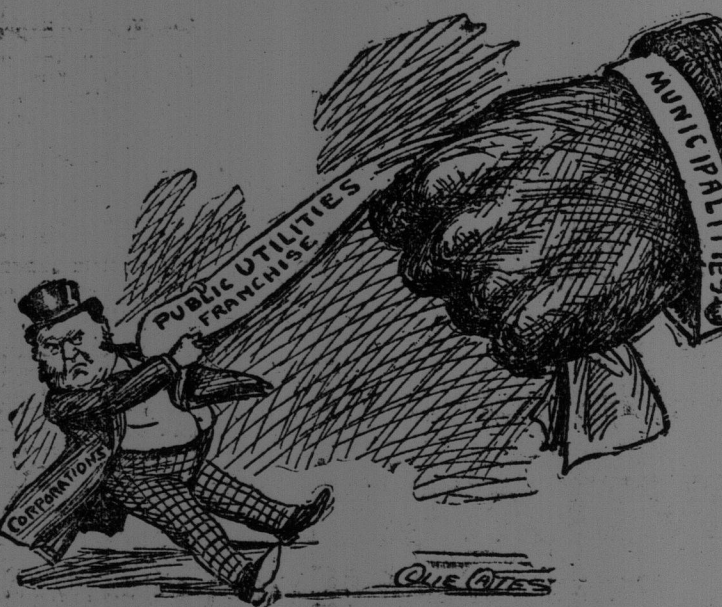


THE STAR'S CARTOON.



SAFETY BOARD FAVOR GIVING PATROLMEN AN INCREASE

Sub-Committee Propose 25 Cents a Day Additional for Patrolmen and 50 Cents for Deputy Chief Jenkins—Referred With Requests of Firemen and Building Inspector to Salaries Committee—New Chemical Engine for the West Side Warehouses.

At the meeting of the Safety Board yesterday the applications of the police and of the building inspector for increased pay were referred to the salaries committee. It was decided also that the request of the substitute firemen, that they be allowed \$150 a year for their services, be dealt with by a committee consisting of Chief Kest, Director Wisely and Ald. Vanwart. The same committee will also examine the possibility of erecting a building for an ambulance and patrol wagon on Carmarthen street, interview the Board of Works with regard to the same and report back to the Safety Board. A chemical engine for the West Side warehouses was also ordered to be purchased and an alarm box to be put in the engine room of the elevator. The chemical engine for West Side was the first matter taken up by the board. Its purchase was referred to a committee of the chief and two directors, with instructions to purchase the engine offered by Tilley and Fairweather if satisfactory arrangements could be made, and failing that, the one offered by Eatey and Co. The latter is the more expensive of the two. A new fire alarm box was to be placed in the engine room of the grain elevator. The petition of the substitute firemen for \$150 a year next year before the meeting. Considerable discussion took place as to whether consideration of this matter should take place before or after the chief's annual report was taken up. It was finally decided that the chairman of the board, the chief and the director be referred to which the matter be referred. The leasing of various city lots next took up the attention of the board. Plans for \$150 a year next year were referred back to the council, and the lease to W. A. Shaw of a small lot next to No. 15 station was recommended to be renewed. The ambulance and patrol wagon station was next considered. Plans of the building have been made and a site on Carmarthen street suggested. Ald. Bullock raised the question of the erection of this building interfering with the further building of a central fire station upon the same.

WILL BID ON FIVE SECTIONS OF TRANSCONTINENTAL

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—Frank W. Morse, general manager of the G. T. P., today announces that the company will bid on the five sections for which the government is now calling for tenders on the National Transcontinental. These are:

- 1.—From Moncton west 50 miles.
- 2.—From Grand Falls, N. B., to boundary of N. B. and Quebec, 62 miles.
- 3.—From Quebec bridge east 150 miles.
- 4.—From a point 150 miles west of Quebec bridge to Weymouth, 45 miles.
- 5.—From eight miles west of Abitibi River east about 150 miles.

Mr. Morse says these contracts will run about six millions. He hopes the G. T. P. will get some or all of them.

DYSPEPSIA CAUSES Constipation and Piles

Herner's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Dyspepsia in all forms then the other troubles disappear. Be sure to get **HERNER'S** if you want a **CURE**.

TRIAL SIZE 35c, REGULAR SIZE \$1.00
The Dr. Scott White Lintment Co., Ltd.
Proprietors of Pendleton's Panacea.

LIONESS ATTACKS HER NEW OWNER

She and Her Mate Evidently Resent Their Removal From Zoological Garden.

NICE, Feb. 9.—Quite a dramatic incident took place this morning at the Zoological Gardens at Cimiez. The wild animals had been sold yesterday at auction, and their purchasers had to remove them today. M. Valenda, tamer, manager of the Menagerie Moderne at Antibes, was the purchaser of Clith and Judith, the lion and lioness of the Pagragnone collection. The door of a heavy wooden cage (called a "sabbot") was placed against the door of the lion's cage, and the animals were invited to move into their new quarters—the invitation being in the form of a sub with an iron pipe. The lioness refused to move. Whereupon M. Valenda quickly stepped into the cage and faced the lioness. The lioness sprang at him and struck him a violent blow across the breast, which tore his coat to ribbons and made him bleed profusely. M. Valenda stood his ground with the greatest bravery, and finally mastering the lioness, he threw her into the "sabbot." The animals were then securely locked in, and the improved cage was transported to Antibes by cart. M. Valenda was not severely hurt, although his clothes were torn into strips. He was covered with blood, but was able to walk to a chemist's shop to have his wounds dressed.

Advertising in its fundamental and etymological significance, means a degree by politeness when imported for use exclusively for the manufacture of compressed food for live stock—free in all the tariffs.

MAJOR CHANGES BUT FEW OF IMPORTANCE

Government Has Made Several Minor Amendments in the Schedules Covering Almost Every Variety of Goods—Raw Sugar Preference is Limited to Imports Through Canadian Ports.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—The changes made in the new tariff as a result of parliamentary consideration of the schedules were announced today.

BOUNTY ON CORDAGE.

A new resolution is submitted providing for a bounty on the manufacture of cordage in Canada from Manila fibre, this bounty to be equal to the amount paid as export duty in the Philippine Islands on Manila fibre produced on the islands and used in the manufacture of cordage in Canada. The bounty is to be operative on Manila cordage manufactured in Canada since January 1 and only for home consumption. It is not to exceed three-eighths of one cent per pound. With respect to the dumping resolution there is added to the exemptions the following sub-section: "D. To hinder twice for hemp, burlap, sisal or tambo fibre, sisal grass or sunn, or a mixture of any two or more of them, of single ply and measuring not exceeding six hundred feet to the pound."

Resolution number 4, which gives the government in council the authority to extend the benefit or withdraw the benefit of the British preferential tariff to the intermediate tariff, is amended by the following: "The provisions of the foregoing resolution shall be deemed to have been introduced on Nov. 30, 1906, and to apply to all goods imported or taken out of warehouse on and after that date. Goods introduced prior to that date and previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that date, except otherwise provided in the resolution, shall be subject to the duty imposed by the tariff in force on the date of their introduction. The effect of this resolution is that goods which have been entered at the customs since the tariff was originally introduced shall not be affected by the changes which follow."

PREFERENTIAL RATE REDUCED.

Item 22.—The British preferential rate on preparation of cocoa or chocolate is reduced from twenty-five per cent. to twenty-two and a half per cent. The other rates remain the same. Item 23.—Which refers to the duties on starch, potato flour, rice, flour, etc., is amended by inserting the words "British and one and a half cents intermediate and general, is amended by striking out the words, 'Rice flour, sugar, and other goods.' A new item is introduced as follows: "23a.—Rice flour, sugar and other goods, per cent. intermediate and general, one per cent. The effect of this change is to reduce the preferential rate on rice flour from 1-1/2 to 1 cent, and on the others from 1-1/2 to 1 cent. Item 41.—Which refers to the duty upon salt in bags, barrels and casks, is amended by inserting the word (usual) before casks. Item 46.—A new item reads: "Durable bread stuffs, grain, and other goods, when damaged by water in transit or prior to importation into Canada; preferential, fifteen per cent. intermediate, twenty-two and a half per cent. general, twenty-five."

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Item 78.—Providing for the free importation of certain fruits and vegetables, is amended by adding the words, "Seedling stock and rose stock for grafting." Item 83 provides for duties of ten cents per bushel, twelve and a half and fifteen cents. These are increased to twelve and a half cents intermediate, and fifteen cents general, on potatoes. Item 85, which provided a specific duty on fresh tomatoes of fifty cents per hundred pounds, is changed to an ad valorem reading of twenty per cent. Item 86.—A half intermediate and thirty per cent. Item 94, dates and figs, dried, per hundred pounds, is changed to intermediate fifty-five cents and general seventy-five cents and eighty cents, is changed to preferential forty cents, intermediate fifty-five cents and general seventy-five cents. Item 97 a.—The general tariff rate on plums, is increased from twenty cents a bushel to thirty cents. Item 110.—The duty on coconuts is made sixty-five cents, ninety cents and a dollar per hundred instead of per hundred pounds. A similar change is made in item 111, on coconuts imported direct by ship to a Canadian port. Otherwise the preferential tariff will not apply. Item 12.—Specifying the duty to be placed upon molasses between thirty-five and fifty-six degrees.

RAW SUGAR GETS PREFERENCE.

Item 132.—Giving the rate of duty on raw sugar, is amended so as to provide that in order to entitle raw sugar to the benefit of the preferential tariff it must be imported direct by ship to a port in Canada, from any British colony. Otherwise the preferential tariff will not apply.

MORE IRON CHANGES.

Item 374.—On iron or steel scrap, wrought, being waste or refuse, including punchings, cuttings or clippings of iron or steel plates or sheets having been in actual use—Crop ends of plate bars, or of blooms, or of rails, the same not having been in actual use, the British preferential has been reduced from 70 to 50 cents. Item 379 has been changed to read: "Rolled iron or steel beams, channels, angles, and other rolled shapes of iron or steel, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than rolled, weighing not less than 30 pounds per lineal yard, not being square, flat, oval or round shapes, and not being railway bars or rails, per ton preferential tariff \$2 intermediate, \$2.75, general \$3." Item 379 is a new item. Belts when imported for use of churches only, free. Item 385, which provides for the free importation of Britannia metal and German silver, articles of, is amended by inserting the words "free in all the tariffs." Item 386 is changed to read "watch movements, and movements, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, including winding bars and sleeves, ten per cent. twelve and a half, fifteen." Item 388.—Watch glasses. A dutiable at 20 per cent. B. preference. 27-1/2 per cent. intermediate and 30 per cent. general have been struck out.

SLIGHT CHANGES IN FABRICS.

Item 522.—Insert "tailors" Holland of linen and towelling of linen or cotton in the web, colored or not, preferential 17-1/2, intermediate 22-1/2, general 25 per cent. Item 502.—"Barrel staves and wood," struck out and "staves of oak" inserted. Item 507 A is new. Heading and stove bolts, made free in all tariffs. Item 507 B is new. Veneers of oak, rosewood, mahogany and other woods, of 1-3 of an inch in thickness, preferential 5 per cent. intermediate and general 7-1/2.

CHANGES IN IRON DUTIES.

Item 460.—After the words "Processes of iron or steel," insert "iron and steel castings in iron or steel."

inches, preferential, 5 per cent.; intermediate, 10 per cent, and general 10 per cent. On item 384—"Strips polished or not"—have been added after steel sheets: "Preferential, free; intermediate, 5 per cent; general 7-1/2." "Flat galvanized iron or steel sheets" have been struck out.

Item 386.—Has been made to read: Rolled iron or steel and cast steel in bars, bands, hoop, scroll, strip, sheet or plate, of any size, thickness or width, galvanized or coated with any material, except zinc, made free in all tariffs. The manufacture of mill cutters, when of greater value than 2 1/2 cents per pound, preferential, free, intermediate 10 per cent, and general 10 per cent. Item 387 A is a new one—Steel in bars or sheets, to be used exclusively in the manufacture of shovels, wheelbarrows, and other like articles, imported by manufacturer of shovels, preferential 10 per cent, intermediate 12 1/2, general 15 per cent. Item 388.—Wrought or seamless iron or steel tubes for boilers, n. o. p. under regulations prescribed by Minister of Customs, made free in all tariffs. For marine boilers, are made free in all three tariffs. It was: preferential free, intermediate and general five per cent.

Item 397.—Tubes of rolled iron or steel not joined or welded, not more than 18 inches in diameter, n. o. p. have been made free in all tariffs. They were: Preferential 5 per cent, intermediate 7 1/2 and general 10 per cent.

Item 403.—Is new—Steel wire valued at not less than 2 1/2 cents per pound when imported by manufacturer of rope or wire, and also wire rope for use exclusively for rigging of ships and vessels, under regulations by Minister of Customs, made free in all tariffs.

Item 410.—Chain, coil chain links and chain shackles of iron or steel, of 1/2 of an inch in diameter and over, preferential 5 per cent, as at present, intermediate increased from 5 per cent. to 7 1/2 per cent, and general from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent.

Item 411.—Malleable sprocket or link belting chain is made free in all the tariffs. It was 15 per cent. intermediate 17 1/2 and general 20 per cent.

Item 434.—"Clocks, rings," have been added, preferential 7 1/2 per cent, intermediate and general 10 per cent. each.

Item 443.—Has been made to read: Printing presses, lithographic presses and type making accessories, and also machines specially designed for ruling, folding, binding, embossing, creasing or cutting paper or cardboard, when for use exclusively by printers, book binders and by manufacturers of articles from paper or cardboard, including parts thereof, composed wholly or in part of metal, of iron or steel, preferential, 10 per cent; intermediate and general, 10 per cent, each.

Item 445.—After "reapers" the words, "And complete parts thereof, not including shafting," have been added; preferential, 12-1/2; intermediate and general, 17-1/2 and 20 per cent.

Item 446.—After "Windmills" insert "and complete parts thereof, not including shafting," preferential, 12-1/2; intermediate, 17-1/2, general 20 per cent.

Item 448.—The words "Horsepower separators N.O.P. wind stacker" have been struck out.

Item 447.—Change to read: "Portable engines with boilers, in combination horsepowers, and tracing engines, for use in agriculture, and self-feeders thereof, and finished parts thereof for repairs, preferential 15 per cent; intermediate 17-1/2, general 20 per cent."

Item 449.—A is new one—Shovel arms of metal; and dove tails, chaplets and hinges of tin for use in the manufacture of shovels, preferential 5 per cent; intermediate 7-1/2, general 10 per cent.

Item 452.—Regarding telegraph and telephone instruments, for the words "instruments" insert "iron and steel castings in iron or steel."

CHANGES IN IRON DUTIES.

Item 460.—After the words "Processes of iron or steel," insert "iron and steel castings in iron or steel."

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Item 531 is struck out and the following substituted: Cloth such as is used for covering the outside of books, when imported for use exclusively in the use in binding books, under regulations made by the minister, made free in all tariffs.

Item 532 now reads: Color and color yarns, raw cotton and cotton wool not dyed, cotton yarns number 40 and finer, more than three ply, is made free in all tariffs.

Item 533—"Three and six cord" is struck out. This refers to cotton sewing thread.

Item 534.—After "horse clothing" insert the words "of jute."

Item 535.—Amended to include also yarns imported on the cone and to be imported by manufacturers of woolen goods for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories.

Item 537.—Women's and children's dress goods, etc., when imported in grey or unfinished state in such manufacture in their own factories.

Item 538.—Intended to read "Flannels, plain, not fancy, fabrics of wool or of cotton or wool, commonly described and sold as flannels, mohair, alpaca and Italian linings, duty unchanged."

Item 567.—Under the head of wearing apparel, 18 inches in diameter, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, the word alpaca is struck out.

Item 568.—Amended by making socks and stockings of all kinds dutiable at 15 per cent. preferential, 22 1/2 per cent. intermediate and 25 per cent. general.

Item 571.—Regarding shirts of any material and blouses or shirt waists is struck out and the following substituted: White cotton hosiery, plain, in the web, preferential 15 per cent, intermediate 22 1/2, general 25 per cent.

Item 575.—Silk clothing is omitted.

Item 581.—Is amended to include also complete parts of freight and farm wagons, drays and sleighs.

Item 585.—Locomotives and railway passenger cars, etc., under the control of railway companies in the United States crossing the frontier are included on the free list.

LEATHER.

Item 605.—Sole leather in whole side is omitted.

Item 606.—N. o. p. is struck out.

Item 607.—The duty on glove leather, tanned or dressed, for use exclusively in manufacture of gloves, is reduced 2-1/2 per cent. all round.

Item 611.—Is amended to read: Boots and shoes, pegged or wire fastened with unadorned closed edge, duty is unchanged.

A new item, 611A, is added. It reads as follows: Boots, slippers and insoles of any material n. o. p., preferential, 20 per cent; intermediate, 27-1/2 per cent, and general, 30 per cent.

Item 620.—Amended to restrict the width of elastic webbing to 1 1/2 inches of 1-1/4.

Item 622.—Referring to trunks, valises, etc., it is amended by striking out "and parts thereof n. o. p."

Item 626.—The preferential rate on hats, caps, hoods and bonnets N. O. P. etc. is increased to 2-1/2 per cent.

Item 634.—Is amended by striking out "and parts thereof n. o. p."

A new item 634A is inserted. Hatters' plush of silk or cotton, hatters' bands (not cords) bindings and hat awnings, hatters' tips and sides when cut to shape and cashmere when cut to shape for under rima and hat covers. All the articles in this item when imported by hat and cap manufacturers for use exclusively for hats and caps in their own factories, are free in all the tariffs.

Item 640.—Silks belts are exempted.

Item 648.—Is amended to read, as follows: "Fragrant stones and incense, pearls and imitations thereof, set, split, strung or not, but not set mounted; per piece; general, 10 per cent. Unset diamonds are put on the free list."

Item 675.—Re articles used in the manufacture of pianos, organs, etc., brass flanges, brass, white and spring are added to the free list.

Item 682.—After the words "manilla rope insert: Not exceeding 1-1/2 inches in circumference. Before the words "gashing nets" strike out the words "deep nets."

690.—A new item is inserted as follows: Casual donations from persons in the melting and brass advertising matter, tobacco, articles, containing sprits, or merchandise for sale—when the duty otherwise payable thereon does not exceed 50 cents in any one case, under regulations by the minister of customs, free in all tariffs.

Item 1,001, after the word stockings "and jersey cloth" is added.

Item 1,002, "hat and cap linings" is substituted for "hatters' plush," etc. The following items are also added to schedule B as subject to payment of drawbacks.

1,014.—Nickel, nickel silver and German silver in bars, rods, strips, sheets and plates when used in the manufacture of spoons and cutlery, a drawback of 65 per cent.

Item 1,015.—Rolled angles of iron or steel, nine and ten gauge, not over 1 1/2 inches wide and used in the manufacture of bedsteads, are subject to a drawback of 39 per cent.

Item 1,016.—Stearine and candles, when used in the manufacture of leather, drawback 29 per cent.

Item 1,017.—Lap welded tubing of iron and steel, not less than 2 1/2 inches diameter, threaded and coupled or not, testing 1,600 pounds pressure to the square inch, when used in oil or natural gas wells and for transmission

WOODSTOCK MAN HAS MADE FORTUNE

Left His Family 23 Years Ago and Went West—Now Sends For Them.

(Boston Post.)

MELROSE, Feb. 9.—Waiting for the ticket to the far West which will bring to her the realization of her great good fortune, Miss Annie Kinney, who up to a week ago had never known the luxuries of life is eagerly making her preparations to join her millionaire father in Oregon, whom for 23 years she had believed dead.

Miss Kinney said to a Post reporter today: "I can hardly realize that my father is alive, pined away and a man I last saw him."

Mr. Kinney, who lived in Woodstock, N. B., with his wife and a son and two daughters, made his family goodby in 1884 and started for the West for his health and to seek a fortune for them.

After waiting several years and receiving no word from her husband Mrs. Kinney started in search of him, and in 1893, after a long and arduous search, she found him in the West, where he had made a fortune.

After 23 years, her father, who was then a millionaire, died, and she, who had been a poor girl, was now a rich woman.

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