

The Toronto World.

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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 de-
velopment and transmission of Niagara
Falls power. Communities among
whom a 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 con-
clusions reached was the spirit of har-
mony which inspired them. It did not
seem improbable that natural rivalries
and ill-founded jealousies would di-
vide a conference in which so many
municipalities were represented. For-
tunately there were no divisions to
affect the main purpose of the con-
ference. The delegates realized that
there was danger of the creation of a
power monopoly at Niagara Falls.
They realized also that petty dissen-
sions would be fatal to their efforts
to avert that danger.

Capitalists get together and create
monopolies. The municipal repre-
sentatives at Berlin yesterday gave a
practical effect to the belief that the peo-
ple should get together to prevent
monopolies. They laid down a prin-
ciple which may be far reaching in its
effects. If the municipalities are suc-
cessful in their endeavor to secure
cheap Niagara power, they will not be
slow to see the benefit of the expan-
sion of that movement.

Corporate oppression has been pos-
sible, 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 peo-
ple are beginning to see that they can
follow similar tactics or come out a
sorry loser.

What little dissension did appear at
yesterday's conference bore all the ear-
marks of cold blooded instigation.
More than one corporation was anx-
ious to see the conference adjourn, and
to sixes and sevens, draft a few cor-
amendments to the amendment and
adjourn in confusion. Then they could
go to the legislature representing that
the union was a heterogeneous move-
ment, unsettled in its objects and in-
capable 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 di-
vert 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
but scant encouragement. So with the
two or three delegates who scorned
the thought of a union of municipali-
ties agreeing upon an equitable plan
of distribution of power, and asked
that the government be allowed to
control existing companies. Every one
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 gov-
ernment would do. This suggestion
also was brushed aside. The resolu-
tion 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 par-
ticipants, two or three in number, got
some straight rebukes from the munici-
pal representatives they aimed to please.

Toronto was lugged wretchedly into
the discussion. There was no word
in the resolution to suggest the sus-
picion that Toronto sought advan-
tages over any sister municipality. On
the contrary, equality of the munici-
palities was the guiding principle upon
which the conference worked. That
fact the great body of the delegates
appreciated and promptly squelched
the alleged friends of municipal rights
who were, consciously or unconsciously,
playing the game of the Niagara
Falls Power companies.

That the municipalities are in dead
earnest in their desire to supply them-
selves with Niagara power was evident
before the conference. It had been
hinted that, failing to secure the ne-
cessary rights from the legislature, the

manufacturers of Toronto would or-
ganize a Consumers' Company, and or-
ganize transmission lines on their own
account. The Ontario government, ap-
parently, woke up to the determina-
tion of the anti-monopoly influences.
What is practically an official an-
nouncement makes it clear that the
Ontario government will not resist the
application that is to be made on be-
half of the Union of Municipalities.
Thus the way of the municipalities
which were represented in Berlin yes-
terday is materially brightened.
The conference has had a fine begin-
ning. The delegates proceeded along
broad lines, scorning the petty jeal-
ousies which interested parties desired
to force upon them. Let the movement
that has thus happily begun in
harmony and in harmony. The inter-
ests of one municipality in the zone of
distribution are the interests of all
other municipalities.

That principle was recognized at
yesterday's conference, and almost
all the delegates agreed that the munici-
palities have carried their purpose into
practical effect. Too much praise cannot
be offered to Mr. E. W. B. Snider,
chairman, and Mr. D. B. Detwiler,
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 Leach and
Senator Turner as the American mem-
bers of the Alaskan Boundary Commis-
sion, on the ground that they are
partisans. We should have been agree-
ably surprised if they had been any-
thing else; and we doubt whether a pro-
posal 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 be-
gins.

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 ac-
ceptable. But there should be two
other Canadians on the commission, and
the Canadian government ought not to
submit to the condition that these three
missionaries have taken no part in the
controversy.

RELATIONS OF UNIVERSITIES.

President 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 Mc-
Gill men on the staff of Toronto?
They're not there. Is there one Mc-
Gill man in a university position in
Toronto? Not one that I know of.
Pure provincialism! Down here we
want the best men we can get, and
whether they come from Toronto or
anywhere else. There they appoint
their own men. I hope the time will
come when Toronto will have as
many of our men as we have of
hers. This 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 the ap-
plications 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 at-
titude toward the other university. Presi-
dent London was not attacking other
universities, but defending his own.
Our university does not suffer from
provincialism, but from carping criti-
cism 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 govern-
ment, and yet violate its principles
every day, we are reminded of the
saying that the generosity of people are
at least fifty years behind their
politics. They are pure and enlight-
ened judges of the transactions of
past ages. "Few are the partisans of
despotic tyranny." The same writer
goes on to observe that public liberty
will always be obnoxious to some-
one, but that the form of the attack
on liberty is continually changing.
"A great deal of the furniture of an-
cient tyrannies 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 gov-
ernment 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 per-
sons to a free parliament. At the same
time things are being done which
do not seem quite in harmony with
the talk about freedom; ballot
boxes stuffed, votes bought and sold,
retail and wholesale. Again, on
behalf of the free parliament, the mem-
ber finds his zeal for the sovereign
people somewhat curbed by party dis-
cipline. We learn that one of the of-
fences for which young officers in the
Grenadiers were punished was an un-
due display of zeal in the study of
the art and science of war, and de-
sire to get out of the ruts of tradition.
The newcomer in parliament encour-
ages the same difficulty.

In politics, as in war, one could
recognize the necessity for discipline
that makes for efficiency. Great mon-
ey interests and corporate interests
are thoroughly organized, and it is nec-
essary to organize against them. But in
parliament and legislature one some-
times witnesses the strange spectacle
of discipline enforced strictly for mat-
ters 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 ques-
tion which really affects the public
interest, the granting of a railway
charter or other franchise, or an im-
portant amendment to the municipal
law, party discipline is not in evi-
dence; 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 gov-
ernment will always possess great
human interest. But in order to jus-
tify party zeal and party discipline the
government and the dominant party
must be held strictly to their obliga-
tions. They must not be allowed
to enjoy the privileges of power and
to shirk its responsibilities. Party
government must be responsible gov-
ernment. 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 DREYFUS CASES.

A formidable list of crimes of gov-
ernments against innocent persons has
been collected by The Philistine. From
the Missouri State Prison there was
recently released a man who had serv-
ed 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, with-
out a dollar of compensation for the
terrible injury inflicted on him. In the
celebrated Molinoux case, a conviction
was obtained, thru the evidence of ex-
perts in penmanship, who swore that
the inscription on a package of poison
looked like Molinoux's handwriting.
He was finally saved thru the tre-
mendous exertions of his counsel.
Black. Four years' imprisonment
converted Molinoux from an athlete into
a wreck; there is no redress.

This case attracted attention be-
cause of the social standing of the prisoner,
but there must be many obscure vic-
tims 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 im-
prisoned 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. Can't
the state pay for its mistakes?
When it imprisons or even arrests and
tries the wrong man? A private citi-
zen 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 li-
ability 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 no-
tice.

The Gamey resolutions say that
there are no public issues to-day differ-
ing from those of the general elec-
tion. Issue are as difficult to dis-
cover now as then.

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

The Toronto Board of Trade is afraid
that Toronto wants to obtain a mon-
opoly 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 Can-
ada Mortgage Corporation was held at
the company's head office, Toronto-
street, yesterday afternoon, when the
directors presented to the sharehold-
ers of the corporation the third annual
statement of its proceedings and posi-
tion. The net earnings for the year
closed up to \$404,348.35, which, to-
gether 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 car-
ried 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 in-
crease in the aggregate of Canadian
money placed with the company for
investment. Mr. Mason also stated
that the obligations of mortgagors had

been met with exceptional promptness,
and in many cases future obligations
had been anticipated. The funds of
the corporation had been fully employ-
ed during the year, and the disposal
of the real estate in the hands of the
corporation, although not yet all sold,
is so much reduced that it no longer ap-
preciably affects the earning powers of
the corporation. Mr. Mason concluded
by a very practical address by stating
that, in his opinion, the revenue-ear-
ning power of the corporation will be
much increased in the future.

GREAT WHEAT CROPS.

Western Canada the Most Attractive
To Those Looking For a Per-
manent Investment.

An opportunity to make money!
That's what Western Canada stands
for to-day. The awakening to her great
future, as "the wheatfield of the
world," is so recent that the specu-
lator does not have to hunt his op-
portunities, but finds them waiting for

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 dis-
counts 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
pants; Thursday **.89**
- Men's Trousers; extra heavy all-wool Halifax tweed, in dark Oxford
grey, diagonal homespun; 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 cordorops, 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; color 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 Ceylon
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.
Slaters 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, comfort-
able, 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
soles; our 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 some-
thing 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.
For Thursday we offer:

- 100 Parlor Rocking Chairs; quarter-cut golden oak and mahog-
any 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
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 **10.00**
- 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
Thursday at **5.50**
- 20 Bedroom Suites; hardwood; golden and mahogany finish;
large size bureau, with 20x24-inch bevel plate mirror; combina-
tion 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 sateen 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 **2.75**

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-
ern. Authorities say that, for three hun-
dred miles west of that Province, La-
pierre is equally as fertile, and the
strains of wheat of both the Canadian
Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian
Northern Railways are making it equi-
valent as accessible. For years the plains
of Western Canada have been regard-
ed as a wilderness. The export of the
past few years has revealed the
real facts to the ignorant, however,
and the fame of her great wheat crops,
which averaged 25 to 35 bushels per
acre, and amounted to 68,000,000 bush-
els in the past year, has assured her
future in the mind of the agricultural
world. The best conditions for rais-
ing the best wheat in the world, good
climate and all requisites for a rapid
development make Western Canada
very attractive, not only to the man
who would send his money there, al-
though he cannot go himself, but to
the settler who is looking to a future
home. The great corporations, such as
the British-Canadian Wheat Rais-
ing Co., which are being organized for the
purpose of raising wheat on an ex-
tensive scale, are practically certain of
the large returns they are looking for.

GOOD YEAR FOR LUMBERMEN

Prices Were Never Higher for Lum-
ber, But Wages Doubled in
the Twelvemonth.

KICK ON THE RAILWAY FACILITIES

Provincial Control of Provincial
Property Favored by Presi-
dent Walbridge.

A large number of lumbermen as-
sembled at McConkey's yesterday af-
ternoon at 2:30 to attend the annual
meeting of the Lumbermen's Associa-
tion of Ontario. After partaking of an
excellent luncheon, President Walbridge
presented a lengthy address on the
present condition of the lumber indus-
try. He said the times were exceed-
ingly 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 lo-
cal and foreign demands. Although prices
were high, profit was not excessive;
for wages of lumbermen in the woods,
which in 1897 averaged \$10 per month,
were just about double that figure
now; and the average price of houses
had increased from \$65 to \$175. Mr.
Walbridge deplored the scarcity of cars
for transportation of lumber. The
transportation conditions of this coun-
try had not kept pace with the growth
of the country. The railway com-
panies had advanced rates, but in no
case had they increased the facilities
so that the traffic supplied could be
properly handled. The speaker com-
mended 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. The
speaker thought the motto "Canada for
the Canadians" could be most efficient-
ly emphasized by provincial control
over provincial property, rather than
by interference thru the Dominion gov-
ernment, by placing an export duty
on the property of the Crown belong-
ing to the province. He desired to
repeat the statement made some time
ago, that the association made no con-
certed efforts with a view to raising
prices, nor was there any encourage-
ment given to combine monopolies. It
was the conviction of the association
that the time had now arrived, when
both Federal and Provincial govern-
ments should stop granting subsidies
to promoters and builders of railroads
to open the country. Mr. Walbridge
thought that where roads were re-
quired the two governments should join
hands in the building and owning of
them, and let the transportation com-
panies operate on terms which
would give a fair return for work per-
formed.

A resolution was unanimously passed
that no export duty should be placed
on the product of the forest, but that
the timber, being the property of the
provinces, 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; second vice-presi-
dent, George Thompson, Goderich;
secretary-treasurer, W. B. Tindall, Tor-
onto. The new board is: W. B. Mc-
Lean, W. P. Bull, J. B. Miller, W. D.
Laidlaw, J. S. Playfair, all of Toronto;
R. H. Roys, Sandwich; D. L. White,
Midland; W. J. Ard, South River, and
W. J. Sheppard, Waubesa.

The King's Scotch.
One of the last arrivals in Scotch
whiskies on the market is called
"King Edward VII." distilled by Green-
leaf Bros., Argyleshire, Glasgow, and
London. It is made entirely from
barley dried with the fine aromatic
essence grown on the moors of the
Scottish Highlands, and is distilled on
the estate of the Duke of Argyle, who
as the Marquis of Lorne, was a for-
mer Governor-General of Canada.
The Lawrence A. Wilson Co., Limited,
Montreal, are introducing this
whisky on the Canadian market, and
take an ingenious and pleasing method
of doing it. They send out with com-
piments miniature bottles of this
whisky, 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 Green-
leaf Bros., who have given assurance
that the quality, which is very fine,
will be maintained.

North Grey Nominations.
Owen Sound, Feb. 17.—The nomi-
nations were held to-day for the elec-
tion to be held in North Grey on the
24th inst. Matthew Kennedy, moun-
tainer, of Owen Sound, was nomi-
nated as the Liberal candidate, and A.
Lukerman Thomson, merchant, of Owen
Sound, as Conservative standard-
bearer.

New Service to Jamaica.

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

Cincinnati Makes Crows of La Al.
Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—Edward J.
Bernard, suspected of the murder of
Regina Curry, who was found dead
Thursday night near Limont, commit-
ted suicide to-day by throwing him-
self in front of a train near this city.

With Dubious on Board.

Palma, Island of Majorca, Feb. 17.—
The Italian barque Ira, Captain Son-
signiero, has put into the Bay of Pal-
ma with several of those on board
the vessel suffering from wnt is believ-
ed to be the bubonic plague.

Honors for Petersen.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—Honorary
degrees will be conferred at the Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania exercises on Sat-
urday next. Principal Petersen of Mc-
Gill 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. to-day, Alfred A.
Howell, 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, of Public
Works, in a Grant, N. B., is at-
tempting to have the County of Grant
a system of leading roads in the County
of Grant. The County Council and the Town-
ship Councils will be represented.

The New York Central

Is the only line with day train Tor-
onto to New York. The 9:45 C.P.R.
morning train connects with the "Em-
pire State Express" arriving Grand
Central Station 10 p.m. Ticket Office,
60-12 Yonge-street. 135

Celebrated Lehigh Valley Coal.

Messrs. P. Burns & Co. respectfully beg
to announce that they have received a con-
siderable quantity of above-named famous coal, and
are prepared to deliver same at special re-
duced rates for one week.

Was So Nervous She Could Not Sleep At Night.