

SEED GRAIN FARMERS.

Mr. Sifton's Suggestion Concurred in by Both Sides.

Mr. Brodeur Points Out Benefits of French Treaty.

Parts of Plains of Abraham Now Under Lease.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—The scarcity of seed grain in certain parts of the Northwest Provinces and the French treaty divided the attention of the House to-day. Hon. Clifford Sifton called attention to the necessity for the Government taking steps to render assistance to the farmers in the west who were in need of seed grain, and suggested that the Government might be made to relieve the situation. A number of the western members took part in the discussion, which was warmed up by Mr. Oliver, who stated that the Government had been in communication with some of the Provincial Governments with a view of meeting the requirements. Mr. Brodeur resumed the debate on the French treaty, and in a able speech answered the criticism of Mr. Foster. Mr. Ames followed, and the bill embodying the treaty was read a first time.

Lease of Plains of Abraham. Replying to Mr. Reid, Sir Frederick Borden stated that nineteen acres of the Plains of Abraham were leased in 1902 to Sir Charles Ross for the use of the Ross Rifle Company, the lease being for a term of ninety-nine years, at a rental of \$1 per annum, with power to assign a sub-let possession, to be resumed by the Government on non-payment of rent or non-fulfilment of contract. Sir Frederick Borden said he had no knowledge of whether the scheme to dedicate or beautify the Plains of Abraham would involve the expropriation of the lands leased to Sir Charles Ross.

The French Treaty. Discussion on the bill embodying the French commercial treaty was resumed by Mr. Brodeur, who pointed out that both parties were agreed as to the necessity of negotiating a treaty with France. The policy of creating new markets had been adopted by all the countries of the world, and he had the option to denounce the treaty in 1893, but in view of the entente cordiale between Great Britain and France that course would have been unwise and might have led to friction. He dissented entirely from the view expressed by Mr. Foster as to the methods of negotiation, and asserted that it was the first time in the history of Canada that representatives of the Dominion had been able to negotiate a commercial treaty entirely themselves. The statement of Sir Charles Tupper, quoted by Mr. Foster, that the negotiations of the treaty in 1893 had been carried on entirely by himself was not substantiated by the reports of Lord Dufferin, Sir Edward Grey, who was then Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and Lord Ripon, then Foreign Secretary. These statesmen in the most distinct way stated that the negotiations were carried out not by Sir Charles Tupper exclusively but by Sir Charles and Sir Joseph Crowe, British representative in Paris. Mr. Brodeur cited a letter of Sir Charles Tupper, admitting that the negotiations were carried out by Sir Joseph Crowe and himself. Mr. Brodeur proceeded to emphasize the inequalities in the treaty of 1893, showing that the advantages were all on the side of France. He pointed out the side of France in the freedom granted by the British Government in conducting the negotiations, and pointed out some of the advantages which Canada would enjoy as a result of the treaty. He obtained the French minimum tariff to an extent that practically covered the whole of their exports, and almost all their agricultural implements would enjoy the same benefit.

Continuing, he dealt with the favorable treatment which would be accorded Canadian mineral and fisheries products under the treaty, and passed on to a discussion of the benefits which might also be expected to accrue to many lines of manufacture. He had been informed on reliable authority, he said, that some American manufacturers of agricultural implements were already contemplating the establishment of factories in Canada with a view to securing for their goods the advantage of the minimum tariff which Canada had obtained from France. If no other result than the establishment of such works in Canada was secured it would be to the benefit of Canada, he said later, was benefiting an average to the extent of 25 per cent. on 152 articles, and giving in return a reduction of only 7 per cent. on 110 articles.

When he was speaking of the clauses referring to direct shipments between the two countries, Mr. Ames interrupted that 75 or 80 per cent. of the imports of Montreal were opposed to this. Mr. Brodeur retorted that evidently the hon. gentleman had been trying to get the people of Montreal to express themselves against this provision. He believed, however, that when they knew that there was to be on the part of the Allan Line a more regular and efficient service between Canada and France, they would approve heartily of this plan of direct shipments, which could not but have beneficial results. He concluded with an eloquent allusion to the happy results which might be expected to follow the treaty negotiated by Canadian representatives direct.

Mr. H. B. Ames. Mr. Ames said it might be stated that the reductions of duty were greater in France than by Canada, but the minimum French tariff in many cases was still prohibitive. The rate on dried codfish was greatly reduced, but the minimum was still a prohibitive one of over four dollars a hundred. The same was true of meat. He was also willing to admit that there might be some benefit to the agricultural implement, and asbestos and manufactures of asbestos, but they could not expect to develop any trade with France in iron and articles made of iron, apart from agricultural implements. He claimed that the volume of trade in the articles conceded to France would exceed that in the articles which Canada would export. He also criticized adversely the clause providing

for direct importation to Canadian ports, declaring that it would defeat the object of the treaty by putting a drag on trade with France. Mr. Fielding pointed out that Mr. Ames was now answering his previous argument, that the treaty would allow France to export her goods too freely. Mr. Ames maintained that the direct importation clause was an attempt to force trade along artificial lines, and was calculated to give offence to the United States. The bill was read a first time. The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

AN AT-HOME

Held by Concord Lodge, A. O. U. W., Last Evening.

Concord Lodge, No. 291, A. O. U. W., celebrated its 20th anniversary last night by holding an at-home in the hall of the order. There was a large turnout of members and friends, the hall being crowded to the doors. Mr. F. L. Leighton, Master Workman, presided, and with him on the platform were J. M. Peregrine, P. G. M., and other prominent members of the order. An interesting programme was rendered, it being as follows: Instrumental selection, Harry Allen's orchestra; song, Miss Macarthy; recitation, Miss A. Allen; song, Bro. Fred L. Briggs; song, Miss L. Hastings; recitation, Miss L. Hastings; song, Bro. Fred L. Briggs. During the intermission refreshments were served by Bro. Pope, the caterer, and a presentation took place. The retiring Master Workman, Mr. Joseph Pontney, was given a gold watch by the lodge, Mr. Joseph Ross making the presentation. At the conclusion of the programme dancing was indulged in, Allen's orchestra supplying the music.

THE BIBLE LEAGUE.

Final Meetings Were Very Largely Attended.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—The attendance at the three meetings of the Bible League showed no diminution of interest, the gatherings at the morning and afternoon sessions in the Y. M. C. A. Hall and in the evening in Convocation Hall being again very large, and the auditors displayed the greatest possible interest in the proceedings. Some criticism of the press and of the critics of the conference were indulged in by one or two of the speakers, and the Rev. Dr. Elmore Harris at the morning session said: "While the league does not shirk the responsibility for all that has been said from this platform, it must be remembered that every speaker speaks for himself. The league has realized that it is completely at the mercy of sometimes good reporters and sometimes poor reporters. We do not hold the proprietors or the editors responsible for some of the inaccurate and ridiculous reports which have appeared, but we do regret that some persons outside take them seriously." Rev. Dr. Harris announced that it was intended to get Rev. Dr. Orr, of Glasgow, Scotland, and Rev. Dr. Griffiths Thomas, of Oxford University, to visit Toronto and deliver addresses on subjects in which the Bible League is interested.

CIGAR TRADE.

Cigar Makers Object to Uniform Domestic Stamps.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—A deputation representing the cigarmakers of Canada had an interview to-day with Messrs. Fielding and Templeman on the subject of the request of the Canadian cigar manufacturers for the adoption of a uniform stamp instead of the existing ones. The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. Verville, M. P., included: A. Gariepy, Montreal; W. V. Todd, Toronto; Joseph McCarthy, Toronto, and John A. Flett, Hamilton. At present four kinds of stamps for cigars are issued by the Department of Inland Revenue. One is exclusively for imported cigars, the other three for Canada-made cigars, to distinguish Canadian cigars which are made of Canadian tobacco or part Canadian and imported leaf, and of imported leaf altogether. The deputation contended that the adoption of a uniform stamp for all classes of Canadian-made cigars would have the effect of greatly injuring the domestic cigar trade. The general public would have no means of distinguishing whether a cigar was made entirely of foreign leaf or of mixed leaf. To some extent Canadian cigar manufacturers and Canadian cigarmakers would suffer, one result would be to encourage the manufacturers to put out poorer grades, which would necessitate cheaper labor. Another result of the proposed change, if carried out, would be to encourage the smoking of the imported article, as there would be no guarantee that a purchaser was getting a clear Havana cigar of Canadian make when he asked for it. Consideration was promised.

A Soft, Velvety Skin.

Is produced by using Jersey Balm. Thousands of bottles have been sold in Hamilton, and no toilet preparation has given such universal satisfaction. It softens and whitens the skin, prevents tan, freckles and pimples, and is a perfect cure for chapped hands, roughness of the skin, etc. Sold only at Gerrie's drug store, 32 James street north. Price, 25 cents.

JUDGES APPOINTED.

Calixte Leboeuf, of Montreal, and Hon. J. D. Cameron, of Winnipeg. Ottawa, Jan. 16.—Mr. Calixte Leboeuf, K. C., of Montreal, has been appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of Montreal, in succession to Judge Champagne, who recently retired. The new Judge was counsel for the Province of Quebec in connection with the investigations of the Royal Commission on Insurance, and is one of the best known lawyers in the Province. Ex-Attorney General J. D. Cameron, of Winnipeg, has been appointed to the new High Court Bench, of Manitoba, established by the act of Parliament passed last session.

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Men's Patent Leathers, \$9 and \$5.50, for ...	Women's Patent Leathers; worth \$3.50 and \$4, for ...	Girls' School Boots; worth \$1.75, for ...
\$3.49	\$2.29	\$1.25
Men's Dongola Goodyear, \$3.50 and \$4.00, for ...	Women's Dongolas Box Calf, \$2.50 and \$3, for ...	Boys—the kind that wear, \$2.00, for ...
\$2.29	\$1.99	\$1.25
Men's Dongola and Box Calf, \$2.50 and \$3, for ...	Women's Dongolas, \$2 and \$2.25, for ...	Trunks, Valises
\$1.89	\$1.50	Rubbers at Sacrifice Prices.
Men's Dongolas; others charge \$2 and \$2.25, for ...	Women's Dongolas, \$1.50 and \$2, for ...	Premiums with purchases.
\$1.29	99c.	

SERIOUS FOR THE DOCTORS.

Witness in Abortion Trial Makes Sensational Statement

Rose Winter's Sad Death in Toronto.

Her Lover Tells Story of Illness in Witness Box.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—Some very sad revelations came to light in the trial, opened yesterday in the Assizes, of Mrs. Minnie Turner, charged with performing an illegal operation on Miss Rose Winter, a young domestic, on Aug. 14 last. A second charge of murder in connection with the death of Miss Winter, which occurred a few days later, is also laid against Mrs. Turner, and will be heard if the present case results in a conviction. The prisoner was neatly dressed in black, and maintained a very quiet and composed demeanor, and pleaded not guilty to the question of Chancellor Boyd, who is hearing the case.

Dr. Pollard was called as the first witness. He said he had been called in by the prisoner on Tuesday, Aug. 20, to attend the deceased, and found her in a very serious condition. He attended her for a couple of days and she appeared to be holding her own, but late in the week she got worse, and he was told that the girl died on Sunday. Mrs. Turner applied to him for a certificate of death, which he gave.

James Canty, a young glass-blower, sweetheart of the dead girl, gave evidence as to the girl's illness. He said he was not responsible for the girl's condition, but she had told him all about it, and he knew what had taken place at Mrs. Turner's house when he saw her there. The girl was very ill, and wanted to go to a hospital when he saw her, but Mrs. Turner objected, and said that if she died they would both be arrested. On Sunday, Aug. 25, when witness called to see the girl, Mrs. Turner told him that she was dead, having committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. In cross-examination by Mr. A. A. Bond, witness said that on July 6 Miss Winter told him that she had seen a doctor, and he had offered to get rid of her trouble for \$50, but she had not that amount of money. Later she told him that she had heard of another doctor who would do it for \$25, but he did not hear the doctor's name mentioned. Then Chancellor Boyd broke in: "It's getting a serious thing for these doctors, all this—this statement that a doctor offered to get rid of the child for \$50."

"I cannot help it; I must bring them in," said Mr. Bond. "Go on; go on; it's all right," replied his Lordship.

Rose Pearsall, a young woman who was an inmate of the Turner house at the time of Rose Winter's death, told the court she was present at the operation performed on the deceased. It took place on the evening of Aug. 14, and witness described its nature in detail. She said the girl was in so great pain that she left the room, and that between 3 and 4 o'clock next morning Mrs. Turner came to her room and told her the operation was all over and was successful. A few hours later Mrs. Turner went away to her father's house, leaving Miss Winter in witness's care. On Tuesday, Aug. 20, Mrs. Turner returned, and Miss Winter was then very ill. Dr. Pollard was called in. On the following Sunday at noon when Dr. Pollard called Miss Pearsall said she asked how Rose was, and Dr. Pollard replied, "She is dying." Later in the afternoon the girl died. After the death witness and Mrs. Turner went through the girl's trunk and turned a number of her letters, and told witness to say, if the police inquired, that Miss Winter's illness had resulted from a fall.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Bond witness denied having told a female prisoner in Toronto jail that she'd swear

anything to save herself, and that she intended to put the blame on Mrs. Turner in order to save herself. When witness was frightened about Miss Winter's illness she said Mrs. Turner told her not to be afraid, as she had performed the operation twice before.

This concluded the Crown's case, and the court was adjourned until to-day, when a number of witnesses from a distance will be called in support of Mrs. Turner, who will be placed in the box on her own behalf.

KING HEADS LIST.

Other Prominent Contributions to Buy Battlefield.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—Among contributions which have been received to the Champlain Tercentenary and Quebec battlefields funds are:	
His Majesty the King	\$25.00
Prince of Wales	202.50
Marquis of Lansdowne	100.00
Earl of Aberdeen	100.00
Princess Louise	100.00
Lord Chancellor	100.00
Lady Glenora	500.00
Bishop of London	50.00
London Daily Telegraph	500.00
Earl of Rosebery	250.00
Lady Winterton	250.00
Hugh Graham	1,000.00
Edmonton Citizen	800.00
Lieut.-Governor of B. C.	500.00
Earl of Derby	100.00
Earl of Minto	100.00
Sir William Mulock	100.00
Sir Anthony Noble	525.00
Lady Glenora	250.00
Sir John Gilmour	250.00
Lord Middleton	100.00
Lady Sybil Grey	1.00
Lady Evelyn Grey	1.00

BOUVIER CASE TRAVERSED.

Jury Unable to Agree in the Conspiracy Matter.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—The case of Louis P. Bouvier, envelope manufacturer, who was charged with conspiracy with a number of envelope establishments to prevent Maud McEann from securing employment, was traversed in the Assizes yesterday until the March sitting, the jury being unable to agree on a verdict.

E. F. B. Johnston, for the defence, called witnesses who told that Miss McCann had had differences with girls in the Bouvier establishment and had left of her own accord. Kate Enright, formerly at Bouvier's, denied treating Miss McCann in an "undesirable way." Peatrice Bongie told of a quarrel between Miss McCann and another girl, saying there was no "etiquette in the trade." Benjamin Pearce said that he had dismissed Miss McCann without any pressure having been brought to bear by Bouvier.

REDMOND RE-ELECTED.

Irish Parliamentary Party Endorses Attitude Towards O'Brien.

Dublin, Jan. 16.—The Irish Parliamentary party to-day re-elected John E. Redmond to the position of chairman. At the same meeting a motion was passed endorsing the resolution of the National Directory of the United Irish League approving the action of Mr. Redmond at his recent conference with Wm. O'Brien, and expressing the opinion that the agreement reached removes every objection, on the ground of principle, that the Nationalists on side the party had to rejoining the ranks.

WHAT BULL-FIGHTING MEANS.

Seven Toreros Were Killed Last Year in the Ring. Paris, Jan. 16.—Recent statistics show that despite all opposition Spanish bull-fights are flourishing, 997 being held last year, of which 51 were at Madrid; 2,980 bulls and 2,729 horses were killed. The year was fatal to toreros. Besides Montes six others were killed and killed. The leading toreros now are Bombita, with 142 bulls killed; Machucado, 140, and Puentes, 112. Each man receives 2,000 francs (\$400) for a single performance.

On Thursday Mr. F. L. Webb, of Colborne, was nominated for the Commons by the Liberals of East Northumberland, and Mr. L. F. Clarry, of Hastings for the Legislature. In Prince, P. E. I., Mr. James W. Richards was nominated by the Liberals for the Commons.

Diamonds at 25% Off

Diamonds even are subject to the same discount at this great stock-taking sale.

Just look at the great saving, and every stone guaranteed.

	Now.
\$25.00 Solitaire	\$18.75
\$45.00 Solitaire	\$33.80
\$50.00 Solitaire	\$37.50
\$55.00 Solitaire	\$41.25
\$60.00 Solitaire	\$45.00
\$75.00 Solitaire	\$56.00
\$90.00 Solitaire	\$67.50
\$100.00 Solitaire	\$75.00
\$115.00 Solitaire	\$86.25
\$175.00 Solitaire	\$131.25
\$240.00 Solitaire	\$180.00

You will be surprised at the values all through the stock. Everything at 25 per cent. discount. Sale stops in a few days, so buy now.

NORMAN ELLIS

Manufacturing Jeweler
21-23 King St. East

OBSTRUCTIONS RESPONSIBLE.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury on Crossing Accident at Cedar Springs.

Blenheim, Ont., Jan. 16.—At the adjourned inquest into the death of Samuel Crouch, Jennie Crouch and David Toll, the victims of the level crossing accident at Cedar Springs, last Saturday, the jury found that no fault or blame can be attached to the employees of the railroad, but that obstructions on the south side of the track, namely, a derrick, belonging to the C. W. & L. E. Electric Railway, and a railway crossing sign-post, both of which were lying on the ground, were to a considerable extent responsible for the accident.

FORGOT TO PAY.

Toronto Ladies Held on London—One Bound Under Probationers' Act.

London, Eng., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Inez Dickenson Cutter and Miss Margaret Moore Perkins, Toronto ladies, said to have been travelling after a nervous breakdown, were charged with having forgotten to pay for a costume they had ordered. Mrs. Cutter said she was utterly incapable of taking any part in money arrangements, and had given Miss Perkins a power of attorney. Miss Perkins denied the charge, but admitted owing money to various firms mentioned. She declared she had been defrauded out of £700 by a money lender. Evidence regarding the defendants' high character was given by Dr. Armstrong Black and others. Miss Perkins was found guilty and bound over under the new probationers' act. Mrs. Cutter was acquitted.

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I. O. F. AND NEW LAW.

Deputation Will Oppose Provisions of Insurance Bill.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—Opposition to the provisions of the new insurance law to protect the interests of the membership was decided upon at a meeting of the men most prominent in the Independent building yesterday morning and afternoon. Plans were worked out in detail for pointing out to the Dominion Government where the new law would not be in the best interests of Canadians, and the Supreme Chief Ranger Elbert C. Stevenson and other members of the High Standing Committee are deeply in earnest in their criticism of the new insurance law. A deputation composed of a representative from each part of Canada was appointed to see the Government, and they left for Ottawa last night. The Executive Council of the order is well represented in the deputation. The views of the men engaged in organization work throughout Ontario were expressed at a meeting presided over by Mr. George Mitchell at the Iroquois Hotel.

Soldiers' Monument in London.

London, Ont., Jan. 16.—The Executive Committee of the Daughters of the Empire, at their first meeting of the year, decided to advertise for tenders on a suitable soldiers' monument in Victoria Park. Some of the best known Canadian artists have been invited to submit plans and specifications. The ladies have over \$9,000 in hand towards the fund, and as their intention was to limit the cost to \$10,000, there will be little difficulty in securing the total amount required.

Quick Business Saturday

Quick disposal of men's and boys' boots on Saturday.
1 lot men's best patent colt button boots, Goodyear welt, \$3.00, Saturday, reg. \$3.50, Saturday, \$2.50.
60 pairs men's extra quality gun metal button or Blucher style, \$3 Saturday, reg. \$3.50, Saturday, \$2.50.
1 lot men's gun metal Blucher cut, Goodyear welt, reg. \$4.00, Saturday, reg. \$3.50.
1 lot men's extra quality box calf, 1 sole, reg. \$1.00, Saturday, \$2.50.
100 pairs men's box calf, Blucher cut, 3 soles, reg. \$3.50, Saturday, \$2.50.

Boys' Boots

Boys' lightning high hockey boots, reg. \$2.50, Saturday, \$2.00.
Boys' regulation hockey boots, reg. \$2.00, Saturday, \$1.50.
Youths' regulation hockey boots, sizes 11, 12, 13, reg. \$1.75, Saturday, \$1.25.
Boys' box calf extra quality, reg. \$2.25, Saturday, \$1.75.
Boys' extra quality Box Calf School Boots, regular \$2.50, Saturday, \$2.00.
These special bargains are on tables for your inspection.

JOHN F. SHEA
25 KING STREET EAST

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

Homestead Regulations

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 28, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, in the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homesteaded entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation made verbally at any Sub-Agency's office may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "probation" or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim or if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled.

An application for cancellation must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homesteaded land and must apply for cancellation within the year after the date of the original entry.

Where an entry is cancelled subsequent to institution of a cancellation proceeding, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to prior right of entry.