POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2034

COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Chicago Market Report and New York Cotton Market.
Furnished by D. C. Clinch, Banker and Broker.
St. John, N. B., Feb. 11.

	Wed. Cl'g.	Thurs. Op'g.	Thurs. Noon.
Amalg. Copper..	77¼	77⅝	77⅝
Anaconda..	46⅝	46	46
Am. Sugar Rfrs..	130½	131½	132¾
Am. Smelt. and Rfg	87¼	88	88¾
Am. Car Foundry	50⅝	50½	50½
Atchison....	99⅝	99⅞	100¼
Am. Locomotive.	55½	56	56
Brook. Rpd. Trst..	71	71¼	71⅞
Balt. and Ohio..	108½	108½	108⅝
Chesa. and Ohio..	66⅝	67½	67⅝
Chi. and G. West..	....	7⅝	7⅞
Colo. F. and Iron..	39¾	40	40⅛
Consolidated Gas.	120¼	120½	120½
Gen. Electric Co..	.....	156½	156½
Erie..	31⅛	31½	31⅝
Erie, First pfd....	....	46⅞	46⅞
Illinois Central..	142⅝	143	143
Kansas and Texas..	43	43⅛	43⅜
Great Northern pfd	141¼	141½	141⅞
Louis and Nashville	124	124¾	126¼
Missouri Pacific..	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
Nor. and Western..	91⅛	91⅛	91⅝
N. Y. Central..	126¾	127¼	127¼
Ont. and Western..	47⅝	47⅝	48
Peo. C. and Gas Co	110½	110	109⅝
Pennsylvania..	132	132	132⅜
Rock Island..	25¼	25⅝	25⅝
St. Paul..	145½	146⅞	146½
Southern Ry..	25⅝	26	26¼
Southern Ry., pfd	62⅝	63¼	63½
Southern Pacific.	118⅛	118⅝	119¼
Northern Pacific.	138⅝	138½	138⅞
National Lead...	80¼	80½	806
Texas Pacific..	37	37	37
Union Pacific.	178	178¾	179⅝
U. S. Steel....	52⅝	52½	52⅝
U. S. Steel, pfd..	113¼	113⅝	113¾
Wabash, pfd..	49	49¾	49¾

New York market closed until Monday, Lincoln's birthday.

Total sales in New York yesterday, 370,000 shares.

CHICAGO MARKET REPORT.

	Wed. Cl'g.	Thurs. Op'g.	Thurs. Noon.
May corn..	64½	64½	64⅝
" wheat.	111⅝	112⅝	112¼
" pork...	16.92	16.92	16.55
July corn..	64	64⅛	64
" wheat.	100½	100⅝	100⅝
" oats...	47⅝	47¼	47⅝
Sept. corn..	63⅝	....	....
" wheat.	96⅛	96½	96⅝
" oats...	39⅝	....	....

MONTREAL QUOTATIONS.

	Wed. Cl'g.	Thurs. Op'g.	Thurs. Noon.
Dom. Coal..	62⅝	58	54½
Dom. Iron and Steel	20¼	23	23⅝
Dom. I. and S., pfd	74¼	84	94⅝
Nova Scotia Steel..	63¼	64½	64½
C. P. R....	172½b	....	....
Twin City...	104	....	....
Montreal Power..	115½	115½	115½
Detroit United..	61b	61½	61¾
Toronto St. Ry..	119⅝	120	120
Ill. Trac., pfd....	93	93½	93½

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

	Wed. Cl'g.	Thurs. Op'g.	Thurs. Noon.
March..	9.54	9.53	9.55
May..	9.47	9.45	9.47
July..	9.44	9.42	9.47
October..	9.29	9.28	9.32

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Wall Street, noon—There were strong spots in the market but the movement in the general list was narrow but upwards, except in People's Gas, which weakened again. Bonds were irregular.

WOMAN LEAVES $42,000 FOR PETS, BUT IGNORES HER HUSBAND

$32,000 for a Horse, $1,000 Each for Ten Dogs—Man Had Blocked Her Divorce.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10—The will of Mrs. Mary B. Snow, who died in this city on January 19, was offered before Judge Waldo Marvin in the Probate Court today.

To the husband is given only what the law provides. The residue of the estate, which is valued at about $50,000, is left for the care and maintenance of Mrs. Snow's horses and dogs. The will was drawn in 1900.

At that time Mrs. Snow owned thirty dogs and seven horses, and it was her intention that her estate should be used entirely for the care of these animals.

A trust fund of $32,000 is set aside for the care of the horses, who are to be turned over to William Putnam, of Boston. He is to pay James Moriarity, Mrs. Snow's coachman, $1500 a year as long as any horse survives, and $900 annually after the last one dies.

The sum of $10,000 is left to Miss Phila C. Miller, of Orange, Mass., to be used in caring for the dogs. At the death of the last dog the sum will go to Miss Miller.

All but one of the horses have died since the will was drawn, and only ten dogs are now alive.

Mrs. Snow was the daughter of P. B. Francis, of Battleboro, Vt., and in early life was married to Dr. Henry P. Duclos, who was connected with the Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company.

In the early part of last year she brought a suit for divorce against Dr. Snow. He contested the suit and the court decided in his favor.

Mrs. Snow gave notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court, and the record of the case was being prepared for the printer when the clerk of the court learned that Mrs. Snow had died on January 19.

It is expected that Dr. Snow will contest the will.

FOUL OR FRESH WEATHER.

Small Wallace accepted an invitation to a party as follows:

"Dear Louis—I will come to your party if it don't rain" (then, thinking that he might have to stay at home in that case) "and if it does."

MURDER TRIAL WHICH ECLIPSES STEINHAL CASE HAS BEGUN

Alleged Murderers of Banker Remy Now on Trial

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Interest in the famous Steinheil murder mystery has been temporily eclipsed by the trial for murder of Renard, a steward, and Courtois, a footman, employed by the late August Remy, a wealthy retired banker, who was stabbed to death in his home in the Rue de la Pepiniere last June. The killing was done with a desert knife, and a quantity of money and jewels of great value were taken. Some time afterward Courtois and Renard was accused of the crime and the former confessed, saying that Renard stabbed the banker, while he held him on the bed.

The newspapers are devoting pages to the trial, and a large crowd, half of whom are women, struggle daily to enter the court room. The warning of the presiding judge that much of the testimony is unfit to be heard seems only to have added to the eagerness of the public to follow the details.

Courtois, a mere boy, whose eyes roam unconcernedly over the court room, and Renard, sleek and pale in appearance, sat side by side between guards, while the prosecuting attorney outlined the curious history of the Remy home, in which he pictured Renard as humble and obsequious, the perfect embodiment of Dickens' "Uriah Heep," gradually gaining ascendancy until he was the absolute master of the household, and hypocritically under the cloak of religious zeal, hiding his criminal relations with Remy's nephew, Raingo, finally getting Courtois into his toils, and coercing him to act as his accomplice in slaying the defenceless banker.

Courtois today reiterated his former confession explaining how Renard and himself crept into the banker's bedroom at midnight, held the victim upon his pillow, while Renard repeatedly stabbed Remy with a desert knife. Renard repeatedly interrupted Courtois' confession with cries of "liar," and "monster," and dramatically insisted that he was the victim of a cold-blooded plot and a fiendish crime which Courtois alone committed.

The testimony today was so disgusting that the Justices several times ordered the court room cleared.

RELATIONS OF STATES TO THE COMMONWEALTH

Federal Government Has Sole Power and the West is Making the Country Ridiculous.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11.—That the President and the Senate of the United States through their treaty making powers "may override the policies of any state, may overturn all its legislation having reference to aliens," and that "it is evident that ill-advised legislators of California and Nevada are making this nation ridiculous in the eyes of the world," are conclusions offered by Alex C. Robbins, editor of the Central Law Journal in an editorial which appeared today.

"If the treaty stipulations with any nation should perchance override the policies of any state, or subvert legislation which any particular state may think necessary, the appeal should not be to the state legislature, but to the Senate of the United States before such treaty is confirmed," says Mr. Robbins. "After such treaty is confirmed, it becomes the supreme law of the land, all laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Even state legislatures," says the editorial, "must retire humbly from the field," in the face of the treaty making powers of the Federal government.

KING EDWARD UNWELL; SUFFERS FROM CATARRH

BERLIN, Feb. 11—King Edward is suffering today from an attack of bronchial catarrh and, according to a newspaper, he has called in consultation a German physician who ordered him to remain in his room until he was better. In spite of this, however, His Majesty had luncheon with the officers of the Dragoon Regiment of which he is honorary Colonel. This was one of the functions scheduled for today. It had been planned also that the King go in an automobile to Potsdam this morning to lay a weath on the tomb of his sister, but this part of the programme was not carried out, owing to the very cold weather and high wind prevailing.

NEW POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN U. S. AND FRANCE

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The new postal service between this country and France was inaugurated today on the French Line Steamer Labretagne, sailing for Havre. Postmaster Morgan, of New York, and P. Faguet, General Agent of the Compagne General Transatlantic here, both expressed themselves today enthusiastically about the new service and are hopeful of its success and permanent establishment between the two countries.

"It will be of great benefit in facilitating the movement of the French mail in this country," said Mr. Morgan. "Under the new system all the mail is sorted aboard ship and ready for distrubution upon arrival. We will be able to save from eight to ten hours' time in New York City delivery and twenty-four hours through to the Pacific Coast."

The federal authorities believe the success of the new service on the French line will insure its speedy adoption by the Cunard Line.

STEEL CO. WINS APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL

(Continued from page one.)

The whole clause seems, therefore, to suggest the suitability of run-of-mine coal for the uses indicated was within the contemplation of the parties when they entered into the contract.

Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the contract are most important. They impose on the steel company for the full period of ninety years the obligation to purchase all coal they may require from the coal company if the latter is ready to supply it, and provided further that the steel company shall not sell any coal supplied to them with the consent in writing of the coal company, unless the latter refuse to repurchase at $1 per ton, i. e., 20 cents less than cost price. These provisions would mean complete and speedy ruin to the steel company if the 90 per cent supplied or even much less proportion of it, were unsuitable for the operations it was contemplated and intended they should carry on, and it is quite inconceivable that any rational business men would enter into an arrangement necessitating such results.

These provisions of the contract are only explicable on the assumption that of the coal to be supplied 90 per cent. was to be reasonably suitable for use in the operations, it was known the steel company intended to carry on in the works so fully described.

In their Lordships' opinion the words "all the coal that the Steel Company may require for use in its own works" must therefore be read and interpreted as if they read "all coal suitable in character that the company may require for use in its own works."

It by no means follows, however, from this construction that the coal company warrant that all coal to be supplied shall be of this character, or that they are absolutely bound during the long period of ninety years to supply from designated seams coal of this kind to the amount required, nor was either of these propositions continued, for the obligation of the coal company is, in their Lordships opinion, much more limited.

It is as regards this latter quality independent of the provisions of paragraph 3 and the obligations they specifically impose. They are bound to supply from a designated seam or seams coal reasonably suitable in quality for the purpose of the Steel Company indicated in the contract to the extent that the same can be obtained by reasonable and proper working of the mines opened or to be opened therein.

The burden thus placed on the Coal Company is easy to bear, and is fully compensated for by the price to be paid for their coal, moderate though that

They will no doubt, be prevented from doing what they have, in effect, done and claimed the right to do, namely the right to discriminate against the Steel Company, to select deliberately from their vast supplies of coal, a particular description which they know to be almost entirely unsuitable for the uses for which it was required and to dispose of what was suitable for those uses to others, but beyond that it would not hamper them in their business. According to this view the Coal Company were not justified in repudiating their contract, but the Steel Company are not entitled at the same time to specific performance of the contract and to damages for the loss of it. Inasmuch, however, according to their Lordships' view this was not a contract of which on authorities cited, specific performance would be decided by the court of equity, plaintiffs are entitled, ownig to wrongful repudiation of the contract by the Coal Company, to treat the contract itself as at an end and recover damages for the loss of it in addition to the damages in respect to those breaches in it which may have been committed before the repudiation, namely, to the 31st of October, 1906.

Their Lordships therefore, humbly advise the judgment of the supreme court of Nova Scotia to be affirmed and that under the two heads above mentioned assessed in the usual way.

VICTIM OF JAP ENMITY WEDDED TO COACHMAN

Mrs. Agnes Miyoshi Lost Right to Title Through Court Intrigue.

ANN HARBOR, Mich., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Agnes Miyoshi, once daughter-in-law of the commander-in-chief of the Japanese navy, has been married to Edward Brogan, a coachman, of Ann Harbor.

Behind this announcement lies a story of international romance and of court intrigues, which finally lost to an English-American woman her rights as the wife of the heir to a title in Japan.

Mrs. Miyoshi-Brogan is the daughter of an English physician who came to Ann Arbor about 20 years ago to study in the medical department.

About fourteen years ago Taro Miyoshi, a Japanese law student, met the English doctor's pretty daughter and fell in love with her and they were married. Miyoshi took his American bride back with him, and for a few years they lived happily in Japan, though the family were disposed to look askance at her. Two children were born to them. Then her father became ill at Ann Arbor. Against the wishes of her husband she returned to America to be present at her father's death. In her absence her father-in-law, the admiral, also died.

Then the smoldering family dissensions broke into open flame. Through some freak of Japanese law the widow of the admiral was able to oust her son from the title and to institute therein a son-in-law who should hold it until the grandchild became of age. Finally Taro Miyoshi was banished to the island of Poto. His American wife her pride aroused, obtained a divorce in the Japanese courts. Now she has remarried.

BRAVE GIRL'S ROMANCE

Courageous Conduct Excites Canadian's Admiration, and Has Interesting Sequel

Prosperous Ontario Farmer Finds a Bride Through a Newspaper Report.

(Montreal Witness).

Behind a wedding announcement just made in the London papers lies the story of a brave girl's romantic marriage, which was brought about by a newspaper.

On a Saturday night last March a young police constable was attacked by five drunken roughs in South London. Just then Miss Ethel Austin, who lived in Fentimen Road, Clapman road, not far away, came along and hurried to the rescue. First she snatched the constable's whistle from his chain and blew loudly, and then boldly grappled with a man who had thrown the officer to the ground and was kneeling on his chest.

He turned and attacked her violently, dealing her a terrific blow between the eyes. But although the plucky girl was only seventeen, she was nearly six feet tall, and strongly built, and she managed to hold the man until a second policeman arrived. At the Westminster Police Court on the following Monday morning, Mr. Horace Smith, the magistrate, commended her pluck, and the chief commissioner afterwards sent her a cheque and a letter of thanks.

The story was fully told at the time in the press, and was there read by a successful Canadian settler, Mr. Jos. Simpson, of South Magnetawan, Ontario. By years of hard work in the backwoods he had made for himself, though still in the early thirties, a very comfortable position. He was the pioneer settler at South Magnetawan, where he now owns a hotel, acts as postmaster, and is station master at the station he himself built on the Canadian Pacific line.

As soon as he read of Miss Austin he exclaimed, "That's the girl for a Canadian settler!" and at once wrote asking her to be his wife. At first she made light of the matter, feeling that she was too young to marry, especially to a man whom she had never seen, whose home was so many thousands of miles away across the sea.

But eventually she replied that if he were ever in London, and cared to meet her, she would then think over the matter.

Mr. Simpson also thought over the matter. On Dec. 27 he landed at Liverpool, and on the following day he had taken lodgings at Clapham, not far from Miss Austin's home, and written to her parents for permission to call.

Accordingly, on New Year's eve, he called. He was at once attracted by the charming young girl, of whom he had not even seen a photograph. She on her part was no less attracted by the tall, good-looking Canadian. To her parents he showed excellent English references—for he is a Yorkshireman, and his father and mother still live at Bedale—and before long all was satisfactorily arranged.

The wedding took place by special license at St. Mark's church, Kennington, and after a short honeymoon in Yorkshire the hapy couple are now on their way to Ontario.

A DANGER OF WAR

British People Think Japan and the United States May Fight.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—"It is the opinion very generally in England that there may soon be war between the United States and Japan. The English public regards the situation between the United States and Japan as being very much strained." This statement was made today by John Joseph Conway, correspondent of a London newspaper, who arrived here today on the Majestic en route for Japan.

"What excites particular interest in Great Britain," Mr. Conway said, "is the treaty between Britain and Japan. More and more the British public are gaining the impression that the nation may have made a very unwise move in effecting the treaty.

"The public wants to know where Britain will stand in case war between the United States and Japan does finally come, and it confesses itself wholly at sea at this time to make it out.

Mr. Conway said he is going to Japan as a result of a desire to get at the true situation. He will make a study of social and sentimental conditions there to learn the temper of the Japanese toward the United States and Britain.

ALL OVER $450

Before Mr. C. E. Sanford a referee in equity, hearing in the matter of the case of William E. Earle vs. Richard Harrison and McAulay Bros., and Co., was continued yesterday. This is a suit commenced by the plaintiff who is the mortgagee of Harrison's property on St. David's street. Sometime ago a decree was made for foreclosure and the matter of accounting was referred to Mr. Sanford, one of the referees in Equity. The facts of the case are briefly these: In 1899 Richard and Matthew Harrison mortgaged their property on St. Davids street, here, to the plaintiff Earle for $450.. Matthew died and left Richard his sole heir. In March, 1902 the plaintiff filed a bill of redemption in equity and joined Macaulay Bros. and Co., defendants, as judgment creditors. Soon after the suit, Earle went into possession of the property and has managed it ever since and the hearing yesterday was for the purpose of receiving the plaintiff accounting. Adjournment was made until next week. Bustin and French appeared for the plaintiff. D. Mullin, K.C., and J. A. Barry for Harrison, and C. F. Inches for Macaulay Bros. and Co.

MORE DETAILS OF THE TREATY

Comprehensive Synopsis of Agreement Regarding Waterways

Many Matters of Difference to be Referred to Commission—The Majority to Rule.

The New York correspondent of The London Times contains the following article on "The Canadian Waterways Treaty:"

The International Waterways Treaty between Canada and the United States, which stil awaits ratification by the Senate, has already been outlined in The Times, but it may be interesting to give the following more detailed synopsis of its more important provisions.

A preliminary article defines the Canadian and American boundary waters.

Article 1. enacts that the navigation of these waters, including Lake Michigan and the canals connecting them, shall forever continue free and open for the purposes of commerce to the inhabitants of both countries. Regulations affecting canals in the territory of either country shall apply equally to inhabitants of the other who may wish to make use thereof.

Article II. reserves to the signatories and to the State and Provincial Governments exclusive control over the use, diversions, etc., of such waters in their territory as flow into the boundary waters or across the frontier. Any inhabitants of either country injured by the use of this privilege will be entitled to the legal remedies he would have if he were a native of the defendant country. The contracting parties, however, reserve the right of objection whenever navigation on their own side of the boundary is imperilled by any diversion of water across it.

PUBLIC WORKS ON THE BORDER.

Articles III. and IV. provide that no works shall be undertaken on either side of the line, if such works would be likely to affect the level of the waters on the other side, without agreement between the contracting parties and the sanction of the Joint Commission. Pollution of the waters is also forbidden.

Article V., which relates to the diversion of the waters of Niagara, the control of the level of Lake Erie, and the flow of the Niagara River, has a clause which states that it is the desire of both parties to accomplish these objects with the least possible injury to the investments which have already been made in the construction of power plants on the United States side of the Niagara River under the grants of authority from the state of New York, and on the Canadian side of the river under licenses authorized by the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario.

Articles VI. apportions the uses of the St. Mary's and Milk Rivers and their tributaries in the West.

Article VII. provides for the creation of an International Joint Commission, consisting of three representatives of Canada and three of the United States.

EQUAL AND SIMILAR RIGHTS.

Article VIII. provides that the Commission shall have jurisdiction over, and shall decide all cases involving the waterways where, under articles III. and IV., their approval is required, and gives principles for their guidance. The contracting parties are to have equal and similar rights. The uses of the water are to be considered in the following order: First, domestic and sanitary purposes; secondly, purposes of navigation; third, purposes of power and irrigation. The Commission is invested with some discretion with regard to departure from the principle of equal division, etc. In case of a tie vote each Commissioner is to make a separate report to his government; whereupon the two governments shall attempt to reach an agreement.

The two following articles, IX. and X., requiring that all disputes shall be referred to the Commission stand out as the most important provisions of the Article IX., after stating that matters of difference shall be referred to the Commission whenever either government desires, goes on to authorize the Commission in each case so referred to examine into and report upon the facts and circumstances of the particular questions referred, together with such conclusions and recommendations as may be appropriate, subject however, to any restrictions or exceptions which may be imposed with respect thereto by the terms of reference. Such reports of the Commission are in no way to have the character of an arbitral award. The Commission shall make joint report to both Governments in all cases wherein all or a majority of the Commissioners agree, and in case of disagreement the minority may make joint report to both governments or separate reports to their respective governments. In case the Commission is evenly divided upon any question referred to it, separate reports shall be made by the Commissioners, one on each side to their own government.

REFERENCE TO A COMMISSION.

Article X. extends the powers of the Commission by providing that other matters of difference affecting the rights of either country may be referred to the Commission. In each case so referred the Commission is authorized to examine into and report upon the facts and circumstances of the particular questions and matters referred, together with such conclusions and recommendations as may be appropriate, subject, however, to any restrictions or exceptions which may be imposed with respect thereto by the terms of reference. A majority of the Commission shall have power to render a decision or finding upon any of the questions or matters so referred.

In the event of a failure of the Commission to agree upon the issues submitted to them for decision or report, the article requires the Commissioners to make a joint report to both Governments, or separate reports to their respective Govenments, showing the different conclusions arrived at with regard to matters or questions so referred, which shall thereupon be submitted for decision by the high contracting parties to an umpire chosen in accordance with procedure prescribed in the fourth, fifth and sixth paragraphs of Article XLV. of The Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, dated October 18, 1907. Such umpire, the article concludes, shall have power to render a final decision on matters whereon the Commission have failed to agree.

CREW PUTS INSANE SEA CAPTAIN IN IRONS

Driven Delirious by Drink He is Unable to Navigate the Vessel.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—"A captain in irons and mate and crew in charge," was the ominous message that reached the shore at Falmouth late on Thursday night, when the bark Calluna, of Greenock, was towed into the port. The harbor police, accompanied by a doctor, at once put off to the ship, and a sorry story was told them. It appears that the Calluna left London on January 3 for Australia, and, owing to the captain being incapacitated, she had occupied nearly three weeks in an erratic passage down channel which should not have occupied more than three or four days.

It was alleged by the crew that from the commencement of the voyage there was trouble owing to the intemperance of the captain, and the situation became so critical that all available weapons were secured. In his delirium the captain was so violent that he was handcuffed and locked in his cabin. Even then, it is said, he was seen to seize a bottle of whiskey between his manacled hands, smash of the top by striking it against the table, apply the jagged edges to his lips and drink the raw spirit.

When sixty miles southwest of the Lizard a conference was held between mate and crew. The former was in favor of continuing the voyage, but there were five apprentices on board, and the terror-stricken appearance and pathetic appeals of the youngsters supported the wishes of the crew that the vessel should be turned back, and this course was finally agreed upon. The violence of the captain increased, and it was decided to lower him into the lazaret, a small compartment at the bottom of the ship. Securely chained and roped, he was lowered into the prison.

When off the Lizard an offer to the steam tug Dragon to tow the vessel to the nearest port was made and accepted, and on arrival at Falmouth medical aid was rendered to the delirious captain.

There was a further scene yesterday, when an effort was made to transfer the captain to the hospital on shore. When in the boat, though still lashed with ropes, he endeavored to jump overboard, and a terrible struggle ensued, as, with almost superhuman strength, he threw man after man away from him. The Customs steamboat, seeing the predicament, steamed to the scene and rendered assistance, and the captain was eventually safely placed under restraint in the Sailors' Hospital.

A MIMIC BATTLE

The French Warship Jena Will be Fired on.

PARIS, Feb. 10—The French Government is planning to carry on interesting experiments with the disabled battleship Iena in a few months to establish certain facts concerning the durability of modern warships under the fire of shells, and also to discover how great the loss of life would be.

It was decided some months ago that the Iena was no longer fit for service and should be destroyed, but it was also decreed that her death should be glorious; that she should sink under shells aimed at her by French guns. Now it has been decided to turn this destruction to the best account.

Naturally, animals will be substituted for men on board the doomed ship. It will be necessary, of course, to examine the ship after each shot has been fired. The guns will be placed on land, as firing from shipboard would be both dangerous and useless. The experiments will be in two series, the first at short distance with small shells, the second at long ditance with regulation charges.

The animals will be placed on board the ship in compartments which will be carefully ventilated, and the effect of gases which will result from explosions on these beasts will be observed by means of instruments.

JUGGLER AVERTS THEATRE PANIC.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 10.—A fire broke out in the Palace Theatre, Aberdeen, on Wednesday night, in the inclosure in which a bioscope was being manipulated, but a juggler averted a panic by coolly continuing his performance. The fire was quickly put out.

Dinner Set Bargains in Complete and Odd Sets.

Patterns must be cleared out of stock at lowest prices we have ever offered.

O. H. WARWICK CO. LTD.,
78 TO 82 KING ST.

LADIES' TAILORING

New Establishment, New Prices

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

Suits made for $12.00 to $30.00, EVERY THING SUPPLIED

25 p. c. to 50 p. c. less than usual tailors prices

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We also retail Suiting and Dress Goods at wholesale prices.

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LOCAL NEWS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Hatty, Lahood and Hatty, was dissolved on Feb. 5. N. J. Lahood will continue business at the old stand, 282 Brussels street, where the customers of the old firm will be well attended to.
9-2-3 N. J. LAHOOD.

Rev. Jas. Ross went out on the C. P. R. express at noon going east.

Wm. H. Hayward came in on the Boston express today.

The Furnessi ner Shenandoah, captain Heeley, sailed for London via Halifax about one o'clock this afternoon.

A. O. H. division No. 1 will hold a regular meeting in the Union street hall this evening. A full attendance is asked.

The Two Barkers, Limited, are offering wash boilers at 59c.; white cups and saucers, 54c.; glass tumblers, 22c. per doz.; best canned corn, 7 1-2c.; best canned peas, 7c.; best canned tomatoes 8c. per can; best family flower, $5.50 per bbl. In fact, you can save money in buying any kind of goods at their stores.

A train wreck at Prince William Station delayed the incoming trains on the C. P. R. this morning. Three freight cars got off the track and considerable delay was experienced in getting them out of the way. The Boston and Montreal trains were both two hours late.

The railway arbitration board sitting in the Barnhill building spent this morning hearing the evidence of Geo. Harvey, a lumber cruiser, who gave information regarding the quantity and quality of lumber on the territory in dispute. The sessions will continue indefinitely.

Director Peters informed the Star today that two more boulders were found in No. 6 berth yesterday by the diver in the employ of the city. One of them was removed and was found to be one of the largest yet discovered in the berth. The other is being removed today. Engineer Scammell denied all knowledge of the discovery of the boulders.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOST.—Plain gold ring. Finder will be rewarded on leaving at this office.
11-2-2

TO LET—A comfortable flat of 7 rooms. Rent seven dollars per month. Corner Charlotte and Ludlow streets, Carleton. 11-2-2

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Is without an Equal for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS and all Affections of the THROAT and LUNGS.

All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes, are in the beginning but colds or coughs. Too much stress cannot be laid on this fact, and neglect to cure the cold very often causes years of suffering and in the end comes "Consumption." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe.

Mr. J. L. Purdy, Millvale, N.S., writes:—"I have been troubled with a hard, dry cough for a long time, especially at night, but after having used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, for a few weeks, I find my cough has left me. To any person, suffering as I did, I can say that this remedy is well worth a trial. I would not be without it in the house."

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be humbugged into taking anything but "Dr. Woods." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.