without proper food, but are too proud to expose their suffering to the missionaries and others who are giving first aid upon the spot. How many hundreds or thousands of them will slowly starve to death, or starve until they can endure no more and then commit suicide, nobody knows.

Cold Weather in Japan.

To the torments of starvation is added the rigor of Winter. Too many people who have received their ideas of Japan from pictures upon places and musical comedies suppose that the country is a land of perpetual sunshine and flowers and cherry blossoms. The fact is that one hundred miles north of Tokio the climate is much like that of Northern Ohio, for instance, and still further north there are great falls of snow, and a temperature that frequently drops below zero. The cold weather, too, lasts until April and it will be two months before the suffering from exposure ceases. In some cases the starving wretches have sold their houses for rice, and now, having eaten the rice, are without shelter. A case is mentioned of a house occupying 600 square feet being offered for $7.50, and when there was no buyer, torn down and used for fuel.

"DUBLIN GIANT" SCORES KNOCKOUT

New York, Feb. 19.—Jim Coffey, the "Dublin Giant," knocked out Tony Ross of Lancaster, Pa., with a right hook to the jaw in the sixth round of a ten-round match here tonight. Coffey weighed 199 pounds; Ross 204.

HAMEL & TESSIER
CIVIL ENGINEERS
AND LAND SURVEYORS.
Water Power Development, Water Supply, Specifications, Inspection, Cement Testing, Reports, Surveys and Plans for Subdivisions, Etc.
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COULD NOT EAT-- FAILING FAST

Captain On Great Lakes Restored To Health By "Fruit-a-tives"

For thirty years, Captain Swan followed the Great Lakes. He has now retired and lives at Port Burwell, where he is well known and highly esteemed.



H. SWAN, Esq.

Port Burwell, Ont., May 8th, 1913.

"A man has a poor chance of living and enjoying life when he cannot eat. That was what was wrong with me. Loss of appetite and indigestion was brought on by Constipation. I have had trouble with these diseases for years. I lost a great deal of flesh and suffered constantly. For the last couple of years, I have taken "Fruit-a-tives" and have been so pleased with the results that I have recommended them on many occasions to friends and acquaintances. I am sure that "Fruit-a-tives" have helped me greatly. By following the diet rules and taking "Fruit-a-tives" according to directions, any person with dyspepsia will get benefit."

H, SWAN.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size 25c, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

F. SIMARD & CIE.
142 St. Joseph Street, St. Roch, Quebec
Early
Spring Novelties

ADVANCE STYLES JUST RECEIVED ARE NOW SHOWN PRELIMINARY TO OUR ANNUAL SPRING DISPLAY.

NEW SUITINGS AND COATINGS. FANCY and PLAIN. A VAST CHOICE. CHECKS ARE SHOWN AS THE LATEST.

WASH GOODS—Plain and Fancy Crepes, Plain and Stripe Ratines, Cotele Voiles, Ninon, Muslins, Embroideries, Etc..

Complete assortment of Spring Shades. Also White, Cream and Black at Moderate Prices.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF MANUFACTURER'S SAMPLES OF DRESSES —and— WAISTS.

A limited quantity of Women's Dresses, made from fine Cotton Ninon, Voiles, Embroideries, Muslin, etc., in plain or fancy designs.

All manufacturers samples, 1914 Spring models; regular $3.00 and $4.00. Special... ..... $1.98

Regular $4.00 and $5.00. Special... ... ... $2.98

Regular $6.00 to $9.00. Special... ... ...$4.78

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS, At $1.49.

Women's Satin Petticoats, in grey, cerise, emerald, navy, cadet, brown, and black; regularly sold at $2.00. Special $1.49

Women's Novelty Waists, made from Madras, Crepon, Embroidered and Plain Voiles, Muslin, Embroidery, Etc., Etc.

Manufacturer's samples of Eclipse Whitewear Co., models of the coming season. The most complete line ever shown, offered on sale now at..... 33 1-3 Per Cent. Reduction

WOMEN'S DRESSES, $7.00 For $4.90.

Women's black, navy, cadet blue, and brown Serge Dresses, low collar and long sleeves, trimmed with silk; newest spring styles; value $7.00. Special... ... ...$4.90

F. SIMARD & CIE.
142 St. Joseph Street, Quebec



HALF PRICE SALE
Men's Boots in odd sizes.
Women's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in odd sizes—Half Price.
Misses and Children's Shoes, odd sizes—Half Price.
See our Bargains, from 50c to $1.50
WM. JACQUES & SONS,
42 1-2 Fabrique Street.
Tel. 427

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"DOMINION" STEAM AND GAS COALS
Screened, Run-of-Mine and Slack
For Particulars, apply to
SALES AGENT, 112 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

Our Big Annual Cheap Sale
Commenced on
Monday, 2nd of February
and will last the whole month.
$150,000.00
worth of House Furnishings, Dry Goods, Oil Cloth, Linoleums, Curtains and Curtain Materials of all sorts. Plush Furniture Coverings, Portieres, Blankets, Bedding, Sheeting, Pillowing, Towels, Blinds, etc., etc.

That stock is the richest, the largest and the best assorted in the city.

JOBS
150 Axminster Rugs, Job, worth $45.00, for $30.00
150 Axminster Rugs, Job, worth $40.00, for $25.00

15 per cent discount will be given on the whole stock without exception.

We store the goods without extra charge.

P. J. COTE,
29 & 31 ST. JOHN STREET,
OPPOSITE PALACE HILL.