Murphy's Ad. is on Page 8
Colonial Institute
Trafalgar Square
London SW ENGLAND

DAILY WITNESS

COLD WITH SNOW

Vol. LIV., No. 5. MONTREAL, CANADA. *The People's Paper* WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1913. PRICE ONE CENT.

TORONTO DELEGATION VISITS MONTREAL FOR INFORMATION ON FILTERS

Mayor Hocken, of Toronto, and Members of the Board of Control and City Council Given a Civic Reception.

Visiting Montreal in quest of information on filtration plants to be applied in solving Toronto's pure water problem, Mayor H. C. Hocken, and many members of the Board of Control and City Council of Toronto arrived this morning and are the guests of Mayor Lavalee and the city corporation. The visitors are desirous of gaining all available data on water treatment and before returning home they will visit Ottawa.

While in town they are enjoying the freedom of the city which was presented them by Mayor Lavellee by word of mouth in such a jolly and cordial manner as made them feel at home as soon as they set their feet inside the office of His Worship.

It was jut ten o'clock, as indicated by the many timekeepers displayed about the City Hall when led by Mayor Hocken, the visitors from Montreal's sister city were escorted into the City Hall. Although it is a holiday and city employees are enjoying their liberty from irksome tasks, the big front doors of the City Hall were thrown wide open and presented a view of the comfortable interior in cosy contrast with the cutting wind that blew without. The guests of the morning walked right into the corridor and proceeded directly to the Mayor's office where His Worship was already waiting to receive them.

As the Torontonians are by no means strangers to His Worship be dispensed with all customary formalities and adopted his most approved style of greeting. In his office there had also gathered many of Montreal's aldermen and two controllers. The meeting was such as the meeting of old-time friends should be. But in order to make assurance of acquaintanceship doubly sure and as there were some new faces on both sides after hand clasps were exchanged between the brother Mayors, Mayor Hocken introduced the members of the Toronto delegation to Mayor Lavallee, and Mayor Lavallee introduced the Montreal aldermen to Mayor Hocken and to his accompanying city governors. In performing his office of master of introductions Mayor Lavallee put in many humorous and personal touches in naming the various members of the Montreal Council. When the visitors were seated on invitation of Montreal's chief magistrate he gave those present opportunity to fraternize, to renew old acquaintances, and to make new ones. Seated right next to Mayor Lavallee was seated Mayor Hocken who received from Mr. George Janin, city engineer, and Mr. T. S. Lesage, city engineer and superintendent of waterworks, copies of the official report on the Montreal filtration plant. Mr. Pitcher and other officials of the Montreal Water and Power Company who were present were also introduced to the visitors.

In this observations on the personal traits of Montreal alderman, Mayor Lavallee was quite happy. He introduced Alderman T. O'Connell as the descendant of the great Daniel O'Connell, Irish patriot, and Alderman Monahan, as good Irishmen, and Alderman L. A. Lapointe, as 'not a lawyer by profession, but by nature, who sees distinctions where there are no differences.' Just as a good lawyer is supposed to do.

Mayor Lavallee kept the top closed tight on his fountains of eloquence to be let loose again later on when assembled at the eating table. He said that he did not wish to give them anything heavy until they had a good meal.

In addition to Mayor H. C. Hocken, the Toronto visitors comprised: Controllers Thomas Church, vice-president of the Board of Control; Control Thomas Foster, Controller J. O. McCarthy; Alds. A. E. Walton, Robbins, Rowland, Wickett, Burgess, Rawlinson, Wanless, McBride, Meredith and Mabee; Mr. R. C. Harris, Commissioner of Works, and Mr. G. G. Powell, City Engineer. The newspaper men with the party were Mr. Jerry Snyder, managing editor of the 'Telegram,' Mr. Willison, of the 'News,' and Mr. G. H. Maitland, of the 'Star.'

The following represented the Montreal Corporation, besides Mayor Lavallee: Controllers C. H. Godfrey, and L. N. Dupuis; Alds. L. A. Lapointe, James Robinson, Leslie H. Boyd, P. Monahan, T. O'Connell, Joseph Ward, Dr. Garceau, L. Bastien, Menard, D. McDonald, Mayrand, and M. Blumenthal.

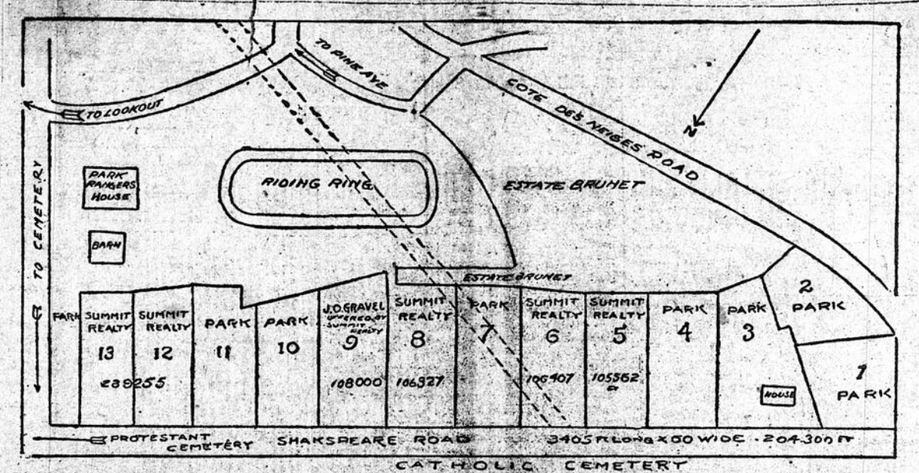
The Toronto visitors arrived on the Canadian Pacific Railway from Ontario's capital early this morning. They were provided with three special cars, and had heaps of good things to say of the pains taken by the officials of the company for their comfort.

After half an hour spent in social intercourse, Mayor Lavallee announced that their photographs would be taken on the front steps of the City Hall, and after the camera had done its work, the party boarded a score of sleighs that were in waiting, and left for a trip to the two million dollar filtration plant of the Montreal Water and Power Company.

This mechanical filter, which is an American built apparatus, furnished them with some new ideas. They were conducted over the plant by officials of the company.

At the St. Regis Hotel the City had prepared for the entertainment of the visitors a first-class luncheon. Mayor Lavallee presided, and said many good things about the city. Many toasts were exchanged, and Montreal's Mayor and Corporation were invited to Toronto, where they would be assured of a hearty welcome.

The visitors left town for Ottawa at four o'clock.



PLAN SHOWING LOCATION IF PROPERTY WHICH IS OFFERED TO THE CITY OF MONTREAL TO ENLARGE MOUNT ROYAL PARK.
THE DOTTED LINES SHOW THE LOCATION OF THE PRESENT PARK SLIDE.

CITY OFFERED A CHANCE TO EXTEND MOUNT ROYAL PARK AND PRESERVE PARK SLIDE

Realty Company Will Place 870,000 Feet on the Market For Residential Purposes, But Gives Board of Control the Opportunty of Purchasing It First.

Summit Realty, a land company which owns nearly 870,000 square feet of vacant land situated on the south side of the Shakesjeare road, has written to the Board of Control offering to sell the city all the property for the extension of Mount Royal Park. The land, which is in six parcels, lies between the park ranger's residence, the riding ring, the Cote des Neiges road and the Catholic Cemetery. The Brunet Estate block, situated immediately north of the Cote des Neiges road, is being offered for sale for residential purposes now, while the land that the Summit Realty owns will be placed on the market for the same purpose in the spring if the city does not purchase it before.

The Park Slide crosses an arm of the Brunet block, then over a part of Mount Royal Park and reaches the Shakespeare road across a part of the Summit Realty property. Last fall it was said that the owners of the different properties might prevent the use of the slide this winter, but the matter was adjusted satisfactorily for the season. Now it is very likely that if the land passes into the hands of private interests and is used for residential purposes, that the slide will be a thing of the past.

In the land that is offered to the city at a rate to be agreed upon between the parties, there are 665,552 square feet in six blocks, while Shakespeare road, which is a private one, has an area of about 204,300 square feet. The total area of the land, therefore, is estimated at 869,852 square feet. The road is 3,405 feet in length, and has a naverage width of 60 feet.

The property lies in a line from the corner of the Cote des Neiges and the Shakespeare road eastward. It is divided into three groups of two blocks each by parts of the Mount Royal Park property. It lies immediately opposite the Catholic Cemetery.

It has been suggested that the city should purchase the property for an addition to the park, and that a street car line might be built along Shakespeare road from Cote des Neiges road the width of the new thoroughfare being 60 feet. At the east end of Shakespeare road is the line leading past the park ranger's residence, so that it would be a short cut to the park slide and the lookout on the mountain.

The Board of Control has the matter under consideration. At the same time the Summit Realty has placed the land in the hands of a landscape expert for division into lots for residential purposes.

BRIGHT CAREER MUST FIND ITS CLOSE IN DARKNESS

Mr. Morgan Lane, After Many Misfortunes, Sent to Insane Asylum.

GRIPPED BY FEAR THAT FRIENDS MEANT EVIL.

Old Schoolmaster Was Possessed of Wondrous Memory for Facts and Figures.

After a life of usefulness devoted to the interests of youthful Canada as school teacher in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Morgan Lane, pensioned school master and professor, was committed to the Verdun Insane Asylum, the examination by Dr. Villeneuve showing the old master's mind to be diseased, his hallucinations always running to murder in which he was the victim of his friend's cruelty.

Many of the lower province public men of to-day remember the unfortunate incidents of his life, that having the most serious effect on his health the loss of his wife, some fifteen years ago from which time the eccentricities so pronounced now had their beginning. He was always a home man. The loss of his wife was followed by another and another misfortune. One of his boys left home for the West; the other, a baby, was taken by friends, who found a mother for the infant, leaving the old man lonely and silent in his sorrows.

Some ten years ago he came to Montreal, and has been living in out-of-the-way places, especially where quiet was the most noticeable thing about the house, and daily brooding over his existence, so different from the cares of teaching and home-coming to his family of his early life. Other afflictions came to him, and for eighteen months he was placed in a dark room, his eyes—his one sense unimpaired until this time—giving way under his perpetual solitude. When cured of his weakening sight, the dread of a violent death took possession of him, and from these visions he gradually became suspicious of his only friends, accusing those who became acquainted with him here of having designs on his life.

FRIENDS UNAWARE OF TERRIBLE MALADY.

Not until he was arrested for a fancied trailing of someone about to murder him, which brought the aged master to a home in Westmount, did his friends know of his dangerous malady. Mr. P. E. O'Brien, among others who undertook to find his relatives, immediately communicated with the son, who is in the insurance business at Red Deer, and as there is some $10,00 worth of property to be looked after, Mr. O'Brien advised the young man to come here and look out for his father.

Last week, when it became known that the boy was unable to get away from his duties, the father was ordered to be placed in the asylum, and will be taken there as soon as the government papers are received.

Mr. Lane was gifted with a wonderful memory, and could tell the formation of Napoleon's army at any of his hundred battles, naming the generals who commanded, and the captains whose orders were followed at any one of the army's engagements

THIS STRIKE PROMISED SPEEDY SETTLEMENT

Boston, Feb. 5.— Labor leaders predict a speedy settlement of the strike of about five thousand garment workers here. Sixteen firms, employing nearly one thousand operatives, have granted the strikers' demands for a small advance, recognition of the union and better working conditions, and the employees have returned to work. Twenty-four other shops were still affected by the walkout, when negotiations were resumed to-day.

A WORN-OUT DEBATE.

Election Threats Dropped, And Navy Discussion Nears Welcome End.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—To-day Parliament is taking a holiday, and when the House resumes to-morrow the naval debate will be carried through without a let up. All interest in the debate has disappeared, and it is being carried on only by the Liberal back benchers.

All talk of holding up the bill and forcing an election has vanished, and it is regarded doubtful whether the debate will last beyond next week.

ONLY EIGHT KILLED IN BOMBARDMENT.

Constantinople, Feb. 5.—The forty-eight hour bombardment of Adrianople by the Bulgarians and Servians has thus far not proved very disastrous to the city. Eight inhabitants had been killed up to this morning, and fifty private houses had been set on fire.

Shukri Pasha, commander-in-chief, reports by wireless telegraphy to the War Office here to-day:

'The enemy is bombarding us. One hundred and thirty-eight common shells and eleven shrapnel have fallen in the city, killing eight people and wounding another ten. A number of houses are in flames. The bombardment continues.'

CALLS AMATEUR RULES RELIC OF DARK AGES

Baseball President Denounces Law Which Makes Lying Alternative to Penalty.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 5.—The National Baseball Commission, at its next meeting, will discuss the question of amateur athletics and will seek to revise the present rules which declare an amateur athlete a professional if he plays professional baseball, according to a statement by August Herrmann, president of the National Commission, here to-day. The discussion will be the result of the recent Thorpe ruling.

Mr. Herrmann says the stand which the rulers of amateur athletics take against professional baseball is a relic of the dark ages.

'The college boy who goes out and plays ball in the summer months should not be confronted with the alternative of either deliberate falsehoods or the penalties now inflicted by the amateur rules. Both common justice and the honor we owe the game demand that some early action should be taken—and the governing forces of baseball should be the first to cope with the situation.'

SUICIDE VERDICT IN TRAGEDY AT SHERBROOKE

Coroner's Jury Find No Evidence to Support Allegation of Foul Play.

Sherbrooke, Feb. 5.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of an unknown man found shot dead on Montreal road, on Saturday night last, was held here last night, but little evidence was adduced, as no one saw the shot fired that killed him. Although a large number of people visited the morgue yesterday, the body was not identified.

The jury brought in a verdict to the effect that the man had evidently committed suicide.

There are many who still maintain that he met with foul play, but no proof or evidence of this can be secured.

Orders were given to-day for the deceased's burial.

EX-KING DINES ON BREAD PUDDING

And Promises to Digest Offer of Board and Lodging at $1.75 a Week.

London, Feb. 5.—Former King Manuel, of Portugal, yesterday visited one of the London County Council's lodging houses for single men on Kemble street. He ate a pennyworth of bread pudding and pronounced it excellent. He afterwards chatted with several of the inmates. The manager offered to keep the former monarch for a shilling a day. King Manuel said he would think the matter over, adding: 'I have often slept in worse places.'

STORM AROUSED BY LLOYD-GEORGE'S LAND PROSPECTS

Rock Bottom of Hatred of Liberalism Sounded by the New Scheme.

EXTOLLING 'PERQUISITES' OF ENGLISH LABORERS

But Admitted That to Fight Scheme Will Be a Disheartening Task.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 5.—The land policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has sounded the rock bottom of the Tory hatred of Liberalism and all its ways. At first the necessity of land reform was vigorously denied. Then it was ridiculed. Next it entered the realm of practical politics, and now it is accepted as a leading plank in the Liberal programme.

The Conservative press, and behind it the Conservative party, are tumbling over each other in order show that the rural life of England is ideal, and the lot of the laborer such that he is contented and happy. His 'perquisites' are extolled, and his lot compared with that of his brothers in the Dominions overseas—to the disadvantage of the latter.

Landlordism is up in arms against Mr. Lloyd George and all his wicked ways, but the 'Pall Mall Gazette' frankly admits that if the laborer is left to choose between such a policy and no policy at all, the contest will be waged on terms which must take the heart out of the Unionist party. Thus there is hope for rural England.

WESTMINSTER.

ASKS NOW FOR HEAVIER DAMAGES

New Turn in the Libel Action Against the Hon. Sam. Hughes.

A new turn was taken to-day in the libel action of Mr. B. A. Macnab, late editor of the Montreal 'Star,' against Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, when Mr. Charles Gaudet, K.C., solicitor for Mr. Macnab, filed an amendment to his declaration.

The amendment states that, inasmuch as the defendant has denounced the plaintiff since the institution of his action in terms of malicious opprobium which would have the effect of placing upon plaintiff odium and disgrace, the damages claimed by the plaintiff are increased from $10,000 to $50,000.

The plaintiff's attorney specifies the following places and persons in which and to whom the defendant had denounced the plaintiff: At the Rideau Club, Ottawa, before the Hon. Robert Rogers, Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, Mr. L. T. Marechal, K.C., and Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C.; at the Chateau Laurier, before Col. E. W. B. Morrison; at the Houses of Parliament, before certain members of that body; at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, before various local militia officers, including Col. E. W. Wilson and Col. Labelle, of the Harbor Commission; as well as various newspaper correspondents connected with the Press Gallery at Ottawa, especially Mr. John Bassett, the Montreal 'Gazette' correspondent, who, Mr. Gaudet said, was reputed to be Col. Hughes' 'press agent.'

KING ALFONSO CANNOT VISIT UNITED STATES.

Madrid, Feb. 5.—It is officially announced that King Alfonso of Spain has no intention of visiting the United States. His Majesty, it is added, would have been glad to have paid a visit there if it had been possible.

CALLS PEACE IN VAIN.

Washington, Feb. 5. — Although peace negotiations are being conducted in Southern Mexico with the rebel Zapata, widespread disorder and unrest continue to be reported.

Gambling With Houses

A Tenant's Narrow Escape

Correspondents are writing to the 'Witness' with a view to getting together and forming an organization to change the system of leasing houses in Montreal. Arguments in favor of such a change continue to be advanced. Experiences in connection with house hunting since Feb. 1 emphasize the desirability of a change, and show for what heavy stakes the people gamble when they sign yearly leases.

For instance, one correspondent writes: 'How can anybody decide, by merely casually looking through a house, whether it will prove suitable or not? Yesterday I examined a house that I thought might suit me, and as I was going out, I casually remarked, 'I suppose the basement is dry?' 'The present tenant naturally had not disparaged the house, because he wants to get it let, and thus stop the continual stream of people looking over it. But when the straight question was put to him he had to be honest, and he told me that a large portion of the basement floor was covered with water for practically six months in the year. Further, he said that he had complained to the landlord about this, and the landlord, while not refusing to put it right, simply did not bother about it so long as he had his tenant bound by a lease.

'Now, supposing I had not put that casual, incidental question, or supposing the tenant had not given an honest reply, I should have signed the lease, and have found myself bound to a house dangerous to my health for a year. If there were a monthly system the landlord would immediately put that house right, because otherwise he would not be able to keep a tenant in it.

'The only remedy I would have would be to take a civil action against the landlord, with all its uncertainties and legal costs—but I would have to stay in the house during all the weary months that that civil action was dragging its way through the courts, and then in the end might find that the legal talent which the landlord could employ would beat that which I engaged, with the result that I would be heavily mulcted in law costs—and still have to stay in the house.'

Other letters on the subject are as follows:

'Sir,—Having produced the evidence condemning the leasing system in Montreal as out of date and absolutely unsuited to Canadian conditions, might I suggest that the tenants, or some labor or other organization representative of them should now crown this useful work by starting the machinery which can remedy this evil? There has been developed an organized feeling among householders that remedial measures should at once be applied, and I think this feeling should now be guided to a logical conclusion by the circulation or petitions which can be signed and forwarded either to the City Council or the Legislature.

'The petition should invite these bodies to legislate to adopt some such schedule or leases as was quoted in one of your recent issues, that is, short terms for small premises, and longer terms as the property occupied gets more valuable.—Yours, etc.

'CITIZEN.'

'Sir,—I have been much interested in the correspondence on the above question. The suggestion in Saturday's paper is good, that the legislature should deal with the question. Why not form a law that when a tenant pays monthly such act shall make it a monthly tenancy, and if paid quarterly, a six months' tenancy, in every case a month or quarterly notice to be given on either side? There would be less "moonlight" flitting, and it would be of great service to the working classes.

'A man at present may be living at Rosemount. Then he may get a good job at Lachine or other outlying district, or he may be transferred by his employers to another town, yet he cannot move unless he gets another tenant or else has to journey to and fro or break his lease with all the risks. Now the working man is continually on the move. He has to follow the work, and with new industries and buildings going up all around he is bound to be on the spot.

'Then if a man could live near his work it would greatly reduce the congestion on the cars morning and evening. Many a man has one and a half to two hours' journey to his work under the present system.

'If the Provincial Parliament or City Council cannot alter things, let there be a 'passive resisters' league. Let every working man decline to sign for any period longer than one month. Then, if all did that, and would stick to it, this absurd custom would be smashed, and if there were a few thousands evicted on the 1st of May and a few thousand empty houses something would be doing. As a house owner I have found the workers honorable, and if treated fair they will act "straight." Have a meeting, band together, burst this absurd custom, give the workers a chance to live comfortable. Who will lead?

'G. W. J.'

POLICEMAN BEATEN UP BY THREE THUGS

Bore Print of Big Shoe Plainly Stamped On His Mouth.

Constable Francois Jaumouille received his initiation to the list of men who 'make reports' in a manner that will not soon be forgotten by the new recruit, who was in plain clothes at the time, minus his baton or other adjuncts for protection.

While sizing up three suspicious-looking toughs on Champ de Mars street, who refused to move on, he was suddenly thrown to the ground by the impact of three heavy bodies against his own. Out of this mix-up of fists, boots, and running fire of oaths hurled at the lone constable, he arose some minutes later when consciousness returned and made his way to the Central Police Station, bleeding profusely from cuts and bruises about the head and neck, with four of his front teeth kicked out, the print of a big shoe plainly stamped on his mouth about the lips. Dr. Connor was called, and found it necessary to put four stitches in one cut.

No time was lost in a search for the early night marauders, and Lieutenant Savard with Constables Vanini and Cardinal came across two of the gang on Bonsecours street, who were later identified by the beaten constable as the thugs who with one more waylaid him and brutally attacked him. They gave their names as Edmond Dufore, 139 Champ de Mars street, aged 24, and Morel Bouchard, 58 St. Paul street, 24 years of age. They were locked up awaiting appearance to-morow. No trace of the third man was found by the police to-day, the impression of the police being that the 'missing' is one of the night horde, and will show up under cover of darkness.

PATHETIC PLEA TO PAPA.

Winnipeg, Feb. 5.— 'Will Richard Marshall communicate with his wife. Mariory has been ill and wants daddy.'

This advertisement is being inserted in many papers by Mrs. Marshall, 425 Broadview Avenue, Toronto, in the hope that it will bring word from her husband, Richard Marshall, said to have disappeared from his Toronto home in a mysterious manner.

STRIKE LOSS OVER $30,000,000.

New York, Feb. 5.—In the month since the strike of about 150,000 workers in the men and boys' garment-making industry a loss of $30,000,000 has been borne by the manufacturers and their workmen, according to estimates that are published to-day. This does not include the losses incured by the strikes in the women's garment industry.

LONESOME LITTLE ANNIE LAVOIE

Steals to Get to Sister Who, Alone of All the World, Loved Her.

Her father and mother both dead, and her only sister in New York, lonesome little Annie Lavoie yesterday afternoon determined that she would make the journey to the great city in order to be near her sister, for whose loving embraces she has longed for some time, and seek a home with her. When she found that the journey could not be accomplished without money, the child did not hesitate to steal in order to accomplish her end, and for that reason she is now being detained in Montreal awaiting the arrival of friends or relatives from Ottawa.

The little girl arrived from Ottawa last evening on the train getting in at 6.30 o'clock. The conductor on that train thought, that as she was such a little child, she was travelling with a party in the car, and did not ask for her ticket. On arrival at Montreal, the little one boarded the Pullman car on the Albany train, and when asked by the conductor for her ticket, stated that she had been put on board by her aunt with whom she was travelling, and who would be back in a few minutes. As the time for the train to start drew near without the child's aunt arriving, the conductor notified Special Constable Maloney who took the child through all the trains in the depot, in an effort to locate her relative, but she was not to be found.

The told the constable that her aunt's name was Mrs. Desjardins, and that she lived on DeLussier street, Ottawa. She stated that she had been living with a family named Burdeleau, on St. Patrick street, Ottawa, and that she was being taken by her aunt to New York, where her sister was on the stage.

As her aunt was not found, Constable Maloney took the child to St. Joseph's Home to stay for the night. Wandering about the parlor of the home, this morning, the girl found a satchell containing $5.00, which she immediately appropriated, and once again presented herself at the Bonaventure station. Constable Maloney, recognizing her, enquired if she had found her aunt, when the girl replied that she had, and that the latter had given her $5.00 to get a ticket for New York. The constable was dubious, however, and was about to get her a half-rate ticket and send her back to Ottawa, when he received a message from Miss Brennan, informing him of the theft and of the disappearance of the girl. When asked if she had taken the money the child admitted that she had, and said that she had done so far the purpose of going to her sister, 'who,' she tearfully informed the constable, 'was the only one that loved her since her papa and mamma had died.'

The child was taken to Chief Charpentier's office, and after she had been questioned, it was decided to detain her while her relatives in Ottawa were being communicated with.

FARRELL DUMB AFTER CONFESSING MURDER

New York, Feb. 5.—John Paul Farrell, confessed bomb constructor, was arraigned before the coroner to-day, and remanded to the Tombs charged with murder, to await the action of the grand jury. Unkempt, unshaven and shabby, Farrell slouched before the coroner and declined to add a word to his statements of yesterday.

The police, after careful investigation, have confirmed all the details relative to the prisoner's placing the Herrera bomb. They have not established, however, whether he lied or has hallucinations with reference to the bomb which killed Mrs. Helen Taylor, and the bomb sent to the home of Judge Otto Rosalsky. Farrell says he sent them.

WILL SEEK TO QUASH GOMPERS' CONVICTION.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Arguments on the appeal of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, American Federation of Labor officials, convicted of contempt of court and under jail sentences in connection with the Bucks Stove and Range Company case, to-day were set for February 25 and 26, in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

MR. BRADLEY MARTIN DEAD.

London, Feb. 5.— Mr. Bradley Martin, 71 years of age, of New York, died here this afternoon from pneumonia, which developed from influenza. Mr. Martin's daughter, Conrelia, was married in 1893 to the Earl of Craven.

SPORTING JOURNALIST'S DEATH.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 5.— Mr. Charles B. Power, newspaper man and sporting writer, former umpire in the National League, died at his home here to-day.

FIRED BULLET INTO YOUNG WOMAN'S HEART

Minneapolis, Feb. 5.— No trace had been found early to-day of the man who, shortly before midnight last night, shot and killed Tamar Hansoon, 22 years old, at the latter's home. The police are searching for a young man who called upon the young woman. He is reported to have called the girl to the door and fired a bullet through her heart. The girl's brother, hearing the shooting, ran to her assistance, and grappled with the man, but he escaped.

JOHNSON'S TRIAL FEB. 25.

Chicago, Feb. 5.— The trial of Jack Johnson, on charges of violating the Mann White Slave Act, was set today for February 25 next, in the United States District Court.

Many mountain slopes could be made productive of agricultural products if only water would remain on them. The trouble is, there is too much slope, and nothing to stop and hold the water.

There are a great many people who are as little affected by advertising. Not only has their daily life too much slope, they have no interests—home interests, interests of father, mother, sisters, brothers—to arrest the daily flow of advertising, and use it to add to the comforts of home and the pleasure of life.

These are not the people who read the 'Witness.' The paper goes into the homes of the prosperous family classes, where active, constant interest arrests the flow of advertising and uses it for the satisfying of many needs.

DUKE PAYS FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT TO MONTREAL BAR

Day That Will be a Red Letter One in History of Court House.

RECEIVED ADDRESSES IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

After Ceremony H. R. H. Was Entertained by Chief Justice Davidson.

Yesterday will long be remembered by the officials of the Montreal Court House as one of the biggest days in the history of that building. It marked the first official visit paid the bar of Montreal by Canada's Royal Governor-General, and witnessed a brilliant and memorable scene.

The big building was artistically draped with flags and bunting surmounted by coats-of-arms, Room 24, in which His Royal Highness was received, being specially treated. This room, one of the largest in the Court House, was decorated in a very lavish and artistic manner, festoons and flowers being used to excellent effect.

When the Governor-General arrived the spacious room was thronged, the elite of the Montreal bar being present. Practically all the judges of the Superior Court of the province were in attendance, besides several ex-judges and veteran lawyers. Amongst the guests were Sir Francois Langelier, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and Sir Alexandre Lacoste.

PRESENTATION OF TWO ADDRESSES.

Two addresses were presented to His Royal Highness, one from the judiciary, read in English by Chief Justice Davidson, and the other from the bar, read in French by the battonier, Mr. J. L. Archambault, K.C. The Governor-General replied in both languages. Replying to the address from the judiciary, he said: 'I beg to thank you most sincerely for the address with which you have greeted my visit to your court, and to assure you of the pleasure I have had in responding to your invitation by coming to see you here in this historic building adjacent to the Champ de Mars, with which my stay in Montreal as a young officer was so closely associated.

'In your address you have very briefly outlined the complexity of the code which it is your duty to administer and interpret, and in so doing you have revealed the great and constant difficulties of your daily task. Judges are the most august of human officials and by the manner in which they carry out their duties, may be estimated the character of the nation whose laws they administer.

'It must be with feelings of pride that we remember the highstanding British justice occupies in the world, and we must never forget that the lofty character of that justice is due mainly to the men who have been appointed by their sovereign to administer the law.

'I know that in your hands the traditions of our courts are safe and that you will transmit them to those who will succeed you in the same honorable condition in which you received them from your predecessors. I beg to thank you for your sympathetic reference to the Duchess' illness and to her merciful, though slow, convalescence. I shall have the greatest pleasure in conveying to His Majesty, the King, your message of devotion to his throne and person and in informing [illegible] of the reception I have met with [illegible] his justices of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

After the ceremony the royal party proceeded to the Mount Royal Club where H. R. H. was entertained to luncheon by Chief Justice Davidson, Sheriff Lemieux, Battonier Archambault and members of the judiciary also being present.

TURKS SAY ADRIANOPLE REPULSED ALLIES 'EASILY.'

Constantinople, Feb. 4.—The garrison of Adrianople easily repulsed the attacks last night by the Bulgarians on the north and east fronts of the fortress, according to the official report issued here.

A full division of Bulgarian infantry advanced to the attack again to-day under cover to a news agency despatch from Sofia. The result of the assault is not known.

ANOTHER SKYSCRAPER

Million Dollars Raised For Big Uptown Undertaking.

Another great skyscraper is planned for an uptown street—probably St. Catherine street west. A million dollars has been subscribed for the work of erecting the building and securing the land. The site has been purchased already, but the veil of secrecy has been drawn tightly around the operations of the company. The leases of all the property have been bought by the company with one exception and that one is under consideration now. The holder is asking $20,000 for it, while the skyscraper company have made an offer of $10,000. Negotiations for the purchase of the lease are still under way and when they are concluded the site will be disclosed.

It is said that the new building is to be one of the finest in the city, and that it will be begun in the early spring.

WITNESS PLEADS LOST MEMORY

In Contract Probe, Forgets Why Prices Were Cut After Bids Were In.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Mr. D. L. White, president of the Canadian Dredging Company, was under examination before the Public Accounts' Committee to-day in the investigation of the Georgian Bay dredging contracts. He pleaded lack of memory about tendering or why, after bids had been put in, the prices were cut in half. He admitted friendliness with the Owen Sound Company since 1906. Mr. White took the stand that the private affairs of the two companies could not be pried into, but failed to define what the term 'private affairs' embraced in relation to the dredging contracts.

WILL INSPECT FILTER PLANT

Mayor and Aldermen of Toronto to Will be in the City To-morrow.

Mayor Hocken and part of the Toronto City Council will be in the city to-day to inspect the mechanical filtration plant of the Montreal Water & Power Company, which treats the water of Westmount, Maisonneuve and outer Montreal. It serves 250,000 people, and it has a capacity of 25,000,000 gallons a day. The water is chlorinated. The filter beds are mechanically cleansed and operation power is given by electricity.

The Toronto visitors were given the freedom of the city by Mayor Lavallee at ten o'clock to-day at the City Hall. They were dined at the St. Regis Hotel at one o'clock.

Woman Subjected to Strange Attack

Law Suspects Millionnaire Husband, But Wife Declares His Innocence.

Aiken, S.C., Feb. 4.—Charged with assaulting his wife, Camilla Morse Havemeyer Beach, 'with intent to kill,' Frederick O. Beach, a New York millionaire, to-day was to be placed on trial in the Aiken County Court of General Sessions. Mrs. Beach was the victim of a mysterious attack on the night of February 26 last year. She was assaulted while standing on the lawn of the Beach winter home here, and received a serious cut on the throat. Immediately after the attack Mrs. Beach asserted that her assailant was a negro. After an investigation by the city authorities and detectives a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Beach. Repeatedly he has denied the charge. It is said, Mrs. Beach will reiterate the story of the attack, exonerating her husband.

'Bill' Richards Train Announcer

Well Known Local C. P. R. Official's 24th Anniversary.

'All aboard for Ottawa, North Bay, Schrieber, White River, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Banff, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Vancouver and San Francisco! all aboard!'

The deep, stentorian voice of 'old Bill Richards,' has cheered many thousands of westbound travellers in Windsor Street Station. The train announcer is one of the best-known character in the big terminal. Yesterday he celebrated the 24th anniversary of his occupancy of that position, and received the congratulations of many friends. He announced the first train that ran out of the present Windsor Street Station, and has called many thousands of passengers to attention since that time. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Richards' occupation must be placed among the decaying professions. In the new Grand Central Station, New York, the trains are to be announced by a phonograph arrangement. But it may be hoped that the voice of the old train caller will not be missing from Windsor street for many days to come.

TO SPEND $6,000,000.

Expenditure Estimated on Aqueduct, Streets, Sewers and Water Mains.

Mr. George Janin, city engineer, sent in estimates of expenditure in public works for the present year. This will amount to six million dollars. The most important item will be the expenditure on the viaduct. This will be more than one million dollars. The other amounts paid out will be for sidewalks, pavements, sewers, and water pipes. This work, said Mr. Janin, will not be showy, but it will be very useful.

SAVED TRAIN, BUT LOST HIS LIFE.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 4.—Charles Woodsmall, switchman, gave the signal which saved a backing train from wreck, but he was himself killed.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Capital and Reserved Funds, $11,176,578.

IN OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT deposits and withdrawals are made easily, and without delay, and interest is added to the balances half-yearly.

Our equipment and facilities are complete for the handling of banking business of every description.

5

STOCK BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETING

Holstein-Friesian Association Wants Voting by Proxies Allowed.

The annual meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Holstein Friesian Association was held at the Queen's Hotel on Monday.

Mr. D. H. Brown presided, and among the speakers was one of the honorary presidents, Dr. L. de L. Harwood, of Vaudreuil.

Dr. Harwood wants to see the annual meeting of the whole Canadian Association held in Montreal and Toronto in successive years. At present all the Association's general meetings are held in Toronto, and the affairs of the Association are naturally more or less controlled by the nearby members who attend and vote. A resolution calling upon the council to hold a general meeting in Montreal was passed unanimously.

The meeting also requested the council to make it possible for absent members to vote by issuing proxies.

Objection was taken to the increase in registration fees proposed by the council. It was further suggested that a committee from the Canadian Association be appointed to confer with the American Society in order to obtain reciprocity in the matter of registration.

DUKE MAY RETURN TO OTTAWA, AFTER ALL.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—An announcement that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught may return to Canada has been received with general satisfaction at Ottawa, as the impression has been prevalent at the capital Their Royal Highnesses would not return. It was felt that the state of the Duchess's health was such that her return to England would mean the end of their term. When the Duke was appointed, it was understood that he would be only for two years. If he should return, it is felt that it will be for the full five years.

NEED FOR REFORM IN HOUSING

Mr. W. H. Atherton and Charity Organization Society Scheme.

The need for the co-operation of the civic authorities with private organizations in the matter of civic reform was emphasized yesterday by Mr. W. H. Atherton, secretary of the Montreal Civic Improvement League.

In regard to the question of bad housing, which was now engaging the attention of the special committee organized through the Charity Organization Society, Mr. Atherton said that the League had been working on the problem for four years, their efforts culminating in the appointment of the Metropolitan Parks Commission, empowered to correct bad housing conditions. Largely because of the lack of concerted action on the part of official and private organizations, the Commission had been unable to get funds with which to work, and was now, consequently, practically inoperative. The League had continued to work on the question, and were proposing to do something to place affair before the citizens in its true light, when the Charity Organization Announced its present propaganda.

In common with other private organizations, the League had assisted with the Charity Organization Society's scheme, and was now fulfilling the function it had assumed in regard to the Child Welfare Exhibition— that of a bureau where information as to the status and working of the committee was disseminated to people likely to be of assistance to the cause. It was thought that this concerted action on the part of private organizations would stimulate the city to action, and lead either to the Metropolitan Parks Commission being backed with funds and rendered operative, or to the establishment of a bureau where official and private experts in various questions would be able to meet and conduct more effectively reforms that would benefit the community as a whole.

BOUND TO COME TO MONTREAL

Controller Lachapelle Expects Improvement Bureau and Sanitary Inspection.

Speaking of the address of Mr. Bernard J. Newman, before the Canadian Club, on 'Housing Conditions,' on Monday, Controller Lachapelle said yesterday that he was present and listened to every word. What he said was perfectly correct. He endorsed what was said regarding the need of a bureau to make plans for the future, to lay out streets by a definite scheme, the establishment of a minimum occupancy, and enforcement of sanitary conditions in the homes of the poor by public inspectors. 'All these things,' said he, 'are bound to come in Montreal, but when they will come I do not know.'

Controller Lachapelle said that the city could prevent the recurrence of slums, and the present ones would be eliminated by the spread of the business district.

Controller Godfrey [illegible] sometimes uncleanly habits were due to the faults of the people themselves. He metnioned an instance where a philanthropist erected an apartment house for the poor and charged such rents as paid him only three percent on the investment. Each apartment was provided with a bath, and when he sent a man round to see how the tenants were getting on it was found that not one of the baths was used as such. Some were used as coal bins, and others for similar purposes.

CHIEF WITNESS WILL NOT SPEAK

When Colored Man is Brought Up on Charge of Assault.

Found guilty of being a vagrant and living on the fruits of prostitution, Andrew Calvin, of Boston and New York, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and deportation at the end of the jail term.

Evelyn Gordon, the principal witness in the case, was bound over for her appearance against the prisoner should the court want her.

Lillian Tobias, Pauline Milo, and Madeline Leonard, three young women taken from a house on St. Alexander street, were charged with being vagrants and vagabonds, and on the plea of not guilty were remanded for trial on Friday. Calvin, who is known as Jockey Breach, was let off on the charge of assault on Miss Gordon, as the young woman refused to admit he had committed an offence, when she was called to testify this morning.

The case was expected to develop some startling phases of the white slave traffic, as the accused was lately from the States, the woman coming with him. The couple lived in this city as man and wife, the woman declaring her colored paramour had money, and only asked for a loan occasionally. An effort to fasten the proof of his guilt of white slavery brought nothing nearer the positive, than the statement that Calvin was not working all the time he was here.

OBJECTION TO QUESTIONING PRISONER'S PAST.

Maurice Tetrault, counsel for Calvin, objected to a general overhauling of his client's life prior to the arrest, and was told by Mr. Recorder Weir, the charge of vagrancy allowed wide latitude, and opened up his whole life. Evidence of his life in Boston was allowed to stand. 'As regards the question, does he smoke opium, that is one of the characteristics of modern vagrancy. It is necessary to know these things for proper judgment,' exclaimed the Recorder. Evidence was strong on the vagrancy charge, although Miss Gordon was placed in the category of unwilling witnesses by Mr. Recorder Weir, who commented on her attitude in shielding the accused.

Calvin was allowed to say a few words in his own behalf, although notified by the court that he was to be adjudged guilty. In his defence he denied being a vagrant and came here with $55 six weeks ago to go to work for the C. P. R. Company.

His application was sent in and several visits made to the office. He was not working because he expected to be placed about the middle of February, and had enough money to wait for the job, and live comfortably until that time. The case will be appealed.

River is Very High

Ten Feet Higher Than on Same Day, Last Year.

The river rose another ten inches during the forenoon, so that at noon yesterday the water reached the height of 36 feet 4 inches. On Monday the highest point attained was 35 feet 6 inches. It is almost ten feet higher now than it was the corresponding day last winter.

Just after noon it began to lower a little and between twelve and one o'clock yesterday afternoon it dropped two inches. That may mean that the ice jam down the river has broken or it may be but another of the temporary changes in height of water that often occurs in the port.

BRINGS WRECKED NOVA SCOTIANS TO PORT

New York, Feb. 4.—The steamer 'Sixaola,' in port to-day from Port Limon, brought five distressed seamen, the crew of the Nova Scotian schooner 'Florence E. E. Getson,' which was abandoned at sea on January 3. The schooner was bound from San Mertens for Luneberg, N.S., with a cargo of salt. Stormy weather with terrific gales was encountered and the vessel pounded heavily and leaked until the cargo was saturated and she became waterlogged. On the third the British schooner 'Success' hove in sight, took off the crew and landed when at San Andreas, whence they were brought here by the 'Sixaola.'

CZAROWITCH REPORTED TO BE MUCH BETTER.

Yalta, Crimea, Russia, Feb. 4. —The Czarowitch Prince Alexis, is still unable to straighten his left leg at the knee owing to the injury he sustained recently, but according to the physician in attendance, Dr. Derevenko, this is rapidly becoming normal.

The Prince is said to be as full of spirits and as happy as ever he was. He has grown considerably taller and more muscular since last spring.

The members of the Imperial family are in the best of spirits owing to the rapid and satisfactory recovery of the Crown Prince.

CHURCH AMATEUR DRAMATICS.

The new club of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), gave a most enjoyable entertainment in Channing Hall on Friday evenig, January 31st, in aid of the Griffintown Boys' Club, in the form of a sketch in one act, entitled, 'A Considerable Courtship.' The cast was as follows: Misses Dorothy Lane, Marjorie Grant and Messrs. Harold C. Moore and Albert E. Harris, also a farce in three acts, entitled 'Tommy's Wife,' the cast being as follows: Misses Hilda Baylis, Edna Morrison Edyth Younge Jobson Marguerite Hopkins and Messrs. William Brown, Edgar S. Young and Harold C. Moore. Both the plays were well rendered, and the members of the casts are worthy of praise. The club intends to put on another entertainment some time in the course of a few weeks.

PLANTATION PASTIMES.

A unique and unusual entertainment entitled 'Plantation Pastimes,' preceded by a concert programme, is to be given in Victoria Hall, Westmount, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at 8.15 by a juvenile organization known as the Swastika Amateur Athletic Association, which numbers among its members many well known lads in the Westmount section.

The boys have been training for this entertainment for weeks past, and it is understood will present a programme of considerable merit.

DR. NESBITT NOT GUILTY OF FRAUD HOLDS JUDGE

Hence Quashing of Indictment Which Gave Freedom on Deathbed.

Toronto, Feb. 4. — This morning Mr. Justice Middleton gave his reasons for quashing the indictment against Beattie Nesbitt.

The first reason is because, in laying the indictment, the Crown substituted the word 'fraudulently' for the word 'wilfully' in describing the statutory offence with which Nesbitt was charged.

The judge holds that the charge brought against Dr. Beattie Nesbitt under the Bank Act is not fraud as referred to in the extradition treaty. The charge in the indictment is not, therefore, extraditable, and, if Dr. Nesbitt had lived, he would have been free to go back to Chicago.

RECOUNT IN MAISONNEUVE

Mr. G. N. Pichet Has Request Granted by Superior Court.

Mr. G. Napoleon Pichet, who opposed Ald. Lemay in Central Ward in Maisonneuve in the election on Saturday, and who was defeated by a vote of 366 to 360, has applied to the Superior Court for a recount, and permission was granted yesterday. The recount will take place during the week before a judge of the Superior Court.

Sir W. May, New Admiral of Fleet

Will Succeed Sir Charles Frederick Hotham, Who Retires Next Month.

London, Feb. 4.—Sir William Henry May, 50 years in the navy, will succeed Sir Charles Frederick Hotham as Admiral of the Fleet in March next.

Sir William May has been commander-in-chief at Plymouth since 1911. He was born in 1849, entered the navy in 1863, became lieutenant in 1871, commander 1881, captain 1887, rear-admiral 1901, vice-admiral 1905, and admiral 1908. He served in the Arctic expedition 1875-76, was director of naval ordnance and torpedos 1901, lord of the admiralty and controller of navy 1901-5, commander-in-chief Atlantic fleet 1905-7, and commanded home fleet 1909-11.

Sir Charles Frederick Hotham has been admiral of the fleet since 1903.

R. J. TOOKE, LTD., CHANGES HANDS.

Bought by the Semi-Ready Co., Who Will Extend the Business.

Mr. R. J. Tooke, head of the well-known shirt and collar firm, has decided to retire, and arrangements have been made whereby the Semi-Ready, Limited, will acquire the factory, stores, and other premises of R. J. Tooke, Ltd., with a capital stock of $300,000. It is the intention of the new owners to extend the operations of the Tooke Company throughout Canada.

The present directors of the Semi-Ready Company will be elected to the Tooke board of directors at a meeting to be held next week. These directors are: C. H. Nelson, president; Alfred Wood, vice-president; C. P. Creamer, managing director; H. A. Nelson, secretary-treasurer; J. N. Brownlee, C. F. Nelson and E. L. Nelson. Mr. C. H. Nelson, president of the Semi-Ready, Limited ,may not be included, as his health will not permit of any active participation in business.

Mr. R. J. Tooke owns the building at the corner of Peel and St. Catherine streets, and this will be leased to the R. J. Tooke Company for twenty-one years. The lease-holds of the other stores and the present factories are included. In addition a new lease for a long term of years has been entered into by the Semi-Ready Company and the R. J. Tooke Company jointly for the big seven-story building at the south-west corner of St. Francois Xavier and Craig streets, at present occupied by the Major Manufacturing Company. This building will be occupied as a warehouse and supplementary factory for the quick supply of the Tooke stores in Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, etc. Buying offices will be opened in England.

While Mr. Glen S. Case will remain in charge of the uptown store of the Tooke concern, Mr. 'Riley' Hern will move his present store into the same building, and will conduct a Semi-Ready store jointly with the Tooke furnishings.

Mr. Leslie B. Tooke remains with the new company, and will occupy an important position in the offices of the manufacturing and warehousing departments.

Mr. R. J. Tooke is a native of Montreal, and has been nearly forty-two years in business. He founded the firm with a capital of less than $1,000, and to-day he is one of Montreal's millionaires.

The Semi-Ready Company, and Mr R. J. Tooke, for his own firm, conducted the negotiations which led up to the sale, and this was concluded without any intermediaries. As soon as the present stock-taking now in progress is completed, this week, the Tooke Company passes over to its new management.

PROGRESS ON PLANT.

Mr. Kent, of the Kent Refrigerating Company, and Mr. Bishop, city consulting engineer, appeared before the Board of Control to-day in connection with the refrigeration plant at the Bonsecours market. They told the Controllers that they would complete the contract in the specified time, April 1. The machinery has just been shipped by the makers in Pennsylvania.

EGGS PLENTIFUL.

New laid eggs, continue fairly plentiful at 28c to 30c, selected stock in single cases, 19c; No. 1 cold storage stock in single cases, 17c; second grade, single cases, 14c.

At the Market's Close

QUE. RY. COTTON AND D.U.R. HIGH

The stock market was quite strong and active this afternoon, with Quebec Railway, Canada Cotton and Detroit United Railway in demand, while a few sales of other issues were put through at steady prices. Quebec Railway at 19¼ is slowly but surely advancing, while Detroit United United should make headway on an increase in dividend to 6 percent. Altogether the market gave evidence of renewed strength and vigor.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Crown Reserve—100 at 3.56.
Richelieu—25 at 117, 25 at 117.
Canada Cotton—150 at 38 1-2, 25 at 38 1-2, 50 at 38 1-2, 10 at 38 1-4.
Quebec Ry. com.—75 at 19, 25 at 19 1-8, 75 at 19 1-4, 25 at 19 1-4, 50 at 19 1-8, 60 at 19 1-4.
Detroit—20 at 80 1-8, 125 at 80 1-4, 100 at 80 1-4.
Brazilian—116 at 98 3-4, 25 at 98 5-8, 25 at 98 1-2.
Dom. Coal bonds—$2,000 at 99 1-2.
Textile com.—25 at 82.
Spanish River—4 at 60.
Textile pfd.—10 at 102.
Montreal Street—500 at 100 1-2, 1,000 at 100 1-4.

SALES AFTER 2.45 P.M.

C. P. R.—25 at 239, 75 at 239.
Cement Pfd.—10 at 92 1-2.
Detroit—25 at 80, 25 at 80 1-4, 50 at 80 3-4.
C. P. R. Rights—41 at 16.
Brazilian—50 at 98 1-2.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 29 Hospital Street, Montreal, report the New York Cotton Market prices to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	2.30 p.m.
Jan.	1250	1250	1250	1250
March	1231	1233	1225	1233
May	1212	1214	1205	1212
July	1202	1205	1196	1205
Aug.	1185	1190	1184	1190
Oct.	1137	1145	1137	1144

CHICAGO MARKET.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 29 Hospital street, Montreal, report the closing quotations of the Chicago Market for the 'Witness' to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	93⅛	93⅞	93⅜	93⅜
July	91⅞	91½	91⅛	91⅝ b
Corn—				
May	52¾	....	....	53⅜ b
July	53⅜	54⅜	53⅜	54⅛ b
Oats—				
May	34⅛	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝ b
July	34⅛	34⅞	34⅛	34⅜ b
Pork—				
Jan.	....	....	....	....
May	1930	1942	1925	1942b
Lard—				
Jan.	....	....	....	....
May	1030	1035	1027	1035
Short Ribs:				
Jan.	....	....	....	....
May	1030	1035	1027	1035

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Specially reported for the 'Witness' by C. D. Monk, Hospital street, Local Manager of J. S. Bache & Co., New York, by direct wire:

Opening and closing prices:

Feb. 4th, 1913.

Stocks	Op'g.	Clos.	Stocks	Op'g.	Clos.
Am. B. Sugar	....	....	Int. Pap. Co	....	....
Am. Can.	41	40	do. pfd.	....	....
Amal. Cop.	73	72⅞	do. Harv	113	113
Amer. Loco.	....	....	Kan. City	....	....
do. pfd.	....	....	Kan. & Tex.	....	....
Am. Sugar	....	....	Lehigh Val.	161½	161½
do. pfd.	....	....	L. & Nash.	139⅛	139⅜
Am. Smelt.	73½	73½	Miss. Pac.	41½	41½
Am. Car Fy.	....	....	Min. St. P. &	140¼	140¾
Am. Sct. Fy.	39	39	Ste. M.	....	....
do. pfd.	....	....	do. pfd.	....	....
Am. Wool.	....	....	Mex. Cent.	....	....
Anaconda	37⅞	37⅞	N.Y.C. & H.	....	....
Atchison	101	103⅞	N.Y.O. & W.	....	....
do. pfd.	....	....	Nor. Pac.	119½	119½
Beth. Steel	....	....	Nor. & W.	110½	119½
Balt. & Ohio	....	....	Pac. Mail	....	....
do. pfd.	....	....	Penn. R.R.	121¼	121¼
Brklyn R. T.	90¼	90¼	Press. Steel	....	100
Can. Leather	....	....	do. pfd.	100	....
Cast I. Pipe	....	....	Peo. Gas	....	....
Can. Pac.	240	238½	Ph. & Read	165⅞	165½
Chic. Gt. W.	16¾	16¾	do. I pfd.	....	....
Ches. & O.	....	....	do. II pfd.	....	....
Chic. & Alt.	....	....	Rock Island	24⅛	24⅜
Chic. & N. W.	....	....	Ry. St. Spg.	....	....
C. M. & St. P.	114	114	Rep. I. & S.	27¾	27¾
Col. South	....	....	do. pfd.	....	....
Con. Gas	....	....	South Ry.	....	27
Col. Fuel	39½	38½	do. pfd.	....	....
Corn Prod.	14⅞	15¼	South Pac.	106¼	105¼
do. pfd.	....	....	Sloss Sheff.	....	....
Det. U. Ry.	....	80¾	Ten. C. & I.	....	....
Del. L. & W.	....	....	Tex Pacific	....	20½
Del. & Hud.	....	....	Toledo Rys.	....	....
Den. & R. G.	....	....	and Light	....	....
do. pfd.	....	....	Twin City	....	....
Dis. Secs.	....	....	U. S. Steel	64¼	64¼
Dul. S. & At.	....	....	do. pfd.	....	....
do. pfd.	....	....	U.S. Rubber	65⅞	66½
Erie R. R.	31¾	31½	do pfd	....	....
do. I pfd.	45¾	45½	Utah Cop.	54¾	54½
do. II pfd.	....	....	Union Pac.	161½	160½
Gt. Nor. Ry.	128¾	128½	do. pfd.	....	....
Gen. Elec.	....	....	Virg. Chem	....	....
Han. Elec.	....	....	Wabash	....	....
Interboro	18¼	18¾	do. pfd.	....	13
do. pfd.	63½	63¾	W. U. Tel.	72	72
Iowa Cent.	....	....	Wis. C. com.	....	....
Ill. Central	....	....	do pfd.	....	....

6 PERCENT DIV. FOR DETROIT RY.

Detroit, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—The board of directors of the Detroit United Railway declared one and one-half percent dividend, payable on March 1, an increase of one-quarter percent over the last three years, which establishes the dividend on a six percent basis.

C.P.R. AND OTHERS BROKE IN WALL ST.

New York, Feb. 4.—Wall Street, 3 p.m.—Rumors regarding the methods to be adopted in bringing about the dissolution of the Harriman lines caused selling of Southern Pacific, and it yielded 1½.

Other stocks also became heavy, and Canadian Pacific and Colorado Fuel at the close broke sharply.

SCOTIA OUTPUT FOR JANUARY

Trenton, N.S., Feb. 4—The output for January of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company is reported at: Coal mined, 69,000 tons; ore mined, 38,500; pig iron, 4,800 tons; steel made, 5,800 tons. These outputs are low for iron and steel, due to furnaces being off for repairing.

TORONTO SALES.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—Canners, 10 at 79; Maple Leaf pref. 74 at 98; Twin City 30 at 106; Bell Tel. Rights, 10 at 9⅝ to ½; B.C. Packers, 50 at 159 to ½; Can. Machinery, 25 at 61½; Mackay, 50 at 84; do. pref. 15 at 67; St. Lawrence, 31 at 106 to 108; Detroit, 20 at 80; Interlake pref. 31 at 88¼; Brazilian, 108 at 98 to 99⅝; City Dairy pref. 9 at 100; C.P.R. Rights, 8 at 17; Duluth Superior 15 at 72½; Con. Gas, 10 at 72½; Con. Gas, 10 at 187½; Sawyer Massey, 10 at 50¼; Dominion, 29 at 233½ to ¾; Crown, 4 at 225½ to 227; Imperial, 7 at 221 to ½; La Rose, 625 to 310 to 313; Nip. 25 at 900; Coniagas, 100 at 865; Canada Perm., 30 at 198¾ to 199; Black Lake bonds, $2000 at 14⅜; Steel of Canada, 235 at 26 to ½; do. pref. 9 at 89½; do bonds, $1000 at 98; Can. Bread, 125 at 31; do. bonds, $1600 at 90 to ¾; General Electric, 25 at 114 and miscellaneous 6.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.—Closing—Wheat spot steady; No. 1 Man. 7s 9½d; No. 2, 7s ½d; No. 3, 7s 4d. Futures firm; Mar. 7s 5⅝d; May 7s 3¼d; July 7s 3¼d.

Corn spot quiet; American mixed new 5s ½d; old, 6s; futures steady; February (La Palma), 5s 2¾d; Feb. (American), mixed, 4s 10½d.

Flour winter patents, 29s 6d; hops in London Pacific coast, £5 6s to £5 15s.

Hams short cut 14 to 16 lbs., 65s 6d; bacon Cumberland cut 26 to 30 lbs. 64s; short ribs 16 to 24 lbs., 66s; clear bellies 14 to 16 lbs., 64s 6d; long clear middles light 28 to 34 lbs., 66s; do., heavy 35 to 40 lbs., 65s 6d; short clear backs 16 to 20 lbs., 59s 6d; shoulders square 11 to 13 lbs., 58s; lard prime western in tes., 52s 6d; American refined, 54s 3d.

Cheese Canadian finest white, 63s; colored, 65s; tallow prime city, 31s 6d; Australian, in London, 30s 6d; Turpentine spirits, 33s; rosin common, 15s 6d; petroleum refined, 9⅜d; linseed oil, 27s.

Cotton seed oil, Hull refined, spot, 28s 4½d.

TORONTO CATTLE

Toronto, Feb. 4.—Trade was extraordinarily slow this morning at both cattle markets, though at the Union stock market there was a large and good stock to select from. Prices held firm, nevertheless.

Receipts—City cattle market, 24 cattle, 7 sheep, 2 calves. Union stockyards, 2865 cattle, 137 calves, 1674 hogs and 295 sheep.

Export cattle choice, $6.25 to $7; do. medium, $5.75 to $6; do. bulls, $2.75 to $3.75.

Butcher cattle choice, $6.25 to $6.50; do. medium, $5.50 to $5.75; do. common, $3 to $4.

Butcher cows choice, $4.75 to $5.35; do. medium, $3.50 to $4.50; do. canners, $2 to $3; do. bulls, $3 to $5.25.

Feeding steers, $5.25 to $5.50; stockers choice, $5 to $5.50; do. light, $3.50 to $4.50.

Milkers choice each, $40 to $80; springers, $40 to $60.

Sheep ewes, $4.75 to $5.25; bucks and culls, $3 to $3.50; lambs, $8.00 to $8.50.

Hogs fed and watered, $8.75; do., f.o.b., $8.40; calves, $8.50 at $9.

MONTREAL BAR HELD BANQUET LAST NIGHT.

Last Last night the Montreal Bar held its annual banquet in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. On this occasion the event was graced by the presence of H.R.H. the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jacob M. Dickinson, ex-secretary of state for war, of the United States, and many other notables. Batonnier J. L. Archambault, K.C., presided, with H.R.H. on his right and the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Francois Langelier, on his left. All the tables, except the table of honor, were arranged to accommodate eight persons. Up till Monday 205 had subscribed, these including several members of the local bench. Invitations had been sent to and were accepted by the following, who were present as guests of honor: Chief Justice Horace Archambault, of the Court of Appeals; Chief Justice C. J. Davidson, of the Superior Court; acting Chief Justice F. X. Lemieux, of the Quebec Superior Court; Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice; Sir Melbourne Tait, ex-Chief Justice; Sir Alexandre Lacoste, ex-Chief Justice; His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Sir Francois Langelier; Judge Hale, of New York city; Clark C. Fitts, representing the Vermont Bar; the Hon. Jacob M. Dickinson, ex-Secretary of State for War in the Taft Cabinet, representing the American Bar; Frederick E. Wadhams, of Albany, representing the New York State Bar; the Hon. J. M. Tellier, leader of the provincial Opposition; Mayor Lavallee, M. H. Ludwig, K.C., representing the Ontario Bar Association; the Hon. J. A. Ouimet, the Hon. Alexandre Taschereau, batonnier of the Provincial Bar; Dean Walton, of McGill; Dr. Lemieux, sheriff of Montreal;

LACKS CONFIRMATION.

London, Feb. 4—The 'Daily Express' is responsible for a report that Mr. David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, have resigned from the Reform Club, the stronghold of Liberalism.

HENRY H. BELL IS FREE AT LAST

Henry H. Bell, under suspicion for five weeks, as the double of Charles Newton Estes, wanted at Chicago for the murder of Beatrice DeHarte, was discharged from custody by extradition commissioners Choquet this morning. American Vice-Consul Gorman failing to produce anything in the nature of further identification than was brought forth by the husband of the dead woman.

Under the circumstances there was nothing to hold the man under the dread suspicion of murder, beyond the present time and he was forthwith declared discharged.

WANTED BY POLICE OF OTTAWA

Information has been received from Ottawa by Chief Charpentier that Joseph Pare, the young man who is now awaiting sentence on seven separate charges of stealing, articles of clothing, money, jewellery, etc., from lodging houses and hotels in which he was staying, had been working the same game in Ottawa, and is wanted by the police of that city. As soon as he has been sentenced here, he will probably be taken to the Capital City and will stand trial there.

THIEVES SENTENCED.

A number of sentences were imposed by His Honor Judge Bazin yesterday morning on persons found guilty of the theft of money and other articles of different values. Joseph Dufresne received twenty-three months for stealing a lot of clothing; John Smith, twelve months; Stanley Burns, six months, while Joseph Tremblay, on a charge of stealing a quantity of copper wire amounting to several hundred dollars worth, received a sentence of twelve months.

PROTECTING WHITE WOMEN.

Winnipeg, Feb. 4.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature by the Hon. Colin Campbell to prohibit the employment of white women by Orientals in the province.

MELONS FROM U. S. CONCERNS---LONDON NOT WORRYING---STOCKS

MERCHANTS BANK $1,000,000 ISSUE IS COMING SOON

Growth of Business Demands More Capital--May Go as a Bonus.

It is reported in financial circles that at the next annual meeting of the Merchants Bank in May, a new stock issue of $1,000,000 may be announced and the rate of dividend may be increased. The new issue would probably be allotted to shareholders as a bonus, although no definite information along this line can be obtained.

Ten thousand shares of new stock were offered for subscription to shareholders January, 1912, at $175 a share, and through this issue the paid-up capital was increased to $7,000,000, and the reserve fund to $6,150,000.

The stock at the time of this issue sold at 199 to 200 1-4, which meant a melon of about twenty-five dollars a share for the shareholders.

The present price of the stock is in the neighborhood of 198 to 200, and another issue at 175 would mean a melon of similar size for the holders.

CONTRACTION IN VOLUME OF STOCK SALES

Tone of Market is Slightly Weaker, with Canadian Pacific Around 237

The volume of trading on the stock market this morning was slight, and the tone was somewhat weaker than that of yesterday, particularly in Canadian Pacific, which sold as low as 237 ex-rights, while the Rights remain on the 17 level.

Brazilian showed some weakness, selling between 97 1-2 to 97 3-8, although it is generally regarded that it will come back to the 100 level again before long.

Detroit United continues to fluctuate between 80 and 81, while Quebec Railway was fairly firm around 18 3-4.

New York, Feb. 5.—Wall street—Noon—Interviews with leading representatives of railway and financial interests setting forth optimistic views received scant consideration in the face of falling prices. More attention was paid to the motives behind the sale of various securities, whose weakness permeated the whole market.

Legal obstructions to the conclusion of the subway negotiations, failure to pay off at this time the back dividend on Can. preferred, and reports of unsatisfactory conditions in the copper trade, were responsible for the spread of bearish sentiment.

Some resistance was offered at first by the railway leaders, but ultimateley they gave way with the rest of the list. Tobacco moved up and down within a range of four points on the announcement of a five percent quarterly dividend, and an extra payment of 15 percent. On the curb, Standard Oil shares continued their recent advance. Bonds were easy.

LONDON STILL NERVOUS OVER WAR SITUATION --CONSOLS DOWN--RATES

London, Feb. 5. — (Cable.)—Except for moderate improvements in home rails and Chinese bonds, the stock market to-day was dull and drooping owing to the uncertainty of the Near East situation. The absence of Continental support accentuated the dullness in the afternoon, when Copper shares became weak. Consols in which the settlement was concluded declined a sixteenth.

American securities were quiet and featureless during the forenoon, but later New York selling depressed prices and made the closing easy. Southern Pacific shares were steady, while money and discount rates were steady.

CANADIAN FLOUR IS HIGHLY COMMENDED

Mr. R. H. Curry, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Nassau, Bahamas, writes from the island:—

The flour shipped to this market from Canada compares most favorably with that shipped from the United States in both quality and prices, and with shipping conditions equalized, there is not the slightest doubt but that the bulk of the Bahamian trade would go to Canada.'

INTRODUCED ON 'CHANGE.

The following gentlemen were introduced on the Board of Trade to-day :—Mr. A. C. Ross, of Sydney, N.S., by Mr. A. T. Weldon, and Messrs. F. H. Magee, of Hamilton; H. B. Smith, of Owen Sound, and Peter Paton, of Sarnia, by Mr. J. RF. Binning.

MINING MARKET.

Mining quotations supplied by Gordon and Shorey, Stock Brokers, 84 St. Francois Xavier street, for the 'Witness':

MORNING SALES.

Jupiter, 2000 at 40½.
La Rose, 200 at 305.
Hollinger, 25 at 1500.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Cattle receipts 16,000; market steady to strong.

Beeves, $6.35 to $9; Texas steers, at $4.90 to $8.75; stockers and feeders, at $4.75 to $7.60; cows and heifers, $3 to $7.50; calves, $6.50 to $10.

Hogs receipts 30,000; market slow, 5c to 10c above yesterday's average.

Light, $7.60 to $7.85; mixed, $7.60 to $7.67½; heavy, $7.50 to $7.90; rough, at $7.50 to $7.60; pigs, $6.40 to $7.65; bulk of sales, $7.75 to $7.85.

Sheep receipts 25,000; market slow, steady.

Native, $4.75 to $6; yearlings, $6.40 to $7.85; lambs native $6.75 to $8.80.

GOVERNOR TO DINE CASTRO.

New York, Feb. 5.— Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, announced to-day that he had accepted an invitation to take luncheon with Governor Sulzer to-morrow

STOCK MARKET REFORM IS UP

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 5.—Seven bills, drafted by Governor Sulzer, and embodying his recommendations on Stock Exchange reforms as outlined in his recent message to the Legislature were introduced to-day by Senator Stillwell.

While provision is made for fixing a maximum rate of interest on call loans the question of incorporating the New York Stock Exch.. ~ is still open.

STANDARD OIL CUTS A MELON OF $39,332,000

In the Meantime, Prices Soar ---John D. Gets Only $10,000,000.

New York, Feb. 5. — The Standard Oil tree was shaken again yesterday afternoon and a $39,332,000 'plum' dropped into the hands of Standard Oil of New Jersey stockholders. Mr. John D. Rockefeller's share is estimated at $10,000,000, and, incidentally, the price of oil continues to soar to famine figures.

In announcing the disbursement of $40 a share payable February 15 the company wishes it to be known that it is a distribution and not a dividend.

This gift is the largest ever made in the history of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. It comes from moneys owed the company by the former subsidiaries at the time of dissolution in the early part of 1911.

It is estimated that the company during the past year received about $50,000,000 from subsidiaries.

BERLIN BOURSE MORE STRONG THAN WEAK

Berlin, Feb. .—(Cable.)—The Bourse opened firm to-day. Later profit-taking depressed values and made the closing weak

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for cheques. Money, 5 percent. Private discount rate, 5 percent.

B. C. PACKERS CO. PLANS COMING

It is understood that the directors of the British Columbia Packers will meet in the near future to consider the question of reorganizing the capitalization of the company. The meeting called for last week was postponed because the auditors had not yet presented their report on the financial statement.

The report that about 20 percent of the preferred had been exchanged for common seems to be generally accepted.

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Unlisted stocks as reported to the 'Witness' by Messrs. O'Brien and Williams:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ames Holden com	23½	24
Pref	82¼	82½
Geld Paul com	20	25
Pref	80	87
Can. Con. Felt com	31¼	31¾
Pref	86	86½
Can. Power	71	77
Bonds	73	76½
Hillcrest com	25	30
Pref	84	87
Hollinger	1510	1525
Lachine 5 p.c. bonds	102	103½
Macdonald	61¼	61½
Mex. N.P.	21	22
Bonds	—	—
Nat Brick	65	65¼
Price Bros. com	72	73½
Bonds	65½	66
Sher. Railway	21	22
Tram and Power	47¾	48
Waya com	35½	36
Bonds	79½	80
West. Can. Power	80½	81
Dom. Bridge	121	125

MORNING SALES.

Ames com. 20 at 23.
Ames pref. 5 at 83, 50 at 82.
Asb. Corp. $25 at 10.
Macdonald 10 at 62, 50 at 61½.
Brick. 25 at 65.
Tram and Power, 130 at 48.
West Can. Power, 25 at 81¼. 65 at 81.
Waya bonds, $500 at 80.

WEDNESDAY MORNING BOARD.

Detroit—175 at 80 1-2, 50 at 80 3-8, 75 at 80 1-4, 30 at 80 1-2, 125 at 80 1-4, 5 at 80 1-2, 25 at 80 3-8, 100 at 80 1-4, 2 at 80, 15 at 80 3-8, 10 at 80 1-2, 28 at 80 1-4, 50 at 80.

Bell Telephone—6 at 155.
Can. Cottons—5 at 38 1-4.
Textile Pfd.—4 at 103, 10 at 104.
Spanish River—$1,000 at 96.
Bell Telephone Rights—342 at 9 1-2, 1 at 9 1-4.
Packers Com.—25 at 157, 25 at 157 1-2, 10 at 156, 25 at 156 1-4, 15 at 156, 50 at 155.
Can. Cots. Pfd.—25 at 77 1-4.
Can. Cottons—$800 at 83.
Penmans Pfd.—30 at 84 1-2.
Can. Pacific—50 at 237 3-4, 25 at 237, 15 at 237 3-8.
Dom. Canners—100 at 78 1-4.
Sawyer M. Pfd.—10 at 99 1-4.
Shawinigan—5 at 143 1-2.
Brazilian—40 at 97 1-2, 50 at 97 3-4, 110 at 97 1-2, 150 at 97 5-8, 22 at 97 1-2, 50 at 97 3-4, 10 at 97 7-8, 80 at 97 3-4, 50 at 97 7-8.
Pacific Rights—2-3 at 17 1-2, 1 2-3 at 16 1-2, 2-3 at 17 1-2, 1-3 at 19, 15 at 16, 2 at 16 1-2, 1 1-3 at 17, 7 at 16, 1 2-3 at 17, 1 2-3 at 17, 1 2-3 at 17, 3 1-3 at 17, 1 at 17, 1 1-3 at 17 1-2.
Twin City—75 at 106.
Ottawa L. H. & P.—75 at 191.
Quebec Ry.—75 at 18 3-4, 215 at 18 1-2, 150 at 18 3-4.
Power—1 at 236 1-2, 90 at 235.
Steel Corp.—200 at 56, 25 at 56 1-4.
Tucketts—75 at 59.
Dom. Textile—25 at 82.
Tooke Bros.—50 at 58.
Spanish River—25 at 71 1-4, 75 at 71.
Sawyer Massey—10 at 50 1-4.
Steel Co. of Can.—40 at 26.
Sher W. Pfd.—1 at 103.
Ogilvie Pfd.—5 at 118.
Quebec Bank—1 at 128 3-4.
Bank of Commerce—2 at 223.
Merchants' Bank—1 at 102.
Dominion Bank—3 at 234 1-4.
Royal Bank—22 at 227.
Crown Reserve—150 at 3.56.

FINANCIERS IN LONDON NOT APPREHENSIVE

Continuation of Balkan Trouble Regarded as a Minor Nuisance.

London, Feb. 5 (Cable.)—The resumption of the Balkan war in part, though it affords exciting material for newspaper features, is not being regarded with much awe by the most sober minded financial interests in England.

On several occasions recently this matter has been discussed with frequenters of Lombard and Threadneedle Streets, and not in one instance could any real evidences of apprehension be found, at least, in the minds of those who study events.

The feeble way in which the operations have been re-commenced, gives grounds for the hope and belief, that the hostilities are now rapidly drawing to a close—especially as the official coffers of all of the belligerents are about empty.

WHAT'S DOING IN R. & O. AFFAIRS

Although there is 'nothing doing' in the stock of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, which stagnates around 117, there appears to be something doing within the offices of the company.

Out-of-town directors have recently ben making repeated visits to Montreal, several at a time. To-day there was another meeting of the company, attended by Mr. H. B. Smith, of Owen Sound, and Mr. James Playfair, of Midland, both of whom are directors, while Mr. F. H. Magee, of Hamilton, and Mr. Peter Paton, of Sarnia, who are visitors to Montreal, are also interesting themselves in proceedings at the meeting.

BIG MAJORITY OF TOLEDO SHAREHOLDERS AGREE

New York, Feb. 5. — The reorganization committee of the Toledo Railways and Light Company reports that assents of the stockholders to reorganization plan now represents more than 115,000 shares of the stock, or 83 percent total outstanding. Plans of reorganization committee will be declared operative this week and no deposits of stock will be received after February 10 next.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, Feb. 5, 4 p.m.—Consols for money 74⅞; do. for account 75 1-16.

Can. Pac. 244; G.T.R. 89⅝.

Bar silver steady at 28 11-16d per ounce.

Money 4½ p.c.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4 13-16 to 4⅞ percent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4 11-16 to ¾ percent.

TORONTO RAILWAY PROCEEDINGS NOT EASILY GUESSED OUT

Although the annual meeting of Toronto Street Railway takes place today, none of the rumors of additional distribution to shareholders which had become customary previous to the annual meeting of this railway have been heard, and so far as the stock market is concerned, it does not indicate that anything in particular will be done at the meeting.

Thecompany's earnings have been all that could be asked for, but it is thought that the directors are more likely to arrange a sinking fund for their own bonds, as well as planning some method for retiring the other securities than to make additional distribution to shareholders at this time.

TORONTO SALES.

Toronto, Feb. 5—Toronto Rails, 20 at 142 to ¼; Interlake pref. 43 at 88 to ½; C.P.R. 5 at 237; do. Rights, 41 at 16 to 17; Maple Leaf, 17 at 62; do. pref. 15 at 98; Tooke, 55 at 57 to ¾; Cement, 5 at 28; Duluth Superior, 37 at 71½ to 72; Russel M. 12 at 90; Canada Bread, 90 at 31 to ½; Steel Corp. 25 at 56; Span. River, 150 at 70½; Ontario Loan, 100 at 172; Brazilian, 1372 at 97 to ¾; B. C. Packers, 125 at 154⅞ to 157; St. Lawrence, 25 at 110; Canners, 100 at 78 to ½; Bell Tel., 3 at 154¾; do. Rights, 2 at 9½; Packers A., 25 at 154½; Dominion, 38 at 233½ to 234; Royal, 28 at 227 1-2; Toronto, 20 at 211⅜; Imperial, 26 at 220; La Rose, 100 at 310; Can. Perm. 46 at 198½; London and Canada, 10 at 120; Can. Land 37 at 170; Sawyer Massey, 10 at 50; do. pref. 10 at 99; Gen. Elec. 10 at 115; Con. Gas, 31 at 187¼; Twin City, 25 at 106.

BAR SILVER DOWN.

Bar silver was quoted slightly lower this morning in New York, at 62 3-8 cents per ounce.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Feb. 5.

About 400 head of butchers cattle, 40 milch cows and springers, 250 calves, 150 sheep and lambs and 800 hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day.

Trade rather Lentine in its proportions, there being no good prime beeves on the market, and no good mediums, excepting a few large fat cows, which sold at about 6c per lb., while some of the common stock sold at less than 4c per lb.

There were very few good milch cows on the market ,and prices ranged from $35 to $65 each.

Calves sold at from 4c to 5½c per lb. Sheep sold at about 5c per lb.; lambs at 7¼c do. Good lots of hogs sold at 9¼c to 9½c per lb.

TORONTO CATTLE

Toronto, Feb. 5.—Following are the live stock quotations:

Export cattle choice, $6.75 to $7.20; do. medium, $5.75 to $6.50; do. bulls, at $2.75 to $3.75.

Butcher cattle choice, $6.50 to $7; do. medium, $5.50 to $6; do., common, $3 to $4.

Butcher cows choice, $4.75 to $5.25; do. medium, $3.50 to $4.50; do. canners, $2 to $3; do. bulls, $3 to $5.25.

Feeding steers, $5.25 to $5.50; stockers choice, $5 to $5.25; do. light, $3.50 to $4.50.

Milkers choice each, $40 to $80; springers, $40 to $60.

Sheep ewes, $4.75 to $5.25; bucks and culls, $3 to $3.50; lambs, $8 to $8.50.

Hogs fed and watered, $8.75; do. f.o.b., $8.70; calves, $8.50 to $9.

GETS $10,000,000 EVERY ODD DAY



MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

LAKE STEAMERS MUST BE SOLD.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 5.—It was learned here to-day that under the direction of the United States District Court the fleet of lake stamers owned by the Gilchrist Transportation Company, will be advertised for sale on March 16, at Cleveland.

Bids for the ships must be submitted either for the fleet into which the boats were divided by the appraisers, or for single boats. The vessels will be to pay receivers' certificates, and to pay overdue bonds and other claims.

What the BANKER BROKER and FINANCIER are DISCUSSING

Business during last year throughout Canada was so satisfactory that even many of the most confident business men hardly expected much better conditions this year. There are strong indications now, however, that the excellent records of 1912 will be surpassed considerably by those of 1913. Big preparations are in progress on every hand. This particularly applies to industrial lines. The impression is general that a great many new industries will spring up in Wester nand Central Canada in the coming spring and summer.

POOR WALL STREET IS MUCH PERPLEXED

What is this wail we hear from the great seat of financial and stock market operations? Wall Street is sad. What a pity. There is dismay, evidently. Is it real? Now comes the statement that according to the latest astronomical observations the financial skies in an about that thorougfare seemed to be clearing. At present one looks in vain through the clouds overhanging the market for signs of the proverbial silver lining. Brokers are dejected. The public have never been more indifferent to the inducements of low prices and good dividend returns. Purchases by investors are smaller than have been witnessed at this season in more than a decade. To cap the climax of despondency stock exchange seats are quoted at the lowest price since 1906 and some members are looking round for other fields of occupation.

WILL QUEBEC RISE TO HIGHER LEVEL?

Quebec Railway for a broken lot made 20, this being the highest price for a long time past. Even at this price, something a little unexpected might be anticipated were it not for the fact that the bonds still continue at 58, this being a fair indication that nothing which would materially affect the situation has taken place as yet, although it may be that some arrangement is expected to be shortly completed. Quebec Railway stock has been neglected to such an extent for a considerable time past that any strength it may show naturally has to be explained.

The stock however, has been tipped off for a rise, and it is known that quite a little accumulation has been taking place. The floating supply is understood to be exceedingly small, so that under good auspices it would probably be easy to move the stock up; at any rate, the situation is worth watching.

ATLANTIC POOL WILL NOT FIGHT C. P. R.

Vienna, Feb. 5.— It is now sta' that the Austro-American line of the Northern Atlantic pool will not cut the rates between Trieste and Canada in order to fight the C. P. R., which is outside the combine. The Austro-American Company will maintain its rate of 165 kronen for the trip, although the C. P. R. has made a cut to 140 kronen. This decision has been ascribed to a desire not to artificially stimulate emigration to Canada. The company has bought the liner 'Bologna,' which is capable of carrying 3,500 passengers.

$60,000,000 FOR LUCKY HOLDERS IN TOBACCO CO.

Another Fine Melon is Cut Up for Distribution---Some Details.

New York, Feb. 5.—More than $6,000,000 will be distributed among holders of the common stock of the American Tobacco Company from a 15 percent extra dividend declared to-day. Like the $40,000,000 'melon' divided by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, this extra dividend results from the Supreme Court decree dissolving the old corporation, and represents proceeds of the sale of certain treasury securities in accordance with the decree of dissolution.

The declaration to-day makes a total of $14,000,000 in extra dividend received by the stockholders since the old American Tobacco Company was dissolved.

The company declared also to-day a quarterly dividend of 5 percent, which places the common stock on a 20 percent annual basis, an increase of 2½ percent quarterly.

POSITION OF AMERICAN CAN

New York, Feb. 5. — The American Can Company will pay at least 25 percent on account of accumulated preferred dividends out of surplus April 1, date for regular quarterly payment of 1 3-4 percent on stock. This means preferred stockholders will get $10,300,000 as extra disbursement at that time, part of which at least will come out of proceeds of sale of $14,000,000 5 percent debentures, as the company had not enough cash previous to the sale to cover the payment.

There can be no quesction as to safety of the new debentures. They carry the only fixed charge against the property and no mortgage or other lien can be created except for a short term for current business requirements or for a purchase money mortgage on new property. Under the indenture only $1,000,000 more of the debentures can be issued.

Net quick assets, including cash, merchandise, accounts receivable and the portion of proceeds of this issue to be utilized to increase working capital will exceed par value of the issue. Earnings last year were ten times the interest charge.

JANUARY OUTPUT OF SECURITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, Feb. 5.—The following is a report of the output of securities in the United States during the month of January:

RAILWAYS.

	1913.	Change from 1912.
Bonds	$92,582,000	—$23,253,000
Notes	50,893,000	7,837,000
Stocks	4,000,000	— 55,352,000
Total	$147,475,000	—$70,768,000

INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.

	1913.	Change from 1912.
Bonds	$ 9,530,000	—$30,930,000
Notes	12,200,000	— 9,098,000
Stocks	28,900,000	— 32,099,000
Total	$50,630,000	—$72,127,000
Grand total	$198,105,000	—$142,895,000

TWIN CITY EARNED 11.30 PERCENT ON ITS COMMON STOCK--PROFITS

The Twin City Rapid Transit Company has issued its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1912.

The income account compares as follows:

	1912.	1911.
Gross	$8,208,968	$7,811,193
Expenses	4,198,001	3,906,716
Net	4,010,966	3,904,477
Interest and taxes	1,529,231	1,486,129
Surplus	x2,481,736	2,148,348
Dividends	1,416,000	1,416,000
Surplus	1,065,736	1,002,348
App. for revs	775,000	750,000
Surplus	290,000	252,348

x After allowing 7 percent dividends on the $3,000,000 preferred stock, the balance, $2,271,736, before deducting depreciation is equal to 11.30 percent on the $20,000,000 common as compared with 10.98 percent earned on same stock previous year, while balance sheet shows total assets $48,064,383.

DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED TO DULUTH MESSABE BD.

Duluth, Feb. 5.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Duluth, Messabe and Northern Railway was held in the company's offices here late last night. All th directors of the company were re-elected.

The officers of the company, all of whom wrre re-elected, are: W. A. McGonagle, president; W. J. Olcott, first vice-president; H. Penticost, Mitchell, second vice-president; E. S. Kempton, treasurer.

NEW ZEALAND CHEESE BETTER THAN CANADIAN

Trade Commissioner Egan writes from England to the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa that during the past season, reports from time to time indicate that Canadian cheese would not reach quite as high a standard of quality as in 1911, and now that the season is over the general opinion of the trade is, that Canadian cheese has not kept up to the high standard of quality which has been attained during the last few years, the cheese bein loose in the curd and holey.

Mr. Egan adds that New Zealand cheese now arriving is a big improvement on any this country has so far sent, and in the opinion of many, is better thant last season's Canadian goods.

DOMINION COAL CO., Limited.

"DOMINION" and "SPRINGHILL." Coal, screened, run of mine and slack.

DISCHARGING PLANTS AT Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers WITH Unexcelled Facilities for Bunkering.

SALES OFFICE, 112 St. James St., Montreal

Telephone MAIN 4491.

SMELTER CO. TO CHANGE OFFICE

Toronto, Feb. 5.— At the annual meeting of the Island Smelting and Refining Co., the statement showed the assets at $3,079,932, of which $3,054,291 represented the value placed by the company on its processes and patents.

Mr. J. N. Ducharme, of Montreal, was elected to the directorate; the shareholders ratified a by-law to remove the head offices of the company from Toronto to Montreal or Ottawa.

It is announced that Dr. Ireland would go to Trout Mills probably next week, and supervise the placing of the Island process in the smelter recently acquired by the company.

CRUDE OIL IS ASCENDING TO DIZZY HEIGHTS

Stock Brokers Refuse to Carry Oil Shares on Margin.

Pittsburg, Feb. 5. —For the first time in almost twenty years, the oil purchasing agencies to-day quoted $2.50 for Pennsylvania crude, that price having been announced at the opening of the market. This was an advance over the close of yesterday of three cents a barrel, and was taken as additional evidence that the available supply of this particular grade of crude had fallen far below the requirements of the refineries. There were no advances in the other grades of crude oil quoted in Pittsburg

The sensational rise in crude oil has so unsettled the market for the securities of oil companies that a number of brokers announced to-day that such securities would no longer be carried on margin, which virtually places all transactions in them on a cash basis.

PRICES ON PARIS BOURSE WERE FIRM

Paris, Feb. 5. — (Cable.)—Closing:—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day.

Three percent rentes, 88 francs 90 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 22½ centimes for cheques. Private discount rate, 4 percent.

MARKET OPINIONS.

Thompson, Towle & Co.—Discussion centres for the time-being on the terms of the Harriman dissolution plan and action of Southern Pacific seems to foreshadow a plan that will be unfavorable to stockholders of that company. Weakness of the stock has a tendency to unsettle the whole list, but the technical position is sound and the long side seems the most attractive.

E. & C. Randolph.—Southern Pacific was particularly heavy, declining over two points on what was considered advance information in regard to the plan given out and which was not considered favorable to that sock.

Laidlaw & Co.—The general tone of the news tended to repress operations for the rise and to cause a dribble of liquidation by tired holders.

FLOUR MOVING WELL.

The export demand for the lesser grades of flour has improved somewhat, and spring wheat patents firsts are selling at $5.70, seconds at $5.20,and strong clears at $5 per barrel, in wood, and 30 cents per barrel less in bags. Choice winter wheat patents sell at $5.35, and straight rollers at $5 in wood ,and the latter in bags at $2.30 to $2.35, with extras at $1.85 to $2 per bag.

CHEESE STILL FIRM.

Wholesale dealers are quoting finest September colored at 13, white at 12½c, and October at 12¼c to 12½c.

BUTTER UNCHANGED.

Finest creamery quotes at 29c; fine creamery, 28c to 28½c; fresh made do., 24c to 26c; dairy butter, 23c to 24c.

HAY PRICES STILL UP.

No. 1 hay quotes in a wholesale way at $12 to $14 per ton. No. 2 at $10 to $11 ,and clover mixed at $9 to $10.

NOT MUCH STIR IN OATS.

The demand for oats is insignificant. Wholesale dealers are asking for No. 2 C.W. oats 42c to 43c per bushel; No. 3, 41c to 42c, and extra No. 1 feed, 41½c to 42c.

DOMINION BOND COMPANY, Limited

GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BONDS

Capital Paid-up - $1,000,000
Reserve - - - 750,000

TORONTO MONTREAL VANCOUVER LONDON [ENG.

PRODUCE MEN FEAR RESULTS OF BARE FIELDS

Short Pasturage Threatened Unless Weather Changes Soon.

Wholesale produce dealers are becoming apprehensive over the prospects of the coming summer's pasturage. The outlook at present is far from reassuring, and unless a more normal covering of snow comes soon, the fields throughout the Eastern Townships and Eastern Ontario will bear only a stunted and deficient crop of fodder, which will result in a small make of butter and cheese.

Correspondents throughout these productive districts write in an almost despondent way about the bareness of the fields, in which the grass is left unprotected, and in a very vulnerable state to fight against the severe cold of the past few days.

In Southwestern Ontario there is also a decided lack of snow, but the weather is warmer, and the pasture not so liable to spoilure.

In view of the rapidly growing demand for dairy produce in the western provinces, as well as locally, the present condition of affairs is causing the wholesale dealers much concern.

WINTER WHEAT MAY BE FAILURE

Last year the winter wheat crop in Ontario made a deplorable record--being less than a half the average crop of the past twenty years. This wretched showing was the result of bare fields last winter, which, however, were not so bare as they are this winter. Is is therefore within the bounds of possibility that the wheat growing farmers of the populous province will fare even worse this year than in 1912.

Correspondents in the milling districts of Ontario evince much anxiety. Communications received by Mr. J. E. Hunsicker from all over thep rovinve show that growers of winter wheat are suspended between hopes and fears.

GRAIN ELEVATOR RECEIPTS.

Following were receipts of grain in carloads at Winnipeg reported on the Board of Trade this morning:

Wheat No. 1 hard, none; No. 1 nor., 16; No. 2, 50; No. 3, 70; No. 4, 22; No. 5, 3; No. 6, 1; other grades 81, winter 2.

Total 245 as compared with 203 for the corresponding date of last year.

Oats 75, barley 28, flax 86.

WINNIPEG GRAIN.

Following was the course of prices in the Winnipeg grain pit this morning:

	Wheat. July	May	Oats. May	July.
Close yester day	89⅝	88¼	36⅜	37¼
Open	88	88⅜	....	....
High	88	88⅜	36⅜	....
Low	87¾	88¼	36¼	....
Noon	87⅞	88¼	36¼	....

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

Following were receipts reported on the Board of Trade this morning:

	G.T.R. and I.C.R.	C.P.R.
Wheat	14,100	....
Oats	6070	....
Butter, pkgs	1511	25

POULTRY IN QUIET DEMAND.

The market for dressed poultry remains steady, but the demand is rather quiet.

Turkeys quote at 21c to 22c per lb.; ducks, 14c to 17c; chickens, 14c to 17c.

POTATOES QUIET.

The trade in potatoes is rather quiet owing to the fact that dealers are well supplied.

Green Mountains in car lots quote at 70c to 75c, and Quebec grades at 65c to 70c per bag, and in a jobbing way at 90c to $1 per bag.

EGGS PLENTIFUL.

New laid eggs continue fairly plentiful at 28c to 30c; selected stock in single cases, 19c; No. 1 cold storage stock in single cases, 17c; second grade, single cases, 14c.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 102

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (being at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. per annum), upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the 1st day of March next, to shareholders of record of 15th February.

By order of the Board.

E. L. PEASE, General Manager.

Montreal, P.Q., January 14, 1913.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO-AND-ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st January, 1913, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH next, to Shareholders of record of 31st January, 1913.

By order of the Board,

H. V. MEREDITH, General Manager.

Montreal, 21st January, 1913.

BONDS

Write for our booklet on the Periodical Payment Plan.

Russell E. Popham & Co.

INVESTMENT BANKERS,

Hospital St. Montreal

McGIBBON & MacDOUGALL, Members Montreal Stock Exchange, MAIN 7041.

STOCKS, BONDS, INVESTMENTS. CANADA LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

GREAT INTEREST IS CENTRED IN TO-NIGHT'S HOCKEY GAMES

NEW RINKS WILL SAW OFF

Drawings For First Round of M.A.A.A. Trophy Made Last Night.

THE THISTLE RINK IS PRACTICALLY COMPLETED

Montreal and Heather Match Will Extend Over Two Days.

As a result of the first round draw for the M.A.A.A. Trophy, made last night at the Montreal Club, the two clubs with new rinks meet. The draw was as follows:

WEST CENTRE.

Montreal vs. Heather (16 rinks).
St. Andrew's vs. Thistle (8 rinks).

EAST CENTRE.

Lachine vs. Outremont (8 rinks).
Caledonia vs. St. awrence (8 rinks).

The new Thistle Rink is now almost ready for use, and club competitions will be started. On Saturday the first round for the Muir Prize will be played. Other club competitions are the President's Prize, the Greenshields Prize, and Club Prize. The rink interior will now be left as it is until the curling season ends, to allow of as good ice as possible.

Montreal and Heather play sixteen rinks aside in their Trophy match, and the game will cover two days. St. Lawrence have only to play eight rinks against Caledonia, though should the latter club win they will have to put up ten rinks against the winner of the Montreal-Heather match. The number of rinks to be played depends on the membership.

From the interest which the Gordon Medal match at Boston is atousing, it seems a record number will go from the city.

ROUND THE RINKS.

At Heather yesterday the programme consisted of a double-handed game in the President's Prize in the afternoon, and three club games in the evening. Rinks and scores were:

President and Vice-President.

H. J. Dalton	N. Macfarlane
J. B. Stewart—7	G. A. Robertson—6

Club Prize.

R. L. Savage	J. B. Beach
J. C. Vibert	D. Wood
W. F. Martin	P. C. Mitchell
D. Beatty	J. B. Stewart
(Skip)— 6	(Skip)—16
W. E. King	G. W. McKimmie
Geo. Knott	F. W. Sharpe
D. J. Munn	W. G. Dryden
Dr. C. H. Church	C. H. Baillie
(Skip)—11	(Skip)— 6
E. G. Daniels	Dr. Powell
Wm. Mitchell	Geo. Cheese
J. W. Fulton	A. D. Smith
H. Roffey	Dr. Henderson
(Skip)— 7	(Skip)—14

At St. Lawrence one first round game in the President's Prize was played, and a stiff fight betwen W. H. Griffin and O. W. G. Dettmers was witnessed, Griffin ending one ahee after an extra end had been played. Rinks and scores follow:

S. A. Fraser	S. Devers
J. H. Campbell	W. Paterson
A. J. McLeod	Dr. W. M. Fisk
W. H. Griffin	O. W. G. Dettmers
(Skip)—14	(Skip)—13

At Caledonia two yames were played off in the Lyall Trophy competition in the afternoon, and in the evening J. W. Wilson's rink won easily in a first round Club Prize match. Rinks and scores were:

Lyall Trophy.

H. G. Dawson	J. Ryan
A. Cruickshank—6	E. T. Houghton—13
J. A. Gordon	J. Watson
J. G. Bruneau—15	W. H. Boon—2

Club Prize.

W. W. McIntyre	R. L. Rice
J. J. Roberts	W. H. Munday
W. C. Hall	Dr. F. L. Wilkinson
J. W. Wilson	J. N. Warminton
(Skip)—23	(Skip)— 8

At Montreal a novel game was put up in the morning and afternoon by rinks of Toronto and Montreal Club members. Before lunch granites were used, and after lunch irons. Toronto won by a shot with granites, but Montreal reversed matters with irons, winning by 9 to 7. Rinks were:

Montreal.	Toronto.
C. E. Frosst	T. McConkey
A. H. Scott	F. Rolph
T. Williamson	Jas. Baillie
F. N. Southam	Richard Southam
(Skip)— 8	Skip)— 9
and 9	and 7
Total.....17	Total.....16

In the evening two second round and one first round game in the President's Prize were played off. Results were as follows:

Second Round.

R. S. Skinner	H. Swenerton
T. de G. Stewart	J. D. Paterson
W. L. Jamieson	C. H. Routh
J. Pitblado	J. Baillie
(Skip)—11	(Skip)— 8
L. Lewis	C. G. McKinnon
Geo. Lyman	T. Drummond
Guy Brock	Col. Busteed
W. W. Walker	F. N. Southam
(Skip)—10	Skip)—12

First Round.

T. G. Wells	S. A. Ivey
W. A. Reid	W. W. Southam
A. Ramsay	J. F. Johnson
C. W. Tyre	W. M. Taylor
(Skip)— 6	(Skip)—10

At St. Andrew's two first round games in the President's Prize were played, rinks and scores being:

F. Cromwell	W. Eden
G. A. Hartley	J. E. Beach
T. A. Begley	J. Macdougall
F. S. Brush	W. Galbraith
(Skip)— 5	(Skip)—11
A. T. Wylie	Geo. M. Holland
E. H. Bradley	A. F. Read
J. T. Stanger	R. Locke
Dr. Kerr	A. Milne
(Skip)— 8	(Skip)—14

At Outremont scratch matches in preparation for the Gordon Medal were played. The start of the John Black Trophy was postponed until to-night.

WILL PLAY LACHUTE.

On Saturday, February 8, the Antler Hockey Club, leaves the Place Viger station at 2 p.m. for Lachute, where they iwil play Lachute Intermediates in the evening. The team will be under the management of Mr. Chas. Fletcher.

TO-NIGHT'S OFFICIALS.

Canadien-Tecumseh match at Arena:
Eddie Phillips—Referee.
Reg. Percival—Judge of Play.
C. H. G. Short—Scorer.
E. A. Pilon—Recorder.
Eddie St. Pere—Timer.

Ottawa-Toronto at Toronto:
Riley Hern—Referee.

Wanderers-Quebec at Quebec:
John T. Brennan—Referee.
Dave Powers—Judge of Play.



Brown, of the Strachans, made the highest individual score of the season last night when he scored 243 on his final string in the match against the Nationals. This was not only the highest score, but made the total of the string in the game in which it was rolled the highest of the season. Several other scores over the two hundred mark were recorded, the best of which was 229, made by Copeman, of the Standards, in the game against the Beavers.

The score and standing:

STRACHANS WON TWO.

Nationals.

Lapointe	163	166	173
Lahaise	133	155	130
Broun	114		
Gerard	168	185	153
Gaudette	174	172	138
Deschamp		179	161
Totals	752	857	755

Team average, 472.8.

Strachans.

Kelly	169	177	175
Brown	179	168	248
Dupre	157	153	171
Morrison	181	177	133
Puhl	201	151	182
Totals	887	826	960

Team average, 534.6.

BEAVERS WHITEWASHED.

Standards.

Orr	160	154	138
Handcock	174	142	170
Armstrong	159	141	153
Quinn	179	143	182
Copeman	229	144	164
Totals	901	724	747

Team average, 474.4.

Beavers.

Weinheimer	168	130	149
Snow	178	162	150
McCullen	107	111	176
Moir	125	139	120
Sharp	112	155	199
Totals	690	697	694

Team average, 416.2.

WON THREE STRAIGHTS.

M.A.A.A. Stars.

Darling	149	178	142
Benson	195	147	191
Webb	141	172	155
Campbell	146	165	184
Anderson	164	176	163
Totals	795	828	835

Team average, 481.2.

Colonial Reds.

Baudrette	151	95	142
Wooding	157	127	128
Stevens	144	126	157
Parrier	156	173	154
Perkins	176	125	119
Totals	784	646	700

Team average, 426.

CLASS 'B' STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Railroad Blues	23	4	.889
Nationals	26	13	.667
Railroad Reds	22	14	.611
Colonial Reds	23	16	.590
Strachans	25	14	.641
Standards	25	14	.611
M.A.A.A. Cubs	18	18	.500
M.A.A.A. Stars	19	20	.487
Beavers	10	29	.256
Caledonians	9	27	.250
Waverleys	9	27	.250
Colonial Blues	7	29	.194

ENTRIES COMING FAST.

Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 4.—Entries are coming in fast for the next international tournament of the American Bowling Congress, which will begin here on Feb. 22 and last until March 12. Secretary Langtry, who has established his headquarters here, reports the arrival of about 300 out of town entries.

Entries will close at midnight on Wednesday.

FRED DENISON NOT ON LINEUP

Ottawa, Feb. 4.— The Ottawa University Hockey Club has consented to drop Fred Denison from its line-up for to-morrow's game in the Ottawa Section of the Interprovincial. The case of Denison, who was protested by the Setwartons on the ground that he was a Hamilton Alert professional, is now before the Governors of the Interprovincial Union, and pending their devision, College will leave Denison on the bench, though they intend to fight for his recognition as an amateur. O'Leary will replace him. The interprovincial board will ask the O. H. A. to assist it in proving the charge against Denison.

ROYAL ST. LAWRENCE YACHT CLUB.

A meeting of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club was held at the Windsor Hotel on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., at 8.15 p.m., Commodore A. R. Doble in the chair. The reports presented showed that the club had had one of the most successful years in its history. The following officers have been elected for the coming year:—Hon. commodores, the Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, James Ross; commodore, A. R. Doble; vice-commodore, F. H. Ward; rear commodore, A. Rives Hall, K.C.; executive committee, M. E. Beckett, W. D. Chambers, Wm. C. Finley, H. D. Kingstone, J. E. Openshaw, J. R. W. Papineau, C. H. Routh; measurers, E. G. M. Cape, R. J. Durley.

WINNIPEG BONSPIEL.

Winnipeg, Feb. 5.—One hundred and seventy-five rinks will take part in Winnipeg's twenty-fifth annual bonspiel, which starts to-day with a nine o'clock draw in the Dingwall competition.

The regular contingent of Ontario stone heavers has arrived, consisting of the following rinks: Flavelle, Lindsay; Rice, Toronto; McAuley, Southampton; Gillies, Brampton; Ament, Seaforth; Crawford, Wingham; Cameron, St. Thomas.

Fort William will be represented by MacDonald and Fox, while Smith, Johnston and Hudson have brought rinks from Kenora.

The far-off Pacific coast city, Vancouver, has sent two rinks, Whalen and Crisp; but the West, particularly Alberta, which is not represented at all, falls far short of any previous Winnipeg bonspiel. The only Saskatchewan entries are Lake, Esterhazy; Hostetter, Gainsboro, and Gillespie, Moose Jaw.

It is altogether likely that there will be no international fought out this year, as there are only two rinks from across the border, those being Helmack and Jones, of Duluth.



JAMES THORPE SIGNING WITH THE NEW YORK 'GIANTS.'

'Jim' Thorpe, whose recent confession that he had played professional baseball previous to the Olympic Games, where the King of Sweden proclaimed him 'Champion of all Champions,' took the sporting world by surprise, signing his contract with the New York 'Giants,' of the National League, in the office of the club at the Fifth Avenue Building, New York, Saturday, Feb. 1st.

—Underwood & Underwood, Photo.

May Break the Tie To-night

'Newsy' Lalonde will be on the Canadien line-up to-night, and Payan or Berlankuette will fill the place of rover. The East Enders have been practicing faithfully at the seven-man game, and will show to better advantage than in the last game. At practice they have been working out the three men defence, allowing the three forwards to do the rushing, which apparently is the best style under the new rules. Fast ice is promised, due to the continued cold snap of this week, and this will favor the Canadiens. The probable line-up of the teams:

Canadiens.	Tecumsehs.
Vezina	Goal — Nicholson
Dubeau	Point — H. McNamara
Lavlolette	Cover — G. McNamara
Smith	Wing — Throop
Payan	Rover — Corbeau
Lalonde	Centre — Smith
Pitre	Wing — Vair

WANDERERS—QUEBEC.

The Wanderers and Quebec will clash to-night at Quebec, and an interesting match is expected. Both teams look for victory. The Wanderers are showing improvement at almost every outing and should return victorious after their defeating the champions at the last meeting at Quebec. Atkinson, who has been out at practice regularly with the team during this week, may be tried out on the defence, otherwise the line-up will be the same as in the match against Toronto. The champions will play the team that won from Tecumsehs in overtime. The probable line-up:

Wanderers.	Quebec.
Boyes	Goal — Moran
Ross	Point — Mummery
S. Cleghorn	Cover — Hall
Roberts	Wing — Marks
O. Cleghorn	Rover — Crawford
Russell	Centre — Malone
Hyland	Wing — Smith

TORONTOS—OTTAWA.

It is expected that the Senators will give the Torontos a run for their money to-night at Toronto. The team left Ottawa yesterday and will have a good rest up before starting into play. The probable line-up:

Torontos.	Ottawa.
Holmes	Goal — Lesueur
Marshall	Point — Lake
Cameron	Cover — Merrill
Davidson	Wing — Ronan
Wilson	Centre — Shore
McGiffen	Rover — Darragh
Neighbor	Wing — Broadbent

NATIONAL MOTOR BOAT SHOW.

The National Motor Boat Show, which is to be held in the Arena, in Montreal, on March 25th to April 1st next, it is predicted will be the greatest exhibition of its kind ever held in Canada, and the equal in quality of the New York Show. Four months before the opening of the exhibition every single inch of space on the main floor had been contracted for. This would indicate that the big makers of motor boats look upon Montreal as a centre for this sport. A new feature of this year's exhibition will be a gallery which is to be constructed all round the Arena. On this will be exhibited the various displays of the sporting goods people and the accessories of the motor boat business. Motor boat enthusiasts can rest assured that the exhibition at Montreal will be a first-class one.

WYKEHAM VS. WESTMOUNT

In a very mediocre exhibition of hockey, Wykeham Intermediates were defeated by Westmount yesterday afternoon; score 7 to 2. Considering the fine condition of the ice at the Arena, the game was one of the slowest and poorest seen this season. The pace did not improve any during the game, as neither team were playing up to anything like their regular form. Suckling scored both tallies collected by his team, and was the only Wykeham player who could get dangerously near the winners' nets. Westmount had no difficulty in winning, and were never hard pressed during any part of the game. Fowler and King, on the other hand, were able to score almost at will, owing to Wykeham having all their players bunched near the puck, and when any of th Purple and White players broke away, they had practically no one to pass and a clear shot for goals. Although Gillett, Westmount's goalkeeper, had very few shots to stop, he certainly obstructed the passage of any that did come his way in a very classy manner. This player's work is improving right along, and for his first at that position, he is playing very well.

Line up:

Wykeham.		Westmount.
Hutchison	Goal	Gillett
Reid	Point	Watt
Smith	Cover	Fletcher
Suckling	Rover	Fullerton
Lyall	Centre	King
Davidson	L. W.	Aird
Hards	R.W.	Fowler
Milne	Spare	Rutherford
Howard	Spare	McBoyle

Referee, Worth, High School Intermediates; judge of play, Stewart, unattached.

The intermediate standing of the league to date is as follows:

School.	W.	L.	Pts.	P.C.
L.C.C.	4	0	8	.1000
C. and T.	2	2	4	.500
Westmount	x2	3	4	.400
High	xx1	2	2	.333
Wykeham	1	3	2	.250

x Played one game more than other teams.

xx Played one game less than other teams.

WILL USE ENGLISH COACHES.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 4.—At a meeting of Yale crew candidates to-night, Captain Snowden announced that he is hopeful of securing the services of Messrs. Kirby and Gold, two Oxford oarsmen, to assist in coaching the Yale crews in the spring. Captain Snowden, who has just returned from England, where he studied the English rowing methods, also said that Yale will not change its style of rowing from that used last year.

MR. BARTER RETURNS

Mr. Fred Barter, president of the P.Q.F.A., reached the city this morning from the Old Country, where he has been successful in winning recognition for Canadian amateur soccer. The efforts of Mr. Barter while abroad excited the admiration of English sportsmen, and the coming season here will be a record breaker so far as interest in the game is concerned, which will in a large measure be due to the indefatigable efforts of the president. On Friday night the friends of Mr. Barter are tendering him a banquet at the Castle Blend Tea Rooms, on St. Catherine street.

SPARKLINGS FROM THE CITY HOCKEY LEAGUE

The Montreal City Hockey League have an exceptionally strong bill for their first three games, to be played in the Arena on Monday next, and it is safe to say that an even larger attendance than they have been drawing at the Jubilee will witness the games, two of which will have a big bearing on the championship.

Shamrocks and Stars will be the first City League team to face the crowd at the Arena, and both clubs will be ready to put up the game of their lives. It will be the first time that the two have met this season, and both are naturally after the victory.

The second and third games will be features. Garnets and Champetres meet in their return game. The latter, who were tied with Hochelaga last week, are now in second position, owing to the big East End club's victory over the Stars while they (Champetre) were held to tie by St. Jacques. Garnets are now going strong, and are by no means out of the championship as yet.

The last game on the programme will be between St. Jacques and Hochelaga, the present leaders, and will be a great attraction in itself. The supporters of both teams are claiming the high honors, and some excellent hockey should be the result.

The three hours are down as follows:—

8 to 9—Shamrocks vs. Stars.
9 to 10—Garnets vs. Champetre.
10 to 11—St. Jacques vs. Hochelaga.

The standing of the clubs to date is as follows:

Club—	W.	L.	D.	S.	A.
Hochelaga	5	1	1	23	13
Champetre	4	1	2	22	13
St. Jacques	4	2	1	21	19
Garnets	3	3	1	20	18
Shamrocks	1	5	1	12	25
Stars	1	6	0	15	25

LONGUEUIL CLOVERS TIE.

The Longueuil Clovers tied with the Alerts on Monday night in overtime play, the score being one to one. The game was very fast and rough, C. Brown getting kicked with a skate and Ashton getting one in the face. E. Hill had to retire for a while, replaced by A. Baker. There was one disputed goal which the Alerts claimed, but was not allowed. The Clovers meet the Fairmounts of Outremont in Longueuil next Thursday night.

'BOBBY' M'LEAN SCORED AGAIN

Outskated All Competitors at Boston.

Boston, Feb. 4. —Again to-night 'Bobby' McLean, the Chicago schoolboy, outskated all opponents in the National Indoor Skating Championship races at the Boston Arena. McLean won the titles in the one-mile and half-mile events, and also outdistanced the field in a one-mile handicap race, in which he started at scratch.

Summary:—

One mile—Won by Robert McLean, Chicago; 2, R. L. Wheeler, Montreal; 3, W. Gunderson, Chicago. Time, 2.55.

Half mile—Won by Robert McLean, Chicago; 2, R. L. Wheeler, Montreal; 3, W. Gunderson, Chicago. Time, 1.23.

Mile handicap—Won by Robert McLean, Chicago; 2, W. Gunderson, Chicago; 3, A. J. O'Sickey, Cleveland. Time, 2.40.

440 yards, backwards —Won by J. Hoernig, Cleveland; 2, Gordon Thompson, Halifax, N.S.; 3, R. Gordon, Montreal. Time, .51 1-5.

WILL RELEASE PLAYERS.

Moncton, N.B.—It is likely Moncton Victorias will release one or two hockey players, names not decided. The management states finances are away behind, and the outlook is for a deficit of more than a thousand dollars.

LICHTENHEIN SECURES GRIGGS

'Art' Griggs, formerly of the St. Louis and Cleveland clubs, will be seen next summer in the uniform of the Royals according to an announcement made by Mr. Lichtenhein yesterday. Griggs' strong play is as a batter, which says about all for him as a baseball player. His average last season was .304. Griggs will replace Jack Fournier.

ROUGH PLAY.

Moncton, N.B., Feb. 4.— Moncton Victorias defeated the Halifax Socials 6 to 0 here to-night, in the Maritime Hockey League. Doherty scored five goals and Walker one for the Victorias. The game was marked by much rough playing. Walker was injured, and had to be carried from the ice. McGregor was also carried off in an unconscious condition. The line-up:—

Monctons.		Socials.
Cross	Goal	Hague
Kyle	Point	Twaddle
Carpenter	Cover	R. Murphy
Walker	Centre	O'Leary
McGregor	Left	Rattenbury
Carroll	Right	Lowther

POSTPONED CARNIVAL WILL BE HELD ON FRIDAY.

The carnival postponed from last week by the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association at their rink in Westmount, will be held on Friday. The cold weather has afforded chances of putting the ice in splendid condition, and the management of the M.A.A.A. has arranged for band engagements to-morrow night. Friday night and Saturday afternoon. The M.A.A.A. carnival is eagerly looked forward to each season, and this winter it promises to be larger and better than ever.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA RELAY RACE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.—The University of Pennsylvania will hold its nineteenth annual intercollegiate and interscholastic relay race carnival on Saturday, April 26. It will be open to all the colleges, universities and schools in the United States and Canada. One race will be a contest to determine the one mile college championship of America, each man to run a quarter mile. Another contest will be a two mile championship, each man to run a half mile. A third race will be a four mile championship, each man to run a mile.

A mile relay race, open to all preparatory schools, for the purpose of deciding the preparatory school championship of America. A similar race will be held to determine the high school championship. Preparatory and high schools may enter these respective races and not enter the group in which they have been placed, or they may run in the group and also in the championship race if they desire.

A large number of other races will be given between rival colleges, preparatory schools, and high schools.

The relay races have become an institution. Last year 242 teams were represented. The best college teams and athletes in the country are to be found in the championship and special events. The fastest scholastic teams are in their races. Last year 1,700 competitors were on hand. The 'relays' are thus both very large and very high class. To be present at them is an inspiration and an education in athletics.

The prizes—A fine silk banner will be given to the winning team as a college or school trophy, and each member of the team will receive a silver loving cup. To each member of the team that finishes second, a silver cup. Third prizes will be given where six teams or more contest. Second prizes will not be awarded unless four teams contest.

Gold watches will be given as first prizes in the championship events. Silver cups will be awarded for second and third teams, as in group races.

Saskatoon, Feb. 5.—The Board of Trade, having discussed the question of cheaper fruit for the West, decided to communicate with the fruit men of the East and of British Columbia, to see if direct shipments can be arranged, cutting out the middleman's profits.

Food for Fans

While President Johnson of the American League is authority for the statement that there will be no radical changes in the playing rules, President McAleer, of the Red Sox, says that the balk rule should be amended so that umpires will not be puzzled as to its interpretation. McAleer cites the case of Big Ed. Walsh, of the White Sox, as an example. He declares that Walsh gets away with many a balk that does not appear in the rule book. He insists that the famous pitcher has a way of bending his knees that invariably fools the base runner. It is part of Walsh's regular pitching motion and, according to McAleer, it should be so considered by he umpires, no two of whom, however, have precisely the same ideas as to just what constitutes a balk.

The case of the former Cub pitcher, Orvie Overall, may come before the National Commission. Overall retired from National League baseball two years ago, saying that he decided to quit the game forever. He went to his California home and tried to forget the diamond, but found it impossible.

In the Winter League at Los Angeles Overall has been pitching with his former effectiveness and now says he would like to return to the big show. Chance is enthusiastic over his work and is said to be anxious to sign him for the New Yorks. But C. W. Murphy, of the Cubs, it is understood, claims Overall's services and is prepared to file a protest with the commission if Chance tries to bring him East.

New York, Feb. 4.— The New York American League Club, in a decision by the National Commission, made public here to-day, is directed to pay the Atlanta Club of the Southern League $600, which that club claimed to be due it for the return of two of five players secured from New York last season. The New York Club entered a counter claim of $1,500 for the release of Player Coleman to Atlanta, but this is disallowed as Coleman failed to report to the Georgia Club.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 4.— In a letter to President August Herrmann, of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, received to-day, Manager Joe Tinker announced that he had abandoned all efforts to obtain the services of Johnny Kling, the catcher, for the Cincinnati team. He also said in the letter that he was convinced that Kling would not play professional ball next year.

Boston, Feb. 4.— The signed contract of William McKechnie, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., was received at the offices of the Boston National League Club to-day. McKechnie played second base for the Pittsburg team for a time last season, and was later sold to St. Paul. Boston secured the player by draft from the latter club.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 4.— Walter Shaller, recently released to Providence of the International League, under the optional agreement, was today recalled by the Detroit American League Baseball Club. It was announced that Shaller will go South with the recruits.

Several changes in arrangements for the spring training trip were announced this afternoon. The Detroit youngsters will leave here Saturday, February 22, for the training camp at Gulfport, Miss., and will be accompanied by Manager Jennings and Coaches Sugden and McGuire.

Exhibition games with the Cincinnati National League team have been arranged for March 8 and 9 at Mobile, and April 7, 8 and 9 at Cincinnati.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 4.— Doc. Adkins, who has been on the roster of the local International League club for more than half a dozen successive seasons, has been automatically released by the manager, Jack Dunn. The Baltimore manager failed to send Adkins a contract by February 1st. Adkins is rather inclined to feel peeved at the slight given him by the club which he has served so long.

VICTORIA DEFEATED VANCOUVER

Large Crowd Witnessed the Match Playde in Vancouver Arena.

VICTORIA PUT UP A SUPERIOR GAME

Lester Patrick Gave An Exhibition of His Old-time Brilliancy.

Vancouver, Feb. 5.— Outplaying their opponents in every period, and finishing with the long end of a seven to four score, Victoria defeated the Vancouver all-stars before one of the largest crowds ever gathered in the local Arena. Victoria went into the lead within five minutes of the start, and the issue was never in doubt from then on. Victoria's superior all-round play kept Vancouver back on the defence, and the forwards were unable to make any progress against Victoria's defence. The league leaders outskated Vancouver in all three periods, their shots came from all angles. Vancouver showed the best form in the first twenty minutes, but were outlucked, Lindsay stopping shots that seemed impossible to get. Prodgers and Lester Patrick starred for Victoria, while Jack Macdonald, and Kendall were Vancouver's most effective workers. Vancouver played away below form, and failed throughout to show any combination. The victory practically gives Victoria the championship. The Senators have a long lead, and have yet to meet their first defeat on the home ice.

Summary.—

First Period.

1—Victoria....Dunderdale 5.35
2—Victoria....Dunderdale 6.11
3—Victoria....Prodgers 6.59

Second Period.

4—Victoria....Prodgers .. .. .. .58
5—Vancouver..Harris 2.06
5—Vancouver..Harris 2.06
6—Victoria....Smaill 15.7
7—Vancouver..Taylor 4.54
8—Victoria....Prodgers 8.55

Third Period.

9—Vancouver..Harris 10.35
10—Victoria....Poulin 7.02
11—Vancouver..F. Patrick .. .. .34

Penalties: Rowe, L. Patrick, Rowe, total (Victoria), 11 minutes.

KOLEHMAINEN ENTERS MID-WINTER SPORTS.

New York, Feb. 5.—Hannes Kolehmainen, the wonderful Finnish runner, who has just rounded into the form which made him the marvel of the Olympic games, has been entered in the Irish-American Athletic Club's mid-winter series of sports to be held in Madison Square Garden next Thursday evening, and which will mark the first series to be held in the famous amphitheatre this season.

Kolehmainen's recent performances over a distance indicates that he will be successful in his attempt on the five mile record of 24 minutes 59 2-5 seconds, now held by George Bonhag, which is to be the mark he will take a shy at in the handicap event at the distance. The enervating effect of the climate appears to have worn off and the Finn is again moving in his inimitable style.

His recent wonderful showing in the Millrose ten mile event, when he distanced all of the other back-markers, and actually beat Harry Smith, the American champion, at the distance nearly two and a half minutes, has caused him to give more than ordinary attention to his training work, with the result that he is in such fine form that he anticipates making tries at all distances from two miles to ten.



CENSORS HAVE CORRESPONDENTS TIED TO LEASH

Real News of the Warfare Comes Through Only by a Fluke.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ADRIANOPLE GOES ON.

Fighting Has Not Yet Been Resumed Along the Tchatalja Lines.

London, Feb. 5.— The bombardment of Adrianople, which opened on Monday, proceeded without interruption to-day, according to a semi-official telegram from Sofia. A report was spread to-day that the Bulgarians had decided to suspend operations for 224 hours so as to give the Turkish garrison an opportunity of surrendering. This, however, appears to be without foundation, as are many of the stories spread broadcast in reference to conditions around and in the deleaguered fortress.

A message from Belgrade, Servia, this morning, speaks of the'heroic conduct' of a couple of Servian regiments of infantry, which are said to have participated in an attack on the outer circle of forts, but there is no means of verifying this or any of the reports, as such fighting as may be in progress is taking place behind 'closed doors' so far as the outside world is concerned. Dependence has to be placed on the more or less biased stories given out by the respective army headquarters, for only on extremely rare occasions can a newspaper correspondent succeed in circumventing the strict censorship

Sofia, Feb 5— The bombardment of Adrianople continued to-day on all sides of the city, the heavy siege guns brought up by the Servian troops being trained on the principal works of the fortress.

The headquarters of the Bulgarian army at the front report that yesterday passed without any fighting along the Tchatalja lines in front of Constantinople.

Constantinople, Feb 5— Mahmoud Shefket Pasha, Turkish Grand Vizier and Minister of War, left for the front at the Tchatalja lines this morning.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

To-day is Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent and a legal holiday throughout Quebec. The Montreal courts are all closed to-day. Special services were held in all the Catholic churches of the city, and the ancient custom of sprinkling the forehead with ashes was observed by thousands of pious Catholics.

Special Ash Wednesday services were also held in the Anglican churches to-day, and will be continued during Lent. Several of the churches will hold services on different days of the week. At Christ Church Cathedral to-day the services will be as follows: Matins at 11, with services at five p.m., when the Lord Bishop will give an address, and at 8.15, when the vicar will preach. There will be a service every morning during Lent in the Cathedral, except Saturdays, and different preachers will give the sermon each week.

At St. James the Apostle, morning service was held at 11, Rev. O. T. Bruce being the preacher. Further services will be held this evening at five and at eight, when the Rev. A. P. Shatford will give an address on 'Religion and Art before Christ.' At St. John the Evangelist, the Holy Communion was celebrated at seven and eight a.m., and matins at 11. The intercession will be at five p.m., and evensong with sermon at eight o'clock. The Holy Communion celebrations were held at Trinity Church at 8 a.m. Evensong will begin there at eight o'clock to-night, at which the Rev. Canon Almond will give a Lenten address. At the Church of the Advent, Westmount, the Holy Communion was at 7 a.m., with morning service at 10 o'clock, and a children's service at 4.30 p.m. Evensong with sermon in this church at 8 p.m. Morning service was held at St. Stephen's, Weredale Park, and at St. George's Church at 11. The former church will hold evensong at eight to-night, and the latter will have two special Lenten services this evening, one at five and one at eight. St. Martin's service was at 11 and there will be another with sermon at 8 p.m. There will be special Lenten services every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday during Lent, at 8 p.m., when the Epistle to the Hebrews will be the subject of study.

SIR GORDON SPRIGG DEAD.

Capetown, Feb. 5.—The Right Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, who was four times Premier of Cape Colony, died here yesterday. He was born in 1830, and settled in Cape Colony in 1858. He was elected a member of the Colonial Parliament in 1869.

A DRUGGIST IN WINNIPEG

Cured Himself With GIN PILLS

No greater compliment could be paid GIN PILLS than to have a druggist use them. Mr. Rogers being in the business, tried all the ordinary remedies, but it was not until he used GIN PILLS that he was cured of a severe pain in the back.

Winnipeg, May 19th, 1912.

'In the autumn of 1911, I suffered with a continual pain in the back. As a druggist, I tried various remedies without any apparent results. Having sold GIN PILLS for a number of years, I thought there must be good in them otherwise the sales would not increased so fast. I gave them a fair trial, and the results I found to be good.'

GEO. E. ROGERS.

GIN PILLS must cure you or your money will be refunded. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. Samples free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited Toronto. 144

POLICE HAVE CAUGHT TARTAR OF SUFFRAGIST

Threw Pepper at Constable and Pail of Water Over Sergeant.

THEN SHE SMASHED TWELVE WINDOW PANES

After One Hunger Strike She May Attempt Another For Thirty Days.

London, Feb. 5.—Special but unostentatious precautions are being taken to prevent an untoward happening at Buckingham Palace through the action of the militant suffragettes. If anything is attempted by them there, their reception is likely to be particularly warm. The King's principal London residence is in direct communication not only with Scotland Yard, but with Wellington Barracks, close by, and the military protection of the palace can be increased almost immediately by a preconcerted signal.

It is known that certain suffragettes have done their utmost to obtain the necessary passports to be present at the court that takes place in Buckingham Palace on Friday evening, and officials have received stringent instructions as to the manner in which they are to act in the event of any suspicious stranger presenting himself or herself for admittance. The staff of police, both uniformed and plain-clothed, detailed for duty will be greater than ever before on a similar occasion.

The police seem to have caught a tartar in Margaret Morrison, a suffragette arrested outside the Leven Town Hall last Wednesday during the visit of Mr. Asquith, the Premier, to that town. The charges brought brought against her yesterday were:

Throwing pepper in a constable's face.

Smashing twelve panes of glass in the Leven police station.

Throwing a bucket of water over a police sergeant in his office.

Lively scenes seem to have occurred while she was in custody. The evidence given showed that she managed to lock a policeman out of the passage leading to the cells and then smashed the windows, and as the police broke open the door she threw a bucket of water over the first man to enter. She has been on a hunger strike in the Dundee prison since last Friday.

The sheriff asked her to lift her veil for identification, but this she refused to do, and there was a scene when an officer attempted to raise the veil, which was torn in the struggle. She was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment.

SYLVIA PANKHURST SENTENCED FOR RAID ON PARLIAMENT.

Sylvia Pankhurst, one of the militant suffragette leaders, was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment or a fine of $10 by the magistrate sitting at Bow street police court to-day, for participating in the raid on the House of Commons, together with nineteen other women, under the leadership of 'General' Mrs. Flora Drummond on Jan. 28. On that occasion the women tried to force their way into Parliament to obtain an interview with Mr. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer ,and they were arrested and charged with resisting the police.

As Miss Pankhurst was leaving the police court for the cells to-day she shouted, 'I shall not serve this sentence.'

This is probably correct, as the leaders of the "militants' have become tired of jail, and their fines are now invariably paid within a few hours of their imposition.

SHARP ADVANCE IN RENTS IN EVERY PORTION OF CITY

Over 100 Percent Rise is Quoted in Some Exceptional Cases.

FLATS IN THE ANNEX SOARING IN VALUE.

One Man's Tenement Raised From Eighteen to Thirty-five Dollars.

The general advance in the rents of both dwelling houses and business places is the main topic of conversation in the city to-day. Despite the belief of some that this upward tendency would be confined to central properties, it is now pretty clear that in a large proportion of cases, there has been an advance in house rentals of from $2 to at least $10 a month.

The most spectacular rise, however, has been in central stores and offices. Even the rentals of offices in the newer buildings on the west end of St. Catherine street have gone up enormously. One instance is quoted where a man was renting a small office at $15 a month. The agents wrote informing him that the rent would be raised this year to $35 per month. He wrote to the landlord calling attention to the action of the agents, and saying that surely an increase of over 100 percent. was going beyond the bounds of reason. The landlord wrote back that he thought it was, and fixed the rent at $30 instead of $35.

In the northeastern portion of the city, where manufacturing industries are making great progress, the demand for flats and small houses has caused a marked advance. Some of the smaller tenements, let at $8 a month, have been advanced to $12, and rises of $16 to $20, and from $20 to $25 are not uncommon.

In Westmount the demand for houses has much exceeded the supply, with the result that rents have sharply advanced. The same tale is told in the Point St. Charles section of the city, while in Verdun rents generally have gone up from $2 to $4 on small houses.

THE CASE IN THE ANNEX.

Perhaps the Annex, however, is where the most spectacular rise has taken place. It is averred by many that it is now next to impossible to get a good six-room flat for less than $30 per month. One man tells of a terrible jolt he got on February 1. He had been in his flat for the last three years or so, and is now paying $18 per month. He liked the flat—was rather proud of it, in fact.

On February 1 the landlord came to him. 'I'm very sorry,' he said, 'but I shall have to raise your rent a little. Still I hope I shall not lose you as a tenant."

'How much is it?' asked the tenant, in a weak voice.

'It will be $35 per month after May 1,' said the landlord.

There was no need to take the poor tenant home on a shutter, because he was home. The question now is, has the tenant any legal remedy against the landlord for damage to nervous system caused by shock?

BRITISH CATTLE.

Watson and Ritchie cable from Glasgow that moderate supplies were offered this week, and a good demand experienced at the following quotations: Scotch steers, 15 to 16¼ cents; Irish, 14 to 15 cents.

DR. WORKMAN MAY APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

Declares Quebec Court Strayed From Issue to Point of Orthodoxy.

WHEN SOLE QUESTION WAS ONE OF CHURCH LAW

Dr. Workman Reiterates That He Has Been Illegally Dismissed and Defamed.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—As the Court of Appeal of the Province of Quebec has reversed the judgment of Mr. Justice Weir, whose decision was in favor of the Rev. George C. Workman in his suit against the Wesleyan Theological College in Montreal, and awarded Dr. Workman $3,500 for wrongful dismissal from that college, Dr. Workman has told the 'Globe' that his counsel had advised him to take the case to the Privy Council in England.

'On what grounds would you consider such a move?' Dr. Workman was asked.

'Well, the Court of Appeal in Quebec,' he replied, 'in reversing Mr. Justice Weir's decision, have overlooked the fundamental point at issue, having declared my teaching to be out of harmony with the standards of our church. But the question of my orthodoxy was not before the courts. The sole question before the court was a matter of church law.

'There were only two points in our case,' said Dr. Workman, 'namely, libel and illegal dismissal, and the question for the court to answer was: Had the board of governors of the Wesleyan College a proper authority to deal with my doctrinal teaching, and did it pursue a proper course in its treatment of me?

'The governors were not the guardians of my doctrinal teaching, and, therefore, had no authority whatever, according to our discipline, over it or in regard to it. That authority is vested in the members of the Montreal Conference, of which I was a member, and to which I was amenable for the soundness or unsoundness of my teaching.

'If the governors had believed my teaching to be unmethodistic, their only recourse, according to our law, was to lay a charge and have me tried by a properly constituted committee. Instead of taking that course, they presumed to declare my teaching heretical, and to dismiss me from my position in the college in defiance of our law, when my conference had pronounced me orthodox from year to year.'

'By their action,' continued Dr. Workman, 'the governors not only dismissed me illegally, but defamed me at the same time, as I was a minister in good standing then, and had been a minister in good standing all my life. No one has ever challenged my evangelical orthodoxy, much less impeached it, during all these years of controversy. I have never given a discrimination in regard to any doctrine which my conference has not accepted, and which Chancellor Burwash (Victoria University) has not endorsed. All that I have tried to do is to restate certain doctrines more simply and more Scripturally than they are stated in our articles of faith, but without controversing any one of them. There is some divergence of statement of course, but there is no rejection of vital doctrines.'

NEW BRANCH BANK.

The Banque d'Hochelaga has opened a branch at No. 1298 Ontario street East, near Fullum street, under the management of Mr. A. R. Bessette.

A BOIL OF TIN IN A VAST CAULDRON

Visit to the Cornish Smelting Works---Ovens Going Night and Day.

(Harold Begbie, in London 'Chronicle'.)

There is an old gentleman living in Cornwall who believes that a clear-headed man with confidence in himself and a sufficient capital to support that self-confidence can stand up to any combine in the world and hold his own. He makes this statement of his belief with no braggart note of self-assertion, but very quietly, a reminiscent smile in his eyes, a tone of long-accustomed cheerfulness in his voice. He is perfectly certain of its truth. The thing to him is self-evident. 'The public,' he says, 'will always support a man who fights a combine that is against its interests.'

Just beyond the huddled see-saw streets of Redruth you may see the works of this quiet old gentleman, which witness to the truth of his opinion. They are tin smelting works, the biggest one-man enterprise of their kind, I believe, in the whole country, in any case the outward and visible sign of a great victory—the victory of this one man over a most powerful and arrogant combine. Before his day no tin was sold by auction in Cornwall. The combine of tin smelters paid only what they chose to pay for the ore from the mines. They were the bankers of Cornwall as well as the tin smelters and one might almost say that the whole industry of the county and all the products of the county were ultimately in the hands of these great people. One of them used to count his profits at tin smelting by the number of horses drawing each a ton of tin from the works; he reckoned those profits at £5 a horse. And to-day if a smelter makes a profit of £1 a ton he congratulates himself very handsomely. Moreover, the miner sends his ore to the open market; it is sold by public auction; he gets the highest price it can command; and all this is the work of Mr. Lanyon, of Redruth—the old gentleman who stood up to the combine, who refused to treat with them, who disdained their opposition, and who freed the tin industry of Cornwall from a monstrous tyranny.

THE WORKS AND THE MAN.

The spirit of his works reflects the spirit of the man. The whole place is small, neat, clean swept and orderly. There is a total absence of rush, turmoil, and clangor. The sounds are rather gentle and peace breathing, not in the least warlike and discordant. You hear the purring of furnaces, the subdued rumble of the draught in the flues, and the kitchen-like note of bubbling metal. You walk on a soft smooth carpet of coal dust. A man comes toward you pushing a great cauldron that hangs by chains from the oiled run-way overhead and slips easily along. The black faced, aproned smelters lounge smoking in the neighborhood of the furnaces, with plenty of leisure for conversation. One of them has placed a pasty wrapped in newspaper on the side of an oven, and sits looking at it with the pathetic wistfulness of a dog waiting for someone to say, 'Paid for!' You pass in a shed a number of hutches filled with stuff that ranges in appearance from the look of dirty gravel to the look of moist sugar; one of those hutches, quite a trivial affair, big enough perhaps for the stall of a Shetland pony, hold £13,000 worth of tin.

At last you are promised noise and excitement. In one of the large sheds stands what the smelter calls a kettle of tin—a vast, solid cauldron filled to the brim with a dirty fluid, perfectly quiescent, nearly 2,000 pounds weight of it. A child going by might very easily dip a finger into the kettle, never suspecting its tremendous heat. You are bidden to stand at a distance and to keep your eyes on the kettle. A smelter comes from the yard outside carrying an old apple-log in his arms; this log has been soaking in water, and drips as he carries it. Over the kettle, suspended by chains, hang two iron rings, fastens them, fills up the spaces with smaller pieces of wet wood, and then withdraws to a distance of some ten yards, being protected on that side by a shield of iron which half circles the top of the kettle.

PURIFYING THE METAL.

You are told now to keep a sharp look out. The smelter begins pulling at some chains. The dripping logs, with the bluish moss in their cracks and crevices, swing for a moment in heavy, cloutish helplessness over the kettle. Then with a quick rush they descend plump into the dirty, stagnant metal. On the instant there is an explosion. Splashes of glittering white specks splash upwards from the kettle and spurt to right and left. The metal bubbles and roars with a violent agitation. For a full five minutes what was quiescent becomes like a minature Niagara, and what was dirty dullness becomes a glorious, shining silver. And all the time, with a vindictive hiss, specks of tin are shooting hither and thither with a force that would burn your eyes out.

For an hour that kettle boils. Not so violently as during the first five minutes, but with a subdued and angry disapproval, the glittering surface all of a bubbling quiver, the depths rumbling their wrath with a note of menace. And all the while impurities are rising to the top, and will be presently skimmed away, leaving only the pure metal behind. A smelter said to me, 'It's the dross that comes to the top with us, and that's sometimes the case outside in the world.' Another said, 'There are two things that purify metal, and they're the same two things that purify the soul—fire and water, fire and water.' I asked him how old was this process of the wet apple-log. He laughed and shook his head. 'I could not tell you that,' he replied; 'it goes right back to the beginning; it's the oldest method of cleansing metal, and I reckon it's still the best. You can always trust it.'

THE SMELTER'S SHOVEL.

All day and all night these furnaces are burning; all day and all night men are wheeling ore to the great ovens; all day and all night the fierce heat of the furnaces sweats the metal clear of the slag; and all day and all night the kettles are boiling with purifying tin. The mines of the whole world send their shipments of ore to Cornwall, for the local mines can nowhere near feed the ovens with which Mr. Lanyon roasted the combine; and the demand for tin comes to Redruth from all over the earth. Ships steam into Hayle River with the dirty ore, and go back again, east, west, with the shining, solid bars of tin. The Cornish smelters, like the Cornish miners, have a reputation which reaches to the ends of the earth.

No painter should ever visit smelting works, for they would surely make him fling away his palette in despair. You see a cauldron of greyish-looking fluid standing on the coal dust floor, and a grimy smelter standing by its side with an unlovely shovel; he lifts the shovel by its long handle, and gently stirs the fluid; immediately the entire surface breaks into such ravishing beauty as lights a child's dream of Paradise and bursts upon the vision of dying eyes—you see every color imaginable, every shade of gold, of amethyst, of blue, of grey, of mauve, of green, shining and scintillating, glowing and burning, a glory of the sun tempered to human eye. No painter that ever lived, and no musician, I think, can give such thoughts to the soul as the smelter with his shovel.

And as one stands half roasted beside one of these bubbling boils of tin, one thinks of the physicists who say that this earth sprang from the sun and was once a roaring, boiling, shrieking mass of fluid flame; and one wonders how protoplasm, microbe, germ of meanest existence and toughest possibility of life whatsoever contrived to exist in such a kettle of fire, doubting greatly whether the potentiality of St. Paul, Shakespeare and Professor Schafer ever spluttered and squeaked with molten gold and boiling tin millions of years before there was either an apple-log or a British Association.

NEARLY 300 MILES OF NEW RAILWAY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will undertake a great amount of work in the Province of Alberta during the coming summer, having undertaken to build nearly three hundred miles of new railway, which will all have connection with Calgary.

Those new lines and branches will also benefit Bassano, where the gigantic irrigation work is being pursued by the company. When they are completed there will be six lines of the C. P. R. running through the town, and all leading to different parts of the province. All these lines will be directly connected with Calgary by a cut off branch from Gleichen to Shephard and cutting of a distance of five miles from the mileagle now existing between Bassano and Calgary.

Altogether the C. P. R. in its appropriations for the Western lines announced for the erection of 582 miles of new track, so that the Province of Alberta with its 267 miles of new lines has secured the biggest share of the 1913 appropriations in the West.

WHY CHANCELLOR AND MR. CHURCHILL RESIGNED

London, Feb. 5. — The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. David Lloyd George, and Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, resigned from the Reform Club, says the 'Daily Express,' because the club blackballed Baron Maurice Arnold de Forest, whose candidacy was seconded by Mr. Churchill. The 'Express adds that Sid Edward Grey and Mr. Lewis Harcourt also threaten to resign unles a general meeting of the members is called to rescind this action.

Baron de Forest is a hereditary baron of the Austria Empire and authorized to use his title in the United Kingdom by royal authority. In 1909 he offered a prize of $20,000 to the first Britain aviator to cross the English Channed in a British built aeroplane.

SEEKING MISSING MAN.

Mr. E. Marquette, of the Government immigration office, 82 St. Antoine street, seeks information as to the whereabouts of Richard Roe, one of the Lingfield Training Colony men, who left England for Canada in 1904, and was placed by Mr. Marquette with Mr. James Clark, of Cote des Neiges. Since then nothing has been heard of him, and his relations are anxious to know his whereabouts, if living, or the date and place of his death, if dead.

SHIPPING NEWS

INWARD.

Montreal, arr. St. John	Feb. 4
Bornu, arr. St. John	" 4
Devonian, arr. Halifax	" 4
Mexico, arr. Halifax	" 4
Minnehaha, arr. New York	" 4
New York, arr. New York	" 4
Mendoza, arr. New York	" 4
Bosnia, arr. Baltimore	" 4

OUTWARD.

Michigan, arr. Liverpool	Feb. 4
Jupiter, arr. Liverpool	" 4
Mount Temple, arr. London	" 4
C. F. Tietgen, arr. Christiansand	" 4
Campania, arr. Queenstown	" 4
Tunisian, arr. Liverpool	" 4

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column, or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest; every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

AT WINNIPEG STATION.

The following poem, by J. W. Bengough, is given at the request of L. C. Atwood, Ontario:

On a recent western peregrination
I happened in at Winnipeg station,
Where people of every tribe and nation
Formed a curious congregation.
It's a clearing-house of immigration,
And may well excite the admiration
Of any person of observation.
So I passed some time in contemplation
Of the motley throng, and the brief narration
I now submit for consideration.
Is what I heard of the conversation
And has, as you'll see, a clear relation
To our glorious west and its destination.
But perhaps it's time to let up on this rhyme,
Which hasn't a very musical ring.
Like a violin solo played on one string.
To proceed with my story: I strolled about
'Midst bales and boxes, and babies and bags,
And young fat maidens, and old lean hags.
Till I came to a group
Gathered round like a hoop,
To which I noticed the people all troop.
And as I drew near,
My delicate ear
Caught the sound of a voice saying,
'Bravo! Hear, hear!'
Ah, speeches, says I;
I must hear 'em or die.
So I climbed on a mountain of baggage close by.
And the speeches I heard
I'll give word for word,
As I caught 'em and jotted 'em down on the fly.

The Englishman—
I'm jolly glad to be 'ere,
Away from the country of bettin' and beer.
Ol' Hengland, I know, is a beautiful plice,
But it's owned by the parson, Sir John an' 'is Grice,
And the bloomin' ole plice, w'erever you pawss
Is filled up with notices, 'Keep hoff the grawss.'
To call it 'my own, my native land,'
W'en a cove don't 'ave 'ardly room to stand,
Is a bit of a joke, but I, for one,
Don't see as that joke 'as got much fun.
So I come out 'ere, a new 'ome to carve—
I 'ad to do it, or stoy an' starve,
Now 'ere is the spot w'ere a man is a man,
And if 'e be'aves 'e can 'old up 'is 'ead.
And 'e don't 'ave to beg for 'is dolly bread;
With the same old flag I knew at 'ome
To wive in freedom, o'er all 'oo come,
So, mites, I'm a-going to do my best
To 'elp to build up the bloomin' west!

The Irishman—
Right you are, John Bull;
You talk like wan that's not half a fool;
Thrue for you, my boy, 'twas a fortunate day
Both when you and me kim over the say!
I'm sick, so I am, iv Donnybrook Fair,
An' home rule ructions ivverywhere.
In the dear ould sod, where you starve and stint,
An' pay all yez own an' more for rint!
I was nearly starved on 'peraties an' p'int—
Do yez know what I mane be that sayin' 'quaint?
No? Well, whin we had what we call a feast,
Wid his riv'rence prisent — the parish priest—
'Twas peraties an' buttermilk we had,
Bite an' sup turn about, bedad;
An' whin no buttermilk could be got,
We'd ate the peraties an' pint to the spot;
(Which was just as good, we'd often foind
To thim ov unusual active moind),
But here I'll feast like the Bishop himself,
For this is the land iv plenty an' pelf;
I'll have a roast beef, roast pork an' lamb,
An' apple poy, plum puddin' an' jam.
An' I'll trune me shillelah away, begor,
I wuddn't know what I wanted it for
In a counthry loike this, where yez have Home Rule
An' iverything free, both Church an' school,
An' wan may live at peace wid his neighbors—
All but the Government iv course, be jabers!

The Scotchman—
Weel, a came oot, ye ken,
Wi' ma wife and bairns and some countrymen,
To try ma fortune in wider space,
For Scotland's but a wee-bit place.
(It's no sae lairge as 'twas first create,
But it's sma'er noon, wi' yon landlords a biate
Biggin' high stane wa's, to presairve their game,
An' croodin' the fowk, to their burnin' shame,
Into closes an' lanes, to mak' way for deer.
An' stealing mair land frae year to year.)
A' lo'e auld Scotia, ma he'rt aye yearns
For the hills an' sangs o' Robbie Burns.
But a' canna live on sangs; a' maun eat
An' a' simlp couldn't mak' baith ends meet,
So a' cam oot-o'er, an' a'm feelin' wi' glee,
As yon Cockney says, that a'm free, a'm free!
Scotland, England, Gairmany, France—
There's nane like Canada to gie a chance
To an honest man wi' a willin' he'rt—
And a' that a Scotchman seeks is a stairt.
Gi'e me a stairt, an' it winna be lang,
Ere o' fairming matters a've gotten the hang,
An' a'll raise great crops o' wheat wi' ease,
An' fill ma pouch wi' bricht bawbees,
An' a'll tak ma place, as all Scotsmen do,
I' the verra front o' the foremost pew,
An' a'll be a pillar o' kirk an' state,
Ay will I—an' you'll no hae lang to wait.

Then the Yankee spoke:
Well, neighbors gay,
I guess I'll parley-voo my say,
I calculate thase some surprise
To see me here amongst you guys;
But here I be, they haint no doubt;
From crost the border I've lit out
To git my share of what's a-goin'—
I'm all'us round when somethin's do-in'.
O' course you hear all 'Mericans brag
'Bout their great kentry an' their flag,
An' how the land that give 'em birth
Is jes' the slickest land on earth—
An' so it is!—that's all straight goods
From Texas to Wisconsin woods!
Well, you may say, if that is so,
Why have you shook it? Well, you know
Thase two things diff'rent as kin be—
A kentry and its doin's—see?
Now, es I say, the kentry's slick,
But I allow I'm good and sick
Of them that's running it; that's why
I packed my carpet-bag to fly.
Up here in Canaday, I know,
The folks is 'sposed to go it slow;
They don't have no star-spangled banner
And talks in an ungrammatical manner;
But I'll put up with all them things,
To get away from trusts an' rings'
I want to make a hum for me
Where folks has got real liberty;
I'm goin' to try an' stand the loss
Of the dry-nursin' of a boss;
I'm goin' to try an' cast my vote
Without the help of some old shote
Like Quay or Croker, Platt or Cox,
That rules the 'Merican ballot-box.
I want to live where reg'ler law
An' courts is held in wholesome awe,
An' where the Sheriff does the job—
Not every miscellaneous mob.
I want to live where matrimony
Haint just considered simply—funny.
Where the old-fashioned weddin' ring
Is still looked on's a sacred thing;
And where the knot, when once it's tied,
Stays fixed till one of 'em has died.
That's why I came acrost the line.
And, gentlemen, this kentry's fine;
'Taint never had one lynchin' bee,
An' I've bin told, most credibly,
So long live Canady, say I,
Here's where I'm goin' to live an' die
(If I don't go back to Iowy!)

Then Jack Canuck, that perfect peach,
Closed the occasion with this speech:
Friends from all parts, you're welcome all,
Black, white and piebald, great and small,
To help us build in this great land
A nation happy, free and grand:
With churches, schools and righteous law,
We'll flourish! God bless Canada!

'THE LIFEBOAT.'

S. Lyall, Chemainus, B.C., writes that the words quoted by a Subscriber, Shanty Bay are from a recitation by Geo. R. Sims, and have been set to music by Pinsuti. The selection, which is entitled 'The Lifeboat,' can be obtained from the Ashdown Music Store,' Toronto.

'HOW ROY WENT WEST.'

B.E.P., Peterborough, Ont., asks for information about a tale called 'How Roy Went West,' which appeared in a serial form in the 'Witness' about 1883. Ans.—We have made inquiries, but as far as we can ascertain, the story, if published in book form, is now out of print.

WELSH NAMES.

Subscriber, Peterborough, Ont., asks for a list of Welsh names suitable for boys or girls. Ans.—Really Welsh names are not very numerous, and in many cases are variants of English names. For centuries past Welsh nomenclature has tended to base itself on the Bible, and the older Welsh names have died out. However, with the great revival of national patriotism in Wales, which is a characteristic of the present century, the older names are coming to the front once more. The following is a list of names which can claim to be Welsh, either by origin or by long use: Boys: Aneurin, Bryn, Cadwallader, Caradoc, Ceitho, David, Evan, Gomer, Gorony, Gwilym,, Herbert, Hugh, Ithel, Jenkin, Jestyn, Lewis, Llewellyn, Meredith, Morgan, Owen, Rhys, Rocyn,Roderick, Rosser, Watkin, Merlin, Mostyn. Girls: Angharad, Blodwen, Gwendolen, Gwenllian, Joan, Gwladys, Mara, Megan, Myfanwy, Nesta.

REMOVAL SALE

Picture Bargains

All Framed Pictures to be Sold At HALF-PRICE.

Unframed Pictures at 25% to 50% off.

CHAPMAN'S BOOKSTORE

513 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST

WANTED--FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF MERCHANDISE

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS TAKE NOTICE

We have practically cleared out the entire *Department Store Stock* of O. Lemire & Co., during the last few weeks, and are now in the market for Manufacturers' and Wholesalers' clearance lots and surplus stocks.
Goods must be seasonable and good quality at clearance price, as this merchandise is to be used for a big sale which we are now planning.
Manufacturers and wholesalers should get in touch at once with our buyers, by mail, 'phone, or personal interview.

MR. ALVES... Crockery and Hardware
MR. ATKINSON... Millinery and Furs
MR. BAXTER... Gents' Clothing and Furnishings
MR. CATCHPOLE... Curtains and Table Oilcloth
MR. DAY... Boots and Shoes, Hosiery and Underwear
MR. DUNN... Silks and Velvets, Dress Goods and Linings, Linens and Fancy Goods
MISS ETIENNE... Corsets and Whitewear
MR. GRISDALE... Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Gloves
MR. HOLLENBACK... Wall Paper
MR. JONES... Groceries
MR. LUMMIS... Stationery, Books, Music, Sporting Goods and Trunks
MR. McQUARRIE... Waists, Dresses and Coats
MR. SANDERS.. Ribbons, Veilings, Smallwares, Jewellery, Hand Bags, and Drugs
MR. WEST... Carpets and Oilcloths
MR. WHITAKER... Furniture

W. H. SCROGGIE, Limited

COR. ST. CATHERINE and PEEL STS. Uptown 3600

WEEKLY CALENDAR

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE

The MANCHESTER PLAYERS

MISS HORNIMAN'S COMPANY, OPENING MONDAY, FEB. 10TH.
First Week for the Benefit of

The University Settlement

For This Week Seats May Now Be Reserved by Telephone.
Seats in the Gallery RESERVED for this Engagement.
LADIES' AUXILIARY, UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT:—General Convener, Mrs. W. R. Miller; conveners of sub-committees:—Mrs. Huntly Drummond, Mrs. Moyse, Mrs. W. Peterson, and Mrs. R. W. Reford.

ARENA TO-NIGHT at 8.15

TECUMSEH vs. CANADIEN

Admission, Wood Ave. Entrance, 50c; Main Entrance, Reserved Seats, $1.00; Promenade Seats, $1.25. Seats on sale at the "Arena."
Seats ordered and not prepaid will only be held when convenient to the management.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
LECTURES.

REV. J. BRUCE TAYLOR, D.D., will deliver an Address on "CARLYLE" in St. Andrew's Home Hall, on FRIDAY, 7th FEB., at 8.30 P.M. Friends are cordially invited to attend.

W. C. McALLISTER, President. W. E. DICKSON, B.C.L., Secretary.

A Treat For Lovers of Artistic Part-Singing

CONCERT

By The Y. M. C. A. GLEE AND MADRIGAL SOCIETY

(50 MIXED VOICES, UNACCOMPANIED.)
CONDUCTOR, MR. J. H. SHEARER.
6th February, at 8.15.

ASSOCIATION HALL, Drummond Street. TICKETS, 50 CENTS. At Chapman's Bookstore.

JOHN MITCHELL

The Great Labor Leader

WILL SPEAK ON

"THE PHILOSOPHY, PURPOSE AND IDEALS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT,"

—ON—

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11th, at 8.15

IN THE CENTRAL Y.M.C.A., DRUMMOND STREET.

TICKETS, 35 CENTS. At Y.M.C.A., or Chapman's Bookstore.

His Majesty's Theatre
Popular Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
Pollard's Australian Juvenile Opera Company
To-night & Thurs. Evg. and Thurs. Mat. **The Mikado** Gilbert and Sullivan Gem
Fri. and Sat. & Sat. Mat. **Sergeant Brue**
Evg. Prices 25c to $1.50. All Matinees, 25c to $1.00, with 1,000 Reserved Seats at 25c.

St. Andrew's Society of Montreal.

The Regular Quarterly Meeting will be held in the Home, 403 Aqueduct street, on Feb. 6th, inst., at FIVE O'CLOCK.

J. REID HYDE, Hon. Corresponding Secretary.

MONTREAL
Snowshoe Club
73rd ANNUAL
DINNER
Saturday, Feb. 8th, 1913
At Gray Rooke Inn, St. Jovite

Train leaves Place Viger Station, Friday at 4 p.m., and Saturday at 1.45 p.m.

Reservations received at Office, 250 Peel St.

The Church Home

Public Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Corporation of the Church Home of Montreal will be held in the Institution, 413 Guy Street, ON THURSDAY NEXT, 6th INST., at 4 o'clock p.m., for the Annual Election of the Officers of the Corporation, and for the transaction of all matters relating to the Corporation which may be legally done at said meeting.

WM. SANDERS, Secretary.
Montreal, Feb. 3rd, 1913.

ART ASSOCIATION

GALLERIES OPEN 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., except Sundays, 25 cts.
FREE DAY THURSDAY

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

To Be Closed at the Post Office During the Week Ending Feb. 8, 1913.

Feb. 3	1.00	p.m.	Kron. Prinz. Cecilie,	N. G. Lloyd.
* 3	6.00	p.m.	" Supply.	
5	1.00	p.m.	Celtic,	White Star.
* 5	6.00	p.m.	" Supply.	
5	1.00	p.m.	La Touraine,	G. T. Atlantic.
* 5	6.00	p.m.	" Supply.	
7	1.00	p.m.	Oceanic,	White Star.
* 7	6.00	p.m.	" Supply.	
** 7	6.00	p.m.	Emp. of Ireland,	Canadian Pacific.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.00 p.m.; other matter should be posted before 5 p.m.

**Parcels are forwarded by this steamer; latest time of mailing is 4.30 p.m. on Friday.

Letters for the above mails may be posted at Station 'B' up to within 15 minutes and at Station 'C' up to within 30 minutes of the above mentioned hours of closing.

*Matter for registration close at 5.15 p.m.

*Letters for Registration should be posted three-quarters of an hour before closing of mail.

The Daily Witness

OFFICES:
CORNER CRAIG AND ST. PETER STREETS.

ADVERTISING AND SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT, MAIN 4090,
EDITORIAL, MAIN 4091.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

'Daily Witness'	12 mos.	$3.00
'Weekly Witness'	12 mos.	1.00
'World Wide'	12 mos.	1.50
'Northern Messenger'	12 mos.	.40

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles, also for Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad, Tobago, Turk's Island and Zanzibar.

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands: 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows:—'Daily Witness,' $6.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra.

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $2 per annum.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage of or injure the readers, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them. It is, of course, impossible to know much about mining advertising, which offers probably the most speculative and, therefore, the most risky of all investments. The great chances of gain are balanced by the great chances of loss, and no one should invest in a very speculative property more than he can afford to lose.

○N.M. 6 ●F.Q. 13	FEBRUARY	●F.M. 20 ○L.Q. 27				
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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1913.

A plan for the patrolling of the steamship track through the ice region is a subject of negotiations between the British Government and the steamship companies. There is no word of asking any other power to share the expense. This is as it should be. If Great Britain is mistress of the seas, as we are forever hearing that she is, and must be, then it is her business to see to their safety, in so far as it is within the power, and, therefore, the duty, of man to secure it. Her own interests are certainly the supreme ones, as by far the greatest number of ships that use the ocean lanes fly her flag and hail from her ports. The only countries that are not absolved from this service, as rendered by Britain, are the dominions which share the protection of Britain's asserted supremacy.

The United Kingdom is made up of a group of kingdoms, each of which had a different language and a slightly different race. To-day a number of these parts still have their distinctive languages or dialects. The differences of race, religion and language that attach to the parts are as great as any we have in Canada, and result in greater call for divisions of government than exist between any of the Maritime or Western provinces. Yet the whole United Kingdom is under one Parliament, which must make general laws governing the whole, and particular laws governing the parts. Were the races and religions at all equal in their representation at Westminster, there would result a fair amount of give and take. The condition, is that there is one overwhelmingly dominant partner. From the representation of the English the representatives of the minor parts, even when fairly unanimous, have to win their requirements by combinations and compromises. The Irish have at last been triumphant in their long contest for Home Rule. The Welsh, with the support of the Irish, are now in the midst of their struggle to disestablish the Church in Wales, and support with their free-will offerings the churches they love. To-day the bill for disestablishment passed its second reading by one of the narrowest majorities the government has had. With the assistance of the Irish the government was only able to muster twenty-nine more votes than its opponents. The measure which the Welsh would pass immediately, were they a self-governing people, arouses so little enthusiasm in the Liberal ranks, or more correctly, is disliked by such a large part of the Liberal party that even when the safety of their party was in jeopardy they would not turn out to vote on it.

Speaking in the Manitoba Legislature, Sir Rodmond Roblin said: 'I cannot believe that the Rev. Mr. Hamilton and the Rev. Mr. Gordon represent the moral or Christian sentiment of the community in their tacit endorsement of the use of whiskey and money and corrupt acts in elections.' The whole country knows the Rev. Mr. Gordon, 'Ralph Connor,' through his books. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton is also widely known as the sturdiest of moralists. He is well remembered as a pastor in Point St. Charles. These two men have made the uplifting of the moral and religious life of the community their life-work; each has striven seriously and patiently for the implanting of higher moral ideals and practices. When a man like Sir Rodmond Roblin sneers at the protest of the Presbyterian Church in his province, and declares it to be led by the nose by two political schemers, when, under cover of the immunity of parliamentary utterance, he asserts that these two men are, by their denunciation of the way in which the Macdonald elections were conducted, tacitly endorsing the use of whiskey and money and corrupt practices in elections, he does violence to all men's sense of truth and righteousness, not to say decency. It is not only the privilege, but the duty, of the leaders of the church when they see public iniquity to denounce it. For Sir Rodmond to assert that the men who were arrested and then refused fair play by the courts were themselves bad, is no more a defence of that illegality than is his vilification of the ministers. From such a charge as that launched against his government with such purity of purpose and force, his only defence was a judicial inquiry, such as the 'Witness' called for at the time. Because this was not done the methods of the Macdonald election will remain a disgrace to the Government that so brazenly accepts the responsibility for them. Public opinion in Manitoba is, in Sir Rodmond's view, of such a low order, that his scurrilous attack on the ministry and his flouting of the Presbyterian synod's resolution, will help him on to a greater political glory.

TRAMWAY RELIEF.

We are greatly pleased to note that, in harmony with recent suggestions in these columns, an express tramway line to Westmount is to be established on St. Antoine street. That is on the line of real relief. Every one will probably agree with the Tramways Company in the view that fewer stops would somewhat increase the speed of travel, especially in portions of the line where stops have to be made for the one or two people. The gain in time would be, not so much in shortening the time of getting on and off, as in the second or two now lost in slowing down and in getting under way. It is hard to say what this gain would amount to. We should expect that, even under the new rule, the cars would slow down at crossings to a governable speed; that is to say, almost to a stop. Failing to do that, we should look for a great increase of accidents. But this would not secure any reduction of congestion, as any increase of speed or increase of the number of cars on the tracks would only increase the crowding at the busy corners, which are the real obstruction at the active hours. These can, as the company says, only be relieved by new lines. The local traffic on St. Antoine street is very much less than that by St. Catherine street and the line is a little shorter and is without any exasperating transfer, and would, by using the loop at Victoria square, escape the congested corners. When the service becomes frequent enough to be adopted and when the new route becomes known — and we think too little is done to make tramway changes known — the through travel from down-town will naturally go that way, and it is from the through travel that the demand for skipping stops comes. But we should not have to wait for this express service until the rails are laid on Sherbrooke between Atwater and Greene. In the meantime the cars might take the ordinary Westmount loop and be really express on St. Antoine street. Less frequented routes without transfer should be opened for through travel in other directions. The town planners should consider the possibility of diagonal thoroughfares; one from Victoria Square to a subway under the Lachine Canal to open up by Wellington street all the country between Point St. Charles and Lachine, one to the geographical north, by far the most crowded section of travel, surrounding the hill by a very gradual slope, and one to the geographical west reducing the grades in that direction to an imperceptible rise.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

Technical and manual instruction is having a great development in New Zealand. The official report for the year 1911, just to hand, shows how very far that favored young Dominion is ahead of us. In that year no less than sixty-six percent of the total number of public schools in that country gave courses in manual and technical instruction, in accordance with the departmental regulations. The subjects of instruction are elementary hand work, wood work, iron work, agriculture and dairy work, elementary science, physical measurements, cookery, laundry work, dressmaking, swimming and life-saving, physiology, and first aid. The number of public schools in which recognized classes for manual instruction were held was 1,436. The number of pupils taking the work in cookery was 6,110; in wood work, 6,742; in agriculture, about 15,000; and in the several other subjects mentioned above the total was 118,026. The whole population of New Zealand is only about a million, less than half that of this province.

The instruction in subjects bearing upon agriculture was given in 382 schools in 1911, as compared with 663 for the previous years. New Zealand is divided into thirteen educational districts. In ten of these the work in agriculture was supervised and directed by special instructors, going from school to school and the report states that 'experimental and observational work—the results of which, in some cases, have proved of no little value locally—is a feature of the instruction in most districts.' This supervision, by the way, of agricultural teaching in the schools by experts is one that we have urged before for our Canadian schools. The disfavor into which the subject has generally fallen in the past with us has been due to the fact that with a text book only, and with a majority of teachers partially or poorly informed on the subject, it was of necessity dealt with in a perfunctory manner. To some extent this principle of itinerant expert agricultural instruction has been adopted in Ontario, but rather in connection with the high schools than with the public schools.

These instructors in New Zealand also pay special attention to dairying, especially in the North Island, where this instruction is of most importance. It is of an elementary but practical character. That the whole system meets with favor generally from the farming community is shown not only in the large number of pupils taking these special classes, but in the general interest manifested. The official report states that 'local interest in the school gardens and experimental plots continues to be well maintained, valuable assistance being forthcoming from agricultural and pastoral associations, school committees, and members of the farming community generally.' In seventeen high schools, also, regular courses of instruction on rural pursuits were given to 499 pupils during the year. In these cases, as in the public schools, the rural subjects are taught, for the most part, by visiting expert instructors. Technical education proper also receives growing attention in New Zealand, there being now about fifty well-equipped buildings available for the accommodation and instruction of technical classes.

The Visit of the Horniman Co.

Royal Patronage for the Opening Performance of 'Candida' on Monday Next.

Montreal is getting accustomed to the best there is in drama. The Irish Players have come to us, and have left behind them an indelible impression of sterling art, unstudied and unimpaired by traditions. It was Miss Horniman who helped this company to become what it is by placing the Abbey Theatre in Dublin at their disposal and by meeting deficit after deficit.

What she did for the Irish Players, she did later on for her own company of Manchester Players. To-day Miss Horniman has the satisfaction of knowing that her long years of effort have not been unavailing. Not only is the company self-supporting, but it is a welcome addition to the English stage. More than that, it has the endorsation of the ablest of living critics. 'If only we could be assured,' wrote the veteran dramatic critic of the 'Telegraph' a short time ago, 'of a visit every season from Miss Horniman's company, our outlook for the season would not be half so dreary.'

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, whose encouragement of all things tending to an artistic development and uplifting of ideals has been conspicuous since his arrival here, has consented to extend his patronage for the opening week, and will attend the first performance of 'Candida' on Monday night with H.R.H. the Princess Patricia. The advance bookings asure a distinguished audience for this occasion.

THE PLAMONDON-MICHOT CONCERT.

Mr. and Mrs. Plamondon-Michot's concert at the Ritz-Carlton on the 18th gives every prospect of being well attended, the bookings having started well.

'Fabliau,' from the opera 'Manon,' by Massenet, will be sung by Mme. Plamondon-Michot. 'Manon' was sung by her last season, but that part has been always left out. It is considered one of the prettiest selections in the opera, and this song, which was originally written for Mme. Sybil Sanderson, should prove a favorite. Numerous duets and other selections are promised, some of which will be given for the first time in this city.

NATURE RESERVES.

(A. E. Crawley, in London 'Field and Leader.')

When Schliemann excavated Hissarlik he found not 'ancient Troy' but many ancient Troys, lying in strata one upon the other. 'Troy' thus became for him a geological idea. The botanist in palaeontology has familiarized us with the worlds' natural surface as it wa in the Carboniferous period, a surface now known as coal, and with a fragment or two of one or another stratum.

But it is something of a shock to realize that man is now doing, and for ages has done, the same thing to the face of the world as was effected in prehistory by geological detritus and biological decay. At least in regions where he has ploughed it and subdued it.

The formation of the new Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves makes us realize what we are apt to forget—that the green fields, and even the woods, are actually the product of art more than of nature. Only in a few mountain areas of Scotland and Wales, and in some Irish bogs, can we see a really natural surface. Not so many hundreds of years ago a large proportion of our green fields was wild woodland. A pattern unknown to Nature is the familiar hedge-row squaring of fallow and 'plough.' The farmer everywhere throughout the world is engaged in this process of converting fertile level and slope into a man-made planetary garden. In one sense it is not quite true that 'God made the country, and man made the town,' for man has re-made God's handiwork. The time will come when every fertile acre of the globe is the subject of intensive culture.

This inevitable re-making of earth's surface is well advanced. An attendant result is the gradual alteration of Nature's balance of power.

THE BALANCE.

A good instance of this, well illustrating the importance of some aspects of the balance, is the fact that Canada has recently found the destruction of forest which surrounded water-sources to seriously impair the supply of water. Another instance, this time on the right side, is the conversion by drainage of great tracts of 'bad lands,' such as those in South-Western France, into promising agricultural regions. Another again is the triumph already beginning to be realized by the pioneers who are draining malarial districts. Still another remarkable case from Canada, where forest fires are not occasional catastrophes, but seasonal events. They are caused regularly by sparks from locomotives, and incidentally by the careless habits of lumber men. Spring fires are called leaf fires; these destroy 'a lot of timber,' but do not have 'the same effect as a fire in the fall, because that not only takes the wood, but it takes the soil as well, and burn down five feet, so that for a thousand years nothing will grow on that land.'

Again, fauna, avi-fauna, and insect-fauna, the aboriginal inhabitants of Nature's gardens, have a natural balance of ecological power, which man is shifting. Attempts to settle colonies of sparrows in America and rabbits in Australia have been only too successful. Instead of a useful settlement, the result has been Egyptian plagues. Dr. Gunther once wrote a wonderful description of the balance of power in a virgin forest, in which Brer Rabbit and Brer ox were the twin hubs of the wheel of life. Sometimes Nature herself throws her own machine out of gear. Thus in Canada during 1904-5 the rabbits were smitten with some disease. They died off by thousands, and in consequence of their disappearance, the animals which fed on them—the fex, the wolf (which need not be counted), the marten (the chief food of which, however, is mice), and other animals—died from absolutely no other cause than starvation.' Man in his turn has nearly exterminated big game. Small game, in some sport-loving lands, he 'preserves.'

THE PRESERVATION OF NATURE.

But, from the point of view of the lover of Nature and the man of science, not to speak of all intelligent souls, it would be well if some corners of Nature's origina garden, with their pristine squatters, mammal, bird, and butterfly, tree and shrub and flower, could be preserved, conserved, or reserved, for the service of man and the study of Nature. It is, like all great ideas, an obvious idea; it is the principle of the Natural Museum. This idea has been born, and is growing in wisdom and stature. Its 'onlie begetter' is Dr. H. Conwentz, and Germany is the land of its birth. Its great grandsire, so to speak, is Alexander von Humboldt, who inter alia bequeathed to its its name, characteristically German. 'Naturdenkmalpflege, the Care of Natural Monuments.' 'Monuments' are objects worthy to be not only 'remembered,' but also preserved.

Since 1907 Prussia has had a Government Department, whose Commissioner is Dr. Conwentz. This department combines the work of our own Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty with that of Reservation of Fauna and Flora of Natural Beauty and Scientific Interest. In 1908 Dr. Conwentz published in England 'The Care of Natural Monuments, with Special Reference to Great Britain and Germany.' His ideas have been followed out with German thoroughness—in Germany; Bavaria is a close second to Prussia: other States have fallen into lin, Denmark, led by the great botanist, E. Warnung, has followed suit. The first congress of the movement was held in Berlin in 1908.

Later Congresses enlisted Japan, who is initiating the protection of 'bits' of her wonderful country. France has expressed sympathy, and may possibly move.

PROTECTED BEAUTIES.

A few details of the Prussian department and its work show what is possible. There are more than 20 bird sanctuaries; 40 'beauty spots'; about 30 bits of geological interest. A large number of interesting and ancient solitary trees are protected; so is every rare flower—there are scores—and every rare butterfly. Any 'centre' for a rare species is, when found, 'protected' without delay. The 'Porta Westfalica,' that fine monument of Roman architecture, is protected, but not with more care and study than a humble lichen. The organization is remarkably efficient, and includes local branches and the older voluntary societies. Scientific lists and studies are poured from the press, and the scientists have really a large material in these protected areas which dot the map. A most valuable 700-page monograph on one area of marsh and woodland has just appeared.

It is gratifying to find in England the beginnings of what may become a great national work. And England is full of wild bits that, like most wild bits, are useless for the farmer or builder. The Royal Society for the Protection of Wild Birds last year acquired the right to reserve Brean Down in Somerset. Recently the National Trust has acquired the same rights to Blakeney Point in Norfolk. These, with the Brent Valley Sanctuary, are a good start.

But there are hundreds of such spots waiting for protection.

TWO FAMOUS IRISH SHRINES

Annual Pilgrimages Become Lucrative to the Pious Trafficker.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

Two hours' row down the Shannon from Athlone (you inquire for a steamer in vain) brings you within sight of a low hill upon the east bank, fantastically crowned with roofless gables and round towers. These, with a few poor cottages clustering near by, alone represent the 'dewy-bright, rose-red city' of Clonmacnois. The great river, as broad as the Thames at Westminster, makes a curve no less majestic in front of the shrunken remnant of a metropolis—this shattered home of learning which once sent forth her scholars throughout Europe, and to which Charles the Great presented, through Alcuin, her old alumnus at his court, a gift of silver, with oil for her consecrations—or was it for her studious lamps? Irish students thronged here from all quarters along the great highway of the Shannon; here the powerful tribes of the remotest provinces built each their own church—the O'Connors of Connaught, the MacCarthys of Munster, and the rest—still distinguishable among the little cluster of roofless ruins. And the spirit of the place had a stubborn vitality. Ten times, it is said, the Danish invaders put out those studious lamps and burnt and sacked the city, and ten times they were relighted. One lurid scene flashes from a brief entry in the 'Chronicle'—the wife of the Danish chieftain, some fiery Brynhild or Norn of the North, installed in the church and delivering her prophetic spaes from the altar. But the Danes in their turn were ousted by the Normans, and though these conquerors were a building and shaping race, the wrecked torso of a palace and a few carved archways and windows almost alone survive from their hand. The place is used now only as a burial ground, and that chiefly for the humble folks of the adjoining region.

A PEASANT'S FUNERAL.

One of these rustic funerals happened during our visit. Half a dozen men, friends and neighbors of the deceased, bore the coffin through the low, mouldering archway into the largest of the ruined churches, set it down upon one of the ancient graves, then kneeled down round it in the rank, lush grass, crossed themselves, and rose. No priest was there. To English eyes it was a 'hugger-mugger' burial, without ceremony of any kind. Yet this peasant, thus rudely laid to rest, slept in noble company. All about him was the duet of kings and chieftains; their scarred monuments shadowed the grass above him. For the old Irish poet who sang the glories of the place Clonmacnois was above all the place of illustrious graves:

In a quiet watered land, a land of roses,
Stands St. Ciaran's city fair,
And the warriors of Erin in their famous generations
Slumber there.
There beneath the dewy hillside sleep the noblest
Of the clan of Conn,
Each below his stone, with name in branching Ogham,
And the sacred knot thereon.
There they laid to rest the seven kings of Tara,
There the sons of Cairbre sleep,
Battle banners of the Gael that in Ciaran's Plain of Crosses,
Now their final hosting keep.

And from this home of the dead you look out over the great river, itself dead also, its shining reaches stretching away to the visionary West, while its near ripples plash quietly among the reedy levels, some solitary heron the only visible living thing.

A NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE.

But Ireland has other quite different ways of taking its holy things. A few days later I was awakened by a tumult outside my windows in a little town on the west coast. Men, women and children were tramping along in one direction; cars of every degree of shadiness drove up and down picking up their contingent, and then drove off the same way. The spacious 'Mall,' with its usually quiet avenues on either side of the little river, was thronged with strangers from all parts of Ireland, and had been so since early dawn. For this was the day of the national pilgrimage to St. Patrick's shrine, the oratory on the neighboring mountain of Craoghpatrick, whence the saint had flung his bell into the air, borne back to him each time by spirits, the while all the toads and serpents of Ireland fled at the sound; where, too, like Elijah on Horeb, he had spent forty days and forty nights in prayer. Westport, without doubt, makes money—some thousands, it is said—out of the pilgrimage. Craoghpatrick Sunday is a red-letter day in its secular as in its sacred calendar, at once holy and lucrative in the highest degree, and yielding its perfect flavor only to the pious trafficker who has a genuine relish for both components.

Perhaps on the road the secular element was most in evidence. Along the five miles of the 'sacred way' interminable squadrons splashed and ploughed through the gritty mud, mounted and foot confusedly interspersed, in one grey welter blent. On one side an inlet of the sea washed the base of the road; on the other rose steep and dark the lower slopes of the mountain, its peak, 2,500 feet high, mysteriously veiled in clouds. Beside the inn at the foot the cars had to be left behind, and two or three large meadows were strewn with these vehicles; while the horses, having reached the goal of their pilgrimage, munched the fresh grass with an air of complete fruition. For their owners the real ardors of the day had now to begin. In the old days the austere, it is said, went up on their knees. Did many still carry out the tradition? I inquired. 'Divil a wan,' came the emphatic answer. But there were bare feet, and even for the well shod the climb is not a saunter. None of those well-made declivities, with steps in the steep places, which conduct the German tourist to his summit hotel, but a rough track over rocks, loose stones, mud, and bog, culminating in a stiff scramble. And all this in the midst of a throng of other climbers, ascending and descending, as if the pavement of Fleet street at midday was tilted up and the surface broken into rock and scree, while the men and women continued as before to elbow their way forward obstinately to their goals.

But then the summit. Even the most modern pilgrim who has the mountain-heart in him feels something of the lyrical prompting when he stands on a mountain pinnacle. He understands what Bjornson felt when, in his noble mountain hymn, he tells of the 'great song of Solitude'; perhaps, like some older mountaineers, he feels that he would like to 'build a tabernacle' there. On Craoghpatrick these instinctive appetencies are already in some sort fulfilled. The little oratory of the saint commemorates a much older, more elemental, religion than his. A more mysterious awe than he excited gathered about that lonely summit, seen for miles from every side, across sea or bog land, without interrupting or mediating height. He only turned to Christian account the immemorial sanctity of the place: and the toads and serpents that fled as he flung his spells into the air from that cloudy pinnacle were the dispossessed spirits of a more primeval worship 'forsaking their temples dim' at the higher behest.

But St. Patrick is gone from his mountain, and St. Patrick's pilgrims, who to-day possess it, do not go so well with the Song of Solitude and the Tabernacles. They eat cakes and oranges, and drink whiskey and gingerbeer. And if you can squeeze into the little chapel you gasp at the hot, stifling air and the reek. There, from early dawn, congregations which, many of them, started up the mountain at midnight have succeeded one another without intermission, each fasting, be it remembered, until its Mass was over. It is an experience like Browning's in the little conventicle he thrust into that memorable Christmas Eve. Through the squalor and the reek and the crude theology he caught the finer accent: in the faulty earthen vessel he divined the hidden treasure. And the spell which draws these thronging multitudes of young and old up a rough and toilsome mountain path to hear a Mass in a cloudcapped mountain shrine, whatever grosser attractions may fortify it, is rooted in the same spiritual appetencies which found greater and purer expression in the cry, 'Lift your eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh your strength!"

C. H. HERFORD.

THE PHILOSOPHER OF FOLLY.

ADVERTISING PAYS

Consider well the hustling hen. Oh, would that every now and then we all could journey to the pen where she is laying for us; she knows a lot, this worthy bird, and not by silence has she erred — when she would tell us what's occurred she starts the Barnyard Chorus. She seems to say, 'Come, view my feat. My new-laid eggs you cannot beat! The best thing in the world to eat!' and most of us believe her. So, laying eggs to beat the bands, she scarce can meet the great demand which reaches out on every hand—she's busy as a beaver. But knowing advertising pays, she still keeps up her business ways; at each new egg she begs and prays for everyone's attention; in accents clear and loud and long she raises her insistent song, while from afar the people throng and praise her in convention. Yet all her clucks and joyous cries are merely made to advertise the Biddy Brand of egg supplies — the hen's a business booster. By praising up her merchandise she always gets a top-notch price, and she is spared to live to twice the age of Mr. Rooster. By knowing when to blow her horn she gets the best of wheat and corn—she looks on other fowls with scorn, this darling of the farmer; he brings her dainty things to eat — fresh turnip tops and onions sweet — and fondly lays them at her feet—till old there's nought can harm her. But let us now contrast the duck, who with an equal chance at luck has never raised a singled cluck to tell us when she's laying; and as she never makes a sound no eager buyers gather round and make the welkin loud resound—and so her job's not paying!

SHERWOOD HART.

THE WEATHER

COLD, WITH SNOW.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—The disturbance, which was south of Nova Scotia yesterday, has passed to the Atlantic, and the western area of high pressure, with low temperature, is spreading eastward over Ontario and Quebec.

Lakes, Georgian Bay, St. Lawrence Valleys and Ottawa, and Gulf—Strong westerly winds, mostly fair, decidedly cold weather, with local snow flurries to-day and on Thursday.

Maritime—Cold with light local snow falls to-day; Thursday, strong westerly winds, fair and colder.

Superior—Strong westerly winds, fine and very cold to-day and on Thursday, light local snow falls.

All West—Strong westerly winds, fair with continued low temperature to-day and on Thursday, light local snow falls.

TEMPERATURES:

	8 a.m.	to-day.	Highest Yester- day.	Lowest during night.
MONTREAL		6	16	6
Victoria		—	—	—
Calgary		6B	0	10B
Winnipeg		20B	12B	22B
White River		—	—	—
Sault Ste. Marie		8B	14	8B
Toronto		8	25	8
Ottawa		4	20	4
Quebec		0	12	2B
St. John, N.B.		16	28	12
Halifax		24	32	18
St. John's, Nfld.		22	26	20
Detroit		—	28	2B
New York		22	36	20

London, England, 46, cloudy, S.W.
Paris, France, 46, fair, S.W.

Washington, Feb. 5—Forecast.

Eastern New York—Fair to-night and on Thursday; slightly colder in southportio nto-night; brisk west and northwest winds.

New England—Fair to-night and on Thursday; slightly colder to-night; and brisk westerly winds.

McGILL WRESTLERS' TRIP.

At a meeting of the McGill Athletic Association held yesterday in Strathcona Hall permission was given to the wrestling team to take a trip to Pennsylvania to meet a team of the State College there. The team will leave to-night and will be composed of six of the leading McGill wrestlers.

COMPLIMENTED THE CANADIAN BENCH AND BAR

This Year's Dinner Proves One of the Most Brilliant Functions in History of Association.

HEARTY WELCOME GIVEN TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Included Among Guests Were Some of the Most Prominent Members of the United States Bar.

Last night's banquet of the Montreal Bar, held in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, was conceded to be the most brilliant and successful of these annual functions ever held by that body. Not only was the occasion memorable from the presence of His Royal Highness the



SIR ALEXANDRE LACOSTE.

Governor-General of Canada, but it attracted a distinguished gathering of other notables, including the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, the Minister of Justice, distinguished representatives of the legal fraternity in the United States, and past and present luminaries of the Canadian judiciary. From the point of view of attendance and enthusiasm, it was also an unparalleled success, no less than 250 table reservations being made, and the whole proceedings were characterized by a stateliness and dignity which cannot fail to add further lustre to the legal profession in the city and province.

Seated at the right of Mr. J. L. Archambault, K.C., Batonier, who presided, was H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and on the left Sir Francois Langelier, Lieut.-Governor of Quebec. On the Governor-General's right sat Mr. J. M. Dickinson, late United States Secretary of War, and on the Lieut.-Governor's left, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice. Others occupying places at the table of honor were Chief Justice Davidson, of the Montreal Superior Court, the Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Sir Melbourne Tait, Sheriff Lemieux,



MR. JUSTICE DAVIDSON.

Mr. Justice Lavergne, Judge Hale, of New York, Sir Alexander Lacoste, Mr. M. H. Ludwig, K.C., of Toronto, Mayor Lavallee, Chief Justice F. X. Lemieux, of Quebec, and Dean Walton.

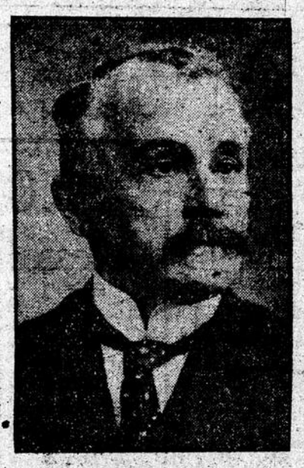
DUKE REPLIES TO TOAST.

The toast to His Majesty having been enthusiastically honored, Batonier Archambault proposed that of His Royal Highness, to which the Duke responded by thanking the gathering for the very kindly way in which his health had been proposed and received. His Royal Highness would like to let those present know how high his impression was of the feelings of patriotism and humanity which beat in the breasts of all of them. The members of the Bar, he said, possessed much power; they occupied positions which enabled them to do a good deal to promote the liberty and happiness of their fellow-countrymen, and in this connection he knew of no place where the laws were carried out with more strictness, fairness and humanity, than in Canada. He heartily wished them all success in the great profession to which they belonged.

In proposing the health of the judiciary, Mr. J. E. Martin, K.C., said he could testify to the good relations existing between bar and bench in Montreal. The judges of the district were noted for impartiality and devotion to duty. They were known as a body of able and conscientious men who administered justice honestly, without fear, favor or affection. He had much pleasure in giving the toast of the judiciary—a body of wise, conscientious, overworked and underpaid men.

The toast was responded to by Chief Justice Davidson, of Montreal, and Chief Justice Lemieux, of Quebec, on behalf of the Superior Court judges, and in the absence of Chief Justice Archambault, by Mr. Justice Lavergne, on behalf of the judges of the Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice Davidson, in respond-



SIR FRANCOIS LANGELIER.

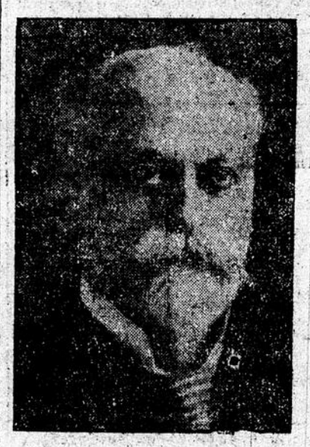
ing, remarked that it was worth while having been twenty-five years on the Bench to get such honor as had been accorded him by men with whom he had been in close touch during that time.

The toast to the Lieutenant-Governor was proposed by Mr. F. J. Bisaillon, K.C., and briefly replied to by Sir Francois Langelier.

The last toast of the evening was that of 'Our Guests,' was moved by Mr. Gonzalve Desaulniers, K.C., the responding speakers being the Hon. J. M. Dickinson, of New York, the Hon. Judge Hale, of New York, and Mr. M. H. Ludwig, K.C., of Toronto.

IMPRESSED AN AMERICAN LAWYER.

Mr. Dickinson replied that he had come to represent the president of the American Bar Association, who had intended to be present, but owing to the president's absence in England, the felicity had fallen on himself. He looked on the gathering as a national occasion, particularly as they had with them in the person of H. R. H. the Governor-General, one who by his personality and character was loved as much on the other side of the border as on this side. It greatly impressed an American lawyer, Mr. Dickinson said, to take part in such ceremonies as he had witnessed in Montreal during the day. There was more simplicity in judicial procedure on the other side of the line, but he admired the form and ceremony which characterized Canadian procedure. It was a great pleasure to him to come to Montreal, a city to which an increasing number of visitors came



MR. J. L. ARCHAMBAULT.

from the United States every year, particularly in the summer season. He complimented the Bar of Montreal on its magnificent library, and added that he would carry back with him impressions of the points on which he considered the Canadian judicial system was superior to that of his native land.

He also expressed the hope that Canadian lawyers would join with their brethren in the United States in a real American Bar Association, so that the members of the Bar in both countries could work side by side in mutual rivalry to advance justice which must for ever be the bulwark of the liberties of both countries. He thanked them on behalf of the American Bar for the hospitality they had bestowed on that body, through himself, and promised that he would carry back an account of what he had seen, so as to try and impress his brethren with something of the feelings which welled up in his own heart on that occasion.

'We who are lawyers or judges in Canada or in the United States, have one single motive, and that is to do out duty by our clients, and by our



MR. R. O. McMURTRY,
Secretary of the Bar Banquet.

neighbors,' said Judge Hale, who attended as representative of the Bar of the State of New York. When coming up to Montreal, Judge Hale said, he had passed many of the old forts on the route, and had recalled with pleasure that ninety-eight years had elapsed since the two countries were in conflict. He related the story of how Fort Montgomery, built by the United States to protect the border, was afterwards found to be in Canadian territory. There was nothing, he said, on the Canadian side more formidable than Fort Montgomery, except Fort Wellington, at Prescott, and the United States did not fear that. 'So we are not afraid of you, or you of us,' remarked Judge Hale, amidst laughter and applause.

GREETINGS FROM ONTARIO.

Greetings from the members of the Ontario Bar to their confreres in Montreal, were brought by Mr. M. H. Ludwig, K.C., of Toronto. Proceeding, Mr. Ludwig advocated specialization in the various branches of legal practice. He felt the time had now arrived in the legal profession, as in all other professions, when they must look for specialization. He thought there should be specialists in real estate law, in corporation law, and other kinds of laws. He prophesied the time would come when they would have in Canada colossal trusts like those in the United States, and many of those present might be called upon to confront or defend them.

All the arrangements in connection with the banquet were admirably carried out, and everything passed off without a hitch. Much of the credit for this has to be given to Mr. R. O. McMurtry, secretary of the entertainment committee, who took personal charge, and saw everything through successfully. The other members of the committee are Messrs. F. J. Bisaillion, K.C., chairman; R. C. Smith, K.C., J. E. Martin, K.C., the Hon. R. Dandurand, K.C., G. Desaulniers, K.C., Leon Garneau, K.C., H. J. Elliott, K.C., J. A. Lamarche, C. H. Lavallee, J. H. Lorenger, M. A. Phelan and H. K. Bisaillon.

The handsome decorations were the work of Ettore Pasquale, who comes with his staff, directly from France, for the floral work at the Ritz-Carlton.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught's table contained a coat-of-arms made of orchids, lilies of the valley and pink roses, Louis XV. ribbon bows, Canadian and English flags. Other tables were decorated with roses, carnations and flags.

PRIEST SAYS BISHOPS PUT HIM IN ASYLUM

Ogdensburg Jury Awards Father Klander $15,000 Damages for False Imprisonment.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Fifteen thousand dollars damages for false imprisonment were awarded to the Rev. Father L. A. Klauder, by an Ogdensburg jury last night, after a trial lasting ten days.

The defendants in the action were Bishop Henry Gabriels, of the Catholic diocese of Ogdensburg; Coadjutor Bishop Joseph Conroy and Doctors W. B. Hanbridge and W. G. Cooper, of the Ogdensburg State Asylum, for the Insane. The plaintiff set forth and convinced the jury that the defendants had caused him to be placed in the asylum after his refusal to relinquish his parish at Faust, N.Y., near here. Transferred by the Bishop, he declined to accept the change, and, going to the Cathedral, started to read an address in defence of his stand. It was then, as he alleged in his suit, he was seized and subsequently committed to the asylum. He obtained release through a habeas corpus writ and brought the suit just decided.

WAS SHOT PLAYING PRANKS ON MINISTER

Saskatoon, Feb. 5.—The Rev. James Laing, a Presbyterian minister of Wadena, charged with unlawfully wounding Seward Houge by shooting, was found not guilty. The jury were out three hours.

Laing fired off a gun to scare off a gang of youthful tormenters, who surrounded his house on Hallowe'en night. He admitted firing several shots, but said he fired in the air. He also claimed several shots were fired at his house during the evening, and that his house was damaged with stones. Houge was struck by some shot, but not seriously wounded. He admitted being one of the party playing pranks around the minister's house.

MRS. WARWICK IS ACQUITTED.

Regina, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Amy Warwick was last night acquitted by the jury of complicity in the murder of her husband after they had been out half an hour.

The trial excited great interest by the reason of many confessions alleged to have been made by the woman.

She is 22 years of age, and was charged with complicity in the murder of Warwick, whose battered body was found in the stable on his farm last fall.

Stanley Price committed suicide when the investigation into the death of Warwick was first instituted.

DR. DWIGHT HILLIS LECTURE.

The lecture on 'The America and Canada of to-day and to-morrow,' which was to have been given in the American Presbyterian Church on January 27th, by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, but which owing to the illness of that gentleman was postponed, will be given on the evening of February 25th. All tickets issued for January 27th will be honored.

NATIONALISTS SAVE MINISTRY FROM DEFEAT

British Government Narrowly Escaped Falling Before Disestablishment Bill.

London, Feb. 5.—In the House of Commons last night, the Irish Nationalists again saved the Government from defeat on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. A crucial Unionist motion on this matter was beaten only by 29 votes, the poll standing 249 to 220.

Even with the Irish support the Government would probably have suffered a reverse, but for the energy of one or two of its supporters who spread out their speeches while the whips were drumming up enough followers to ensure a Government victory. There was little enthusiasm among the followers of the Government in favor of the bill. In fact, there was some opposition and three ministerialists voted in favor of the Opposition amendment on this division.

The bill ultimately passed its second reading.

Drank Ox Blood in Death Valley

Pioneers of Desert March Into California Foregather After Sixty-three Years.

Santa Cruz, Cal., Feb. 5.— Survivors of the pioneer band of 'Death Valley Argonauts,' who crossed the desert into California sixty-three years ago, held a reunion here yesterday at the home of Mrs. James W. Brier, one of the party, now 99 years of age. Thirty-six of the band of two hundred, who drank ox-blood to quench their thirst in the arid salt sink, were present — every living member but one. Four generations of the Brier family attended the reunion, including Mrs. Brier's son, the Rev. J. W. Brier, who was six years old at the time of the expedition, and tramped for hundreds of miles, clinging to his mother's hand, after the waggons had been burned for fuel.

Old records of the trip, passed around at the banquet table, showed that the 'Jayhawkers,' as they called themselves, left Galesburg, Ills., April 5, 1849. The party was the first to explore the Death Valley.

PRESBYTERIANS WOULD NAME A LAYMAN MODERATOR

Toronto, Feb. 5.—At the Presbytery yesterday, the Rev. Murdoch Mackenzie, of China, was nominated for the moderatorship of the next General Assembly. Some members of the Presbytery desired to nominate a layman to the moderator's chair of the General Assembly, but in view of the fact that the practice of the church has been to select a minister only to that office, it was agreed to defer a nomination in the meantime and to prepare an overture to the General Assembly. The overture petitions the Assembly to consider the question of the eligibility of a layman for the position of moderator at the church courts and to issue a judgment upon this question. A committee was appointed to prepare the overture.

STUDENTS' DINNER.

McGill Arts Undergrads Hold Annual Function To-night.

The Arts students of McGill University will hold their annual dinner to-night, in the Canada Club, Board of Trade building, the guest of honor being Mr. R. C. Smith, K.C.

About 150 students and their friends are expected to be present, and in addition to an address by the guest, speeches will also be given by Prof. Stephen Leacock, Dean Moyse, and probably by Principal Peterson, Prof. John MacNaughton. Representatives will be present from Toronto, Queen's, Laval and Macdonald colleges, and tables to accommodate parties of from six to eight, with a special table for the guests and floral decorations will be one of the features of the dinner, which, according to the vote of the students, will be a 'dry' one. Mr. Henry W. Morgan, president of the Arts Undergraduate Society, will act as chairman.

The arrangements in connection with the convocation exercises in May are occupying the attention of the students, the convocation dance committee having met and elected Mr. Henry W. Morgan as chairman, and Mr. B. Eatkins as secretary-treasurer, and a meeting of the general committee has also been held.

TRADE UNION IDEALS.

'The Philosophy, Purpose, and Ideals of the Trade Union Movement' is the subject of a lecture to be given to men in the Central Y. M. C. A., Drummond street, on Tuesday evening next, by Mr. John Mitchell, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

A NEW CONQUEST ON THE VELDT

Land Settlement in South Africa---A Continent of Surprises.

(E. L. C. Watson, in the London 'Leader.')

Natal.

All the world still calls up one sort of mental picture of the veldt—a poor daub cottage, a fe wstarved cattle, a mealie patch and five acres of green; and you are told that the area of this property is five thousand acres. Or, as Mr. J. A. Hobson puts the position: 'It is a country of vast grazing farms, where the farmer leads a dull, solitary, monotonous life, and hires or coerces Kaffirs to do the hard manual work for him.' These words were written only a dozen years ago.

The Africander is undergoing a metapohphosis. 'There is no getting away from the fact,' sai da prominent public man some weeks ago, 'that the farms are getting reduced and split up. Every farmer is devoting more time to his land, and that tended to the closer settlement, to which end they were surely progressing.

The beginnings of co-operation have been made, and co-operation is not a scheme for farms covering each some square miles of territory. Creameries are springing up all over the country, and creameries entail feeding stock all the year round—not 'farming fom the stoep.' It means growing fodder —agriculture, in fact.

South Africa cannot do world-staggering things in irrigation. A well-known English writer has declared that 'the expense of any effective system of irrigation would be so great that we may place it out of consideration in the near future.' Yet since these words were written boring for water has been done successfully by the South African Government at a cost of eight shillings per foot. In Australia it costs twenty shillings.

DRY FARMING.

Ten years ago a government irrigation expert approached the farmers of the High Veldt. Could he help them? Oh, no, said they, we're all right, the land is all right, so why dam? Besides, you can't dam our rivers, and that settles it. But the expert's faith was not to be denied. Very soon he had so many disciples that he had more work than he could undertake in advising farmers where to put their dams and seeing that they were made effective. Thus has South Africa found salvation, in the small scheme. Along one river, for example, are four different schemes at work, the largest of which only irrigates 3,284 acres.

But without irrigation two or three hundred acre farms have already been proved paying propositions. Dry farming is magician. What the West of the U. S. of America has done, the desert places of the U. S. of Africa can do. Kalahari, for instance, is one of the regions labelled desert. Yet lately Dr. Macdonald, government agricultural expert, showed to a farming congress a series of pictures giving glimpses of the alleged desert, snapshots of the Kalahari and Gordonia. They amply demonstrated the efficacy of dry farming.

And small holdings in Johannesburg; that is something in the nature of a surprise? Is it really to be credited that before the end of the Rand's chequered career as a gold mine organized measures will be taken to fix permanently on its soil some portion of the floating population? The matter is already the subject of platform pledges and a Royal Commission. Whether the movement has the strength to survive both these ordeals is yet to be seen.

A LIVING FROM THE LAND.

But to return to the accomplished. One large closer settlement scheme was born in after-the-war stress. It grew up painfully, but did survive South African ills, drought and disease. It has succeeded in putting 650 families on land which was 'just plain veldt, without house, or building or fence.' The holdings comprised in it have shown that a man can live easily and comfortably on a thousand acres, and even less. Yet it has asserted that 5,000 morgen (10,000 acres) was them inimum on which a man could make a living in the Orange Free State, where this land settlement has been carried out.

The South African agriculturist is taking means to remove from himself the reproach that he is a mere earth scratcher. Mr. J. A. Neser, M.P.F., presiding at the biggest farming congress ever held in South Africa, where the bearded back-veldter rubbed shoulders with the smart young chap from government experimental farms, concluded his opening address with these words:

'We have assembled to discuss dry farming, but dry farming is merely part of a larger whole—the new agriculture. But what then is this new agriculture? It deals with all those things which affect the daily life of the farmer. It brings the railway to his door; it demands refrigerator cars for its perishable products; forms co-operative societies for the purchase of seed, machineery and manures. It analyses his soil, tests his milk, builds butter and bacon factories, grades his crops, establishes land banks and parcels posts, and erects rural telephones. It teaches him to control diseasee and to grow and harvest every crop. It send shis son to the agricultural college and his daughter to the school of domestic science.'

White settlers are wanted, and more will be wanted as the new leaven works. Royal Commissioners, teachers in technical schools, clerics and laymen are rubbing in the hard truth daily that the prejudice against manual labor must die before agriculture can take its proper place as an organized industry. 'The people of South Africa,' said General Botha last Monday, 'should be taught that there is no indignity in manual labor. Teach the young good trades.' Kaffir farming must go. 'Squatting,' the Prime Minister says, 'must be put down for good and all.'

In the phrase of the moment, 'beneficial occupation' must be enforced, and that itself will open up the land for a that itself will open up the land for a thousandfold more settlers. Even taxation is talked of openly. In this week's paper appears a letter from a farmer complaining bitterly that, although he and his neighbors had offered—offered, mark you—to be taxed for it, the government would not hurry the rai way to open up their district. These people in a hurry threatened to get a motor service instead!

Prophecy is a risky game and South Africa, a land of surprises. After the war an influx of settlers was expected, but it did not come, for old methods were still rooted here. Instead, depression apparently deep-seated set in. But in its depths was born the conquest of its arid and rainless regions. There sprang in its train those methods of farming which demand the splitting up of holdings. Now that the advantages of the new agriculture have been ocularly demonstrated even in remote parts, the need for white settlers to apply its principles is widely acknowledged.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. LIMITED

WILL HOLD THIS THURSDAY AND FRIDAY THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL

REMNANT SALE IN

Silks Less 50% — *Laces Less 75%*
Ribbons Less 75% — *Flannels Less 20% to 50%*
Wash Goods Less 50% — *Embroideries Less 75%*
Dress Goods Less 33 1-3% to 50%
Flannelettes Less 20%

In sales such as these the advisability of *an early purchase* cannot be too forcibly emphasized—and the strongest argument to be advanced in this respect is the fact that *the most desirable pieces are always purchased first.*

MAIN FLOOR.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. LIMITED

200 PICTURES $2.50 TO $20.00 LESS 20%

CARBONS AND SEPIA PRINTS OF Sacred Subjects and Reproductions from Old Masters framed in Mission Wood, Jacobean design.

Art Gallery

ART EMBROIDERY

The New Department in the Art Gallery—

PILLOW CASES, STAMPED IN EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS READY TO BE EMBROIDERED.

READY-MADE INFANTS' WEAR, STAMPED AND READY TO BE EMBROIDERED.

GUEST TOWELS STAMPED IN PUNCH WORK DESIGNS WITH HEM-STITCHED AND SCALLOP EDGES—READY TO BE EMBROIDERED.

¶ Complete Stock of D.M.C. Embroidery Cottons and Flosses for embroidery work.

Free Embroidery lessons given each day on pieces purchased with necessary materials.—3 to 5 p.m.

SPORTING

WILL POPULARIZE LONG DISTANCE RUNNING

Chicago, Feb. 4.— The mid-western Cross Country Association, which starts with a membership of nearly all the best local distance runners, was organized here to-day. According to Manuel Cooper, the purpose of the club is to popularize long-distance running. The association will have the support of the A. A. U., he stated.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

At the weekly athletic competitions of the Senior boys of the Central Y. M. C. A. last night, Ross Johnson won two of the three events carded and finished second in the other. In the plunge for distance there was a tie between Broadhurst and Millem. The following are the results:—

Plunge for Distance — Ross Johnson won 36 feet. T. Broadhurst and L. Millen tied with 35 points for second.

The Buck—Ross Johnson won, 92 points; E. McGregor scored 90 points; L. Millen third, 89 points.

Standing High Jump—S. Harrowing won, 4 feet 1 inch; Ross Johnson second, 4 feet; L. Millen third, 3 feet 10 inches.

CITY LEAGUE NOTES

Cincinnati Feb. 5.— Officials of organized baseball, under the leadership of August Herrman, chairman of the National Committee, it was said last night, were about to demand from the powers that control amateur athletics, an explanation as to why college students, during their vacations, are not allowed to play professional baseball, since they do other work for pay. It is said that Herrman will be joined by President Thomas Lynch, of the National League, and President Ban Johnson, of the American League, in the move, and that they will seek to determine why a college man should be termed a professional if heplays a game of professional baseball, and especially if he is a track athlete.

The case of Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian, who has become a professional, is said to be the real cause for asking an explanation of conditions which have been the source of some agitation in baseball circles for several years.

New York, Feb. 5.— In sporting circles it was said to-day that the figures with which Manager McGraw, of the New York Nationals, won James Thorpe, over to signing a contract with the Giants, had leaked out from authoritative sources. According to the story, Thorpe's contract calls for a salar yof $6,000 for one year, but that he also received an extra bonus of $500, while Glenn Warner, the Carlisle coach, who brought Thorpe here, and exerted his influence to help McGraw, is reported to have received $2,500 for his services.

FORBIDS UNFAIR TAX ON TRANSFER TELEGRAMS

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 5.—In relation to the order of the Up-state Public Service Commission prohibiting the Western Union Telegraph Company from charging two cents a word for the word 'via' and the name of the place necessarily added when messages are to be transferred to the Western Union for transmission to destinations not reached by the postal lines, the Western Union Company is required to advise the commission by February 17 whether or not it will obey the order.

In the case now decided, and also that decided in November, 1911, the commission held that the charge exacted was unjust and discriminatory. It was shown that the postal company makes no charge for extra words on transferred messages, that the Great North-Western Telegraph Company makes no such charge, and that by reason of the discrimination against it by the Western Union it had been obliged to discontinue transmitting messages part way, because the extra charge, together with the local charge of the Western Union, amounted to more than was received for the message.

The decision of the commission just made forbids the imposition of the charge for any words attendant upon a transfer of messages from one company to the other, and is a victory for the Postal Company. The order is effective on March 1.

Who Will Volunteer for Steffanson's Expedition?

Canadian Explorer is Looking for Young Canadian Scientists to Accompany Him on Investigating Trip to the Far North.

Ottawa, Feb. 5. — As a Canadian born and still a Canadian citizen, Mr. Vilhjalmur Steffannson, the explorer who discovered the tribe of blonde Eskimos on Coronation Bay, in the Arctic, urged upon the Dominion Government yesterday afternoon the financing of a new expedition which he is planning to lead into the far north in May, and for which he is already outfitting at San Francisco.

This expedition will be gone three years and will explore the vast district to the north of the mainland of the Dominion, a country of which little is known to-day. Mr. Steffannson describes it as 'the last unknown ter, ritory' in the world since Shackleton and Amundsen have cleared up the mystery of the Antarctic.

Mr. Steffannson is looking for volunteers for his new expedition, and will prefer Canadians. He wants young men, graduates of universities, who are trained in certain scientific lines and who will be valuable in his exploratory work. They must be hardy, daring and not afraid of hardships. 'For young men who are fond of adventure,' he says, 'this will be about the last great chance, unless we are unsuccessful, to take part in a great geographical expedition.'

Mr. Steffannson expects to visit Manitoba and the West this spring on his way to the coast to prepare for his trip north. His mother, sister and a brother live at a point called Amelia, Sask., in the Moose Jaw district. It is five years since he has seen them, and he expects to spend some weeks at his home.

Sir Edmund Osler is taking a great deal of interest in the plans of Mr. Steffannson, and is anxious to see the expedition go north under the auspices of the Canadian Government. He introduced the explorer to members of the Cabinet, who promised to give consideration to his request.

Child Had Bronchitis

Once people get acquainted with the wonderful control which Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine exerts over bronchitis, whooping cough croup and colds it is not easy to persuade them that anything else is 'just as good.' This is why the imitators never get very far.

In 1902 Mrs. Eugene Iler, King street, Truro, N.S., wrote as follows:— 'From an infant one of my children was troubled with bronchitis, and the least cold would aggravate the trouble. We could not get anything to help him, and were often greatly alarmed. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a treatment for bronchitis we used it, and are glad to state that it effected a complete cure. If any of the children take a cold or cough I give the medicine, and have never known it to fail to bring relief.'

Mrs. Iler now writes that she has since proven this medicine to be a cure for whooping cough, and would not be without it in the house.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Store
Opens 8.30 a.m.
Closes 5.30 p.m.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Thursday==Commencement Day in the Notion Sale

We Announce the Arrival of a Large Assortment of New Laces From Paris and London

They are only being unpacked at the time of writing, so there is no time to obtain a description.

Those who are planning new dresses and costumes for Spring should see these, for laces are going to be very popular trimmings.

There's Daintiness in Irish Linen Handkerchiefs

Why are so many "Murphy" Handkerchiefs given as gifts? Because there's the correct quality in every one of them. We specially mention Irish Linen Handkerchiefs for Thursday. These are entirely of real Irish linen, just as all our linen handkerchiefs are made and purchased by us in Ireland.

Ladies' Irish Linen handkerchiefs, with 1/4, 3/8, 1/8, 1/2 inch hem, **.10** to **.60** each.

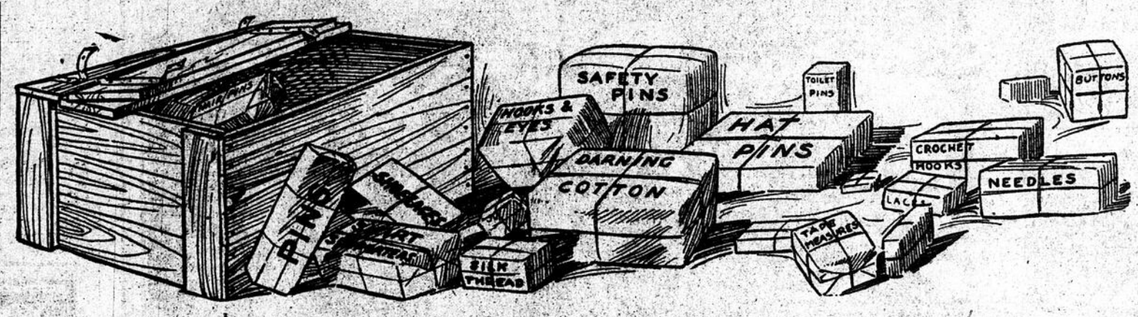
Men's Irish Linen handkerchiefs, 1/4, 3/8, 1/2 inch hem, **.15** to **$1.00** each.

Children's plain pure Irish Linen handkerchiefs, 1/4 inch hem, **.05** each.

Narrow Silk Edging At Half Price

Dainty Edging in White and Sky, Mauve and Gold, Pink and Gold, White and Gold, and Oriental effects. Regularly priced .45, .50, .60 and .75 per yard.

On sale Thursday at...HALF PRICE



Dressmakers! Prepare for your busy Spring season
Home Sewers! Look into your work-basket needs
Fancy Workers! Do you need any new supplies?

All will benefit by visiting our Fancy and Smallwares department, where we shall be ready with the thousand and one little things that are needed every day by dressmakers and sewers. Six months ago we had this sale in mind, and by careful buying direct from reliable manufacturers we have been able to assemble extraordinary values.

SEWING COTTON — Coates' cotton, black or white, 200-yard spools. Per dozen..... **.48**

HOOKS AND EYES — "Murphy's" "Reliable" or "Labelle," black or white, 2 dozen on card, with 1 dozen extra eyes. Per dozen cards..... **.45**

SEWING SILK — 50-yard spools of English Sewing Silk (spun by Belding Paul Cortecelli Co.), black, white, and 14 most wanted shades.
Per dozen spools..... **.19**

SHEET PINS—600 on each sheet, best English pins, assorted sizes, needle points..... **6** for **.25**

SEWING NEEDLES — Abel Morall's needles, the finest in the world. All styles..... **6** packages for **.25**

MACHINE OIL—Superfine lubricating oil, large bottles..... **.05**

WIDE BELTING—A brand new style, hair belting, extra fine, light and strong, 2 1/2 inches wide, and shaped, in black or white..... 12-yard piece for **$4.68**

BOOT LACES — Mohair laces of superfine quality, 36 inches long, black..... **3** dozen for **.25**

STAMPED LINENS — 18-inch, pure linen centres in exclusive new patterns..... **4** for **.49**

3 Extra Specials for Thursday Morning between 8.30 and 9.30 a.m. Only

100 only Laundry Bags of extra large size, natural linen shade and nicely embroidered. Regular .35
Between 8.30 and 9.30 a.m. each..... **.12 1/2**

100 pairs Klenert's Silk featherweight dress shields.
Regular .30 per pair.
Between 8.30 and 9.30 a.m..... 2 pairs for **.25**
Telephone orders not accepted for these.

50 only nickel-plated Spool Racks, filled with 6 spools of best quality Silk, 6 spools of 200 yards) assorted size), sewing cotton, thimble and pin cushion of assorted pins
Regular $1.06; between 8.30 and 9.30 a.m..... **.39**

To 8.30. a. m. Shoppers Thursday

VIRGIN CASTILE SOAP — 1-lb. bars (regular .15 each). On sale at..... **3** for **.25**

SANITAIRE TOILET PAPER—Full 8-oz. rolls (regular .05 each). On sale at..... **7** for **.25**

MASSAGE CREAM —.75 size of finest make, absolutely harmless massage cream; for per jar..... **.25**

NO 'PHONE ORDERS FOR THESE EXTRA SPECIALS.

$5.00 and $5.50 Messaline Silk Waists To Sell at $2.95

100 only Messaline Silk Waists will go on sale at a clearance price on Thursday. There are two styles in this assortment of waists, one plain tailored, the other in fancy effect. The tailored waist has soft collar and cuffs and rhinestone buttons. Dainty braid trimmings and tucks make the fancy waist very becoming. These are the latest fashionable novelties, and they come in a number of smart colors. Sizes 34 to 42.
Regular $5.00 to $5.50; Thursday **$2.95**

"INVINCIBLE" All Wool Coating Serges

INVINCIBLE" SERGES are made of pure Botany wools, thoroughly shrunk and dyed with the finest of fast dyes. There are no better serges to be had. We have them in Navy Blue, Cream and Jet Black, in the correct Spring weights—

44 inches wide, **.50**, **.59**, **.65**
48 inches wide, **.75**, **.85**
54 inches wide, **.85**
52 inches wide, **$1.00**, **$1.25**, **$1.35**
54 inches wide, **$1.50**, **$1.75**, **$2.00**, **$2.50**

(DRESS GOODS DEPT.—FIRST FLOOR)

Girl's Wash Dresses Half Price

These are New York dresses, made of fine gingham, percale and chambray. We have sizes 8 to 15 in a good choice of colors and patterns. Throughout these dresses are guaranteed to be well made.
Regular $2.00 to $5.50 dresses;
Thursday..... HALF PRICE

(THE CHILDREN'S SHOP—THIRD FLOOR)

A Glimpse of the NEW SUITS For Easter

Just a few of the New Suits are now on display in the Mantle department, and they indicate to a nicety what the Easter styles will look like. The plain tailor made suit continues in popularity, and they are made, for the most part, in plain Serge and Bedford cord. Very few effects in Tweed will be seen.

These we are showing are all models, ranging from each **$40.00** to **$75.00**.

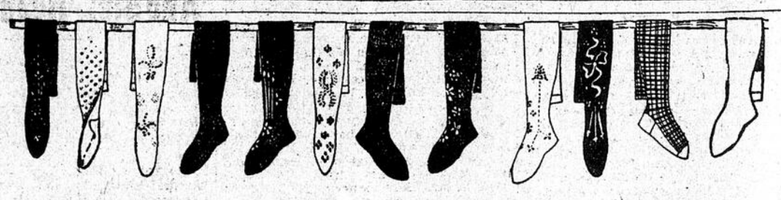
'Murphy' Whitewear Values Are Always Worthy of Consideration

More than ever are the special values for Thursday. Look over these three items, there may be something you are in need of.

Night Gowns of Nainsook, slipover style, trimmed with embroidery beading and ribbon, low neck. All sizes.
Regular $1.49; Thursday..... **$1.19**

English Longcloth Drawers, some trimmed with pin tucks, others have dainty pattern Swiss embroidery, both styles, all sizes.
Regular .75; Thursday..... **.59**

Princess Slip of fine Sheer Nainsook with embroidery yoke and flounce, perfect fitting, all sizes.
Regular $2.25; Thursday..... **$1.89**



It Took Five Men to Bring One Case from the Customs Express Into the Receiving Room for the February Hosiery Sale.

There were **4,530** pairs of women's stockings in this case, and every pair went direct into the sale. Some of them, together with thousands more, will be offered for sale on Thursday.

TWO EXTRA SPECIALS FOR THURSDAY
560 *PAIRS WOMEN'S MERCERIZED STOCKINGS, PER PAIR* **.25**

Made with extra strong feet, elastic tops, fine mercerized finish, wide and narrow drop stitch, Black, Grey, and Blue—these stockings are beautifully made and will give splendid wear. Thursday per pair..... **.25**

1000 *PAIRS MEN'S .25 and .35 SOCKS, THURSDAY* **.15** *PAIR*

You will find almost every color in this lot, also plenty of Black, silk lisle, dull lisle, and fancy lisle. Thursday per pair..... **.15**

600 *PAIRS MEN'S CASHMERE SOCKS, THURSDAY* **3** *PAIRS FOR* **.67**

There are two weights in this assortment, both made in England and both stainless Black; one is pure wool, the other union. These will give good wear.
Thursday..... **3** pairs for **.67**

WOMEN'S SILK STOCKINGS, THURSDAY **.65** *PER PAIR*

We will place on sale a number of women's spun silk stockings with hand embroidered silk ankles, Black with colored embroidery, also thread silk boot length stockings in Black. Thursday per pair..... **.65**

EXTRA HEAVY CASHMERE STOCKINGS FOR WOMEN, **.50**

500 pairs only made of the finest English wool, seamless feet, full-fashioned legs. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10 inches. Per pair..... **.50**

A SPECIAL SERVICE

If you want an odd shade of Silk Stockings we will get it for you. No matter what color costume you have we can match it for you.
We have the stockings as they come from the machines in what is called the "grey," and only three or four days is required to match any shade exactly.

WOMEN'S FRENCH SUEDE GLOVES WITH HEAVY STITCHED BACK, **$1.50** *PER PAIR*

A suede glove from Grenoble, France, neat in appearance, pique sewn, and which fits as perfect as any kid glove. Per pair..... **$1.50**

If You Need Lawn and Muslins Buy Them on Thursday

On Thursday morning we shall offer in the Wash Goods Section:—

1200 yards Persian Lawn, 31 inches wide, fine and sheer quality. Regular .25; Thursday a yard..... **.18**

2000 yards beautiful Silk Muslins, in Yellow, Blues, Browns, Greys, Mauves, Pinks, etc., in spots and stripes and floral designs. Regular .29; Thursday per yard..... **.19**

Still More Table Linens Underpriced

37 only Embroidered and Hemstitched Tea Cloths, best Irish make, exquisitely embroidered, sizes 45 x 45 inches and 36 x 36 inches. Regular $3.50, $3.75 and $4.00;
Thursday each..... **$3.19**

29 dozen only odd lines of high grade Napkins, sizes 22 1/2 and 24 inches. These are all made by leading Irish makers, and are usually marked $5.50, $5.75 and $6.00;
Thursday per dozen..**$4.69**

Evening Shoes per pair $1.49

REGULAR VALUES FROM $3.00 *TO* $4.00

150 pairs only of Dainty Evening Shoes in Patent leather, Kid, Silk, Velvet and Suede, to clear on Thursday. These are all made on the newest lasts, and fit perfectly and comfortably.
Every pair is guaranteed. Regular $3.00 to $4.00;
Thursday..... **$1.49**

Special Opportunity for The Embroidery Buyer Tomorrow

44-inch Swiss Muslin Flouncing, in open and blind patterns, suitable for summer dresses. Regular $2.00; Thursday..... .98

Loom Ends of Insertion from one to four inches wide. Regular .10, .30, and .40 ,at HALF PRICE.

17-inch Flouncing, in open and blind patterns, suitable for Children's summer dresses. Regular .35 per yard;
Thursday..... **.19**

KING GEORGE GREETS PILGRIMS

Mr. Choate Confident Panama Canal Differences Will Be Bridged Amicably.

New York, Feb. 5. — 'I cherish the earnest hope that your gathering may emphasize the cordial relations that we know exist between Britain and Canada and America,' wrote King George V. of England in a message to the Pilgrims of the United States, read at their tenth annual dinner in this city last night. The King extended 'greetings and best wishes for a delightful re-union.'

Other messages of good-will, read by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, the toastmaster, were from Field Marshal Earl Roberts, Sir Thomas Lipton, Captain Clement Greatorex, of the British cruiser 'Natal'; Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, and Queen Alexandra's private secretary. Several hundred citizens of England and this country joined in the banquet of fellowship. Mr. Henry E. Brittain represented Field Marshal Roberts, president of the Pilgrims of Great Britain.

Diplomacy will still be employed, Mr. Choate declared, to ensure friendly relations between the two countries, and arbitration will be used successfully when differences cannot be settled through diplomacy.

'We have a little difficulty just now,' he said, 'but I do not look upon it as half as serious as those that have arisen in the past a dozen times or more. There is nothing in it that cannot be settled by direct application of the doctrine of good faith and honest dealings with one another.'

The two men who made the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, he added, lived and died without suspecting that the language by which they agreed the ships of both nations should use the Panama Canal on equal terms was susceptible of more than one interpretation; both sides did their best to write it in clear terms; now that there has been a disagreement it will be adjusted by conferences. Both countries will keep the treaty 'in the next hundred years by keeping faith with each other,' Mr. Choate concluded.

Mr. Mitchell Innes, counsellor of the British Embassy at Washington, speaking for the Hon. James Bryce, echoed Mr. Choate's sentiments. 'If there were any treaty between the two countries which had been got by one of us by any sharp practice by one deceiving the other—if it were one-sided—I would be the first to tear up the treaty,' he said. 'I am certain our Government has the same feeling I have, that there was no intention of breaking the treaty.'

A delegation of British Pilgrims presented Mr. Choate with a gold salver containing bread and salt, the traditional Pilgrim fare. Mr. Curtis Demorest, treasurer of the American Pilgrims, was presented with a loving cup. Other speakers were Bishop Boyd Carpenter, Canon of Westminster; Sir Ernest K. Shackleton, the explorer, and Mr. John H. Finley, of the City College, of New York.

H. EVERETT'S BODY FOUND FROZEN IN THE ICE.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 5. — Mr. Homer Everett, son of the millionaire street railway man, Mr. Sylvester T. Everett, and son-in-law of the late coal millionaire, Mr. Calvary Morris, who disappeared from the home of Mr. Vanpurdy, in Lakewood, late on Saturday night, was found frozen in the ice, off the foot of Webb avenue, half a mile west of Andrews avenue, yesterday afternoon. The body evidently had been washed to the spot where it was found.

It is believed that Mr. Everett either fell over the cliff or fell into the lake from the foot of the stairs leading down from the Lakewood Home Club near where he was seen Saturday night. There is a deep cut in the shore at this point, and the current runs in a slow eddy, which would have carried the body to the place where it was found.

DISABLED 'MEXICO' IS TOWED SAFELY TO PORT

Halifax, Feb. 5. — After towing the crippled French freighter Mexico, with her million-dollar cargo, through terrific hurricanes to safety in Halifax harbor, the Leyland liner 'Devonian' dropped anchor here last evening, incidentally earning a salvage award of about $50,000 for the captain and crew.

For nearly five days the 'Devonian' has been tugging on the massive steel hawser, and yesterday Captain Traut left the bridge for the first time since Thursday. The 'Mexico,' bound from New York to Havre, with a cargo consisting largely of petroleum in casks, has been badly battered about by the gales and a great quantity of her freight has been destroyed while she was tossed about helpless with broken tail-shaft two days before assistance came.

TEN DAYS' HOLINESS CONVENTION.

On Feb. 21 a convention by the Holiness Movement will be opened in the lecture hall on Ottawa Exhibitnon grounds. It will last for ten days. There will be a very large staff of able preachers throughout the entire convention. There will be in addition many evangelistic and Christian workers. The best singers that can be obtained will be present, and services of song will form a feature. A new song book will be used in all the services.

This promises to be a rally of forces from many places. Many who do not live near the city have promised to attend. There are excellent accommodations for all, room for beds, a number of cooking stoves, tables, chairs, etc., warm quarters for all, and abundant accommodation for horses. All are heartily invited.

ON THE ADVANCE.

St. John Ambulance Association Issues 150 Certificates.

The annual general meeting of the Quebec Provincial Council of the St. John Ambulance Association took place yesterday afternoon at the St. Regis Hotel, at 4 o'clock. The annual report by Dr. H. B. Yates, the president of the council, was read, and showed that considerable progress had been made. The council has issued during the past year 150 first aid certificates, 36 vouchers (re-examination), 12 medallions and 7 labels, awrkdgrb 12 medallions and seven labels. These were distributed among 13 classes held in Montreal and a detached class in Sherbrooke and Quebec centre. Classes were also organized in St. Johns and Three Rivers.

A balance of $750 was reported to the credit of the council. The Board of Control voted the association the sum of $250 last year, and so far six classes have been held among the police and fire brigade. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught will present certificates to eighty of those qualified on Thursday.

In Montreal centre, 255 (including ladies) completed a course in first aid, of which 203 (including 21 ladies) passed the examination. Since the formation of the Montreal Centre, in 1897, 584 men and 200 women have completed a course of instruction in first aid, 442 men and 122 women have been awarded certificates or vouchers for re-examination, 16 men and 21 women have gained nursing certificates, and 31 men and two women have been awarded medallions.

Among those present at the meeting were. Lady Drummond, Mrs. Pavey, Senator Dandurand, Lieut.-Col. Jeffrey Burland, Col. Denison, C.M.G., O.C. 4th Division; Dr. J. Bonsall Porter, Lieut.-Col. W. M. Macpherson, of Quebec; Dr. H. B. Yates, Mr. A. Piddington, Dr. Birkett, Mr. Wooley, Mr. Curtain, Capt. Pelletier, Dr. Pavey, Lieut.-Col. W. W. Burland, and Mr. C. R. Hosmer.

MINING INSTITUTE.

Duke Will Formally Open Fifteenth Annual.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute will be held at Ottawa, March 5th, 6th and 7th. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will formally open the meeting. The papers read and discussions will, among other things, deal with mining industries in the vicinity of Ottawa, including mica and graphite; ore dressing subjects, especially the treatment of the gold ores of the Porcupine district, and the silver ores of the Cobalt district; mining and metallurgy of iron.

The Right Hon. R. L. Bordon will be the guest of honor at the annual dinner.

The following officers have been nominated and will be elected by acclamation:

For president, Dr. Alfred E. Barlow, of Montreal, Que.; for vice-president, Mr. Thomas Cantley, of New Glasgow, N.S.; Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey, of Toronto, Ont.; for councillors, Mr. M. L. Baker, of Kingston, Ont.; Dr. J. A. Bancroft, of Montreal, Que.; Mr. R. W. Brock, of Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. D. H. Browne, of Copper Cliff, Ont.; Mr. E. T. Corkill, of Toronto, Ont.; Mr. T. Denis, of Quebec, Que.; Mr. E. Dulieux, of Montreal, Que.; Mr. James McEvoy, of Toronto, Ont.; Mr. Lewis Stockett, of Calgary, Alta.; Mr. W. A. Williams, of Grand Forks, B.C.

POLICE RECEIVED $75,000 IN GRAFT IN FIVE YEARS.

New York, Feb. 5.—Eugene Fox, the self-confessed graft collecting policeman, has made a further confession to the District Attorney to the effect that he handled $75,000 in five years in graft money for certain superiors in the department. Ten percent of this, Fox says, he retained for himself. The rest was divided between his captain and men who represented the inspector responsible for his precinct.

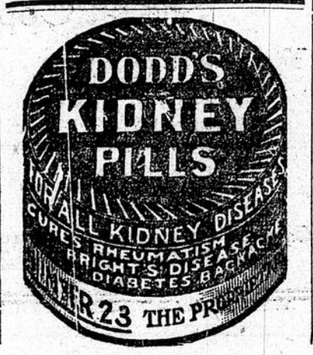
MORE G. T. R. CHANGES.

A circular has been issued by Mr. H. E. Whittenberger, General Superintendent of Ontario Lines making the following appointments: Mr. W. Ferguson to be Superintendent of Track, Ontario Lines; Mr. G. A. Mitchell to be Superintendent of Bridges and Buildings, Ontario Lines; Mr. E. G. Hewson to be Division Engineer, Ontario Lines; all with headquarters at Toronto.

The offices of General Roadmaster, Master of Bridges and Buildingsfi and Resident Engineer are abolished. The position of Passenger Trainmaster, Northern Division is also abolished.

VETERAN OF LOCAL BAR.

The death occurred on Monday at Notre Dame Hospital of Mr. C. A. Cornellier, K.C., a prominent Conservative, and one of the oldest members of the local Bar. Born at Joliette about forty-five years ago, Mr. Cornellier was educated at first there, and later at Laval University where he graduated in law. He is survived by a widow and two daughters, the Misses Rita and Marie Cornellier.



There are Tramway Worries Even in New York



CROWDING A CAR AT BROADWAY AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREET

Every big city has its transit problem. The above picture shows a crush at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street. At the present time New York, like Montreal, is crying out for increased transportation facilities. The picture might show a scene in Montreal except that, as a rule, our cars are much larger.

IS THIS THE PROTECTIONISTS' WHITE FEATHER?

A Washington Report Alleges They Are Alarmed by Canadian Competition.

Washington, Feb. 5.—A number of leading protectionists, among the manufacturers of the United States, have compiled a statement showing the immense growth in the number and value of Canadian industries in the ten years which ended in 1910. In this period there has been, they say, an increase of 4,559 working establishments, with a corresponding increase of $798,829,009 in capital, of 175,108 in the number of persons employed, of $127,274,301 in the earnings of salaries and wages, and of $683,722,157 in the value of products.

This showing of Canada's resources has been forwarded to the Ways and Means Committee, and it is said to be intended to overawe the Democratic party and make the members of the Committee feel that if the tariff is lowered Canada will simply sweep all before it in the United States, driving many American manufacturers out of the market and taking away employment from many American working men.

C.N.R. WILL TRY TO COLLECT FROM CITY.

Legal complications are likely to result between the city and the C. N. R. over the breaking of the sewer on St. Monique street where the C. N. R. tunnel excavation was going on just beneath the sewer. The company laid a temporary sewer pipe on the surface and is pumping the sewage from the top of the street down into the sewer on Dorchester street, during the completion of a temporary sewer underground right beside the old sewer. A large gang of laborers, work day and night, have been engaged on this temporary sewer and the expense will be considerable. It is understood that the company will try to collect the whole on part of this expense from the city on the ground that the sewer was not in good condition before they started the tunnel work. It is said that flashlight photographs have been taken by the company of the sewer, showing it bent in badly at the sides, and also at top and bottom.

REJECT TEN PERCENT INCREASE FOR STRIKERS

New York, February 5.—Settlement agreements negotiated in two branches of the clothing makers' strike, which has been in force since early January, have been rejected by representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and of the workers in the boys' clothing trade. Both agreements tentatively provided for increases of ten percent in wages and shorter hours.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER HAS SLIGHT COLD.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, being confined to the house with a slight cold.

He is expected to be around again in a day or so, as the illness is not at all serious.

STEFFANSON PUTS NEW RIVER ON CANADA'S MAP.

Ottawa, Feb. 5. — (Special). — As the result of the expedition which Steffanson, the Canadian explorer, made into the far north country, some alterations will have to be made to the Canadian maps. Mr. Steffanson, in the report which he is making to the Government, announces the discovery of a river 500 miles long and very swift and wide. The mouth of the river had been seen before by other arctic explorers and it was called the Horton ricer. Mr. Steffanson traced the river practically to its source, where it arises in a lake known as Bear Lake. The new river will probably be marked on the next Canadian geographies.

CAPT. SCOTT MAY BE IN NEW ZEALAND IN MARCH

Los. Angeles, Cal., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Robert Scott, wife of Captain Scott, the distinguished British Antarctic explorer, left here yesterday for San Francisco, where she will take the boat for New Zealand to meet her returning husband. Mrs. Scott expect to meet Captain Scott in Lyttelton in March.

CHARGED WITH WIFE MURDER.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 5. — The coroner's jury that investigated the death of Mrs. Mabel Riley brought in a verdict last evening that she was wilfully murdered on January 30 by her husband, Thomas Riley. Mrs. Durphey, at whose home the tragedy occurred, said Riley had been making so many calls at her home, where his wife lived, during the week previous to the shooting, that he became almost a nuisance. Constable Yaxley said after he had arrested Riley the prisoner exclaimed: 'Take the handcuffs off me until I get Durphey.' To the constable the prisoner said that when he entered the room Durphey had his arms around Mrs. Riley's neck.

STREET CARS TIED UP.

Because the power went off the street cars about seven o'clock this morning, hundreds of those who live in Verdun and Pointe St. Charles were late in reaching their working places. The Wellington and Centre street cars were tied up for a time. Some passengers sat in the cars and waited for the current to come on again, while others walked the rest of the way to the shop or factory.

CITY MISSION BULLETIN.

The February issue of the 'Monthly Bulletin,' the journal of the Montreal City Mission, has as its chief feature the diary of the mission from Dec. 29 to Jan. 25. Chapter xii. of 'Taryoke the Foreigner,' is continued, while contributions received are noted. An envelope for contributions is enclosed in the magazine.

BIG PLANS FOR PENN. RAILWAY

Philadelphia, Feb. 4.—The Pennsylvania Railway Company financing for this year has not yet been fully considered, and it is said to be unlikely that anything will be done until after the annual meeting in March.

Pennsylvania will need $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 capital this year, and under favorable circumstances may provide itself with somewhat more than that. The form of financing favored by directors is a stock issue.

Amount of Pennsylvania stock, authorized is $600,000,000, of which $454,000,000 is outstanding and about $58,000,000 is held against conversion of $86,825,000 bonds exchangeable for stock at 150. If directors were to ask stockholders to authorize $100,000,000 more it would not be surprising, as the company has always kept a large amount of stock issuable at discretion of the directors. It would not mean that any such amount was to be issued at once.

AN AEROPLANE DESTROYER.

Paris, Feb. 5.—An apparatus has been devised, which, if all that is claimed for it is substantiated, may have an important bearing on the aeroplane as an engine of war. The inventor, Dr. Cousin, a scientist, says the apparatus, which is small and simple and can be carried in a soldier's knapsack, by provoking disturbances of the air will cause any type of aeroplane to capsize, even if it has ascended to a height of more than 9,000 feet.

Suffered From Boils Constipation And Sick Headache.

There is no more frequent source of illness than that arising from bad blood.

When the blood becomes impure the whole system is impure; boils and pimples break out, the bowels become constipated, and the head aches more or less.

Do not neglect to purify the blood on the first appearance of a pimple or boil. Cleanse it thoroughly by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters and thus prevent untold suffering.

Mr. D. M. McBlaine, Niagara Falls, Ont., writes:—"It is with pleasure I testify to the sterling qualities of your Burdock Blood Bitters. After the Boer War, through which I served in the 1st I.L., I suffered from boils, constipation and sick headaches, and tried many preparations, but got relief from none till an old comrade of mine got me to try the Burdock Blood Bitters. To say I got relief is to put it mildly. It made me myself again, viz., a man who knows not what it is to be sick, and who has been, and is still, an athlete.

"To anyone in want of purified blood and the resultant all round vigorous health I can conscientiously recommend B.B.B."

Get the 3 B's. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

LACHINE

The nomination of aldermanic candidates for Seat No. 2 in Ward 3 took place at the City Hall at noon yesterday, when Mr. Raoul Carignan, commercial traveler, St. Joseph street, and Mr. Eusebe Beaudoin, merchant, 14th avenue, were nominated. Polling day has been fixed for Monday next, Feb. 10. The license question will likely be the leading feature of the short campaign.

Commencing this week the corporation officers, 18th avenue, will be open every evening from 7 to 9 to accommodate the public having business there. Previously the offices were only open on Monday and Thursday evenings.

The services at St. Stephen's Anglican Church to-day (Ash Wednesday) will be at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., and 7.30 p.m. During Lent there will be a service every Friday evening, at 7.30.

THE SUFFRAGETTES' JOKE.

London, Feb. 5.—The 'Express' says that the whole Cabinet was set sneezing yesterday by the simultaneous receipt by each Minister at the House of Commons of suffragette letters containing red pepper.

Ridgways TEA

Gold Medal, London, 1911

Largest Sale HIGH-GRADE Tea in World.

Kings and Queens cannot enjoy more delicious tea than you can easily afford — now that Ridgways Tea is placed on general sale throughout America.

In Sealed Air-Tight Pkgs.

All High-Class Grocers

Order Trial Package TO-DAY!

(302)

Old folks who need something of the kind, find

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES

most effective without any discomfort. Increased doses not needed. 25c. a box at your druggist's.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

164

Rubber Substitutes Company Limited.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as 'The Companies' Act,' letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1913, incorporating James Quinn, manufacturer; James Frederick Reilly, mining engineer; George Strubbe, agent; Miss Martha Kennedy, stenographer, and Louis Gosselin, advocate, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To purchase, sell, manufacture and deal in rubber substitutes and rubber substitute goods, materials, wares, merchandise and supplies, and to carry on a general business as merchants and manufacturers for the sale of all goods,wares and merchandise of any character and description, whether on commission or otherwise; (b) To purchase, take over and carry on as a going concern the business in rubber substitutes now carried on in Montreal and elsewhere by James Quinn and James Frederick Reilly as manufacturers and dealers in rubber substitutes and rubber substitute goods, wares, materials and supplies,together with said Quinn and Reilly's secret formulae to compound and make rubber substitutes and rubber substitute goods, materials, wares, merchandise and supplies, including machinery, stock in trade, contracts, good-will, and all property whatever, and to pay for the same or any part thereof in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company; (c) To acquire by purchase, lease or other legal title, and to sell or otherwise deal in any mines, minerals,mining rights or interests of any kind whatever, and to explore and develop the same, and to raise, wash, smelt, assay, amalgamate and test ores, metals and minerals of all kinds whatever belonging to the company or otherwise, and generally to carry on the business of a refining, smelting, milling, and mining company in all or any of its branches for the purposes of this company; (d) To purchase, lease or acquire water powers and water privileges and to develop therefrom any power, electrical or other energy, and to use the same in connection with the business of the company, and to transmit the same, and sell, lease or dispose of water powers and water privileges or power and to enter into working arrangements with any other companies, persons, firms or corporations, for the use thereof, and to establish, operate and maintain any lighting, heating or power plants, and to sell and dispose of light, heat and power, provided always that the rights and privileges hereby conferred upon the company to generate, sell and dispose of electric energy for light, heat and power, when exercised outside of the property of the company shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (e) To manufacture or produce, purchase, take upon lease, or in exchange or otherwise acquire, whether for any of the hereinbefore mentioned purposes or not, machinery and plant of all kinds, and any other articles, products or things used in connection with any of the company's business, and to buy, sell, supply and deal in the same; (f) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to hold such immovable property as may be deemed necessary and requisite for the purposes of the company's business, including stores, warehouses and other establishments, and to erect and construct the same when and where advisable, and to sell, lease, convey, exchange, dispose of or otherwise deal with such property, real estate, buildings or any part thereof; (g) To sell, exchange, or lease any real or personal property of the company, or any rights, easements, privileges or interest in, to, over, under or concerning the same; (h) To purchase or otherwise acquire formulae, secret processes, patents, or patent rights, licenses, concessions and the like, conveying any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property and rights so acquired; (i) To purchase and otherwise acquire, and undertake and assume all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any person, firm or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or any business similar thereto, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company's business,and to issue in payment or part payment for any property, rights, or privileges, secured by the company or for any guarantees of the company's bonds, or for services rendered, shares of the capital stock of the company, whether subscribed for or not, as fully paid and non-assessable, or bonds, debentures or other securities of the company; (j) To enter into partnership, or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise deal with any person or company now or hereafter carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, and to promote or assist or join in the promotion of any such company; (k) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid by way of bonus, promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise, any person or any corporation in the capital stock of which the company holds shares,or with which it may have business relations, and to act as employee, agent, or manager, of any such corporation, and to guarantee the performance of any contracts by any such corporation or any person or persons with whom the company may have business relations; (l) To purchase, subscribe for, acquire, hold, sell or otherwise dispose of shares or stock, bonds, debentures or other securities in any other corporation, and evidences of indebtedness in any such corporation, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act; (m) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (n) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (o) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind, any property of the company, and in particular any shares, debentures or securities in other companies belonging to the company, or which the company may have power to dispose of; (p) To procure the company to be registered, licensed and recognized in any foreign country, and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country, to represent this company, and to accept service for and on behalf of this company of any process or suit; (q) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated and necessary to enable the company to profitably carry on its undertaking; (r) The business or purpose of the company is from time to time to do any one or more of the acts and things herein set forth; (s) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents and attorneys. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of 'Canal Lands, Limited,' with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 11th day of January, 1913.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

H. A. LOVETT, K.C.,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

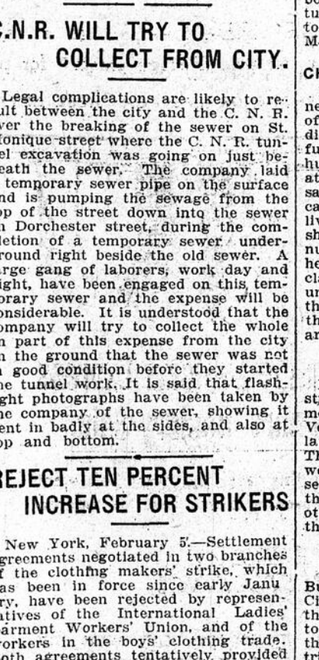
CANAL LANDS, LIMITED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of Chaper 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as 'The Companies' Act,' letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of January, 1913, incorporating George Vipond Cousins, barrister-at-law; Stephen Bateman White and Herbert Ryerson Swenerton, managers; Aubrey Huntington Elder, student-at-law, and Patrick Francis Brown, clerk, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, either for investment or re-sale, and to hold, either absolutely as owner or as mortgagee or otherwise, and to traffic in land, houses and other property of whatsoever tenure, and any interest therein, and to create, sell and deal in freehold and lease-hold ground rents, and generally to deal in,traffic by way of sale, lease, exchange or otherwise in land and house property, and any other property, whether real or personal, and to carry on all or any of the businesses of builders and contractors, house agents, dealers in stone, sand, lime, bricks, timber, hardware and other building requisites, and to carry on a general real estate agency business, including the undertaking of investigations, valuations, sales, exchanges, leases, subdivisions and the like, for the purposes of the company; (b) To develop and turn to account any land acquired by or in which the company is interested, and in particular by laying out and preparing the same for building purposes or otherwise, and by constructing, altering, pulling down, decorating, maintaining, furnishing, fitting up and improving buildings, and by planting, paving, draining, farming, cultivating, letting on business lease or business agreement, and by advancing money to and entering into contracts and arrangements of all kinds with builders, contractors, tenants or others; (c) To make and to enter into any agreement or covenant for paving, macadamizing, repairing, grading, cleaning or watering streets or highways, and for the construction,opening and repairing of conduits, cisterns, drains, sewers or streets; (d) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, or to undertake the whole or any part of the business, property or liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and to pay for the same either in whole or in part, in the bonds, debentures, paid-up shares or other securities of the company; (e) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, or to take the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any company carrying on or about to carry on, or engage in any business which this company is authorized to carry on, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (f) To issue and allot fully paid shares of the company in payment or part payment of any business, franchise, undertaking, property, right, power, privilege, lease, license or contract which the company is authorized to acquire; (g) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the property and undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may see fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, bonds or securities of any other company; (h) To enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any government, municipal or local authority, or with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to guarantee the contracts of, either with or without security, and to lend money to or otherwise assist any such person or company, or any person or company undertaking to build on or improve any property in which the company is interested, and generally to such persons or companies, and upon such terms and conditions as the company may think fit, and in particular to tenants, builders and contractors; (i) To guarantee the payment of money secured by or payable under or in respect of bonds, shares, contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations, or other securities of any company or undertaking having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (j) To enter into any arrangements with any government or authority, federal, provincial, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them; (k) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required, upon such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (l) To distribute any of the property of the company in specie among its shareholders; (m) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or attorneys; (n) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainments of any of the above objects; (o) Any power granted in any paragraph hereof shall not be limited or restricted by reference to or inference from any other paragraph hereof, or by reference to or inference from the name of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of 'Canal Lands, Limited,' with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 11th day of January, 1913.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

Hibbard, Boyer & Gosselin,
Solicitors for the Company.



ARE YOU ALARMED AT THE PRICE OF COAL?

IS YOUR FUEL BILL TOO HIGH?

REDUCE IT

BURN GENUINE GAS COKE

A clean, cheap fuel. Easy to light—easy to burn—gives the same heat, weight for weight, as hard coal.

NO CLINKERS

Genuine Gas Coke—does not clinker—it burns to ash—there is no waste—no soot—no smoke.

$6.50 per ton — RESTRICTED DELIVERY.

The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.

Power Building, Craig and St. Urbain Sts. Phone Main 4040.
Uptown Store, 358 St. Catherine St. West. Phone Uptown 4310.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notices of births, marriages and deaths, must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50c per line extra prepaid.

Annual subscribers, whose names appear on our lists, may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case, name and address of subscribers should invariably be given.

BIRTHS.

HOOD — At Avonmore, Ont., on Feb. 2, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hood, a daughter.

HONEY — At the Methodist Parsonage, Bobcaygeon, Ont., on Jan. 30, 1913, to the Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Honey, a son.

HOLDEN — At Napanee, Ont., on Jan. 27, 1913, a son (Ivan Virgil) to Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Holden, formerly of Sutton, Que.

TRESIDDER — On Feb. 2, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Tresidder, 20 Wilton Crescent, Ottawa, Ont., a daughter. Both well.

MARRIED.

CRUTCHFIELD — WOOD — At 'Renfrew Brae,' the home of the bride's parents, on Jan. 29, 1913, by the Rev. J. M. Macalister, William Archibald Crutchfield, Anderson's Corners, Que., to Margaret Mabel,eldest daughter of Mr. John Wood, St. Chrysostome,Que.

DAMPIER — ENGLISH — At the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Strathroy, Ont., on Feb. 1, 1913, by the Rev. L. F. Robinson, Rural Dean, Lawrence Henry Dampier, manager of the Bank of Commerce, Strathroy, to Edith Isabel,eldest daughter of the late Colonel English, Strathroy.

LOBDELL—WINSLOW — At the home of Henry Winslow, Easton Corner, Que., on Jan. 29, 1913, by the Rev. Donald Nicholson, of Sawyerville,Mae Ethel Winslow to Reginald E. Lobdell, of Sawyerville.

DIED.

DUNLAVEY — At West Shefford, Que., on Jan. 21, 1913, Grace Olive Rennihan ,aged 23 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Rennihan, and dearly beloved wife of Mr. Willie Dunlavey.

HANNAH — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Feb. 5, 1913, John, aged 39 (late of Pleasant City, Ohio), son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hannah.

Funeral from his father's residence, 847 Maplewood ave., Northmount, on Friday, Feb. 7, at 2.30 p.m., to the Mount Royal Cemetery.

KITTREDGE — At the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. S. G. Hungerford, London, Ont., on Feb. 1, 1913, Alfred Hamilton Kittredge, in his 80th year, eldest son of the late Hon. Jonathan Kittredge, Chief Justice of New Hampshire.

STARMER — On Jan. 31, 1913, at his late residence, 159 Smith street, Winnipeg, Captain Thomas William Starmer, aged 52 years and 7 months.

SPRAGUE —In Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 2, 1913, at the residence of her son-in-law, George A. McGowan, 212 Barrie street, Lucy Sprague, aged 87 years.

USSHER — At Orillia, Ont. on Feb. 3, 1913, Mary Ann Ussher, widow of the late Thomas Ussher, of Thistletown, in her 81st year.

WRIGHT — On Feb. 3, 1913, at his late residence, 33 Bridge street, Hull, Que., Christopher R. Wright, aged 57 years.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends, together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the 'Witness' containing the notices will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

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OBITUARIES IN TO-DAY'S NEWS

DEATH OF MR. W. FORD.

The death occurred yesterday, of Mr. William Ford, at his residence in Longueuil. Mr. Ford was prominently connected as a worker with the early days of the old East End Methodist Church, and later with the history of the Dorchester St. Methodist Church. He was also a prominent Oddfellow, Orangeman and an active official of the Royal Templars of Temperance. Of late years Mr. Ford had suffered much from a form of blood-poisoning and aneamia, which compelled him to leave work one month ago. Mr. Ford was 60 years of age, and is survived by his widow, five sons and five daughters. The body will be brought from Longueuil to-morrow morning to Armstrong's Undertaking Rooms, Park Avenue, at which place the funeral service will be held at 2.30 p.m.

DEATH OF MR. G. A. GAGNON.

Mr. George Arnoldi Gagnon, for many years connected with Gagnon Freres Mercantile Agency, died this morning at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. J. Albert Demers, 204 Dufresne Street, where he had been lying sick for some time. Mr. Gagnon was 76 years of age, and married Albina Merrill, only daughter of Henry Merrill, of H. H. Merrill and Co., dry goods merchants, of Notre Dame St. He is survived by two sons, Albert Merrill Gagnon, St. Denis St., and George Henri Gagnon, of the Nordheimer Piano Co., and three daughters, the Misses Marie Therese, and Corrine Gagnon, and Mrs. Albert Demers.

Woven of the Wind

By ANNIE S. SWAN

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The Whitelaws, of Kingairn, in the Kingdom of Fife, have a noble record of unblemished integrity and honor, of which they are, perhaps, unduly proud. David Whitelaw, owner of the Kingairn collieries, a man of austere personality, more respected than loved in the community, with his sweet-faced wife,Mary, and their four children, Jean, engaged to Captain Guildry, the son of a neighboring family; Gilbert, Kate and Colin, reside at Kingairn. At Maygate, three miles distant, a house which had been the cradle of all the Whitelaws, dwells David Whitelaw's sister, Miss Eupheme, a lady of kindly instincts and much family pride, with one faithful servant, Susan Rennie. Miss Euphemie's sister had married Bob Drury in spite of the strenuous opposition of her family, and after a brief married life, dies in Paris without being reconciled to them, and leaving a little daughter, Bettine. On the death of Bob Drury, after a happy Bohemian life in the Latin quarter of Paris, Bettire, now about eighteen, comes to Kingairn to reside with Miss Eupheme, and brings with her an atmosphere entirely foreign to the honest folk of Kingairn. Captain Guildry returns from India, and is attracted by Bettine. He urges Jean to be married quietly at once,which she refuses to do, and Capt. Guildry decides to consult his doctor in Edinburgh. According to promise to Bettine, Gilbert goes to spend a day with her in Edinburgh, and Capt. Guildry travels by the same train. Gibbie calls at the hotel only to find his aunt and Bettine out. Gibbie, on going out to look for her, sees her parting with Captain Guildry near the hotel. On their return, Miss Eupheme retires, and Bettine leaves the hotel in a cab without leaving any message for her aunt. The Whitelaws and Capt. Guildry's family are filled with consternation when they discover that he travelled to London by the same train as Bettine, and they conclude that they have gone away together. Jean surprises all by her apparent indifference. Bettine and Captain Guildry, while at a small watering place in France, read with remorse in the 'London Times' of the sudden death of Mrs. David Whitelaw. Lady Angela, Capt. Guildry's mother, does not encourage her son and his bride to return, and gives her son to understand that she is heartily ashamed of him. Captain Guildry returns home, and finds that Lady Angela and her husband have removed to Kirkinch. He goes to see his mother, but is told he cannot see her, and hears some plain truths from Captain Maitland. Susan Rennie braves her mistress' displeasure and goes to Pittuscar to see Bettine. Jean's heart is melted when she learns that Gibbie loves Bettine. She visits her, and they become reconciled.

CHAPTER XX.—Continued.

Betty colored a little. Her personal liberty, which she had possessed in full since her very babyhood, had been so curtailed since her marriage that she had none left. She as under perpetual espionage. Each da ywhen he came in Guildry would question her as to he rdoings, requiring an account of every hour. And he never permitted her to go far beyond the gates without his leave or company.

A good deal of talk was caused thereby, and many in the county who had begun by disliking and blaming Bettine had ended by pitying her for being tied to a man of such a jealous, hectoring temperament.

'It's because I love you, Betty,' he said one day when she had protested with considerable spirit. 'I want you all to myself.'

'I onder how you would like it if I were to treat you like that?' she had said with a little flash of her eyes.

'Oh, that's different. There can't can't be the same code for a man and a woman. Besides, you're far too pretty to be about without me. They all look at you. I should not like a repetition of what took place at the Hunt Ball. I had scarcely a dance with you.'

Betty had scored a great success there and had enjoyed herself unfeignedly, as a child might have done. But, though in a sense, proud of the admiration she excited, Guildry imagined every man who asked her to dance to being love with her, and he had made her life a misery to her for days afterwards, besides having made himself the laughing-stock of the neighborhood. As a civilian, indeed, Guildry was hardly a success. He had all the faults of the service, and the men who came into contact with him had had to show him more than once that they were not subalterns under his orders. The result was inevitable. He was already being left rather completely to himself and had not taken the place in the county to which his position and name entitled him.

Bettine listened to his lordly definition of the rights of men with that irritating calmness which sometimes drove him wild.

'You don't trust me, Pat, and when a person can't trust another even a little way it just means that his own standard is low.'

Of course it was not a dutiful speech, but poor Betty was getting very tired of having her duty drummed into her ears morning, noon, and night. A handsome, high-spirited girl who, until she was twenty, had been practically a law unto herself and had her own way in everything, was hardly likely to find this form of mild slavery palatable. Only her native common-sense and her tact had saved them from catastrophe in the first six months of their married life.

But love, the delicate and long-suffering, though it may endure, loses its pristine freshness in such an atmosphere. Bettine had long since learned that she had mistaken a brief passion for love, even more passionately than at first, but he could not brook even the ordinary happenings of life which seemed to attract and occupy her attention. The mistakes he made in his frantic endeavor to keep her entirely to himself would fill a book. Betty, from the height of experience which life and nature had given her, beheld in him at times the elemental soul of a child. And it was only this insight which gave her patience to go on.

'Trust you,' he fumed. 'How can I? Wherever you are you get a crowd of men about you, and you have smiles for them all.'

'But there's safety in numbers, Pat,' she said with a little provoking smile. 'And there could be nothing stiller in the world than for you to be jealous of me. I never interfere with you or ask what you are doing with every minute of your time. Why, when you went to London last month I didn't even ask where yo uhad spent your evenings.'

If you had cared you would have asked,' he growled discontentedly.

'Your mistake, Pat. I've too much respect for myself and for you. If I couldn't trust a man I wouldn't go on living with him. Thi sis the way I was brought up.'

There was omething for his comfort in that speech, but he elected to pass it by and harp on the everlasting string.

'We don't get any forrarder. I'd like uncommonly to hear what's in your letter. It isn't all trifles. You don't knit your brows as a rule over trifles.'

'I can't read it in French to you, and, translated, it wouldn't have a particle of sense,' she assured him again. 'I'll give you the gist of it, if you like. Anatole, you must know, is an artist and a very old friend of my father's. He lives now in the Villa Brigitte, where I lived before father died. He's very hard up. Pictures haven't been selling well lately, and he's afraid he will have to leave the Villa and sell all the pictures. He wants me to come and take away what belongs to me.'

'Doesn't he know them? Couldn't he get some dealer in to pack them up?'

Betty cast on him an unfathomable glance. The idea of the vandal hands of a dealer on these treasured possessions stifled her. Guildry, wholly unobservant, blundered on.

'Probably they aren't worth more than a few shillings, but, of course, I have no objection to your bringing them here. Just write and tell the chap to get somebody in that will pack them properly.'

Betty began to fold up the letter.

'He can't do that,' she said in a voice of ominous quiet, 'because, you see, nobody except me knows what is mine.'

'Then you are determined to go to Paris? You can't blame me if I think it an excuse.'

'An excuse for what?'

She rose rather quickly, thrust the letter into her blouse, and faced him coolly, though a small red spot was showing in her cheek.

'How should I know?—to get back to our old disreputable pals,' he said rudely, his hot temper rising insanely at her expression.

'My disreputable pals!' she repeated. 'Until you apologize for that, Pat, I won't speak to you again.'

She marched out of the room, a great deal of dignity in the uplift of her small head, and Guildry looked after her ruefully.

She was maddeningly dear to him, but he had no faith in her whatsoever, and he wanted to get behind what he was pleased to call the closed door. Poor Betty had not even one innocent secret hidden behind it, but the pride of her would not let her to clear the air. She was mightily offended at being treated like that, and she was tired beyond measure of suspicion and espionage.

The moment she was gone Pat was sorry in his big, foolish, blundering way. But man-like, he would not take the first, the generous step. Betty must be taught that he was master. He had given her a great deal, and she took it all not only as her right, but often treated it and him like the dirt beneath her feet.

He lit and smoked innumerable cigarettes, wondered whether he should go up to her and make peace, and then stupidly left the house for a long morning out of doors, without having tried to see her again.

Betty was angry, furiously angry, and an immense loathing of her life supervened. Woven of the wind it was, indeed, and destitute of one high or useful purpose. In all that great house nobody had need of her. She was simply an ornament to it, a figure-head of whom nothing was required except pleasing looks and quiet behaviour, especially the latter. All her dreams of being a power, of extending the hand of kindness and comradeship to others less blessed had faded into thin air, dissipated either by her husband's banter or direct refusal.

'It doesn't pay to be odd, little girl. The thing for us is just to go the pace quietly. There's plenty to interest you if only you'll take it up. My mother was a ripping housekeeper—not a thing escaped her, and her dinners were the talk of the county.'

'I've no ambition in that direction, Pat,' she had answered carelessly. 'And Scottish people eat far too much. When I begin to give dinners I'll show them how much better they understand the art of eating abroad.'

'There won't be any kickshaws in my house, Betty,' he had assured her.

Therefore, so far, no dinners had been given.

Although peace had been made in some measure with the Whitelaws, there were very few coming and going Miss Eupheme had held out absolutely. She and Betty had never exchanged a word since the marriage, though they had met outside and exchanged distant bows. So Betty was very completely and singularly alone. She had no women friends. It is a fact that, as a rule, women are not too friendly disposed towards the woman whom men single out for special attention. In a ball room or at a meet or at a county function of any sort Betty never lacked for cavaliers, and the women generally held aloof.

Betty said she did not care, but in her secret heart she cared very much. She longed for the friendship and society of her own kind, and the sense of injustice often smarted in her heart. She was not understood in this cold, conventional country—her husband's country, of which he was a typical representative.

So the moment was ripe for dallying with the spell of the old life, the lure of Paris as she had known it. If only she had somebody to ask! One of the griefs of her life was that her friendship with her cousin Gilbert had been ended. The had met and seriously talked together only once, and, though she had implored him to come sometimes to Pitliuscar and help her—it was a curious choice of a word—he had excused himself.

She did not know that the sight of her as another man's wife was more than Gibbie of the strong heart could bear; also, he was not likely to be made welcome by Guildry, Gilbert Whitelaw being one of the men of whom he was inordinately jealous, simply because Betty had said one day that he was the pick and flower of all the Whitelaws and that the woman who became his wife would be blessed indeed.

She had said it in all faith and innocence, but a wrong meaning had been taken out of it.

Never, then, had a young woman in the early months of her married life been in greater need of a wise friend and counsellor than Betty Guildry was that July day. Brigitte was her only confidant. To him she imparted all her woes as she waited on the terrace steps for the little cart to come round, harnessed to the sturdy and swift Russian pony with which she drove about everywhere. She would go down into the town, she thought, and perhaps Providence would be kind and send her someone to speak to. If only it were Katie Whitelaw she might get from her an inspiration.

But she drove along the roads, pottered about Dunfermline streets, entered various shops, but encountered no one, except two stiffly-bowing ladies in a carriage and pair with whom she had nothing in common.

She drove in leisurely fashion down the High Street to the corner of the Wynd, where she pulled up and glanced wistfully in the direction of the yellow turrets of the Maygate house. If only she might slip round there and consult her homely counsellor, Susan Rennie! But Aunt Eupheme had barred the door. Never once in all these months had it opened to admit her who had so wilfully and ungratefully left the old house. It was grief for Mary Whitelaw, her more than sister, which had hardened Miss Eupheme's heart. Nothing would persuade her but that her death lay at Betty's door. In what she considered her righteous anger she forgot the example that that sweet woman had set all her days, and how ready she had ever been to extend the hand of forgiveness and help to the sinner.

(To be continued.)

"BED-TIME STORIES"

THE HIDDEN NEST.

(By Elizabeth Price.)

Amos cut across the potato field as he came up from the woods. It was a fine morning, clear and bright, with daicies and buttercups nodding everywhere, right among the clods of dirt where the potatoes hadn't been planted yet. Bess and May, Willie and Carrie, were waiting for him at the gate.

'Got any?' called Willie, who couldn't wait any longer.

'Any what?' asked Amos, just as if he didn't know.

'Any willow. My whistle's all broke to bits.'

'And mine is all dried up and won't squeal,' said May.

'Me have whithle,' lisped Carrie, who was the baby, but wanted everything the rest had.

Amos laughed. 'Of all the children,' he began. 'Couldn't keep you in them tooters if I'd make 'em by the waggon load.'

'Oh, but, Amos, yours are such nice ones,' coaxed Bess. 'We all need new ones so we can have a band this afternoon for our parade.'

They waited. Amos laughed again. 'Tell you what,' he said at last, 'there's a bird's nest in this here field with eggs in it. First one that finds it shall have the rattlingest whistle I ever made, and a soldier-cap to head tne parade. That's all I got time to do to-day.'

'Oh, a bird's nest!' On the ground, Amos?'

'Well, 'tin't in a tree, seeing there ain't a tree on the lot. That's all I'm going to tell.' Amos went on, then, and the children started to hunt. The lot wasn't very large and they often played there when there were no potatoes growing, but they had never seen a bird's nest in it.

'You oughtn't to let Carrie come,' said Willie. 'She couldn't find it in a hundred years, and she'll just get in our way. Take her in the house, Bess.'

'Carrie come,' begged the baby.

'Oh, let her come,' Bess took her hand. She couldn't ever find it, but she wants to go.'

'I'll help take care of her,' promised May.

'I won't.' Willie wasn't in a good humor, in spite of the nice day. 'Course I'll get the whistle, 'cause boys are always better at finding outdoor things than girls. But anyway I choose Amos' path for first hunt.'

'Selfish thing,' said Bess crossly. 'Come on, Carrie. Boys aren't either. So there.'

'You'd better stop fussing and hunt,' advised May. 'Maybe we will find it.'

Every inch of the ground was looked over, first by Willie, then Bess and May, while Baby Carrie trotted where she pleased. But not a bird's nest could be found. 'I believe Amos fooled us,' said May at last. 'Where's Carrie?' asked Bess, suddenly.

'Here me,' called a baby voice. 'See pitty—pitty.' There was a little old black stump that stuck up right in the middle of the lot and had a hollow in the top. Carrie was standing beside it, clapping her hands and looking at —what do you think? A cunning nest down in the hollow with four pale blue eggs in it.

So the 'parade' that afternoon had at its head a bit of a girl with a big paper soldier-cap on her sunny curls, blowing a whistle that could be heard far and near. And Willie was so proud of her he could hardly keep in line.—S. S. Times.'

THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY.

Will some wise man who has journeyed
Over land and over sea,
To the countries where the rainbow
And the glorious sunsets be,
Kindly tell a little stranger,
Who has oddly lost her way,
Where's the road that she must travel
To return to Yesterday?

For, you see, she's unfamiliar
With To-day, and cannot read
What the strange, mysterious signposts
Tell of the ways and where they lead;
And her heart upbraids her sorely,
Though she did not mean to stay
When she fell asleep last evening
And abandoned Yesterday.

For she left a deal neglected
That she really should have done;
And she fears she's lost some favors
That she fairly might have won.
So she'd like to turn her backward,
To retrieve them if she may—
Will not some one kindly tell her
Where's the road to Yesterday?
—Selected.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

February 5.

O give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good; for his mercy endureth for ever.—I. Chron. xvi., 34.

Unto thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul. O my God, I trust in thee: let me not be ashamed, let not mine enemies triumph over me. Yea, let none that wait on thee be ashamed which transgress without cause. Shew me thy ways, O Lord; teach me thy paths. Lead me in thy truth, and teach me :for thou art the God of my salvation; on thee do I wait all the day.—Ps. xxv.

THE DUTIES OF A RUSSIAN POLICEMAN

Peculiarities of the Guardian of the Peace in the Czar's Domain.

(Victor E. Marsden, in the London 'Morning Post.')

Ivan Ushatovich Pomoikin is the officer of police in charge of some fifty square miles of territory in the immediate vicinity of St. Petersburg. He wears a striking uniform practically indistinguishable to the uneducated eye from that worn by the officers of the Russian Army. There is nothing else, however, of 'an officer and a gentleman' about Ivan Ushatovich Pomoikin. His manners have lost what little polish they acquired in the barrack-room during his service in the army, where he learned to read and write and attained the exalted rank of corporal in a line regiment. My Russian friends assure me that Ivan Ushatovich is a very fair specimen of his class—and that class forms the plinth and socle of the huge and noble edifice of the Russian State. Upon the Pomoikins rests the whole burden of the civil administration of the Empire. The mortar used to hold this vast structure together is mostly made up of paper and ink, of which the Pomoikins spoil an incredible quantity in the execution of their daily duties. It is a moving sight, moving even unto tears—of mirth or of pity, according to how you approach the matter—to see Ivan Ushatovich Pomoikin at work upon a 'protocol,' and the result of his labor is, if possible, more moving still. The acrobatic contortions of a dirty fist originally fashioned by the plough-tail and finished by a few years' contact with the butt of a rifle, the weird orthography, and the curious mixture of the sacrosanct forms of expression affected by Departments of State with the picturesque but extremely indefinite language of the muzhik, contrast rather strongly with the uniform of the writer as he painfully puts on paper a few pages of rambling detail about the robbery, say, of a ham-bone and a few pounds of butter from a summer 'ice-cellar' or outdoor provision pantry—the kind of structure known as a 'go-down' throughout the East.

When you hear that half a dozen 'go-downs' have been pilfered on the same night, that the night watchmen were all on duty and the dogs did not make any particular fuss, when you hear that Ivan Ushatovich with a few cronies and half a dozen comely girls of the neighborhood had a glorious orgie the following night—well, you appreciate the popular epigram about the Russian police in rural districts, which runs:

Guardians—of what?—while day shines bright,
But thieves and robbers each dark night!

Of course it is impossible to blame the Pomoikins. One of the peculiarities of Russia is that most things are wrong, but no one is to blame. It is the system, and the system can only be remodelled from the upper strata—a work which has been well begun. But many years must elapse before reform reaches to the basement, the Pomoikins of Russia.

POMOIKIN'S POOR PAY.

Ivan Ushatovich Pomoikin, wearing the honorable uniform of an officer of the army, or at any rate a very close imitation of it, with jurisdiction over 50 square miles of territory and many thousands of men and women, receives pay which is from twice to thrice that of the average female domestic servant, out of which he has to entirely maintain himself and family and keep his handsome uniform in good order, replacing every item at his own expense, down even to the boots. The male domestics of any respectable household receive a salary at least equivalent to the pay of Ivan Ushatovich, with board and lodging in addition. The Pomoikins obviously do not serve for the sake of the pay, nor is even the uniform so great an attraction in Russia, the land of uniforms, as it might be elsewhere. It is the 'incomings,' those extremely elastic 'perquisites of office' (once so well-known in England also), that enable the State to keep on a barely more than nominal pay-roll a vast army of Pomoikins. From the point of view of the unregenerate State the system has its advantages. It costs little. The higher ranks of the governing hierarchy can always count upon the Pomoikins to carry out implicitly any definite order that may be issued, since in Russia the system regards orders as duly executed when a formal report on paper is made to that effect, and 'paper will stand anything,' as all Russia knows. Ivan Ushatovich daily reports to his superior that 'all is in good order,' and a few burglaries, a couple of knife-fights with even fatally wounded victims, or other incidents as between private persons in the district he is responsible for, are not allowed to militate against the serenity of the report that 'all is in good order.' Such matters occur daily, but are they not duly written down in voluminous 'protocols?' Truly everything is in good order, and Ivan Ushatovich is respected by his superiors for not worrying them with the everyday troubles of private persons—they are all down on paper, and will run through the mill in due course. The criminals will not be caught, of course, but that rarely worries the polic. If a householder actually captures a burglar and brings him bound to Ivan Ushatovich Pomoikin that burglar will accompany the usual protocol to headquarters. It depends on circumstances whether the man escapes by the way—but the paper will reach headquarters, and once more 'all is in good order.'

The State pays Pomoikin quite as much as he is worth; but the private person is beginning to think that if Pomoikin is cheap to the State he is a very expensive official to the public. Nothing can be done without him, and everything he does costs money to the private citizen. A certain class—the least desirable in any community—rather favor Pomoikin, because he can, and will, for adequate consideration, lend his assistance to any nefarious scheme—'from pitch and toss to manslaughter'—after he has been a few years in office, that is to say, the time needed to learn the idiosyncrasies of his superiors. By the time he has acquired a few acres of land and built himself a few houses, there is hardly any limit to what the Pomoikins will do in the direction of well-paid illegality, for dismissal from office is the worst he has to fear, and the 'honor of the service' makes it customary for the dismissal to take the form of resignation and retirement to the quiet enjoyment of the harvest he has garnered.

POLICE AND PUBLIC.

From the point of view of the public—which is only beginning to be taken into account in our own day—there are no police in Russia. The State has its servants, and through them can enforce its will upon the public whenever it is worth while. But the public has less protection from evil-doers in Russia than in any country of the civilized world, and the criminal, if he will keep his hands from State property and anything savoring of treason (a wide category), has a longer and more assured career in Russia than in other countries. But Ivan Ushatovich is not to blame; he is one man in a large district, and has none to assist him in the maintenance of law and order. Most of his time is taken up in work that is no better or more important than that of the average messenger boy, or with 'putting it on paper'—in short, with anything but the work assigned to the police of other countries. He registers the passports, collects the taxes, delivers summonses, and an endless variety of other official papers—including nowadays voting papers—emanating from half a dozen different Departments of State. On occasions he has to write reports on the 'loyalty' of various people in his district or perform any other futile task that may filter down to him from the whims of some highly-placed department official. 'Law and order,' as between citizen and citizen, looks after itself in Russia everywhere outside the towns—and not 5 percent of the people of Russia live in towns.

'ALL IN GOOD ORDER.'

Ivan Ushatovich Pomoikin is a great institution, the like of which is not to be found anywhere in the world outside Russia. It is his duty to 'put things on paper' and report that 'all is in good order.' That report passes up and up from the basement of the edifice of State into the higher regions—nowadays known in Russia as the 'spheres'! In the old days, when Nicholas the Second first came to the throne, that report passed up even to the ear of the Autocrat. Before he had been a couple of years on the throne of his fathers Nicholas the Second, with the unerring instinct he has shown on many a critical occasion, seized an opportunity to forbid, amongst other things, the use of the favorite 'call in and 'all in good order' still covers with been obeyed in the higher regions. But the police are still unregenerate, good order' in official reports. Presumably, the will of His Majesty has a decent veil the existence of more felonies, misdemeanors, and torts of every kind among the 95 percent of the population that live outside the few towns of this vast Empire than ever reach the Law Courts. Yet the Law Courts of Russia, vast as the machinery is, are months and years in arrear of the work that does reach them. A large proportion of this is manufactured for them by the ignorance—or worse—of the ubiquitous Pomoikin.

"MY STOMACH IS FINE
Since Taking Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets"

Mrs. J. Merkhuger, Waterloo, Ont., enthusiastically recommends Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets. Her experience with them, as she outlines it, explains why.

"I was greatly troubled with my stomach", she writes. "I had taken so much medicine that I might say to take any more would only be making it worse. My stomach just felt raw. I read of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets, and a lady friend told me they were very easy to take, so I thought I would give them a trial and really they worked wonders. Anyone having anything wrong with his stomach should give Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets a trial, they will do the rest. My stomach is fine now and I can eat any food."

One of the many good features of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets is that they are so pleasant and easy to take. The relief they give from heartburn, flatulence, biliousness and dyspepsia is prompt and permanent. Try one after each meal—they'll make you feel like a new person.

50c. a box at your druggist's compounded by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal. 143



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops dropings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever; 25c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Mrs. R. D. McGibbon is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Gordon Southam, in Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Greenshields have left for Europe, and will be away some months.

Miss Marion Tomlinson, who was in town visiting her cousin, Mrs. Fred Tooke, has returned to Sherbrooke.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard sailed from New York by the 'Kronprinzessen Cecile' last week for Europe.

Sir Francois Langelier, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and Captain Victon Pelletier, A.D.C., are at the Ritz-Carlton.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Humber, of Victoria, B.C., are visiting Miss Pratt and Mr. and Mrs.T. F. Ferguson, 457 St. Urbain street.

A charity bridge in aid of the Ladies' Benevolent Society will be given on Tuesday, February 25th, in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. J. A. Pillow, 33 McGregor street, announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Sarah Hillyer, to Mr. George Hannah, former traffic manager of the Allan line.

Mrs. Colin D. Morgan was the hostess at an enjoable small house dance last night. The rooms were decorated attractively with pink and white carnations and greenery.

Mrs. Austin Irvine gave a tea for fifty guests yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton. The hostess received in the Vice-Regal Suite, which was elaborately decorated with palms and spring flowers.

The Hon. G. M. Dickenson, ex-secretary of war in the Taft Cabinet, and Mrs. Dickenson, are at the Ritz-Carlton. Mr. Dickenson represented the United States Bar at the Bar Banquet.

Mrs. Harry Brown, formerly Miss Urella Paterson, Westmount, will receive for the first time since her marriage, on Thursday, February 6th, and afterwards on the first and second Tuesday of each month, at her residence, 14 Mercille avenue, Brooklyn Park, St. Lambert.

Mrs. R. C. Smith entertained at luncheon yesterday for the wives of the American delegates to the Bar Association. Covers were laid for seventeen and the table was charmingly arranged with yellow and white spring flowers. The guests of honor were Mrs. Dickenson, Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Waldams; the other guests being Mrs. C. P. Davidson, Mrs. Robidoux, Mrs. Charbonneau, Miss Kathleen Doherty, Mrs. Eugene Lafleur, Mrs. Lemieux, Mrs. Markey, Mrs. Peers Davidson, Mrs. Mignault, Mrs. M. Pennington, Miss A. J. Smith, Mrs. George G. Foster and Mrs. Campbell Lane.

A large number of friends gathered at the Windsor Hotel last night to make a presentation of a handsome cabinet of silver to Mr. W. Scott Hutchinson, the vice-president of Tate Electrics, Limited, and son of Judge Hutchinson, of Sherbrooke, in honor of his approaching marriage, which will take place on February 6. Those making the presentation were Messrs. A. O. Tate, C. E. Archibald, E. Herb. Brown, V. E. Dawson, N. A. Timmins, Jule Timmins, Geo. Hamilton, H. D. Metcalf, P. T. Peterson, Chas. Lewis, A. Kaltschmidt, A. F. Leggatt, L. H. Boyd, R. B. Hutcheson, and G. L. Dobbin.

Mrs. Ewart G. Fry, formerly Miss Marion Munro, received at her home in the 'Mount Stephen' apartments yesterday afternoon for the first time since her marriage. The reception room was decorated prettily with daffodils and smilax, and the same spring flowers were arranged in the dining-room. The hostess wore her wedding gown of white duchess satin and held a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her sister, Mrs. John Brady, received with her, gowned in blue foulard silk. Mrs. J. Morris and Mrs. H. McLachlan poured the tea and coffee, and the ices were served by Mrs. James Curry and Mrs. Howe, while Miss Munro and Miss Jeffrey assisted in serving.

Mrs. Leo. J. McKenna, formerly Miss Gertrude Eagan, held her first reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 684 Cote des Neiges Road. The reception room was decorated with pink roses, and in the tea room the decorations were of yellow tulips and daffodils. Mrs. McKenna wore her wedding gown of white satin and lace, with corsage bouquet of pink roses, and receiving with her were her sister, Miss Katherine Eagan, and her sister-in-law, Miss Rose McKenna, Mrs. McDermott and Mrs. Harry McLaughlin poured the tea and coffee, and the ices were cut by Miss Margaret McCrory, Miss Nellie Hayes, Miss Stella Cummings, Miss Evelyn McCarthy, and Miss Madge Corley.

LECTURE ON MUSIC METHOD.

Mr. F. S. Bacon will lecture on the Montesorri method, in the Victoria Hall, Westmount, next Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, under the auspices of the Montreal Fletcher Musical Association. Prof. Dale will be in the chair.

AT THE SUFFRAGE EXHIBIT.

Dean Walton will give an address at the Suffrage Exhibit, 622 St. Catherine street west, this evening, and the rooms will continue open until 10 p.m.

The explainers and sellers of literature at the Exhibit to-morow afternoon will be: Dr. Marion Hansford, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Browne, Miss Holman, and Mrs. Fenwick Williams.

The tea-room to-morrow will be in charge of Mrs. George Brown, of St. Lambert, assisted by Miss Dorothy Gray, Miss Mabel Doyle, Miss Lois Scully, Miss Louise Harper, Miss Gratia Heath, Miss Juliette Paycte, Miss Mary Cuddihy, and Miss Ruby Hacker.

Mrs. Allan Smith will have charge of the sales table, with Mrs. J. A. Dale, Mrs. Norman Nicholson, and Miss Harper.

Approved the Censorship

St. James Methodist Literary Society Endorsed Appointments.

The action of Sir Lomer Gouin and his cabinet in appointing a board of censors for the moving pictures of the Province of Quebec was heartily endorsed last night by the Young Men's Literary Society of St. James Methodist Church. The Rev. Dr. Sparling, who made the motion endorsing the appointment of Dr. Lemieux, Mr. M. J. Walsh and Mr. G. Maxwell Sinn to the board of censors, said that there were times when he was at a loss to tell which side in politics he was on, but that he wished to congratulate Sir Lomer Gouin and his colleagues upon the appointment of the board, and also upon its personnel. It required a man of pluck and character to carry out reforms, and that man seemed to be the prime minister.

The resolution, which was adopted unanimously, was supported by Mr. Shipman, who pledged the support of the young men of the church.

Copies of the resolution will be sent to the government, as well as to the different members of the board of censors.

BIG RIVER HOSPITAL BURNED, PATIENTS SAVED

Prince Albert, Sask., Feb. 5.—The hospital at Big River, the headquarters of the Mackenzie and Mann lumbering interests, situated 95 miles due north of here, has been burned. Details are meagre, but word from Nurse Shevan, in charge of the hospital, says all the patients were removed without accident, to near by homes. The thermometer outside registered 30 degrees below zero at the time.

THE BEST SALE OF THE SEASON
Paulette's
is still in progress, but it will close on 15th February. Buy NOW before all the best of the articles are sold.
Fine Lace Dresses—worth $45.00, for $15 and $20.
Real Irish Lace Blouses (only a few left)—worth to $55, for $10, $12 and $18.
Hand-made Lingerie Dresses—worth up to $65.00, for $10, $12 and $20.
Tuniques at very great reduction.
Debutantes' Dresses — worth up to $85, for $15 and $25.
PARISIAN HOUSE, 582 St. Catherine St. West
(CORNER DRUMMOND)
HOUSES AT PARIS, NICE, BRUSSELS, MONTREAL.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

THE 'WITNESS' FASHION HINT: GRACEFULLY DRAPED GOWNS.



Graceful draperies are the distinctive features of the two gowns illustrated above, a front and back view of one gown being shown. In the centre is seen a delicious frock of white velvet in a very supple weave. The gown is draped gracefully to the figure in big folds and ermine bands lend richness to the effect. On the left is seen the front view of a rose-colored charmeuse frock. The waist is very simple and fits closely to the figure at the waist line. Skunk is used effectively as a trimming.

MOTHER and BABY and Doctor Helen MacMurchy



BILLY STEVENS —His Story.

III.—What Was the Matter With Billy.

Copyright.

Epidemic Diarrhoea—alias summer complaint—alias milk poisoning—alias food poisoning. It is a dangerous disease. Not a germ disease? Like typhoid? Yes, it is. That is just what it is. A virulent mixture of some of the worst germs that there are—found in city dust—in street dust—in dirty milk and milk bottles and feeding bottles most particularly. These are the germs of Epidemic Diarrhoea. The cleanliness which is next to godliness will banish these germs for just as long as it is practised and it has to be practised every day and every hour and every minute. Poor Billy had to have a feeding-bottle because he had no mother. And the feeding-bottle was dirty. What are soap and hot water and washing soda for? What is common sense for? If not to keep the baby's feeding-bottle clean. But Billy's bottle had not been kept clean, and so Billy had to die. At least that was what everybody said. And they seemed to have right on their side. For was there not on the 'Progress Notes of the Case' every day where the efficient young house physician wrote it down—'Blood in the stools'—and the pitiful little red stain on the diaper showed that he wrote the truth. Epidemic Diarrhoea—that was what was the matter with Billy—and blood was in the stools—Billy was to die.

IV.—Billy in the Ward.

Now the address given by Mrs. Katchpane was called at. There was such a street but no such number and no Mrs. Katchpane could be found. Exit Mrs. Katchpane.

Now while Mrs. Katchpane goes her way in this wicked world to catch somebody else—let us take a look at this feeding-bottle. Let it be understood that we look on feeding-bottles with dislike and aversion. Billy must have one because he has no mother. But to tell the truth, the nurses know a trick worth two of the feeding-bottle when they have a baby that is only, as the little girl said, 'a piece of a baby'—a mere scrap of humanity—brought to them to rescue. They wash their hands and put on a clean—No—the nurse's apron is alway clean—they HAVE on a clean apron, I mean, and then they scald out a tiny stew pan and they warm a tiny drop of good milk in it, and they add a little boiling water and they put the tiny sauce pan in a larger sauce pan of hot water to keep the tiny sauce pan warm and then they have a clean medicine dropper ready and then the nurse sits down—(probably the only time she does sit down between meals)—and takes the baby on her lap and gently presses the tiny cheeks with her thumb and forefinger till the tiny mouth opens about one-eighth of an inch—and displays a tongue inside about like a bird's tongue. Down on the instant goes a drop of milk. What was that? Distinctly that was a sign of grateful recognition. The milk reaches the right spot—and the milk was CLEAN.

(To be Continued.)

NEEDS OF MISSIONS.

Emphasized at Douglas Church Missionary Supper.

The annual missionary supper of the Douglas Methodist Church took place last evening in the lecture hall of the church, which was comfortably filled wit a representative gathering of the congregation, as well as many from other parts of the city. An enjoyable supper was provided by the committee in charge, the feast serving to pave the way for some interesting remarks on China and Japan, the customs of the people, and the unusually ardent nature of that portion of the populace who had embraced the Christian religion as taught by the missionaries from the western world.

The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, a returned missionary from Japan, spoke on the work being done in that Far East domain. The Rev. Mr. Arnup, secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Society, again addressed the members of the church on the missionary movement, prolonging his visit until the meeting of last evening. As on Sunday, he was listened to with great interest, his mastery of the needs for the work in the Far East holding the attention of all.

The Rev. Dr. Young, pastor, then read out the names of several members of the community who had pledged the support of missions in Western Canada, and urged upon the gathering, to eclipse the $10,000 subscription of last year. Reports on the church work were read by the different presidents of committees, which showed a satisfactory state financially and numerically. At the close of the festivities the Rev. Dr. Young announced that the promises made and the amount collected by the ushers during the evening assured the city missions ample funds for carrying on their work. The Douglas Church is now carrying on the following committees: General Fund, Women's Mission, Mission Circle, Epworth League, Sunday School, and City Mission.

LOOK-OUT FOR ICEBERGS.

London, Feb. 5. — The British Government has entered into negotiations with the principal North Atlantic steamship lines with a view to equipping a vessel with a powerful wireless installation to atrol the ice regions and notify the wireless stations on the American coast and liners plying the Atlantic of the location of icebergs and of similar dangers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The Only Baking Powder Made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum

Chemists' tests have shown that a part of the alum from biscuit made with an alum baking powder passes into the stomach, and that digestion is retarded thereby.

Read the label and make sure that your baking powder is not made from alum.



WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Progress in Home and Foreign Fields Reported at Annual Meeting.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada opened yesterday in the First Presbyterian Church. Delegates were present from Huntingdon, Georgetown, Lachine, Richmond, Riverfield, Lachute, Hemmingford, Russelltown, Covey Hill, Scotstown, Beauharnois, and other out-of-town Auxiliaries, and from the different churches of the city.

After a short speech of welcome from the Rev. Malcolm Campbell, pastor of the church, an address was made by the president, Mrs. T. C. Sharp, who referred to epoch-making events during the past year in the far East and their bearing on foreign mission work, and to the great possibilities of the home mission-field, with thousands of new-comers pouring in to the country.

Mrs. E. B. Busteed, the recording secretary gave a comprehensive report of the past year of the society. It had been a year of varied experience; with one aim always in view, the expansion of the work to meet the growing needs of the mission field. Four new auxiliaries had been formed, there being now forty-eight in all. An innovation had been made, the appointment of some one to visit or write to out-of-town auxiliaries, keeping the different parts of the society in closer touch with the organization. Last year, a new mission had been added to the Western field. There are now nine such missions under the auspices of the W. M. S., in the West, from Manitoba to British Columbia. Each has several preaching stations, and the secretary mentioned some interesting items about the work in these new places. It was an inspiration, said Mrs. Busteed, for the society to know that they were helping to build the foundation on which the welfare of the nation must rest. The foreign mission work had also increased, and the executive board had decided to send out another helper to China.

Mrs. W. Grant Stewart, the treasurer, presented a clear and concise financial statement. The total subscriptions from auxiliaries amounted to $9,594.54. Total receipts from all sources, $13,755.14. Disbursements for Home Missions, French work, schools, foreign work, etc., left a balance of $214.32.

CHINA AND MISSION WORK.

The Rev. Malcolm Campbell presided at the evening session, Dr. Jessie MacBean gave an address on the work in Kongmoon, China, where the mission has been established for six years. There had been discouragements, and also progress. It has now twelve chapels, ten schools, and a fine new hospital. Besides the chapel meetings, evangelistic work goes on in house to house visits in the villages. Dr. MacBean mentioned that two Chinamen, who had been converted to Christianity in Canada, one of them in Montreal, had gone back to their own country to work as missionaries. One such native, she said, could do more than several foreigners. In addition to the day schools, a boarding school was needed, where native teachers could be trained.

The Rev. J. U. Tanner gave an address on 'the policy of our church in the Unification of Mission Work in Canada.' The methods of years ago, Mr. Tanner explained, had become inadequate with the growth of the country. Formerly each branch of mission effort had been under a separate committee, and each committee made its own appeal to the people, at its own time. Now, instead of separate committees, the general assembly decided on one central board for all Canada, appointing a general superintendent, and a superintendent for each of the ten districts, in order to keep the board in touch with the whole field. There is one general fund for home missions, and to do away with constant and irregular appeals to the congregations, the financial board makes out a regular budget from estimates of the amounts needed to carry on the several branches of work for the coming year. The amount is divided among the synods, and through the different Presbyteries the allotment for each congregation is made, leaving to the individual families to decide for themselves what is the share they should contribute.

V. O. N. COLLECTION.

The Amount Will Reach At Least $10,000.

Mrs. Walton, secretary of the ladies' committee of the Victorian Order of Nurses, writes:—

'May I trespass on your space on behalf of the Victorian Order of Nurses in order to thank the many kind friends who contributed so largely to the success of the house to house box collection of a week ago? Had it not been for the willing response of hundreds of ladies all over the city, unconnected, except by sympathy, with the Order, it would have been impossible to have had a house to house collection at all.

We are also indebted for a great deal of help to the press, the manufacturing companies who supplied the boxes and cotton and did the printing on the badges and labels, to the banks for opening accounts and assistance in counting the contents of the boxes, and to all those who placed accommodation as distributing or counting centres at the disposal of the various collectors.

A pleasing feature of the campaign has been the amount of money sent in direct to the Home with accompanying expressions of appreciation and good will. We do not yet know the exact amount brought in, but there can be no doubt it will at least touch the $10,000 mark.

The box collection has been so successful and the collectors have met with such general encouragement that the Victorian Order of Nurses will make it their annual appeal and let it take the place of their annual entertainment. It is not meant of course to interfere with the regular annual subscriptions which are as necessary as ever in view of the always growing expenses of the Order.

The box collection is now closed for this year with the exception of some boxes left in the Maisonneuve factories which will be called in on February 15th.

The committee will be obliged by the prompt return of all badges and unused boxes.

Y. M. C. A. GLEE SOCIETY.

The Y. M. C. A. Glee and Madrigal Society, conducted by Mr. J. H. Shearer, will hold their first concert in the Association Hall, Drummond street, to-morrow evening at 8.15. The programme consists of glees, madrigals, and part songs rendered by the choir, also quartettes, and vocal and instrumental solos.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERNS

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



9,494-9,465. — HOME, OR CALLING GOWN—BROWN BROADCLOTH BRAIDED IN SELF.

Brown broadcloth braided in self-color, with vest of white bengaline, and chemisette and under-sleeves of lace, is here shown. The skirt is especially new, with the shaped back and cluster plaits, and the waist is most pleasing. Blue taffeta embroidered in Oriental colors, or gray cashmere with green or white trimming would be equally effective. Ladies' Waist Pattern 9,484, and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 9,465 furnish the models for this attractive gown. The waist is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure. The skirt in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure. The skirt requires four yards of 44-inch material for the 24-inch material for the 36-inch size.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each pattern, in silver or stamps.

PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern as per direction given below.

No.....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full.

.....

.....

.....

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The patterns cannot reach you in less than a week. Price 10 cents each, in cash, postal note or stamps. Address: 'Witness' Pattern Department, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE CLUB.

The first grand concert of the Mount Royal Vale Men's Social Club was held in their club room on Tuesday, 28th ult., and was a great success, it being one of the finest concerts ever given in the Vale, and was appreciated by a very large audience. In his opening remarks the hon. president, Ald. Dugald McDonald spoke on the objects of the club being to promote good-fellowship throughout the Vale, and invited the young men to join. The programme was sustained by the following artists: Miss L. and E. McGrath, piano solo; Messrs. Welhan and Davis, mandolin and banjo; Messrs. E. Boyle, violin, and H. J. Borrie, flute. Songs by Master Cherry and Kavanagh; club swinging, Mr. J. P. Meehan, and recitation by Mr. H. Craig Campbell. Mr. W. Cherry being accompanist for the evening.

MUSIC TAUGHT FREE

Home Instruction

Special Offer to Readers of the 'Witness.'

In order to advertise and introduce their home study music lessons in every locality the International Institute of Music of New York will give free to our readers a complete course of instruction for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Cello, Brass Instruments or Sight Singing. In return they simply ask that you recommend their Institute to your friends after you learn to play.

You may not know one note from another; yet, by their wonderfully simple and thorough method, you can soon learn to play. If you are an advanced player you will receive special instruction.

The lessons are sent weekly. They are so simple and easy that they are recommended to any person or little child who can read English. Photographs and drawings make everything plain. Under the Institute's free tuition offer you will be asked to pay only a very small amount (averaging 14 cents a week) to cover postage and the necessary sheet music.

No one should overlook this wonderful offer. Tell your friends about it—show this article to them.

The International Institute has successfully taught others and can successfully teach you, even if you know absolutely nothing whatever about music. The lessons make everything clear.

Write to-day for the free booklet, which explains everything. It will convince you and cost you nothing. Address your letter or postal card to International Institute of Music, 98 Fifth Ave, Dept 272 D, New York, N.Y.

A Cup of Tea that is a safe, pure, stimulating and healthful beverage

"SALADA"

BLACK, GREEN OR MIXED . . SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY —REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

TO-MORROW'S MENU

(By Gertrude Sanborn)

For a family of six, including two children. Weekly cost, $9.00.

Breakfast.

Cream of Wheat with top of Milk
Orange Marmalade.
Graham Muffins Tea
(cost 32c.)

Lunch or Supper.

Macaroni with Tomato Sauce
Sliced Muffins Tapioca Cream
Tea.
(cost 40c.)

Dinner.

Cold Roast Mutton, Crabapple Jelly
Scalloped Potatoes.
Steamed Rice with Baked Bananas
(cost 58c.)

Macaroni with Tomato Sauce.

1-2 can tomatoes.
1 cup water or stock.
1 teaspoon sugar.
1-2 teaspoon salt.
4 whole cloves.
1 bay leaf.
1 slice onion.
3 tablespoons butter.
4 tablespoons flour.
1 cup macaroni.

Cook macaroni in boiling salted water about twenty minutes, or until it is tender, then rinse off with cold water.

Cook tomatoes with seasoning for fifteen minutes, then rub through a strainer. Cook butter and flour together, add strained tomato and let it boil, pour over macaroni, and season to taste.

WILL ADDRESS NOMAD'S CLUB.

An address, at present particularly apropos through the discussion of the street car and traffic question, will be given by Mr. F. G. Todd, the landscape architect, to members of the Nomads Club at the Edinburgh Cafe this evening. The subject will be 'Traffic Routes and Boulevards in Montreal.'

MONTESSORI METHOD.

A lecture and demonstration on the Montessori method of education will be given by Mr. F. J. Abney Bacon, at the Victoria Hall, Westmount, at 3 p.m. on Saturday next. The lecture will be held under the auspices of the Montreal Fletcher Musical Association. Professor Dale, of McGill University, will preside.

Think of something hard to clean then try Old Dutch Cleanser



Many uses and full directions on Large Sifter-Can 10¢

Daily Service Via I. C. R. Ocean Limited.

Via the Intercolonial Railway's Ocean Limited, the traveller has the advantage of the quickest and most comfortable journey to the Maritime Provinces. Departing daily from Bonaventure Depot at 7.30 p.m., this fine through train is due at Halifax the following day at 10 p.m.

In point of equipment there is no better train out of Montreal. The Dining Car Service on the Ocean is noted for excellence.

Via the Intercolonial Railway is the only "All Canadian Route."

See that your tickets read via I. C. R.

City Ticket Office, Transportation Building. St. James Street.

URGES MORE SAFETY IN PICTURE SHOWS.

New York, Feb. 4.—Declaring that every vote against the immediate passage of his proposed ordinance to regulate motion picture theatres 'may be a vote for a death sentence for some poor unfortunate,' Ald. Folks appealed in vain for immediate action on the measure which, if passed, he said, would prevent further tragedies similar to the East Side panic of last Sunday night, when two women were killed and a dozen or more injured.

Ald. Folks' ordinance, which Mayor Gaynor declares covers the ground necessary for the proper protection of the patrons of these theatres, limits the seating capacity to 600, provides for ample aisle space, and demands rigid sanitary and fire inspection. The ordinance will be considered at a public hearing next week.

WESTMOUNT Y. M. C. A. LECTURES.

At the Westmount Y. M. C. A., Sherbrooke street west, two illustrated lectures will be given on Friday, the 7th instant. From 7 p.m. to 8 p.m., Mr. R. H. Macdonald will address the junior members on 'John G. Paton.' From 8 p.m. to 9 p.m., Mr. A. C. Hutchinson will speak to senior members and the general public on 'Old Montreal.'

EMPRESS SPECIAL

In connection with the R.M.S. 'Empress of Ireland,' from St. John, N.B., Friday, Feb. 7, Steamship Special of baggage, first-class coaches, dining and standard sleeping cars, will leave Montreal, Windsor Street Station, 6.50 p.m., Thursday, Feb. 6, and run through to the Steamer's side in West St. John, N. B.

CREAMALT BREAD

always tasty, sweet and nutty, carried daily by our Fifty-five deliveries. Ask your grocer or phone, Main 1025.

James M. Aird

Where Quality and Purity Count.

THERE'S A GOOD TIME COMING AND AT

Walter Paul's Stores

IT HAS COME. For there you can get your Household Supplies in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Fruits and Vegetables, the largest and most complete assortment in the city, all of the BEST QUALITY, and at very moderate prices.

461 ST. CATHERINE WEST.
554 UNIVERSITY STREET
(Corner Burnside).

YOUR FURS FRENCH CLEANED

Fur Coats, Muffs and Stoles, splendid results by this process. Made fresh and bright.

GOLD MEDALIST.

British American Dyeing Company

7 Telephones and Branch Stores.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL

216 Notre Dame West

HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS.—Cure a cold in 24 hours.

HAVE YOU GOT A COUGH? — Get Harte's Cough Mixture. Price, 25c.

RICHELIEU WATER — A fresh supply just received.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist,

Phone Main 1190.

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MONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGE
BARRON & CUSHING
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112 St. James Street

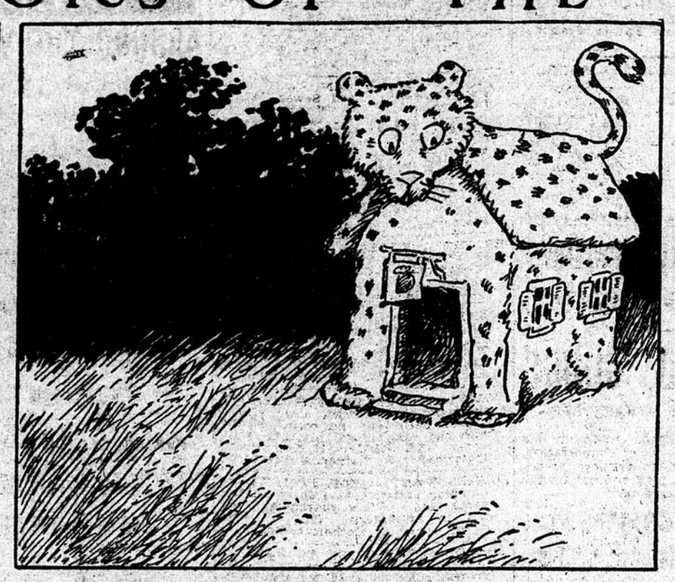
It will pay you to watch the "Witness" Advertising Columns for bargains.

For Window Cleaning
Call, Main 1203
—It Is The—
New York Window Cleaning Co.
OFFICE: 40 JURORS STREET.

THE TERRORS OF THE TINY TADS



3—This Jimrikishamois's very nice, because he likes to go
And take the Tiny Tad to where the funny creatures grow.



2—He takes him to a Cheetahvern, who offers them a bite.
"No, thank you," says the Tiny Tad; "I don't think I'll alight."



3—They stop at a Forestaurant half hidden in the trees,
And there the Violinnkeeper gives them some bread and cheese.



4—But all at once they hear now; he doesn't care for rides.
He doesn't care for eating a noise! The Tiny Tad, he hides.



5—And looking out he sees a thing that dances up and down,
And does all kind of antics that remind him of a clown.



6—"I'll tell my comrades," says the Tad, "about this funny stunt,
"I saw a funny thing," says he, "a Punchinellaphant."

Difference in Views on Car Stop Reduction

Aldermen Disagree With Major Hutchison and Dr. Adami on the Efficacy of Their Proposals to Increase Speed.

If the City Council shows a great change of heart from its former decision the attempts of citizens and the Montreal Tramways Company to give a faster service by a reduction of the number of tram car stops will be successful. The Montreal Tramways Committee met Major Hutchison, general manager of the Montreal Tramways Company; Dr. Adami, and Mr. Lawrence Stern, yesterday afternoon, and after the proposal was argued for and against, Ald. L. A. Lapointe and others told Major Hutchison and Dr. Adami that the suggestions offered would afford no real relief, that the only proper remedy was the construction of lines underground, east, west, and north, and he invited the Board of Trade and other organizations to assist the city in its attempts to enforce the contract with the company and in its efforts, should it so decide, to obtain from the Legislature powers of building subways. All the other members of the committee echoed approval of these remarks.

Ald. L. A. Lapointe said that he thought of proposing this subway matter in the City Council.

It was decided to send back the former report of the committee on car stops to the City Council without recommendation, and with the statement that this is endorsed by Major Hutchison, the general manager, and that he did not suggest any other remedy except parallel car lines. It was at passing this report that aldermen balked before.

When the sitting of the committee opened, Major Hutchison, general manager of the Montreal Tramways Company, spoke in favor of stop reduction. If one stop a mile was cut out the running time would be reduced five seconds. Figuring on a speed limit of eight miles an hour, he said, it requires about twenty seconds to bring a car to a standstill, and to accelerate it to its normal speed again. If a distance of six or seven hundred feet intervened between stops the cars would not be congested so much. The average distance between stops in the city was 330 feet. He read a memorandum on the rate of acceleration and retarding of cars travelling at eight miles an hour, the rate of retardation per stop was one and a half feet per second, or one mile an hour. With an average distance of 330 feet between stops, if one car stopped at each stopping place at congested hours, four or five cars would be stopped in a short block. If the stop was lengthened to six hundred feet, only one other car would be retarded by each stop. If half the stops were eliminated one hundred and fifty seconds a mile would be saved. 'We cannot in the rush hours,' said he, 'run our cars faster than four miles an hour, or half the normal speed.' In United States cities the average distance between stops was seven hundred feet and at eight miles an hour this interval in Montreal would mean that the car should stop every sixty seconds.

WOULD ONLY AFFECT CONGESTED AREAS.

Dr. Adami said that the proposed reduction of stops only dealt with the congested areas. 'This was needed,' and it meant that there would still be a comparatively short distance between stops. On main streets, like St. Catherine street, the cars stop a little over 300 feet apart. The longest distance under the proposed change would be six hundred feet, and a passenger at the most would have to walk only one hundred yards. 'We are not asking for an express service,' said he, 'but only to reduce these by half on the congested streets. 'If we carried to a logical conclusion,' said he, 'the argument that cars should stop at every corner for the benefit of the business men, we should stop them in front of every store.'

Mr. L. Stern said that his intention in opposing this proposal was purely financial. He had built up a property on Stanley street, near St. Catherine street, and it was proposed to abolish that stop. He said that if this was done he would not run his business with success. Almost every business man was in the same predicament. They paid high rents for their street corner stores. Cutting off the number of street car stops would not improve the service. The congestion was at the transfer points and the loops down town. He had lived in other cities. In New York the cars went on one after the other and the people took the surface cars in preference to the elevated.

Alderman Poissant said, that of persons wanted rapid transit they took the elevated cars. It was only for short distances they took the surface cars.

Major Hutchison said that if the stops were reduced by halves the tramway service would be improved fifty percent.

Mr. Stern said: 'You would just hurry the cars so much the faster to the stopping point and there would be more congestion at these points than now. It would be all right to reduce the stops in the suburbs. 'I do not know a city in the Eastern States where the street cars do not stop at every corner and sometimes between corners.'

Alderman Lariviere said: 'In some cities the cars stop everywhere that there is congestion. In others there are white posts four or five hundred feet apart and a stop is made at every post. Cars go so slowly that persons can board them moving at any point.

'Even if you stopped the cars,' said he, 'at every three corners all the others nearly would stop. I do not know, Doctor Adami, how you would gain any improvement in stopping only at every two or three corners.

'So far as I can see,' asked Alderman L. A. Lapointe, 'You claim that all the delay is on account of the act of stopping and starting.'

'Yes,' answered Major Hutchison.

'I have another opinion,' said Alderman L. A. Lapointe, 'the delay is mostly on account of the boarding of cars and leaving of them by passengers and if you lengthen the distance between stops you will only have more people at street corners waiting for cars.'

Major Hutchison said that it would not take much longer time to get twenty persons on a car than ten. Also the longer distance between stops would enable more persons on the platform to get inside of the cars and make room for the others to board.

Alderman L. A. Lapointe brought up the question of overcrowding at the intersection of Bleury and Craig streets. 'Why do you not switch those big Amherst cars somewhere?' he asked.

Alderman Monahan said that he frequently had to wait twenty minutes to get on a car at Inspector street during the rush hours. At eight or eight-thirty o'clock in the morning he often saw ladies standing on the platforms of cars on the same line.

Major Hutchison said, good cars could not be run through the subway. They were too large.

Ald. Lariviere said that if the company put all the cars it could on every street it would be able adequately to serve a population of one million.

Major Hutchison said that parallel lines were needed.

Ald. Lariviere said that the only congestion on the service was in Craig street. If the company had enough cars for its traffic nobody would complain. The people only did so when the cars were too crowded or they had to wait more than five minutes for one.

SUGGESTS CITIZENS HELP THE CITY.

Dr. Adami said that the Board of Trade, Manufacturers' Association, and other civic bodies of Winnipeg were going to co-operate with the city in securing a better car service, and he suggested that the same thing should be done in this city.

Ald. Lariviere said that the Board of Control and City Council were never able to get anything that they wanted from the Montreal Tramways Company. The company, with no regard for the citizens, postponed from month to month the giving of certain information as a preliminary to a new contract to the Board of Control. This board wrote to the company every week, and the company said that it was not quite ready. It waited till it 'got to Quebec and got everything it wanted from the Legislature.' 'I meet Mr. Perron, the solicitor of the company,' said Ald. Lariviere, 'and he only laughs at me, and says, "We can borrow all the money we want."'

Dr. Adami said that they wanted public opinion aroused, and the public bodies would be with the city in its campaign.

Ald. Emard said that some ears ago the compan got the right to build subways, but it had never done so.

Major Hutchison said, 'That is a a matter of policy.'

Ald. L. A. Lapointe said that he had composed a resolution praying the Board of Trade to engage an expert to prepare a report for presentation to the Legislature with a petition for leave to construct underground railways, owned by the city, and running north, east and west. 'The City Council would be very willing to sublet this to the company. But he decided to wait for a time. He now asked Dr. Adami and his friends to help the city to get such a remedy.

Ald. L. A. Lapointe, speaking to Major Hutchison and Dr. Adami, said: 'This elimination of stops is the only way you would take to help the city. Your Board of Trade and Chambre de Commerce should help the city to force the company to fill the terms of its present contract. The interpretation of the by-laws has been against us. When we had a chance of winning the courts were against us. Who asked the Public Utilities Commission to bring the company before it? What do we see? We see the company rejecting the same tribunal. It will fight out the case in every court. We are ready to receive help from the citizens.'

Mr. John Kennedy, former harbor engineer, wrote saying that the elimination of stops would cause great hardship, especially in bad weather, and the delay was caused by the boarding and leaving of cars by people. The cars were attempting to carry too many people, and it would be worse if the stops were reduced in number, for more people would be crowded at the stopping points.

The Source of Many Ills

So many of the pains and aches we suffer, and so much of the serious disease, is directly traceable to constipation of the bowels and sluggish action of the liver and kidneys that most people realize the danger of neglecting these conditions.

The question is what treatment to use, and this letter from Mr. Luttrell leaves no doubt on this score. He has personally proved the effectiveness of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in cleansing the system and invigorating these filtering and excretory organs.

Mr. Alex. Luttrell, 142 Bridge street London, Ont., writes:—'I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for many years, and have always found them satisfactory as a cure for constipation and derangements of the liver and kidneys. They do their work in a quiet way every time—no griping—no sickness, but most beneficial results. We have also used Dr. Chase's Ointment in our family for a long time, and so long as we can get these medicines shall not use others.'

MR. PETER ELSON, M.P., ILL.

London, Ont., Feb. 5.—Mr. Peter Elson, M.P., the veteran member for East Middlesex, is suffering from a stroke of paralysis, and at his advanced age the attack is particularly dangerous.

PRACTICAL HINTS TO APPLE SHIPPERS.

'Quebec apples are hardy, but their tender skins require better protection to reach customers in a high priced condition. A plain but good wrapping paper, a diagonally packed box with boxes shipped on flat side or end will give the consumer better value and ensure the same for the grower.

'McIntosh, Fameuse and Wealthy apples should be boxed in the space filling, nonbruising diagonal placing. If not wrapped, stems of top and bottom layers should be removed and the stem ends of these layers faced outwards, as they stand pressure better than the blossom ends.

'If paper is used it should be the best 8 in. x 10 in. size, with the rough side to the apple and folded over the stem in a single rapid motion. Beside this sheets of white paper should line the sides and faces of the box.

'Apples so packed, attractively labelled, with the number of apples on the box, give the customer an impression of well cared for fruit, and he gladly pays for it the best price,' said Mr. F. M. Clement to the Macdonald College short course, on Thursday. The lecture was followed by practical work and demonstration.

A barrel packing demonstration was made by Prof. Bunting, in which he advocated the circle press, honest facing, careful placing of few nails and tight packing. A basket to go into the barrel gently pouring the apples in the barrel and a not violent rocking of the barrel on a two-inch plank after every basketful, but the first above the face he declared to be the best practice.

TROUBLED WITH KIDNEYS COULD NOT SWEEP FLOOR.

It is hard for a woman to look after her household duties when she is suffering from a weak and aching back, for no woman can be strong and well when the kidneys are out of order.

The weak, lame and aching back comes from sick kidneys and should be attended to at once so as to avoid years of suffering from the kidney trouble which is sure to follow if the back is neglected.

On the first sign of a pain in the back Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken. They go right to the seat of the trouble.

Mrs. Joseph Throop, Upper Point De Butte, N.B., writes:—"I cannot speak too well of Doan's Kidney Pills. For two years I was so tired, life was a burden and I got up more tired than when I went to bed, and my back was so lame I could hardly straighten up. I took different kinds of medicine, but none of them did me any good until a friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so and to-day I don't know what it is to be tired and my lame back is all gone. I can recommend them to any person suffering with lame back and that terrible tired feeling."

Price, 50 cents a box, 3 for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

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A Weekly Magazine—the most complete review of world events that is printed in North America.

In 'World Wide' you will find articles which discuss high politics, finance, commerce, socialism, Labor problems, as well as the best in Art, Literature and Science, from the standpoint of Canada and Canadians. In the fifty-two issues (coming to your home weekly) and costing only the price of the year's subscription, you will possess the best articles of the world's newspapers and magazines.

In this day everyone pretending to culture, must be able to discuss and criticise intelligently the book of the day, the newest venture in art, the latest play, the best music, the recent discoveries in the scientific world, and what is being done, thought and said by the world's most eminent men and women. Readers of 'World Wide,' at a small expense of time and money, are eminently able to do this, for they get the best of the articles—and as they originally appear, not cut and abridged so as to have lost the best part of them—from such papers as:

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The 'Morning Post,'	The 'Dublin News,'	The 'Eye Witness,'
The 'Daily News and Leader,'	The 'Evening Post,'	The 'Review of Reviews,'
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and many others too numerous to mention.

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'World Wide' sells at five cents the copy; for fifty-two issues, $2 60; retail value.

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Besides, you will receive—if you order now—at this time—a copy of

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When 'The Magic Story,' by Frederic Van Rensselaer Dey, a wonderful story in book form, first appeared, it created an immediate sensation, and urgent requests were made for its reprint in book form.

Mr. Dey has woven into this story, in a remarkably effective way, some fundamental principles, and it is safe to say that the application of these principles as outlined in 'The Magic Story,' will accomplish almost, if not quite, all that is herein claimed for them towards the upbuilding and development of a manly, self-reliant, success-compelling spirit.

Testimonies as to the wonderful inspiration, received through reading this book literally poured into our office here.

'When a boy on the Cumberland river in a canoe I learned to drift was easy, to go upstream required an effort, or work. I never dreamed of just how necessary to apply that principle to the living game. Hence the enclosed dollar for your valuable book, The Magic Story.' (Signed) T. P. FLAIG, Grenville, Tex.

'The Magic Story has been read by several of us with considerable interest, and we would like very much to have you ship us at your early convenience two dozen copies. It is a most interesting story and very instructive, and a number of us desire to present copies of this to several friends.' (Signed) THOS. B. JEFFERY CO. (R. C. Chase).

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'I am in receipt of your splendid book,—The Magic Story. I am considering the advisability of securing some of them for certain associates. It's a gem all right.' (Signed) H. T. DENHAM, Advertising Mgr., E. C. Atkins & Co.

I enclose $1.50. Send me at once postage paid a complete two-part copy of The Magic Story by Frederic Van Rensselaer Dey and enter my name for a full year's subscription (52 weeks) to 'World Wide' the most complete review of world events that is printed in America.

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1913 'World Wide'

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Hints of the Progress of Knowledge Science, Sociology, etc.	Concerning Things Literary,
General heads, such as aeronautics, astronomy, education, invention, medicine, science, sociology and many other branches of the world's progress of knowledge, cover, and give a review which cannot help but be invaluable to you. Each day and week shows some development, some evolution, and these are faithfully recorded in 'World Wide' through the reprint or the best available authority on each subject. These articles are not dry and technical, they might better be described as descriptive and fascinating stories of achievement.	Book Reviews, Poems, and general articles. Are you interested in current book reviews? You can read the best each week in 'World Wide.' Not only reviews of books, but also of authors, besides many thoughtful articles reflecting the public opinion created by either or both.

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One hundred or more poems and songs reprinted only when we are assured that the fame of the poem and its author justify the placing of it in your hands in 'World Wide.'

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During 1912 over 500 important articles were printed in 'World Wide.' These comprised the most notable speeches of eminent English and American statesmen, editorials and letters of the world's most distinguished writers and thinkers, the titles of which alone take up over four pages of the index.

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Reviews of books, poems, and literary essays. No man can keep up with the output of the publishers, yet one likes to know all about authors and their works, and to be able to make an intelligent choice when selecting books.

Merely Pin Remittance to Coupon and Mail

CRAIG STREET BLOCK SOLD FOR $60,000

Same Property Was Purchased Last Summer by the Vendor for $40,000.

The big four story building, No. 150 Craig street, a few doors east of the Witness' corner, has been sold to Messrs. Franke and Levasseur for $60,000. Last summer it was purchased by Mr. James Robinson from the Tiffin Estate for $40,000, so that in a little over six months it has made a profit of $20,000. The block has a frontage of about 30 feet on Craig street. The sale price per square foot was about $19.

The south-west corner of Notre Dame street and Longueuil lane, No. 292 Notre Dame street, has been bought by David Shapiro from R. McDougall Peterson, for $56,000.

For $47,000 Byers and Anglin, contractors, have purchased a big block with an area of about 320,000 square feet. The property is situated near the C. P. R. tracks leading to Jacques Cartier Junction. It will be used for yard purposes, etc.

The Burnside Realty Company has purchased the property situated at the corner of Metcalfe street and Burnside Place from G. J. Browning, for $100,000. The lot measures 86 by 118 feet, and is described as lot No. 1460.

The residence, No. 16 University avenue, has been sold to George Barbour Allison by Augustus W. Glassford and others, for $36,000.

LUMBERMEN ELECT ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

Ottawa, Feb. 5—The Canadian Lumbermen's Association continued the proceedings of their annual meeting yesterday afternoon when it was decided to work in conjunction with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in the matter of demurrage.

On the recommendation of the nomination committee the following directors were elected: Messrs. Alex. McLaurin, Montreal; William Power, M.P., Quebec; E. H. Lemay, Montreal; W. C. Laidlaw, J. C. Cane, C. A. Larkin and W. A. Firstbrook, Toronto; J. C. Browne, Ottawa; D. L. White, Midland, Ont.; J. J. McFadden, Renfrew; D. S. Gillies, Braeside, Ont.; J. Hendry, Vancouver; A. H. Campbell, Montreal; His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor D. C. Cameron, Winnipeg; G. C. Edwards, Ottawa; A. D. McRae, Fraser Mills, B.C.; W. McNeill, Vancouver, and J. Hanbury, Wycliffe, B.C.

MARINE MEN DO NOT LIKE MR. HAZEN'S BILL.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—There promises to be a lively session of the Marine and Fisheries Committee at its first meeting to-morrow when Mr. Hazen's bill respecting radio-telegraphy will be before the committee, and deputations representing the marine interests from all parts of Canada will be present to protest against some of the proposed provisions. The bill, calls for the installment of wireless on all vessels plying 200 miles or more and carrying more than 50 passengers and crew. Amendments have been proposed that the bill apply to all vessels plying 90 miles or more and carrying 250 passengers and crew, and to all vessels travelling 20 miles and carrying 500 passengers.

RIDING ACADEMY CARNIVAL.

An equestrian carnival will be held at the Mount Royal Riding Academy Friday night next.

Pupils of the Mount Royal Riding Academy are making great preparations for the annual Equestrian carnival to be held at the Academy on Friday next, February 8. The programme to be carried out is a well arranged one, and will include an aerial polo match, novelty races, musical ride and jumping competitions. Many of the horses owned by the pupils are showing good performances over the jumps, and this will be useful as a training to them for the competitions at the horse show to be held the second week in May at the Arena.

ADDITIONAL NAMES FOR SNOWSHOE DINNER

Many additional names have been handed in for the list of those who intend making the trip with the Montreal Snowshoe Club to St. Jovite on Friday for the annual dinner on Saturday. There are over fifty who have decided to go, which includes some of the oldest members of the club, and the outing will attract the largest attendance in the long history of the club.

MINISTER DOUBLY BEREAVED.

New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 5.—Lying seriously ill from the effects of an operation in a hospital, the Rev. Isaac S. Schenck, a retired minister of Highlands Park, N.J., has not been told that a son, Willard, a student at Rutgers College, died on Monday, and that his wife, shocked by this happening, passed away yesterday. Physicians feared that news of the two deaths would result fatally for the clergyman.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion and Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Any information on the subject will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm: Nos. 145,228, Johan Andersson, Salboda, Sweden, apparatus for cooling milk; 145,231, Simon Belanger, Warroad, Minn., U.S.A., traction-plough; 145,242, James K. Downie, Wawanesa, Man., rotary weeder; 145,249, Aristide E. Gareau, Montreal, Que., medical treatment apparatus; 145,256, Gabriel Henry, Quebec, P.Q., crusher; 145,-127, Messrs. Bahr and Dobesch, Stuttgart, Germany, containers having appliances for discharging the contents thereof; 145,358, Messrs. Anger and Horsman, Govan, Sask., grain pickler; 145,360, Messrs. Munden and Muir, Dunedin, New Zealand, automatic electrical announcer; 145,374, Olof Boecker, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Germany, sight for guns; 145,398, Tilen B. Darbyson, Montreal, Que., straight-edge guide; 145,415, Edmond Guerin, Maisoneuve, Que., fluid motor; 145,425, Charles B. Lutras, La Baie du Febvre, Que., manure spreader; 145,450, Paolo Pestalozza, Torino, Italy, point changing mechanism for railways of the type actuated from a vehicle on the track; 145,454, Ernst G. Reinetein, Hanover, Germany, process for preparing and corrugating card board; 145,458, Ernst Schlinke, Bialtsch, Germany, edge mill.

NEED OF PREVENTION.

Emphasized at Institut Bruchesi Meeting.

It is to be hoped that the public will soon realize that the fight against tuberculosis is a national duty, not a private charity,' said Dr. J. E. Dube, one of the directors of the Institute Bruchesi, at the official inauguration of that institution last evening.

The doctor then went on to point out that the popular neglect of combatting the 'white plague' was largely responsible for its ravages. He explained at some length that the Institut Bruchesi was a preventive dispensary, not a sanatorium, and that prevention of the disease that should occupy the public mind, just as much or more than its cure.

He deplored the fact that the business men of the city seemed almost afraid to support the institution, and congratulated Col. Burland, of the Royal Edward Institute, on having so many prominent business men interested in the work.

In reviewing the work of the dispensary, he laid much stress on the good work of the Sisters of Providence, who by their noble co-operation, contribute over $6,000 annually in free accommodation, and services. The twenty rooms of the institution, consisting of observation rooms, examining rooms, operating room and pharmacy, are entirely under the care of the good sisters, whose assistance is literally invaluable.

In conclusion, the speaker explained that the institution owed its existence to the co-operation of lay and religious communities, and that it was only the true philanthropic spirit that would keep it going and render the foundation of other like institutions possible.

Archbishop Bruchesi spoke briefly, congratulating the members, and expressed optimistic views for the future. He advocated the foundation of parochial dispensaries throughout the city, that the poor and afflicted might have easy access to them for, as he said, the Royal Edward Institute and the Institut Bruchesi, are not large enough to cope with the ravages of the disease in the city of Montreal to-day.

Lt.-Col. Burland congratulated the members of the dispensary on behalf of the Royal Edward Institute and invited their co-operation in the great fight for the common end, the health and happiness of Montreal. He advocated an educational campaign in the schools, and heartily commended the proposal to construct local dispensaries throughout the city.

Drs. A. Lesage, Kennedy, Prine and Dr. E. Laberge then discussed housing conditions, bad sanitation, etc., in Montreal as the hotbeds of disease, especially tuberculosis.

Amongst others present were: Dr. Harding, Mr. Auguste Richard, Mr. J. J. A. Filion, Dr. Eugene Grenier, Dr. Dufresne, Dr. L. Miller, Dr. J. A. Leblanc, Dr. Bourgeois, Dr. Migneault, Dr. Verchilden, Dr. Gustav Archambault, Dr. Barrette, Dr. Beaudoin, Dr. J. E. Leduc, Dr. E. Pelletier, of the Provincial Board of Health; Dr. Valin, Dr. Bohemier, Mr. J. J. Filion, Prof. Scott, and the Rev. Father Tranchamontagne.

THREE WORKMEN KILLED.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 5.—Three men were killed and six seriously injured last night when a ten-ton water gate dropped into a trench where the men were working at Charlevoix and Garland avenues. The dead include Andrew Ryan, foreman. Nearly all of the other victims were foreign laborers.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

WILL BE SOLD, THE RESIDUE OF THE

VILLAGE PARENT

IN THE COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN, (Township Lamy),

Consisting of five (5) large blocks of land, containing in all 1103 acres.

The Village is situated at an important divisional point on the Transcontinental Railway, some 245 miles north west of the City of Quebec.

The sale will take place in the Private Bills Committee Room,

Parliament Buildings Quebec, on Tuesday, 25th February, 1913 AT 10 A.M.

Copies of Plans and all other information may be had by addressing the Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec.

Elz. Miville Dechene
Deputy Minister.

Important Underwriters' Sale.

DAMAGED GOODS

EX. VARIOUS STEAMSHIPS.

The following goods, more or less damaged on voyage of importation, will be sold by public auction for account of whom it may concern at the undersigned's salesroom.

346 UNIVERSITY ST.,

On Thursday Afternoon, 6th Feb.,

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

About 18,500 YARDS 37 1-2—54 inch, 7—14 ounce JUTE CLOTH.

About 300 TINS IMPORTED FANCY AND PLAIN ENGLISH BISCUITS.

ALSO 40 CASES HALF BRIGHT Canada Plates, "Buttress Brand," 18 x 24—60 sheets, 112 lbs. each case.

Stock may be examined at any hour up to the time of sale.

WALTER M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

PERSONAL

IF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF George Brush, who was in the Egal Foundry, King street, Montreal, in the 60's, would communicate with James B. Gibson, Alameda, Sask., they will obtain and hear of something to their advantage.

WANTED

WANTED, BASEBALL FANS TO ENgage themselves in the Eureka Parlor Baseball Game. Liberal commission. Call in and see it. 352 Notre Dame West.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.

WANTED, BY GENTLEMAN, TIRED of boarding house life, board and lodging with home comforts in private, sociable family. No objection to children, or to share large room with a son of the house. Address, stating terms and full particulars, to Box 41, 'Witness' Office.

PROPERTY WANTED.

PROPERTIES WANTED.—DO YOU want to sell your real estate holdings or your business? If so, call Main 1244, Markgraf & Markgraf, Room 105, 180 St. James. No sale, no charge.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

Seven or Eight Room Cottage, in Westmount, or near district. Ground for fair garden essential.

J. J. SEWARD, 378 Lansdowne Ave.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

THREE (3) CUSTOM MILLS, run by water, with steam auxiliary for GRIST MILL, containing four run of Burr Stones, being one run for wheat, one run for buckwheat and corn, and two run for provender. CARDING MILL and SAW MILL, all in good running order, doing a good business, in a good locality. EXCHANGE STORE, TWO DWELLING HOUSES, SHEDS AND STABLES. Much below selling value to a quick purchaser, on easy terms. Must be seen to be appreciated. Only reason for selling, is age of owner. Apply to C. F. STACKHOUSE, Peveril, Province of Quebec.

BIG INCREASE IN RENTS.

Why not stop paying rent and let your monthly payments buy your house?

We have thirty new houses in Notre Dame de Grace for sale on easy terms; also a large list in other parts of the city.

Call and see us before buying.

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COMPETENT YOUNG LADY STENOgrapher Wanted. CIRCULATION MANAGER, 'Witness' Office.

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WANTED, BY A MANUFACTURER, Representative to sell Sewer Pipe to the trade. Box 27, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, STENOGRAPHER, BY A manufacturer's agent. Must state experience, age and salary required. Box 97, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY, on Wednesday between 10 and 12 o'clock, at the McGill Y.M.C.A., 348 Sherbrooke St. West.

BRIGHT ENERGETIC BOY WANTED (8-15 years) to work after school and on Saturday. Good pay for short hours. Apply, GEO. KEMP, 170 Peel street, upstairs, cor. St. Catherine St.

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HOUSE TO LET, NOTRE DAME DE Grace.—Clanranald Avenue, near Third street. A new modern extra well built semi-detached cottage, 8 rooms; electric light, furnace, cemented cellar; hardwood floors; large lot; $30 per month. Apply, J. McDONALD, 265 Clanranald avenue. Tel. East 6186.

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Merlinwood Cottage To Let, furnished. Besides large sitting-room, dining-room, pantry and kitchen, there are seven or eight bedrooms, bathroom and w.c. on bedroom floor, modern plumbing, hot and cold water at kitchen sink and in bathroom; splendid water from spring above the cottage level, providing water pressure. Modern cooking range, wide verandahs, beautiful view and large grounds, including pine grove and fine, clean beach. For further particulars, address Mr. COLES, 'Witness' Office, or Telephone Main 4090.

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Other Articles For Sale.
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†8.05 a.m. ‡8.40 a.m. †9.15 a.m.
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PARLOR CAR ON DAY TRAIN
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ELECTRIC LIGHTED COMPARTMENT AND SLEEPING CARS.

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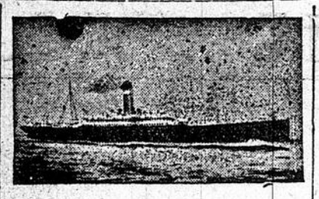
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Tunisian	Feb. 28	Mar. 1
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	From Boston.	From Portl'd.
Scandinavian		Feb. 6
Sicilian	Feb. 13	
Ionian		Feb. 20
Numidian	Feb. 27	

Rates of passage: — First-Class, $72.50. Second-Class, $50.00 and $52.50. 'One Class' II. Cabin, (Glasgow Service), $45.00 and upwards. Third Class, $31.25.

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From Southampton.	From Portland, Me.
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Feb. 11..T.SS. AUSONIA	Mar. 1
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W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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Largest Steamers in the Canadian Trade

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CANADA Feb. 22. TEUTONIC Mr. 1

Rates: Cabin (II) $47.50 and $50; Third Class $31.25 and up, according to destination

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Send for Map, Folder and Handsome Booklet.

Book passages and buy tickets from local agents
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Cold Storage and Cool Air on Steamers marked *

From Portland, Me.	From
*T.SS. ASCANIA	Feb. 8
*SS. HURONA	Feb. 22
*T.SS. AUSONIA	Mar. 1

For freight rates and other information, apply to

THE ROBERT REFORD COMPANY, AGENTS.

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From Glasgow.	From St. John, N.B.
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Feb. 8..SS. PARTHENIA	Feb. 27

Passage rates and full particulars on application to Special Uptown Agency, 530 St. Catherine St. W., any Steamship Agent, or

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament Street.
Steerage Branch: 488 St. James Street.

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SS. DEVONA ..... Feb. 27

For freight rates and other information, apply to

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament Street.

Manchester Liners

(LIMITED.)

From Manchester	From W. St. John.
Jan. 2..MAN. INVENTOR	Feb. 8
Jan. 11..MAN. CORPORATION	Feb. 1
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Jan. 23..MAN. COMMERCE	Feb. 15
Feb. 1..MAN. IMPORTER	Feb. 22
Feb. 8..MAN. SHIPPER	Mar. 1

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WEST INDIES

New SS. "GUIANA" and other steamers fortnightly, from New York, for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara.

For full information, apply to W. H. Henry, 286 St. James st.; W. H. Clancy, 122 St. James st.; Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine st.; W. Hone & Rivet, 9 Ave. St. Laurent or J. G. Brock & Co., Agents, 211 Commissioners st., Montreal, or QUEBEC S.S. Co., Limited, Quebec.

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146 St. James Street... 49 Crescent St.

Have removed from 107 St. James St.

BOILERS BRICKED IN

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ASHES

Given away Free. Apply Engineer Witness Office. Easy of access.

POPULARITY

The overwhelming preference for Tooke's shirts among well dressed men, is evidence of the merit, decided and absolute. Popularity does not come without reason. Why not try what other men pronounce perfect. Prices, 85c, $1.00, $1.25.

R. J. TOOKE, LIMITED ST. JAMES and ST. CATHERINE STS.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL TO BE NAMED—WHEN?

Mr. Borden Says It Will Be 'In Due Time,' After Business Pressure is Over.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The naval debate occupied the greater part of yesterday's sitting of Parliament.

Before the order of the day was proceeded with, however, Mr. Macdonald (Pictou), drew attention to the fact that the office of solicitor-general has been vacant for over a year, and he inquired whether a rumor that it was now to be filled, was correct.

Mr. Borden said that owing to pressure of business this office has not received attention, but an announcement would be made in due time.

The bill to amend the Royal North-west Mounted Police Act, which had been amended by the Senate, came up for approval in respect of these amendments.

They related only to the power of subordinate officials, and the bill was approved.

Mr. Turgeon (Gloucester), who held the floor when the naval debate was adjourned on Friday last, continued his speech. He cited liberally from speeches made by British politicians on both sides of the House ta prove that there existed no emergency as far as Germany was concerned.

Mr. Levi Thomson (Qu'Appelle), and the Hon. Chas. Marcil continued the discussion, and finally the House adjourned until Thursday, there being no session to-day owing to it being Ash Wednesday.

POWER OF INTERROGATION.

Consideration of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's bill in committee-of-the-whole last night gave rise to considerable discussion.

The bill has only two clauses, the first of which would empower the directors to increase the capital stock at any time to an amount not exceeding fifteen millions, such increase not to take place until approved by two-thirds in value of shareholders present or represented at a special general meeting. The second clause provides that the company may invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as may seem expedient.

Mr. Lesperance, who had charge of the bill, explained that the increase of capital was for new vessels and equipment of terminals.

The Hon. Mr. Oliver said a good deal had been heard about the proposed increase of capital for the Canadian Pacific, to which strong objection had been raised, and he thought similar objection might be urged in regard to this company. He suggested that a more definite statement should be given the House as to the object of the proposed increase, which being by one-half must be considered extraordinary.

Mr. Lesperance said under clause one the company did not intend to increase capital until required and sanctioned by the shareholders. He explained that the company had taken over other companies, and that they needed terminals at Fort William and elsewhere.

The Hon Mr. Oliver—'Is any of this capital required to pay for the new lines that have been acquired?'

Mr. Lesperance — 'Simply to take care of expanding business. He added in reply to a further question that the last issue was at par, and was selling on the market at 117.'

Mr. Nesbitt (Oxford North) wanted to know what was going to be done with the extra capital, and referred to the recent merging of lake steamship lines. He also protested against the two-thirds clause applying to value instead of entire shareholders.

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley did not understand why the company sought a change in regard to investment. He asked how it was that a company which existed since 1895 and was well managed, now required power to invest. The public appreciated the accommodation given, but Parliament must be careful in broadening the company's powers.

Mr. Lesperance said the company was under special charter and were seeking power to invest moneys in hand just as other companies chartered by letters patent were able to do.

The Hon. Mr. Oliver said freight rates were being raised on the Great Lakes, and in this connection he inquired whether the proposed increase of capital was going to give increased transportation facilities rather than restrict them? It seemed to him the company might raise money by selling stock and then use that money to check competition.

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley suggested that the powers sought as to right to invest money exceeded the powers of the Joint Stock Companies Act.

Mr. Borden said the provisions of the bill for the increase of the capital stock seemed to him very ordinary, and many bills of that character had been passed through Parliament. Powers were often granted which differed from those contained in the Joint Stock Companies Act.

Mr. McKenzie (Cape Breton) raised some objections to this bill, and was still speaking when the hour for private bills expired and the committee reported progress.

Bill No. 9, an act respecting the Canadian Explosives, Limited, was allowed to stand over in the absence of Mr. H. B. Ames.

Still a Milking, Sir, She Says

Dairymaid and Cow Beat Oil-Butterman to a Standstill.

Bayonne, N. J., Feb. 5.— The Edible Oil Product Company Company here has given up the manufacture of butter from oil and closed its plants, throwing 100 employees out of work. The company started to make butter from oil three years ago, but the officials say business so decreased that there no longer was any excuse for continuing the manufacture.

The cow and the dairymaid were never seriously affected by the substitute.

ALASKA'S RESOURCES CALL FOR IMMEDIATE RAILWAY EXTENSIONS

Washington, Feb. 5.— The Alaskan Railway Commission has reported to President Taft that more than one extensive railway will be needed to open up Alaska's resources properly.

The report, which the President will send to Congress with recommendations, says there are several available railway routes from the coast into the far interior of Alaska, but no definite recommendations are made as to the choice of routes.

BLAMES HIGH COST OF LIVING FOR DIVORCE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5. —The 'high cost of living is responsible for the majority of marital troubles and divorces,' declared Mrs. William B. Derr, president of the Housekeepers' League, in an address yesterday before the Home and School League. 'Nothing leads to divorce so quickly as the squabbles and quarrels which arise in a home because the money does not reach,' continued Mrs. Derr. 'Women, as a rule, do not know where to buy, and they are easily gulled on prices.'

TORONTO WILL HAVE WOMEN'S POLICE COURT

Toronto, Feb. 5.— Acting upon suggestions advanced by a deputation from the Local Council of Women, a few weeks ago, the police commissioners have approved the establishment of a women's court, and the appointment of two women for police duty, and commencing on Monday next, Toronto will inaugurate a women's police court for the city.

TRUCK DRIVERS STRIKE

Petty License Law Provision Paralyzes Havanna's Freight Traffic.

Havana, Feb. 5.—A general strike of truck drivers began this morning in this city, paralyzing all freight traffic. The cause of the trouble is the dissatisfaction of the men with certain minor provisions contained in the municipal licenses they are compelled to obtain before receiving permission to drive trucks.

CHINESE LOAN HELD UP AGAIN.

Pekin, Feb. 5.—The six-power loan agreement is not yet signed. At the last moment the French minister informed the Chinese Government that he would be unable to agree to the loan unless all three advisers represented neutral countries, or were all subjects of one or another of the six countries participating. He added that if the latter alternative was adopted a Frenchman ought to be appointed to one of the three posts.

The French objection was unlooked for and caused consternation in Government circles and dismay among the bankers.

SPECIAL!

Hannan's Great Annual Shirt Sale IS NOW ON



200 doz. English Textile, soft fronts, boat style, 80c.

200 Woven Scotch Zephyrs, best quality. Reg. $1.50 to $2.00. Special $1.00.

400 English Cravats. Reg. 75c. and $1.00. Special, 3 for $1.00.

200 English Knit Neck Wraps, beautiful rich shades, $2.50 to $15.00, Less 20 Per Cent.

Vests, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, now offered at special prices.

THE HANNAN STORES Limited

128 Peel St. (2 Stores) 213-215 St. James St.

'STOP POISONING MEN!'—WHITE LEAD FACTORY PROBLEM

Compulsory Bathing Now Being Adopted by Many Big Concerns.

(By Bailey Millard, in the 'Technical World Magazine.')

If you wanted to give baths to a large number of factory workers every day, and they tried in every possible way to dodge the bathing, how would you proceed?

That was the difficult problem that confronted the manager of a white lead factory in St. Louis, who wished to forestall sanitary legislation and comply with the demands of reformers. Other white lead factories had supplied tubs and shower baths, but the men would not use them, though skin cleansing of some sort is absolutely necessary if one is to escape from lead poisoning while working in such a place.

'We'll have to adopt a system of compulsory bathing,' said the manager to the foreman.

'But we can't push 'em off the dock, and if we turned the hose on 'em they may turn the law on us,' replied the foreman.

HOW A BRIGHT IDEA WORKED.

The manager studied the problem for a few days. Finally he had a great idea. As a concession to the reformers, the factory had adopted a rule that the men change their street dress for working clothes before they entered the shop, and change again before going home at night. Each man had two separate lockers, side by side, in which his clothes were kept.

'Look here, John,' said the manager to his assistant as he stood by the long row of little closets, 'I want that partition back there knocked out so as to make one big room here, and I want the shop lockers to be arranged on that end of the room and the street clothes lockers on this end. Then I want the ceiling to be decorated with shower-baths in such a way that the man undressing at the shop end will be washed clean by the time he reaches his other clothes. Hang a towel on the door of each of the outside lockers. I guess they'll rub themselves dry before they dress to go out.'

This unique system of compulsory bathing was put into effect, and now the men leave the factory with very little of the deadly lead dust clinging to them. As a result their health has been greatly improved; but so wonderful was the change in their appearance at first that they were scarcely able to recognize each other in the street.

Compulsory bathing, now in vogue in many white lead factories, is but one of several effective means suggested by the American Association for Labor Legislation, through its busy secretary, John B. Andrews, from its headquarters in East Twenty-third street, New York. The Association's biggest victory thus far has been the elimination of phosphorous from match-making in this country. This was done by the introduction in Congress of a prohibitive measure, which will doubtless be adopted, and which has already resulted in factory rules that have made 'phossy jaw' a thing of the past.

PHOSSY JAW AND LEAD POISONING.

'What was done with "phossy jaw,"' said the square-jawed, determined-looking Mr. Andrews to me the other day, 'is going to be done with that other frightful disease known as lead poisoning. We have begun a fight which will end only with its elimination, so far as factory workers are concerned. Eight states have lately enacted laws making compulsory the reporting of lead poisoning to the State Board of Health or the State Commission of Labor. In some of them the penalty for non-compliance with the law is from ten to fifty dollars, while in Illinois, where particularly stringent factory laws have been put in force, the penalty is from ten to one hundred dollars. This will result in the reporting of many cases of lead poisoning that were formerly put under other headings.

'But that is only a beginning. We are going at this lead poisoning business hammer and tongs, and we are confident of a big victory for American labor. The frightful ravages of lead poisoning in this country are a national disgrace. They take care of their workmen in Europe. In England and Germany the disease has been about wiped out, but here we have taken little account of the condition of factory workers. There is an immense amount of work to be done to overcome the criminal apathy of manufacturers in some quarters, others have responded cheerfully, anticipating the legislation, which they see must come, for the sanitation of factories.'

Mr. Andrews gave a high meed of praise to Dr. Alice Hamilton, a courageous Chicago woman, who has given much time to the study of health conditions in the white lead and lead oxide industries in this country. As a special representative of the Federal Labor Bureau, Dr. Hamilton has visited nearly all of the American factories, save those on the Pacific Coast. One very bad condition she has found, and that is that the deadly dry process of white lead making is almost uniformly employed in our factories, which differ from the more sanitary English and German shops where the process is wet. As dust is the great danger in work with white lead, it follows that an American factory, even at its best, is more dangerous than an English or German factory.

Nearly everywhere she went on her tour of inspection, Dr. Hamilton found workmen exposed to the terrible dangers of lead poisoning, which superduces many diseases, including nephritis, paralysis, heart-disease, gastroenteritis, anemia, extreme emaciation, 'lead insanity,' double and single 'wrist drop' and 'ankle drop.' She found many pitiable cases of disease and death, chiefly caused by inhaling lead dust. Even in Illinois where, under the new state laws, more has been done to alleviate the sufferings of white lead and lead oxide workmen than in any other part of the country, she found that, 'although respirators, or breathing muzzles,' were required to be used by all the workmen in the more dangerous processes, many of the factory hands had never seen such a device. 'A young Bulgarian,' she says, 'went to work in a white lead factory the first week he arrived in Chicago, and was put to emptying pans of white lead. He was given no respirator and had no idea that he had a right to ask for one. Nobody told him the white dust on his hands and boustache was poisonous. He had only one suit of clothes, and wore his working clothes home. He had a severe attack of lead poisoning at the end of five weeks. Another foreigner, a Russian Jew, was set to work making red lead paste in a storage battery factory. He was utterly ignorant of the substance he was handling and used to moisten his fingers in his mouth as he made the paste. He became severely poisoned after ten days' work. We have found almost no effort in the lead works to instruct the foreigners in the care of their persons and in the avoidance of danger.' The Illinois law requires a separate room for meals in all factories, nor may any workman be allowed to eat in places where there is lead dust. But this has been construed by manufacturers to apply only to regular meals. Foreign workmen, accustomed to breakfasting in the middle of the forenoon, were found by Dr. Hamilton eating bread or sandwiches while at work, with lead-covered hands.

A DEADLY EMPLOYMENT.

The men who seek employment in white lead works or lead smelting in this country are regarded as an unsteady, shifting class, and it is true that there is a large army that is continually moving in and out of the lead trades. The reason for this is obvious. Lead work as done in this country today is a very unhealthy occupation, and the period of resistance of the average man is less than six months. Some, however, stick to their jobs for the sake of their two dollars a day, and are absent only when sick, which, in many instances, is about half the time.

And now as to the chief sources of danger to the white lead factory worker. To change metallic lead to the basic carbonate, white lead, by the old Dutch, or dry, process used in this country, it is necessary to subject the metal in a heated state to the vayors of acetic acid and carbon dioxide for about ninety days. The process begins by the casting of thin lead plates known as blue buckles. In this casting old scrap lead is used in the dry state and dross is skimmed from the melting kettle. The men often drop the dross on the floor around the kettle and later scrape it up and sweep the floor without sprinkling. If the scrap is handled wet, if dross is dropped into a proper receptacle and not on the floor, and if these are melted only at night when no workmen are in the room, there need be no danger of poisoning any one, but simple as these precautions may seem, there are many factories in which they never are given a thought. Surely the masters will have much to account for in the day of reckoning, if there be such a day, which they doubtless disbelieve. Here is Dr. Hamilton's description of a casting room she visited:

'It was a small shed in the centre of the stack house and therefore without any direct ventilation. Great heaps of scrap lead, quite dry and dusty, lay over the floor. One man was throwing them from a shovel to the side of the room next the kettle and another man was shoveling them into the kettle. The air was full of dust; the men walked to and fro over this scrap lead. No effort was made to keep the floor clean or to prevent dust. The kettle was, however, well hooded. Not far from this casting room, within the stack house, was a second kettle for experimental work. This also had heaps of dry scrap lying about it, and the place was rendered still dustier by the close proximity of an experimental separating machine, which was imperfectly enclosed and allowed dust to escape.'

A MAN-KILLING DUST.

The stack house is also full of dangers to the workman. It is here that the buckles are corroded. Fresh buckles of solid lead present little risk of poisoning to the handler, but unfortunately it is the custom to mix in with the fresh buckles the larger pieces of scrap lead that have not been sufficiently corroded in a former stack. These give off the man-killing lead dust in large quantities when handled dry, but even when damp there is a source of risk unless the men carefully wash the poisonous lead from their hands before eating.

The opening of the ripe stacks, known as 'stripping' or 'drawing,' is one of the worst stages of the process from a hygienic point of view. Pots of white buckles or corrosions must be lifted out and emptied into open wheelbarrows or cars. In our American factories no method has been devised for protecting the workmen who do this from the deadly dust which inevitably arises. In the British and German wet processes the stacks are thoroughly sprinkled, but by the American method the corroded buckles go dry into the separating machine. As each pot is emptied, a cloud of dust spreads out, and there are hundreds of pots.

From the stack-house the corroded lead goes to the separator to be crushed to a powder while the particles still uncorroded are removed by screens to be returned to the stack as scrap. It is in the wheeling of the corrosions to the separator that the men are most exposed, and also in the removal of the scrap to the dump. The dust, pouring through the vents in the separators and the leaks in the older machines, contaminates the air of the mill save when they are separately housed, which is rarely done.

A lead worker named Lane, 45 years of age, employed in wheeling corrosions in a New York factory, developed paralysis within six months. At first he suffered from 'wrist-drop,' or loss of control of the hands, then his head dropped forward, and later he was much emaciated by colic. He died of 'saturnine toxemia, cardiac asthenia and heart failure.' Lane was but one of thousands of victims of the American dry system of white lead making. Every day the heads and hands of some poisoned lead worker begin to droop.

But the deadliest of all places in a white lead factory, as I have found in visits to several of them, is the 'dry pan' room: Here the white lead is pumped from settling tubs into great copper drying pans placed one above another. The lead is dried in a hot, closed room. When the pans are to be emptied, the men enter and shovel the dry powder into open trucks or barrels, or openings in the floor. Of course the fine dust rises and spreads everywhere. The men are choked by it, even where respirators are worn. In many places these respirators are not provided to workmen. 'They won't wear them if we give them out,' say the masters. But Dr. Hamilton and other inspectors have found that where green hands are fully informed of the dangerous character of their work and of the need of keeping the poisonous dust out of their lungs, they will wear respirators if provided with them. This is shown by the fact that in some factories where none are at hand, the men tie rags over their mouths and breathe through them.

So frightful are the dangers of the dry-pan room that in some factories where the reformers have been doing their best work, the managers do not employ their regular help in it at all, but hire outsiders by the day whenever the pans are ready to be discharged.

There are other dangerous places in a white lead factory, particularly the room where the lead is ground in oil. Where the oil-mixer, known as the 'chaser,' is well covered and there is plenty of ventilation in the room, the danger is slight, but in many factories the practice has been not to cover the machine properly. In one factory inspected by Dr. Hamilton there were great heaps of dry white lead lying on the floor near the 'chaser.' A man stood beside the machine filling it with white lead from the pile upon the floor. Near him was another man filling small kegs with lead and oil, as much exposed to the flying dust as the chaser man himself. A few of the factory managers who have become interested in the fight against lead poisoning, have equipped the grinding rooms with mechanical means for conveying the white lead from the pans to the weighing hopper, and then on to the chaser, which is so carefully covered that there is little danger from dust.

But the fight begun by the reformers, whose slogan is 'Stop poisoning men!' has been productive of far more beneficial results than those already named. Anticipating sanitary legislation which they fear may mean tremendous expense to them, the factory owners, both in and out of the white lead trust, have been falling over themselves to make improvements for the benefit of the health of their employees.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

In several factories is has been attempted to standardize the sanitary regulations and devices on the new plan of the carter process factories, whose old system has been condemned by the health inspectors. This plan includes the following recommendations printed in thirteen languages for workmen of as many nationalities:

Eat a hearty breakfast before coming to work.

Milk, eggs, and onions are the best food for wrkers in lead.

Whiskey, gin, wine and beer and other alcoholic drinks are especially harmful to workers in lead.

Do not get lead in your mouth from dirty hands or dusty clothes.

Never carry chewing tobacco in your working clothes or touch it with dirty or dusty hands.

Among the rules posted in these factories are the following:

Respirators must always be worn where there is dust. Shave frequently so that respirator fits snugly.

Before eating and before leaving factory at night, employees must thoroughly scrub their hands, clean their finger nails, and brush their teeth.

Employees must make a complete change of clothing, including hat and shoes, upon coming to work and again at the close of the day's work.

Baths shall be taken daily (on the company's time) before changing to street clothes.

Employees shall report to the company's doctor every ailment, no matter how slight, as soon as discovered and shall be present at the weekly examination.

'It has cost us a lot of money,' said the manager of one of these factories to me, 'to put in baths and lockers and sanitary devices, but we observe a great improvement in the health of our employees. There is less loss of time from illness and less frequent changes among the working forces.'

In its effort to show a healthy-looking set of employees, one white lead company offers milk free at the lunch hour. This same company provided a big bathing room for its men, but few of them would bathe. Instead of resorting to compulsory bathing, it tried various other plans, all without result.

'If we can't get them to bathe any other way, let's bribe them,' said the manager. This plan was adopted and now after each bath the man taking it receives a ticket good for five cents on pay day.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent by the trust and the independent companies in these hygienic improvements. This money is being spent so that the present dry system of white lead making can be continued. But it will not avail. There has been no effort at registration of cases of lead poisoning in the United States up to a year ago, and few are kept now, but every inspector knows that if proper records were kept the number of these victims of commercial greed would be seen to be vast.

'Stop poisoning men!' The edict has gone forth and the manufacturers must yield to it. They know that compulsory registration is coming and they are eager to make out as good a case as possible for the dry system. They know too, that there is only one safe way of making white lead, and that is by the wet process now in vogue in England and Germany. They know that it would cost them dearly to change their system, so they prefer to adopt sanitary methods while retaining the general—and one might add—criminal-insanitary dry process. And furthermore they know that after sanitating all their workrooms, the American dry process factory even at its best will remain much more dangerous than the English and German factory.

Where men are set to work to carry out an exceedingly dangerous process, it is little use to bribe them to take baths or to give them free milk. In other words, there is no use trying to stave off the inevitable. The dry process of white lead making must go, just as did the use of phosphorus in match making. The fight is on; it will be kept up until the far less dangerous wet process has been adopted in all white lead works.

Surely American industries in which deadly poisons are handled by the carload should be made as safe as they are in other countries. What good to say to the white lead workman, 'That is unhealthy work; why don't you get other employment?' He probably would reply as did one young factory operative:

'I know the poison is in my system,' said he. 'I am holding this job at $15 a week that killed my brother at the age of 39. I wouldn't stay here a week if I had anything else in sight. But what can a workingman do? I have a family to take care of, and a laboring man nowadays can't throw up his position and go and take some one by the arm and say, "I want a new job!"'

But there will be no need of this man or any other white lead worker getting a new job if the reformers win their fight under the banner with that stern device, 'Stop poisoning men!'

Goodwins Store News For Thursday

A Sale of Wall Papers

Wall Papers that were .15 per roll for .07 1-2 per roll.
Wall Papers that were .50 per roll for .23 per roll.
Wall Papers that were .40 per roll for .20 per roll.
Wall Papers that were .35 and .50 for .19 per roll.

A Sale of Wash Goods

Fine Canadian Prints, .10 per yard.
Good Quality Indian Head Suiting, .22 a yard.

A Sale of Boys' New Buster Suits

All new styles and colorings. Regular $5.00 to $6.50 lines for .. $3.95

A Sale of Boys' Winter Overcoats

All wool tweeds, double breasted models, sizes to fit boys 3 to 9 years. Regular $5.00 to $8.50 Overcoats for .. $2.95

A Sale of Boys' Tweed Reefers

Warmly lined with tweeds, the balance of the reefers on sale in our boys' clothing store at $5.00, $6.50 and $7.50. Sizes 7 to 16 years .. $2.95

The Second Day of Our Greatest Sale of Pictures

Regular $1.00 to $2.25 Pictures for .49.

A Sale of Boys' Two Piece Suits

Mostly broken size ranges and odd lots. Many fine suits among them, however. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Regular $5.00 to $7.00. Thursday .. $2.95

A Sale of .25 and .35 Hardware For .19

Including all the smaller articles necessary for kitchen use, such as, Frying Pans, Basting Spoons, Skimmers, Ladles, etc. Thursday, each .. .19

A Sale of Girls Serge Dresses

Mostly navy blue serge, all of them of a very good quality, being the balances of our $3.98 to $6.98 dresses. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Thursday .. $2.98

Thursday is Children's day in our Shoe Section

Infants' Boots, sizes 3 to 7 1-2 .. .69
Children's Boots .. .98
Misses' Boots, sizes 11 to 2 .. $1.25
Boys' Boots, sizes 13 to 1 .. $1.48
Youth Boots, sizes 2 to 5 .. $1.75

Most of them of the famous "Boy Scout" brand, and none of the smaller sizes ever made to sell for less than $1.25, and in the larger boots most of them are $3.50 lines.

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