

CATTLE EMBARGO MAY DISAPPEAR

Carrington Will Take It Up
When Elections Conclude.

REPLY TO DEPUTATION OPPOSED

The Best of Evidence That Cattle
From the Dominion Are Free
From Disease.

London, Jan. 18.—Just as I expected, sighed the first friend of Canadian cattle and opponent of that "iniquitous embargo," as the deputation which waited on Earl Carrington recently, emerged from the minister's stuffy little room.

"Ah, yes," agreed his friend, "not the time to change over in the hurry-burry of an election."

"But they could do it with the Chinese on the Rand—they could stop that."

"They thought that was a popular move," returned the other. "They are not so sure about this."

These apparent Tories turned from the narrow halls and stone stairway and vanished into Whitehall place.

They were immediately followed by two of the deputation of opposite politics. They were fighting it out all the way down the stairs.

The Liberal had declared his view, evidently similar to that already given. "Ah, yes," said the other, "but don't you see this isn't sufficiently urgent to call a cabinet meeting. Besides there isn't time, with the election so near."

So all withdrew, this pleased and disappointed deputation of some 60 friends of Canadian cattle, which all agreed "were the best and purest in the world"—withdrew with the minister's promise that, while personally quite in accord, he must wait for the views of his colleagues. These couldn't possibly be obtained until after the election.

Or putting it in his own words: "In the middle of the hurry-burry of an election it would be highly improper for me to announce the final decision upon a matter of such great national importance without having had time to look all round the question."

"When the election is over I shall invite my colleagues to give immediate and careful attention to the matter. They will consider it from the Imperial as well as from the national point of view, to whether it would be prudent, in view of the tremendous opposition the farmers have to any change in the law, and with an eye to the sanitary aspect of the question to amend the present law."

Grave National Question.

"The question cannot be settled by a stroke of the pen of a minister or official. It is a matter of grave national importance, and not in any sense a party question. It would be a crime for either side to attempt to make it an electioneering asset. The Government will bear in mind the Imperial as well as the national aspect of the case, and will remember that the restrictions are not imposed as a protective duty in the interests of a particular class, but as a measure of protection against the introduction of dangerous and infectious diseases."

But in the minds of the anti-Liberalists of that deputation this was all diplomatic for the minister, in the earlier part of his reply, had agreed with the half dozen speakers that no disease, dangerous or infectious, had been shown to exist in Canadian cattle since that embargo act was passed ten years ago.

From all accounts it would be an unreasonable prophecy that the embargo will be repealed if the Liberals win and that it will stay if the Tories are returned.

Carrington's Interests.

The earl, with the very Carrington estates, has long been an agriculturist and cattle breeder.

"My estate includes twenty-five thousand acres," he said, without a blush, "and yet I have never been able to turn a profit."

"That is all I have to live on," he declared, "and he was quite as deeply interested in this question as any one of that deputation. So they could consider exact justice from him, and he thought also from his colleagues."

The half-dozen speeches were in effect the same as those delivered at the Westminster Palace Hotel, when the Free Importation of Canadian Cattle Association was formed.

They called the act a grievance, an injustice, even an outrage, while one went so far as to declare it "a first instance of protection."

No Case of Disease.

"I have not, in an experience of thirty years, known of a single case of infectious disease in Canadian cattle," said Councillor Watson, of Glasgow, who introduced the deputation.

They all seemed to agree that the act could not have been passed nor even enforced because of any fear of the introduction of disease by the importation of Canadian cattle. None had been found.

Reasons Why
The Cold Is Cured.

The success of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for coughs and colds is due largely to the well-known value of its principal ingredients.

Linseed helps by forming a sort of protective coating over the delicate membrane lining of the mouth, throat and bronchial tubes, thus relieving the coughing and prevents serious results from it.

Turpentine disinfects and stimulates the inflamed and ulcerated parts of the diseased air passages and is especially effective in bronchitis and severe chest colds.

Other ingredients found in Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine have a soothing influence on the irritated nerves and a far-reaching effect on the whole system, so that this great medicine instead of being a mere cough mixture is a thorough cure for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma and similar affections.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers.

In the million and a half imported in the last ten years, and slaughtered in English ports.

This they thought should have been the only ground upon which it should have been passed. So they concluded it was enacted for the benefit of the breeders, who remained its only friends and supporters.

Canadian cattle, after travelling from the Northwest and three thousand miles across the Atlantic, were not in the best condition to be slaughtered at the English port. That was an act of injustice to the breeder, the shipper, the importer and the consumer. This view was expressed by William Henderson, representing the eastern counties of Scotland.

"Thousands of carcases of canned meats are imported year after year into England, upon which there is no inspection," said Wm. Maxwell, of Glasgow. "We are driven to this substitute, which constitutes a far greater risk."

Thomas Kidner, of Norfolk, and Mr. Prescott, M. P. for one of the 99 divisions of London, made similar points.

THE HOG PROBLEM

Packer and Farmer Will Confer to
Settle Differences.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—As a result of a meeting held at the department of agriculture today a conference will shortly take place between the packers and the other interests concerned in relation to the controversy that has arisen respecting the supply and prices of hogs.

The idea is to reach an understanding as to prices to be paid to farmers for hogs. The packers claim that since the embargo was placed on American hogs there has been a shortage which the farmers of Ontario have not helped to relieve, many of them having on the contrary demanded increased prices.

On the other hand the farmers contend that the packers are not paying fair prices.

An attempt is, therefore, to be made to bring the two parties together and to assist as far as possible in reaching a solution of the difficulty.

Those present at today's meeting were: Hon. Nelson Monteth, minister of agriculture; John Dryden, ex-minister of agriculture; W. F. Hodson, Dominion live stock commissioner, and W. L. Smith.

WOODPILE ROUTS TRAMPS

Zion City Cleared of Tribe by Old
Form of Applied Labor.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—The police of Zion City have solved the tramp problem. No longer does the seedy wanderer, relying on the far-famed hospitality of the Zionists, trespass on the charity of the followers of John Alexander Dowie.

All of the residents of the north shore town have been told to direct to the city police station all specimens of the meandering gentry who present themselves at the back doors.

Arriving at the police station, the tramp is told that he shall have all the food which he can reasonably consume provided he renders himself familiar with the municipal wood-pile. Although Zion City has no propagandists seeking to perpetuate their sinecures by a continual yapping for municipal ownership, it has, as the tramp has found to his discomfort, a most interesting municipal experiment in the shape of the publicly owned woodpile.

Over a pile of four-foot logs is this legend:

IF ANY MAN WILL NOT WORK,
Neither Let Him Eat nor Sleep.

A few applications of this sociological treatment is always most effective. There is only one drawback to the scheme. It has the city rid of tramps, but in another respect it has slightly disappointed the fond hopes of its promoters. The originators of the scheme believed that it would not only render the city unattractive to the hobo class, but it would also result in enough chopped firewood to supply the police stations and other public buildings for winter. The first time the hobo is introduced to the pile of oak he does not balk, but takes good care that he does not reappear, and tells all his friends and acquaintances about the awful fate that awaits them—work. As a result, Zion City is free from tramps.

TRILLIONS OF HIDDEN GOLD

One Indian Ruler Had Three Rooms
Filled With Treasures.

London, Jan. 17.—It would be an immense benefit to all mankind if the stores of gold now held by individuals in India could be made available for general use. Even since the dawn of history that country has been gathering gold and hiding it away. Treasures of almost incalculable value are possessed by many Indian princes.

When the Maharajah of Burdwan died the stock of gold and silver left by him was so large that no member of the family could make an accurate estimate of it. A report made to the British Government by a secret agent stated that on the estate of the defunct potentate were a number of treasure-houses, one of them containing three rooms. The largest of these rooms was 48 feet long, and was filled with ornaments of gold and silver, plates and cups.

All of precious metals. The other two rooms were full of bags and boxes of gold moulds and silver rupees. The door of this and the other treasure-houses had been bricked up for nobody knows how long.

These valuables, according to an ancient custom, were in the custody of the maharajah's wife, the vaults being attached to her apartments, but none of them was allowed to be opened save in the presence of the master. One vault was filled with ornaments belonging to different gods of the family. The natives of India commonly bury their hoards, and among the poorer classes a favorite hiding place is a hole dug beneath the bed. Disused wells are sometimes employed for the same purpose.

It is undoubtedly a fact that very many hoards thus deposited are lost forever. Gold is also valued on religious grounds. The gods take up great quantities of gold, silver and precious stones. The temples contain vast amounts of the yellow and white metals. The habit of hoarding seems to have been induced by ages of misgovernment, during which oppression and violence were rife. No feeling of safety existing, it was natural that the natives should adopt the practice of reducing their wealth to a concentrated shape and hiding it.

IMMENSE WEALTH
LEFT MRS. FIELD

Wife of Dead Merchant Will
Possess in Neighborhood
of \$150,000,000.

New York, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Marshall Field is a native of Chicago. She has been married twice. Her first husband was Arthur J. Caton, the clubman and whip of Chicago.

Before her marriage to Mr. Caton she was Miss Della Spencer. Her father was a leading Chicago business man. Mrs. Field, while still Mrs. Caton, lived as a neighbor of Mr. Field for thirty years, and the two families were very friendly.

The Caton home was the scene of the most costly entertainments ever seen in Chicago. At most of these was displayed the Bton dinner set, said to be the most valuable in the United States.

From Mr. Caton, the present Mrs. Field inherited an enormous fortune. Coupled with the immense bequest undoubtedly left her by Mr. Field, whose fortune is estimated at well over \$150,000,000, Mrs. Field will rank as one of the richest women at the world.

With this vast fortune at her command she is expected to continue on a larger scale the charitable givings which has always been one of her chief delights. Mrs. Field is a famous horsewoman, and it is her favorite form of diversion.

The English painter, Philip Burne-Jones, once said that Mrs. Field had the sweetest smile he had ever seen. She has no children.

SEVEN MURDERED AND HOUSE FIRED

An Entire New England Family
Wiped Out in Tragical
Manner.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 17.—Sheriff Kimball left here tonight to investigate the fire in which seven members of the family of Charles F. Ayer, a farmer of Pembroke, five miles south of this city, are supposed to have perished and also the attempted suicide of Ayer.

The family consisted of Mrs. Lakeman, her son-in-law, his wife and five children.

The last sign of life noticed about the house was at 1 o'clock last night, when a light was seen moving about. Mrs. Lakeman was not a feeble woman, and her relatives think it strange that she was unable to make her escape from the burning house.

For a time it was thought that Ayer perished in the flames, but to-night word was received that he had been found in the town of Chichester, six miles northeast of his home. He had shot himself twice in the head. He will probably die. It is said that shortly before the shooting, Ayer had sold the team with which he drove from Pembroke.

The announcement was made to-night by Thomas F. Clifford, county solicitor of Merrimack county, that there was little doubt but that the seven persons had been murdered and the farmhouse set on fire.

PERTH FARMERS
IN ANNUAL MEET

Combined Fall Fair and Horse
Show Discussed—New
Officers.

Stratford, Jan. 17.—The annual meeting of the North Perth Agricultural Society was held here today.

The treasurer's statement showed that the receipts amounted to \$1,130 74, and expenditure \$151 80, leaving a balance of \$978 94.

There was considerable discussion in reference to the holding of a fall fair. The desirability of having it in connection with the horse show and horticultural exhibition was gone into.

There was a feeling among some members that the horse show would not be so well patronized next year as last. Judge Barron stated that the funds of the Horse Show Association are limited, but he had felt that the show could be well supported. He has talked with people from Listowel, Mitchell and St. Marys, and all were well pleased with last year's exhibition.

The society decided to meet with the Horse Show Association and Horticultural Society. If suitable arrangements can be made they will be willing to go in with these organizations in the holding of one exhibition.

Whether or not this is done a fall fair will be carried out. If possible the Athletic Park will be secured.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. E. H. Eldt; first vice-president, Thomas Magwood; second vice-president, Daniel Dempsey. Directors—John Dempsey, Allan Dunne, George Goetz, Jacob Litt, Philip Pettie, Geo. Zinn, Jas. A. Crerar, J. H. Roberts and J. G. Schmidt. Honorary directors—Mrs. S. B. Webb, Mrs. W. R. Hamilton, Mrs. (Dr.) Paul and Mrs. John Pettie, Hon. Nelson Monteth, Jas. Torrance, M. P. A. P. MacLaren, M. P., and G. H. McIntyre, M. P. Representatives to Western Fair Association—President Eldt and W. W. Ballantyne. Representatives to Canadian Fairs and Exhibition Association—George Goetz and J. Dempsey.

At a meeting of the directors it was decided that the fair be held on Sept. 20 and 21. Mr. John Brown was reappointed secretary-treasurer.

MAKING MILLIONS

Rich Adding to Pile on Wall Street
These Days.

New York, Jan. 17.—George A. Kessler figured again yesterday in a story of millions made in the stock market. According to the report he sold out a line of Union Pacific, netting a profit of over \$2,000,000. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Kessler was reported as the seller of a line of Tennessee Coal and Iron at a huge profit.

He is only one of the men who are making vast fortunes in Wall street these days. By actual calculation the quoted value of the stocks and bonds on the New York Exchange has advanced \$3,200,000,000 from the low figure of 1904. Most of this wealth has gone into the coffers of the men already multi-millionaires, but a few of the modest figures, like Mr. Kessler, are adding to their fortunes at a rapid rate.

Among others who are believed to have made millions in the last year, but who are modestly concealing the facts, are John W. Gates, Charles M. Schwab, Jefferson M. Levy, Joseph H. Hoadley and E. R. Thomas.

The outgoing of a heart to another means the incoming of heaven to yourself.

You cannot look constantly on dirt and keep your windows free from dust.

Peace with God is not a matter of patching up a compromise with the devil.

The drum is said to have been the first musical instrument of the human race.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY
Mild and unsettled.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE.

Reaching the Climax
JANUARY LINEN SALE

Our JANUARY LINEN SALE is nearing its conclusion. Friday and Saturday will see the climax—the last days—of this great money-saving event—the most successful linen sale we have ever held.

These should be the busiest days of the sale, too. All odd lines, remnants, etc., will be brought forward for a clearance in order to have stocks nice and straight for regular trade next week.

Here are a few lines that we might hint as likely to disappear quickly:

Odd Cluny Teacloths. Remnants of Table Linen
75c Embroidered Traycloths for.....63c
75c Damask Scarfs for Sideboards, etc., for.....63c
Handdrawn Centerpieces and Doyleys at greatly
reduced prices
18-inch Roller Toweling, extra heavy, pure linen,
special, yard.....9c

Unbleached Tabling Bargains

35c Unbleached Tabling.....29c
50c Unbleached Tabling.....42c
65c Unbleached Tabling.....53c
75c Unbleached Tabling.....63c
85c Unbleached Tabling.....76c
95c Unbleached Tabling.....83c

Bleached Tabling Bargains

50c quality, bleached.....42c
65c quality, bleached.....53c
75c quality, bleached.....63c
85c quality, bleached.....76c
\$1.00 quality, bleached.....83c

BLEACHED TABLING, one piece
only, 2 1/4 yards wide, was \$1.25 a
yard, January Sale Price.....97c

HEAVY DOUBLE DAMASK, all
linen, 72 inches wide. January Sale
Price.....98c

Odd Lines : Walking Skirts
Very Unusual Prices

B-r-r-r—What's that? Just the trusty alarm clock telling you to get up and prepare for a 9:00 a.m. visit here Friday morning, when a trifle over 100 smart, fashionable Walking Skirts (this season's styles—odd lines) will be hurried out at most unusual prices. All sizes for ladies in the collection; though not all sizes in every style. No misses' sizes. Here's a condensed statement—the good news in a nutshell:

36 Black and Navy Serge Skirts, \$1.75
were \$3.00, for.....

35 Ladies' Skirts, boxcloth in Oxford, black and
gray and tweeds in smart mixtures, were
\$3.00 to \$4.50.....\$2.75

32 Ladies' Skirts, black and navy chevrons and
broadcloths, and tweeds in fancy mixtures,
were \$5.00 to \$7.50, for.....\$3.75

January Whitewear Sale News

Just an item or two to remind you that this great sale is still the center of attraction for ladies who desire bewitchingly dainty lingerie at prices that are winning us a record-breaking business.

FINE COTTON UNDER-
SKIRTS, 6-inch lawn flounce,
edged with 2-inch torchon
lace, over foundation of self,
January Sale Price.....50c

FINE NAINSOOK CORSET
COVER, arms and neck pret-
tily lace trimmed, 3 rows of
insertion across front, Jan-
uary Sale Price.....50c

GOOD QUALITY NAIN-
SOOK DRAWERS, with wide
embroidery frills, clustered
tucks above frills, January
Sale Price.....50c

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 149, 151, 153 and 155
Dundas Street.

AN ANALYSIS
OF MEDICINES

Patent Medicines To Be Tested
and the Result Will
Be Published.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The inland revenue department will shortly publish the results of an analysis that its chemists have made of a number of the best-known patent medicines, including headache powders.

The information, when it comes from the printers, will be available for all those who are desirous of knowing what these preparations contain, and some highly interesting particulars are promised from the bulletin when it appears. Canadians at large will be able to see for themselves the risks attending the indiscriminate use of alleged remedies whose properties they do not so far fully realize. The subject is now receiving a certain amount of deserved attention in the States, and is being pressed upon the notice of the Minister of Inland Revenue by individuals who want steps taken for the protection of the Canadian public from impostors and frauds.

The session before last Senator Sullivan, of Kingston, spoke of the excessive amounts of alcohol that certain preparations contained, and declared it an evil thing for the Government to be licensing certain

persons to poison the people of the country.

"These compounds," he added, "should be analyzed anyway, and the manufacturers of them should not be allowed to mislead the public."

It is stated that in certain of the American States the sale of preparations of a kind that might prove dangerous to the unfortunates has been prohibited. In Ontario there is a statute providing that in the case of medicines containing any of a long list of poisons in quantities sufficient to render them dangerous to health or life, the provincial board of Health may order an analysis to be made. After this has been done, authority is given the government-in-council to impose the same restrictions as upon the sale of dangerous poisons in a drug store.

Unfortunately the clauses in question seem to have proven but a dead letter, although there will be little doubt but that the strict enforcement might prove a wise thing for the people at large. In England there are certain restrictions enforced upon the patent medicine trade, and a tax is collected ranging from a penny and a half to one shilling, according to the price of the goods.

It was recently brought to the attention of the inland revenue department that a well-known household remedy enjoying a very wide sale both in England, the United States, and Canada uses a label on its English goods essentially different from what we see on this side of the Atlantic. In England its users are informed of the elements is a poison, but here, apparently, purchasers are left to find out for themselves.

Many saints are poor because their piety is not vigorous enough to stand prosperity.

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