

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Canada's Needs Pointed Out by Dr. F. H. Sexton.

An Able Address at the Canadian Club Luncheon.

Inspector Leake and the Proposed Technical College.

Dr. F. H. Sexton, superintendent of technical schools, Halifax, the gentleman the Manufacturers' Association requested the Dominion Government to send to European countries to investigate the subject of technical education, addressed an audience of nearly a hundred prominent manufacturers, business and professional men at the Canadian Club luncheon in the Royal Hotel last night. Introduced by President W. M. McClelland, who emphasized Hamilton's intense interest as a manufacturing and industrial city in the subject, Dr. Sexton for an hour spoke entertainingly on "The Aspect of Technical Education as a Need of Canadian Industries." When he concluded his address, a resolution, moved by Charles R. McCullough, urging the Federal Government to investigate the facilities of other countries with a view to making such additions to the Canadian system as will secure the advancement of this country in trade and commerce, was most enthusiastically endorsed.

Technical education in its wide sense, said Dr. Sexton, after acknowledging the cordial reception tendered him, meant education as applied particularly to useful arts and trades. There was a tendency to-day to suppose that industrial education concerned merely the training of the hands, but he made it clear that this was incorrect. He had only time in the hour allotted him, he said, to deal with technical education in its restricted sense as applied to manufacturers. Again and again the lack of skilled workers for Canadian industries was being bewailed. The lack of technical and intelligent workmen was felt everywhere. At whose door rested the blame? So great were the labor-saving devices of the present day that the skilled factory worker was almost a part of the machine. He was kept at one machine because the foreman had not time to instruct him in the use of another, and because he might spoil material handling it. This tended towards a development of narrow efficiency. Under the special factory system there was more necessity than ever to have a good all-around foreman. The specialization scheme was here to stay. The labor-saving machines were bound to stay, for they cut down the cost of production. We must adapt ourselves to conditions. With the factory system came three things: The consequent division of labor; the skilled machine operator; and the decadence of the apprenticeship system.

Dr. Sexton dealt at length with the old apprenticeship system, which he declared would not be workable now. To-day the trained artisan should have a special training in drawing, mathematics and science. After touching on the great progress made in Germany in the advancement of technical education, the speaker said our workmen must have the same opportunity to learn these things. The universal adoption of the new system of apprenticeship fostered by some manufacturers was hampered in its universal adoption by one or two economic conditions. One of the objections to training men for other firms. No doubt it would soon be widely adopted, solving to a large extent this important question. The great failure of the modern apprenticeship system was that it did not take a boy until he was sixteen years of age, while most of them left school when they were fourteen. The system mostly took the boy who remained in school and not the boy who left when he was fourteen years, although the latter was fully as capable as the other. How much harm at a trade he to spend those school and then pick up the practical side of it in a short time? This vocational preparatory course would do much to prevent the misfits found now in every branch of life.

The first job often turned a man's whole life. How essential then it must be to his future happiness that he should begin right. Dr. Sexton declared that in his opinion the best way to start in his opinion the best way to start was to give him two years of practical training and should offer four years of practical training corresponding years of the higher school courses. He thought the schools and industries should arrange time schools, and that boys should get the practical side as well as the theoretical side of technical education. Germany forced manufacturers to pay apprenticeship, and in Pittsburgh they were experimenting with a system copied from one of the colleges in Cincinnati, by which the students worked one week and went to school the next. If the scheme proved a success, it would not doubt be largely copied. In Cincinnati the firms paid college men about \$2,000 in six years, so that they were able to support themselves while securing an education.

It would be far better for the Public Schools to carry out the preliminary education of the boy than to leave it to the shops, because in this way there would be no chance for exploiting the young worker for economic advantage to the manufacturer. As an illustration of how it worked out, Dr. Sexton told a story of a number in Switzerland. They trained students in Switzerland. They were engaged making music boxes for gramophones. When the factory burned down they went to work making automobiles. From music boxes to automobiles—how many Canadian students could bridge the gulf?

To-day there was a crying need from Canadian industries for technical education by the Provincial department or the Dominion department, or from both. The Public School system gave a definite training in the business and domestic training for law and medicine. This was not a fair deal to the majority of youths. Only sixteen per cent. of the youths choose trade and commerce and only four per cent. for twenty per cent. Thus we provided for twenty per cent. but for eighty per cent. no practical start in their vocation. This would not be so if the whole Public School system were not dominated and controlled by the universities. It was only lately that the necessity of manual training and domestic training in the schools was recognized. These things were useful, but they were tacked on to a crowded curriculum, instead of being substituted for something less worthy. The present system was a violation of the greatest law, the greatest good to the greatest number. Was it not a bounden duty to

give the boys as good a training as a skilled mechanic as it was to turn out a few doctors and lawyers? Was there any sense in turning boys out to pick up education haphazard? Dr. Sexton said he did not intend to convey the idea that the technical education system as outlined by him would turn out journeymen, for there was an essential part of trade that could never be acquired except under actual trade conditions. Hordes of children left school now at an early age, from eighty to ninety per cent. at 14 years. The Public School system had not performed its duty when it provided day classes only. It should have night classes for the men in the shops.

In Nova Scotia, \$70,000, or one-fourth of what was required there for technical education, was spent with correspondence schools, and in the State of New York over six and a quarter million dollars went to the correspondence schools. Part of it went to the agent for profit and some for dividends to the school. To acquire knowledge by correspondence was the hardest way to learn. What was required in Hamilton and Canada was a large body of skilled workmen. Canadians did not want to import millions of dollars' worth of skilled goods and export the raw material. The National Policy of Canada had no more important issue than a protective tariff to protect Canadian industries, but for maintenance and expansion Canada must have skilled workmen. These it had not had, and the way to get them was technical education. He trusted that Canada would soon be in such a position that the workmen of the country might rise to that efficiency and earning capacity to which their ability rightly entitled them.

Dr. Sexton was enthusiastically applauded as he concluded. Professor Leake, Public School Inspector of the Ontario Department, spoke briefly and said some things that gave rise to the hope that Hamilton may yet get a technical college, which was semi-officially promised for the Normal College staff. Hamilton, he thought, had created a record. Three years ago a deputation from a school board in a certain place had gone to the State of Ohio for information on technical education. Plans were prepared for a school which would cost \$25,000, and the money was just twelve months ago Hamilton sent a deputation away, prepared plans, voted the money and to-day the roof was on the new building and the floors going down. It was something of a record in that way. Mr. Leake spoke optimistically of the progress that would be made.

J. L. Smith, Public School Inspector, spoke briefly.

Miss Bell—You say you earn more money by your pen than you did a year ago?

Miss Bell—How's that?

Sir—I stopped writing stories and began addressing envelopes.

THE POST BOY PASSES.

His Picture Not Upon the New Special Delivery Stamp.

The historic post boy passed into history yesterday with the arrival of a new assortment of special delivery stamps, which bear designs of the mythical youth on a bicycle. Post boys themselves were introduced in the early days of the postal service, but the design of the boy riding a wheel was retained on the special delivery stamps. The new stamps are smaller than the old ones and are scarcely bigger than the new fifteen cent issues.

Since the beginning of the postal system there has been a place in its heart for the post boy. It was the post boy of our grandmothers and grandfathers who delivered the mail at all times of the year, and whose picture adorned the early issues of stamps. Through softness of heart the Government at Washington allowed his figure to be kept on the special delivery stamps, but now he has to go. The early stamps pictured him riding at breakneck speed on a horse, the later ones put him on a railroad train or mail cart, then he ran on foot for a while, and then he was given a bicycle.

When it came time for the new stamps the officials were confronted with the problem of a boyless mail service. All the post office clerks are men more than twenty years old, and even the substitutes who stay in the office during the summer have to pass civil service examinations. The boy has no place in the modern post office, although his elimination has been completed only within the last few years.

The new style stamp is much different from the old. It is much more conspicuous, being green in color, with glaring edges that catch the eye. Since the order was issued in Washington doing away with the mythical post boy, there has been a total falling off of about 2,000,000 special delivery stamps. It is advised by officials at the office that special delivery stamps be used on letters instead of using the ordinary ones, as they quickly catch the eye of the men handling them and are sure of being recognized. From the Springfield Union.

Oklahoma's White Footed Fox. Dick Jones, of Prague, Okla., has the distinction of catching the first white footed fox in this section of the country. While out hunting one day last week in Oklahoma county he jumped a red fox and a white fox. The white foxed fox was as scarce as white quail or a white squirrel, a specimen of both of which have been killed in eastern Oklahoma this fall. Its front feet are marked with white. The right foot has a white stocking to the knee, while the left foot is white nearly to the shoulder. The fox was shot by George W. Burdham, of this city, who will mount it.—From the Tulsa World.

## WANT \$8,000 TO DO IT WELL.

Y. W. C. A. Board Has Now \$25,000 Available.

But \$33,000 Would Enable Them to Double Accommodation.

They Will Not Go Into Debt For Building.

After carefully studying every aspect of the question and calling in consultation the gentlemen of the Advisory Board, the ladies of the Young Women's Christian Association have come to the unanimous conclusion that if the people of Hamilton want a better Y. W. C. A. building than the funds in hand will provide they will have to come forward with the money. One thing the ladies are determined upon—they will not go into debt by providing more accommodation than their funds will pay for.

Two or three years ago the directors of the Y. W. C. A. found themselves face to face with the difficulty that their present quarters on Main street were quite inadequate to meet the pressing demands, and that although their sphere for useful work was daily broadening they could not hope to extend their work until they enlarged the quarters.

They set out to raise \$40,000 just about the time the depression was coming in, and by working resolutely raised a good round sum, chiefly by means of a very large number of small subscriptions. Last October they rounded out their efforts with a tag day, and when they had emptied all the boxes and added the day's collections to the fund on hand, they found that they had, since the opening of the campaign, raised exactly \$33,428. When they began the undertaking they had, however, a mortgage of \$5,500. This has been wiped out and the lot in rear of the building has been purchased at a cost of \$1,250. They allow \$1,000 or so for incidentals and find that they have \$25,000 on hand.

Recently they had Architect Charles Mills prepare plans and estimates and last week he had a number of contractors give figures at which they would agree to erect the building on either of two plans. The present building is a three storey structure. A new three storey building covering the whole of the lot in the rear will cost \$33,000, but a two storey building can be erected for the \$25,000, which they have on hand.

Yesterday the directors and the members of the Advisory Board went over the plans with the architect. A two-storey building will have a board room, a dining room 28 x 45 feet, kitchen, pantries, refrigerator, etc., and a gymnasium 36 x 57 feet on the ground floor and 30 bedrooms on the second floor. These can all be provided within the \$25,000. The extra \$8,000 will provide a third storey the exact counterpart of the second and will, as can be seen, double the accommodation. It will provide accommodation for 30 girls, when 60 can be provided for at an outlay of \$33,000, but the ladies have not the extra \$8,000 and do not know where to get it unless some of the wealthy men of Hamilton come forward to their assistance. They have exhausted their own resources, having reached almost everybody in the great middle class in one way or another. Strange to say, many of the wealthy men of the city do not seem to recognize the great value of the movement.

The building will be gone on with early in the Spring. If the extra \$8,000 is subscribed in the meantime Hamilton will have a Y. W. C. A. with accommodation for 60 boarders. If not only 30 will be provided for, the ladies estimate that they could fill an institution that would accommodate 100 girls at once, if they had the building.

The present building will have to be changed very little to make one fine institution whether the \$25,000 or the \$33,000 addition is erected, but it will all be required for offices, class rooms, etc.

The ladies are willing to provide the space for a public swimming bath for girls, but to put in and equip the bath would cost an extra \$1,000, which must be provided by the city if the girls are to have that great boon. Of course the ladies would undertake the management of it.

The Y. W. C. A. undertaking is one which should commend itself to everyone who has at heart the welfare of young women without permanent homes in the city and the ladies' appeal for the extra \$8,000 should meet with a prompt response.

**LABOR WANTS.**

Sir Wilfrid and Hon. Mr. Lemieux Talk on Them.

Dominion Will Have Nothing to Do With Education.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—When a deputation from the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress paid its annual visit to the Prime Minister this afternoon, and presented requests for legislation, the first speaker was Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, who asked for an amendment to the Lemieux act to prevent the introduction of strike-breakers by an employer during the time a dispute is being investigated by a Board of Conciliation under the act. He also urged that the act be amended to allow representatives of labor unions in applying for a Board of Conciliation to make a declaration that a strike was likely to occur without having to first go to the expense of securing a vote from every union interested on the question at issue, as the law now requires.

On the question of doing away with assisted and banded immigration Mr. O'Donoghue criticized the Salvation Army's immigration work, asserting that the army's officials misrepresented conditions in Canada. It had been announced that the army would bring out 8,000 more immigrants to Canada this year. In response to the proposition of Asiatic immigration he said he was informed that the Japanese were still arriving in large numbers. He urged an amendment to the alien labor act to make the present law more effective by providing that an officer of the Labor Department, with power to deport should be sent to any point from which complaint of violation of the act was received.

Mr. James Simpson made a strong plea for Government encouragement for technical education. Mr. Simpson asked for an increase in the pay of letter carriers, and declared that the Toronto postoffice was becoming "a Government sweat shop." With wages so low, he declared that the Government was not free from a share in the guilt of dishonest employment.

Mr. J. M. Draper presented a request for the appointment of a Minister of Labor, and protested against the Intercolonial Railway being allowed to pass from the control of the Government, as it was rumored would occur. He declared that this refusal was an inspiration of public ownership in Canada.

MR. LEMIEUX'S REPLY.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux, in reply, stated that the requests for the amendment of the election act would be laid before the Minister of Justice. In regard to the pay of the letter carriers, of which complaint had been made, he said that wages in employment as letter carriers were being received monthly. A letter carrier had steady employment, was paid \$2.25 a day, got three weeks' holidays with pay every year, and received a uniform. He promised further investigation into the condition of the letter carriers and into the old-age pension plan. Mr. Lemieux declared that no matter what the British Columbia union might say, the Japanese were coming to Canada in large numbers only for a hundred entered, and this number included returned immigrants, students, clergymen and merchants, whom it was thought best not to exclude. "As a grievance to labor interests Japanese immigration does not exist," he declared. To the exclusion of Hindu immigrants there were difficulties owing to the fact that they were British subjects, and many of them had served under the British flag. However, they were not an assimilable race, and not suited to the Canadian climate or to the coming to Canada now."

"No," said Mr. Lemieux, "the British Government is endeavoring to direct those who desire to emigrate to more suitable climates, such as Honduras." As to assisted immigration Mr. Lemieux said he was convinced by an interview with Mr. Obed Smith in London that hereafter Canada would receive only immigrants of a proper class. Mr. Lemieux said that he saw difficulties in meeting the requests for amendments to the act. He pointed out that in the case of the C. P. R. mechanism the finding of the Board of Conciliation had been rejected by the men, but the finding had been so fair that it had influenced public opinion.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that, no matter whether the board was asked for by the employers or the men, public opinion was formed upon the finding of the board. There was a difficulty in compelling the employer to ask for the board in every case. If a man was dismissed and the other men threatened to strike in consequence, would it be fair to require the employer to apply for the appointment of the board?

Mr. O'Donoghue said that Sir Wilfrid had specified a difficult contingency. However, he maintained that the act as it stood was altogether favorable to the employer, and the fact that the unions applied the act should influence the Government to carefully consider any requests from the labor interests for its amendment.

As to technical education, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that while the Government would undertake to collect all the information required on the subject, that information would be handed over to the Provincial Governments for action upon it. "The Dominion," said Sir Wilfrid, "has nothing to do with education of any kind, and will have nothing to do with it."

Mr. Draper asked if the Government had not opened this door by establishing experimental farms.

"Well, we won't open any more doors,"

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**COUPON.**

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont. A. Please deliver, without cost to me, a sample box of GIN PILLS. H. T.

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## The Right House



## Our new white muslin blouses

Next summer's fashionable styles: Long sleeves: A January sale

CORRECT Spring and early Summer styles in White Muslin Blouses—all made exclusively for The Right House—have arrived for this great January Sale of White Goods. These shipments from leading New York and Canadian manufacturers were secured at special prices to sell much below real value during this sale. The sale starts to-morrow morning. Getting the new Blouses now means saving like this—

- \$1.00 white lawn blouses at 79c**  
Made of fine white muslin and daintily trimmed with V of embroidery insertions, with lace insertion below to form yoke; several rows of tucking and insertion to finish; pretty tucked collar and cuffs. Real value \$1.00 and \$1.25; special sale price 79c each.
- \$2.00 white lawn blouses at \$1.50**  
Made of fine Persian lawns, beautifully trimmed with embroidery and lace insertions; new pointed tucked collar, finished with lace edging. Sleeves are in mousquetaire style, with rows of fine tucks to trim. Real value \$2.00; special January sale price \$1.50.
- \$1.50 white lawn blouses at \$1.00**  
Fine materials; some with wide panel of embroidery down front, with lace insertions and tucks on each side. Others have tucked V and filet insertion down front with yoke of embroidery insertion in alternate rows; mousquetaire style sleeves finished with lace insertion and edging. Real value \$1.50, January sale price \$1.00.
- \$2.50 white lawn blouses at \$2.00**  
Persian Lawns of extra fine quality; broad Gibson pleat over shoulder; dainty round yoke with fine tucks below; finished at each side with row of hemstitched fine insertion; long, tight sleeve, with row of insertion and lace edging down centre; pointed, tucks collar. Real value \$2.50; January sale price \$2.00.

CORNER KING EAST AND HUGHES STS. **THOMAS C. WATKINS** HAMILTON, ONTARIO

## DEATH EVERYWHERE

But Particularly With Toothbrush and Lead Pencil.

London, Jan. 12.—The British Medical Journal has taken the holiday season as a fitting time to warn the world of yet another danger which daily threatens lives. This time it is the toothbrush which is a menace. Its bristles have an unpleasant way of locating themselves in the appendix, which means trouble.

The Medical Journal records that when a boy of two and a half years underwent an operation for appendicitis the other day in Newcastle several hairs from a toothbrush were found in the diseased appendix. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital the physician interviewed stated that bristles and hairs from toothbrushes are often found in the appendix of patients operated upon for appendicitis.

"But," he added, "there are other foreign substances which are more common, such as small orange pits or grape seeds. We not infrequently find tiny fragments of porcelain in the appendix. These are undoubtedly tiny chippings from the enamel pots and pans which are used for cooking purposes in so many homes.

"The habit of moistening a lead pencil with the tongue before writing is another dangerous practice, which may produce trouble, because fragments of the hard lead may be broken off unwittingly and swallowed."

YUAN SHI KAI'S CRIME.

Held Responsible for Emperor's Death.

New York, Jan. 12.—The Chinese Reform Association received correspondence to-day from Hong Kong confirming reports that the late Emperor of China met an untimely death. The dispatch states that before the late Emperor's death the question of choosing an heir presumptive was pending. Yuan Shi Kai strongly urged the Dowager Empress to select the eldest son of the Emperor to do this. This refusal led to the death of the Dowager Empress. Yuan Shi Kai to believe that the Emperor, Kuang Hsu, would soon regain his power and deal summarily with those who had subordinated him to the Empress Dowager.

The dispatch states that a Chinese physician was commissioned to put the Emperor out of the way, and the plot was carried out. Prince Chun has been informed that the Emperor was poisoned, and has been asked to have the parties responsible executed. He has been warned that otherwise the people will hold him responsible and revolt.

DIAMOND RING.

For It Police Say George Schaeffer Murdered Peddler.

Allentown, Pa., Jan. 12.—The coroner's jury in the case of Leopold Ermann, the jewelry peddler, of Philadelphia, whose body was cut into six pieces, was found yesterday on the farm of George N. Schaeffer, near here, returned a verdict to-day that Ermann came to his death from blows on the head and body, and that "Schaeffer is in possession of guilty knowledge concerning the crime."

Ermann disappeared last November while selling jewelry in the vicinity of Schaeffer's farm. Suspicion fell upon Schaeffer, but nothing developed in the case until a few days ago, when he was arrested. Detectives dug up portions of the farm yesterday and under a newly laid cement floor in a chicken house the six pieces of the body of the victim were found, together with some of the jewelry.

Clinton H. Trumbauer, a brother-in-law of Schaeffer, who helped the latter lay the cement floor, has been arrested. The police allege that there was a diamond ring in Ermann's stock which Schaeffer desired for his fiancée, and that this led to the murder.

Laza-Food.

Many ladies, young, middle-aged and old, can afford a better complexion than they have. The sure way to get it is to eat Laza-Food. Make the interior of our bodies right and the exterior will take care of itself.—A. W. Maguire & Co.

Mr. John H. Macdonald, of Ottawa, clerk of the Agricultural Committee of Parliament, died on Tuesday after a brief illness.

The clerk's report was submitted by Mr. Kleinstelber, and showed the number of members on roll at the beginning of the year to be 183, received by baptism 27, by letter 14, experience 18, making a total of 242; number dismissed 6, dropped 13, excluded 1, died 4, leaving the number at present on roll to be 216.

Mr. P. L. Scriven submitted the auditors' report, and stated that everything was found in a flourishing condition. Musical selections on the programme

were: Solo, Miss Follows; duet, Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. Renner.

Mr. Brown again urged strongly upon the members the need of a larger building, and cards were distributed to give all an opportunity to pledge themselves for whatever sum they wished to contribute towards the building fund. The amount pledged last evening was \$638, but as this represents only a small portion of the members, it is anticipated that fully \$1,500 will be raised almost immediately.

NO USE TO C. P. R.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Denies Buying Winnipeg Tribune.

Montreal, Jan. 12.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy this morning gave emphatic denial to the story from Winnipeg to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway had bought the Tribune. The Winnipeg Tribune. The story is absolutely false," he declared. "We have no intention of going into the newspaper business, and the paper would be of absolutely no use to the C. P. R."

Winnipeg, Jan. 12.—R. L. Richardson, owner of the Winnipeg Tribune, emphatically denies he has sold the Tribune or is negotiating for its sale, as reported in the Free Press. He further says he has not been approached by anyone connected with the C. P. R. to whom the sale was alleged to have been made.

DRAWN FROM DEATH.

Two Brockville Lads Had Narrow Escape From Drowning.

Brockville, Ont., Jan. 12.—Two lads named Fred Amund and David Lewis had a close call from death by drowning while skating on the river. The ice broke, precipitating them into the water. Mark Turkington, who went to their assistance with a plank, was also submerged, but managed to scramble out safely, bringing with him Amund, who caught the end of the board. Lewis managed to seize a rope in his teeth and was pulled to shore.

SWISS BALLOON WINNER.

International Aeronaut Association Confirms the Award.