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POOR DOCUMENT

THE ENGAGEMENT OF MAJORIE GOULD AND ANTHONY J. DREXEL, JR.

MISS MARJORIE GOULD

New York, Jan. 21—Formal announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould of the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Marjorie Gould, to Anthony Drexel Jr., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia and London.

The marriage not only will be of social importance, but it will unite two of the most powerful families financially in the world.

Reports of the engagement have been in circulation for several months. The entertainment with which Mr. and Mrs. Gould welcomed society to their new home at No. 857 Fifth avenue, was regarded, therefore, as possibly having a double significance.

The arrival here of the senior Mr. Drexel was also interpreted as indicating that Mrs. and Mrs. Gould soon would make known the engagement to their many friends.

MUST WORK IF CITY WOULD BE MADE BOOM

Ottawa's Publicity Plans Need Supporters — Shoulder Hitting at Board of Trade Meeting

(Ottawa Free Press)

"What we want in this city is a Roberts. We want a business evangelist who will do for the business end what Roberts is doing for the religious end of the city. You have to go and talk to a man for four or five times before he wants to get out and hustle for himself. There is no united action here in Ottawa. We sit quietly at home and toast our shins and then we expect the city to grow up. The newspapers of this city proclaim increase in population of 2,000 a year. They ought to be ashamed to tell of it. That is only a normal birth rate. The increase ought to be at least 10,000 a year."

That's the way D. B. Mulligan, chairman of the publicity committee went out after the sluggards when the board of trade met last night to discuss publicity plans.

"Where are the business men tonight? The men on Sparks and Bank streets are not here tonight. There are a faithful few who come here to every meeting and who work hard for the interests of the city, but the big bulk of the others stay away because they are not interested. If this were one of the live cities of the west every man in the place would do something to boost the town," Mr. Mulligan added.

The meeting of the board had been drifting aimlessly along when "Dave" opened out. In the previous hour and a half little had been done to enlighten those present as to what was the best plan of campaign. It was only a few moments after the "band wagon speech was made that a decision was reached.

The board passed a resolution to have the present publicity committee solicit from the business men of Ottawa, sufficient to make up the $5,000 which the board had promised to provide. The committee will have power to add to its numbers all volunteers they see fit to aid them in the work of gathering in the funds. The resolution was moved by George L. Orme, seconded by D. M. Finnie, of the Bank of Ottawa.

Mr. Mulligan brought in a report for the committee which briefly covered the work done since the inception of that body. The report mentioned that only in Rideau ward was the publicity plebiscite defeated in the municipal election, and that this was the only ward in which the work proposed was not explained. The report asked for co-operation in the work of raising the money which would be needed and it also thanked the candidates in the past election and the newspapers which supported the publicity scheme.

Peter Whelen, president of the board of trade submitted some interesting figures which showed that Ottawa's most central land was selling at a very low rate as compared to that in other cities. In answer to a remark from Mr. Oliver that there was no land in Ottawa for manufacturers except at fancy prices, Mr. Whelen pointed out that there was pletny of vacant land between here and Britannia, and in other sections of the city.

"I don't agree with Mr. Mulligan in the length of time that will be needed to bring results from this publicity campaign; I think it is coming now." Mr. Whelen announced, "for already I am arranging with a factory which, I think, will come to Ottawa, and I can say that it was this agitation for publicity that first attracted them."

Both Colonel White and William Northwood were a little afraid that it would not be for the good of the city to introduce the classes, which would come if Ottawa were made a factory city. However, the opinion of the meeting wasthat what Ottawa now wants was industrial class.

"We want to knock out that asthetic spirit which makes us afraid of a little smoke," Stewart McClenaghan announced. "Those who are to collect the money are going to have no easy task and they have my sympathy if they cannot show that it has been wisely spent when the report is made at the end of the year," he continued.

"Yes, what we want are the manufacturers, no matter how we get them so long as the means are fair." D. B. Mulligan agreed. 'I'll change my collar twice a day if we can get the factories. There isn't [illegible] whatever smoke there may be if the industries come."

"We'll all wear flannel shirts for that matter," some one remarked.

John Bingham suggested that a tract of land be secured and held at a fair price for manufacturers who may come to the city.

The work during the campaign was performed by half a dozen members of the committee, said Wm. Findlay; but volunteers were needed to assist in covering the entire commercial interests in the work of getting subscriptions. That was the object in calling a general meeting of the board of trade.

He did not agree with Col White that the committee should announce its plans. There would be only four members of the permanent committee nominated by the board of trade as against five representing the city government. It would not be courteous for the publicity committee to enter the work with a "frame-up."

The board of trade had asked the ratepayers for $10,000 and that sum had been voted without a definite plan being announced. It therefore seemed incumbent upon the commercial interests of the city to raise the minimum of $5,000 under the same conditions.

THE GOVERNMENT PEAT PLANT OPERATIONS

An Ottawa Citizen reporter last week paid a visit to the new government fuel testing and gas producing plant and witnessed the progress of the work now being inaugurated there.

The new peat plant is situated on the corner of Division and Dolly Varden streets and faces the former. It is a substantial building of red brick, with square roof surmounted by a flagstaff. Its dimensions are 60 by 40 feet and it has two storeys with a height of 40 feet. The ground floor is divided into two large rooms to accommodate the machinery and an office while the upper floor is devoted to lavatories, etc. Cement is used in the construction of the floor and it is made very strong to support the great weight of machinery, the heaviest single piece of which alone weighs eight tons. The arrangements for lighting and heating are very complete and the offices are handsomely fitted up. To the left of the building is a row of peat sheds. The building on the whole is a handsome one and materially heightens the quality of architecture in the neighborhood. It has been under construction since July, the chief difficulty in building it being the installing of sewer connection, a drain having to be run 600 feet through solid rock. It is estimated that the building is worth, exclusive of the machinery, about $115,000.

As stated in The Citizen yesterday, the machinery is now being installed by an expert sent by the Korting company, of Hanover, Germany, and the plant will consist when completed of a Korting double zone peat gas producer, with its gas cleaning apparatus and tar extractor and a fifty horse power Korting four cycle gas engine, direct coupled to a Westinghouse direct current generator. For the purpose of absorbing the electric energy generated when making a test a water rheostat will be installed.

The method to be employed at the fuel testing plant in Ottawa and at the government peat bog at Alfred has been tried and proved successful in many of the European countries.

At the bog an Anrep peat plant has been installed. The plant consists of an Anrep peat machine, portable tracks, conveyors and cars, a large peat shed capable of holding 300 tons of air dried peat, a blacksmith shop and office. The raw peat as taken from the bog, containing about 80 per cent moisture, in passing through the great machine is more or less thoroughly mixed, kneeded and pulped, pressed forward to the mouthpiece and leaves the machine as a continuous bar which is cut into suitable lengths. These pieces are then stacked in the open air until the moisture has been reduced to from 25 to 30 per cent. In this condition the peat is ready to be utilized in the gas producer or for domestic purposes.

Coffee stains, even when the coffee has been mixed with cream of milk, may be removed by rubbing the spots with pure glycerine. Rinse afterward in lukewarm water, and press on the wrong side of the fabric (either silk or wool may be so treated), with a warm iron.

A kettle-holder to which is attached about a yard of tape is very useful when one is working in the kitchen. Tie the tape to your waistbelt, and then the kettle holder will be ready to hand whenever you want to take anything hot from [illegible]

HAS SEVEN WIVES, NOW FACES TRIAL

Arthur Zimmerman, Arrested in Ontario, Taken to New York—The Trouble in South America

New York, N. Y., Jan. 21—Arthur Zimmerman, who is said by his latest wife to have six others living, was brought to the Raymond street jail in Brooklyn tonight from Hamilton, Ont., where he had long fought extradition. Two women will appear against him here.

Zimmerman represented himself as heir to the title and estates of Baron von Lichtenstein, an uncle, in Germany, when he fled to Canada and was arrested in Hamilton and resisted extradition on the plea that bigamy does not come within the terms of the American treaty of extradition with Canada.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 21—Springfield today fell in line with other cities in various sections of the country in a "meat strike," as a protest against the high prices of beef products.

Guatemala City, Guatemala, Jan. 21—It is reported here that war materials furnished to General Toledo by former President Zelaya of Nicaragua, are now being sent into Honduras, where preparations according to the report, are under way for a revolutionary movement against Guatemala.

San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, Jan. 21—Government troops are being hurried to Greytown to reinforce the army there against possible attack by the insurgents.

The government is also sending a corps of physicians from Granada to Acopapa in preparation for the expected battle.

For the first time in sixteen years a conservative party has been organized in Masaya and Rivas. Its political creed is complete liberty for all and the party openly advocates the candidacy for the presidency of Nicaragua of Adam Cardenas, the former president, who is now living at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.

Boenus Ayres, Jan. 21—Pessimism prevails here regarding the situation brought about by the revolt in Uruguay. The newspapers publish reports of uprisings in several of the provinces of Uruguay in accordance with revolutionary plans, which are said to be on a vast scale. The censorship in the republic continues rigorously to be enforced and therefore it is impossible to get details of the outbreak. It is understood, however, that President Williman has announced his determination to inflict exemplary punishment on all persons found guilty of complicity in the insurrection movement.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS AND WIFE IN TANGLE NOW

New York, Jan. 22—Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, wife of the war correspondent and writer, has engaged counsel to represent her in matter relating to the conditions under which Mr. and Mrs. Davis will in future live. This fact became known definitely, although there was no intimation of the nature of the turn the personal affairs of Mr. and Mrs. Davis would take. Mrs. Davis has retained the law firm of Jerome & Rand to give attention to her part of a settlement that has been considered as inevitable for some months.

It is known that Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been living apart for almost three years. She is now residing at No. 33 West Sixty-seventh street, while Mr. Davis is making his home at the Hotel Webster. There has been no announcement as to their plans. Apparently aware of the action of Mrs. Davis in retaining counsel, Mr. Davis, it is learned has entrusted his side of the case to George Young Bauchle.

MORNING LOCALS

The free kindergarten committee have decided on Saturday, Feb. 12, for tag day this year, and they look for a generous response to their appeal for funds to carry on the work.

The Exhibition Association has secured the services of J. P. Good, of Toronto, as manager for the Dominion Fair of 1910. He comes highly recommended.

An excellent programme of dances was enjoyed thoroughly in the A. O. H. assembly rooms last night. Music was provided by an orchestra. The following had charge of the assembly: Floor manager, Wm. H. O'Neil; assistants, William Gillen, Charles O'Neil, Frank O'Brien, James Martin, John White and J. J. Donovan; chaperones, the Mesdames M. L. Peters, M. Cavanaugh, J. McCarthy, T. Martin and J. T. Sheehan.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County. } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of E. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CLERGYMAN'S VERSION OF THE STORY

The Wedding of His Daughter to Wealthy Landowner of Eighty Years

Wedding Arranged for September Last But Deferred and Bride Not Allowed to See Fiance, Who Was Ill and Guarded—House Rushed

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 19—The wooing of Hannah Robertson, daughter of Rev. Wm. Robertson, of Dundas, and Michael Fraser, the aged landowner of Midland, bids fair to reach a high water mark for turbulence, excitement and romance. The wedding in which the courtship of the parties culminated will be the subject of a law suit for annulment, the first step towards which was taken before Justice Ardagh in Barrie yesterday by the groom's next friends. A reporter called upon Mr. Robertson and secured his side of the story and the following article has been complied from information supplied by him.

Fraser is a wealthy landowner and lives in Midland. With six of his brothers he came from Ireland many years ago and took up one thousand acres of land, which is now the townsite of Midland. One after another the Frasers died, and each left his property to his remaining brothers. None of the brothers, with the exception of the Fraser interested in Miss Robertson, ever married. Last summer the sixth brother died and observed the same rule as regards leaving his property to his other brothers. His estate was probated at $45,000. Michael Fraser, the sole survivor of the family, was naturally much grieved and being over 80 years of age, the shock left him in a most weakened condition.

The Wooing

It so happened that Miss Robertson was on a visit to some friends, E. Angus and Mrs. Cameron, who reside in the next house to Mr. Fraser, about this time. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron went in to condole with the old gentleman and Miss Robertson went with them. Mr. Fraser took an immediate fancy to her and their initial friendship, augmented by boat rides and drives, rapidly ripened into a feeling on both sides that was distinctly warmer. Indeed, Mr. Fraser conducted himself like a gallant young lover and in a month had protested his affection for the lady, had proposed matrimony and had been accepted.

It was all arranged that the wedding should take place on Sept. 30, but as the happy day approached Miss Robertson became aware that she had people who did not exactly approve of the match, to contend with. Several prominent men in Midland endeavored to persuade her from contracting an alliance with Mr. Fraser. She brought these objections to the notice of her fiance, who told those who had been responsible for them that if they desired to retain his friendship they must stop disseminating them.

The talkers were silenced until a few days before the date fixed for the marriage and then Miss Robertson was told that Mr. Fraser had been taken sick and would not be able to perform his part of the ceremony, and further would not be able to see anybody, not even her.

On Sept. 30 Miss Robertson went up to her fiance's house, but was told by a man who seemed to be in charge there, though he was a strangerto her, that she could not be admitted. Miss Robertson noticed that there were two other strangers to her in the house. She immediately communicated with her father, who went up to the scene of hostilities.

No wedding took place that day and Miss Robertson was not able to secure an interview with or an explanation from her fiance. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson saw that they were up against obstacles that they could not by themselves overcome, so they determined to secure the assistance of the law. Jno. King, K. C. was consulted in Toronto and he issued a writ in which he named Robt. Irwin, carpenter, Midland, and Hugh McGill, physician, as defendants. By it an action for damages was instituted on Miss Robertson's behalf 'for an alleged conspiracy by unlawfully interfering with an intended lawful marriage between the plaintiff and one Fraser, and for preventing or seeking to prevent said marriage, and for an injunction restraining the defendants and each of them, their servants and agents and the servants and agents of each from interfering with or preventing or seeking to prevent said plaintiff and persons on her behalf from meeting or having access to the said Fraser with respect to said marriage or anything in connection therewith."

Badly Used

While in Midland Miss Robertson claims that she was subjected to abuse and threats from various parties, not named in the writ. She was styled "adventuress," and several men threatened to have her tarred and feathered.

On the advice of counsel Mr. and Miss Robertson determined some weeks after the lady was refused admittance to the house of her lover on her wedding day to try again to see him. They claim that when they presented themselves at Mr. Fraser's door they were abused, while one man threatened to shoot them. Negotiations were then entered into by Mr. Robertson and his daughter with the parties opposing them as they thought.

For four weeks arguments were adduced, on the one side why Miss Robertson should not marry the man of her choice, and on the other hand why she should. The negotiations came to nothing, and in the meantime Miss Robertson alleged, the guard on her fiance was still rigorously maintained.

Then Miss Robertson and her father decided on a bold stroke. It was nothing more or less than a resolution to rush the house, overpower the guard and snatch the elderly lover from their power. To do this a strong force would be required, and, accordingly, Mr. Robertson solicited the assistance of a number of his friends. It was willingly given. W. T. McNichol, Mr. Robertson's son-in-law, Geo. J. Meldrum, township clerk of Puslinch, Edward Taylor, of Aberfoyle, John Hingelman of Morrison, W. G. Robertson, brother of Miss Robertson, and J. Grimshaw of Toronto, were enrolled in the expeditionary force.

They met at the Allendale on Wednesday last week and decided on a plan of campaign. Mr. McNichol was sent forward to survey the enemy's territory, while the remainder went on to Penetang. All the members of the party stopped at different hotels, so as not to arouse suspicion. On Thursday Mr. McNichol having reported to Mr. Robertson, sen., the officer in charge, that everything was in readiness for the attack, those in Penetanguishene drove to Midland. Rev. Mr. Robertson and his daughter occupied rig in the rear of the attackers.

Stormed the Fort

The door of Mr. Fraser's house resounded with a loud thump on that Thursday afternoon, and when it was opened Mr. Grimshaw employed the well known trick of inserting his boot in it, so it could not be slammed in their faces. The guard refused to parley, and was thereupon rushed and overpowered. When the road was clear Mr. Robertson advanced with his daughter into the house.

Of course all this could not be done without some turmoil, and the noise aroused Mr. Fraser, who seems to have been sleeping. He made his appearance in deshabille, and when he saw Miss Robertson began to remonstrate with her for her inattention to him.

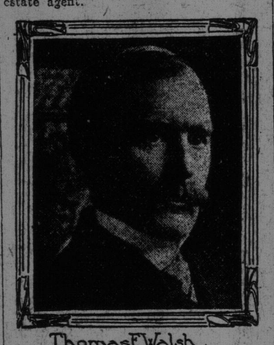
He, however, stated that there was no time like the present, and insisted, so Mr. Robertson says, on the ceremony being performed right away. Mr. and Miss Robertson were ready, and so, in the presence of those who assisted the bride to release her groom, the words which made them one were pronounced by Mr. Robertson. The ring which was used had been purchased on Mr. Fraser's directions for the original wedding day, and was in the possession of Mrs. McNichol.

The license was procured in this city. The book in which the signatures of both contracting parties were written, as well as those of G. J. Morrison and Mrs. McNichol, the witnesses, was that of the Dundas Presbyterian church at Dundas, and is in the possession of Mr. Robertson, who showed it to The Telegram last night. In reply to a question, Mr. Robertson said the value of Mr. Fraser's estate was anything between $100,000 and $150,000. When the ceremony was over, the belligerent force withdrew, leaving Mr. Grimshaw in charge to attend to any attempts that might be made to recapture the fortress.

CHARGES OF FRAUD OF $850,000

Just as Banker Walsh Begins Jail Term Allegation is Made Against Officials

Chicago, Jan. 21—On the charge that the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company had been defrauded out of not less than $850,000 by real estate frauds, indictments are asked for Benjamin Thomas, who for seventeen years was president of the road; Charles R. Kappes, former real estate agent for the road and John C. Fetzer, a Chicago real estate agent.



Thomas F. Walsh.
PHOTO PRINCE.

The real estate transactions in which the fraud is alleged were made in 1900, and involved an expenditure by the road of $2,521,890. Of this amount it is said that the two railroad officers and the real estate dealer split up at least $850,000.

The scheme was a simple one. When the railroad wanted to buy real estate, an order would be placed with Fetzer by Agent Kappes. He would buy the property and report a higher purchase price than was really paid. The bill would be approved by President Thomas and the difference between the price actually paid and the price reported would be divided.

In June of last year Thomas and Kappes resigned from the railroad. It is declared that they destroyed all written records of the questionable transactions.

E. D. Pryor, formerly vice-president of the Wabash, was made president of the Chicago & Western Indiana. He had not been long in office until his suspicions were aroused, and he demanded an accounting from Thomas and Kappes. Today he swore to a long bill of complaint, naming the three.

The C. & W. L. Railroad was one of John R. Walsh's successful promotions. It is a coincidence that the present scandal should break just as he begins his term in Leavenworth prison for bank wrecking

The amount involved in the alleged crime is the largest alleged railroad peculation in the history of Chicago. The prominence of the men accused made the application for their arrest notable.

PANAMA CANAL IN WAR.

(National Magazine.)

The strategic value of the Panama canal is estimated to be equivalent to a fleet of large battleships. This is the conclusion of Dr. Cornish, given before the Royal Geographical Society in London. Taking the cost of the canal at $500,000,000, which would only build 40 first-class battleships nowadays, the United States will have a good bargain, and be able to cover a total coast line without any material increase in her vessels.

The canal will double the sea efficiency of our fleet for half the sum of money that would otherwise be necessary to maintain communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. At the same time the merchant marine of the United States will some day be developed, and justify the people in maintaining a naval armament that will be fully equal to that of other nations.

A FANCY BIRD SHOW.

The Annual Exhibition of the Montreal Canary and Cage Bird Association was held in the Conservatory Hall, Wednesday. There were some 250 entries in the different varieties shown, the quality of the Scotch Fancy, Yorkshires and Norwich birds being excellent. The Scotch Fancy Cup was won by J. McGregor, with fourteen entries, scoring forty-five points. Jas. Soone took the special for the best Scotch Fancy with a pied yellow hen. In the Yorkshire variety W. Connelly won the cup, R. Cowan being runner up. In the Norwich, R. Vincent was the winner of the cup with seventeen entries and forty-seven points. The special prize of a singing canary and cage was won by entry No. 153.

IMPORTANT BURMA CEREMONY

BORING THE EARS OF A WEALTHY GIRL IN RANGOON
COPYRIGHT BY THE SPHERE

The ceremony of boading the ears of a wealthy girl in Burma is one rarely witnessed by Europeans, even when they have been long resident in that country. A correspondent of the Sphere gives a description of the affair, in which he says:

"One might liken it perhaps to the first presentation at court of an English girl or a ball given in honr of her debut, but it is difficult to imagine a more trying ordeal than that of being dressed up in one's best and having one's ears pierced in the presence of all one's relations, friends and acquaintances. The fact that the sharp needles used by the professional ear borer are of real gold can hardly render the operation less painful, and it is considered quite necessary to have an orchestra ready to strike up loud music as the exact moment approaches to drown the cries and protestations that the small victim may utter. Aand as the holes are filled with short bits of grass, the number of these being increased eash day thereafter until the aperture reaches the required size, a 'pwe' (play) begins for the amusement of the guests, and, like the dramatic entertainments of China, it may last for many hours or even days.

"The assembled guests were dressed, as the Burmese always are, in dainty flower-like garments of every imaginable hue, their kimono-like silk bodies of white showing up the colors of the scars of gauze or silk. The hair is drawn up into a shining knob on top of the head and a comb stuck into it in front and further ornamented with real flowers.

"The unmarried girl has her hair parted all around her head and drawn into the usual knot on top, but leaving a substantial straight fringe hanging down all around. She wears ear tubes of jade or amber, but not of gold; no Burmese is supposed to wear ear ornaments of that metal unless she be a royal personage.

"The dainty scene is brightened by many colored rugs which are laid upon the floor in rows. It is considered quite correct, for every one to smoke large cigarettes, which are often a foot long; even small babies are seen occasionally being allowed to pull at their parent's gigantic cigarette, made as a rule of whole rank tobacco leaves rolled into a piece of paper."

MODELS ARE CALLED IN COSTUME SUIT

The "Perfect Thirty-Eight" Gives a Few of Her Measurements to Court

(New York American.)

The search for the ideal female form was resumed yesterday in supreme court in connection with the suit brought by two New York merchants against T. W. Garland, of St. Louis, to recover $1,034 for costumes claimed to have been supplied him.

Garland says that he returned the cloaks to the New York shippers for the reason that they were not perfect fits. He brought a half dozen young women from St. Louis with him to show the jury what "correct figures" really are. Three of the six testified in his behalf yesterday.

Miss Minna Gretjohn, a stunnig girl with golden hair, and a figure described as "the perfect thirty-eight," was the first witness. She made it plain that she was a buyer for Garland and not a model.

"Here are a few of my measurements," she stated in response to an enquiry. "I am 5 feet 7 inches tall, my bust measurement is 38 inches, my hips 41 inches, and my waist 26 inches. That's about all I care to say on that subject," she concluded, gathering up a bunch of drooping roses at her waist.

"What is the proper diet and rules to develop the perfect figure?" a visitor asked dainty Miss Culmer, one of the six.

"Well—ah!—I don't boast that my form is exactly perfect, you know. Not exactly—a terrifle too full. But lobster after the theatre is not a good diet. After all, it's a matter of being born that way." Then she paused and looked down at her own trim figure. "Some class!" she commented.

Miss Lena Frank, "a dream in thirty-four," told the jury that any clothes that would fit her would be a misfit for a woman with a perfect figure. She corroborated the other witnesses for the defense in her statements that the goods returned to New York hung badly at the neck, were ill made and generally out of shape.

While William Harris was on the witness stand telling about figures from the viewpoint of an expert he was called upon to define a "body patent."

"It is a pattern," he said, "fitted to the body up to the bust; after that we have to have live models to fit above the bust."

Harris declared that a certain Miss Bessie McDonald, who will be witness today, was "the ideal-thirty-six."

"I had the benefit of her figure during December, 1907," he testified.

"Who did you use for the forty?" he was asked.

The witness answered that he couldn't remember the model's name, as there were so many in his establishment that he couldn't recall their names.

The 'model" suit drew a galaxy of admirers. The courtroom was certainly crowded by visitors who wanted to get a peep at the six of ideal form.

Today Miss Lee Baute will be called upon to tell her views upon the subject of gowns and classic curves in the human form.

GREAT ENGINEERING.

The construction of the enormous viaduct about a mile west of Lethbridge on the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway was the subject of a highly interesting and instructive paper read by C. N. Monsarrat, M. C. S. C. E., before the Society of Civil Engineers in Montreal last week.

Before dealing with the actual construction of the Lethbridge viaduct, which is probably one of the greatest engineering feats attempted in the Canadian west, so far as bridging depressions are concerned, Mr. Monsarrat briefly outlined the circumstances attending the projection of this viaduct scheme.

The Crow's Nest line leaves the main transcontinental line of the C. P. R. at Cleridge, seven miles east of Medicine Hat, Alberta. The old line between Lethbridge Junction, and Macleod was thirty-seven miles long and Lethbridge was reached by a spur track of one and a half miles, making the total distance from Lethbridge to Macleod 38½ miles. The ruling gradient on this branch was over sixty-three feet in the mile. On this line were twenty bridges, having an aggregate length of nearly three miles. One of the bridges was 2,933 feet in length and a number of them were over 100 feet high.

The life of these bridges, said Mr. Monsarrat, had nearly expired and they would have to be built at a cost of $1,065,000, if the old line were to be maintained. In consideration of these circumstances, the rapid increase in traffic and the fact that the original charter of the Crow's Nest Pass branch required the construction of a line from Lethbridge, it was decided to have surveys made to ascertain if it would be possible to secure a line between Lethbridge and Macleod having lower grades and better alignment.

The new survey gave a gradient of 21 feet per mile and a maximum curvature of three degrees, or 1,910 feet radius.

On the new line there were only two bridges, instead of twenty as before, both large steel viaducts, one over the Belly River at Lethbridge 5,327 feet long, with a maximum height of 314 feet from the bed of the river to the base of the rail; and the other over the Old Man River Valley, 1,900 feet long and 146 feet high.

FAILURES IN CANADA ARE FEWER BY ELEVEN THIS WEEK

New York, N. Y., Jan. 21—R. G. Dun & Company's Weekly Review of Trade, tomorrow, will say:—

The disturbance in Wall street is apparently without effect on the industrial and trade situation, which, measured by the best tests, continues in a healthy and active condition. In the primary dry goods market houses sales are in progress and the break in cotton, although an unsettling feature, made no change in jobbing prices, which had not yet reached the parity of 15-cent raw material. Buyers of cotton blankets and other napped goods of a staple character are operating freely at an advance over a year ago, and stocks in all parts of the country are reported to be well cleaned up. New York prices of gray goods declined somewhat. Export demand continues very light with little inquiry from the far east. Hosiery and underwear are in better demand, and new fall lines in cotton dress fabrics are being bought freely. Trade in prints is light in ginghams, somewhat better and in bleached goods, steady. In the woolen goods division, a sharp reduction was made on heavy serge while the demands for fancy overcoatings is satisfactory. Many large lines of staple and fancy worsted dress goods were opened at moderate advances. Cotton yarns are dull, worsted yarns steady but quiet.

Supplementary orders for footwear in the Boston market are fair in volume and manufacturers regard the outlook as promising. Present prices are well sustained in all lines. Present supplies in jobbers hands are small, but when deliveries are completed on new business, they will be fairly well stocked with seasonable lines. Western packer hides show some further activity, the principal business being in native cows, sales of which amounted to about 30,000, down to 16 1-2 or 17 cents. Altogether between 175,000 and 200,000 packer hides have been moved during the pest fortnight. Foreign hides are generally stronger than domestic stock. Country hides rule easy, owing to the decline in packer cows. The leather trade continues dull, buyers holding off for lower prices, although supplies are genrally quite moderate.

Failures this week numbered 295 in the United States, against 318 last year, and 33 in Canada, compared with 44 a year ago.