SECRET OF BALLOT BOX STUFFING OUT

Continued From Page 1.

ed with a penitentiary sentence and only an accident can save them. The attitude of the court is practical immunity for any man who will come forward and tell the truth. The authorities are constantly inviting other crown witnesses and the strong hints that some of the other implicated men have confessed is believed to be based upon something more then guesses. Therefore some lively developments are likely to come any day.

While Durance will be cross-examined to-day by Thompson's counsel, Controller Richardson will be the star witness. Mr. Richardson declares that he has nothing to conceal, and will make some very plain statements in the box. He asserts that he did pay some parties to do campaign work for him, and he will name each of them. The Thompsons were laying themselves open to a charge of perjury when they said they accepted no money from Richardson, for he will swear that he did pay those who worked for him in the campaign, and one of those was Samuel, the fugitive from the city. He is satisfied that he can easily establish, too, that he was not connected with any fraud, and that when Samuel Thompson was working for him he had no idea he was a deputy returning officer.

Profited in Thompson's Ward.

He will make no effort to conceal this. Other candidates, some who were defeated and others who were not, will be called to explain this sort of thing. Richardson is placed in a bad light by the fact that he profited more largely by the stuffing in Thompson's ward than any other controller. It is this swearing back and forth that is liable to expose the men with the boodle. Richardson and William Moore, secretary of the Toronto Railway Company, are close friends, but Richardson says and will swear the company spent nothing for him. Still, Dave Thompson, a company employe, was very busy working for Richardson, and swears he did not even know the controller. The inference is therefore that he was supporting a man he did not know under instructions from some one. Just the source of his inspiration is one of the things Mr. Riddell is just now hot on the track of. These are some of the factors that promise to make the game very hot for the next few days.

The man that pays Thompson's forfeited bond, who paid his expenses to get away, and other funds recurred by the four brothers, is the big prize the authorities hope to land, and then they propose to see who put Maguire and Cahoon and the Grays and the Clanelli in the business. Two of the Thompsons are postoffice employes, another is a harness maker, another a street railway hostler, and, Sam, the fugitive, is a waiter, who worked but four weeks all last year.

Kept Thompsons Busy.

It is the very recklessness of the conspiracy that provokes the keen amazement in the Durance story. Crown Attorney Curry surprised the witness two weeks ago by telling him a part of how the job was done. That was admitted in the box yesterday. It frightened him at the time, and he related it to the other conspirators. The published story that some one of the accused had confessed was responsible for the Thompsons running after the poll clerk nightly to keep him silent.

The confession finally came thru a solicitor, Mr. Smith, connected with the insurance firm by which Durance is employed. Many persons seem to have been taken partially into the distracted clerk's confidence prior to that, but none of them had told the story to the civic investigator. When he made a clean breast of the affair to his employer he was rushed to Mr. Riddell with the entire truth at once. Thus the first real ammunition was furnished.

It requires no stretch of the imagination to make Thompson the arch conspirator and Durance the plain tool. Durance is a red-cheeked boy, one of the kind that lies close to his mother and has the benefit of a good woman's advice. He had known the Thompsons all his life, had never been in a polling booth, and was entirely unsuspicious of wrong-doing. When he discovered at the last minute that Thompson was doing something irregular he unquestionably knew it was wrong, but he was not strong enough to rise up and denounce the man as a rascal.

Urged to Keep Quiet.

After carrying out the instructions he was urged to keep quiet and not betray a friend, and he complied. He was not sharp enough to realize that the Thompsons were shoving him over the cliff; that they kept their brother back on the plea of illness and let Durance go to trial. They would see first what evidence was secured against the clerk, and if it was necessary—well, it was clearly the intention to have Samuel skip out at the supreme moment. This moment came Tuesday evening when Durance confessed. The underground source of information connected the Thompsons almost instantly and within two hours after the clerk told his story Thompson was out of Toronto.

It was simple—this stuffing of the ballot-box in Ward 4, division 9. Durance says he saw nothing wrong all day. He had stepped out twice during the day. Thompson evidently did not trust him and told him little of what was going on—nothing, in fact, that could be avoided. Therefore, Durance could not implicate closely those men responsible for the crooked work above Thompson. He remembered the Misses Cleary voted last. Thompson declared the poll closed. Then Thompson broke the seal and SCOOPED OUT THE BALLOTS WITH HIS HANDS. He undoubtedly had concealed in his sleeve these twenty-five bogus ballots, all marked and ready. He may have dropped a few in during the day. The count was made. It was not necessary to make it total with what was on the books. Then the tickets were locked again in the box, the scrutineers and constable had done their duty and felt secure in the thought that no crooked work was possible. Then it was when the real stuffing was done.

How Thompson Did It.

DURANCE SAID THOMPSON TOLD HIM TO SIT DOWN AND WRITE INTO THE BOOKS THE NAMES HE READ FROM THE VOTERS' LIST. HE HAD EVIDENTLY KEPT TAB ON THE NUMBER OF CROOKED BALLOTS INSERTED. HE READ OFF ENOUGH NAMES OF THOSE WHO HAD NOT VOTED TO MAKE THEM BALANCE. It was easy. Then he tore off a similar number of school ballots in a bunch. These were shoved into the orifice of the box. Then Durance swore Thompson and Thompson swore Durance, they both signed the declaration that the result was an honest record of the day's proceedings, and the box was turned in.

When the press reports began to make Durance uneasy, Durance says he demanded of the Thompsons what it meant, and then it was that they called at Dr. Nesbitt's for a conference and went on a hunt for Richardson.

Samuel Thompson was lustily called for at the opening of the investigation. He failed to respond. Miss Thompson, sister of the fugitive, was put in the box. She was examined Tuesday without disclosing any knowledge of Sam's whereabouts, or explaining anything as to his movements just before he disappeared. She said the trunk missed from her brother's room she had found yesterday in an adjoining room. This would indicate the man had not left the city permanently. David, James, George and Thomas, brothers, were given another chance to tell where the missing man had gone. They did not enlighten the court.

A number of witnesses were called to testify that they had not voted at the Bay-street fire hall as George Maguire, the D.R.O., had reported.

Ald. McMurrich went into the box to admit he appointed Scrutineer Milligan for the Bay-street booth.

Bookkeeper Kennedy for the Webb Restaurant testified that Samuel Thompson worked there a "week or so" each year. He did not know where he was.

Durance the Sensation.

J. J. Durance created a perceptible sensation when he entered the box. He was Thompson's poll clerk, who turned Crown witness. He is a neat looking young man and his demeanor in the box was good. He had no vote in the city. The witness is a clerk at the Ontario Insurance Company and was born and raised in Toronto.

He had known Samuel Thompson many years. They lived close together. He had voted in Ward 4, Conservative Club, but was not a member. The vote had been cast for Thompson for secretary.

George Thompson had spoken to Durance about acting as clerk for his brother. That was ten days before the election. He had not seen Samuel Thompson prior to this about voting.

While the witness was hesitating, Mr. Riddell warned him that if he answered fully all questions he would receive protection from prosecution, but if he concealed anything his immunity would be forfeited.

Durance denied that he was asked if he had any experience as an election officer. He got $4 for the day's work, paid by Samuel the D.R.O. That was all he got. Not until the night before election did he know it was Sam he would assist; thought it was Thomas he was to aid.

A meeting of the five Thompson brothers, which Durance attended, was held at their residence the night before election. Sam had told him to do as he was told.

Mr. Riddell declared that for certain reasons he would not undertake to have the witness relate all the conversation between him and the Thompsons that occurred that night. He would pass over some events and begin on the morning of election day.

The declaration the witness had signed on the books after the work that night was not first read. He was told by his friend, Thompson, to sign, and he signed.

The clerk could not tell how many ballots Thompson tore off at a time. The D.R.O. might have marked ballots without his clerk's knowledge. He was not watching Sam at the time. He saw no ballots marked irregularly, nor did he mark any.

Looking at the poll book, Durance said the two Misses Cleary were the last voters.

Then What Happened?

"And then what happened?"

"At 5 the poll was closed. Thompson declared the books closed. He broke the seal of the ballot-box, scooped them out with his hand and the counting commenced. The D.R.O. would hold up a ballot, read off the names and vote, and the clerk would mark accordingly. When a ballot was declared spoiled, Thompson would hold it up."

"When did the scrutineers leave?"

"All left before 6 o'clock—before the returns were completed. James Thompson was there, however."

"Then what happened?"

"SAMUEL THOMPSON SAID TO THE CONSTABLE: "YOU CAN GO NOW."

"And then?"

"THOMPSON SAID: HERE, WRITE DOWN THESE NAMES; THEN, LOOKING OVER THE VOTERS' GUIDE HE READ OUT SOME TWENTY-FIVE NAMES, AND I WROTE THEM IN AS VOTERS. SAM SAID THIS HAD TO BE DONE AT EACH ELECTION."

"You knew this purported to be a list of real voters?"

"Yes."

"Then, you knew that was intended to show that these people had cast their ballots?"

"Yes."

"You knew it was a lie and a fraud?"

"Yes."

"And you are not ashamed of it?"

"I thought it my duty?"

"Your duty to aid the D.R.O. to commit a fraud?"

"No."

"But you knew these people had not voted?"

"Yes."

"You knew you were doing wrong?"

"Yes."

"Now I will leave some things unsaid, for a little while, and pursue some other things; then what did you do?"

Tore Off Education Ballots.

"I saw Thompson take the unused Board of Education ballots and tear off about twenty-five."

"What then; the fact is, as is perfectly apparent, these ballots were not torn off in a bunch or two or three at a time?" exhibiting the ballots.

"He told me it had to be done every year."

"These never went into the ballot-box in the regular way?"

"No."

"And you did not inquire what it meant?"

"No."

"You knew this was a fraud and you at once went to the police?"

"No."

The witness was then required to mark some ballots with the usual crosses, for comparison with the bogus marks from the Thompson booth. They were handed to the court for inspection. There was no positive similarity between the two.

Durance and Thompson went to the City Hall and delivered the books.

Thompson then invited Durance to accompany him to a "little party" at the house of S. Alfred Jones, but he declined. He had related the story of the fraud to his solicitor, W. D. McPherson, following the Police Court enquiry. It brought all the facts back to his mind. Previous to that Crown Attorney Curry had talked with him. He had lied then. When things got warm when he went to Thompsons, 3 of the brothers were present. He asked them what about these name that were written by him for Sam. They would give him no satisfaction. As he went home Jim Thompson overtook him and pleaded with him to tell nothing until forced to do so on an order from the judges. George, Samuel and James were the only brothers present that night. The night of Jan. 15 George called for him. They came down the street together. They went to Dr. Mills' office to telephone. He asked for Controller Richardson, but failed to get him. The information was received over the phone that Richardson was at the Temple Building.

What Samuel Said.

He said on the phone: "I have the poll clerk here."

At the Temple Building he and George met Samuel. George went down there to see Controller Richardson. They wanted to see the controller about what he had done at the polls. They failed to meet Richardson, however. On the way home he, George and Sam were talking, and Sam said he had "Frank Sullivan beat to death."

The following Saturday night George Thompson called and enquired what the detectives sad said in the interview that day. Outside the door he met Sam and Jim. The four went to the residence of Dr. Beattie Nesbitt. Sam told the doctor he was not in the habit of confiding in anyone, but he wanted to confide in him. Witness wasintroduced as his poll clerk. Sam told him that the detectives had interviewed him. The doctor asked what the officers said, and then asserted Durance should have counsel. He asked all of them to go out but Sam. They talked several minutes. Sam and George went out to see Mr. DuVernet. It was then 10 o'clock. George went with him. He warned Durance to tell nothing, since he was "Sam's saviour."

The witness said Thompson frightened him. The next day George called again and they went out for a walk. George told him that no one could know what he and Sam knew about the crooked work.

Before calling Durance to resume his testimony in the afternoon, Morris, Tate, Brock and F. W. Carey were called to deny they had voted at the Bay-street fire hall.

Urged to Keep Quiet.

During the week following the Nesbitt interview George and James Thompson came over to the Durance residence. It was in the evening. Again they urged witness to keep quiet. The brothers asked him if he knew what Sam did election day.

Later in the same week he saw the Thompson brothers at their residence. Again they told Durance that if he revealed what he knew Sam would get in very deep trouble. Robt. Martin, an official of the university, later called on him and invited him to go to a lawyer about the matter, Martin having seen the witness' name in the paper. They went to W. D. McPherson's and told him the story. This was the night Durance was summoned. The whole story was not told then. In fact the lawyer was not advised that any crookedness had been done. When he returned to his home that night Sam and George Thompson were waiting for him. George did not think it was necessary for the clerk to see a lawyer. D. O. Cameron and he would look after the interests of all. George told Durance he would give him $50 to employ separate counsel if he desired.

When He Got $50.

At the postoffice the next morning George Thompson gave Durance $50. The cash was exhibited to Mr. Martin, who was waiting outside for him. He also told Mr. Martin for what purpose it was given. This was Monday morning, after talking with Dr. Nesbitt. They went at once to McPherson's office. Martin did not know Durance's story. Then counsel was given the story and received the retainer. All the statement made in the witness box, however, had never been related.

Both George and Samuel Thompson were at the Durance house a day or two later to impress him with the importance of silence.

The afternoon of Jan. 31 witness again saw George, who pleaded with him to remain friendly and tell nothing. The night before Sam's case was called in Police Court Thompson was at Durance's house. The witness was much surprised the next day to learn that Sam Thompson was too sick to be tried.

Would Provide Bail.

The witness was told by the Thompsons they would provide bail if he was ever arrested. George and Thomas signed this bond.

The Thompsons also assured Durance's mother that it would be all right. They were over at his house the night has was committed. A week ago last Sunday Sam Thompson again called at the Durance home and urged him to remain quiet. He had not seen the D. R. O. since, but George was around twice afterwards to urge silence.

The witness declared that he intended all the time to tell only the truth in the box and never commit perjury.

Called on Company's Solicitor.

The next thing Durance did was to inform Mr. Eastmuir, one of the managers of the Ontario Accident Insurance Co., but he could not remember the date. He was advised to call on the company's solicitor and he saw Mr. Smith, to whom he related the entire story. This report was made by the firm to Mr. Riddell and the fact became public.

"I had no interest in the election, no vote; did not canvass for any man and had no vote; was merely a tool to commit the fraud," he concluded.

Mr. Riddell excused Durance until this morning, when D. O. Cameron, representing the Thompsons, will cross-examine him.

Edward Magner, one of Thompson's bondsmen, and a waiter, was examined as to the man's whereabouts. He saw him last on Sunday at his residence. Witness did not know of his intentions to go away. There was no provision made for payment of the bond. He had seen George and Thomas Thompson Tuesday night and was assured that Sam would be back for trial. Magner swore if Thompson did not return he would be out the $300 named in the bond and he had no recourse.

There were no other witnesses at court, which adjourned at 4 p.m.

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THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Dominion Life Assurance Company was held at the Head Office, Waterloo, on the 5th of February, 1904.

The President, C. Kumpf, Esq., took the chair and the Managing Director read the Directors' Report and Financial Statements, of which the following is a synopsis:

NEW BUSINESS. 552 applications for insurance, amounting to $919,190, were received in 1903 and 504 policies were issued, covering insurance to the amount of $816,618, raising the total in force, after deducting terminated policies, to $5,231,297.

The gross income of the year less re-assurance premiums was $198,034.81, and the gross expenditure $78,877.16, of which $26,475.40 was paid to policy-holders and over 60 per cent of the income was added to assets.

INCREASE IN SURPLUS. The gross assets amount to $847,546.50 and the liabilities to $685,309.34, leaving a surplus on policy-holders' account of $162,237.16 exclusive of uncalled capital. The surplus over all liabilities including paid-up capital is $62,237.16, an increase of $24,267.86 or 64 per cent.

RATE OF INTEREST. The rate of interest earned on mean invested assets for the year has materially improved, rising from 5.14 per cent, in 1902 to 5.40 per cent. in 1903.

LOW MORTALITY. The death losses have been remarkably low, being only $16,691 assurance on eleven lives, or only 3.32 per 1000 lives at risk, a phenomenally low rate for a company in its 15th year.

ABSTAINERS' SECTION. The death ratio in the Dominion Life has always been low, but particularly so in the abstainers' section. This year the rate in the general section has been only 33.3 per cent. of the expectancy and in the abstainers' section only 25 per cent. of the expectancy. The resultant saving of 66 2-3 per cent. of expected mortality in the general section has seldom been equalled by any company of similar age, but the saving of 75 per cent. in the abstainers' section is most extraordinary and clearly marks out the Dominion Life as the company par excellence for abstainers.

The eleventh dividend was declared at the rate of eight per cent. on the paid-up capital, and the usual profit distribution continues to participating policy-holders.

The deaths of our late President, Mr. Innes, and our late Director, Henry Cargill, M.P., were referred to with much regret, and the election of President Kumpf and Vice-President Sims was also mentioned.

Congratulatory speeches were made by several shareholders in discussing the report, special reference being made to the exceptionally strong position of the company as shown in its large and rapidly increasing surplus, its unsurpassed profits to policy-holders, its very low mortality experience, its high interest earnings and its very exceptional economy of management and low expense ratio, which is lower than ever this year.

The reports were unanimously adopted, and the old Board of Directors re-elected, viz: Messrs. C. Kumpf, P. H. Sims, Thos. Hilliard, Hon. James McMullen, W. Vandusen, Walter Wells, L.D.S., S. B. Bricker, F. Colquhoun, Thos. Gowdy, Hon. S. Merner, Geo. D. Forbes, Dr. Parke, David Bean, Thos. Trow.

The Board on re-organizing after the shareholders' meeting had closed re-elected Mr. C. Kumpf President, Mr. P. H. Sims Vice-President, who, with the Directors resident in Waterloo, constitute the Executive Committee

When Your Child Is In Danger

From Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough or Colds, You Can Depend on

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

When breathing is difficult and there is tightness in the chest Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine cuts away the phlegm and clears the air passages.

When the bronchial tubes and lungs are irritated, inflamed and sore from hard coughing Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, with its healing, soothing influence acts as a balm to bring relief and cure to the diseased parts.

Time has proven the reliability of this favorite family medicine. Experience has taught mothers that there is no worthy substitute for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

Being composed of simple ingredients, pleasant to the taste and easy to take, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is especially suited as a medicine for children.

When awakened at night by the dreadful croupy cough of her child many a mother has remembered with gratitude that she had this great medicine at hand for instant use. Promptness is everything in treating this disease of the throat and lungs.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, family size (three times as much) 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Company, Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.

THE NELSON OF JAPAN.

More perhaps is heard and known in this country of the army of Japan than of her sister service; but without her navy she would not, and could not, be the centre of the world's interest as she is to-day.

Admiral Togo, the man in chief command at sea of her splendid fleet, is likely to be one of the foremost figures of our time; for on him will devolve, in all probability, as prodigious a responsibility as fell to the lot of Nelson in our own national history.

It is his destiny to wield one of the finest, one of the most formidable instruments ever forged. In her navy Japan has created, in less than ten years, as perfect and as tremendous a fighting machine as any on the globe. At this perilous crisis in her fortunes she has chosen to place the working of this machine in the hands of Admiral Togo—a choice, we may be sure, that has been made with the utmost deliberation, and after a complete survey of all the possibilities of the situation. Japan feels this is a matter in which there must be no mistake, and the unanimous approval of the nation expressed on his appointment to the chief command shows that he is regarded as the right man in the right place.

A Simple Gentleman.

Admiral Togo is now about 55 years of age. He is not of princely or noble birth, but is a simple gentleman, a Samurai of the great Satsuma clan, as so many of his fellow-officers are. His senior in rank, Admiral Count Ito (not to be confused with his namesake Marquis Ito), who was in chief command of the navy during the Chino-Japanese war, and is now Chief of the Naval Headquarters Staff in Tokio, is also a Satsuma Samurai, and formerly the whole Japanese fleet was officered and manned by the Satsuma, in the same way that the Japanese army was drawn from the Choshu clan. Nowadays, neither navy nor army is entirely given over to these, the two most powerful of the clans of Japan; but many men from all over the empire are to be found in both services. When Togo entered the navy, however, its whole personnel was Satsuma.

Admiral Togo received a great part of his education at the Naval College, Greenwich, where he went thru the regular courses of instruction current some thirty-odd years ago. He thus understands a good deal of the history, training, and traditions of the British navy, and he has brought the knowledge thus acquired to bear on his own with excellent effect. Returning to Japan, he was employed in various capacities. In 1894, when war broke out between China and Japan, he was in command of the Naniwa, a cruiser of 3650 tons, one of the vessels composing what was then known as the First Flying Squadron of the Japanese navy. During the war he greatly distinguished himself, and earned the reputation of being a first-class fighting man.

Sinking the Kowshing.

It was in connection with the episode of the sinking of the Kowshing that his name first came into world-wide prominence. At the time some adverse criticisms of his action on that occasion were heard, but these died away on a fuller knowledge of the circumstances. The story reveals something of the character of the man, so it is worth telling again.

It was wearing on in the year 1894. Tho there had been no actual declaration of war, it was evident enough that Japan and China were about to fight over Corea. Warships had been assembled, and large bodies of troops were either on the field or were on the way to the scene of conflict. The Kowshing, a transport vessel flying the British flag, with a British captain and crew, and carrying some eleven hundred Chinese soldiers for Asan, was met by Togo in the Naniwa, who signalled to her by firing two blank cartridges to stop, which she did. Thereupon a Japanese lieutenant went on board the Kowshing with a peremptory order from Togo that the transport must proceed no further towards her destination, but as once accompany the Naniwa to the main Japanese fleet. Captain Galsworthy of the Kowshing was willing to obey these orders, but not so minded were the officers of the Chinese forces on the vessel; they immediately raised a great clamour, and threatened Galsworthy.

Starting a War.

Seeing what was occurring, Togo sent a boat to bring off Captain Galsworthy and his crew; but, meanwhile, the disturbance and confusion on the Kowshing had increased, and the Chinese prevented them from leaving her. Some time then passed, and at length Togo signalled Galsworthy to take one of his own boats and come over to the Naniwa; but the British captain was not allowed by the Chinese to do so. For four hours Togo stood off and on trying to save him and the ship, but finding there was no chance of this, he at last ordered the red flag, which announced that he was about to fire, to be hoisted. A few moments later, a well-directed shot from the Naniwa struck the engine-room, and penetrated the hull of the Kowshing, which soon afterwards filled and sank. As Galsworthy and his men leaped over the bulwarks of the transport into the sea, they were fired on by the Chinese. Togo at once sent out boats, and rescued as many as he could.

In this way Togo began the Chino-Japanese war. His countrymen have never forgotten the part he played in this episode. "Togo!" they say, "it was Togo who sank the Kowshing." And they draw a confident augury from it.

In the course of the war Togo saw a great deal of actual fighting, so he is a naval man of no little experience.

He was present at the first battle of Phungdo, at the battle of Haiyang, took part in the bombardment of Tangchow, and saw the final overthrow and destruction of Weihaiwei of all that was left of the Chinese fleet. Nor did his ship, the Naniwa, pass entirely scatheless thru these ordeals, tho the received no vital damage. But ever the fame of Togo Heihachiro grew; he was known as a man of resolution and resource, most of all as a hard and determined fighter.

His Position To-Day.

After the war he was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and promoted to the third command in the Japanese fleet. Prior to his present appointment he was commander-in-chief at Maizuru, a dockyard on the Sea of Japan. Maizuru is not one of the largest yards in the Island Empire, but it may become of great importance as a suitable port from which troops can be despatched to Corea, owing to its comparative nearness to that peninsula. His present rank is that of Vice-Admiral.

All information with respect to the Japanese fleet has been so absolutely withheld for the past few weeks by the censor that it it not quite certain on which ship Admiral Togo has hoisted his flag; but it is understood that the Hatsuse is the vessel. The Hatsuse is a sister ship to the Mikasa; that is to say, she is one of the largest and most powerful battleships afloat, having over 15,000 tons displacement.

In person Admiral Togo is a short, somewhat stout man, with full black beard and moustache, and a distinctively Japanese appearance. He is not a great talker; indeed, in manner he is somewhat reserved. Above all, he is a cool, resolute, determined, very courageous sailor, quick and alert of perception, but calm and unprecipitate in action. He knows his fleet well—knows what it can do to a nicety. He knows the spirit and temper of his men, freshly and passionately moved at this time by a consuming fever of patriotism. Japan confidently expects much from him and them, and has no fear that they will disappoint her fervent anticipations.

Robert Mackray.

BLOODSHED AT A CARNIVAL.

Rome, Feb. 17.—The carnival festivities have resulted in disorder and bloodshed in Southern Italy and Sicily. Troops and police were obliged to intervene and a score or more persons have been wounded. At Trani a number of Socialists in masquerade costumes started the trouble by insulting state institutions, and in the fighting which followed several officers and soldiers were wounded. Many arrests were made.

At Pasa, Armerina, in Sicily, the masquerading brought about a conflict between the members of the two local political parties, and an attack was made on the City Hall. The disorder became so great that troops were called out and fired on the people to disperse them.

Fourteen of the rioters were injured.

OCEAN LINER INJURED.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 17.—The ice blockade along the coast raised sufficiently to permit the steamer Glencoe to leave. The disabled Furness Line steamer Polynesia, which is now at Harbor Breton, will probably be brought here for repairs. She has a hole 21 feet long and 8 feet wide on her starboard bow, which resulted from contact with a submerged wreck. Several members of her crew were injured. Two men had their legs broken, another had his breast crushed, and a fourth sustained a dislocated shoulder. When she was towed into Harbor Breton her decks were covered with 4 feet of ice. She is leaking badly and makes 5 feet of water a day. Her upper works have been dismantled.

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.—Wheat, spot, nominal; futures quiet; March, 6s 6¾d; May, 6s 6d; July, 6s 5½d. Corn, spot, American mixed, new, steady, 4s 2¾d; American mixed, old, firm, 4s 6½d; futures quiet; March, 4s 2½d; May, 4s 3½d.

Hams, short cut, firm, 45s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, steady, 27s 6d. Lard, prime western, steady, 38s; American refined, steady, 38s.

Two Fires Yesterday.

At 2:33 p.m. yesterday a still alarm took the Bay-street firemen to 90 Bay-street, where an explosion of vitroli caused damage of $50 to the building and 10 to contents.

At 4:15 the gas jet curtain combination caused $250 loss tt 60 Grenville-street.

Twelve Who Didn't.

Inspector Stark has completed his investigation of Subdivision 10 of Ward 6. One case of impersonation was discovered. There are 12 voters who deny having received controllers' ballots and who are charged in the poll book with having voted for controller.

Mrs. Sutherland, president of the Methodist Deaconesses' Home Aid Society, occupied the chair at the open quarterly meeting of that organization in the Deaconesses' Home yesterday afternoon. The report was read by Miss Scott. Miss C. Wilcox addressed the meeting on the children's work at the Victor Mission, and Miss M. Cookman told of her work at the Queen-street Church.

Sun and Hastings Savings & Loan Co.

OF ONTARIO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Head Office, Toronto, February 15th. A large number of stockholders were present, taking part in the discussions and showing an active interest in the Company's progress.

The President, Whitford Vandusen, Esq., occupied the chair, opening the meeting in the usual manner, by reading the notice calling the same, after which the General Manager, W. Pemberton Page, who acted as Secretary, read the report and financial statement, from which the following extracts are taken:

Total assets as at 31st December, 1903	$1,063,078.16
Total mortgage loans and investments	1,029,582.43
Secured by Property Valued at	1,842,380.20
Total subscribed capital at close of the year	1,940,700.00
Paid-up capital stock at close of the year	777,455.03
Net earnings of the Company for the year after providing for cost of management, salaries, advertising, commissions, etc.	72,327.65
Mortgage loans made during the year	275,094.81
Cash receipts during the year (this does not include deposits)	417,453.56
Reserve fund at the close of the year	35,406.84

A dividend of 6 per cent. upon the capital stock for the year was paid in half-yearly instalments.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the large assets now held by the Company, as compared with that of eight years ago, when the Company really commenced business. He also referred to the dividend of 6 per cent. paid upon the capital stock, to the prompt payments that had been made of interest and principal upon loans during the past year. He also referred to the purchase of the assets of the Empire Loan Company, which was completed near the close of the year, and consequently could not appear in the statement for 1903, but would be added to the present year's statement, and which, no doubt, will prove a valuable asset.

The motion for the adoption of the report was seconded by Vice-President Ambrose Kent, Esq., who also made reference in a general way to the satisfactory business of the Company during the past year, and the importance of the growing reserve and the securities held by the Company for loans made. And, further, to the careful consideration that was given to all loans by the Board before accepting the same.

The customary votes of thanks to the Board of Directors, Officers, General and Local Agents were passed, after which complimentary remarks were made by some of the stockholders present, all agreeing that the outlook for the coming year was exceedingly bright.

The following is the Board of Directors and Officers as elected: President, Whitford Vandusen, Esq.; Vice-President, Ambrose Kent, Esq.; General Manager, W. Pemberton Page, Esq., of Toronto; H. Wilberforce Atkins, M.D.; J. T. Gilmour, M.D.; Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.; Rev. Amos Campbell; W. H. Biggar, K.C., Belleville; and W. J. Fawcette, Esq., Brigden; Solicitor, H. H. Dewart, K.C., Toronto; Branch Office, Belleville; J. P. C. Phillips, Manager, and W. N. Ponton, Solicitor.

PERSONAL MENTION

Hugh C. Maclean of The Winnipeg Commercial, is in the city for a few days.

W. R. Brock, M.P., for Centre Toronto, was out driving last Saturday and every day since.

News has been received of the death at Hampton, Wilck, England, of Prof. E. J. Chapman, a former member of the University of Toronto staff and well known as a higher educationist thruout Canada.

Yesterday afternoon the officers and head office staff of the Canada Life Assurance Company presented C. C. Ferguson, B.A., A.I.A., of the actuary's department, with a handsome dinner set by F. Sanderson, M.A., F.F.A., on his approaching marriage Mr. Ferguson is a son of Hon. Sen. Ferguson of Charlottetown, P.E.I.

British Schooner Wrecked.

London, Feb. 17.—The British schooner Robert, Captain Roud, from St. John's, Nfld., for Gibraltar, has been wrecked at Flores, Azores Islands.

Lung, Throat and Catarrhal Troubles

Cold in the Head Cured Quickly If You Breathe Fragrant, Healing

CATARRHOZONE

The ordinary method of treating catarrh by the stomach is a very indirect way, and, as experience has demonstrated, a very useless method to employ.

Fragrant, healing Catarrhozone is breathed. The air, laden with minute particles of this healing balsamic liquid, spreads itself over the whole area of inflammation.

It reaches the very root of disease, instantly destroying by its antiseptic properties the germ life which excites and maintains the disease. Its soothing and healing action is at once applied to the whole diseased surfaces. It cures quickly and it cures permanently.

We affirm that no proprietary medicine has ever brought forth from the people as many voluntary testimonials as Catarrhozone has received.

MRS. M. J. WHITNEY, Clay-street, Topeka, Kan., was cured of nasal catarrh, and says: "I owe Catarrhozone an immense debt of gratitude. It cured me of the most disagreeable catarrh after many doctors had pronounced my case incurable. I do not cough any more, my breath is sweet and my respiration regular since using Catarrhozone."

MRS. JAMES TWEEDIE of Jay Bridge says: "For years my daughter doctored for catarrh. She had dropping in the throat, hawking, nausea and could not sleep at night. The first day's use of Catarrhozone benefited and it cured so the catarrh never returned."

MR. R. SHELDON of Leamington, Ont., says: "For two years I unsuccessfully sought a remedy to cure my son of catarrh, but permanent results were not attained till Catarrhozone was used. It cured my little boy like magic, and he has been quite free from catarrh ever since."

REV. D. R. SMITH of Whitehead, N.S., says: "Catarrhozone permanently cured me of chronic catarrh of the nose and throat, from which I suffered for many years. I heartily recommend Catarrhozone."

MR. R. McCALLUM of Spring Brook, Ont., says: "A sample of Catarrhozone benefited me more than years of treatment with doctors, and by using the dollar outfit I was completely cured in a few weeks. I recommend Catarrhozone as the most satisfactory cure for catarrh on the market. Every word said for it is true."

MR. S. T. WRIGHT of Skeads Mills, Ont., says: "I had a bad attack of sore throat, with inflamed tonsils and sore chest, I inhaled Catarrhozone and it cured my trouble. I greatly admire its pleasant and soothing effect."

MR. JAMES FERGUSON of Perth, Ont., writes: "I have used Catarrhozone for sore throat and cold in the head, and find it is a good remedy. I highly recommend it."

MISS CLARA B. COLBY of London, Ont., writes: "I had a continuous cold in the head for years, and never used anything giving such quick results as Catarrhozone. I am delighted at last to find a remedy that positively cures colds. I strongly advocate Catarrhozone. It cures every time."

Catarrhozone cures without drugs and disagreeable medicine. It is Nature's cure—soothing, healing and pleasant to use. You simply inhale the medicated vapor of Catarrhozone through a Catarrhozone inhaler, and get cured quickly. Two months' treatment costs only a dollar. It can be sent by mail and used right at home any time during the day or night. Sold by druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

POWER AT FORT FRANCES

Agreement With Syndicate for Development of 8000 Horse Power.

The syndicate represented by E. W. Bachus of Minneapolis has concluded an agreement with the government for the sale of water power on the Rainy River at Fort Frances. The agreement provides that the syndicate shall develop the water power to its full capacity and shall render permanently available on the Canadian side one-half of the whole capacity of the stream. The purchasers agree to supply power to Canadian users at a price to be fixed by the government in case disagreement and not to charge more for power on the Canadian side than on the American side. Provision is made for supplying power to the town of Fort Frances at favorable terms.

The development is to be completed by May 1, 1906, and of within nine months of the date of the agreement $50,000 is to be expended. The price is $5000 and the agreement is not to take effect unless within two months the purchasers enter into a satisfactory arrangement for the erection of a flour mill at Fort Frances with a capacity of 1000 barrels a day or some other industry equally extensive.

There is about 16,000 horse-power capable of development at Fort Frances, and of this 8000 will be on the Canadian side. The right is reserved to the Dominion government to build and operate the canal at Fort Frances.

Long Death List.

Kincardine, Feb. 17.—Quite a number of deaths have taken place here within a few days, among others Robert Donald, a builder and contractor, and Alex. Ross, wagonmaker. Both were residents of the town from the early days. Henry Collins, formerly a merchant of this town, died suddenly at Lethven, Manitoba, where he had recently entered into business. Mr. Collins was at one time the Mayor of Vancouver, B.C.

Two Cases Adjourned.

The Police Court business yesterday resulted pretty much in adjournments. Edwin E. Anderson, the broker charged with destroying securities, went over until Tuesday. Jacob and "Izzy" Singer, who are charged with issuing bogus pawn tickets, and their alleged fellow-conspirators, Sheyck, Stark and Donovan, will also appear on Tuesday. The two latter will also on that day answer to the charge of holding up James Aldred.

Can't See His Way.

Fort William, Feb. 17.—Fort William Liberal Association has received a letter from Hon. Clifford Sifton definitely declining the nomination as candidate for Thunder Bay and Rainy River. He expressed appreciation of the honor done him, but was unable to see his way to accept.

MR. J. BEECHINOR

Happiness And Health

tent medicines, Turkish baths, but all failed to meet my case. Some time ago I tried Paine's Celery Compound, and after using six bottles I feel like a new man, and can do a hard day's work and feel none the worse for it. I have also gained in weight, and can say I am permanently cured."

PAINE'S Celery Compound Cured Him.

If you are sick and desire free medical advice, write to "Consulting Physician," The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain-street, Montreal, P.Q.