THE CRISIS IN QUEBEC CABINET

Gouin's, Turgeon's and Weir's Resignations Accepted.

NO EXPLANATION YET MADE

The Resigning Ministers Given an Ovation by Their Constituents Upon Arrival at Montreal.

Quebec, Feb. 5. — The resignations of Messrs. Gouin, Weir and Turgeon from the provincial cabinet on Saturday were not unexpected, and Premier Parent received the letters in his office at the crown lands department, while he was engaged in conference with his attorney-general. The retiring ministers did not wait for the cabinet meeting to tender their resignations. They did so five minutes before the time set for the decision of the executive council, and then sent their respective secretaries with the documents, who placed them in the hands of the Premier. The letters in question set forth the reasons for their resignations, but the same were not given out for, according to parliamentary reasons, the Premier had first to place them before his remaining cabinet colleagues in council and session of the executive council, and later submit them to the Lieutenant-Governor for acceptance or refusal. The cabinet meeting was attended by Premier Parent, presiding; Messrs. Archambault, McCorkill, Robitaille and Monet. The cabinet sat for a half hour, when the session was suspended to allow the Premier to consult with the Lieutenant-Governor, presumably to submit the letters of resignation to his honor for his consideration. Premier Parent remained with the Lieutenant-Governor twenty minutes, when he returned to the executive council chamber and the cabinet meeting resumed and remained in session until 1:35, when the sitting was again suspended to allow the Premier to have another conference with the Lieutenant-Governor, which lasted a few minutes, when he again returned to the meeting which lasted until 1:50 o'clock.

After the meeting Mr. Parent said that he had nothing to communicate except that the resignations of the ministers had been accepted on his recommendation by the Lieutenant-Governor. It is stated that the vacancies will be filled on Monday or Tuesday. It is rumored that, owing to the prevailing political difficulties attending upon the resignation of the three ministers, that the opening of the house is likely to be postponed until the 22nd inst. The rumored resignation of Mr. McCorkill was altogether unwarranted.

Messrs. Gouin, Turgeon and Weir refused to be interviewed in regard to their resignation on Saturday, as such a course would be an official violation of constitutional etiquette. They were silent until the Lieutenant-Governor accepted their resignations and gave them liberty to speak. There is considerable speculation as to who will be called into the cabinet to fill the vacancies.

Mr. Parent is silent on the matter, saying it takes time for reflection. Besides, he will have to consult his friends. It is thought, however, that Mr. Dupuis, member for Chateauguay, may be called upon the Montreal district to replace Mr. Gouin, and that the probable successor of Mr. Turgeon is A. Taschereau, M.P.P. It is said that A. Tessier, member for Rimouski, may get the speakership.

Montreal, Feb. 5.—Messrs. Gouin and Weir, who have resigned from the Quebec cabinet, arrived in Montreal on Saturday night. A large crowd had gathered at the Place Viger station, and the ministers were welcomed with great enthusiasm and loudly cheered. They were carried from the train by their enthusiastic supporters. Both Messrs. Gouin and Weir made short addresses, declaring that in resigning they had taken the proper course in the interest of the Province. They declared that they could not make any statement as to their reasons until they had obtained the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor. A number of members of the Legislature, including Jean Prevost, G. A. Langlois and A. Bergeron, were present and supported the ex-ministers. Mr. Gouin will shortly address a meeting of his constituents in St. James' division, when he will have to seek re-election.

MEDICAL MIRACLE

What a Girl's Tongue Was Able to Do After Much Practice.

Berlin, Feb. 6. — The Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, the central organ of the medical profession, tells of an extraordinary case of a girl born at Wertheim-on-the-Maine in 1880, who, as the result of illness when six years old, lost the use of every member except her tongue.

By dint of long practice the girl finally was able to eat, write, and even sew, by means of her tongue alone.

She took up the end of cotton with her lips, and with a dexterous turn of the tongue made a knot in the end; she cut out dolls' clothes, manipulating an easy-cutting pair of scissors with her lips, whil to thread the needle she stuck it into the table with her lips, and with tongue and lips passed the thread through the eye with perfect ease.

In the course of years the tongue lost its original shape, becoming thin and pointed, and of unusual length.

FREE ENTRY INTO U. S.

Decision of U. S. Attorney-General Good Thing for Canadian Wheat.

Winnipeg, Feb. 4. — G. V. Hastings, manager of the Lake-of-the-Woods Milling Company here, states that the decision of the Attorney-General of the United States with reference to the drawbacks of duties on Canadian wheat practically means the free entry of Canadian grain to the United States. The ruling will, in his opinion, have no effect on the price of flour, which is now being sold at much lower figures than across the line. W. L. Parish, grain dealer, is of the opinion that the decision cannot be but favorable to the Canadian wheat. He says that the effect of the drawback will mean much to Canadian wheat. It should result in a much keener demand for the grain grown in this country, while better prices should be obtained.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Feb. 4-5.—At New York—St. Paul, from Southampton; Ethiopia, from Glasgow; Mesaba, from London; Neckar, from Genoa; Italia, from Marseilles; Zeeland, from Antwerp.

At London—Anglian, from Boston; Manitou, from New York.

At Liverpool—Campania, from New York; Bovic, from New York; Cymric, from Boston.

At Glasgow—Concordia, from St. John.

At Plymouth—Rhyndam, from New York.

At Genoa—Lombardy, from New York; Koenig Albert, from New York.

A Southampton—St. Louis, from New York.

At Halifax—Pretorian, from Liverpool.

Freedom From Czar Alone Will Satisfy the Poles

Crushed and Humiliated They Still Cherish the Thought of Ultimate Independence From the Yoke of the Hated Russian, Who Despoiled Them of Their Lands.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—After an interview I had with Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Minister of the Interior, in St. Petersburg, a few weeks ago an official of the ministry of the interior anxiously inquired:

"What did the minister say about conditions in Poland? They are bad, you know."

As a matter of fact the minister had carefully avoided this subject in his conversation with me. That he regarded the situation as serious there can be no question; that he believed the Government would make concessions to the Poles, which would cause them to give up hopes of independence, was equally questionable. To him, as to every other Russian, Poland could only be retained by Russia by the constant employment of force and the exercise of the greatest vigilance. There is one dream only for the Poles, and that dream is independence.

After leaving St. Petersburg I passed through Poland on my way to Berlin, and took occasion to see for myself the condition of these people. War had caused economic distress among them, as it has elsewhere in the empire. But the Poles are not agricultural to the extent that Russians are. They are industrialists primarily, and the shutting down of the factories completely or to half time compelled hundreds to join the ranks of peddlers and laborers, who work for the merest pittance. Struggling for something to eat, they have little concern about the miserable places which they call home, and which are unfit for human habitation. Where white bread is a luxury, and rye bread, with sometimes a soup made of cabbage or the brine in which fish are preserved, the people have no wish to live in palaces or even in cleanliness.

As in other parts of Russia this state of semi-starvation has naturally caused the sufferers to turn actively to any movement which makes for a change and may result in their benefit. What if the Government has given army contracts to some factories in order to keep them running and thus alleviate distress? What if rich Russians and Russianized Poles are contributing to the relief of the poor? The propaganda for an independent Poland has been so sedulously carried on ever since the kingdom was crushed and incorporated into the Russian Empire that the average Pole believes with almost fanatical faith that if his country succeeds in achieving separation from Russia, immediate prosperity will follow.

It is useless to point out that the erection of the tariff bars by Russian Poland would seriously injure the industries of the latter country.

I went back to the industrial situation of Poland before 1850, when the grand duchy was separated from Russia by an internal customs barrier, and found that there were only 24 factories in operation. The explanation of this small number was that factories did not find it profitable to turn out goods which were compelled to pay a high duty before they could be disposed of in the Russian market. Foreign capital preferred to erect factories in Prussia, where a greater condition of stability existed.

When the Government removed the customs barrier foreign capital found it necessary to transfer its manufacturing operations to Poland. In sixteen years following the inauguration of the new policy the number of factories grew to 81 and now they run into the hundreds. In the Government of Warsaw alone there are 827 factories, which employ more than 60,000 men, women, and children.

In removing the customs barrier between Poland and Russia, Emperor Nicholas I. took the only step possible in order to introduce content among these revolutionary people. He provided first of all a free market, and he insured the erection of factories in which the Poles could find work. Russia herself benefited, for the Russian people needed manufactures and had large quantities of raw material for sale.

When the empire increased her customs tariff Poland was given another lift to prosperity, as competition with foreign countries was thus made less severe.

Those Poles who are satisfied with union with Russia — they are an exceedingly small minority—ask their brethren: "What would Poland be today if she had been incorporated in the German or Austrian Empire? Without a market such as Russia furnishes, and in competition with enterprising manufacturers of Germany and Austria, our plight would be serious; and if we should gain our independence, will we not be economically lost between the high tariff walls of Russia, Germany and Austria?"

It is sound reasoning which the Poles should consider, but it does not appeal to them. The fact that their forefathers were unable to preserve Polish integrity, though they displayed as great bravery and as great patriotism as any people in the world, does not necessarily mean in their opinion that they cannot maintain it if they once throw off the rule of Russia. Geographical conditions — the country is low and flat, and without natural barriers—teaches thinkers that it would be impossible for Poland, lying between three powerful countries, to keep from becoming the prey of one or all, as was the original kingdom.

Besides, the Poles would not be satisfied with the independence of Russian Poland alone. They would want to reannex German Polanzia and Austrian Galicia, which were part of the ancient kingdom. Germany and Austria, therefore, would look with concern upon a revolution in Poland, and undoubtedly would act energetically to prevent the shipment of munitions of war across the frontier.

Some Russians believe Germany would be inclined to adopt a Machiavelian policy and secretly aid the Russian Poles to gain their independence, and later absorb them.

Russian Poland has a population of 9,450,000, of whom 1,317,000 are Jews. These people are distributed in the kingdom of Poland proper and in the Province of Lithuania. In Poland the predominant races are Poles and Germans; in Lithuania there are Poles, Lithuanians and white Russians. The Jews are about equally distributed between the two sections. Although Poland claims Lithuania, the Russian Government has insisted to the contrary, and has energetically worked to Russianize it. As the population is widely distributed, it will not cause the Government as much concern as Poland. Yet there have been frequent strikes in Lithuania. At Vielostock in 1895, a strike occurred in which 26,000 men took part, but starvation compelled them to return to work. In Vilna in the same year 56 strikes were declared.

A strong spirit of nationality exists in Poland, and the Government is, in part, responsible for this fact. It has been the policy of the bureaucracy in the conquered regions to pit race against race. In Poland, for example, the white Russian has been opposed to the Poles and Jews. The Germans have also been used to aid the Government against the revolutionary races. St. Petersburg understands that this policy has not been calculated to win the love of the Poles and Jews for the Czar, but it has insured peace since the revolution of 1862, when attempts were made to change the language and customs of the people.

Emperor Nicholas has observed a considerate policy towards Poland since he has been upon the throne—that is, considerate in comparison with the attitude of his forefathers—and many Poles have told me that the rule of Gen. Tchertkoff, governor of Poland and Lithuania, was exceedingly mild.

The Government has sought to make the Poles contented by encouraging the propaganda of a number of Polish organizations—the Polish socialistic party, the national democratic party, the Jewish socialistic party and the concilatory party. At the beginning of the war these several organizations issued proclamations urging the people to consider the interests of Poland and abstain from demonstrations "which can only result to our disadvantage." The National Polish League, which has its headquarters in Vienna, also sent a circular to Poland discouraging a revolutionary movement or anything tending to embarrass the Government.

It was explained that these parties were active in keeping the Poles quiet because they wished to show the Czar that their people were no longer the enemies of Russia but were loyal to the throne. As a result of this attitude it was believed that the Czar would grant substantial advantages as a reward.

While these proclamations and circulars were being published and distributed, the Poles hostile to the empire declared their undying hostility to Russia, and proclaimed a king. They have energetically objected to service as soldiers in the far east, though they have been compelled to report when called. They say they have nothing to gain by giving their lives for Russia; that they are Poles first and last, and that if they could fight for the independence of their native land they would willingly, even gladly, do so.

The Government is fully alive to the seriousness of the situation in Poland, and has largely increased the number of troops there. These troops have no sympathy with the strikers, and will shoot them down without the slightest compunction. In fact, the Russian has a contempt for the Poles, which is apt to show itself in harsh and even brutal acts if they be necessary to preserve order.

A socialist said to me before I left Russia that if the troops were removed there would be an immediate revolution in Poland.

"That is true," assented an official, to whom I repeated the remark; "but Russia has no intention of withdrawing its troops from the grand duchy, nor will it reduce them. Instead, it will augment the forces, so that a grand movement against the Government cannot occur."

There may be an uprising in Poland, but it is apparent there will not be a successful revolution.

DESTRUCTIVE TO LIFE

Extremes of Temperature, Especially Excessive Cold, Destroy Human Vitality.

Careful experiment demonstrates that the body is capable of resisting injury from high temperature for a much longer period than is possible in low temperatire.

Cold weather takes a lot of vitality out of the blood, leaving it so thin and innutritious that there isn't sufficient reserve force within the body to overcome the deadening influence of dampness, frost, and keen, cutting winds.

Many diseases spring from this condition. Digestive processes are improperly conducted, poisonous products are absorbed into the circulation, depressing vital energy still further. The true restorative in these cases of weariness, nervousness, and debility must partake of the qualities of food. The ideal remedy is Ferrozone, which is both a food and a medicine.

Ferrozone contains iron, which is a true food. It also contains phosphorus —which is essential for the nerve cells, the brain, and the general well-being of the body. Without undue stimulation, Ferrozone excites the functional activity of the body, supplies, the elements to replace waste, gives buoyancy, strength and endurance. Impossible for any tonic to build up health so fast and sure as Ferrozone, which completely vitalized Mrs. F. Levine, a well-known resident of Point Alexander, Ont., who writes:

"I was on the verge of nervous prostration. When I got up in the morning I had to force myself to go to work. I felt blue and depressed, took no real comfort out of life. Dragging weakness and lack of spirit seemed to be killing me. How I wished for strength. Kind Providence brought Ferrozone to my notice, and I commenced to take it. The change was wonderful. I picked up every day. Strength developed, appetite increased, I grew cheerful and strong. Ferrozone made me feel like a new woman. My cure is complete, and I recommend it as an unsurpassed remedy." You can't afford to be without such an uplifting medicine as Ferrozone. Price, 50c per box, or six boxes for $2 50, at all dealers, or by mail, from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., or Kingston, Ont.

POLAND AFIRE WITH REVOLT

Strikes and Riots Spread to Many Cities.

RUSSIA AFTER SCHOOL CHILDREN

Martial Law Declared in Several Polish Provinces—Thousands of Refugees Fleeing to Prussia.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 5. — The strike movement in Poland has spread to the Governments of Warsaw, Petrikau, Kalisz, Radom, Lublin and Suvalki. Martial law has been declared in Kalisz, Radom and Sedill.

Berlin, Feb. 4.—The Lokal Anzieger's Kattowitz, Prussia, correspondent says the arrival of the refugees from Russian Poland is assuming large dimensions and that every incoming train is crowded, mostly with women and children. Most of the Russian towns near the frontier are filled with refugees. The strike in Russian Poland, the correspondent says, still is spreading and if affecting the entire industrial region from Sosnovice to Granica, on the Austrian frontier. Polish newspapers estimate the total number of strikers at 400,000.

The Lokal Anzieger's Warsaw correspondent says: "At Lodz today during the funeral of fifteen victims of the recent troubles, a fight between workmen and the military broke out, two of the latter being killed and fifteen wounded. Serious disturbances are announced from Sielce, Russian Poland, and Lubin, 60 miles southeast of Warsaw."

Warsaw, Feb. 4. — Col. Napier, the British military attache, who was sent here to investigate the alleged attacks by Russian Hussars on British Consul-General Murray and Mr. Mucukian, the pro-counsel, has returned to St. Petersburg to report to the embassy. The incident is regarded as closed, Mr. Murray having frankly declared that the attacks were only such as might happen to any person on the streets at such times.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Feb. 4.—Two hundred and eighty pupils were expelled today from the Warsaw Gymnasia, with the additional punishment that they will never be permitted to enter any Government school within the empire. This action of the authorities is intended as a punishment for boys who dared to petition the directors for the introduction of the Polish language into the schools. As a result of the punishment, the boys lose the privilege of performing military service one year as volunteers and will be forced to serve three or four years in the ranks. The latest reports from Lodz show that the town is quiet. The military continue to patrol the streets.

Moscow, Feb. 4. — The Assembly of Nobles today voted on two addresses to the Emperor and the Conservative address was adopted by a vote of 219 to 148. After a lengthy discussion, however, the assembly decided to forward the Liberal and the Conservative addresses to his majesty.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4. — Lessner's torpedo factory in this city, employing 600 expert fiters, and brass workers, has been closed because Governor-General Trepoff ordered the dismissal of the whole staff of the concern, for tearing down posters of the Emperor's recent speech to the workmen's delegation, and because the manager was unable to replace these men. The works are strongly guarded by police. The admiralty and the war office have requested Governor-General Trepoff to allow the workmen to be re-employed, and it is hoped the factory will reopen on Monday. The men claim they tore down the posters because the deputation which waited on the Emperor did not include their representatives. A certain amount of agitation continues here. Printers in several establishments have struck again, because the employers refused to pay them for the week they were idle.

In accordance with the Emperor's ukase of Dec. 25, the commission of ministers has decided to establish at the ministry of finance a committee for the preparation of a draft of a workmen's state insurance law.

The appointment of M. Bouligan, as Minister of the Interior, does not evoke comment, the papers merely printing his biography. According to the Russ, the committee of ministers has decided to form special commissions of Zemstvo and Douma delegates to consider the proposed reforms in the public institutions. The Russ declares this will be the first time the elective principle will have been applied in Russia in connection with legislation, and hails the step as a happy omen.

Lodz, Feb. 5.—The situation here has reached a critical stage, and it will be decided tomorrow whether the conflict shall end or the strike be continued. The employers met on Saturday and decided to reopen all their factories on Monday, when men reporting for work will be re-engaged and the remainder discharged. A large number of workmen were disposed to resume, but fear that the malcontents will employ coercion.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. zxv

Dogs are allowed to enter tramway cars in Berlin, but must be held in their master's laps and paid for as if they were human passengers.

HAVE YOU TRIED Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences, as many have testified who have tried it.

The Chinese Government is to receive £300 a thousand for all the Chinese coolies shipped to the South African mines.

BE THERE A WILL. WISDOM POINTS THE WAY.—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.

The amount of beer consumed in 1900 per inhabitant was 370 litres in Munich, 232 at Lille, 160 in Berlin, 145 in Vienna, 48 in Budapest, 28 in Moscow and 11 in Paris.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

The whole Yukon country is excited over recent gold discoveries on Rosebud Creek, a tributary of the Lower Stewart River. There is a great rush from Dawson and other points.

MAGUIRE BACK

Will Stand Trial for Alleged Crookedness in the Toronto Elections.

Toronto, Feb. 4. — Weary of unsuccessful attempts to make a living in Buffalo, where he fled to escape prosecution for ballot stuffing in the 1904 municipal elections, George Maguire returned to Toronto today and surrendered himself to the custody of the sheriff. This afternoon T. C. Robinette, on Maguire's behalf, made an application for bail for his client, and Judge Winchester said that $5,000 would be accepted, with two sureties. Later in the day sureties of $2,500 each were furnished. Maguire was deputy returning officer at the Bay street fire hall, and irregularities were discovered in the vote polled at his booth at the same time that the charges were laid against Sam Thompson, Abraham Cahon, Thos. Kerr, the Grays and Laxtons. Maguire will appear before Judge Winchester next Wednesday on charges of tampering with poll books, of falsely counting ballots, and swearing a false oath as returning officer. His counsel, Mr. Robinette, will elect for trial by jury, and an adjournment will be made till the March sessions.

WHEN YOU BUY—BUY RIGHT

When you buy Ozone, buy "Solution of Ozone" (the coupon kind). It is the strongest and purest Ozone on the market. It is sold as a commercial product at reasonable rates, so that you get about twice as much as of other brands. Also each bottle contains a coupon which entitles you to a package of "Celery King," the well-known remedy which must always be taken with Ozone.

No other brand of Ozone gives you an opportunity to get the "Celery King" free. We own "Celery King," and that is why we can give it with our Ozone.

"Solution of Ozone" (the coupon kind) contains about twice as much for your money as any other kind. It also furnishes you with "Celery King" for nothing. Insist on getting it from your druggist or write the Public Drug Company, Bridgeburg, Ont., who will see that you are supplied.

THE WEATHER TODAY—High winds and snow.

54-Inch Brown Sicilian at $1.00 Yard.

Showing from shipment just received a beautiful shade of Brown Sicilian for fashionable shirtwaist suits. Will make up prettily in pleated skirts. Comes in 54-inch widths. Per yard only $1.00

HALF PRICE NOW. **All Cloth Coats** HALF PRICE NOW.

Tuesday morning we will make an extra special effort to clear up the remaining imported Coats in stock. We have marked them at half price rather than that they should stay with us. We have not all sizes in every style, but in many styles we have your size. Fine Cheviots, Beavers, Coverts, Broadcloths, Tweeds, in black and colors, for ladies, misses and children.

Don't let any other duty keep you from coming early enough to buy one of these good, stylish and cozy Coats for half what they are actually worth. It's a chance that comes once a year—a chance that many will take advantage of.

$5.00 Coats for	$2.50
$6.00 Coats for	$3.00
$7.50 Coats for	$3.75
$10.00 Coats for	$5.00
$15.00 Coats for	$7.50
$25.00 Coats for	$12.50

Sale starts Tuesday morning and continues until all are sold. Wonderful opportunity to buy the nicest Coats in London. You get the use of them for the remaining three or four months of this winter, and they'll be stylish for next season.

Special Sale of Ladies' Silk Blouses.

Do you need a Dainty Blouse? Do you think you will soon need one? Then this is your chance. We offer some of our nicest Blouses at prices nearly cut in halt. You'll require to come early. The number is limited.

A group of handsome Taffeta Waists, in cream, red and black, trimmings of panel tucks, small buttons and silk stitching, fancy collar and cuffs. Regular prices $5.00 and $5.50. for only $3.75

Another assortment of Fine Jap Silk Waists, in white and black, lined and unlined, dainty trimmings of clustered tucks and fancy medalions and valenciennes insertion, pretty boned collar, best values—$3 50 and $4 50. On sale now for only $2.75

Special Values in Dainty Whitewear.

Dainty Gown, fine white cotton, round yoke, of fine tucking, trimmings of clustered rows of briar stitching and frills of embroidery, long sleeves, good, full style, real pretty $1 50

In a Pretty French Gown, fine nainsook, round yoke of tucks, finished with lace and ribbons, perfectly finished $1 35

Fine Nainsook Corset Cover, front of lace insertion, neck and armholes finished with lace and narrow silk ribbons, Marguerite style; special price 40c

Another special in a Marguerite Corset Cover, nainsook, rare quality, front of straps, dainty lace insertion, neck and armholes trimmed with wide lace, gathered with ribbons, narrow skirt attached; a pleasing style 69c

SMALLMAN & INGRAM 149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street.

CONVERSION OF LONDON IS ON

Great Revival Meetings in the British Capital—Aristocrats Actively Engaged.

London, Feb. 4.—Royal Albert Hall, London's greatest auditorium, with a seating capacity of at least 11,000 persons, was well filled tonight, when Reuben A. Torrey and Charles M. Alexander, the American evangelists, opened a series of revivals which are expected to reproduce in the metropolis the religious fervor which is sweeping through Wales. Lord Kinnaird, president of the evangelical council, presided, and those on the speakers' platform included some of the best known churchmen of England. The audience was largely drawn from the West End, and included a number of the most prominent persons in social life. The music tonight was furnished by a choir of 3,000 voices, selected, trained and conducted by Mr. Alexander. This choir will be retained throughout the coming two months, during which meetings will be held in Albert Hall.

Seldom has the vast hall presented such a scene as when the audience, freely entering into the spirit of the old-time hymns, joined in the chorus, and 10,000 voices swelled to the well-known harmonies. Owing to the number of other speakers, Mr. Torrey spoke briefly.

Tomorrow, when the seats no longer are reserved, the work will begin in earnest. Among those on the platform tonight, in addition to Lord Kinnaird, were the Earl of Portsmouth and Lord and Lady Wimborne. The speakers included Right Rev. John Taylor Smith, chaplain-general to the forces; Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe, of St. Paul's; Rev. Frederick B. Meyer, of Christ Church, Westminster; Rev. G. Campbell-Morgan, pastor of the Westminster Congregational Church, and others.

As a further evidence of the non-sectarian nature of the movement, the Bishop of London himself wrote to Lord Kinnaird, extending the heartiest welcome to the Americans.

One of the most remarkable things about the meeting is its organization. For the last month London has been flooded with advertising matter, announcing the coming of the revivalists. Already some $60,000 has been collected, and $25,000 more is needed before the preliminary expenses are paid; but no doubt a much greater sum will be forthcoming if needed.

The London newspapers have all taken up the revival, and are printing columns of descriptive matter concerning the principals, their methods and their past achievements. For weeks the Salvation army and Nonconformists generally have been praying that God would send a revival to London, and now they welcome this as an answer to their prayers.

After three months in fashionable West End, Messrs. Torrey and Alexander will visit the slums of the East End, and thence will move north and south in the metropolis, giving five months altogether, to use their own words, to "the conversion of London."

SOME PERSONS are more susceptible to colds than others, contracting derangements of the pulmonary organs from the slightest causes. These should always have at hand a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the present day sovereign remedy for coughs, catarrh and inflammation of the lungs. It will effect a cure, no matter how severe the cold may be. You cannot afford to be without a remedy like Bickle's, for it is the best.

At St. Augustine, Fla., is the only mill in the world that gets its power direct from an artesian well.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

PARIS THINKS BRITISH LOSE

French Capital Believes Russia Will Win the North Sea Case.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The close of the testimony before the international commission inquiring into the North Sea incident has been followed by a rather noticeable diminution of confidence in British circles concerned with the case, and a corresponding elation on the part of the Russians. The French press, which is strong pro-Russians, gives marked prominence to statements that the Russians have virtually won their case, the usually conservative Temps and Journal asserting positively that the majority of the court now favors the Russian theory that torpedo boats attacked Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron.

However, inquiry in well-informed quarters does not show any real basis for these reports. On the contrary, intimations are made that the tendency within the court is rather in the opposite direction. The reports favorable to the Russian view appear to result mainly from the positiveness of the testimony of Capt. Clado and other Russian officers that they saw torpedo boats attack the squadron, whereas the strongest British witnesses did not swear that no torpedo boats were there, but merely that they did not see them there. The impression seemed to prevail among the audience in the court room that the commissioners were likely to accept the directness of the Russian witnesses rather than the qualified negative given by the British fishermen. However, those intimately familiar with the commissioners say this impression is not warranted, as the commissioners, being skilled naval technicians, are disposed to differ from Capt. Clado in a number of technical points. These pertain chiefly to his ability to see a torpedo boats at night two miles away, and his statements concerning the effects of searchlights. It is known that some of the commissioners consider Capt. Clado's statements to be at variance with the accepted principles of naval science. How far this will influence their ultimate verdict is not yet clear, but it appears to show that the commissioners do not share the prevailing impression that Capt. Clado's testimony was decisive.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets. Ten cents per box. All druggists.

GILLETT'S ABSOLUTELY PURE CREAM TARTAR.

Nearly all goods in this line at the present time are adulterated and in fact unfit to use.

GILLETT'S is used by the best bakers and caterers everywhere.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

GILLETT'S costs no more than the inferior adulterated goods.

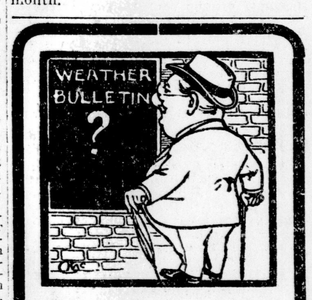
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

Bibles and other books are difficult to distribute in Turkey, said a speaker at Exeter Hall, London, the other day. A work on chemistry was rejected because H2O (water) was translated as "Hamid Second is a nobody."

INVALIDS USE "SWISS FOOD."
There is no more strength-giving cereal than "Swiss Food," which contains all of the finest wheat. Try it; 15 cents package.

An expedition to the Niam Niam country, it is said, will be England's next "little war." The country is 800 miles southwest of Khartoum, and can muster a fighting force of 25,000. The expeditionary force will consist of 2,000 Soudanese troops under British officers. The start is to be made next month.



Whether weather-wise or otherwise, you can accomplish the same object by being coal-wise.

You don't need to care what's the matter outside so long as you have "Walla Walla" coal burning inside. Hard—hot—20 solid bagfuls of solid comfort to the ton—best for the cook—fine for the parlor stove—great for the furnace. Costs no more than ordinary coal — yet has more-than-ordinary coal-goodness.

Bowman & Co.
295 Clarence Street,
LONDON.

Barler Ideal Oil Heaters.

Oil founts and burners are made entirely of brass.

Indicators to show oil supply.

No Smoke. No Odor.

Best Oil Heater in the market.

A. WESTMAN,
121 DUNDAS STREET,
Hardware, Stoves, Etc.