

BRITAIN'S BIG RACE PROBLEM.

TRANSVAAL ANTI-IMMIGRATION LAW MAKES TROUBLE.

Natives of India Object to It—Bad Effect in India—Lord Elgin Endorsed It, Fearing Refusal Would Stir Up a Rebellion in Transvaal.

London, Jan. 12.—The great problem of the mixing of the Asiatic and white races is coming to a speedier and graver issue than the dispute between the United States and Japan. Some reference was made in three despatches a week ago to the troubles within the British Empire threatened by the drastic anti-immigration legislation put in force by the Transvaal Government. A crisis has already developed so rapidly that the home Government finds itself confronted by the most serious imperial question it has yet encountered.

The courts of Pretoria and Johannesburg on Friday imposed sentences of two and three months' imprisonment upon several prominent natives of India, who had refused to furnish fingerprints and other means of identification, as a condition of remaining in the colony. Thousands of Indians in both cities have held mass meetings and processions in protest against laws applicable only to criminals or slaves. Resolutions were adopted setting forth: "We welcome the humane and just laws of the British Empire, but for the sake of humanity and the Empire we deplore them. These sentences, notwithstanding, are resolved to continue the struggle which we have undertaken, in the name of God."

An Impossible Situation. The Indian portion of the community only asked Gen. Smuts, Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal, to receive a deputation, but he refused. There the matter rests for the moment, but it will not rest long. The situation is an impossible one for the British Government to defend or allow to continue. The precarious condition of India, as well as the boast of equal rights within the Empire, which is one of the cardinal rights of the Liberal party, makes it impossible. Yet there seems no way out of the impasse into which the Bannerman Government, walking blindly when it granted the Transvaal independent government.

The secret history of the difficulty is illuminating. The new regulation was approved by Lord Elgin, Colonial Secretary, a few weeks ago without consultation with his colleagues of the Cabinet. He has been taken sharply to task by his associates, and his explanation was, in effect: "I was threatened with a rebellion if I refused to sign the ordinance. So I had to do so. Of course, he has expected no such drastic application of the new measure and its effect locally. Still less did he anticipate the appalling danger which he created in India."

It is fair to say that the majority of the Government, as well as the whole mass of the Liberal party is strongly opposed to the action of the Transvaal. So, also, is British public opinion at large. When Parliament meets this will find violent expression and the Government must find some means to deal with the situation. It is pointed out that the Government should have foreseen this, as one of the probable effects of their precipitate generosity in granting self-government to the colony. The charter of the Transvaal contains a provision giving the home Government the nominal right to veto any act of the Colonial Legislature. But, in practice, the exercise of this right is almost unknown, and as Lord Elgin indicates, it is not likely to be exercised in the Transvaal's independence would probably have caused a rebellion. The matter is so serious that it will not be made a party question. The Unionists will criticize the Ministry, but they will also do all in their power to mitigate the perils which have arisen.

The task of John Morley, the Secretary for India, is a most difficult one. Public feeling in India is already at a dangerous tension. The Transvaal's action is regarded in another part of the Empire as a most flagrant violation of the professed principles of the Imperial Government. The smouldering fires of popular discontent in the great dependency will be fanned into a conflagration unless Mr. Morley can dampen the fuel which the Transvaal has supplied. No British statesman has faced a problem more critical or appalling.

THREE HUNTERS MURDERED.

Another Terrible Outrage Perpetrated by Russian Bandits.

Odesa, Jan. 12.—Three wealthy proprietors, while returning home in a carriage after hunting near Tiraspol, yesterday, were murdered by armed robbers.

The victims had arrived at a lonely part of their homeward road when several shots rang out from a thicket. The two horses fell dead, and the coachman dropped from his box with a bullet through the head.

The armed men sprang into the road, pulled open the doors of the vehicle, and dragging out the three unhappy victims, killed them on the spot.

After rifling the dead bodies the murderers fled.

THE GREAT BRITISH PERIL.

It is a Plague of Rats, Says an Eminent Doctor.

London, Jan. 12.—"In my opinion, the plague of rats is Great Britain's national danger, and Parliament should take steps to fight it." This warning was sounded to-day by Sir Lancelot Brunton, an eminent physician. "We are forming an association for the destruction of vermin," he went on. "Our hope is that some poison may be discovered, which will kill them off, otherwise not only the destruction of property, but the spread of disease owing to their rapid propagation, will present a most serious problem to sanitary science."

ROOSEVELT FOR THIRD TERM.

If he runs, let him first cure his corns. Nothing more efficient than Putnam's Corn Extractor. Being purely vegetable it causes no pain. Cure guaranteed, because the best inist on "Putnam's" only.

Picton Gazette Changes Hands.

Belleville, Jan. 12.—The Messrs. S. M. Conger Co., who have published the Picton Gazette for about fifty-one years, have retired from active business. The new publisher will be Mr. E. Weldon Sheriff, who has been an employee of the paper for years.

The Mount Royal passengers are coming home on the Montrose.

MANY NEW CASES.

Amount of Rheumatism Reported Everywhere is Alarming.

Thousands of men and women who have felt the sting and torture of this dread disease, which is no respecter of age, persons, sex, color or rank, will be interested to know that while for many years rheumatism was considered an incurable disease, now it is one of the easiest afflictions of the human body to conquer. Medical science has proven it not a distinct disease in itself, but a symptom caused by inactive kidneys, accumulation is uric acid in the blood and other waste products of the system which should be filtered and strained out in the form of urine. The function of the kidneys is to sift these poisons and acids and keep the blood pure. The kidneys, however, are of sponge-like substance, the holes or pores of which will sometimes, either from overwork, cold or exposure become clogged and inactive, and failing in their function of eliminating these poisons, decompose and settling about the joints and muscles, cause the untold suffering and pain of rheumatism and backache, often producing complications of bladder and urinary disease, weakness, etc.

The following simple prescription is said to relieve the worst cases of rheumatism because of its direct action upon the blood and kidneys, relieving, too, the most severe forms of bladder and urinary troubles. Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Sassafras, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sassafras, three ounces. Mix by shaking well a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime. The ingredients can be had from any good prescription pharmacy, and are absolutely harmless and safe to use at any time.

ALLEGED TO BE MURDERED.

Italian Smartly Captured by Detective McKinney.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—With a revolver ready for instant use in his overcoat pocket, Charles Bruno, a husky Italian, also known as Gignio, was arrested for an alleged double murder in the county of Nassau, New York, and he is also wanted for shooting a man in Jersey City, Bruno, to call him by his Canadian name, was caught by Detective McKinney Saturday night very neatly. As he was walking with a constable near the house, McKinney saw a man whom he recognized as Bruno, and accosted him, telling him that Inspector Cuddy at No. 2 Station wanted to see him about the way he was running his house on Elm street. Bruno went quietly with him, but he was searched at No. 2 Station, the revolver, a thirty-eight lever Johnson, with ten rounds of ammunition, was found in his coat pocket, along with a razor too blunt for legitimate purposes. He gave his name as Charles Bruno, and absolutely denied that he was the man wanted in the States. He declared that he had just returned from Niagara, and as the departure of the woman Pauline (arzone, whom he assaulted, from the General Hospital, he was arrested. The police are inclined to believe that Bruno's journey was made in order to see the woman out of the country. When his trunk was searched at his room letters were found in it addressed to Primrose, one of the names Bruno passed under in the States. There was also found a formidable knife as sharp as a razor.

Inspector Duncan has received a wire from Seaside, New York, saying that to-day a man would be sent to identify Bruno.

SETTLING THE TROUBLE.

Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen and C. N. R.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—The arbitration between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Canadian Northern Railway commenced on Saturday afternoon at 30 Victoria street. According to the decision of the Board of Arbitration handling the case, the telegraph operators on the Grand Trunk, who are now in the lower grades, will receive a ten per cent. increase in pay. The men in the higher grades will also receive an increase in pay which will amount in all to about \$27,000 annually. The increase for the men in the lower grades will cost the company about \$10,000 a year. Extra time will be allowed for Sunday work where there is no regular work on that day.

BELL COMPANY'S PLANS.

Will Spend Money in Improving Ontario Lines.

Montreal, Jan. 12.—The Bell Telephone Company will at once carry out many extensions and improvements throughout Ontario. The more aggressive policy throughout that Province is the outcome of the sale just completed to the Manitoba Government of the lines in Manitoba, which places the company in possession of a very considerable amount of ready capital with which to make urgent improvements at other points. The main feature of the work in Ontario will be the improvement of the lines in and around Toronto as the centre of the Province.

STRIKERS WILL NOT GIVE IN.

Striking Machinists Receive Increased Strike Pay—Will Negotiate.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—Mr. James Somerville, the Canadian representative of the International Machinists' Executive, on Saturday notified the striking members of the local union that their strike pay in the future will be increased from \$5 to \$6 for single men and from \$7 to \$8 for married men. It is understood that the International Executive have decided to continue the local strike until the men have secured the nine-hour day. The strike was inaugurated some seven months ago.

CASTORIA.

The Kid You Have Always Bought.

COAL OIL EXPLODED.

Young Woman Burned to Death at Vancouver, B. C.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 12.—Susan Hagen, 24 years, unmarried, attempted to light a stove on Hamilton street on Saturday afternoon with coal oil, when the can exploded. Flames caught her dress. The girl was alone in the house and with her clothing ablaze rushed to the back verandah, where she fell screaming. Neighbors came to her assistance. She was removed to the hospital, dying in a few hours. The house caught fire, and the front hall and staircase were burned before the firemen extinguished the flames. The young woman was kept house for Mr. and Mrs. Ross Howard, visiting east.

STORMS ON BRITISH COAST.

TWENTY VESSELS LOST WITHIN THE LAST WEEK.

Many Thrilling Rescues—Two Lifeboats Blown Out to Sea From Slipper Point—Worst Flood in Years in Thames Valley—Thousands of Acres Inundated in Hampshire.

London, Jan. 11.—Not in many years has such havoc been wrought in and about the British Isles by storms and gales as during the past week, the weather having changed from lightning, accompanied by winds of high velocity to fierce blizzards, and back again to rainstorms of tropical violence. The coast line has been literally strewn with wrecks and disabled craft, and many heroic rescues reported.

One of the latest wrecks reported is that of the steamer Norfolk of Mandal, which was practically beaten to pieces by a heavy sea during one night off Tynemouth after the crew of eighteen men had been rescued by the Tynemouth Life Brigade.

Two wrecks, both on the same night, are reported from St. Ives, where the life-saving brigade first rescued the captain and crew of the big three-masted schooner Mary Barrow, of Barrow-in-Furness, after she had lost her canvas and been blown out against the rocks in the bay, and subsequently successfully used the rocket apparatus and saved five members of the crew of the wrecked schooner Alice R. Wiley. Mountaineers were breaking up both vessels amid thrilling scenes.

Lifeboats were finally successful in their efforts to rescue the captain and six members of the crew of the large iron barque Europe, blown on the rocks some miles off Slipper Point. After rocking ten miles off Slipper Point, the barque the two steam lifeboats were blown away, and were unable to reach the Europe again for nine hours, when all on board were saved.

Fifteen members of the crew of the steamer Nellie Wise were landed in breeches-boats off Hartlepool, but the second mate was drowned. The crew of the steamer Sentinel were also rescued in a similar manner off Spinnaker. Altogether some twenty wrecks are announced, most of them accompanied by thrilling stories of rescues.

Telegraphic communication has been interrupted, and there are many instances of storms in England and Scotland. The floods in the Thames valley continue to be worst for years, many people having been compelled to move to the second stories of their houses and are pressing pleasure punts into service as a means of communication. There are thousands of acres inundated in Hampshire, where the roads and bridges are covered with four feet of water.

"AT HOME" DAYS.

Sharp Criticism of a London Magistrate Over Dues Case.

London, Jan. 12.—One of the outstanding incidents of the proceedings in Magistrate Brown's court in the dues case was the crowd of fashionable women admitted by ticket who crowded the benches in the court for many weeks. The following passage exemplified the criticism: "Recently Magistrate Brown has been the scene of a most extraordinary spectacle. A number of women, many of them of the highest social position, have been admitted to the court for many weeks. The ladies have been seen at a time when the appearance of women in public is not tending to decorum. Very rarely a few years ago a lady might take a seat next to a man in the court, but it was done quietly. Now apparently crowds of women with leisure are keeping their eyes on the court for many weeks. It is really interesting in the ordinary work of a magistrate it would be a sign of seriousness."

A SERIOUS LOSS.

Toronto Church, Built by Devotion, Falls Prey to the Flames.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—The Westmoreland Avenue Methodist Church, a rugged edifice in the northern part of the city, was destroyed by fire two hours before the regular morning service was to have been held yesterday. A prayer meeting had been held at 7 a. m., and the caretaker had attended to the fires in the furnaces. At a quarter to 9 o'clock a man across the street saw smoke issuing from the windows and ran across to find the building in flames. An alarm was turned in, but by the time the firemen arrived, the smoke was so dense that it was impossible to get in to save any of the contents. The whole of the church proper was so badly damaged that it will be necessary to tear down the ruins. Some rooms in an addition at the rear were saved, together with the Sunday school library and two cabinet organs. The loss is estimated at \$8,000, with insurance of only \$2,500.

WHEN YOU NEED PHYSIC.

Beware of health salts and drastic cathartics. Get the old reliable Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. They loosen the bowels, cleanse the whole system, make you better in one night; 25 cents at all dealers.

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.

A Montreal Despatch Says Wm. MacKenzie Got \$250,000 While in England.

The Government has been making unexpected demands on the C. N. R. for road building in the west.

NEW TRIUMPHS IN ELECTRICITY.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The death of Lord Kelvin has reasonably directed people's thoughts to the great conquests of electricity with which the name of William Thomson is associated. When he reached the bodily and mental stature of manhood, it would have been a bold spirit that predicted the triumph that awaited his full maturity. He was one of the central group of thinkers and experimenters—explorers in various fields, but by common inspiration and aim collaborators—who were destined to give a new trend to human activity, of which the last half of the 19th century was the starting-ground. The group, with which he was identified by the secret of the "thermodynamic," were the inheritors of their best gifts and trained in the principles and methods that would assure to the world the ripest and most diverse development of their discoveries and inventions had been established in their places. And they, in their turn, have become discoverers and inventors. Every advance in knowledge, theoretic and applied, has in it an unconscious potent force, a forecast of a flame fiercer than common melted sand to glass, there was prophecy of a telescope for Galileo, a camera for Daguerre, a microscope whereby Pasteur could detect the germs of disease, a forecast of a man's fire, which did such manifold service for the primitive tribes of mankind, and was the teacher of useful crafts and decorative arts to the first leaders of civilization, the Watt and Stephenson, Parsons and De Laval. In the course of time, fire, which a thousand generations of men had turned to such marvellous uses, was for the first time put to the use of supplying men's growing needs. In what direction must a stronger, yet when subdued to man's purpose, a more obedient agency, be looked for? The answer is easy enough. Before the flame of the lamp had approached its limit, the new agency had been harnessed and broken into collaboration with it. We used to call the 19th century the age of the railway, the steamship and the telegraph. The 20th century is emphatically the age of electricity.

"Some of Electricity's Recent Triumphs" may be read of in an instructive article from the pen of Mr. George Hies in the review of Reviews for January. Mr. Hies, after a glance at the triumphs of fire, proceeds to indicate wherein, for certain ends, fire is inadequate as a calorific "flame," he says, "as a direct source of heat, it is at best a clumsy, inefficient and wasteful means. These faults and wastes are absent when electric heat is employed. It can be insulated and carried, if necessary, in miles, without conducting mica or asbestos, without losing a particle of its heat. He exemplifies its use in soldering, welding and smelting by Elihu Thomson's process of electric welding. Pieces of steel thus welded, when put to the test, are as strong as the original metal. Tires, rails, chain-hooks, boiler-tubes, compressed gas containers, etc., furnish instances of the many-sided advantages of electric welding. With intense electric heat Mr. Edward Goodenough of Niagara Falls has made graphite serve as a pigment and a lubricant. The electric furnace, Mr. Hies points out, is an ideal means of smelting iron and making steel, and the test is greatly improved. Within the last two years the difficulty of treating tungsten for lamps has been overcome. The thread of tungsten gives an efficiency two and a half times greater than the carbon filament, and at a temperature of 1,850 degrees centigrade, while carbon may not surpass 1,600. The Westinghouse tungsten lamp, which costs 90 cents, lasts 1,000 hours with hardly any decrease in brilliancy. Compared with the old incandescent lamp, it is a real one-half. Next, Mr. Hies calls attention to the Cooper-Hewitt tube, a new and ingenious arrangement used in the New York Post Office, and which is of wide applicability to factories, mills, foundries, freight sheds, streets, etc. In this case the economy is marked over the tungsten lamp as that of the latter is over the Edison bulb. It is of clear glass, 21 inches long, with a small cup at each end, united by a thin tube. The cup at each end, running from end to end starts the light which needs no shade. An automatic device assures relighting should there be an accidental interruption of the current.

In discussing electric appliances for the home, Mr. Hies mentions the exhibition last October of the Brooklyn Edison Company in the Madison Square Garden. This showed a suite of rooms completely fitted for residence by electrical contrivances. In the kitchen, coffee percolator, a frying kettle, a waffle iron, were all heated by electricity at small cost. For the laundry smoothing iron, clothes washer, wringer are provided, a dish washer, a sewing machine, a buffer to polish silver, and a vacuum cleaner of rugs and carpets are among the other appliances of the domestic outfit. A Brunswick refrigerator of one horse power makes a pound of ice every hour. Fan motors raise a grateful breeze on sultry days, while in winter they may help to warm the rooms by driving the air over the steam coils. "These household motors," says Mr. Hies, "are an unmatched gift of electricity, for unlike steam motors and gas engines, which require efficient and small enough for a cottage or big enough for a steel rolling mill." Mr. Hies devotes half a page to the banking of power, and among the illustrations he mentions the storing of energy, not only in large, office buildings and factories, but in the form of travel, as in the "runabout." He admits that the gasoline automobile has a field of its own, which, as a high-power machine, may go far, but the electric vehicle is "simple, safe, odorless and cool," and requires no expert driver. It serves the physician on his rounds, the lady shopping, the family taking the air. Of the advantages of electric locomotives, Mr. Hies says "that at all speeds they have their economy unimpaired, and that, moreover, an electric motor-driven train a mile long would (unlike the heavy steam locomotive) advance like a single machine, when controlled by the Sprague multiple unit system. Speaking of the New Haven Railroad (now 33 miles long), he points out that the "pantograph" used on the line "permits much more play than the common trolley wheel."

Having thus dwelt on some feats of electricity which that force discharges better than fire in any form, Mr. Hies indicates some of the wonders accomplished by electricity, in which it is without competition. Electric waves, he reminds us, are not only transmissible by means of wire, but may be committed to the ether of free space, in proof whereof he mentions the Marconi installation, which enables Ireland and

Nova Scotia to signal to each other, as if across a stream, instead of having the broad Atlantic between them. Among other recent electric marvels, we are told of music purely electrical—such as that which is yielded by Mr. Theodore Cahill's "telharmonium." The effects produced are such that Mr. Cahill may be justly credited with "having conferred a fresh resource on composers and exeuntists." In words of practical wisdom, Mr. Hies discusses the business policy that should aid the inventor and manufacturer in making electrical devices cheap and popular. He instances the enterprise of a Pueblo, Colo., company as having given a launching jolt to the merits of heavy-beeled citizens." This most informing and stimulating article closes with a reference to the law of evolution by which old resources flower into new, as admirably set forth in Mr. Hies' book, "Flame, Electricity and the Camera."

CLAIMS STILL STAND.

Nova Scotia Claims on York Loan Not Decided.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—A lively discussion between Mr. C. A. Masten and Mr. W. M. Douglas, K. C., in connection with the claims of the Nova Scotia shareholders against the York Loan Company's assets was the feature of the concluding argument before official referee Mr. George Kappele Saturday afternoon. Mr. Kappele reserved judgment and asked counsel to obtain further authorities. After Mr. Masten's formal argument counsel entered on a general discussion as to the effect they would have had upon the claims of the Nova Scotia shareholders were the operations of the York Loan in that Province admitted to be ultra vires.

Mr. Douglas, for the general body of shareholders, holds that the transactions were not ultra vires, but that if they were so the people who bought the shares cannot recover their money unless they can trace the actual amounts paid in and show that they were applied on the debts of the company.

Mr. Masten argued that the York Loan never really "obtained" the funds from the investors in Nova Scotia, since the contract entered into between the parties was ultra vires. Counsel exchanged words at times with greater vehemence than on ordinary occasions.

CHEESE TRADE IN 1907.

Our Exports Fell Off, But Prices Were Higher.

Statistics of the cheese trade of the country recently compiled show that the make of cheese and butter in Canada was not only up to the average of the past few seasons, the aggregate value of Canadian cheese exports for the season of 1907 was \$20,180,338, and the return to the dairy farmer 100,000,000 lbs. less than in 1906, and the season's exports to the rest of the world were \$20,180,338 less than the amount received last year. This decline was, of course, principally in the butter exports, and the entire decrease in returns from exports was more than fully made up by the higher prices ruling in the domestic market. In the London market the ruling average price during the seven months of production was 61s. as against 59s. in 1906, so that cheese in London this year sold on the average 1s. 6d. higher than it did last season.

Improvements in the system of handling the cheese, cool warehouses in Montreal, Government cargo inspectors and the care given the product at all stages resulted in a large export of complaints from the old country regarding Canadian cheese.

While imports of Canadian cheese into Great Britain show a slight falling off, imports into New Zealand are increasing, this country is still far in the lead, supplying within 34,911 tons of all of Great Britain's needs. Canada's exports to the United Kingdom were 30,679 tons, or 5,265 tons less than in 1906. At the same time New Zealand's total shipments were only 8,297 tons. The imports of cheese into Great Britain are diminishing, and the most marked falling off is shown in the imports from the United States.

ACTOR HANGS HIMSELF.

Charles J. Jackson Strangled With Trunk Strap.

New York, Jan. 11.—Charles J. Jackson, an actor and nephew of Joseph Jefferson, committed suicide in his room at the Hotel Gerard to-day by hanging himself. When in a little while he was found by a maid who was cleaning the room to-day.

To cure a cold in one night—use Vapo-Cresoline. It has been used extensively for more than twenty-four years. All drugists.

DIED AT THE CURLING RINK.

Sudden Call to Mr. Hugh Montgomery at Morrisburg.

Morrisburg, Jan. 11.—Mr. Hugh Montgomery, for many years a prominent and respected merchant tailor of Morrisburg, died suddenly here last night. Last night he went to the curling rink, and while not taking any active part in the game, he did suddenly collapse and fell on the ice. He was removed to the waiting room and medical aid summoned, but he never regained consciousness, death resulting from heart failure.

THE PEOPLE SAT UP.

Rev. Dr. Henderson Says Some Unusual Things.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—In the Dominion Methodist Church to-night Rev. Dr. Henderson startled his congregation by saying he had no patience with those pastors who condemned the harmless dance.

WHITMORE COMMITTED.

Must Stand Trial for Murder of His Wife in Lamp Black Swamp.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 11.—After a hearing to-day, Judge Brannagh held Theodore S. Whitmore, husband of Mrs. Lena Whitmore, the victim of the Lamp Black Swamp murder, for the Grand Jury on a charge of murder. Whitmore was committed to Hudson County Jail without bail. Frank Egbert and Wm. C. Bartlett, who have been detained in connection with the case, were committed to jail as witnesses.

LITTLE GIRL'S FACE COVERED WITH ECZEMA.

CURED BY ZAM-BUK.

That terrible skin disease Eczema is no respecter of persons. It attacks the new born baby as readily as the aged, but in Zam-Buk we have Nature's Remedy for combating and overcoming this tormenting and aggressive disease. The following cases testifying to the marvelous cures brought about by Zam-Buk is convincing argument that in Zam-Buk we have the very best skin cure offered to this or any other country.

Mrs. A. E. Grass, St. Catharines, says: "One box of Zam-Buk healed my LITTLE GIRL'S FACE OF ECZEMA. We use it for Cuts and Sores also."

Mrs. G. A. Kerr, Denbigh, Ont., says: "My Baby's Legs were so bad with Eczema that I could not keep stockings on her. A box of Zam-Buk cured her after the Doctor had failed."

Dame J. E. Smith, Hawkesbury, Ont., writes: "After three applications I was better of Eczema and before I had used half a box I was cured."

CLEARED THE COURTROOM.

Illinois Woman Undertook to Get Justice for Herself.

Waukegan, Ill., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Maude Crews, aged 35, fired two shots at Arthur Nichols in a crowded court room yesterday, wounding Nichols seriously and causing the Judge and the spectators to take refuge in flight. Mrs. Crews was arrested. The shooting followed Nichols' discharge by Police Judge Weiss after Nichols had been arraigned on complaint of Mrs. Crews, who alleged that Nichols had tried to run her down with his horse and had struck at her with a whip last night. Nichols asserted that the woman's act was the result of "an insane infatuation" for him.

MAY SAVE MANY LIVES.

Passenger Cars to be Equipped With Extinguishers.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—With a view to preventing fires in connection with railway wrecks and the consequent burning to death of those who might be caught in the wreckage, the Railway Commission has passed an order compelling all railway companies to install two fire extinguishers in each passenger coach. A fine of \$25 is imposed for each failure to comply with the order. The companies are given until January next to have extinguishers placed on all cars now in use.

TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

Sentence on Negro Highwayman Who Used a Revolver.

Detroit, Jan. 12.—I sentenced you to Marquette prison for the remainder of your life. How old are you, Lawrence? "Twenty-three, your honor." With these words closed the trial of Thomas Lawrence, the negro whom a jury in Judge Pioban's court, after deliberating ten hours, found guilty of holding up and brutally beating Emma Clark and her companion, Prudence Brown, and shooting at the man who came to their assistance on the night of Dec. 21.

STANDARD OIL APPEAL.

The Trust is Still Fighting Against \$29,240,000 Fine.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Attorneys for the Standard Oil Co., yesterday filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court of Appeal, asking that court to certify to the Supreme Court of the United States an allegation as to the validity of the Elkins law, under which the company was recently fined \$29,240,000 for rebating.

It is contended by the company's attorneys that the Elkins law was repealed by the passage of the Hepburn bill in 1906.

Five Years for Burglars.

Winnipeg, Jan. 12.—Bert Martin, Robt. Calder, Malcolm Raymond, Alfred Fortesque and Henry Boyd, the daring gang of burglars whose frequent and skillful depredations have been the shame of Winnipeg with consternation and emptied their stores, were sentenced to five years each at the Manitoba penitentiary.

They were all young Englishmen, the oldest only 26 years.

Tried to Murder Child.

Woodstock, Jan. 11.—Annie Snape, an inmate of the house of refuge, yesterday threatened and attempted to murder her infant child. Criminal proceedings will be taken against her.

Quality Counts.

That is why GOLD SEAL and COOK'S PRIDE Flour leads. Manufactured by BENNETT BROS.

Cor. Market and Park Streets. Phone 1411.

FINE NEW STOCK.

Diamond, Signet and Gem Rings, Gold Watches, Brooches, Lockets, Chain Bracelets. Call and see.

Open evenings. E. K. PASS, 91 John St. South.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.

Passes 25, 40 and 70 Watts. Limited. Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. All kinds of house and factory wiring. Fire-alarms, electric bells, etc., etc. Call and see.

GREEN BROS.

General Directors and Embalmers. Cor. King and Catherine Sts.

Remains placed in the most beautiful caskets, and the most perfect preservation. Office telephone, 23. Residence tel., 22. Open day and night.