



The St. Paul is most affected by the Wisconsin eight-hour law, and has been singled out as defendant in a suit of violation of the law. As an offset to the employment of 33 additional telegraphic operators the St. Paul has discontinued 63 offices that had been used for commercial telegraphing.

Eighty similar stations have been deprived of telegraph service by other roads in the state, but they have not been charged with violation of the law. Many small towns have complained to the railroad commission that since Jan. 1 they have had no telegraph service, the railroad operators previously having handled the commercial messages.

The new law has necessitated the employment by all roads of more than 200 additional operators at larger stations at an expense of about \$200,000.

Rates to lake ports for 1903 from the bituminous coal fields, including Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky will be the same as last year. This is disappointing to the operators who hoped for reduction owing to previous increases. The carriers, however, after a conference have concluded that they cannot make any changes, as the business cannot be handled profitably at the prevailing rates.

The Lehigh Valley has placed an order with a shipbuilding concern in New Jersey for two steel-hulled floats of 23 cars capacity, for use in New York harbor. This additional floating equipment is necessary to properly take care of the increasing business of the Lehigh Valley.

The Montreal Locomotive Works, which is the Canadian plant of the American Locomotive Company, has decided to increase the locomotive plant to a capacity of 300 locomotives a year.

The company has disposed of its structural steel plant to the Dominion Bridge Company.

Increased switching charges in Chicago, in some cases from \$2 to \$32 on a single car, having been made the subject of a complaint to the state railroad commission, that body has given a hearing at which an attorney of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the Chicago Association of Commerce made the following strong declarations:

"More than 5,000 firms and corporations doing an annual business in excess of \$2,000,000,000 are waiting for this commission to render a decision which will strike a blow at the indescribable greed of the railroads doing business in the city of Chicago and in the state of Illinois.

"The dealings of the railroads with the shippers in this state have been utterly bad in this matter and have been characterized by selfish avarice, by shocking greed and have been utterly reckless, inexcusable and dishonest. The railroads have forgotten the duty the law imposes upon them of serving the public faithfully and well."

The action of the New York Central lines in dividing the Chicago Junction into two parts so that there might be two switching charges imposed upon the shippers instead of one, was cited as an example of the greed of the Lake Shore, through the Indiana Harbor road, secured a portion of the Junction road, and then increased the switching charge, from \$3 to \$9.50, was thus characterized:

"Thus by the method peculiar to railway management and financing, an industry located for many years on the Junction road, and which has been paying through all these years \$3 per car for switching, is made to pay \$9.50 more. This was done in the face of the fact that the Lake Shore controlled or owned the Junction before. Unless there is a power which can curb such rapacity, such inexcusable and such crooked business, the minority will soon become a majority cry for Government ownership. If railway corporate wrongs cannot be corrected by the functions which the legislatures and the courts have created, there is no other way to secure this correction than by absolute governmental control or by Government ownership."

Action by the Chicago and Northwestern in respect to some of its switching charges called out this statement:

"Is there any excuse, legal or moral, for the Northwestern suddenly jumping its charges from \$1 per car to \$25.50, and then adding a per cent charge of \$2.50 for a car which the company itself owns and to impose this unheard of charge for hauling a car one mile? Such reckless and tyrannical conduct cannot be justified on the part of any corporation, and no figures nor contortion of figures which the railroads can bring can justify such a reckless condition of business on the part of the carrier."

The answer of the railroads was that they could not be expected to do the business at a sacrifice, and that the commission is without power to compel them to give the service at less than cost. The proposition offered by the Commercial Association as a basis for settlement of the difficulty is a switching charge of 10 cents per ton on a minimum of 20 tons for transportation of three miles, or less within the switching district, and of 15 cents per ton for greater distances. The commission is likely to take decisive action, as it has already given an opinion holding that it has power to designate switching districts, and what rates shall apply therein. Its decision in this instance will establish a precedent for other commercial and industrial centers. Under these circumstances no change in the present type

of rail seems likely until the American Railway Association agrees on a new one.

The committee also had under consideration a proposed standardizing of the color of paint, employed for equipment, stations, etc., and adopted recommendations, but these are not of vital consequence until they have been finally passed upon by higher authority.

The Western Passenger Association has appointed a committee to confer with eastern lines and arrive at an understanding with reference to summer tourist rates for the coming season.

The Western men are unable to reach an agreement with respect to such rates. One strong faction is in favor of refusing to make a lower rate for summer tours. A second faction favors charging the same fares as last year, which would be \$20 from Chicago to Colorado points, about 1 1/2 cents a mile. A third has proposed a rate of \$25.50 from Chicago. It is considered likely that the rates of last year will prevail.

RIGHTS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL DEFINED IN GRAND TRUNK DISPUTE

Interesting Report of Arbitrators in the Telegraphers' Wages Case.

The following, which appeared in the February Labor Gazette, is from the report of the board of investigation under the Lemieux Commission, and Prof. A. Short, J. G. O'Donoghue and W. Mesbitt, K. C., which recently adjusted the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway and its telegraph operators:

"The board were much impressed by the suggestions that the same board had recommended a higher rate of pay to the telegraphers in the service of the Canadian Pacific than they were prepared to recommend in the present instance. We are glad to be able to report that the parties appreciated the reasons why the members of the board could not in this instance see their way to the recommendation of any higher rate than that finally agreed upon between the parties, and we desire to put upon record some of the reasons why we came to this conclusion.

"We thought, under the present conditions, that the offer of the company in the matter of decrease of wages was all that could be justified. There are many considerations entering into the question. In our view, there is the right of the men to receive a living wage, and that right is paramount. The workman is entitled to get a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. What, however, seems to be the right of the employer is that he should be able to pay the least possible wage consistent with the necessities of the business. There is the right of the men to receive a living wage, and that right is paramount. The workman is entitled to get a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. What, however, seems to be the right of the employer is that he should be able to pay the least possible wage consistent with the necessities of the business.

"But there is also to be considered the position of the man who advances the money to enable the undertaking to be carried on, which gives employment; he, too, is entitled to receive a return for his money and his risk. A hundred millions of the capital stock of the Grand Trunk Railway receives no dividend whatever. If such dividends on the preferred stock are now being paid are still further reduced by the wages bill increased, what must necessarily follow? The company cannot obtain further money for expansion, for it can be more remuneratively employed in other undertakings. This certainly would be a disadvantage to the vast number who find employment on railways. The public for the betterment of the service and equipment for increase of facilities, the betterment of the roadbed and general improvement in this accommodation. This can only be obtained where the parties are able to advance their claims some possibility of return for the advance.

"Our experience on a number of these boards has led us to the conclusion that there seems to be an oversight on the part of the public of two things: First, that there is a continual demand for an increase of expenditure upon the part of the company for facilities, and second, a continual demand for the reduction of the wages bill.

SAYS PROHIBITION FAILS

Cardinal Gibbons Believes in High Licenses and Few of Them.

New Orleans, Feb. 8.—Cardinal Gibbons, who is visiting this city, in an interview on prohibition published today said: "I am persuaded that it is practically impossible to put prohibition in effect in any large community, and the best means, therefore, to moderate temperance is to limit the number of saloons by high license. I would be in favor of inflicting severe punishment on the proprietors of saloons who violate the law. In the first instance, and in the second instance of violation I would withdraw the license altogether.

"In the country places I would suggest local option as an excellent means for the repression of intemperance. If in the judgment of the majority of the voters, the sale of liquor should be entirely eliminated.

"Laws like prohibition that are certain to be violated had best not be made, for incessant violation draws upon them disrespect."

Sixteen millions of mackerel have been landed this season at Newlyn, Cornwall.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEething, FOR COLIC, FOR SCALDS, FOR RASHES, FOR ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, AND IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA. Sold in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

NO SECRET TREATY

But Britain Would Back France Against Germany, Says Tardieu.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 8.—Mr. Andre Tardieu yesterday delivered the second of his course of eight lectures on "Force and Her Alliances" before the Circle Francis of Harvard University. His subject was "France and the English Alliance."

He said that the necessity existed for this agreement as for the Franco-Russian alliance. He traced the history of the alliance as brought about by King Edward VII. and M. Delcasse.

Referring to the report that a secret treaty had been made between France and England in 1906, M. Tardieu stated positively that no such treaty ever had been made.

He said that in view of the present conditions in Europe and of certain verbal statements made between England and French statesmen it seemed certain that if France should be attacked by Germany England would interfere in her favor.

The lecturer said that if there had been some difficulties between France and England in Egypt the fault was in the imperfect manner in which the French drafted the treaty of 1904. With these exceptions he believed that France had derived great profit from this pact.

That there is a vigorous and mature crop of tobacco now growing in London will be a surprise to some people. The crop in question is in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, Regents Park. The plants have been reared by the society from the seed of the best known commercial sorts of the "weed" obtained for this experiment from all parts of the world where tobacco is a recognized product. This London crop shows Turkish, Havana, Connecticut, Virginia, German, Dutch and other seeds growing side by side.

Dr. A. W. Chase's 25c. CATARRH CURE.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the improved Shower. It is a cure for all the various forms of Catarrh, and is the best remedy for the disease. Sold in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Dr. A. W. Chase's 25c. CATARRH CURE."

Free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Weather Probs: FAIR AND MILD.

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Monday Feb. 10

STORE NEWS TODAY.

Over 5,500 Yards English Cotton Added to Our Stock

Pillow Cottons, Sheetings, Madapollams, Long Cloths, Etc.

February is considered an indoor month, but a very busy month with housekeepers, who wisely plan to prepare for their summer needs, making sheets, slips, cotton underwear, etc., for all households and family needs.

With the above quantity added to our already immense assortment, we are now ready to meet your demands. Lay in your cotton supplies now. Here are values that will surprise you, in wide width cottons, stitible for pillow cases, white undershirts, gowns, etc. East Aisle—Main Floor.

40-inch 18c yard	42-inch 19c yard	44-inch 20c yard	46-inch 22c yard
FINER QUALITIES:—	38-inch 19c yard	40-inch 20c yard	42-inch 22c yard
HORROCKSES' FINE ENGLISH MADAPOLLAMS	36-inch at, per yard.....18c and 22c	42-inch at, per yard.....22c	
WHITE CAMBRIC—36-inch Lonsdowne Cambric at, per yard.....17c	36-inch Lonsdale Cambric at, per yard.....20c		
BLEACHED SHEETING—1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2, 2 1/4 and 2 1/2 yards wide, twilled or plain.			

New "Shantung" Raw Silk

These fashionable linen-color silks, woven by the Chinese peasants, in the Province of Honan, China, are unequalled for wear; and as a washable silk they actually improve with washing. We are now showing a range of weaves from the fine to the rough, coarse makes, which are considered very stylish. Ask to see these at silk counter. Per yard.....85c to \$2

34-Inch "Shantung," 85c Per Yard

Extra fine grade linen-color "Shantung," very clear in color and evenly woven. A specially nice quality for ladies' and children's dresses and coats or ladies' waists. Our price for this high grade, 34-inch, only, yard.....85c

Tussor, \$1.00

Heavy make Tussor, dark linen color, very firm weave, for suits and coats, 27 inches wide, at, per yard.....\$1.00

Extra Heavy, \$2.00

Coarse "Shantung" Suiting, a silk that tailors perfectly, good, clear linen color, 34 inches wide, very rare value at, per yard.....\$2.00

Embroidered Waist Pattern, \$6.50

Hand-drawn and embroidered "Shantung" or Pongee Waist Length in a handsome design, ample silk to make waist any style, waist pattern complete.....\$6.50

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PERIL AHEAD FOR BRITAIN

Revolt and Sedition Promised By the Astrologers During This Year.

London, Feb. 9. — If astrologers, especially those who foretell the happenings of a year before its birth, really believe their own predictions, they must have none but the gloomiest of outlooks for the year 1903, and must, indeed, be miserable men.

Decrease in trade, increase in the price of money, wars and rumors of wars, sedition and revolt, political up and down, earthquakes, international troubles, disease, and other troubles, are all predicted for the coming year. The price of wheat will be high, says an astrologer, and there will be a failure of root crops.

"Sephaniel," editor of the "Forecast," and a new weekly, "Futures," was asked yesterday to calculate a special horoscope for the year, and some of the more interesting of the predictions are given below.

"The year 1903 is likely to prove one of the most fatal in the history of England. Three major planets, Neptune, Uranus and Saturn, will hold cardinal signs, and be responsible for the development of great political crises. On the 2nd of January there will be a total eclipse of the sun in the sign of Capricorn. This falls close to the position of Mars in the Royal horoscope, and as Capricorn rules India, we may look for an outbreak of sedition and revolt in the peninsula.

Uranus continues in the sign of Capricorn, and in opposition to Neptune in Cancer during the next two years, the result being that New Zealand and British South Africa, India and Egypt will perhaps be the scenes of sedition and revolt.

"The position of the Government will be tremendously assailed and effectively undermined in the spring of 1903. Joseph Chamberlain will effect some signal successes in July, and given a continuance of the present improvement in his health, I judge that he will be a most prominent figure in the administration of affairs. Saturn will then be stationary in the horoscope of the present Government."

DUMA WOULD SELL "ITS LAST SHIRT"

Ready To Back Czar To the Limit if It Comes To a War With Turkey.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 8.—The Russo-Turkish relations have entered upon a menacing phase. Alarmed at the unchecked Turkish penetration of Persia, and the mobilization in Armenia, the Russian Government has decided to execute a formidable military demonstration in reply on the Turkish-Bosnian frontier, dispatching there a compact expedition of 60,000 select troops from Central Russia, with full war equipment, and it is acting with uncommon rapidity, with a view to overawing the Turks by a decisive exhibition of force.

The war office has drawn up plans of the expedition, and submitted them hurriedly for legislative enactment to the Duma on Friday. The committee on national defense assembled in a virtually closed session. A representative of the war office briefly and impressively outlined the Russian preparations, of which Russia is fully informed, and asked for an open credit for the maintenance of an army of 60,000. He met the possible arguments of economy by saying that Russia had expended blood and treasure in Manchuria in vain, owing to the initial backwardness in armament. The empire's prestige in the middle east, he said, is now also in the balance, and Russia must be prepared to defend it.

M. Guchikoff, leader of the Octobrist party, in a speech, said that the majority in the Duma were Russian patriots, and willing to part with their "last shirt" to defend the fatherland. The committee, in a high pitch of patriotism, passed the appropriation unanimously. At the same session the war office obtained sanction for a further item of \$10,000,000, to create floating batteries along the Baltic coast, which, owing to the weakness of the navy, is at the mercy of Germany.

At a dinner given in New York recently to Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan by the Spanish war veterans, he was hailed as "the man who made the Kaiser famous."

Your Duty is to be Well.

But you cannot be well if you neglect King Hood's Sarsaparilla when you know you should take it. Impure blood, poor appetite, headache, nervousness, that tired feeling—by these and other signs your system demands Hood's. Get a bottle today.

Malaria—"My mother was run-down and feared malaria, but after taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she was soon as well as ever." Bessie Simon, 384 Queens Ave., London, Ont.

Cataract—"For years I have been troubled with cataract and indigestion, and have tried everything, but to no effect. I lately heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, tried it, and it is doing me good. I will not be without it." Wm. Kelly, 240 King St., Kingston, Ont.

Glow of Health—"My blood was very poor. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have more color in my face, sleep and eat well, and work is a pleasure." Mrs. A. A. Brown, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. 100 Boxes One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

RAISULI DELIVERS GOODS

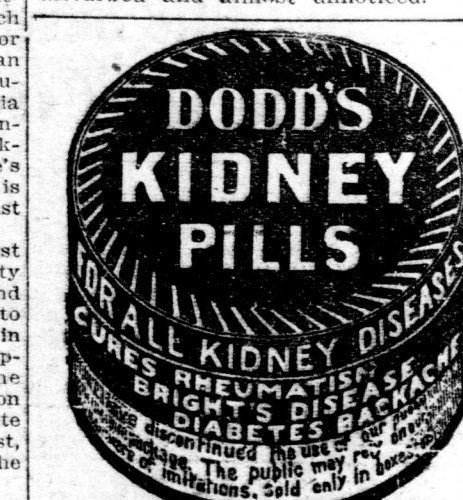
Turns Over Sir Henry MacLean and Goes Back to Wilks.

Tangier, Feb. 8.—Sir Caid. Harry MacLean, who has been held in bondage for the seven months past by the bandit Raisuli, has been officially turned over to the British charge d'affaires here in accordance with the agreement between Raisuli and the British Government, under which Raisuli is to receive \$100,000 as a ransom and a guarantee of protection for himself and family. MacLean is in good health, but he seems to be weaker and older than before his capture. He says he will rejoin Abd-El-Aziz at Tabat.

When Raisuli arrived outside the walls of Tangier with MacLean he sent in a demand for permission to enter the city accompanied by 500 of his soldiers.

Sir Mohammed Ghabias, the Moroccan Foreign Minister, finally agreed to allow him to do so, and Raisuli as the result of inducements by the British MacLean and three domestics.

When MacLean had been officially turned over to the British authorities Ghabias released the imprisoned Raisuli and Raisuli then departed undisturbed and almost unnoticed.



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