UPHOLDS GOVT'S NAVAL SCHEME

E. M. MacDonald, M.P. for Pictou, Delivers Vigorous Speech

Points Out Benefits to be Derived from Having Navy

Dr. Roche, Who Follows, Accuses Him of Playing to the Gallery

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—Mr. E. M. MacDonald, who resumed the debate on the second reading of the naval bill in a vigorous and convincing speech covering thoroughly the arguments in favor of the government's policy and pointing out the anomalous and illogical stand taken by the opposition, devoted much attention to Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster. Quotation after quotation from the speeches of those gentlemen and other members of the opposition right up to two weeks ago supported by unequivocal and strong statements of Sir Charles Tupper and other former leaders of the Conservative party endorsing the principle of the government's policy constituted the unanswerable reply given by Mr. MacDonald to the arguments now adduced from the opposition side against the proposal for the construction of the Canadian navy. Would Mr. Borden, he asked, dare challenge a vote of his constituents in Halifax on a proposal to borrow twenty-five millions and send it to Great Britain instead of a proposal to build up a great Canadian shipbuilding industry in Nova Scotia and develop a Canadian naval seamanship able for all time to come to defend Canada's shores and to assist the Empire in maintaining the supremacy of the sea.

Mr. Sealy of Wentworth also dealt with stimulus to Canadian industry in iron and steel shipbuilding who would necessarily follow the adoption of the government's plan as contrasted with the temporary and short-sighted plan of the opposition to hire out Canada's defense to British seamen and to British shipbuilders.

On the opposition Dr. Roche of Alberta and Mr. Goodeve of British Columbia followed along the usual line of minimizing the practical effectiveness of a Canadian navy as proposed in respect to giving any material assistance to Britain in meeting the German peril. The quotations from the Borden and Foster of last month favoring a Canadian navy they sought to offset by twenty year old quotations from speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier advocating the growing independence of Canada and suggesting when torn from context disloyalty to imperial unity and co-operation.

At the opening of the house Mr. Monk presented a petition from his constituents praying for a plebiscite on the naval question before any definite action is taken by the government.

E. M. MacDonald in resuming in the debate on the second reading of the naval bill noted that the policy adopted by the government was the natural outcome of the progress of the Dominion towards nationhood within the Empire. It involved the training of young Canadians in the new naval college and on Canadian war vessels built in this country by Canadian labor and by Canadian capital to fight the battles both of Canada and the Empire. The policy of the opposition on the other hand was practically a policy of hiring British seamen to fight our battles for us. The men who under a pretense of loyalty were now charging Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues with disloyalty to the Empire were the same men who some years ago had declared that if the Canadian policy of protection interfered with British connection "so much the worse for British connection."

STEEL SHIPBUILDING.

The policy of the governmnet was one that made for the development of a Canadian naval seamanship and the building up a great steel shipbuilding industry. It was one which harmonized with national ideas of self respect and with the development of our autonomous relations within the Empire. The opposition took the ground that Canada was not able as yet to build her own ships. It was only eight years ago that Germany had begun the building of her own warships, and the whole industry of building armor-clads was a development of the past thirty years. The stand taken by the opposition was practically a shameful admission of weakness and a lack of patriotism indicating how far the Conservative party had fallen from its former high estate. In Nova Scotia, said Mr. McDonald, a beginning had already been made in the construction of steel vessels. There were in that province 4,000 skilled workmen in the iron and steel industries. There was an ample supply of coal and of all the other raw materials entering into the construction of a war vessel.

ALREADY PREPARED.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company was already prepared to undertake the manufacture of steel plates suitable for the largest warships. Canada had the only available supply of nickel and the warships of the world were now dependent on the Sudbury deposits. Yet the opposition said instead of being a Canadian navy the country should borrow $25,000,000 and send it across to Great Britain to be expended there at the discretion of the Admiralty.

Would Mr. Borden, he asked, go to Halifax and say to his constituents there that he was opposed to the Government's policy of establishing a naval college there with a dry dock and a plant within the province for the construction of the navy? Would he dare resign and ask a plebiscite on that issue?

Briefly reviewing the history of the movement looking to the assumption by Canada for a larger share of the Imperial defence Mr. Macdonald noted that the policy now being carried out by the Government was first laid down by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the imperial conference of 1902. That policy had shortly afterwards been endorsed in a resolution passed at the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the empire at Montreal and the business men from all parts of the empire had endorsed the proposal to build up a Canadian Navy in preference to a policy of direct contribution to the mother country for naval defence.

In the imperial conference of 1907 Lord Tweedmouth the first Lord of the Admiralty had explicitly endorsed the principle on which the Government was now proceeding. Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster had publicly asserted that the policy of building a Canadian Navy as opposed to the policy of direct contribution was the proper one to pursue.

At Halifax last summer Mr. Borden had lifted the naval question above the level of "petty party politics," and had declared that the construction of a navy in this country presented a golden opportunity to Nova Scotia in respect to the upbuilding of a great industry. To-day he did not propose to let Nova Scotia have that opportunity. The humiliating spectacle was now presented to the country of the leader of the great party being forced by some of his followers to go back on every great principle that he had hitherto advocated with logic and force. The same criticism applied to Mr. Foster and the Government. If it wished it could rest its case solely on the speeches of these two gentlemen and their colleagues prior to the remarkable volte face of a fortnight ago.

Were other witnesses wanted from the ranks of the opposition the former chieftains Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John A. MacDonald could be cited.

Mr. MacDonald contended that the government's naval policy was in every respect along the lines advocated by the admiralty, and in the opinion of experts like Lord Chas. Beresford the cruisers and other vessels of the Canadian fleet would prove very material and effective help in defending the trade routes of the Empire.

Mr. MacDonald charged Mr. Foster with having deliberately distorted the language used by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1888 so as to convey a wrong impression as to the Prime Minister's loyalty. Misleading quotations only were cited and the context of Sir Wilfrid's argument was not given. Mr. MacDonald also quoted from a Tory campaign document circulated in Quebec with a view to influencing racial feeling against the Prime Minister because of his loyalty to the Empre. He charged Mr. Monk with fanning the flames of racial prejudice in Quebec and attempting on behalf of the Conservative party to work again the old game of 1900. He concluded with an eloquent tribute to the splendid part which Sir Wilfrid had played in promoting the harmony of races in Canada and in shaping along permanent lines the destiny of Canada as a loyal partner of the Empire.

Dr. Roche (Marquette, who followed, charged the preceding speaker with playing with the gallery and with misrepresenting the real attitude of the Conservative party.

Trouble With the Stomach

That Can only be cured when liver and kidneys are set right by DR. A. W. CHASE'S KIDNEY and LIVER PILLS

It is customary to put all the responsibility on the stomach for indigestion and its accompanying discomforts.

This is all wrong, for almost always the liver and kidneys are to blame, and you find among the symptoms constipation, backache, billousness, and headache.

You will be surprised how quickly Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills will regulate the liver, kidneys and bowels and get the digestive system into good working order.

If you are in earnest about a cure, don't bother any more with mere aids to digestion, but rid the whole system of poisonous impurities by using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, and you will know once again the pleasure of living.

This medicine gets at the cause of trouble and makes the cure complete. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

DEATH IN THE ABODE OF LOVE

Tragedy of City Man's Love

CAMBRIDGE BLUE

His Unalterable Belief in Smyth Pigott—A Strange Story

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Within the walls of the mysterious Abode of Love at Spaxton, near Bridgwater, Somerset, Mr. Charles Stokes Read, private secretary to Mr. J. H. Smyth-Pigott, passed away on Wednesday.

Without doubt the connection of Mr. Read with the self-styled Messiah constitutes one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of the Agapemone.

In 1869 he graduated M.A. at Cambridge, where, by the way, he was a famous oarsman, rowing against Oxford three years in succession, and in due course he came to be known as a shrewd business man. He interested himself early in philanthropic work, and, after his marriage, both he and his wife became attached to the Salvation Army.

One who knew Mr. Read intimately described him in the 'Daily Chronicle' some time ago as a Hercules, and also as the embodiment of natural urbanity. The writer said: "When Smyth-Pigott crossed the paths of the Reads—then living in a snug villa at Romford—no home could have been brighter and happier. Man and wife were absorbed in the work of the Salvation Army—he fighting its battles on the Stock Exchange during the day, and encountering the vilest and bitterest persecution at open-air gatherings at Romford at night, while Mrs. Read was spreading the propaganda among the rich.

THRASHING A BULLY.

"On the occasion of one open-air meeting the Hercules permitted a woman to cover his face with dirt by means of a broom, and a rowdy to pelt him with rotten eggs, pease-meal, and soot. Instead of retaliating he shouted above the yells of the mob, 'Victory for God!'

Only once did the giant lose his self-possession, and that was when a Salvationist had her bonnet torn off by a bully as she was entering Read's grounds.

"Read drew the line at that. He seized the bully by the back of the neck, swung him round his head, and threw him into a yard adjoining the marquee ground. His wife, with characteristic authority, sternly reproved her husband for his un-Christian conduct, quoted Scripture and the Army's regulations, and then ordered him to attend to the door!

"Smyth-Pigott was in charge of the meeting which followed, at the close of which there was a fireside conference upon the position of affairs. It was at this gathering that Smyth-Pigott announced to the Reads the revelation of Agapemone 'testimony,' and that he was on the verge of accepting it.

"By strategy, by coaxing, by the counsel of friends diplomatically arranged, Read endeavoured to withdraw his wife from the religious maelstrom to which she was drifting. But she was infatuated with the 'spiritual frame' of Smyth-Pigott, and it only needed a visit to the Beloved Prince, then nearing his dotage, for her to be confirmed in the faith that Prince was greater than Moses, David, and even Jesus Christ himself.

SMYTH-PIGOTT CONQUERS.

"Read was amazed by what he called the 'supernal love' of his wife, manifested on her return from Bridgwater, and having a decided leaning to the mystical in religion, he decided to examine the foundations of his wife's new faith. From that moment he was as clay in the hands of the potter."

In due course Mr. Read fell at the feet of Smyth-Pigott, the self-appointed successor of Brother Prince at the Agapemone, and became one of his most devoted followers. Everyone will remember the amazing statement which he made in the City a little over four years ago, when he was ousted from the directorate of the V.V. Bread Company, Ltd.:—

It is because I know that the Lord Jesus Christ has come again, and is now dwelling at the Agapemone, and because of my firm adherence to that belief, in spite of the hatred and contempt poured on him, that I am cast out by my colleagues; but I am sure that the time will come when they will deeply regret their action.

After Smyth-Pigott had been found guilty at the Consistory Court at Wells a year ago of the charges preferred against him by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Mr. Read said: "We shall go on just as if nothing had happened. We have nothing to do with the outside world, which does not understand our beliefs, and so cannot enter into the truth of them."

Mr. Read, who was fifty-nine years of age, had never recovered from the shock occasioned by the death of his wife some months ago and the effects of the assault upon him when the Agapemone was raided in November, 1908.

Macaulay Bros. & Co. having to dispose of the greater portion of their men's furnishing stocks owing to the big structural alterations which they intend making shortly, have decided to clear them with a series of special sales. The assortments being so large it will be necessary to place a separate line of articles or garments on sale for each event which will be quoted at 1-3 or less than original prices. For the first sale, which starts tomorrow (Thursday) the handsome stock of men's silk neckties, the products of the foremost English, American and Canadian manufacturers. Every man should take advantage of this great money saving series of sales and lay in a full supply of spring and summer furnishings while the opportunity lasts. For particulars see adv. space.

FOSTER'S REPUTATION KEEPS HIM BUSY

Starting Another Suit for Libel—Ottawa Paper the Target This Time.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16—Hon. George E. Foster has filed his statement of claim against the Ottawa Free Press in connection with the suit for libel entered during the election campaign of 1908 in consequence of statements published in the paper reflecting on him as manager of the Union Trust Company. The action is along the same lines as that now in progress in Toronto in connection with Mr. Foster's libel action against the Toronto Globe. Mr. Foster asks $20,000 damages and that the trial take place in Toronto.

Polly—Aunt Sally seems woefully downcast tonight.

Jennie—Yes, poor thing! She hasn't been able to get her feelings hurt at any time today.—Indianapolis Journal.

MISS ELEANOR BUTLER ALEXANDER

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—From all parts of this country and from Europe letters, telegrams and cablegrams are received by Miss Eleanor B. Alexander and her fiance, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, jr., son of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, whose engagement was announced Thursday by the young woman's mother, Mrs. Henry Addison Alexander, of No. 42 West Forty-seventh street. Miss Alexander and her fiance were kept busy most of yesterday reading and answering messages of felicitation.

While the news was a surprise to all except intimate friends of the families, the engagement seems to have pleased everybody. Mr. Roosevelt sent a cablegram to his father in Africa several days ago, but up to the present the latter has not replied. It was thought best to have friends here informed, as Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, will leave for Europe next week.

Plans for the wedding have not been made nor has a date been fixed, but no doubt it will be celebrated here soon after the return of Colonel Roosevelt from his African trip in June. Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter, who has recently been visiting in Washington, have returned to Oyster Bay.

GIRL IN BALL GOWN DRAGGED FROM SEA

Wound in Head and Torn Dress Proof of Crime

Discovered by Crew of Trolley Car and Dramatic Denunciation of Man Follows Identification by Mother.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 15—Clad in a ball gown, the body of Jane Adams, eighteen years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams, of this city, was found on the beach here today. A wound in her forehead showed where she had suffered a blow, but the manner of her death is a deep mystery.

The girl had donned the gown and trinkets to attend a ball on the evening of February 4, on Young's Pier, with her sister Alice and Wm. and Arvis Siler. Her body was frozen and disfigured and the clothing was torn when she was found dead by the crew of a trolley car, near Harrisburg avenue, in Ventnor. Dragging it up on the beach out of reach of the tide, they notified Coroner Sentheimner and the police. The mother of the girl, who has been ill from the night that her daughter disappeared, insists that the police sift to the bottom every movement that occurred to satisfy herself and family that the girl met death by accident.

In the meantime the police have an order to take into custody William Siler, a young married man, who was last seen in the company of the dead girl, and his brother, Arvis, neither of whom can be found. William Siler has left a wife and two small children here in destitute circumstances. Surgeons who examined the wound in the girl's head declare it must have been inflicted before the body entered the water. The hole penetrated to the skull. No bullet could have made the cavity. Examination failed to reveal any other mark of violence. The theory is advanced that she fell from the end of the pier, where she was last seen in the company of Siler, and that in the descent her head struck a sharp point.

The younger sister, Alice, sixteen years old, got permission from her parents, who live at No. 10 North Missouri avenue, to attend the pier entertainment with Arvis Siler.

The police ascertained that outside they met William Siler and Jane Adams. The younger sister says all went to the dance on the pier and afterwards walked to the end of the structure, extending 1,000 feet over the breakers. A half hour later she started to return to the dancing pavilion, but William Siler induced her sister to remain with him. The Adams family state that Alice and her escort returned home and the mother asked of the whereabouts of the elder daughter. Learning that she was in company with the young married man, she hastened to his home, where she found both brothers.

"I was nearly frightened to death, and I told Will Siler that he had done something to Jane. His face was white, and I told him he lied when he said Jane had left him and started home alone."

Later in the night Mrs. Adams, still alarmed, made a second visit to the Siler home, and declares admittance was refused.

No suspicion was entertained that the girl had met a tragic fate until Horace Munroe and William Hammell, the trolley car crew, discovered the body.

The black skirt and coat worn by the girl when she left home were frozen to her body and limbs, and it was not until tonight that the body could be examined. Both eyes were discolored, as though from a blow, and a hole in the head satisfied the surgeons that the girl had been dead or dying when she plunged into the sea. The clothes were torn.

DARING BURGLARY IN FREDERICTON STORE

Unsuccessful Attempt to Break Open the Safe

Members Arriving for Opening of Legislature — Government Meets This Afternoon.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 16.—A daring burglary took place here last night when the shoe store of McManus and Co., Queen street, was entered. The thieves made an entrance by breaking open a back door and from the condition of the [illegible] ed this morning must have spent considerable time in trying to open it. The handle and combination lock were hammered off, and in their attempt to break the safe with so much hammering it is surprising that the noise was not heard. The work was the work of amateurs, as is evident from the result. The robbers [illegible] ed the register, but succeeded in only obtaining fifteen cents. The only other loss found up to the present time is that of three pairs of shoes. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the crime.

A number of other representatives reached the city today for the opening of the legislature tomorrow. The evening train, it is expected, will bring most of the other members. At the legislative building everything is in readiness for the session. The assembly room has been put in condition for the invited guests and the telegraph offices fitted up.

The government will meet this afternoon, when final arrangements in respect to the session's work will be completed. There was no meeting of the executive this morning, as Premier Hazen was engaged in the Supreme Court.

Dying of Cholera

Local Physician Says Thousands Dying in Europe Can Be Saved With Proper Medicine

What is it that keeps down cholera, cramps, and summer complaints in America? Ask any doctor or live druggist and he will tell you "Nerviline." Just fancy, a million bottles are sold every year to people who use Nerviline for stomach disorder cramps, nausea, and summer complaint. For fifty years in most Canadian homes no other pain-relieving medicine but Nerviline is kept. Nothing cures the aches, pains, and sickness of the entire family so quickly as Nerviline.

LETTER NO. 4672

"As far back as mer time, when the viline. In the summ was without 'Nerv time that our house there was never a least 50 years ago, I can remember, at children ate green apples and got sick with diarrhoea and cramps, it was Nerviline that cured them. My father used Nerviline frequently to cure gas on his stomach and acute indigestion. There are but few minor ailments that Nerviline does not cure, and I know of no medicine so useful; in fact, so indispensable around the home as Nerviline."

This letter, written by Mrs. N. C. Butcher, a well known resident in Battersea, shows the high opinion entertained of Nerviline by those who have used it constantly for nearly half a century.

You'll never regret using Nerviline. Get it to-day, keep it on hand for an accident or sudden case of sickness in your home. Refuse anything else offered you instead of Nerviline. Large bottles, 50c.; trial size, 25c. All dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

MAY ABSTAIN FROM VOTING

Nationalists May Decide to Remain Mum on Finance Bill

All Depends on What Government Will Do to Lords

Asquith Not Likely to be Embarrassed—House Assembles

LONDON, Feb. 15.—John E. Redmond, accompanied by John Dillon and T. P. O'Connor, visited Chancellor Lloyd George after the Cabinet council and remained in conference for an hour to-night, discussing the attitude of the Nationalists towards the budget. It is understood that Mr. Redmond gave the Chancellor assurances that the general body of Irish members would make no deliberate attempt to embarrass the government, whatever might be the Minister's decision as to the order of dealing with the budget and veto questions. This probably means that if Premier Asquith find himself unable completely to satisfy Mr. Redmond regarding the Lords' veto, the Nationalists will remain neutral and abstain from voting on the budget, which would then be carried by a small majority, obtained by the support of the Laborites.

It is believed, however, that the Premier will satisfy the Irish leader on this point, and that a promise will be made to give some concessions to Ireland in the next budget which will justify the Nationalists in supporting the government.

It is reported that the King's speech will be one of the shortest on record, and that it will deal with little but the veto question as the principal business of the session. The parliamentary labor party met to-day and elected Geo. M. Barnes, member from Glasgow, Blackfriars, chairman.

The suffragettes have sent an open letter to Premier Asquith promising for the present to abstain from militant tactics until the government had a fair opportunity of stating its intentions, but demanding an explicit declaration that the government will undertake woman suffrage legislation.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The third parliament of King Edward assembled this afternoon. The ceremony was of the simplest character, all the royal pageantry connected with the state opening being postponed to Feb. 21 and the interim devoted to the swearing in of the members and the clearing away if possible of the difficulties confronting the government.

The lower chamber re-elected Right Hon. Jas. William Lowther, member for the enrith Division of Cumberland, Speaker, and forthwith the swearing in of its members was commenced.

Herbert John Gladstone, secretary of state for home affairs, and who through a recent appointment is about to become governor general of British South Africa, was elevated to the peerage today.

MACKAY CO.'S SELLING OUT

Getting Rid of 'Phone Stock

TO PLEASE PEOPLE

Postal Telegraph Now Keen Competitor of Western Union

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Just to please the public, as it were, the MacKay Companies are going to sell their holdings in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which in turn controls the Western Union. With this announcement disappears the talked-of "billion dollar" merger and the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, if the promise be carried out, becomes a more keen competitor of the Western Union.

When, several months ago, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company bought George Gould's stock in the Western Union, carrying practical control, it was pointed out that the MacKay companies held approximately 82,000 shares of the former's stock. This was interpreted by many as a tacit merger of the three great companies, which would mean death to competition.

Clarence MacKay, head of the MacKay companies, was quick to deny that any merger had been consummated or was even under consideration, but the rumor would not down in all quarters. Now comes the announcement of a decision of the MacKay companies to sell its holdings in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company as agreed upon at the annual meeting of the companies in Boston today. A statement explaining the action was issued in New York tonight by C. C. Adams, vice-president of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company. The statement says:

"The MacKay companies will sell its entire holding of stocks in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, that step being in deference to public opinion, which views with suspicion, this large holding of stock in a company which had recently purchased the control of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

"Moreover, that stock was acquired by the MacKay companies with a view to bringing about economics in the construction and maintenance of joint pole lines over long stretches of country where the business was not sufficient to justify either company constructing an independent pole line by itself.

"Many such arrangements were made, each company doing one-half of the sole line, but having nothing to do with the business of the other company. Since, however, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has acquired control of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the time has come for the MacKay Companies to sell its holdings of stock in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and that will be done.

"The Postal Telegraph system will continue to be free and independent, prepared to maintain the condition which it has furnished for 25 years."

SENDING MAIL IN A PUNCHEON

Magdalen Islanders Adopt Novel Method of Communication—Three Cornered Hockey Tie.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Feb. 16—Probably the most novel method yet pursued in an attempt to get letters across the sea where no mail steamer plies, was revealed yesterday when Judge Blanchard received from friends in the Magdalen Islands two letters which had been placed in a puncheon rigged with sails. On February 2nd A. J. and C. F. Painchaud, of Amherst Island, rigged up a puncheon. With a northeast wind blowing they launched their mail packet. They had placed in it several letters, one of which was as follows:

Hon. Mr. Blanchard—You are aware our telegraph cable parted on January fourth, leaving us in complete exile. We had little snow at the first of the winter, but since the first of January the snow disappeared. We now travel with summer vehicles. There is no ice around the island yet. It looks like a continuance of a very mild winter. We expected a steamer to bring us news. She could make a splendid landing. This may never reach you. It is an experiment we wish to make. This letter with several others goes in a puncheon that we have rigged to make the trip across the Gulf, with instructions to the finder. We are all well.

A. J. Painchaud.

On February twelfth the puncheon was picked up at Port Hastings and the contents sent to Halifax. From there the different letters were mailed.

A letter from C. F. Painchaud was wet and illegible. This is the first news from the Magdelens since the breaking of the cable.

The Crystals of Summerside defeated the Abbies at hockey in Summerside last night. This makes a three cornered tie in the Island League, between the Abbies, Victorias and Crystals, necessitating playing off for the trophy.

Canada's available water powers represent a combined energy which, if maintained by steam force generated from coal, would involve an annual coal consumption of 562,455,633 tons.

THREE INJURED IN SMALL COLLISION

Toronto Without Light or Power for Two Hours—Freight Handlers Want Higher Wages.

TORONTO, Feb. 16—A Grand Trunk local train ran into a light engine near York Station yesterday afternoon, giving the passengers a bad shaking up. J. Yeomans, a traveller, had his ankle broken, A. Gowans, a traveller, his back sprained, and Philbury, a bookkeeper, received a scalp wound. They all belong to Toronto and were brought in to the hospital.

Toronto was without power and light for nearly two hours yesterday, owing to a blizzard interfering with the Niagara current at Burlington. Only one evening newspaper appeared on time and the street car service and factories were paralyzed.

The C. P. R. freight handlers will ask for an increase of wages of twenty per cent. Their present rate is fifteen and sixteen cents an hour.

MORE LIKE BUSINESS.

The three large railway systems are now said to be willing to put up a half million each toward the cost of the Selkirk Centennial if the event is postponed until 1913. That looks more like business. It also looks as though the railways had held off until they found out whether the federal government could be let in for the whole cost of the spree.—Edmonton Bulletin.

The confidence felt by farmers and gardeners in Ferry's Seeds to-day would have been impossible to feel in any seeds two score of years ago. We have made a science of seed growing.

FERRY'S SEEDS

always do exactly what you expect of them. For sale everywhere. FERRY'S 1910 SEED ANNUAL Free on request.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.