SMALL MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

There were only four loads of hay offered at the market this morning, which sold at $14 to $15 50 per ton.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices held firm in the majority of the lines represented at the markets held here during the past week. Although the supply of farm produce was large, there was a good demand, except for apples.

Grain—Oats are in fair demand at $1 50 per cwt; the supply has been large. Wheat is selling at 92c per bu, and occasionally 93c is paid for a load of choice white wheat.

Hay and Straw—Although there were 160 loads of hay marketed last week, and also a big supply so far this week, sales are fairly brisk and price well maintained; prices range from $14 to $15 50 per ton, according to quality. Some of the farmers are in a quandary as to the future price of hay, and claim that the majority of those who have hay to sell will dispose of it within two months, and as the new crop will not be placed on the market until near the end of July, they can't see how prices will be any lower than at present. Straw is dull of sale at present; most of the sales are made at $8 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—There is a shortage in the supply of the best class of butter, and consequently the demand is brisk; prices are firm, at 28c per lb for the choice rolls in basket lots, and occasionaly 29c is paid; for butter in crocks 27c to 28c per lb wholesale. Eggs are firm, at 26c to 27c per dozen by the case or basket lot.

Potatoes—The market is firm at present and prices as a rule are higher; sales are made at 85c to 90c per bag, wholesale.

Apples—The demand is about as slow as it possibly can be; sales are made at 40c to 80c per bag or $1 25 to $1 75 per barrel.

Poultry—Prices in this line are about the same as last week; turkeys sell at 14c to 16c per lb, the latter price for nice hen turkeys; chickens sell at 10c per lb alive and 11c to 12c dressed; old hens, 8c to 9c alive and 9c to 10c dressed; ducks, 10c per lb alive and 11c to 12c dressed.

Dressed Hogs—There is a good demand and prices are higher than a week ago; sales are made at $7 25 and $7 50 per cwt; the butchers still claim that the price of dressed hogs is higher than it should be, compared with the price of live hogs.

Live Hogs—Steady, at $5 10 per cwt; there does not seem to be any great quantity of hogs suitable for the market; small pigs sell at $3 per pair; not many offered.

Butchers' Meats—Beef is in fair demand at $6 to $8 50 per cwt; veal is in fair demand, at $7 50 to $9 per cwt; mutton, $6 to $8 per cwt; lamb is scarce, at 11c to 12½c per lb by the carcase.

Hides—The dealers claims the market is weak; prices are, however, the same as last week, namely, 5c for No. 1, 4c for No. 2, and 3c for No. 3.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Feb. 26.—Cattle—Steady; prime steers, $5 60 to $5 85. Veals—Receipts, 150 head; active and 50c higher, $5 to $8 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,100 head; fairly active; pigs steady, others 5c to 10c higher; heavy and mixed, $4 80; Yorkers, $4 75 to $4 80; roughs, $3 90 to $4 15; dairies, $4 60 to $4 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,400 head; steady; sheep active, native lambs active, western lambs slow and unchanged.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Feb. 25.—London cables are steady at 10½c to 13c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9½c per lb.

Glasgow, Feb. 25. — Edward, Watson & Ritchie report 537 cattle offered, with firmer trade. United States steers are 12¼c to 13c; Canadians, 11½c to 12¼c; bulls, 9½c to 10½c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; steady to a shade lower; beeves, $3 90 to $6; cows and heifers, $1 80 to $4 90; Texans, $3 75 to $4 75; calves, $5 to $7 25; westerns, $4 to $4 75; stockers and feeders, $2 75 to $4 80.

Hogs—Receipts, 38,000; steady; light, $4 20 to $4 45; mixed, $4 20 to $4 50; heavy, $4 20 to $4 52½; roughs, $4 20 to $4 30; pigs, $3 70 to $4 25; bulk of sales at $4 40 to $4 45.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; steady to 10c lower; natives, $3 25 to $5 45; westerns, $3 30 to $5 50; yearlings, $5 50 to $6 25; lambs, $5 to $6 90; westerns, $5 to $6 90.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—The movement of corn continues to be the feature of the breadstuffs market. Farmers are requiring a great deal for feed, and millstuffs are also in good demand for the same reason. Prices are:

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 northern, $1 19; No. 2 northern, $1 15½; feed wheat, 66c; No. 2 feed, 64c, at lake ports; Ontario No. 2 white, 95½c outside; No. 2 red, 95c to 96c; No. 2 mixed, 95c; goose, 91c to 92c.

Barley—No. 2, 71c to 73c, according to quality.

Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow American, 64c to 64½c, Toronto freights; No. 3 mixed, 2c less; old corn about 72c, none offering; inferior, 63c to 63½c.

Peas—86c to 87c.

Rye—No. 2, 84c to 85c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 67c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 52c to 53c outside, 54c on track at Toronto; No. 2 mixed, 49c to 50c outside.

Flour—Manitoba patents, special brand, $6; seconds, $5 40; strong bakers, $5 30; winter wheat patents are very dull and nominal, around $3 50.

Bran—Full cars, $24 50 per ton.

Shorts—$24, in buyers' bags.

SUGAR MARKET.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 25.—Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining, 3.30c to 3.33c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3.80c to 3.83c; molasses sugar, 3.05c to 3.08c; refined steady. Molasses—Steady.

LONDON.

London, Feb. 25.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 11s; Muscovado, 9s 9d; beet sugar, February, 9s 10½d.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—The amount of trade being done is fair. An advance of 10c per cwt in New York sugar yesterday has caused a 5c increase in Acadia. Other grades are unchanged.

Montreal granulated sugar, in barrels, $4 50; yellow, $4 10; Acadia, $4 40; Ontario, beet, $4 25; in bags prices are 5c less than above, except in the case of beet.

COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 25.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady. Closing bids: February, 10.25c; March, 10.28c; April, 10.38c; May, 10.46c; June, 10.38c; July, 10.31c; August, 10.11c; October, 9.91c; December, 9.91c.

Spot closed quiet, 15 points lower; middling uplands, 11.35c; middling gulf, 11.60c; sales, 55 bales.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand; prices 9 to 11 points lower; American middling, fair, 6.66; good middling, 6.20; middling, 6.04; low middling, 5.70; good ordinary, 5.28; ordinary, 4.76.

The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,800 American.

Receipts, 15,000 bales, including 14,700 American.

Futures opened steady and closed easy; American middling, G. O. C., February, 5.60; February and March, 5.57½; March and April, 5.59; April and May, 5.60; May and June, 5.60½; June and July, 5.59½; July and August, 5.57; August and September, 5.49; September and October, 5.40; October and November, 5.33; November and December, 5.30½.

New York, Feb. 26.—Cotton—Futures opened steady, March, 10.22c; May, 10.41c; June, 10.31c; July, 10.27c; August, 10.06c; October, 9.90c; December, 9.93c to 9.94c.

LEATHER MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—The leather market on the whole is in very unsatisfactory shape, and business fails to respond to the signs of revival that have been manifested from time to time since the first of the year. A few varieties of leather, such as Russia calf, certain varieties of black calf and plump heavy sole leather are taken freely and are firm in price, but others are dull. Varieties of leather showing especial dullness and weakness are belting butts and harness.

No. 1 Spanish sole, for jobbing, 27c to 29c; No. 2, 26c to 28c; No. 1 Spanish sole, for manufacturing, 25½c to 27c; No. 2, 24½c to 26c; No. 3, 22½c to 24c; No. 1, oak sole, 27c to 29c; No. 2, 26c to 28c; No. 1, English, sole bends, 43c to 45c; No. 1 slaughter sole, heavy, 29c to 30c; medium, 28c to 29c; lights, 28c to 29c.

Harness leather—No. U. Q., 34c to 35c; rejected, 30c to 32c; No. 2, 30c to 31c.

Hemlock country harness—No. 1, 28c to 29c; No. 2, 25c to 28c.

Upper—Heavy, 40c to 47c; light and medium, 43c to 50c; grained, 15c to 17c; kip skins, French, 75c to $1; veal kips, Canadians, 55c, 70c, 75c; hemlock calf, 60c; 75c, 80c; imitation French, 75c to 80c; French calf, $1 to $1 45.

Splits, light and medium, 25c to 27c; heavy, 25c to 27c; junior, 20c to 25c; enamel cow, per foot, 20c to 25c; pebble grain, 12c to 15c; buff, 14½c to 17½c; colored buff, 17c to 19c; russets, extra, per dozen, $14 to $15; shoe russets, per lb, 50c to 55c; russets, No. 2, all grades, lb, 35c to 40c; glove russets, per dozen, $9 to $12.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—Baled Straw—About $10 per ton on track here.

Baled Hay—Timothy is quoted at $16 to $17 in car lots on track here.

WOOL MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—The local quotations show the last prices, but there is nothing doing at present. Quiet conditions also continue in the United States wool markets, prices ruling steady, because holders are not pressing the staple for sales. While inquiries from the mills have become a little more numerous, only a few sales of size were reported this week, and in most cases terms were not announced. Movement at Boston still compares most unfavorably with similar figures for 1907.

Quotations are nominal at: Washed wools, 19c to 20c; unwashed wools, 10c, and rejects, 14c to 15c.

ENGLISH MARKET.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.—Wheat—Spot dull; No. 2 red western winter, 7s ½d. Futures steady; March, 5s 11¾d; May, 7s 7⅞d; July, 7s 2½d.

Corn—Spot, prime mixed American, new, steady, 5s 2d; do, old, quiet, 5s 4½d. Futures quiet; March, 5s 1⅝d.

Peas—Canadian, 7s 8½d.

Flour—Winter patents dull, 29s 6d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast steady, £2 to £2 16s.

Beef—Extra India mess dull, 86s 3d.

Pork—Prime mess western, weak, 68s 9d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 38s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, quiet, 35s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, easy, 36s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, weak, 36s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, easy, 36s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, weak, 36s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, easy, 36s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, dull, 34s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, dull, 37s; American refined, in pails, easy, 38s 6d.

Butter—Good United States steady, 75 5s to 86.

Cheese—Steady; American finest white, 59s; do, colored, 62c; Canadian finest white, new, 63s; do, colored, 63s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city weak, 28s 6d; Australian (in London) dull, 31s.

Turpentine Spirits—Firm, 38s 3d.

Rosin—Common, dull, 9s 4½d.

Petroleum—Refined quiet, 7d.

Linseed Oil—Quiet, 21s 6d.

Cottonseed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot steady, 23s 9d.

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 25.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 21c to 32c; dairies, 20c to 28c.

Cheese—Steady, 10¾c to 12¾c.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 25.—Butter—Easy; receipts, 8,634 packages; western factory, firsts, 23c; do, held, 23c.

Cheese—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,169 boxes.

LIVERPOOL DAIRY REPORT, WEEK ENDING FEB. 14.

[Hodgson Bros.' Letter.]

Cheese continues in quiet request, but the tone is firm, holders having confidence as to the future. The free arrivals of New Zealand into London are supplying a considerable portion of the demand, but these are now a little dearer, and is being reflected in the position of Canadians. Under-priced cheese in limited request at the quotations. We report today's values as follows: Finest Canadian, colored, 63s to 64s per cwt; do, white, 62s 6d to 63s 6d; earlier-made Canadians, white and colored, 60s 6d to 61s 6d; States, half-meats, white and colored, 52s to 55s; New Zealands, white and colored, 61s to 62s.

Butter has advanced in a phenomenal degree, and is about 10s dearer on the week for all grades, owing to extreme scarcity. The market closes strong, with supplies cleaned up. The Copenhagen quotation is 10 kroner higher, equal to 11s 3d per cwt, for next week. We quote today: Choicest Canadian creamery, in 56-lb boxes, none; choicest Danish, in Kiel casks, 146s to 154s per cwt; choicest Russian and Siberian, in Kiel casks, 138s to 144s; secondary grades, do, scarce, 123s to 130s; choicest Australian and New Zealand, 148s to 154s; choicest Irish creamery, none; choicest Argentine, 146s to 152s; choicest States creamery, none; States process creamery, 128s to 130s; States ladies and imitation creameries, 116s to 124s.

OIL MARKETS.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Feb. 25.—Credit balances, $1 78.

LONDON.

London, Feb. 25.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 9-16d; spirits, 7¼d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Belgium, Feb. 25.—Petroleum, 22 francs.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 26.—Oil opened and closed at $1 78.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Feb. 25.—Beans—Spot, $2 25, nominal; May, $2 25, nominal.

STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 25—Close.	Morning.		Afternoon.	
	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
Bell Telephone	125	..	..	..
General Electric	100	..	..	..
Canadian Pacific	143½	142½	..	..
City Dairy, com	20	..	..	..
City Dairy, pfd	..	80	..	..
Consumers' Gas	..	189	..	..
Detroit Railway	34	..	32¼	31½
Dom. Coal, com	..	39	..	39¼
Dom. Steel, com	15½	14½	..	..
Illinois, pfd	83	..	..	..
Woods, com	..	76	..	..
Mackay, com	53	52	53	52¼
Mackay, pfd	60½	59½	60¼	59⅞
Mexican L. & P.	47⅞	47⅝	48	47⅝
M., St. P. & S. S.	..	93	96	93
Niagara Navigation	108	..	..	..
St. Catharines	75	..	77	..
Nipissing Mines	6¼	..	6	..
Northern Nav.	84½	..	86	..
North Star	9	..	..	..
N. S. Steel, com	58½	..	57	..
Prairie Lands	180	170	..	..
Rio Janeiro Tram	30¾	30	31½	30½
Sao Paulo Tram	118	117	..	..
St. L. & C. Nav.	117	112	..	..
Twin City	81½	80	82	80
Winnipeg Railway	137	..	..	..
Bank of Commerce	164	..	..	..
Dominion Bank	224	222	..	..
Imperial Bank	211½	210	211	210
Standard Bank	219	215	..	..
Traders' Bank	..	122	..	..
Agricultural Loan	..	119	..	..
Canada Landed	..	119	..	120
Canada Permanent	..	120	..	..
Central Canada	..	160	..	..
Colonial Loan	..	67	..	..
Dom. Savings	..	70	..	..
Hamilton Provident	120	..	..	..
Huron & Erie	..	176½	..	..
Landed Banking	..	121	..	..
London & Canada	..	95	..	..
National Trust	150	..	..	..
Ontario Loan	..	129	..	..
Real Estate	..	85	..	..
Toronto Mortgage	..	105	..	..
Rio, bonds	76	74½	..	..

Afternoon Sales: Mexican L. & P., 10 at 47½, 25 and 25 at 47¾; Imperial Bank, 11 at 210½; Detroit Railway, 25 at 31¾; Consumers' Gas, 3 at 199; Northern Navigation, 4 at 85½; Mackay, common, 35, 50 and 15 at 52½, 10 and 5 at 52¾; Toronto Mortgage, 8, 20 and 9 at 107; Canada Permanent, 100 at 121.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 25—Close.	Morning.		Afternoon.	
	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
Bell Telephone	125	124	..	..
Canadian Pacific	143	142½	143	142½
C. P. R., new	141	136	141	136
Detroit Railway	32½	32⅜	31⅞	31⅝
Dom. Coal, com	40	39	40	39
Dom. Coal, pfd	..	86	..	86
Dom. Steel, com	15¾	15	15¾	15¼
Dom. Steel, pfd	57	55¾	..	..
Halifax Railway	97	96	97	96
Illinois, pfd	80¾	80	..	80
Woods, com	77	76	..	..
Woods, pfd	..	103	..	103
Laurentide Paper	99	95	99	95
Laur. Paper, pfd	106	105	106	105
Mackay, com	53	52½	52⅞	52
Mackay, pfd	61	59½	60½	60
Mexican L. & P.	48	47¾	47⅞	47¾
Minn. & St. Paul	93¾	93½	95	94
Montreal Power	..	..	86¾	86
Montreal Railway	..	..	178	176
N. S. Steel & Coal	59½	58½	59½	58½
Ogilvie, com	..	..	..	250
R. & O. Navigation	65	63	65	63
Rio Janeiro Tram	30¼	30⅛	30¼	30⅛
Toledo Railway	..	..	10	8
Toronto Railway	100	99⅝	100	99
Twin City	80½	80	80½	80
Shawinigan	63½	62	63½	62
Bank B. N. A.	150	..	150	..
Bank of Commerce	..	162	..	162
Molsons Bank	198	..	198	..
Bank N. Brunswick	..	250	..	250
Quebec Bank	124	122	124	122
Royal Bank	..	220	224	220
Dom. Textile, pfd	81½	80	..	80
Dom. Textile, com	44	41¾	..	41¾
Bell Telephone, bds	..	..	..	100
Dom. Cotton, bds	..	90	92½	90
Dom. Steel, bonds	76	75	76	75
Woods, bonds	..	101	..	101
Paper, bonds	110	..	110	..
Mex. Electric, bds	..	..	77	..
Mex Power, bds	..	..	83	..
Mont. Power, bds	95	92	95	92
N. S. Steel, bds	105	103	105	103
Nova Scotia, bonds	..	100	..	100
Price, bonds	..	100	..	100
Rio, bonds	..	74¼	..	74¼
Textile bonds, A	..	..	90	88
Textile bonds, B	..	86	90	88
Textile bonds, C	..	86	95	89
Textile bonds, D	..	86	..	86
Winnipeg, bonds	99½	..	99½	..

Afternoon Sales: Montreal Railway, 50 and 25 at 158; Twin City, 15 at 80; Rio, 50 at 39½, 100 at 31; Soo, common, 45 at 94, 5 at 94¼; Mexican, 25 at 47⅞, 25 at 47⅝; Mackay, common, 5 at 52⅝; Scotia, common, 10 at 59, 8 at 59; Shawinigan, 25 at 63; Detroit Railway, 25 at 31⅞, 75 at 32, 25 at 31¾, 25 at 31⅞, 100 at 31¾; Illinois, 25 at 80; Textile bonds, B, 2,000 at 90, 1,000 at 88, 5,000 at 90, 5,000 at 87½.

SECURITIES

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H. C. BECHER, 432 Richmond

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 25.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	48⅞	49¼	48½	49¼
Amer. Locomotive	32½	32½	31⅜	32
American Sugar	112⅝	112⅝	112	112½
American Smelting	59¼	59⅜	57½	58½
Anaconda	31¼	32	31¼	32
Atchison, com	68¼	68¼	67⅝	68
Baltimore & Ohio	78¾	78¾	78¼	78½
Brooklyn Transit	40½	40½	39⅞	39⅞
Canadian Pacific	142¾	142¾	142½	142½
Col. Fuel & Iron	16¼	..	..	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	26¾	..	..	..
Chicago & G. W.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
St. Paul	108⅜	108½	107¾	108
Rock Island	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼
Rock Island, pfd	22⅞	22⅞	21¾	21¾
Distillers	27⅞	29	27⅞	29
Erie, com	13	13	12½	12⅞
Erie, 1st pfd	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾
Illinois Central	123	..	..	..
Louisville & Nash	89⅝	..	..	..
National Lead	40⅞	41	40⅞	41
Great Northern	118	118	117½	117¾
Northern Pacific	120¾	121⅛	120⅞	120⅞
Mexican Central	17	18⅜	17	18
Missouri Pacific	31½	31½	30¼	30¾
Kansas & Texas	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾
Kansas & Tex., pfd	48½	48½	47½	47½
Norfolk & Western	60	..	..	..
New York Central	94½	94⅞	94½	94⅞
Ontario & Western	30⅛	30⅛	30	30
Pennsylvania	111⅞	112¼	111¾	111⅞
Pacific Mail	27½	..	..	..
Pressed Steel Car	19½	..	..	..
Reading	96⅞	96⅞	94¾	95
Republic Steel	15⅞	..	..	..
Southern Pacific	68	68⅛	67⅝	68⅛
Southern Railway	10	..	..	..
U. S. Steel	28¼	28¼	27¾	28
U. S. Steel, pfd	91½	91⅝	91	91½
U. S. Steel, bonds	87⅞	87⅞	87¾	87¾
Union Pacific	116	116¾	115⅝	116⅝

CONSERVATIVE SQUABBLE

Great Scramble At Woodstock to Secure Jail Governorship.

Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 26. — It is pretty certain that Charles Wilson, a resident of this city for many years, and a prominent Tory worker in the ranks, and also a defeated candidate, will be appointed governor of Oxford jail to succeed John Cameron, who resigned last week.

While such an appointment would not meet with general favor, yet it is stated that Wilson has the pledged support of the patronage committee. The Tories of the county are greatly exercised over the matter of a new governor, and there promises to be a most interesting squabble before it is settled. Besides Wilson, John Youngs, of Brooksdale, a farmer, and E. W. Chambers, of this city, are putting up strong bids for the job, which carries a salary of $800, with free house, free water, light and fuel. Some of those in the field have been working for the position for years, and it is said that two years ago Wilson did not want to put in his winter's coal supply, because he expected to be occupying the governor's house.

Midnight Blaze at Tempo Burns Home and Contents

High Wind Fans Flames and House Is Completely Destroyed.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Tempo, Feb. 26.—The home of Mr. Burbridge Davis, together with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire last night about 11 o'clock.

The house was a frame one, and the high wind that was blowing made the fire burn furiously.

The family succeeded in escaping, but were unable to save any of their goods. A defective chimney is supposed to have been the cause of the conflagration.

For some time it was feared that the barns would also be destroyed, but by the efforts of the neighbors, who gathered, this was prevented.

Mr. Davis' loss will amount to about $1,800, partly covered by insurance.

Grey Sees War in the Balkans Unless Turk Is Brought To Time

Macedonian Is Question Under Discussion in the British House.

London, Feb. 25.—The Macedonian difficulty was raised in both Houses of Parliament tonight. Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, made a statement in the House of Commons on this subject, and Lord Fitzmaurice, under secretary for foreign affairs, did likewise in the House of Lords, the gist of both statements being that because of the Porte's obduracy matters had reached a critical pass, that the Government deprecated any isolated action, but was doing its utmost to preserve the concert of powers and press Turkey to an acceptance of the reforms.

Sir Edward Grey said, in discussing the Macedonian question, the Government was not far from the Turkish question which more than once had led to an European war. They were rapidly nearing a point, he said, where the concert of powers must either justify or stultify itself, and if the concert disappeared it was impossible to foretell what misunderstanding might arise. If Macedonia continued to be neglected, he added as a note of warning, it must sooner or later provoke a catastrophe.

Lord Fitzmaurice, who promised that the Government shortly would make suggestions that it considered necessary to meet the existing situation, said that he regretted he had no cheerful news to impart for the present. A very critical stage had been reached, he said, in both the local affairs of Macedonia and in the diplomatic entente known as the concert of Europe. The attitude of Turkey gave cause for great anxiety.

BILL ADDS TWO TO COMMISSION

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The measure to increase the membership of the railway commission was introduced by Hon. Mr. Graham today. It adds an assistant chief commissioner at a salary of $9,000, and two additional commissioners at $7,000 each. The bill will be discussed in committee on Thursday.

Mr. W. H. Bennett gave notice of a resolution that being a member of Parliament or a senator should prove a disqualification for membership on the board.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to Mr. Oliver's bill regarding land surveyors, the principal change of which being in regard to the status in Canada of surveyors qualified in other dominions of the British Empire.

WORSE THAN FRENCH REVOLUTION

London, Feb. 26.—The Rev. Thomas Edward Wilkinson, Bishop for North and Central Europe, writes to the Daily Mail from Riga, describing the devastation wrought in Russia generally, and particularly in the Baltic provinces, by the revolutionists.

He declares that its extent is quite unknown in England, and fully justifies the measures of repression adopted by the Russian Government.

"Whatever," concludes the bishop, "may have been the destruction of life in the French revolution, I doubt if the destruction of homes and property was as great in France as in Russia."

Amusements

Royal Alexandra Players.

The Royal Alexandra Players come to the Grand Opera House tomorrow evening for one night only. They come direct from the Royal Alexandra Theater, Toronto, where they have been delighting crowded houses. They will present Victorien Sardou's celebrated play, "Diplomacy."

"A Doll's House."

The character of Nora in "A Doll's House," probably has done more to bring the average wife to a realization of the selfishness of man than any other play that ever has been written.

Nora is a character peculiar to herself. In no other play is there a character like her, self-sacrificing, ready to dare all for the man she loves, the man who made her a butterfly, a doll, yet who in a moment of disappointment learns more than she did in all the other years of her life. A woman who one moment is loving, motherly and kind, the next, hard, indifferent to her fate or her children's, such is the character Ibsen drew in "A Doll's House," in which Miss Jane Corcoran will appear at the Grand Friday evening and Saturday matinee.

The bill for Saturday evening will be "Hedda Gabler," another of Ibsen's successes.

Last Thursday Eddie Foy, the comedian, completed negotiations whereby he becomes the owner of a twenty-room house and nine acres of land, on the outskirts of White Plains, New York. The place overlooks the Knollwood Country Club and is said to have cost $22,000.

At Ann Arbor, Mich., Robert Edeson resigned the title role in "Classmates" to Frank McIntyre, who plays a prominent part in the piece, because Mr. McIntyre is a graduate of Ann Arbor University and had a large number of friends in the place who were anxious to see him.

The reception given to the first performance of "The Woman of Kronstadt" in London last Saturday night was not one to promise a long run of the play adapted by Max Pemberton and George Fleming from Pemberton's book. There was a fierce outburst of boo-ing at the final curtain.

Miss Helen Byron, who has been featured as Peggy in George Ade's musical comedy, "Peggy From Paris," closed her season in Chicago last week and immediately went to New York where she will get ready for a spring tour of Burnside's military comic opera, "Sergeant Kitty." The entire company has been re-engaged for this production.

Faith is a good thing, but it is like money in these days—one must be careful where one deposits it.

At a wedding on Southend-on-Sea recently the party on leaving the church passed under an arch of fishing rods.

LEADERS WIND UP DEBATE

(Continued from Page 1.)

took his accustomed fling at the corruption of his predecessors, and said some biting things about Mr. MacKay. He reviewed the Government's record at length, and claimed that it had passed more usefui legislation in three years than the Liberals had in thirty years. Mr. Whitney spoke for just a few minutes less time than Mr. MacKay.

Hon. Mr. MacKay opened by paying his respects for the late member of Dufferin, and expressed his regrets at the absence of the members for Peterboro, Mr. Anderson, and Northumberland, Hon. Dr. Willoughby. Continuing, he referred to the subject of technical education, which had previously been dealt with by Hon. Mr. Harcourt, and indorsed it.

No Desertions.

"I regret that the honorable member for Center Bruce," continued Mr. MacKay, "intimated in the course of his address in this debate that the members on this side of the House were deserting under my leadership. I can assure him that the reverse is the case. (Liberal applause.) I have a loyal body of colleagues. It is true that the members for West Kent and East Huron are candidates for the Federal House, and that the member for Brant has announced his intention of retiring. But these events all took place before my leadership. None have left under the present leadership.

"Before I leave the personal aspect of the case," added Mr. MacKay, "I want to express my appreciation of the manner in which I have been treated by the great press of the Province, without regard to politics, fairly, decently and handsomely."

Mr. MacKay referred to finances. He showed that no less a sum than $9,163,304 of the provincial finances has been secured by the present administration from the legislation of their predecessors that they had disputed at the time.

"I hold no particular briefs for old governments," declared the Liberal leader. "My mission is to do today what is best for the Province tomorrow and the future. My opinion of yesterday does not matter; if it did, I should frankly confess its wrong. But, however, much of the criticism of yesterday was deserved, and justly launched, surely it must be granted that in the matter of financial foundation they built even better than they knew, and that when the proper perspective is given in the fullness of time, some credit will be deservedly theirs."

Continuing, Mr. MacKay reverted to the policy of "Build up New Ontario." He referred to the New Ontario motions adopted by the provincial Liberal convention of 1904. To the policy there enunciated he still pinned his faith.

As to Law Reform.

Law reform was next taken up. Mr. MacKay drew attention to the fact that legislation was not promised, only a conference and delay. There was need for action now. Particularly in conjunction with the consolidation of the statutes was a measure of law reform necessary.

The Premier—Of course, of course. It must be so.

Mr. MacKay—Then I am afraid we will have to wait for our consolidation.

"What I urge," said Mr. MacKay, "is that the Province go on with such reform as is within its jurisdiction now."

Hon. Mr. Foy—That is quite consistent with the resolution.

Hon. Mr. MacKay—If I may interpret that as an intimation from the Attorney-General that we are to have a measure of law reform at this session, then I shall be delighted and ready to compliment instead of criticise.

Problems of Education.

Mr. MacKay scored the Government severely with respect to their education policy. He criticised the measure under which teachers in public schools in rural districts were to be paid according to the assessment of the township, pointing out that when the proposal was made the Minister of Education had not made any calculation as to how it would work. The clause was then given an eight-day hoist and amended. He agreed in the desirability of obtaining permanency in the teaching profession, and at the time had urged that the best way to gain it was in the making of larger grants to those schools which employed senior and experienced teachers than to such as engaged junior and inexperienced instructors. He also commented on the statement made in the course of the address that the present Government had given cheaper school books to the Province. It was true that after having decided to bring in new readers the Government had extended the contract for the old books for eighteen months. Naturally the printers desired to get rid of their stock. "It is largely a bargain-counter sale," declared Mr. MacKay. "But what about the cost of the new readers? With regard to that I prefer to take the opinion of one of the commissioners. The businessman on the commission, Mr. John A. Cooper, has stated: "This reduction in price may last one and a half years. What will happen then is only a matter of suggestion. The probability is that if the new set of readers is prepared, and the paper and binding brought up to date, the prices will go back to the old figure, if not higher.'" Turning to another phase of the question, he condemned the proposal to cut off a number of the model schools. The result would be that many farmers' sons and daughters would be robbed of opportunities to get further education. Many of the people would not be able to send their children into the cities in order to attend the normal schools, and they would be deprived of the chance to qualify for the teaching profession. This would react upon the Province as a whole. Equally strong was he in his condemnation of the regulations with regard to entrance examinations. The regulations permitted the principal of a school to pass candidates without examination in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and grammar, all the elementary subjects, while they must be examined in chemistry, physics, geometry, and algebra, with Latin as a bonus. "I am in the judgment of the businessmen of the country," said the speaker, "when I say that what we need is not more subjects, but more attention to elementary subjects; more thoroughness and accuracy." (Cheers.) The neglect of the elementary subjects would have a serious effect on the country, for if their teachers were not instructed, then the effect would filter back to the hearthstones of the Province. "There are two difficulties in connection with the educational system," said the Liberal leader. "The first with regard to the claim of the farmer's son and daughter to get as full an education as they like without moving into the town."

Mr. Whitney—Hear, hear!

"I have not seen any practical steps in that direction, and they are not contained in the regulations I have read. Those regulations will never bring about the proper training in elementary work in city, town or country." Mr. MacKay also dwelt on the importance of technical education to enable the mechanics of the Province to have an intelligent comprehension of the principles underlying their trade.

The Three-Fifths Clause.

Proceeding, Mr. McKay said: "There is another point on which I desire to say a few words, and that is with regard to the three-fifths clause. We on this side of the House two years ago and last year divided the House on this question. The 'yeas' and 'nays' were taken, and I should have that reasonable indication as to where we were in this question. We hold the rule that the majority and not the minority should rule. (Cheers.) I am not going to trouble the House with more than a passing reference to the argument that this law is such a peculiar one that it needs a strong public sentiment, sixty per cent, behind it. Well, if after the carrying of the act an effort was made to repeal it 59 per cent of the vote might be in favor of repeal and 41 per cent against it, and yet the law, with public sentiment strongly against it, would still be in force. This showed the fallacy of attempting to enforce such a law on any other principle than that of the majority."

Mr. MacKay added: "Public opinion will settle down one way or the other. It will decide whether the law has worked well or not. I say that the question is one which can be fairly decided by the majority of the people."

Power Question.

The leader of the Opposition then dealt with the power question. He was sure that a great portion of the Province would like to know where they stood with reference to it, especially in those municipalities in which the bylaw had been passed. His recollection was that under the act before a municipality signed articles with the Hydro-Electric Power commission the commission should send them an estimate, and before the bylaw was voted upon not only should the bylaw be published, but the estimate and the provisional contract. "So far as I am aware, not a single municipality where a vote has been taken has this been done. Therefore the question is whether these municipalities are in a position to complete this contract now and have the work go on. I merely