

PEACE FOLLOWS THE CZAR'S REPLY

Lamsdorff Says It Will Prove Satisfactory to Japan. TELLS BRITISH AMBASSADOR

Baron Hayashi Claims Reply Not Yet Been Sent—Knows Nothing of the Terms.

Berlin, Jan. 30. — The Berlin foreign office is unable to confirm the news received in Washington that the Russian answer will be satisfactory to Japan. It believes it is likely to be true and argues that Russia will avoid giving an answer which Japan can send to the powers as a justification for declaring war.

London, Jan. 30. — According to the Japanese legation here, Minister Girsoul's cable message from Tokyo to the state department at Washington, saying, on the authority of the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, telegraphed to the British legation at Tokyo, that the Russian reply would be satisfactory, was based on the following facts: On Jan. 26 the British ambassador at St. Petersburg telegraphed to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, at London, that he had interviewed the Russian foreign minister, Count Lamsdorff, that morning, and that Count Lamsdorff said the Russian reply would be satisfactory to Japan, and that he (Count Lamsdorff) believed it would be satisfactory to Japan.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, made minute inquiries at the foreign office yesterday evening, and was informed that the British Government had not received any further information. Baron Hayashi declared the situation is unchanged and presumes that Minister Girsoul in some way attributed to the British ambassador at St. Petersburg the reply emanated from Count Lamsdorff.

Mr. Monk Quits As Leader; Forced Out by Mr. Tarte

Mr. Borden's Right Hand Man in Quebec Gives Up the Place — Tarte Now Supreme.

Montreal, Jan. 30. — The disorganization of the Conservative party in the Province of Quebec was shown yesterday, when Mr. F. D. Monk announced that he had asked Mr. R. L. Borden to be relieved of his duties as leader of the Conservative party in this Province. Mr. Monk's loss to the party will all the more severely be felt because he was regarded as the lieutenant of the party.

Mr. Tarte, who was in the city from active work in the party, Mr. Monk said that his position had been such that he was unable to give up the reins of leadership. He said that the party was in a state of confusion and that he was unable to give up the reins of leadership. He said that the party was in a state of confusion and that he was unable to give up the reins of leadership.

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PEOPLE'S HEALTH REPORTED POOR

There Is Talk of a Conclave Being Held at an Early Date—Zionists and Sepulchre.

Paris, Jan. 30. — A dispatch to the Rappell from Rome says the Pope is suffering ill-health due to physical depression and that there is talk that a conclave will be held at an early date. Max Nordau, vice-president of the congress of Zionists, the Rappell's correspondent continues, has denied the report that Dr. Herzl, founder of the Zion movement, was of their opinion.

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THE ALESUND FIRE.

Berlin, Jan. 30. — The North German Lloyd steamer Welmar has reached Alesund, the town in Norway which was destroyed by fire last Sunday, and has taken her part in relief work inaugurated by the Phœnix.

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EAST LAMBTON LIBERALS HEAR THE TARFF DISCUSSED

Oil Issue Figures Largely in the By-Election Contest. C. S. HYMAN'S GRAND RECEPTION

Mr. Chas. Jenkins, Liberal Standard-Bearer, Also Warmly Received — Meeting in Petrolia.

Petrolia, Jan. 29. — What was really the opening gun in the Liberal campaign in the East Lambton by-election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. Simmonds, was held in Victoria Hall, Petrolia, last night, when a mass meeting was held to discuss the issues of the day.

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NOTHING DOING IN LEGISLATURE

Most of the Members Leave for Home—Several M. P.'s Are Ill.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Toronto, Jan. 29. — Today was an unusually quiet one in the Legislature, most of the members having gone home. The debate on the speech from the throne will be resumed Monday.

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FATAL EXPLOSION IN FRENCH HOTEL

Proprietor and His Family Killed — Six Dead and Fourteen Injured.

Rognonas, Bouches-du-Rhone, France, Jan. 29. — Six persons were killed and fourteen were injured as a result of an explosion of gas in the cafe of the Hotel de France there last evening. The hotel was partially wrecked.

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Science Solving Problem of International Good-Will. London Press Says Pilgrims' Banquet Affects Well for English-Speaking Races.

London Advertiser.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office107
Editorial Department124
Job Department175
LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 30.

Mr. Monk Steps Out.

The resignation of Mr. F. D. Monk from the leadership of the Quebec wing of the Conservative party paves the way for Mr. Tarte's full restoration to the bosom of that party, as Mr. Borden's first lieutenant. Mr. Tarte has been of late managed to occupy the middle of the Conservative stage in his own Province, and Mr. Monk is visibly tired of being crowded into the wings. The relations between the two men have been strained for some time, so much so that Mr. Monk has avoided appearing on the same platform as Mr. Tarte, and declined to accompany Mr. Borden on his recent tour of the Eastern Townships, because Mr. Tarte was one of the company. The feud has been so open that Mr. Monk's action has caused no public surprise. It began with the frank encouragement given by a Conservative coterie in Quebec to Mr. Tarte, when he manifested a desire to return to his old party. The Montreal Star was the spokesman of this pro-Tarte faction. Mr. Borden also extended a welcoming hand, and while he may not have encouraged Mr. Tarte's pretensions to the Quebec leadership, he has failed to mollify Mr. Monk by curbing the ex-minister's restless ambition. Monk and Tarte were the two horns of his dilemma and in trying to avoid either, he has been impaled by Mr. Monk. Mr. Borden's position is far from an enviable one and the fortunes of his party in Quebec will be seriously prejudiced. Mr. Monk has been regarded by many as the ablest representative of his party in the House of Commons. He is not a magnetic man, but he has shown much aptitude for parliamentary work and has been a pattern of diligence in the performance of his public duties. He can ill be spared from the front row of the Opposition, which is already lamentably weak. His record has been a clean one, though he has occasionally played to the gallery by accusing Sir Wilfrid Laurier of being too imperialistic and too neglectful of French-Canadian interests. In this respect he is perhaps no more culpable than the Ontario members of his party, who appealed to race feeling in the last campaign.

Mr. Tarte, in an interview, disclaims any political aspirations, and says he is satisfied to be a journalist, but the public does not credit him with meekness of spirit and will be surprised if he allows the Quebec leadership to pass by him without lifting a hand.

The Western University.

It is a pleasure to many people of this city to see the present movement of advance in the Western University. The attendance has been steadily increasing during Provost James' three years of office, until it is now double what it was at his appointment. This year the Western University Club has been formed with two principal objects, to enroll as many as possible, who are willing to contribute one dollar a year to the support of the university, and to thus make the university's presence here and the opportunities it affords very widely and vividly felt. The club seems to be doing well. It not only gains numbers rapidly in London, but neighboring towns are taking a friendly interest in it, and in our university, as appears from editorial comments in the newspapers of Stratford, Ingersoll, and other places.

Some people have laughed at Western University as a "one-horse affair." In a certain way it is that. But the one-horse is a sound one, better and more respectable than a whole stable of semi-starved or broken-winded animals. The arts department, says Vice-Chancellor Dr. Moorhouse, has a very limited aim at present, viz., to give a sound education in the more "liberal" courses of the university curriculum, the classics, English and moderns, history and philosophy, with only "pass" mathematics and science. The honor science courses, which require such expensive laboratories and buildings, are not attempted. But it cannot be denied that our university gives a first-class education in the departments which it professes to cover. In those the Toronto curriculum is exactly followed by thoroughly competent professors.

And what education do most young men and women entering a university want? Do the majority look for a scientific training, or do they look for English literature and composition, the modern languages, and history? Examine the lists of Toronto University and you find that only the few, a very small percentage of the students in arts, enroll for the honor courses in natural science.

But the main cost of maintaining a university like Toronto, or Queen's, or McGill, arises out of this science department. Professors are cheap, but laboratories are dear. The Government, rightly enough, spends large sums in equipping huge workshops for the comparatively limited number of arts students who take the scientific courses at Toronto, and has, according to President London, given \$250,000 to Queen's University for her school of mines. Where laboratories and buildings cost so much and so few can take advantage of them, it may seem wise to centralise the higher scientific education at Toronto. But what of the literary courses, which can be so inexpensively equipped? Why should there not be distribution rather than centralisation in that general literary education which so many students desire?

the east. We need at least a literary university in the west.

We have it here in London. But it should be equipped with two or three more professors and more largely attended. Professors of economics, philosophy and constitutional history are required. Then, if the university is still a "one-horse affair," as specializing on literary courses, the horse will be a 17-hand one, far lustier than the corresponding hack, that pines in the larger university stable, while the science elephant in the next stall gets all the hay.

About fifty thousand dollars, the amount recently given by little Kingston "Queen's," would be a great help to the Western University. A prominent local educationist recently remarked that \$100,000 given to the Western University would bring better returns to London than the same bonus to a factory, even in an economical sense. What our university wants is not much, but a little money. Where will the money come from, seems to be the question in college politics.

Some friends of the University have been generous, but its claims should appeal to a wider circle, to all, in fact, who are interested in that more liberal side of university education which the Western University aims to provide.

The Race Issue Across the Line.

The race issue in the United States becomes more threatening. Southern politicians are working to force it into federal politics, and compel the Democratic party to put a negro disfranchising plank in its platform at the nominating convention. Under the federal constitution each state controls the franchise within its own borders, subject to the limitations imposed by Congress. South Carolina, Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama and Mississippi have already disfranchised the masses of the black men by state enactments, which violate the spirit of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, adopted in 1870. This amendment declares that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." These states have tried to evade an open conflict with the constitution by imposing educational tests, but the machinery of the law is used to juggle the negroes out of their votes. The ignorant whites find no obstruction. A disfranchising bill is now before the Legislature of Maryland, a state in which the negroes are a small minority, and Kentucky also is moving in the same direction. The political equality of the negro, pledged to him by the constitution of the union, has been nearly extinguished in the south.

The inaugural address of Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, delivered a week ago, was the boldest challenge yet thrown out by southern extremists. Among other things he said education was the curse of the negro race; that the educated negro was more criminal than the illiterate, the free negro than the slave. He declared the negro was deteriorating morally every day, asserting that the race was one-fourth more criminal in 1890 than in 1880, and that there was four and one-half times as much crime among the negroes of New England with an illiteracy of 21.7 per cent as in the southern black belt, with an illiterate percentage of 67.7. Education, he held, was the cause of all the negro's woes and merely spoiled him as a laborer. Instead of educating the negro's head, he would educate his hand and his heart.

His address in effect was a plea for turning the negro children out of all common schools and denying them all opportunities for any education but in industrial one. Against this brutal propaganda the splendid figure of Booker Washington is a living and inspiring protest. This Moses of the colored race has shown how education may do for his people, thousands of whom have been lifted to a higher plane of social usefulness by his efforts. Influential papers in the North are telling Congress that it cannot much longer ignore the violation of the constitution by the Southern States, but if Congress attempts to over-ride their enactments against the franchise of the negroes there will be a convulsion in the south which may awake the passions of the civil war.

The Conservative party finds it has caught a Tarte-r.

Mr. Tarte couldn't be master of the administration, so he proposes to try it on the Opposition.

Our Conservative friends are not chuckling any more over Mr. Tarte's defection from the Liberal party.

While exhausting the resources of diplomacy, the Czar will probably take good care to collect his military resources.

Lord Goschen threatens that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme will strike a snag in the House of Lords. Time was when the House of Lords was the mainstay of protection.

The Ottawa Journal says that Ganeys may have been drinking at Woodstock. This is a very hard thing to say about him if the Journal believes in the adage "in vino veritas."

A new telephone company asks for a franchise in the city and offers, among other things, to give the aldermen cut rates on their private phones. This is not a dignified way to approach the council. Better get out that part of the bargain, if a bargain is made.

Mr. Carroll, the young French-Canadian who has just resigned the position of secretary of the Ontario

spoke in the House. This seems a pity, when there are so many who can't speak well but insist on speaking often.

By means of fixed assessments, the exemptions on twelve industries in the city amount to half a million dollars, or one mill on the dollar in the tax rate. The new assessment law, which exempts manufacturing machinery from taxation, should aid in curing the evils of the bonus system and working out a more equitable assessment of industrial plants. When manufacturers have only to pay taxes on their building and land there will be less reason for granting them special favors.

THE SCIENCE OF A LIGHT.

[Sir Hiram Maxim in Harper's Weekly.]

Cheap commercial acetylene gas was discovered by accident. Willson, a scientific experimenter, believed that nearly all metallic oxides could be reduced to a metallic state by heating them to an extremely high temperature by the voltaic arc in the presence of free carbon. Aluminum had been successfully reduced in this way. Mr. Willson wished to obtain metallic calcium. He therefore mixed a quantity of quicklime with pulverized coke, and brought the mixture to a high temperature by the action of the voltaic arc. He expected to obtain a white metal, but instead he appeared to produce nothing but slag. This was thrown into the yard, and one day at noon while the boys were having their luncheon they picked up these bits of slag and threw them at each other. One piece fell into a pail of water and produced a bubbling and a strong odor. This attracted Mr. Willson's attention, and upon investigation he found that the strong-smelling gas was extremely inflammable. Further investigation revealed that it was pure acetylene gas.

CHUNKS OF WISDOM.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Pleasure is the crown of moderation. If you have not what you love, love what you have. To be wealthy, be economical; to be poor, be miserly.

CANADA KEEPS THE TRADE.

[New York Public Opinion.]

For the four months ending Oct. 31, the value of Canadian foods and the duty on goods entering the Yukon district amounted to \$2,790,827, as against foreign goods to the value of \$956,124, showing that the Canadian trade is secured and is retaining control of the bulk of the trade going into that country.

LATE ABOUT IT.

[Houston Chronicle.]

"I understand your husband is of a retiring disposition."

"Yes, but usually not before 3 a. m."

WHITAKER WRIGHT.

[N. Y. Journal.]

The death of Wright has drawn wide attention to his life. That life will not have been wasted if it shall enforce

THE DOMINION BANK.

PROCEEDINGS OF

The Thirty-third Annual General Meeting

OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The 33rd annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1904. It was moved by Mr. Wm. J. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. E. B. Osler, to take the chair, and that Mr. T. G. Brough do act as secretary.

Messrs. A. B. Boswell and W. G. Cassels were appointed scrutineers. The secretary read the report of the directors to the shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:

The directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the EIGHT MONTHS ending 31st December, 1903:

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1903. \$33,356 48
Premium received on stock of Bank of Montreal, 1903. 16,135 00
Profit for the EIGHT MONTHS ending 31st December, 1903, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts. 221,073 85

Dividend, 2 1/2 per cent paid 1st August, 1903. \$74,710 50
Dividend, 2 1/2 per cent paid 2nd November, 1903. 74,852 00
Dividend, 12 1/2 per cent, payable 2nd January, 1904 (two months). 49,963 16
Transferred to Reserve Fund. 16,135 00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward. \$215,061 71

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1904. \$215,061 71
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account. 16,135 00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward. \$231,196 71

Branches of the Bank have been opened during the past eight months in Port William and St. Thomas, Ont. All branches of the Bank have been inspected during the past year.

Toronto, 27th January, 1904.

The report was adopted and the thanks of the shareholders were tendered to the president, the directors and to the general manager and other officers of the Bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, M.P., T. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K.C., Wm. Ince, Wilford D. Matthews and E. B. Osler, M.P.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., was elected president, and Mr. W. D. Matthews, vice-president, for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation. \$2,721,874 00
Deposits not bearing interest. \$3,063,422 88
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date. 23,287,715 51
Total liabilities to the public. \$29,073,012 39
Capital stock paid up. 3,000,000 00
Reserve Fund. 3,000,000 00
Balance of profits carried forward. 47,436 16
Dividend No. 28, payable 2nd January (two months). 49,963 16
Former dividends unclaimed. 28 75
Reserves for exchange, etc. 21,062 71
Rebate on bills discounted. 36,623 95
Total. \$36,546,183 10

ASSETS.

Specie. \$1,050,462 14
Dominion Government demand notes. 1,806,984 00
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation. 140,000 00
Notes of and checks on other Banks. 1,296,822 50
Balances due from other Banks in Canada. 548,570 29
Balances due from London agents. 182,337 54
Balances due from other Banks elsewhere in Canada. 678,900 02
Canadian municipal securities and British or foreign or other securities. 94,296 37
On call securities other than Canadian. 671,028 79
Railway and other bonds debentures and stocks. 3,322,237 51
Loans on call secured by stocks and debentures. 4,510,000 00
Bills discounted and advances current. \$21,406,271 29
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for). 5,985 36
Real estate, other than Bank premises. 43,106 55
Mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank. 6,000 00
Bank Premises. 424,000 00
Other assets not included under foregoing heads. 1,000 70
Total. \$29,073,012 39

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.

"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privation due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvellous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he studied his work regularly and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his doing, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars and testimonials. Correspondence strictly confidential. Enclose stamp to reply. Address THE MARIA REMEDY CO., 25 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale by W. T. Strong & Co., 186 Dundas street, London.

upon the people of this country the need for legislation such as that which brought this unscrupulous speculator to justice in England. We have plenty of Wrights here. They are powerful financially and politically. They pile up millions as Wright piled them up, until he encountered misfortune, but they are in no peril of arriving, as he did, in the prisoners' dock. Their immunity is at once an ever-present danger to the public and a disgrace to our law-making bodies.

The full measure of our inferiority to England in the matter of dealing with gamblers on the grand scale, with promoters of speculative trusts, is brought home to everybody by the statement of this plain truth:

Had Wright done in New York what he did in London the law never would have touched him.

Hotel Rates Reduced. Travelers and visitors to Toronto are pleased to hear that rates of the Queen's Hotel of that city are now from \$2 50 per day up or with bath from \$3 per day up. The Queen's is convenient to the business section and trains, as well as quiet and homelike.

A Noted Rupture Specialist. J. Y. Egan, the well-known Rupture specialist, will again visit this city on Saturday, Feb. 6, when he will make his headquarters at the Grigg House, Consultation free.

F. J. Watt, Market Square, is the reliable place to buy liquor at.

GREAT CLIMAX REMNANT SALE

COMMENCING today, the greatest Clearing Sale of Remnants from every department that London's most economic shoppers have had a chance to take advantage of now presents itself. Every stock must be put in prime condition, and odds and ends, broken lines, remnants and absolutely all merchandise must be sold. Nothing held in reserve. No matter what loss is entailed, the store policy to close out everything in season will be enforced.

Sweeping Clearance of Dress Goods and Suitings, Skirts and Jackets, Silks and Silk Waists, Ladies' Whitewear and Knit Underwear, Table Linens, Sheetings and Cottons, Gents' Furnishings.

DON'T LET THE GREAT CARPET SALE PASS WITHOUT SECURING SOME OF ITS BARGAINS.

Every Department Shares In This Great

REMNERANT SALE. KINGSMILL'S.

Woods' Fair, 176-178 Dundas Street, London, January 30th, 1904.

Big Clearing Sale of Sleighs

\$1.00 Sleighs, 65c Monday

12 only Iron Frame and Runner Sleighs, to clear out Monday regardless of cost. All with nicely painted tops. Value \$1.00. Monday..... **65c**

Slightly-Soiled Picture Books, Etc., at Lowest Prices.

We have an odd assortment of Picture Books, Games, etc., slightly soiled, from handling at Christmas, but are otherwise perfect. We will clear these out Monday at, each 10c and **15c**

Ping Pong Sets, complete, value 25, Monday, set **15c**

Improved Acme Crokinole, Monday 65c.

The newest Crokinole Board, with twelve games in one, such as The Best Way to Shoot, Seven Battles, Backgammon, Give Away, Pyramid Checkers, Diagonal Checkers, Chasing the Cat, etc., all complete with full directions for playing each game, Monday **65c**

Our Donkey Party, complete, with directions, Monday 25c

Kitchen Wants.

Japanned Slop Jars, oak grained, Monday, each **35c**
Chamber Pails, assorted colors, Monday, each **39c**
Japanned Bread Boxes, in three sizes, Monday, 65c, 75c and **85c**
The best Cold-Blast Lanterns, value 85c, Monday, each **63c**

Large Galvanized Pails, Value 35c and 40c, Monday 25c.

WOODS' FAIR

MET A WAITER WEDDED A COUNT

Former Milliner Returns the Countess Ferreri From Honeymoon Trip.

New York, Jan. 30.—Emily D. Moekel, daughter of a poor painter, and for several years a hard-working milliner in a Brooklyn department store, met a waiter whom she loved and married, and is now the Countess Romolo Mainardi Ferreri, wife of the heir to large estates in Italy.

The Count and Countess Ferreri returned to New York yesterday from a honeymoon of eight months' duration during which they visited Africa, Egypt, the count's estates in Italy, and various places in Europe.

Miss Moekel took a vacation trip into the west in the summer of 1902. In Chicago she met the count, who was then Mr. Romolo, of eight months' duration.



REMNERANT SALE. KINGSMILL'S.

The **OLIVER** TYPEWRITER. The Standard Visible Writer.

Its faultless features demonstrated daily by the local agents, The A. A. Langford Co. Office Outfitters and Systemizers, 436 Richmond St., - LONDON

WE CARRY THEM IN STOCK.

SAFES

Fire, Water and Burglar Proof.

From smallest sizes for residences to the largest commercial sizes. At prices never before quoted.

ASK FOR PRICES.

THE HOBBS HARDWARE CO. (Limited.)

LeeHing Laundry

Telephone 1344, 407 Richmond Street. SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT as so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

THE SUFFERERS From Colds

are numbered by millions, not including those whose annoyance by association amounts almost to suffering. And yet it is a fact, as capable of demonstration as any problem in geometry, that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, Haas, Does, Will Cure Catarrh and Colds. What are the Catarrhal Millions going to do about it?

Dr. Agnew's Sore Throat Cures relieve throat.

LEARN ADVERTISING

BECAUSE

There is Money in It!

Send for free advertising circular to THE ADVERTISER, International Correspondence Schools, 240 Dundas street, London.

BAD WEATHER; POOR BUSINESS

The Snow Blockades Impede Movement of Merchandise.

LOCAL TRADE SATISFACTORY

Shipments of Grain, Cattle and Produce Very Light—Values Are Firm.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—Bradstreet's trade review, weekly summary:

Business at Montreal has been affected this week more or less seriously by the snow blockades on the railways, which have impeded the movements of trade. The snowfalls have been unusually heavy, especially in the west, delaying the mails and hampering the movements of the travelers. The shipments of grain, cattle and other produce have, in consequence, been light. The state of general trade, apart from the weather conditions, are satisfactory. Prices of staple goods are firmly held at recent advances.

The continued interference with railway traffic by the snow blockades this week has seriously curtailed the business movements of Toronto, and there is little of importance in the trade situation to report. Domestic staple manufactures are still firmly held. Canada is importing considerable quantities of British cotton goods this season, which are held higher than they were two weeks ago.

Business in wholesale circles at Quebec during the past week is reported a little quiet, and in some quarters country remittances are slow. The cold weather and heavy snowfall is believed to be the cause. The outlook generally speaking is favorable, and prices are being well maintained. Reports of wholesale trade at Vancouver and Victoria are unusually satisfactory for January. Everything points to a large and profitable spring trade at the Pacific coast the coming spring. Plans are being laid for building operations on a large scale the coming season, including many residences, public buildings and a graving dock. The outlook at Rosland, Nelson, and other mining centers in the Province is bright.

Stormy weather in the west has delayed railway traffic in Manitoba and interfered with transportation, and wholesale trade at Winnipeg has suffered to some extent, but the outlook for business in the Northwest this year is very promising. Present arrangements point to the renewal of building operations the coming spring on a large scale.

Reports of the state of wholesale trade at London are satisfactory. Buying for the spring so far compares well with the volume of business done at this date last year. Values are firm.

Ottawa wholesale firms report a fair movement in trade since the middle of the month, and when the present difficulties attending transportation have disappeared they look for renewed activity. Values are firm.

According to a London publisher, the society craze for the game of bridge has caused a great falling off in the demand for books.

SCHOOL GIRLS POISONED

Eight Dead and Three Dying From Eating Sausages.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Eight girls belonging to a cooking school at Darmstadt are dead, and three others are dying, from poisoning, which resulted from partaking of a dish made of canned beans and meat. The investigation has failed to define the exact nature of the poison, although it is now thought allanto-toxicum or sausage poison was the cause.

UP GO FREIGHT RATES

An Agreement Between the C. P. R. and Jim Hill's Lines.

Montreal, Jan. 30.—The Canadian Pacific Railway, through the general manager, announced yesterday that the company had entered into an agreement with the American transcontinental railways to advance freight rates on a large number of commodities.

The agreement is the first of the kind made between the Canadian Pacific and Mr. Hill's lines, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. The agreement, which is one for mutual advantage, can be broken if the advantage does not materialize. Discussing the agreement, the Canadian Pacific gave their side of the case as follows:

The real reason why rates are going up is that on many commodities they have been too low. Up to the present the average rate per ton per mile on Canadian Pacific has been considerably lower than on any other Northwestern line. During last year it was 7.43 miles, a reduction of .08 miles as compared with the year before. On the Great Northern the rate was 8.57 miles, and on the Northern Pacific 8.57 miles. The difference cannot be claimed to be due to the low grades on the Canadian Pacific, for while most of our central, western and Lake Superior divisions is lower grade than on the American lines, there are 3,000 miles in the east of Canada, and a good part of it will average higher grade freight business than any 500 miles of Great Northern.

THREE DIE IN AGONY

Workmen in a Detroit Hotel Scalded to Death.

Detroit, Jan. 30.—Three men were so badly scalded yesterday by the breaking of an iron boiler connecting the boiler and engine in the basement of the Hotel Metropole that they died a short time afterward at the hospital to which they were removed.

The dead: George Vincent, engineer; Wm. Cupp, fireman; Frank Casper, fireman at Brunswick.

The three men were deluged with hot water and steam when the coupling burst, and suffered agonies.

BLOCKADE LIFTED.

Woodstock, Jan. 30.—The Port Dover branch of the G. T. R. is now open north and south. The first passenger train from Stratford in four days arrived here yesterday morning. The first train for Port Dover and the south left here Thursday night. The northern connections are all open now, and railway traffic is beginning to assume normal conditions. The blockade may prove a serious matter for Woodstock as the coal supply of several factories is about exhausted.

Do you know why they use yeast in white flour bread?

When white flour is wet it forms a compact mass, and if cooked thus, as in some kinds of pastry, and eaten, the digestive juices would only act on the outside of each morsel and the process of digestion is greatly prolonged. So yeast is used to make it porous. Yeast, however, consumes a portion of the gluten in the flour, which is already greatly deficient, being lost in the bolting.

Now

SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT AND TRISCUIT

The Natural Foods

contain the whole of the wheat, and no yeast, chemicals or foreign substances are added. They are shredded to light, short, porous shreds, containing all the nourishing elements of the wheat.

Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit and Triscuit take the place of the starch-made bread and may be used as the basis for two hundred and fifty dainty dishes.

Make Triscuit your daily bread.

Shredded Wheat
Biscuit with milk
or cream



Send for "The Vital Question Cook Book" free.

The Natural Food Company, Toronto, Canada

DINED TOGETHER, OCEAN BETWEEN

Britons and Americans Toast One Another by Cable.

UNIQUE BANQUET OF PILGRIMS

Many Notables Present on Both Sides of the Atlantic—The Ties That Bind.

London, Jan. 30.—While the American branch of the Pilgrims' Society was giving its dinner last night in New York in honor of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador to the United States, the English branch of the society celebrated the occurrence with a supper at the Carlton. Shortly before the Delmonico banquet commenced some 70 members of Pilgrims' Society here sat down at a number of small tables, which were all looped up with telegraph wires, strung on miniature poles and decorated with foliage.

Among those present were the Earl of Salisbury, lord high chancellor; Sir Edward L. Durand, brother of Sir Henry; Sir Thomas Lipton, Lord Deedes, Lord Alexander, the Archbishop of London, Alexander Siemens, United States Ambassador Choate, and Secretary Carter, of the United States embassy. Several well-known pilgrims, including Lord Roberts and Admiral Lord Charles, were also present, who are both ill, sent regrets.

The unique feature of the evening consisted in the installation by a trans-Atlantic cable company of cable instruments in one end of the supper room. By means of this arrangement frequent messages were exchanged between Delmonico's and the Carlton so that the English Pilgrims could almost as much in touch with the New York celebrants as if they had been actually present. Two old grandfather clocks, one showing English and the other American time, enabled the guests to keep an eye on the progress of the New York banquet. Strands of the trans-Atlantic cable placed upon tables enabled the guests to read messages by which such instantaneous and intimate interchange was possible, in spite of the distance and the difference in time.

The name of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand was, when pronounced, given a warm welcome to the guests. The New York, Jan. 29.—Interchanges of cablegrams of good will with the English Pilgrims at supper at the Carlton Hotel, London, formed a striking feature of the banquet given at Delmonico's tonight by the Pilgrims of the United States. Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, Bishop Potter presided. There sat with him at the guests' table, besides the Earl of Salisbury, Secretary R. B. Armstrong, Captain W. H. Brown, United States navy; James S. Lord, a Canadian; Frederick Bates, Thomas Barclay, former attorney-general; John W. Griggs, Judge George Gray, Morris K. Jessup, Col. G. Mills, Rev. D. Parker, Major Wayne MacVeigh, Rear Admiral Frederick Rogers, Sir Percy Sanderson, Rev. Ernest Wilson, Major General Woodrow Wilson, Major General Joseph Wheeler and Lieut. General S. B. M. Young. The banquet hall was decorated with flags and bunting of intertwined British and American flags.

Just before the dinner began the following cable was sent by Secretary Wilson to Walter Neef, of London: "Hello, there. Whenever you are ready we are here. Hoping to see you soon." Bishop Potter sent this to Lord Roberts: "Lord Roberts—We reciprocate your good wishes, and return hearty greetings. Godspeed the good work of Pilgrims and all efforts to bring the Anglo-American relations to a state of fulfillment. He predicted that the feeling would continue and grow. There was nothing in England but good wishes for America. He mentioned Ireland, and said that with an Irishman directing the foreign policy of England, another commanding the army, and the other the Channel fleet, England's position could not be perilous.

President Wilson, of Princeton, the last speaker of the evening, said he did not believe in the old adage that blood was thicker than water. It was not blood that bound the two countries together, he said, nor was it speech; it was that we thought the same thoughts and understood the same shade of thoughts. The one great tie between America and England, he said, was that we had undertaken together the solution of the same tasks of the world, and had thus cemented friendship that would exist forever.

During the progress of dinner press dispatches were read, telling of peace negotiations between the Russian and Japanese powers, having reached that stage where peace is practically assured. Sir Percy Sanderson intimated that he had received official notice to that effect himself.

FIXING UP THE SOO

Ontario's Agents and Mollie Committee Confer at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—Conferences are being held here between bankers, representatives of the Ontario Government, and the Mollie committee interests, regarding the reorganization of the Lake Superior Company. Nothing has been heard from Speyer & Co. regarding the proposed plan, and conferences here are along lines independent of any action that the New York bankers may take.

Senator Kerr, of Toronto, is here with Mr. Clergue, and both appear to be hopeful of ultimate success.

More polemic makes are found in Arizona than in any other part of the United States.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF A MIDDLESEX LANDMARK

Old Guthrie Home Was Originally Hotel and Stage House.

First Meeting of Reformers in Westminster Was Held There.

Building Has Passed Into New Hands and Been Converted Into a Number of Homes.

One of the landmarks of Middlesex, and for that matter, one of the landmarks of Western Ontario, is the old building situated on the first concession of Westminster, about half a mile east of the Wellington road, and on the line of the London and Port Stanley Railway, one and a half miles south of this city.

Until very recently the place was known as the Guthrie Home. It was built about 80 years ago—not less than 80, the oldest settlers of Westminster say—and in its palmy days was a stopping place for the stages that ran between Toronto and Windsor. In those days the Hamilton road was unknown, having been built many years later, and as there were no railroads in Ontario at the time, there was a stage over this road every day. The road, as now, was hilly, and uneven, and horses were changed as often as to make the trip from Windsor to Toronto in about five days. All the way between 80 and 100 years ago, the Swartz Hotel, as the place was then known, was the busiest place in these parts, and teamsters made a living carrying passengers and freight between the hotel and the then village of London.

It was in this hotel that the first Reform meeting in Westminster was held, and pioneers of Westminster state that the first Reform meeting was held by the Tories, who did not take kindly to Reform principles, and, after the rough and ready manner of the times, sought to end the proceedings by mobbing the speakers. The ill-success of the plan of action in some evidence to the fact that Westminster is today a stronghold of Liberalism.

RAILWAYS HURT BUSINESS.

When the railroads began to thread their way through Ontario, the stages were gradually put out of business, and the hotel which had been such a busy center for a quarter of a century, found its trading days numbered. The highway, the concession became a mere driveway, and the road was in fact practically impassable. The water in the pond is also said to contain but a very small quantity of lime, and when used in steam boilers does not form scale as does the city water.

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Sayings and Doings Among Students at the Western.

Messrs. London and Snell to Debate at the Agricultural College.

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With President Cornish in the chair, the Association held its usual meeting on Saturday afternoon. After appointing Mr. Grassie for the day, the president called on the debaters to begin. The subject was: "Resolved, that Newfoundland should be annexed to Canada." The affirmative was led by Mr. McDonald, supported by Messrs. Shore and Hamilton, the negative by Mr. Baker, with Mr. McDonald as second. The debate was very close, and the decision was given to the affirmative by the judges on the score of only a few points. The affirmative pointed out, besides the fact that Newfoundland would open up a large field for our capitalists, and would offer great commercial advantages to Canada; that Newfoundlanders were loyal, and hence, desirable assets, and that in time of war, our sailors would be most valuable assets to the British navy. The negative retorted many of the points made by the affirmative, and introduced new arguments against the union, saying that the small revenue from Newfoundland would not counterbalance the immense standing debt that Canada would have to assume, that regular taxation for making the building and maintenance of harbors, etc., would be most costly, citing the example of the Maritime Provinces, and that further trouble would be sure to rise out of the concessions held by the French.

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The students were addressed last night on Wednesday evening by Rev. G. S. Sage, B.A., D.D., of St. George's Church, Mr. A. Carlisle, B.A., who addressed the students next Wednesday.

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county court. The judge remodeled the place, and made it into what was acknowledged to be one of the finest country homes in all Westminster. A pretty brook winds its way through the grounds, and in the judge's time this stream ran through well-kept lawns and generous orchards. The whole place reminding the observer of one of the grand old ancestral English manors of the time, the place fell into the hands of Mr. A. M. Ross, once a well-known oil refiner of London, who in turn sold it to the city of London for waterworks purposes. This was about 25 years ago, when the corporation was thinking of building the reservoir south of the city. Instead of on the present location, the Springbank. It was also intended to buy up the Pond Mills and all the other small ponds in Westminster, and use them to supply the city with water. Why this was not done, many reasons are given, chief among which is the statement that a broken dam on the line of the London and Port Stanley Railway, one and a half miles south of this city.

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The Western University Literary Society and the Ontario Agricultural College is to be "Resolved, that the preferential policy outlined by Mr. Chamberlain would, if adopted, prove to be in the best interests of the British Empire." Our debaters, Messrs. London and Snell, have chosen the affirmative. The date has been set for February 26, and it is expected that quite a number of students will accompany them.

Miss Johnston, '04, and Miss Carlisle, '05, were absent from lectures last week, on account of the present grip.

Mr. C. Ernest Washburn, '07, assisted at a concert given by the Young People's Society of the Memorial Church, at the aged Peoples' Home, on Tuesday last.

With President Cornish in the chair, the Association held its usual meeting on Saturday afternoon. After appointing Mr. Grassie for the day, the president called on the debaters to begin. The subject was: "Resolved, that Newfoundland should be annexed to Canada." The affirmative was led by Mr. McDonald, supported by Messrs. Shore and Hamilton, the negative by Mr. Baker, with Mr. McDonald as second. The debate was very close, and the decision was given to the affirmative by the judges on the score of only a few points. The affirmative pointed out, besides the fact that Newfoundland would open up a large field for our capitalists, and would offer great commercial advantages to Canada; that Newfoundlanders were loyal, and hence, desirable assets, and that in time of war, our sailors would be most valuable assets to the British navy. The negative retorted many of the points made by the affirmative, and introduced new arguments against the union, saying that the small revenue from Newfoundland would not counterbalance the immense standing debt that Canada would have to assume, that regular taxation for making the building and maintenance of harbors, etc., would be most costly, citing the example of the Maritime Provinces, and that further trouble would be sure to rise out of the concessions held by the French.

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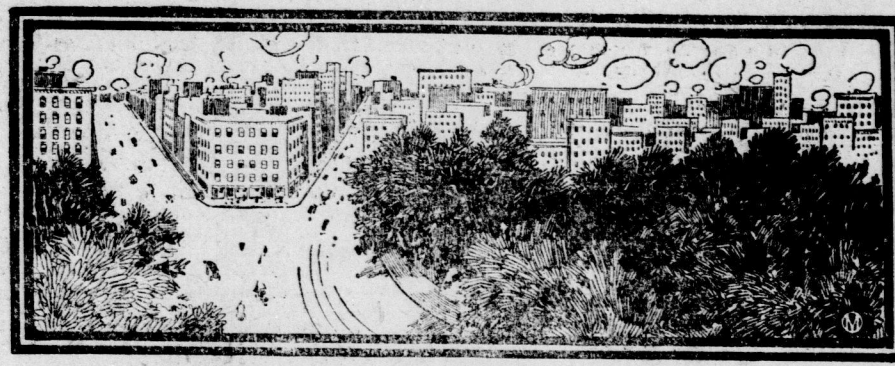
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SOLDER

Canners', Electrical, Refined, Tinsmiths', Plumbers'. ALL SHAPES AND SIZES. Angle, Wire, Square, Drop.

THE CANADA METAL CO., William St., Toronto, Ont.

JOINTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

Furnished by the Special and Occasional Correspondents of The Advertiser.

Contributors' names are not published, but all letters should be signed and dated.

MOUNT BRIDGES.

Mount Bridges, Jan. 30.—Snow-shovelling has been well practiced here this winter.

A banquet was held on Tuesday night at the Commercial House in honor of Mr. W. Price, who has recently returned from South Africa. His friends presented him with a gold watch. A good concert will be held in the Methodist Church on Feb. 2 under the auspices of the church choir. Admission, 10 and 15 cents.

Mr. J. Betts is starting for California.

A carnival was held at the rink on Wednesday night, the prize-winners being Mr. A. Ahrey, Mr. E. Bond, Miss Mabel Nevills, Mrs. E. Clark and others.

Miss Gamble, of Petrolia, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Clark.

Mrs. Graham, jun., spent Sunday with her parents in London.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bancroft on Thursday, a daughter.

ALVINSTON.

Alvinston, Jan. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Temple left for London on Tuesday to attend the funeral of their son, Charles Temple, who was killed at O'Brien's Crossing, on the C. P. R., a few miles west of London, on Sunday afternoon.

Charles Temple was an only son, and much sympathy is felt for the family in their sad bereavement.

Alvinston Guthrie Presbyterian Church held their anniversary services on Sunday last, and a tea meeting on Monday following.

Mr. Horne, of Watford, Rev. Mr. Atkins, of the Baptist Church, took the services in the morning, and the pastor, Rev. Mr. Aisharty, in the evening. On Monday, owing to the storms, the outside talent were unable to be present, and their places were ably filled by local artists. The proceeds amounted to \$10.

Miss Morton, the evangelist who has been so earnestly conducting services in Hope Methodist Church, will give her farewell address next Sunday morning.

Mrs. J. R. Johnston, of Preston, returned home on Thursday, after spending a few days as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. McIntyre.

Miss Mabel Lovell, of Watford, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Mabel Lovell, of Alvinston.

Daily papers were rather a treat to the natives of Alvinston for a couple of weeks, on account of the snow blockade. Mrs. Wolfe, of Tilsonburg, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ross Spackman, of this place.

Mr. Frank Webb and Miss Gertrude Callum, of Detroit, formerly of Alvinston, were united in marriage in Detroit on Jan. 28.

Mr. John Brown's tender for building the new flax mill was accepted by the company, and the company has decided to accept the site offered by the C. P. R. Noretta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Summer, died last Saturday morning. The remains were interred in the Alvinston Cemetery on Sunday.

A fire was discovered in the cellar of the Columbia Hotel on Tuesday evening, but was soon extinguished.

WEST LORNE.

West Lorne, Jan. 29.—A happy event took place at the Presbyterian manse in this village, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., when Mr. William O'Neil, a prosperous young farmer of Devon, and Miss Florence, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bale, Mill street, were united in marriage by Rev. A. H. Kippen, A.M. The conclusion of the ceremony, the happy young couple drove to their home near Rutherford, where they will reside. Both are very popular in their respective communities.

Among West Lorne friends, as Mrs. O'Neil has been a resident of West Lorne for some time, and is a native of this county.

C

8 feet by 4
inches wide.
Mounted on ball
bearing casters

idas and Adelaide Streets.

the third Thursday in February, a
 time when the form of a social evening

Miss Jean McKenzie, entertained a number of her young friends.

Figure 6

Can't Say Too Much for Bu-Ju

London, Sept. 7, 1903.
Cliffin Chemical Co.,
Windsor, Ont.

Gentlemen—I can't say too much about Bu-Ju, for what they have done for me. I can highly recommend them to anyone suffering from kidney trouble of any kind.

I remain yours,
W. E. BROWN,
640 York St. London, Ont.

Mr. Brown is emphatic in his endorsement of Bu-Ju, the Kidney Pill; cannot say too much in its praise. All who give Bu-Ju a thorough trial feel toward the remedy and speak of it just as Mr. Brown does. Bu-Ju is an unfailing cure for all troubles arising from disordered kidneys. For sale by druggists everywhere. Do not accept substitutes.

The Cliffin Chemical Co.
NEW YORK, N. Y., AND
WINDSOR, ONT.

GOOD HOCKEY IN JUNIOR LEAGUE; DRAW GAMES PLAYED LAST NIGHT

Twenty Minutes Extra in One Match, Without a Decision.

Collegiate Institute Team Defeated by the Aberdeens.

Bad Away For London Hockeyists
Way From Home—Hortons Suffer the Worst Defeat.

Those who went out to the Jubilee rink last night to see the Junior City League games were well repaid, as the excitement was meted out in large proportions. It is some time since such good games of hockey have been seen in London. The first game was about half an hour late in starting, owing to the absence of the Waterloo goalkeeper. This was productive of quite a little dissatisfaction, as two of the games resulted in ties, and it would have prolonged the evening's sport into the early hours of the morning if time had been taken to play them off. In the first game the teams lined up as follows:

Waterloo—Goal, Kennedy; point, P. Marshall; cover, Spence; forwards, Nichols, Miller, Towse and H. Marshall. London—Goal, Carrothers; point, Ball; cover, Jackson; forwards, Smith, Turner, Finnegan and Wilson.

This game was productive of hockey fast and furious from the ring of the bell. Both teams did their level best to win, and they can both play good hockey. At half-time the score was 1-1, and at full time it was 2-2. An extra ten-minute period was played without result, but in the second extra period each team managed to score another goal. Then it was decided to declare the game a draw.

ANOTHER DRAW.

In the second game the teams were very evenly matched. It was expected

that the St. John's A. C. would have rather an easy time of it, but such was not the case by any means. The Imperials have improved wonderfully since the last game, although they are a little inclined to be rough. Both teams rely too much on individual playing. The score at full time was 2-2 and this game also was declared a draw.

The following was the line-up: St. John's—Goal, Sperry; point, McGuffin; cover, Gibson; forwards, Graham, Bridgman, Nash and Walker. Imperials—Goal, Peine; point, Maitland; cover, Cook; forwards, Devan, Orchard, Marshall and Cowan.

At New Orleans—Safeguard, 10 to 1; Frank Foster, 5 to 1; Erbe, 5 to 1; Mack Mullah, 9 to 10; Uranium, 5 to 1; Franklin, 4 to 1.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

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"BEST YET," SAY THOSE WHO WERE AT MATINEE ICE RACES

Events Captured by Klondike Grocery Boy and Brown Billy.

Sarnia Curriers Lose to Both the Thistles and Londons.

Colts League Series May Be Played Here Next Week—General Sporting Gossip.

The track at Queen's Park was in good condition yesterday afternoon, and the horsemen and their friends who attended the matinee races of the London Driving Club enjoyed some good sport. The events had been postponed from Wednesday owing to the rough state of the track.

The meeting was in the opinion of some of the horsemen the best of the season. In class A, Klondike gave the first heat to Black Bird, but took the next two without any extra struggle. Grocery Boy won two straight heats in class B, Lulu Mack and Lady Black finished in each in the order named, and then took the second and third.

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2 MILLIONS OUT, MORGAN QUILTS

Great Financier Receives a Severe Financial Blow.

SHELDON SYNDICATE NO MORE

**Rockefellers Are Lined Up Against
Them and There Will Be Fight
to a Finish.**

New York, Jan. 30.—The Sheldon syndicate, which was formed to organize the collapsed United States Shipbuilding Company, practically passed out of existence yesterday at a meeting which was held in the offices of the North American Company, at No. 30 Broadway. The meeting lasted all the afternoon. It was a farewell gathering.

At the meeting were Charles M. Schwab, Max Pam, Charles W. Wetmore, George R. Sheldon, John E. Bourne, Lawyer William Nelson Cromwell and his asso-

The losses of the syndicate will be very heavy. It took over \$4,125,000 of the Shipbuilding bonds at 70. These bonds today are worth about 20, and they have sold as low as 14. At the present market price the syndicate's loss exceeds \$2,000,000. It is one of the few ventures of the kind engineered by Mr. Morgan which resulted in a loss.

All of the losers are men of large means, friends of Mr. Morgan, who thought they were being let into a good thing. Among them are George J. Gould, Perry Belmont, Stuyvesant Fish, E. H. Harriman, Spencer Bros. and ex-

E. H. Harriman, Speyer Bros., and ex Attorney-General Griggs.

Rockefeller interests, which own large block of Shipbuilding bonds and deposited them with the Sheldon syndicate under its reorganization plan, serve notice upon the syndicate that the return of the securities was expected after Jan. 29.

It would occasion no surprise downtown if the Rockefeller interests should now deposit their bonds with Samuel Untermyer, so that they may claim to be

no further overtures for peace were made to Mr. Untermyer yesterday, and as matters now stand the fight is to go on as bitterly as ever.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

Latter Asks for a Temporary Truce

With the Dominion.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Correcting an English report that Germany had recently expressed a desire for a new commercial treaty, the London

CHICAGO HAS ANOTHER
An Explosion of Chemicals Causes
Panic Amongst Women.

Chicago, Jan. 30. — Notwithstanding a recent experience with smoke at flame, tenants of the Masonic Temple building, 100 N. Dearborn St., here yesterday when a fire broke out in the Cosmopolitan building, adjoining.

The occupants of the Cosmopolitan made a hasty exit. On the upper stories of the Cosmopolitan a number of women became hysterical, and blinding the fire-fighters' efforts by springing from the windows.

Heads, however, prevented this, and the women were carried down the fire escape.

Edward Stokess, Werba, was severely burned that it is believed cannot live. Chemicals she was mixing in the sixth floor exploded and caused the fire.

Edward Stokess, who assisted in the fire, told Stokess Werba, was probably the cause of the fire. She was on the floor where the fire started 25 women and the fire. The panic started with the explosion.

When Miss Werba ran from the room with her clothing in flames the girl made a rush for the door. The force of most of them fell and the next moment nearly all of them lay in a heap on the floor screaming. E. Billows, president of the Cosmopolitan Light Com-

pany. was forced to drag half the number to the front stairway which had not yet been reached by the fire. Loss \$75,000.

AMES A FREE MAN

Dr. Ames was found guilty of a sentence of a term of six years in the state prison for the murder of Mayor Neapolis four times. The gist of the majority opinion of the court is that whereas Dr. Ames was charged with receiving bribes from women acting under a general agreement to provide for the protection of those in the city, the agreement was not shown to be a conspiracy. The court showed that the money came in the form of separate sums from individuals. It was not a fund, as charged, produced by persons acting as a single body of conspirators. The court said that there was a separate and distinct agreement entered into with each person paying any money.



THE GRAND.
Tonight, "The Power of the Cross."
Tuesday, "Holly-Toity."
Saturday, "Under Southern Skies."
THE LONDON.
Tonight, "The Quaker Vaudeville Co."

An attraction, which should prove a first-class one, is "Holly-Toity," which comes to the Grand Friday next. "Holly-Toity" is said to be entertaining, magnificently staged, beautifully costumed and capably played, which is not surprising, when it is known that Weber & Fields are responsible for it. The play, which is being played in the United States on a trip to the Pacific Coast in "Waffles," a travesty on "Raffles," in which Kyle Believ has made such a hit in New York.

"Under Southern Skies," the attraction, which will appear at the Grand on Saturday next is one of the most successful plays before the public. Though it has never before been presented in this city, it comes with the endorsement of two phenomenally successful seasons in the east. Under Southern Skies was first presented in New York City at the Theater Republic (now Belasco's Theater), in November, 1900, and was immediately accepted by the critics and public of New York. It has since played to an uninterrupted succession of crowded and fashionable houses. The play deals with life in the sunny south and the stage pictures of that land of beauty are a delight to the eye of the beholder. Every piece of scenery used in the play is carried with the company. The cast is a large one, numbering twenty-three people, each of whom has been especially selected for their ability and fitness for their roles. Miss Sarah Lewis, who has played the part of the heroine, over three hundred times, will be seen here, and other well-known people, who will appear, are Misses Ida Melle, Cecelia Clay, Laura Oakman, Edna Lorain, Bertha North, Burr Caruth, Murry Woods, Willard Perry, Cyril Raymond, Chas. Aveling, L. B. Hammond.

The greatest musical pleasure is a concert by a great orchestra. The director of the Pittsburgh Orchestra has decided to give this city the opportunity of listening to musical interpretation in its highest form—general and if sufficient support is accorded this season, it is likely that the concert may be made an annual affair. The Pittsburgh Orchestra was selected by the famous Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto, admitted to be the best chorus of mixed voices in America, for its annual concert three years ago with such pronounced success that they have appeared every season thereafter at the concert of this organization and the enthusiasm of the audience has been on a par with its magnitude. Mussey Hall, the manager is under the doors for three nights, and many hundreds turned away unable to gain admission.

It rests with the music-loving public of this city, by their liberal support of this concert, to say whether they will enjoy a similar success with the Pittsburgh Orchestra will appear in February.

It is an excellent thing for a manager who caters to the public to size that public up and determine exactly what that public wants to pay its money for. If it is a respectable and a public which has proved itself ready and willing to support that which is worthy, no matter what the price, then the manager is under a double obligation to see that the public is treated right.

A case in point is that of the Grand Opera House. As a theatrical town, London is not discounted by any town of its size in the United States or Canada. Compared with a place like Hamilton, London is vastly better, and the better the attraction the better is the patronage extended to it by Londoners. Early in the season high-priced attractions were put on at the Grand at the rate of five or six a week, and though in some instances the attendance was not what it should have been, as a rule the attractions were patronized liberally, and each company carried away a generous bunch of money from London. Of course, it was to be expected that after such a run of good things early in the season, a duller would occur, and when the poor attractions began to find their way into the Grand the people were more or less prepared for them. But that the greatest expectations of those who looked for a list of poor things have been realized is patent to all. With one or two exceptions the attractions at the Grand since the 1st of December have been cheap, and not at all what the people of London desire or are entitled to.

Repertoire such as the people of London have been treated to of late is all right in its place, but a month or so of it is altogether too much. The lessee of the Grand, Mr. A. J. Small, of Toronto, should realize this, and it should not be necessary to remind him that companies which are not considered fit for Hamilton are not fit for place in the Grand. All along this season Hamilton has had the best attractions on the road, and why should not London have them too? It may be argued that Hamilton, being so close to Toronto, has an advantage in the matter of the securing of attractions, but at the present when times are so hard in the theatrical line in the United States, it should not be very difficult to induce first-class productions to come to London, where they are always sure of a good house and consequently a fat purse.

It is a well-known fact that the better the attraction, the larger the percentage it demands to play a city like London, but in view of the fact that London is very good to its theaters, the matter of the percentages should not influence anyone to flood the city with cheap companies.

It has been said that the reason so few good attractions have reached London the past couple of months is that very many companies have gone off the road, and that in consequence the bookers for the houses have been demoralized. The answer to this assertion is that Hamilton continues to be the good performance, and that London could get them also if they were asked to come here. Some first-class companies have been booked in for the Grand within the next couple of weeks, and it is to be hoped that the good work will be continued, and that barn-storming companies will be asked to show where they belong, and that will not be in the Grand Opera House.

London and New York are practically the only important cities in which opera pays its way. On the continent of Europe, although most opera houses are subsidized, the money comes from the purse of the sovereign, and not from national or municipal funds or rates. In Vienna the opera house, which cost half a million of money to build, is supported personally (and at a rumored cost of about £70,000 a year, although no official figures are available) by the Emperor, who also gives nearly £25,000 a year to the opera houses at Budapest. And yet the Imperial Opera Company of Vienna is not to be compared with that at Covent Garden, says London Truth.

At Munich the Regent of Bavaria pays for the old Residenz Theater a subvention of £12,500 a year out of his own pocket, besides covering any deficit. At Wurtemberg the King pays the deficit, which amounts to about £15,000 a year. In Berlin the subsidy of £64,000 a year is granted "from the private means standing at the disposal of the King." At Weimar the deficit is paid out of the monarch's party by the Government. In Russia the Czar personally backs the opera house and theaters at a cost last year of about £200,000, a certain proportion of which, however, is paid as pensions to retired artists. Prices of seats vary from 5d to £10 a night. At Dresden the King of Saxony gives a subvention of £31,000 a year, and also pays a deficit of about £15,000 annually. In all these cases it will be observed that the money comes out of the private pocket of the monarch, and the opera may indeed be considered as one of the expenses of maintaining a court.

Apart from republican France, only in the smaller countries—such as Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland—are the opera houses subsidized by the state, and the amounts paid are comparatively small. In Norway the subsidy—the very trifling one of £1,100 for both opera and drama—is paid by the municipality. And it is the same in Italy, although the land of song needs comparatively little subvention, for the populace are practically all opera goers. There has been no subsidy at all necessary at Rome since 1898.

In France subsidies are an old custom, although they have certainly not been provocative of enterprise. For example, at the Paris Grand Opera the manager receives a yearly subvention of £32,000. Yet the repertoire is wretchedly small.

"Piff, Poff, Poo!" is the title selected for the new musical comedy to be brought out in New York this spring.

The mother of Virginia Earle recently died in New York. She was born in Ireland and had been an actress from childhood.

Jerome Sykes left an estate valued at \$11,000, three-fourths of which goes to his widow and one-fourth to his brother.

Florence Worden, formerly of E. H. Sothern's company, and Edgar MacGregor, stage manager for Bertha Gallagher, are to be married in April.

John J. McNally has already completed his play for the Rogers Brothers in New York, and its title will be "The Rogers Brothers in Paris."

Clara Morris has recovered her health and will be member of the stock company that Sydney Rosenfeld is to put into the Century Theater, New York, next month.

Helen Redmond was married to Dr. John Kaitaver, of Philadelphia, last week, he retired from the stage.

R. A. Barnett, author of "1492," has written his tenth piece for the Boston Cadets, its title being "Cinderella and the Prince." It will be produced in Boston week of Feb. 1.

When "Merely Mary Ann" is presented in London next fall Henry Adams, will appear in the role of "Launcelot," now being played by Edwin Arden.

The news was made public last Monday that Indolia Arnold, the fairy queen of "The Wizard of Oz," and "Kid" McCoy, the prize fighter, were married in Providence, R. I., last week.

Henry Arthur Jones had his latest play "Joseph Entangled," presented in London recently, and another success is recorded. The piece is a clever comedy of modern society.

Fred C. Whitney is preparing for the production of a new musical piece in New York by an all-star cast in the States. It is the joint work of Stanislaus Stange, Jean Schwartz and William Jerome.

All of the Frohman theaters, not only in New York, but Boston, are being fireproofed as to the scenery, draperies and other inflammable material with a new fireproof wash which Mr. Frohman, Mr. Hayman and Mr. Harris recently saw put to a severe and successful test. One thousand gallons of it have already been used.

The first performance of "The Secret of Polichinelle" was given in New York recently, with W. H. Thompson in the principal role. This piece ran 200 nights in Paris, and it is expected to repeat this record in New York.

William Frazer, of the Frazer Trio, who has been appearing in vaudeville, died in New York Wednesday night. Frazer Trio was composed of two brothers and a sister, and came to America from Scotland about a year ago.

The four children in "Her Own Way," in which Maxine Elliott is starring this season, have eaten ice cream at every performance of the play since the middle of last September. They are now getting very tired of ice cream.

George W. Lederer will take over the Weber & Fields' Music Hall in New York during the latter's tour to the Pacific coast, and will run a series of reviews in vogue in the old Casino days. Dan Daly, William Cameron and Marie Dressler have already signed with Lederer.

Henry Lee, the well-known vaudeville head-liner, will abandon the American stage after this season and take up his residence in England. Mr. Lee says fourteen performances a week are too much for any man, and that he can make as much money in England for six performances.

The manager of a Paris theater, largely devoted to fairy spectacles, bears witness that in the last forty years no less than fifty fires have occurred in his house during performances. In every case, he says, the fire started in the scenery, and was extinguished without the audience being aware of any danger, by the attendant fireman always on duty with hose on hand. The important point in this testimony is that the fire always originated in the scenery. That it was put out was quite as much a matter of good luck as of good management. If the scenery had been fireproof, the lives of the spectators would not have depended only upon the fireman's perpetual watchfulness. New York theatergoers may congratulate themselves that they are not likely in the future to be exposed to any such peril. With incombustible scenery, fire in any of our modern theaters is a practical impossibility.—New York Post.

Mrs. Burnett has finished the play founded on her novel, "The Making of a Marchioness." The name of the new play has not been decided upon, but it is more than likely that it will have the same title as the story. It deals entirely with English social life. Charles Frohman has an option on it. This makes the fifth play Mrs. Burnett has turned out inside of a year.

There is certainly a novelty for the jaded theatergoer—a play in which none of the characters are human beings. They are all birds. The prima donna is a nightingale, the comedian a bluejay, the soubrette a wren and the ingenue a dove. It is called "Woodland," and was made by Frank Pickley and Gustav Luder. Henry W. Savage will produce it in Boston next May. No masks or feathers will be worn, as the costumes will indicate the kind of a bird each actor is.

Forbes Robertson and Gertrude Elliott, his wife, played Hamlet and Ophelia in Philadelphia and the papers say the impersonation was perfect. This was the first time Mrs. Robertson has played in London since "The Light That Failed."

"A Japanese Nightingale" has been purchased from Klaw & Erlanger by Daniel Frohman. Mr. Frohman expects to keep it out for the rest of the season, while the fire at Mrs. Robertson and Orrin Johnson as the stars. Miss Illington is the wife of Mr. Frohman.

Sir Charles Wyndham, the London manager-actor, has arranged for the production of Henry Hubert Davies' new play in April. The engagement in the receipts of the older and established entertainments have been materially increased for the past fortnight. This condition is due in some measure to relaxation of financial tension, but principally to the fact that the new crop of plays are better than those which went before them and have "got the people going." Visiting the playhouses is largely a matter of habit, and when one is treated to three or four unsatisfactory performances in succession he is very apt to jump at the conclusion that there is nothing interesting on the stage, and turn his attention to other forms of amusement. On the other hand, a few thoroughly enjoyable evenings in the playhouse increases the desire of the spectator to go to the remaining plays, and in this way successes make other successes. Only four of the pieces produced in the early part of the season have "stuck" up to the present time without any sign of slackened prosperity. These are "The Admirable Crichton," with W. H. Gillette, at the New Lyceum Theater; "Raffles," the Amateur Cracksmen," with Kyle Believ, at the Princess Theater; "The Girl from Kay's," with Sam Bernard, at the Herald Square Theater, and George Ade's "The County Chairman," at Wallack's Theater. The number of shows that have fallen by the wayside is comparatively very large, but there is at least room for encouragement regarding the remainder of the current theatrical term.

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Out of 155,000 houses or flats in Glasgow 35,000 have one room only, and 70,000 only two rooms.

St. Michael's Church at Coventry, England, is said to have the widest nave of any English church. It is 125 feet wide. The York Minister is 104½ feet in width.

At an entertainment at which Nelson's Landing met West just before he went to sea for the first time he was marked to the artist. "I never pass a printshop where your picture of the Death of Wolfe is in the window without being stopped by it." West of course, acknowledged the compliment and Nelson went on to ask why he had painted no more like it. "Because," answered the artist, "there are no more like it. Blank it," said Nelson. "I didn't think of that," and added him to take a glass of champagne. "But my lord, I fear your intrepidity

will get exhausted by another scene, and if it should I shall certainly avail myself of it," the painter observed. Will you," said Nelson pouring out bumpers and laughing, "have glass violently against West's—"will you, Mr. West? Then I hope I shall die in the next battle." He saluted a few days later, and West painted "The Death of Nelson."—London Chronicle.

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and effective cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturer, J. W. Chase, has simulated in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if it does not cure you. Write for a box of all dealers or EDWARDS, BATES & CO., Toronto, Ont.

Sockets have been placed for 12,000 incandescent electric lamps on the Palace of Education at the World's Fair. Hundreds of petitions have accumulated at the Vatican from painters and sculptors asking the Pope for statues. All these applications have been refused. Lever's V-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

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Y. M. C. A. NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In Mexico City six banks have subscribed to the Association's support.

Twelve new Associations have been organized in India during the past year.

An Association has been organized in Pernambuco, South America, at Recife, its largest city, which has nearly 200,000 inhabitants. The second college Association in Brazil was organized in Grambery College in October with 27 members. Young men connected with the higher educational institutions in Bahia are enthusiastic for an Association.

J. E. Hubbard has sailed for Havana to establish an Association there. He is backed by the West Side Department, New York, and the Virginia Association. Mr. Hubbard has been connected with the Association from his boyhood, is a Harvard graduate and was president of the Harvard University Association during his senior year, and was for years a member of the Charleston, S. C., Association. For four years there has been an urgent call from the missionaries, pastors and many business men of Havana for an Association at Havana.

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SOME FAMOUS MANUSCRIPTS

SEVERAL LOST FOR YEARS—OTHERS SAVED JUST IN THE NICK OF TIME.

Original Copy of "Paradise Lost,"—"Magna Charta" Was Bought for Four Pence.

A country which has supported for a generation a costly commission to secure for the state printed copies of thousands of historic manuscripts is not to let go the original copy of "Paradise Lost," and we may be sure that long before the sale announced for next spring the Milton manuscript will rest in the national treasure house, side by side with the sealed and yellowed copy of Magna Charta.

That shriveled parchment, the charter of English freedom, was saved, it is said, by the veriest chance from the scissors of a careless tailor. Struck by the great seals attached to a piece of paper the tailor was cutting up, Sir Robert Cotton, then secretary of state, saw the parchment and gave him four pence for the document he would have destroyed. It is now in the British Museum, lined and mounted and in a glass case, the seal a shapeless mass of wax, and the characters quite illegible.

Four pence will not buy "Paradise Lost," and the passing of this interesting document into the possession of the state will be a much more formal and unromantic transaction. Is it too much to suppose that the secretary of the Historic Manuscripts Commission will quickly send a check one morning to Messrs. Sotheby and Sons, the manuscript to Sir Edward Thompson at night?

The commission, if we are to believe an earl, has done much more daring things. The fourth Earl of Ashburnham had no great love for it. You are here, sir, under false pretences," he shouted to Sir George Dant when the knight, at the earl's invitation, arrived at Ashburnham. "I have discovered that you are a member, sir, of that most disreputable society called the Historic Manuscripts Commission; they are a society of ruffians, sir. Surely," exclaimed Sir George, "a great many eminent persons belong to the commission—Lord Salisbury, for instance, is not a ruffian."

"Yes, sir; he is a ruffian, when acting for that society," the angry earl burst out, "and you are a ruffian, too—you tamper with title deeds, sir!"

CARLYLE'S LETTERS BURNED.

The old lady who received letters from Carlyle would have agreed with the fourth Earl. When Francis "Carlyle" appeared she opened her chest, filled with letters from great men of her day, and that my first sight," she flung them into the fire, "not to the public, and when the children ran in to say that the chest was on fire all that she would say was, 'Never mind,' and the papers went on burning."

There was a burning of manuscripts much less deliberate and much more serious in which the old lady's correspondence was nearly lost in London, lodging, forget, once we have read it, that page in Carlyle's journal in which the great man tells us how, on March 6, 1835, John Stuart Mill rapped at the door at testime.

"He entered pale," Carlyle wrote down the next day, "and my first effect, he informs me that my first volume (left out by him in too careless a manner, after or while reading it) was excepted four or five bits of leaves, irretrievably annihilated." "It is gone!" Carlyle wrote again; "the whole world and myself backed by it. I could not find it. I find it took five months of steadfast, occasionally excessive and always sickly and painful, full. Mill, he added, 'very judiciously stayed with us till late' and left in a relaxed and pitiable state."

Though it is not generally known, another manuscript as famous as Carlyle's was at one time in peril of a similar fate. Lady Simon's copy of the New Testament, which had been presented to her by the original manuscript of "The Memorabilia" of which she had possession during the poet's life. Fifty years ago the manuscript was nearly lost in London, lodging, and there is somewhere an interesting letter from Tennyson, in which, writing to Coventry Patmore, he said: "I went up to my room yesterday to get my book of Elegies; you know what I mean, a long, butcher-like book. I was going to return it to you or two to an artist here; I could not find it. I have some obscure remembrance of having lent it to you. If so, all is well; if not, will you go to my old chambers and institute a vigorous inquiry."

Two or three weeks had passed since Tennyson changed his lodgings in Hampstead road, and the landlady said no such book had been left. But Patmore, insisting on looking himself,

found the manuscript in a cupboard where Tennyson had kept his provisions.

Once before Tennyson had lost a manuscript, which he never recovered. He lost the first manuscript of "Poems Chiefly Lyric," out of his great collection one night while returning home from a neighboring town; and sat down with a courage worthy of beginning to end.

LOST FOR 200 YEARS.

Examples almost without number come to mind of manuscripts which have lain for years and generations, sometimes for centuries, out of sight.

The Commonplace Book was lost for 200 years, and was only found and published in 1874. But for an accident his "Comus" might have been lost to the world, as it narrowly escaped being bricked up with the Bridgewater Papers, which had all perished when found.

The Creevey Papers, which all the world has been reading of late, lay hidden in the last few years a remarkable example of how, even in these days, momentous manuscripts may be hidden and unsuspected by the gaze of man. The oldest code of laws in the world, promulgated by a king of Babylon forty centuries ago, was found, thanks to the enterprise of the French Government, only last year, and though this ancient manuscript, it is written in a language which is an amazing thing that we can now read, in King Hammurabi's own words, 424 lines of the statutes he enacted for his people more than two thousand years before Christ.

There is now in St. Petersburg the oldest known manuscript of the New Testament in Greek, saved from destruction by the merest chance thirty years ago. Crossing the hall of a convent at the foot of Mount Sinai, Constantine Tischendorf saw a basket full of parchment leaves on the way to be burned. Two baskets had already gone, he was told, and all that he could secure for himself was a small bundle of old leaves. But the manuscript, now interested in the "waste paper," saved the rest from the fire, and nine days after, on a return visit to the convent, Tischendorf found that the steward had, wrapped in a red cloth, a bulky kind of volume, which proved to be the whole of the New Testament, with parts hitherto unknown, and parts of the Old, which he long has sought for in vain. The volume for the Czar, and today it lies, well preserved in spite of its 1,500 years of age, among the treasures of the Russian capital.

FOUND IN A GARRET.

The Stuart Papers, one of the most precious possessions of King Edward, were found lying in a garret by an outlaws, upon whose head the British Government had set a price, who bought them for a paltry sum as a heap of trampled bills, and afterward ended a miserable life by strangling himself in a London tavern. But for this tragedy of a life these priceless volumes in the King's library would doubtless have perished unknown. More pathetic is the story of the manuscript of one of the most beautiful poems in English literature, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, on his wife's death, placed the manuscript of "The Blessed Damsel" in her coffin and buried it with her. It was his only printed, and the poem was then unprinted. And unprinted it would have remained had not his friends induced the poet to regain possession of the poem and give it to the world.

BIRDS' BIG APPETITE.

If a man could eat as much in proportion to his size as a swallow is able to consume he would need a whole sheep for dinner, a couple of dozen fowls for breakfast, and six turkeys for his evening meal. A tree-sparrow has been known to eat 700 grass seeds in a day. Birds can and do work far harder than human beings. A pair of house-martins when nesting will feed their young on an average case in twenty seconds—that is, each bird, male and female, makes ninety-four trips a day to the nest, or perhaps 1,000 a day. It must be remembered that on each journey the bird has the added work of catching an insect. Even so tiny a bird as the wren has been counted to make 110 trips to and from its nest within 430 minutes, and the grey it carried home consisted of insects much larger and heavier than

was caught by the swallow.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE is the only one that has not a single case of failure in its record. Cure sure within three days; relief instantly.

For sale by C. McCullum & Co.

ADOLPH LE BOEUF, B. C. L., Montreal, was suffering from rheumatism and nervous debility for several years. He took five bottles of South American Nerve, and was wholly recovered.

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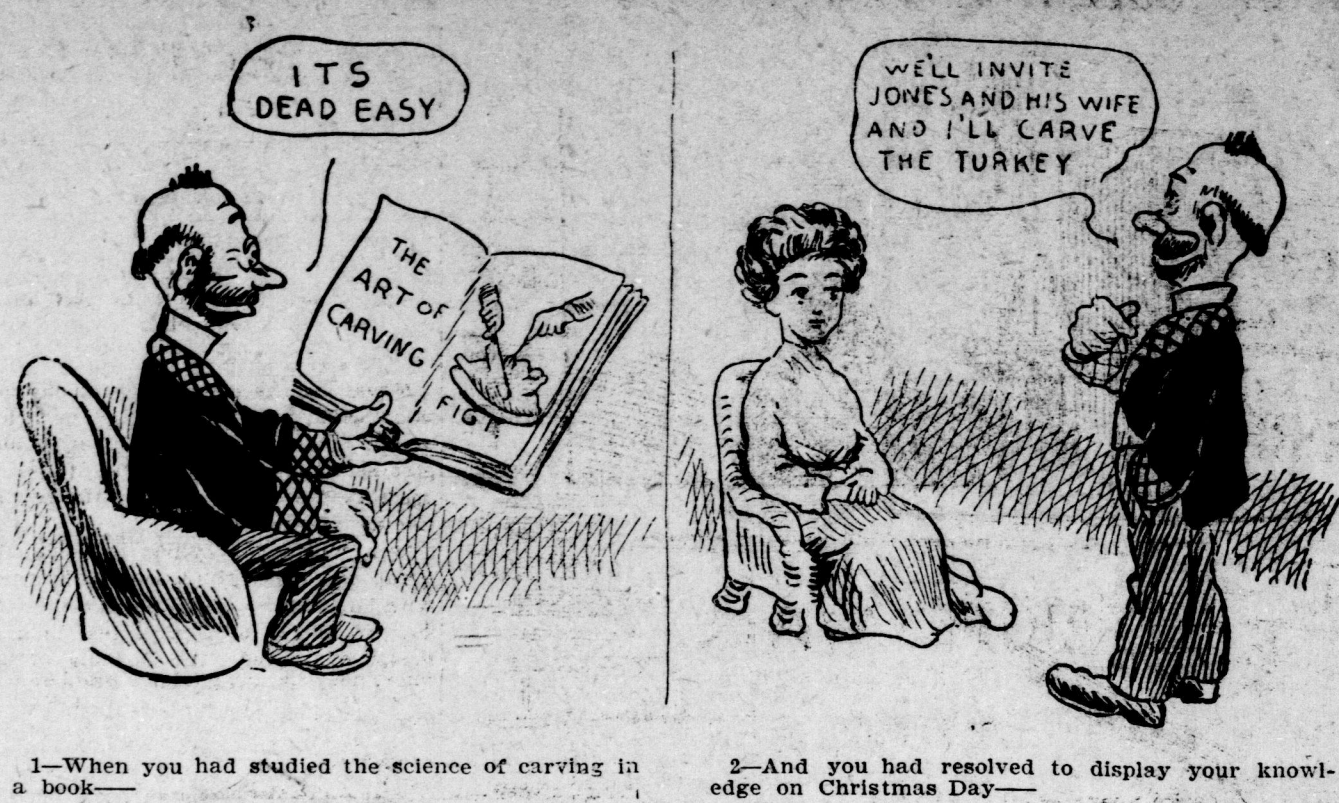
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WOULDN'T IT BE GREAT



1—When you had studied the science of carving in a book—

2—And you had resolved to display your knowledge on Christmas Day—



3—If you carved like this—



4—Instead of like this? Gee! WOULDN'T it be great?

FREIGHT RATES IN THE WEST

The Canadian Roads Quote Lower Rates Than Their United States Rivals.

Some Instructive Tables Illustrating the Comparative Charges of Railways On Each Side of the Border.

Mr. E. W. Thomson, the well-known writer, contributes to the Boston Transcript, of Jan. 9, the following article on freight rates in the Canadian and American west.

Railway rates on wheat of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and Canadian Northern are much more favorable to settlers than those of the "Hill system," i. e., the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and their leased lines.

If freight rates were established according to geography, the Minnesota and Dakota farmers ought to get their wheat hauled to lake water considerably cheaper than the farmers of the Canadian West can. From the closest adjacent Canadian Lake Superior ports of Port William or Port Arthur the distance to Winnipeg, Manitoba, is about 427 miles by the Canadian Pacific Railroad. From Duluth to Grand Forks, N. D., nearly due south of Winnipeg, the distance is about 300 miles by the Hill roads. The Dakota shipper to Grand Forks might therefore reasonably expect a lower wheat rate to Duluth than is given to the Canadian shipper from Winnipeg. But the Winnipeg-Port Arthur rate is ten cents per hundred pounds, while the Grand Forks-Duluth rate is fourteen cents per hundred pounds. The Canadian shipper to Duluth pays ten cents per hundred pounds, while the Grand Forks-Duluth rate is fourteen cents per hundred pounds.

What does this amount to in land values? If the estimate be on the presumption that wheat farms near Winnipeg and near Grand Forks alike will yield 25 bushels of No. 1 to the acre, or say 1,450 pounds, then the Winnipeg farm is worth 50 cents per year per acre more than the Grand Forks farm. Assuming that such land in those regions is worth only ten years' purchase, the Canadian land is worth 500 per cent more than the American land.

By way of facilitating the study of the subject in Minnesota, Dakota and generally among the interested, the following figures have been extracted from the schedules of the

Comparison of "Hill System" and Canadian Wheat Rates.

Canadian Pacific stations on Main Line.

From To and including Miles from Port William.

Beausjour 300, Winnipeg 427 10

Bergin 437, Burnside 489 11

Bogot 477, Brandon 569 12

Burnside 489, Carleton Place 619 13

Carleton Place 619, Chatham 719 14

Chatham 719, Chatham 719 15

Chatham 719, Chatham 719 16

Chatham 719, Chatham 719 17

Chatham 719, Chatham 719 18

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Chatham 719, Chatham 719 30

chase of its income or its possible rental, the Winnipeg farm is worth \$5.80 per acre more than that of Grand Forks; i. e., if the Great Northern Company, which earned \$12,808,608 net income for the year ended last June, and distributed \$3,673,973 in dividends, be not soon moved to imitate the liberality of the Canadian companies.

Anyone interested in the subject can easily figure out the significance in land values of the following facts: St. Vincent shippers, 323 miles from Duluth, have to pay a wheat rate of fifteen cents per hundred pounds. At Emerson, a Canadian town, just across the line from St. Vincent and 493 miles from Port William by Canadian Pacific Railroad rail, the rate is twelve cents.

The following table shows the respective rates at American and Canadian points not far from the boundary line, and nearly opposite one another.

Canadian Stations. Rate per 100 lbs. From Port William.

Emerson 493 12 St. Vincent 323 15

Gretna 437 12 Neche 385 15

Morden 506 12 Wadena 387 15

Manitou 529 12 Hannah 443 15

Humboldt 602 12 St. John 459 15

Napinka 648 15 Souris 467 18

Pierston 624 15 Mohall 540 19

Bethel 717 15 Avoca 415 25

By way of facilitating the study of the subject in Minnesota, Dakota and generally among the interested, the following figures have been extracted from the schedules of the

Comparison of "Hill System" and Canadian Wheat Rates.

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Carleton Place 619, Chatham 719 14

Chatham 719, Chatham 719 15

Chatham 719, Chatham 719 16

Chatham 719, Chatham 719 17

Chatham 719, Chatham 719 18

Chatham 719, Chatham 719 19

Chatham 719, Chatham 719 20

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Chatham 719, Chatham 719 26

Chatham 719, Chatham 719 27

Chatham 719, Chatham 719 28

Chatham 719, Chatham 719 29

Chatham 719, Chatham 719 30

Grand Haven 225	Knox 425	164
Pleasant Lake 425	174	
Rogito 425	174	
Canby 425	174	
Towner 425	174	
Gassman 425	174	
Manitou 425	174	
Toga 425	174	
Ray 425	174	
Whitby 425	174	
Spring Brook 425	174	
Avoca 425	174	

Northern Pacific Stations, main line:

From	To and including	Miles from Duluth
Brainerd 119	10	
Staples 143	104	
Verulam 163	174	
Ridgely 183	114	
Luce 197	112	
Audubon 217	124	
Lake Park 223	13	
Winnipeg 223	134	
Emerson 223	134	
Staples 247	134	
Verulam 271	134	
Brainerd 282	134	
Bloom 347	134	
Edinburg 367	134	
Crystal Springs 367	134	
Staples 407	134	
Verulam 407	134	
Sunny Side 407	134	
New Salem 435	134	
Emulation 435	134	
Taylor 435	134	
Lough 435	134	
Bellevue 435	134	

The tale of wheat rates on the respective branch railways is at all distances similarly and often still more amazingly in favor of the Canadian farmer. To avoid wearying readers by long columns of place-names and figures a summary comparison is here substituted. Account is taken of no branches of "the Hill system" except those north of the Great Northern and of the Northern Pacific main lines respectively. Only such branches can be regarded as entering into a sort of competition with the Canadian lines. But the south-spreading branches of the two main Hill roads do not give shippers more favorable rates than their north-going branches.

The Winnipeg branch, Teulon, Emerson, South and Larivière branches of the Canadian Pacific Railroad include 16 stations of from 480 to 565 miles distance from Port William. The wheat rate varies between ten and thirteen cents per one hundred pounds, according to distance.

The only Great Northern branch (north of main line) which gives to any station a wheat rate lower than four cents per one hundred pounds is the Mahoning and Virginia branch of 27 stations, all between 50 and 142 miles from Duluth, and all charged ten cents.

The Nipigon, Lyleston, Minnedosa, Yorkton, Brookdale, Estevan, Argola, and Minota branches of the Canadian Pacific Railroad include 38 stations of from 430 to 717 miles from Port William. Their wheat rate varies between twelve and seventeen cents, according to distance.

On the St. Vincent, Pembina, Park and St. John branches of the Great Northern, the wheat rate varies between 17 and 19 cents per 100. On the Great Northern main line the rate is 25 cents per 100. Average wheat rate from Duluth to Buford, 645 miles, from this point a wheat rate to Duluth or circular to agree with the present rate.

On the Prince Albert branch the Canadian Pacific Railroad takes 25 cents per 100. Average wheat rate from Port William to 1,012 miles from Port William. On the Edmonton branch the same company takes from 25 to 30 cents at eight stations varying between 1,397 and 1,458 miles from Port William. It does not appear from the circulars that the rate of the Hill system attempts to haul wheat to Duluth from any other point west of Belfield on the Northern Pacific, 585 miles, 22 cents, and Buford on the Great Northern, 645 miles, 25 cents.

The Canadian Northern rate from Port William to Winnipeg, 436 miles, is 10 cents, or the same as the C. P. R. rate between the same places. Because the two Canadian roads give substantially identical rates up to distances of 1,047 miles from Port William, beyond which the Canadian Northern does not yet extend, it seems superfluous to set out the C. N. rates more particularly.

If land values were estimated solely by comparison of wheat rates to lake ports, a Canadian quarter-section (160 acres) 430 miles from Port William should be worth as much as an American quarter-section 76 miles from Duluth, at both having a ten cent rate to their respective ports. By similar calculation on the basis of rates varying from 10 to 25 cents the values of quarter-sections, or farms of any other specified area, would be as follows:

Canadian land. U. S. land.

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The real joy of an outing is good tea!

Blue Ribbon Tea is made from the tenderest and most delicate leaves and flowers of the Ceylon tea plant.

It is delicious and creamy to the taste—is simply delightful with bread and butter.

Blue Ribbon

Blue Ribbon *Ceylon* Tea

**Black, Mixed
Ceylon Green** **40c.** should be
Fifty Ask for the
Red Label

Billy, Her Cat and the Man

A Parallel Drawn.
HELEN ROWLAND IN WASHINGTON POST.

"Did it ever occur to you," said Polly, regarding me from the divan, "that you cannot catch a cat—or a man, either, by running after him?"

turning a scratched frown. Under the Maltese crouched the big gray Maltese, glaring at me vindictively and gorying in the perfect consciousness that he and I had slipped through my fingers, lodged between my legs and left me bleeding with resentment.

"I thought," I remarked, slowly binding up the wound with my handkerchief, "that in this strenuous age

[illegible][illegible]

If a cat or a man wishes to know you, he will make his own advances. He doesn't need encouragement. It is his prerogative to seek the introduction, not yours. Personally, you have completely lost your prestige with Tom," and Polly sent a worsted ball rolling softly getting up from the armchair, going over to the divan; "just one. "Sh!" said Polly. "Go away. Y frightening him." "And I wouldn't beg for any more pleaded, sitting down as near Pol the cat would permit me. "Don't!" exclaimed Polly.

"I wish," I said wistfully, "that I had a bone to fling at him."

"Because?" said Polly.

"What?" I said, moodily, "if he is like a man, his heart must be made of iron to be through his stomach."

"Pooh!" said Polly. "That is an old fallacy. Did any girl ever fascinate you by inviting you to pink tea?"

"Never," I answered, "but I have seen a girl do it."

"I've heard of and smoothed the rougher mind, old fellow," said I; only pulling the ball of worsted from my lips.

"Mr. Heavyheart?"

"And she'll give us both the sack after awhile."

"Mr. Heavyheart, will you kindly allow me to give the cat to my friend?"

"And if I do," said I, "when he's tired of you, can I?"

"Yes," said Polly. "Now go!"

"I'll be back in a minute," I cried, springing out of the room.

making a good cook for four dollars a week, and Tom can get all the bones he wants right out in the kitchen," and Polly picked up an end of the string from the worsted ball and be-
 trifled with it, "I would like to have a sides," she went on, "flinging a bone at a cat is like flinging a girl at a man. It doesn't fascinate him. It frightens him. Tom will doze a bone, and you, I judged the auburn-haired
 REVIEWS

"I didn't," said I.
 "You liked her until she began making you sofa pillows," asserted Polly.
 "I like her now," I declared.
 "You used to call there every night

until you found that she was always waiting for you in the drawing-room."
"I would call there every night now (Polly looked up quickly) if I hadn't met—"
"And you thought you were going to marry her," went on Polly, "until you discovered that she thought so too?"

"I would," I began.

Polly almost jerked the ball of worsted from under the nose of the cat.

"I would like to know what you are pulling that string for."

Polly had recovered her equanimity, and was slowly winding the ball of worsted toward her. The cat was watch-

ing it coyly, but fascinated. "He won't run after it," said Polly, "if it is too easy to reach."

"Oh, I see," I remarked. "He feels about it as a fellow does when he knows a girl is sitting up in the drawing-room waiting for him."

"Yes; and when she visits his sister."

or drops in at his office for a chat, or asks him to go driving in her trap, or makes him sofa pillows, or—

"Or, in fact, baits her hook and doesn't hide it."

"Exactly," said Polly, "and that's why I often do this."

"Do what?"

"Do what?"

Signature *Chas. H. Plitchere*
of
CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature *Chas. H. Plitchere*
of
The Kind You Have Always

"Draw the string the other way," said Polly, as she watched the cat chasing the bright-colored worsted ball. "Perhaps you have noticed it."

"I haven't," I observed, coldly.

"And yet," said Polly, gazing dreamily at the cat, "you have been whole hours and hours, rettine a kiss, and whole

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

"I would—," I began.

Polly almost jerked the ball of worsted from under the nose of the cat.

"I would like to know what you are pulling that string for."

Polly had secured her equanimity, and was slowly winding the ball of worsted, when she saw that she was watching it coily, but fascinated.

"He won't run after it," said Polly, "if it is too easy for him to catch."

"Oh, I see," I remarked. "He feels about as I feel when I know that a girl is sitting up in the drawing-room waiting for him."

"Yes," said Polly, when she visits his sister, or drops in at his office for a chat, or asks him to go driving in her trap, or, like his mistress, goes to the opera."

"Or, in fact, bats her hook and doesn't hide it."

"Exactly," said Polly, "and that's why I often do this."

"Oh, why?"

"Draw the string the other way," said Polly, as she watched the cat chasing the bright-colored worsted ball. "Perhaps you have noticed it."

"Yes," I said, "and I have noticed, coldly."

"And yet," said Polly, gazing dreamily at the cat, "you have been whole hours watching him catch and chase, while

weeks waiting to know whether or not!