

The Toronto World

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THE WORLD OUTSIDE

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A SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE

A practically unanimous resolution emanating from the conference of municipal representatives at Berlin shows that Western Ontario is alive to the vital issues involved in the development and transmission of Niagara Falls power. Communities among which healthy commercial rivalry exists discussed the question with searching thoroughness, and there were only a few discordant notes.

The conference proceeded upon the old principle that common dangers must be met by measures concerted in common. Some conflicting views were inevitable, but in nearly every instance they arose over details not in relation to the broad proposals for government or municipal transmission of Niagara Falls power.

More important even than the conclusions reached was the spirit of harmony which inspired them. It did not seem improbable that natural rivalries and ill-founded jealousies would divide a conference in which so many municipalities were represented. Fortunately there were no divisions to affect the main purpose of the conference. The delegates realized that there was danger of the creation of a power monopoly at Niagara Falls. They realized also that petty dissensions would be fatal to their efforts to avert that danger.

Capitalists get together and create monopolies. The municipal representatives at Berlin yesterday gave practical effect to the belief that the people should get together to prevent monopolies. They laid down a principle which may be far-reaching in its effects. If the municipalities are successful in their endeavor to secure cheap Niagara power, they will not be slow to see the benefit of the expansion of that movement.

Corporate oppression has been possible, largely because of the diffusion of the strength of the oppressed. The Berlin convention is a sign of an awakening. Corporations fight with a single purpose in view, and the people are beginning to see that they must follow similar tactics or come out a sorry loser.

What little dissension did appear at yesterday's conference bore all the earmarks of cold blooded instigation. More than one corporation was anxious to see the conference abandoned by its sixes and sevens, draft a few amendments to the amendment and adjourn in confusion. Then they could go to the legislature representing that the union was a heterogeneous movement, unsettled in its objects and incapable of working out a scheme for the transmission of Niagara Falls power. These designs did not bear fruit, but signs are not wanting that they were deliberately framed. More than one suggestion was made to divert the conference from its purpose. One delegate threatened for more facts. He was anxious that a sub-committee should be appointed to make further investigation and report. Acceptance of this plan would of course have made municipal action at the legislature impossible for at least a year, and in the interval the corporations would probably have entrenched themselves beyond possibility of check.

The instigator of this scheme found scant encouragement. So with the two or three delegates who scorned the thought of a union of municipalities agreeing upon an equitable plan of distribution of power, and asked that the government be allowed to control existing companies. Everyone knows what power the government has received to regulate the corporations it has created. Everyone knows the little that the government could do, and everyone knows what the government would do. This suggestion also was brushed aside. The resolution which was finally adopted and adopted with the overwhelming vote of the conference is a direct and forcible appeal for legislation which will safeguard municipal interests.

It has always been a favorite game to awaken outside jealousy against Toronto. The game was tried at the Berlin Conference, but the festive participants, two or three in number, got some straight rebukes from the municipal representatives they aimed to please.

Toronto was lugged wretchedly into the discussion. There was no word in the resolution to suggest the suspicion that Toronto sought advantages over any sister municipality. On the contrary, equality of the municipalities was the guiding principle upon which the conference worked. That the great body of the delegates appreciated and promptly squelched the alleged friction of municipal rights was, consequently, or unconsciously, playing the game of the Niagara Falls Power companies.

The municipalities are in dead earnest in their desire to supply themselves with Niagara power was evident before the conference. It had been hinted that, failing to secure the necessary rights from the legislature, the

manufacturers of Toronto would organize a Consumers' Company, and organize a Consumers' Company, and organize a Consumers' Company, on their own account. The Ontario government, apparently, woke up to the determination of the anti-monopoly influences. What is practically an official announcement makes it clear that the Ontario government will not resist the application that is to be made on behalf of the Union of Municipalities.

That principle was recognized at yesterday's conference, and it should be recognized until the municipalities have carried their purpose into practical effect. Too much praise cannot be offered to Mr. E. W. B. Snider, chairman, and Mr. D. B. Detweiler, secretary of the sub-committee, which has labored faithfully and well to bring the municipalities into a scheme of wise cooperation.

A JUG-HANDLED PROPOSAL

Fault is found with the appointment of Secretary Ross, Senator Laidlaw and Senator Turner as the American members of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, on the ground that they are partisans. We should have been agreeably surprised if they had been anything else; and we doubt whether a protest from Canada would result in the appointment of impartial American jurists.

But what we do think is decidedly cool is the idea that the British or Canadian commissioners are to be strictly impartial, even to the extent that they must never have expressed a view favorable to the Canadian case. If the United States is to be represented by advocates and Canada by judges, our case is given up before the trial begins.

To impose on our representatives the condition that they have never formed an opinion on the question is unjust and absurd. The name of an advocate, the Hon. Edward Blake, has been mentioned, and his towering eminence as a lawyer would make his appointment highly acceptable. But there should be two other Canadians on the commission, and the Canadian government ought not to submit to the condition that these jurists have taken no part in the controversy.

RELATIONS OF UNIVERSITIES

London's statement that there are six Toronto graduates on the staff of McGill has drawn forth this reply from Principal Petersen: "Where can you show me six McGill men on the staff of Toronto? They're not there. Is there one McGill man in a university position in Toronto? Not one that I know of. Pure provincialism! Down here we have the best men, and we hope they will come when Toronto will have as many of our men as we have of theirs. The provincial spirit is the bane of university work in this country."

To make this reply effective, it would be necessary to show that Toronto had pursued a policy of refusing to accept the applications of McGill men. We do not think such a charge could be sustained, or that it could be proved that Toronto has assumed the narrow provincial attitude toward the other university. President Laidlaw was not attacking other universities, but defending his own university does not suffer from provincialism, but from carping criticism and insufficient appreciation of its work. There is no jealousy of McGill in this part of Canada, and there is no reason why the relations of the two universities should not be of the most friendly character.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PARTIES

When public men profess to be firm believers in responsible government, and yet violate its principles every day, they are reminded of the saying that the generality of people are at least fifty years behind in their politics. They are pure and enlightened judges of the transactions of past ages. "Few are the partisans of departed tyrants." The same writer goes on to observe that public liberty will always be obnoxious to someone, but that the form of the attack on liberty is continually changing. "A great deal of the furniture of ancient tyranny is worn to rags; the rest is entirely out of fashion." There was not much danger of the revival of ship-money, or the extension of the forest laws. But new plans were devised for similar purposes. "It was soon discovered that the forms of a free and the ends of an arbitrary government were not incompatible."

We certainly enjoy the forms of a free government. The "sovereign people" are appealed to by statesmen and newspapers to elect certain persons to a free parliament. At the same time things are being done that do not seem quite in harmony with the talk about freedom; ballot boxes stuffed, votes bought and sold, retail and wholesale. Again, on entering the free parliament, the member finds his zeal for the sovereign people somewhat curbed by party discipline. We learn that one of the offences for which young officers in the Grenadiers were punished was an undue display of zeal in the study of the art and science of war, and desire to get out of the ruts of tradition. The newcomer in parliament encounters the same difficulty.

In politics, as in war, one could recognize the necessity for discipline that makes for efficiency. Great money interests and corporate interests are thoroughly organized, and it is necessary to organize against them. But in parliament and legislature one sometimes witnesses the strange spectacle of discipline enforced strictly for matters of little public importance, and

relaxed just when the public interest requires vigilance and unity. To vote that the government is not the finest corrupt and imbecile, as the case may be, is an unpardonable offence against discipline. But on some question which really affects the public interest, the granting of a railway charter or other franchise, or an important amendment to the municipal law, party discipline is not in evidence; the caucus speaketh not, and the whips are inactive, the members rejoice in their liberty to vote in any way they please. It does not matter; the government is not in danger; only the public interest is concerned.

A party conflict which involves the keeping up or pulling down of a government will always possess great human interest. But in order to justify party zeal and party discipline the government and the dominant party must be held strictly to their obligations. They must not be allowed to enjoy the privileges of power and to shirk its responsibilities. Party government must be responsible government. If it abandons its duties to parliamentary committees, if municipal unions must be formed in order to do the work of Ministers and legislators, then it is true that the usefulness of party government is at an end.

AMERICAN DREWFUS CASES

A formidable list of crimes of governments against innocent persons has been collected by The Philistine. From the Missouri State Prison there was recently released a man who had served ten years for murder. The real murderer made a deathbed confession. The innocent man's wife procured a divorce on the ground that he was a convicted felon. All his property was used in his defence, and he is now thrust out penniless, and alone, without a dollar of compensation for the terrible injury inflicted on him. In the celebrated Molineux case, a conviction was obtained, thru the evidence of experts in penmanship, who swore that the inscription on a package of poison looked like Molineux's handwriting. He was finally saved thru the tremendous exertions of his counsel. Black four years' imprisonment converted Molineux from an athlete into a wreck; there is no redress.

This case attracted attention because of the social standing of the prisoner, but there must be many obscure victims like the man in Pennsylvania referred to by The Philistine. The state made a little error, and seized the wrong man for larceny. He had a wife and five children. He was imprisoned for six months, and all his little savings were gone when the State kindly admitted its mistake and let him go. The sheriff took up a collection, and the judge, the lawyers and others made up a hundred dollars.

We hear much about the laxity of criminal justice in the United States, but there may be another side to the case. There may be a carelessness in convicting, as well as a carelessness in acquitting. But there is a broader question, which may be asked here as well as in the United States. Ought not the State to pay for its mistakes when it imprisons or even arrests and tries the wrong man? A private citizen who enters a suit and fails must pay the costs of the other party as well as his own. Is there any good reason why that wealthy litigant, the State, should be exempted from the liability to pay for its blunders?

Never mind the cold, it is 52 below zero at White River.

Many a prisoner must envy the man who had Mrs. Patrick Campbell to plead for his release.

It seems to take a lot of newspaper space to prove that the third candidate in North York is not worthy of notice. The Gamey resolutions say that there are no public issues to-day differing from those of the general election. Issues are as difficult to discover now as then.

A Japanese member of parliament has been fined for yawning to annoy the government. In this country it is the wide-awake member who annoys the government.

The Toronto Board of Trade is afraid that Toronto wants to obtain a monopoly of power at the Falls. The real monopolists are hearty supporters of the theory that Toronto wants to rob the municipalities.

CANADA PERMANENT & WESTERN CANADA MORTGAGE CORP. The annual general meeting of the Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation was held at the company's head office, Toronto, yesterday afternoon, when the directors presented to the shareholders of the corporation the third annual statement of its proceedings and position. The net earnings for the year totaled up to \$494,348.35, which, together with the amount at credit of profit and loss account, made the sum of \$624,746.24. Out of this amount two half-yearly dividends of three per cent each were paid, and \$100,000 carried to reserve fund, and \$136,625.98 to credit of profit and loss account.

In the course of his address, Mr. J. Herbert Mason, the chairman, stated that it was gratifying to notice that during the year there was quite an increase in the aggregate of Canadian money placed with the company for investment. Mr. Mason also stated that the obligations of mortgagors had

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

Trousers and Knee Pants

Every man's wardrobe has room for an extra pair or two of Trousers. We provide frequent chances for buying those extras at a third or more off. Such discounts on Eaton-made garments and Eaton prices are too good to be ignored. That is particularly true of the lines we offer on Thursday when we sell:

- Men's Trousers; heavy Canadian tweeds; dark colors, with side and hip pockets; well made; sizes 31 to 36; regular \$1.25 89
Men's Trousers; extra heavy all-wool Halifax tweed, in dark Oxford grey, diagonal hoespun; top and hip pockets; well trimmed; regular price \$1.75; Thursday 1.29
Men's Heavy All-Wool Trousers; dark grey stripe; neat pattern; side and hip pockets; extra well made; regular selling price \$2.00; Thursday 1.39
Men's Trousers; extra heavy all-wool dark imported tweed; worsted finish; checked pattern; side and hip pockets; best trimmings; selling price \$3.00; Thursday 1.95
200 pairs Boys' Knee Pants; imported English corduroys, brown and drab; not all sizes in each color; side and hip pockets lined with strong cotton; sizes 22 to 27; regular prices 75c and 90c; Thursday .49

Overshirts and Sweaters

All small sizes and for that reason marked at half price. It's a bargain for you if the size will fit. On sale Thursday:

- Men's Fine All-Wool Sweaters; ribbed stitch; deep roll collar; close ribbed skirt and cuffs; colors tan and cardinal; small men's size only; in regular way would sell for 75c each; Thursday 37c
Men's Heavy Overshirts; with tweed or army and Cepion flannel; collar attached; double-stitched seams; pearl buttons and yoke; sizes 14 1/2 to 17 1/2 collar; regular price 75c and \$1.00 each; Thursday 59c

Invictus Boots at \$3.50

After searching investigation and due trial we are convinced that the Invictus Boot, made by Geo. A. Slater of Montreal, is the best boot made in Canada, and at our price—\$3.50—is easily one of the best values. It is a boot that Canada may well feel proud of.



Graceful in design; perfect in fit and finish; dressy, comfortable, and for wear the equal of any \$5.00 boot you ever saw. The new spring styles are ready and await your approval. Of that we're sure, because the styles are more to our liking than ever before, and pleasing us better are sure to give you greater satisfaction.

Sizes 6 to 11 for men and 2 1/2 to 7 for women. All made with Goodyear welted extension 3.50 soles; out price 3.50

Buy a pair and try them. If they fail you come back and get your money or a new pair. That shows our confidence in the Invictus Boot.

February Furniture Sale

Have you taken full advantage of our Furniture Sale this month? Do you realize that in a few days this sale will be over and then the same qualities and styles will be selling at regular prices? Look around your rooms at home. Can't you count one or more pieces of furniture that should be replaced with something new? Perhaps you need a new dining-room set or a suite for the parlor or bedroom. If so, now is the time to buy. Savings are very substantial this month, and those who buy now fare better than those who wait.

- 100 Parlor Rocking Chairs; quarter-cut golden oak and mahogany finish; highly polished; high backs; saddle-shaped seats; large shaped arms; February Sale Price, extra special at 2.40
20 Couches; assorted patterns; with all-over upholstered and oak shaw wood frames; plain and tufted tops; richly upholstered in fancy figured velvets; assorted colors; spring seats and edges; regular price \$12.50 to \$15.00; February Sale Price, 10.00 Thursday at 8.00
25 Children's Iron Cots; white enamel finish, with brass knobs; folding drop sides and steel wire spring in bottom; sizes 2 feet 6 inches wide; 4 feet 6 inches long; February Sale Price 5.50 Thursday at 5.00
20 Bedroom Suites; hardwood; golden and mahogany finish; large size bureau, with 20x24-inch bevel plate mirror; combination washstand; bedstead double size; good value at \$12.50; February Sale Price, Thursday 8.90
50 only Mattresses; high-grade; white cotton and curled sea-grass; covered in extra heavy satin ticking; closely tufted and well made; in sizes 4 feet 2 inches, 4 feet 4 inches and 4 feet 6 inches wide; regular price \$4.00; February Sale Price, 2.75 Thursday

The Toronto Daily Star Will Have a More Complete List

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

him. Manitoba no longer marks the limit of Canada's commercial West. Authorities say that, for the first time, the province has been fully employed. The funds of the corporation had been fully employed during the year, and the disposal of the real estate in the hands of the corporation, also not yet all sold, is so much reduced that it no longer appreciably affects the earning powers of the corporation. Mr. Mason concluded a very practical address by stating that, in his opinion, the revenue-earning power of the corporation will be much increased in the future.

GREAT WHEAT CROPS

Western Canada the Most Attractive to Those Looking for a Permanent Investment. An opportunity to make money! That's what Western Canada stands for today. The awakening to her great future, as "the wheatfield of the world," is so recent that the speculator does not have to hunt his opportunities, but finds them waiting for

GOOD YEAR FOR LUMBERMEN

Prices Were Never Higher for Lumber, But Wages Doubled in the Twelvemonth.

KICK ON THE RAILWAY FACILITIES

Provincial Control of Provincial Property Favored by President Walde

A large number of lumbermen assembled at McConkey's yesterday afternoon at 2:30 to attend the annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario. After partaking of an excellent luncheon, President Walde presented a lengthy address on the present condition of the lumber industry. He said the times were exceedingly good for the industry, and never in the history of Ontario had lumber reached a higher figure than prevails to-day. All thru the past year prices had steadily advanced, and the opening of the present season showed a good stock of sawn lumber to meet the local and foreign demands. Altho prices were high, profit was not excessive; for wages of lumbermen in the woods, which in 1901 averaged \$16 per month, were just about double that figure now; and the average price of logs had increased from \$65 to \$175. Mr. Walde deplored the scarcity of cars for transportation of lumber. The transportation conditions of this country had not kept pace with the growth of the country. The railway companies had advanced rates, but in no case had they increased the facilities so that the traffic supplied could be properly handled. The speaker commended both the G. T. R. and the C. P. R. for their decision to spend money on the improvement of their roads, and hoped it would come soon. Mr. Walde thought the motto "Canada for the Canadians" could be most efficiently emphasized by provincial control over provincial property, rather than by interference thru the Dominion government, by placing an export duty on the property of the Crown belonging to the province. He desired to repeat the statement made some time ago, that the association made no concerted efforts with a view to raising prices, nor was there any encouragement given to combine monopolies. It was the conviction of the association that the time had now arrived, when both Federal and Provincial governments should stop granting subsidies to promoters and builders of railroads to open the country. Mr. Walde thought that where roads were required, the two governments should join hands in the building and owning of them, and let the transportation companies operate on terms which would give a fair return for work performed.

A resolution was unanimously passed that no export duty should be placed on any product of the forest, but that the timber, being the property of the province, the policy of dealing with it should be left in their hands. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, W. D. Laidlaw, Toronto; vice-president, R. Laidlaw, Toronto; second vice-president, George Thompson, Goderich; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Tindall, Toronto. The new board is: W. B. McLean, W. P. Bull, J. B. Miller, W. D. Laidlaw, J. S. Playfair, all of Toronto; R. H. Roys, Sandwich; D. L. Whitfield, Midland; W. J. Ard, South River; and W. J. Sheppard, Waukegan.

The King's Scotch. The first arrival in Scotch whiskeys on the market is called "King Edward VII." distilled by Greenleaf Bros., Argyleshire, Glasgow, and London. It is made entirely from barley dried with the fine aromatic scotch grain on the moors of the Scottish Highlands, and is distilled on the estate of the Duke of Argyll, who as the Marquis of Lorne, was a former Governor-General of Canada. The Lawrence A. Wilson Co., Limited, Montreal, are introducing this whiskey on the Canadian market. They take an ingenious and pleasing method of doing it. They send out with complimentary miniature bottles of this whiskey, put up exactly after the manner of the regular sized bottles; and if any of our readers would like to taste a new brand, but very old Scotch whiskey, they may obtain one of these novelty bottles by asking their dealer. They are certainly worth more than the asking. The company have contracted for 10,000 cases from Greenleaf Bros., who have given assurance that the quality, which is very fine, will be maintained.

North Grey Nominations. Owen Sound, Feb. 17.—Nominations were held here today for the by-election to be held in North Grey on the 24th inst. Matthew Kennedy, manufacturer, of Owen Sound, was nominated as the Liberal candidate, and Alexander Thomson, merchant, of Owen Sound, as Conservative standard-bearer.

New Service to Jamaica. The great German Steamship Co., the Hamburg-American Line, now operates the Atlas Line, running between New York and Jamaica. This means a great improvement in the service. The Toronto agent is Mr. Basil Cumberland, 72 Yonge-street.

Censurable Makes Cowards of Us All. Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—Edward J. Bernard, suspected of the murder of Regina Curry, who was found dead Thursday night near Limolt, committed suicide today by throwing himself in front of a train near this city.

With Bubbles on Board. Palma, Island of Majorca, Feb. 17.—The Italian barque Ira, Captain Sottighero, has put into the Bay of Palma, several of those on board the vessel suffering from what is believed to be the bubonic plague.

Honors for Petersen. Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—Honorary degrees will be conferred at the University of Pennsylvania exercises on Saturday next. Principal Petersen of McGill University, Montreal, will receive the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Reception to 150 Widows. Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 17.—From 4 to 8 o'clock p.m. today, Alfred A. Howlett, one of Syracuse's leading and wealthy citizens, celebrated his 82nd birthday by giving a reception to 150 widows.

Good Roads in Grant. A. W. Campbell, agent, 314-st. of Public Works, in a Hamilton, Ont., has organized a system of leading roads in the County of Grant. The County Council and the Township Councils will be represented. The principal business of the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, to be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, is the representation of the County Council in the fact that the whole City Council is represented, giving 11-27 votes. The City Council is now the dominating force on the resolution, a place occupied by the Electoral District Society.

Was So Nervous She Could Not Sleep At Night



Read what Mrs. C. H. Reed, Cobocook, says about them—Over six years ago I was troubled with palpitation of the heart and loss of appetite. I was so nervous I did not sleep at night. I took MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS. They cured me, and I have not been bothered since. Price 50c per box, or 3 for \$1.25; all dealers of The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

TOWNSHIP OF YORK AUCTION SALE OF SUBURBAN PROPERTY

There will be offered for sale by public auction in the Council Chamber of the Township of York, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, on Monday, 23rd day of February, 1903, at 12:30 p.m., a number of buildings, the property of the Township of York. List of said property furnished on application.

S. W. ARMSTRONG, Treas. T'p. of York, 106 Victoria St., Toronto.

Choice Bitter Oranges for making marmalade, and an Excellent Scotch Recipe.

MICHIE'S

7 King St. West

AN OFF MONTH

February is an off month for travelling, hence we find regular business at our store dull, but we have a large factory staff and plant which must be kept busy at any cost and the only way to do it is sacrifice all profits, when we will start to do to-morrow, when we will sell!

67 Brass Bound Canvas Covered Trunks, reg. price \$6.00, for \$3.79. Reductions on the same ratio all over the store.

EAST & CO.

300 Yonge St., Cor. Agnes.

7.50 COAL

EGG, STOVE AND NUT \$7.50 Per Ton

Pea Size, \$6.50; Massillon Soft, \$6.50 PER TON

The PEOPLE'S COAL CO., Limited

STILL CRAMPED FOR ROOM

Dairy Building on Fair Grounds Not Large Enough and Other Additions Necessary.

THE EXHIBITION ANNUAL REPORT

Receipts From Last Year's Show Were \$107,720—Annual Meeting Next Tuesday.

The annual report of the Industrial Exhibition is being distributed. It refers to the \$125,000 voted for new buildings, contains a description of the Art and Dairy Buildings, and says that the Dairy Building, large as it is, will not accommodate the crowds which went to watch the butter and cheese demonstrations. The new manufacturers building was not completed in time. More accommodation is wanted for the aviary for pigeons and cage birds, for horses, and for the exhibit of fruit. Repairs are required on many buildings, and it would be true economy to have every building on the grounds regularly repaired each year and painted every third year. There have been several changes in the office staff, the retirement of Mr. J. Hill, the appointment of Dr. Orr as manager, the retirement of Miss Kerr, the office assistant to the manager, and the death of Col. F. W. Little, superintendent of manufactures, whose duties have been satisfactorily performed by the assistant, Mr. G. F. Scott. The financial statement shows receipts of \$107,720, made up mainly of the following items: General admission fees \$58,800; grand stand \$5,000; Missions \$28,125; entry fees, \$774; rights of sale, \$4,070; booths, \$2,245. The largest expenditures were prizes, \$28,334, and special attractions, \$18,117. The principal business of the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, to be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, is the representation of the County Council in the fact that the whole City Council is represented, giving 11-27 votes. The City Council is now the dominating force on the resolution, a place occupied by the Electoral District Society.