The Chesterville Record.

VOL. XII NO. 7. CHESTERVILLE, ONT., THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1906. $1 PER YEAR IN ADVANC

. . . DEPOSIT . . .

YOUR SAVINGS WITH THIS BANK
NO MATTER HOW SMALL.

The same consideration and courtesy is shown to large and small depositors alike.

Commence the New Year with a deposit. Add to it systematically, and at the end of the year the result will prove most beneficial and gratifying.

Interest Will be Added Twice Yearly.

The Bank of Ottawa.

CHESTERVILLE BRANCH,

C. R. KAVANAGH, Manager.

February Sale!

During February all our Goods will be Marked 10 per cent. Below regular price.

F. WOOD,

Undertaker and Furniture Dealer,

CHESTERVILLE.

....THE....

MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED 1855.

CAPITAL Paid Up
$3,000,000.

RESERVE FUND
$3,000,000.

Total Assets Over **$30,000,000**

Farmers' Sale Notes Discounted or collected at lowest rates.

Loans Made to Farmers, Stock Dealers and Business Men at lowest rates and on most favorable terms.

Drafts Issued payable in all parts of the world.

Deposit Receipts Issued and highest current rates allowed.

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed from date of deposit and compounded on June 30th and Dec. 31st in each year, at highest current rate.

Agents all over the world.

H. P. DUNBAR EVANS, Manager

CHESTERVILLE BRANCH

Union Bank

OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - $ 2,920,000
REST - - - - - - 1,200,000
TOTAL ASSETS, 30th SEPT. 1905 - - - 25,363,000

President, ANDREW THOMPSON,
General Manager, G. H. BALFOUR,
Inspector, J. G. BILLETT,

Branches in Ontario, 37.
Branches in Quebec 4.
Branches in Manitoba, 31.
Branches in Sask, 18.
Branches in Alberta, 13.
} 103 in all.

Interest at current rates allowed on deposits.

Accounts of Farmers, Merchants and Municipalities solicited.

Winchester Branch. R. F. BLAIR, Manager.

Crysler Branch. J. E. J. ASTON, Manager.

The Merchants Bank

OF CANADA.

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.
CAPITAL (PAID Up) - $6,000,000
RESERVE FUND - $3,400,000

A General Banking business transacted.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of $1 and upwards received, nd interest allowed at 3%, added twice a year.

Farmers' business solicited.

Sale Notes discounted or collected at most favourable rates.

Loans made for feeding cattle, etc.

FINCH BRANCH,

D. A. MacMILLAN, Manager.

WANTED; by Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary $20.00 and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Work pleasact; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Write at once for full particulars and enclose self-addressed envelope.

COOPER & CO.,
132 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES CURRIE

LICENSED Auctioneer for the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Prescott and Russell. Phone No. 16.

CRYSLER, P. O.

Spring, Summer, Fall.

It's surprising how quickly the seasons come and go.

It seems only a little while since we were building cool suits that would lessen summer's heat.

Now here we are turning out garments to defy winter's cold.

Who needs a Winter Overcoat?

Or a warm comfortable Suit.

No use looking for better ones than we make.

No use expecting to find prices any more to your liking than ours.

Call any day,

W. J. NASH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Chesterville.

WELL DRILLING

A 4½ inch bore through rock or soil either summer or winter. Pumps and fixtures supplied and water connected with houses or stables.

I have five drills at work and have just received the sixth one at the Chesterville station, which will be in operation next week.

Any person requiring my services will please communicate with me in Vankleek Hill. Satisfaction in every particular guaranteed. Long distance phone No. 23.

Arthur Campbell,

VANKLEEK HILL, ONT.

Cornwall Commercial College

is the increasing demand for its graduates. Every year scores of students are placed in well paid and permanent positions.

The way is open; the goal is before; the prize is worthy of your best endeavors.

For complete information, address.

GEORGE F. SMITH, Principal,
Cornwall, Ontario

Notice.

THE January (1906) session of the Counties' Council of the United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry, will meet at Council Chamber, Court House, Cornwall, on Tuesday, 23rd of January, A. D., 1906, at two o'clock p. m., pursuant to Statute.

Cornwall, January 2nd, 1906.

ADRIAN I. MACDONNELL,
Counties' Clerk.

For Sale.

A BABY CARRIAGE as good as new. Apply to.

A LAYNG.
Chesterville.

Found.

A SUM OF MONEY. Prove property and owner may have same by applying to

THOMAS BOLSTER.

January 8th, 1906.

Wanted.

BY the Corporation of the Village of Chesterville, 100 Cords of Stone, to be delivered at once.

Apply to.

CHAS. CHAMBERS
or THOS. WHOLEHAN, Jr.

New Mayor For Alexandria.

Mr. John A. McRae has been elected by acclamation Mayor of Alexandria. Mr. McRae is purchasing agent in the district for large quantities of cheese and produce for the Montreal markets and is a man of great business ability Mr. E. H Tiffany, barrister, has accepted the position of town clerk, and Mr. James Martin, manager of the local branch of the Bank of Ottawa, has been appointed treasurer.

A $40,000 hotel will be built at Battleford, Sask.

Tuck's Bone Oil

The great curative powers of this remarkable remedy is attracting much attention and everywhere it has been introduced it is winning its way among the people. It is a powerful, penetrating oil which we believe has a larger percentage of cures of rheumatism to its credit than any other remedy ever offered for this dread disease: It acts directly on the bone—the lodging place of rheumatism—dispels the poisonous acid from the joints to be carried out of the system in the natural way and by its splendid work has proved that the surest and quickest method of getting relief from the torturing pains of rheumatism, as well as the common sense way, is by a direct attack on the affected part. For the small ills of life is invaluable.

Mrs. W. H. Thomas of Lombardy writes:—I was subject to stiff neck. Suffered for years and have been as long as two weeks at a time not able to turn my head without turning my whole body I doctored and got relief only to have the trouble to return again. In August last I had a severe attack and I tried Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil having been reading in the papers about how good it was for rheumatism &c. Three applications completely cured me and I have had no return of the trouble since. I recommended Tuck's Bone Oil to everyone.

Mrs. W. H Thomas,
Lombardy, Ont.

For rheumatism, lame back, neuralagia, sprains, coughs, colds, quinsy, or bronchitis, in short for any and all kinds of inflamation there is nothing to equal Tuck's Bone Oil. A bottle should be on the shelf in every home. For sale by F. J. Baldrey at 50c a bottle or sent prepaid by the Tuck Bone Oil Co. Limited, Smith's Falls, Ontario.

Big Awakening In North Gower.

Rev. R. H. Whiteside, confidence evangelist, has just completed a series of revival services on the North Gower Methodist circuit at the Malakoff and Carsonby appointments, which resulted in a great spiritual awakening. Mr. Whiteside was set aside by the Montreal Methodist couference at it's session in Ottawa last Juue for special work and the wisdom and conference has been abundantly justified. The success which has attended Mr. Whiteside's efforts is especially pleasing to his friends as he had a hard fight in conference and the majority favorable to his leaving the regular ministry for evangeletic work was very small. From the start Mr. Whiteside's work has been greatly blessed and he has seen large additions to the church During his five week's services at Malakoff and Carsonby about ninety persons confessed conversion and the most gratifying feature of it all was that full one half of this number young men. In some cases whole families were brought into the church. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Jones is receiving large additions to the church membership.

Mr. Whiteside started a special series at Cobden on Sunday. He is a former Metcalfe boy, and his career is being watched with interest by hundreds of friends.

C. M. B. A. Installs Officers.

At a meeting of Branch 309, C. M B. A., Chesterville, the following members were installed as officers for the year 1906;—

President—Thos. Flynn
1st Vice President—James Clement
2nd Vice President—John King
Rec Sect—D M McDonald
Assistant Sect—Lawrence Jordan
Financial Sect—Francis Dwyer
Treasurer—Charles Kavanaugh
Marshel—Patrick E Curran
Guard—Edward Gibbons
Trustees—Venice Siguoin.
" —Jas Kearns
" —Thos. McMahon
" —James McMahon
" —Michael S Grady

Was Short In His Accounts.

An investigation of the accounts of the late Joseph Scott, who up to the time of his death was treasurer of the Township of Augusta, shows a shortage of $3,900. The guarantee company, who were the treasurer's bondsmen, will be called upon to make the deficiency good.

Regina capitalists will erect a large hotel in that city.

Million Dollar Smelting Plant.

The Canada Chemical Manufacturing Company have decided to erect at Tweed the centre of the Marmora mining region a plant costing over a million dollars for the production of sulphuric and nitric acids and of the by-products of which sulphuric acid is the basis.

Heretofore these acids have been produced in this province from sulphur imported from Sicily and the southern portions of Ameriea. Ontario can supply all the sulphur needed, and it has been decided to utilize it.

Stormont Orangemen.

There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of Prince Arthur district L.O.L., held at Finch on Tuesday. Excellent reports were presented from the various lodges in the district and grants were made to several charities.

The following officers were elected and installed by Past Grand Master Duncan Munroe of Cornwall.

Wor. District Master—M. H. Patterson, Berwick.

Deputy, District Master—Donald Blair, Lodi.

District Chaplain—F. D. McNaughton, Finch.

District Recording Secretary—Murdock McQueen, Berwick.

District Financial Secretary—W. A. Park, Berwick.

District Treasurer—John Hill, Monkland.

District Director of Ceremonies—C. McKinnon, Finch.

District Lecturer—Wm. Armstrong, Crysler.

Township Council.

A meeting of the Winchester Township Council was held in the council chamber, Winchester village, on Jan. 13th,

Members present—Robt. Fraser, Reeve; Patrick Kirby, J. W. Bogart, and Wm. Clark, councillors.

Moved by Patrick Kirby, seconded by J. W. Bogart, that the disclaimer, signed by William McKercher be accepted by this council—Carried.

Moved by Wm. Clark, seconded by J. W. Bogart, that by-law No. 110, for naming of place for holding Municipal Nomination, be read a first time. —Carried.

Moved by J. W. Bogart, seconded by Wm. Clark, that by-law No. 110 be read a second and third time, passed, signed and sealed.—Carried.

Moved by J. W. Bogart, seconded by Patrick Kirby, that by-law No. 111, for naming of places and appointing Deputy Returning Officers, be read a first time. —Carried.

Moved by J. W. Bogart, seconded by Patrick Kirby, that by-law No. 111 be read a second and third time, passed, signed and sealed.—Carried.

Moveb by Wm. Clark, seconded by J. W. Bogart, that this council do now adjourn.—Carried.

Mountain Agricultural Society.

At the annual meeting of the Mountain Agricultural Society, held on Jan. 10th, the following officers were elected for the current year: President, R. W. Boyd; Vice President, R. Johnston; 2nd Vice, Dr. Beach; Directors, Wm. Timmins, Wm. Shafer, Herb. McIntyre, W. S. L. Merrill, Hugh Marquette. Herb. Walter, Thos. Eager. Dr. Ferrier and Ed. Thompson, Auditors, Dr. Porter and E. A. Sullivan; Sec.-Treas., Mr. Kavanaugh. The receipts for 1905, were $1,534 41, including $140,00 Legislative grant, $507.58 gate receipts, $218.00 members subscriptions, and $413.67 carried over from 1904. Expenditures, $1,255.37, leaving a balance of $279.04, including members' fees' for 1906, a very good showing indeed. Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14th and 15th, 1906, are dales of the Fair this year.

Gift From Mr. J. T. Schell, M. P.

Mr. J. T. Schell, M. P., has presented the High School at Williamstown, with a handsome glass fronted cabinet to contain a valuable collection of rare geological specimens gathered by the teachers and scholars. This district abounds with fossils and animals now entirely extinct, but whose forms are left on the stones showing an interesting link between the past and present history of Glengarry.

Laundry Agency.

W. G. Bolster has been appointed agent for Chesterville and vicinity for Guy Bros. Steam Laundry, Cornwall, and will send parcels Tuesday of each week. Work guaranteed. Leave your parcels at the Drug Store.

Village Council.

A meeting of the newly elected council for the Village of Chesterville, was held in the town hall on Monday, January 8th.

After taking the necessary declarations of office they proceeded to business.

The members present were L. A. Zufelt, reeve; F. W. Merkley, Chas. Chambers, Wm. Huxtable and Thos. Wholehan Jr., councillors.

The following motions were moved and carried;—

Moved by F. W. Merkley, seconded by Chas. Chambers, that W. J. Nash be appointed clerk for the year 1906 at a salary of $50.00 per year.

Huxtable—Merkley—That this council adjourn to meet again to-night at 7.30.

The Reeve and Councillors met pursuant to adjournment.

Huxable—Merkley—That W. G. Bolster and P. D. Grady be re-elected to fill the vacancies on the board of health and library board.

Huxtable—Chambers—That Francis Shirkey be appointed caretaker of the Town Hall at a salary of $20.00.

Wholehan—Huxtable—That W. A. Brown and Chas. B. Rae be auditors for Village of Chesterville for the year 1906 at a salary of $5 00.

Merkley—Huxtable—That Chas. Chambers and Thos. Wholehan be side walk and street commissioners for the year 1906.

Huxtable—Chambers—That Robert Valley be appointed pound keeper for the year 1906.

Huxtable—Wholehan—That Geo. Heagle be appointed road superintendant at a salary of $1.50 a day or 15c per hour when so employed.

Merkley—Wholehan—That Jacob Merkley, Patrick Allen and Jno. Hummel be fence viewers for 1906.

Chambers—Wholehan—That Chester Casselman be appointed treasurer for the Village of Chesterville for the year 1906 at a salary of $15.00. The Corporation to furnish bonds.

Merkley—Wholehan—That Ebenzer Merkley be engaged as assessor, collector constable, sanitary Inspector and truant officer for the year 1906 at a salary of $70 00.

Merkley—Wholehan—That the taxes of Mrs. Jas. Hopper $1.06 and Mrs. Wm. Hayes $2.30 be exempted for the year 1905.

Wholehan—Merkley—That this council meet on the 2nd Monday of each month at the hour of eight o'clock.

Wholehan—Merkley—That the care taker of the hall be instructed to get two of the cupboards in ante-room of town hall lined with tin so as to be safe from destruction from rot.

Wholehan—Chambers—That by-law no, 155 for the appointment of officers for the corporation of Chesterville be read a first time.

Huxtable—Chambers—That by-law No. 155 be read a second and third time, passed, signed and sealed.

Merkley—Huxtable—That this council grant the sum of fifteen dollars to the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives also Ten dollars for the Toronto Hospital for sick children.

Huxtable—Merkley—That the caretaker of the hall be instructed to purchase a heater similar to the one in use and have the same placed in hall with the necessary pipes.

Wholehan—Huxtable—That the a/c of T. T. Shaw for printing amounting to $9.25 be paid.

Merkley—Wholehan—That this council advertise for and purchase 100 cords of stone, the price to be paid $2.50 per cord and that the street superintendent secure a place to pile same on.

Merkley—Wholehan—That this council adjourn to meet at the next regular meeting or at the call of the chair.

Swindler Arrested At Guelph.

How extensive were the operations being conducted by the man Carroll, arrested at Guelph Thursday in connection with the cheap magazine game, is becoming more apparent as time goes on. There are over one hundred letters at the post office now, and every day sees the pile grow.

From comunications received the Chief believes he is the same man who operated in various places throughout the province, posing as a machine and tool agent at London and Toronto Junction. At the former he was known as Robert Durcan, and Samuel H. Holmes at Toronto's suburb. Brantford will send a man up to see if he is the man who cut such a wide swath among the deaf mutes, obtaining a lot of money at Elmvale, Midland, Granby, Que., and Collingwood for magazines which never materialized. Prior to appearing before the magistrate on Wednesday Carroll is in the county jail.

$1,000 REWARD.

For A Case Of Incurable Constipation.

To a person who can't be cured of Constipation by Dr Hamilton's Pills, the above reward will be paid. No catharrh-medicine gives such lasting satisfaction or effects such marvelous cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills—others not so good. Price 25c. a box, at all dealers.

Miss Maggie Coyne of Connaught, left last week for Chicago, where she intends residing

Whittaker the Optician will be at Chesterville, Wednesday, February 14th and Finch February 15th.

Senator Edwards Sale.

The sale of Senator Edwards at Rockland last week of thoroughbred cattle was well attended and fair prices received. Buyers were three from all parts of the United States and Canada Mr. D. Melvin of Winchester secured the following:—

Pine Grove Mildred, 9th red calved Sept. 1st, 1904, sold for $125 to D. Melvin, Winchester, Ont.

Rosewood Maid, 2nd roan, calved Nov. 22nd, 1903, sold for $155 to D. Melvin, Winchester, Ont.

To Honor Bishop's Memory.

A movement is afoot at Alexandria to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the late Bishop Macdonnell, who, in accordance with his desire was buried among his people in the churchyard, instead of under the cathedral, as is the custom of the church in the burial of bishops.

Net Fishing Prohibited.

John H. Boyd, fishery inspector, has been instructed to prohibit all net fishing in the Rideau waters within territory. Some time ago a petition was forwarded to the department asking that his course be pursued, owing to the fact that the Rideau was rapidly becoming depleted of fish. This change will be enforced for one year at least, with a possibility of being extended three years.

L. O. L. District Meeting.

The annual meeting of District L.O.L. for Winchester district was held in Sweet's hall Winchester on Wednesday afternoon with a good attendance. The following officers were elected:—

W. D. M.—J. R. Weir.
" D. D. M.—Thos. Faulkner.
" Chap.—Jno. Anderson.
" Rec. Sec.—Geo. C. Hart.
" Fin. Sec.—Ezra Fader.
" Treas —H. W. Empey.
" D. of C.—W. J. Mulloy.
" 1st Lect.—W. Workman.
" 2nd Lect—John Tighe.

The officers were duly installed by P. Co., M. R. Reddick. The next district meeting will be held at Chesterville.

Mr. Irving Has Returned Home.

The horses Mr. Thos. Irving of Winchester, recently purchased in Glasgow arrived at his home on Saturday evening, after having a very rough passage of two weeks.

Mr. Irving states that he never saw horses get such rough usage as they did on the S.S. Athenia. He purchased four horses, two hackey stallions, both bays, one seven years old, stands 16 hands high, with rather breedy appearance and possesses lots of bone and action, which cannot be surpassed. The other is a bay 15-3, small star, and one white foot, 6 years old, something after the pattern of old Mooreland, of which the people of this district are well acquainted,

He also purchased one Clydedsale stallion 3 years, and the fourth is a combination hackney mare which he bought for his daughter. She is both broke to ride and drive and has won a number of prizes in England. She stands and is not afraid of anything that travels the road in regard to obstacles.

McMahon—Kennedy.

At Fallowfield, in the R. C. church by Rev. Father Foley, on Tuesday, Jan. 9th, was soleminized the marriage of one of the fair members of that congregation in the person of Miss May Kennedy of Jackvale, to Mr. James McMahon of Merrickville.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. M. J. Kennedy, was becomingly attired in a travelling suit of prune broadcloth, the short jacket opening over a handsome lace waist, while a prune velvet hat completed the costume. Her bridesmaid, Miss J. McMahon, sister of the groom, was gowned in pale broadcloth with hat to match. The groom was ably assisted by Mr. D. Kennedy, brother of the bride.

The wedding march was play by Miss M. Troy, and during the services the choir rendered appropfiate selections.

After the ceremony the party repaired to the home of the bride's mother where a dainty wedding breakfast was served. Shortly after the young couple amid best wishes of all their assembled friends, left for Ottawa.

MARRIED.

Singleton—Pearson—On Wednesday, Jan. 10th, 1906, by the Rev. T. Sellery, M. A, B D., Mr. John F. Singleton, to Miss Lora M., only daughter of Rev. Wm. Pearson, all of Newboro, Ont.

Pillar—Rombough—On Wednesday, January 10th, at the residence of Mr. Geo. Wilkes, 915 Manning avenue, by the Rev. C. A. Seager, Minerva May, daughter of Mr. Hamilton Rombough of Russell, to Charles Chesley Pillar of Russell.

Beckstead—McGlashan—At Finch, on Jan. 2, 1906, Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Abram A. Beckstead of Finch, to Mary C., daughter of William McGlashan of the township of Finch.

DIED

Cameron—At Finch, on Jan. 4th, 1906, Alexander D. Cameron, aged 75 years.

St. Louis—At the Hotel Dieu, Cornwall, on Jan. 7, 1906, Miss Delia St. Louis of Crysler, aged 26 years.

THE WINNIPEG OF TO-DAY

THE GATEWAY TO CANADA'S GREAT WHEAT BELT.

An American Writes a Glowing Account of the Young Giant of the West.

Stand with me on the top of the Union Bank Building, Winnipeg's new sky-scraper, and take a look at the city, writes Mr. Frank G. Carpenter in the Chicago Record Herald. You had best pull your fur cap down over your ears and button your coonskin coat tightly about you, for the wind is blowing a gale. The air is nipping, but the sky is bright, and there is so much ozone that we seem to be breathing champagne. Have you ever felt so much alive before?

We are in the wild and furry Northwest, in its biggest town, and on the top of its highest building. Were it not so cold that Winnipegger who stands beside us as guide would ask us if it were not like heaven. We are sure of one thing, the atmosphere by no means savors of the other place down below.

Take a look over the city It stretches out on all sides for miles. The new shingle roofs shine brightly under the winter sun, and we can almost feel the paint of the suburban additions. Winnipeg is a grower. Even now, in the winter, the sound of the hammer is heard all day long, and buildings are still going up by the hundreds. The town prides itself on its newness, and indeed much of it is just built. Over there at the north are miles of new houses. At the south buildings are going up on the plains, and right below us, in the heart of the city, the business blocks have risen from the ground since last summer. Winnipeg erected $11,000,000 worth of buildings last year. It built about $9,000,000 worth the year before, and $5,000,000 worth in 1903. All through the past five years it has been jumping, and it is now leaping ahead like an Australian kangaroo. In 1900 the new buildings numbered 608, and in 1904 there were erected more than 2,000.

CITY IS GROWING RAPIDLY.

Turn about and look up Portage avenue. That street was practically without buildings four years ago. It has now millions of dollars worth of new business blocks, some of which would be a credit to any of our cities of twice this size.

Look at that department store. It is the largest in the West. It is as big as Wanamaker's establishment in New York, and it now has six stores. It was built only last year, but the demands of the trade are such that three stores more will be added next spring.

Turn about and look down Main street. There at the end is the new Canadian Pacific depot, hotel and railway offices fast approaching completion. Those buildings alone will cost as much as $2,000,000, and farther up the street are to be the great terminals of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern, which will cost $3,000,000 more.

"Yes, sir," says the Winnipegger at my side, "that shows you how we are growing. About five years ago we began to build for all time and eternity. Before that we had not realized that Winnipeg was bound to be the greatest city of the North, and our houses were put up for the time. Most of them were without cellars, and they had flimsy foundations. Since then we have raised them and made excavations, and we are now building as substantially as any town on the continent. Five years ago we had abut 50,000 people. Now we have 100,000, and we are just on the edge of our beginning. The city will grow more next year than ever before, and within ten years, and probably sooner, we shall equal Minneapolis and St. Paul combined."

"Look at those wholesale buildings,' he continues. "Did you ever see anything like it? Most of them started as two and three-story structures, and the business has grown so that they have had to be pushed up to six. This is one of the great markets of western North America, and the biggest market north of your boundary. If you had a pair of long-distance glasses, which would enable you to look from the Atlantic to the Pacific, you could see that there is nothing in the West that can approach Winnipeg, and your eye would travel eastward as far as Toronto before any city of this class could be seen.

AT EDGE OF BIG WHEAT BELT.

"If you could look up and down the great West with an X-ray attachment which would enable you to pierce through the snow down in the soil, you would know that you are at the eastern end of the greatest wheat country on earth. Away out there are 250,000,000 acres of land which will grow bread with little more than scratching the ground. We have cultivated as yet but a few garden patches here and there over it, and our crop last year was about 100,000,000 bushels. When it is all under cultivation it will yield nigh on to a billion. We shall then feed John Bull. Yes, we shall even fill Uncle Sam's stomach and the crop will all go through Winnipeg."

"Don't you think it is getting a little cold?" at this point I timidly said.

"Well, perhaps so," was the reply, but when I begin talking about Winnipeg I grow so warm that I could stand naked on the north pole and not feel uncomfortable."

Thereupon we turned again to look at the city.

Winnipeg lies on a plain at the eastern edge of the wheat belt. The country about it is flat. The Red River of the North winds its way through the city, and here flows in and joins the Assiniboine. The houses of the city are spread out like those of St. Petersburg, and, like Washington, it has magnificent distances. The main streets are 132 feet wide, and they stretch on and out into the country. Every residence has a yard about it, and nearly all have gardens and trees. Even the dwellings of the laborers stand alone. They have windows on all sides, and in most cases the windows are double, to withstand the cold. The business blocks, as in all new cities, are ragged. The sky line goes up and down like the teeth of a battered saw, now and then a building rising high over the others. The skyscrapers are just beginning to come. The Union Bank, from which I make this description, is the first, but there will be others next year, and in time the place will look much like an American metropolis.

The biggest land companies were started with United States capital and some of the railroad land grants are handled by them. In the meantime there has been a large influx of population from eastern Canada, together with some from Great Britain. The most of the life blood of the city, however, is American and Canadian, and the two flow along together in one harmonious stream. Both seem to have implicit faith in the future of the city, and, indeed, the indications are that their faith is well founded.

"But let us go down and have a cup of beef tea," said the Winnipegger, "and we shall then take a ride through the city in an automobile."

Beef tea is more common than whisky as a winter drink here. It is served at all the saloons and hotels, and one can have it on tap. Indeed, it takes the place of soda water from December till May.

Having finished our tea, we rode through the main street of the city. This was one of the old Indian trails, which ran north and south, following the course of the Red River, past the Hudson Bay fort which was once stationed here. Portage avenue, which we saw from the roof, cuts it almost at right angles. It is also part of an old Indian trail, which extended from here a thousand miles westward to Edmonton, a town now reached by three great railroad systems.

REAL ESTATE GOES UP.

Main street has many old buildings. It was the first business part of Winnipeg, being a King's highway, and it still contains the best business properties. Real estate along it has gone up like a shot within the past five years, and it is said now to be fully as high as in Minneapolis or Toronto. Storerooms rent for from $1,500 to $2,500 a year, and you can buy a business front for less money in Montreal than right here.

Notice the banks! Winnipeg is one of the financial centres of Canada. It has thirteen bank buildings, the most of them branches of the great banks of Canada. They do a big business, and they will compare in their appointments with almost any banks of our country. The clearings last week were about $10,000,000. This is just double what they were in the same week one year ago and three times as much as they were three years before

But we fly along up the street in our automobile. The hand of the veteran Winnipegger, Fred Henbach, is on the lever, and we are going like mad. He takes us on toward the river, past the Hudson Bay Company stores and offices, by Lord Strathcona's big apartment house, and then turns to the right, and we fly past the Manitoba Club and on into the principal residence section. The streets are still wide, but they wind this way and that along the Assiniboine River. Boulevards have been laid out on both sides of the stream in such a way that every residence has a back yard running down to the water. There are miles of fine houses in this part of Winnipeg, and other miles have been laid out farther on. Nearly all the houses are new, and the largest and best of them seem to have sprung up, like the palace of Alladin, in the space of a night. The chief building materials are white brick and a cream-colored stone which is found near by. The city, in fact, is a white city, and under the bright sunshine, which the Winnipeggers say exists here for thirteen months or more every year, it looks as neat as a pin.

Leaving the boulevards we ride through street after street of brand new cottages, the homes of the well-to-do and poorer classes of the city. We see, strange to say, no signs of "To let" and very few "For sale." Winnipeg has almost no tenement buildings, and so far as I have seen no two-story flats. Indeed, it is almost impossible to rent a dwelling at a reasonable rate, and nearly every family is forced to own its house.

GREAT RAILROAD YARDS.

In North Winnipeg, beyond the overhead bridge, which crosses the railroad track, hundreds of neat one and two-story cottages are now going up, and they are occupied or sold as fast as they are built.

Standing on the bridge over the tracks we are in the centre of the largest railroad yard of the world belonging to a single trunk line. At least the Winnipeggers say so. There are 110 miles of track covering acres about us, and at this time they are filled with cars carrying the wheat to the great elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, in order that it may be taken down the lakes as soon as navigation opens. During the season a wheat train goes out of this yard every hour of the day and night, and altogether a half-million bushels of wheat leave here for Fort William every twenty-four hours. Five bushels of wheat will make all the flour a man eats the year around, so that, every day, enough wheat goes over these tracks to feed 100,000 men for one year.

I like these Winnipeggers. They are so pushing, strenuous, enthusiastic and happy. They claim their city has the best climate on earth, and they would not exchange the biting winds of the prairie for the kissing zephyrs of New York, Boston or Washington. They prepare for the season. Just now every Winnipegger, who can afford it, has on a gray overcoat made of coon skins. The fur is long, and it stands out like bristles. This doubles the size of the wearer. It makes him look at least a foot broader, and, as it is long, at least six inches taller. He adds to his height by a fur cap which can be pulled down over the ears. This makes him still bigger. Indeed, the town just now is peopled with furry giants, who are breathing out smoke, for the frost congeals the air from their nostrils, so that it rises like the vapor of an incipient volcano. The women here also dress in furs. Their cheeks are blushing under Jack Frost's amorous kisses, and the ozone of the atmosphere paints their eyes bright. They look too sweet to be the wives and daughters of the giants beside them, but we doubt not the fact when they begin to talk about great Winnipeg.

GATEWAY OF NEW CANADA.

Winnipeg is at the gateway of the New Canada. The tens of thousands of immigrants who are now arriving come through here, and one sees on the streets natives from every region of Christendom. There are Germans, Austrians, Greeks, Swedes and Norwegians, many of them dressed in the costumes of the lend from which they have come. Now and then one sees an Englishman, and it is hard to throw a stone without striking an American. At the same time, the most of the population is made up of Anglo-Saxon Canadians, and altogether they look not unlike those to be seen in St. Paul or Chicago.

On one side of the Red River, reached by a bridge, is the town of St. Boniface, where there are several thousand French Canadians, and there are also Russians, Jews, Italians and Syrians.

Some distance from here, on the shore of Lake Winnipeg, is a colony of Icelanders, many of whom have moved into the city. Some of them are lawyers, others are teachers, and not a few have intermarried with the Canadians.

These Icelanders were among the first of the western Canadian immigrants. They were brought here years ago when it was thought that none but those accustomed to the cold of the arctic zone could withstand the weather. The Dominion Government sent commissioners to Iceland, and they brought back a colony of 15,000 or 20,000 souls, and shipped them out to Lake Winnipeg. The Icelanders settled on its banks, and for a time made most of their living by fishing, much of their catch being through holes in the ice in the winter. They are now well scattered over the country. Many of the girls have gone into service and not a few are waiters at the hotels. These people are orderly. They take to education and religion, the largest Icelandic church in the world being in Winnipeg.

There are also many Russians here, and a Russian church. The Catholic population is large, the French Canadians all belonging to that denomination. There is a Trappist monastery outside the city, and a Trappist nunnery. Almost every denomination of Protestants has its meeting-houses, the Jews have a synagogue, the Salvation Army is waging its warfare against dissipation and sin, and the Y.M.C.A. has its own building and is doing excelent work. Indeed, the whole city worships the Lord under one religion or another. It is a God-fearing, order-loving, Sabbath-observing and church-going municipality. It is so good that there are no Sunday newspapers. The street cars are not allowed to run on the Sabbath, and the only public places open are the hotels and the churches.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

Patents Granted Cranks in England for Unworkable Schemes.

Perpetual-motion cranks have a free field in England. Though the United States Government has long refused to issue patents on ideas involving perpetual-motion principles, England still continues to grant licenses to all comers willing to pay for patent papers. Even as late as last year perpetual-motion inventions were patented, while in 1901, thirteen perpetual-motion machines testified that certain persons have faith in the possibility of the scheme. Some of these inventors were men of serious minds—not cranks, or lunatics—and much of their time, and considerable of their money, have gone in developing their pet theories.

One of the most recent devices—if made to work—woul simply revolutionize the automobile and motor-cycle business, doing away with petrol, electricity and other sources of energy. In a word, the idea is this: The weight of the rider on the saddle of a motor cycle, or, in fact, of anyone on the seat of a motor-car, drives water into a hollow bar, which, in turn, forces the water onto turbines placed in the gearing. When the wheels of the motor go round, they pump the water back into the hollow bar—and there you have perpetual motion in a nutshell, or rather, in a hollow bar. A cycle built on this principle could easily go around the world without stopping, once the initial impetus of sitting down was given, declares the inventor. So confident is he in the feasibility of his machine that he has provided a brake to stop the motor when necessary. Left to itself it would — in principle, at least, "run on forever," like the brook.

Certain inventors propose to use the weight of railway carriages to compress sufficient air to drive them; while another plan on the same lines is to make cycle tires in such a way that the air in them will drive a motor, while the motor drives the cycle.

A number of English patents has recently been issued on the water-wheel and pump idea, which is extremely simple: A wheel with buckets is started from a tank, and as it goes around it pumps water back into the tank—and once started, the thing goes on forever.

The power of magnetism is used in several modern perpetual-motion schemes, and electricity, steam, gravity, heat, light and other physical forces are combined in highly ingenious pieces of mechanism, which look to the man on the street, extremely plausible. With radium staring science in the face and apparently upsetting both the atomic theory and the law of the conservation of energy, it looks as if the perpetual motorists were going to have a show all to themselves. Disappointed candidates for patents at Washington have only to go to England to be given a hearing, if not a patent—or, perhaps, both.

CIVILIZATION THROUGH A FISH.

A small sea creature has a done a lot to assist the development of civilization. It is known as the Murex or Purpura. From it the Phœnicians maunfactured the Tyrian purple, the origin of their wealth and prosperity. As each shellfish yielded but one drop of the dyeing material, and as 300 pounds were needed to dye fifty pounds of wool, the home fisheries became in time exhausted. Then finding it necessary to seek a supply elsewhere, the traders started on the first voyage of discovery ever made. Owing to this voyage the Mediterranean, with all the countries that surround it, was discovered. Through this small creature, also, the first colonies were founded. The Phœnicians, finding it impracticable to bring home large shiploads of the fish, built at these spots where the raw material existed factories, which gradually developed into permanent settlments. And as many of these colonies were founded on Grecian islands, the apt natives quickly acquired the arts and industries of their visitors, which were soon diffused throughout Greece, and the first seeds of civilization were sown.

BALL AT SANDRINGHAM

HIS MAJESTY THE KING IS FOND OF DANCING.

Enjoyable Royal Dances Are Given At His Favorite Home in Norfolk.

"The young Prince," wrotee a New York Herald reporter forty-five years ago when describing a ball given in His Royal Highness's honor at Halifax, Nova Scotia, "'is a capital waltzer and a very entertaining partner. He rests his partner frequently and fills up the interval with cheerful conversation and remarks about the company"; and there is living to-day in Newfoundland, Canada, and the States many a buxom, elderly lady—grandmothers, most of them—whose proudest memory is of the hour when her waist, then slim enough, was encircled by the arm of the handsome young Prince who is our Sovereign to-day.

King Edward's days as a waltzer are practically over, and he is now resigned to the passive role of an interested looker-on; but he still retains all his old love of a dance, and is seldom happier than when he sees his neighbors, servants, and tenants thoroughly enjoying themselves "on the light fantastic toe."

It is only a week r two since he gave a ball at Balmoral to his servants, tenants, and gillies, and a right merry evening they had in the genial presence of their Royal host.

THE SCENE OF THE DANCE

was the castle ballroom, with its draperies of Royal Stuart tartan and its heads of stags shot by various members of the Royal Family. When the King, in the company of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their children, had taken his seat, the clansmen filed into the ballroom, and, after marching several times round it to the inspiring strains of four pipers, they danced a Highland reel, while His Majesty himself took part in the next dance, a set of Edinburgh quadrilles.

In Norfolk, more than at Balmoral even, King Edward can escape from the state and ceremonial of his high position and can play the part of a country gentleman, beloved alike by his neighbors, his tenants, and servants, to all of whom he can offer a gracious and informal hospitality. For many years the King has signalized his residence among his Norfolk friends by giving three balls—one to the great people of the country, another to his tenants and the local gentry and professional people, and the third to his servents; and it is difficult to say which ball is more eagerly looked forward to or more thoroughly enjoyed.

At one time these dances were given in the entrance-hall, but these quarters were found too cramped for the hundreds of dancers, and the King, in order that his guests might have ample room for their girations, had a wing especially built, containing

A SPACIOUS BALLOOM

with a suite of smaller rooms adjoining. The ballroom iss strikingly handsome, with its rich and tasteful decoration, its walls adorned with trophies brought from India, and its magnificent marble fireplace. At one end is the musicians' gallery, facing, at the other end of the room, an enormous bay-window, while the floor of oak, with its marvellous smoothness and high polish, is, as a certain young Norfolk lady declared, "too glorious for anything."

The advent of one of the King's dances at Sandringham is a time of great excitement and delightful anticipation throughout Norfolk, for the King's invitations are scattered with a lavish hand from one end of his favorite county to the other, and on the night of the ball there is not a bed to be had "for love or money" in Lynn. Through the long avenue leading to the gates of Sandringham House, hung with countless colored lanterns, the procession of carriages bringing His Majesty's guests seems endless, and before ten o'clock hundreds of guests are thronging the approach to the ballroom, including some of the prettiest girls to be found between Land's End and John o' Groat's. At the signal which announces the approach of their Majesties a hush comes over the laughing, chattering crowd; they fall back and form an avenue through which the King and Queen, with the members of the house-party, file in informal procession, their Majesties bowing and smiling gracious greetings as they advance, while from the gallery come the strains of

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The ball opens in stately form with a quadrille in which only the royal personages and the most important of their guests take part, to the admiration, and no doubt envy, of the hundreds of onlookers, who are quite content to have such a splendid opportunity of seeing these great people disport themselves at such close quarters. When the quadrille is over the Queen takes her seat in the alcove facing the musicians, where for the remainder of the evening she chats brightly with her friends as she watches the dancers, and invites one after another of her county guests to her side for a friendly conversation.

And now the real fun begins; dance follows dance in quick succession, faces grow flushed with exercise and happiness, and hundreds of feet keep merry pace with the music from the gallery. At one o'clock supper is served at small, dainty tables among the towering palms and ferns in the conservatory, while footmen, gorgeous in Royal liveries, dance attendance on the hungry guests. Then follow more dances, the fun growing unrestrained in the Highland schottische, while the King, though not dancing, beams encouragement and geniality everywhere—until at length he retires with the Queen, and the happy, tired crowd disperse to their hotels and homes.

Naggsby—"When a man and his wife think the same thoughts simultaneously it is a sign that they are exceedingly congenial."Waggsby—"So?Well, then my wife and I are congenial all right, for the other night, when she said that she wondered why I'd ever been such a fool as to marry her, I had been sitting there in silence for half and hour wondering over the same identical thing."

BRITAIN'S NEW PREMIER

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL - BANNERMAN'S RECORD.

He is Entitled on Services to the Prominent Position He Now Holds.

In spite of his somewhat pronounced Liberalism, his adherence to Home Rule, and the countenance which extended during the South African war to the pro-Boer section of his party, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has never been unpopular among the Conservatives at Westminster, says a writer in the London Standard. (Con.) His cheery manner, his genuine kindliness, and a considerable fund of dry humor, which occasionally, though too rarely, shows itself in his public speeches, make him a pleasant companion. He is moreover, a hospitable man, and an excellent judge of cookery. Without any pretensions to learning or ...le reading, he is a well-informed, clever conversationalist, and versed in the light literature of France as well as of England.

HIS ADVANCEMENT.

From the beginning of his career in Parliament he was marked out for advancement, though his warmest friends could scarcely have predicted that he would become Prime Minister, or even leader, of the House of Commons. He seemed destined, rather to figure among the highly-esteemed but distinctly second-rate politicians whose claims to Cabinet rank are recognized on condition that, when the time comes for younger men to press forward, they will uncomplainingly retire—either with or without a peerage. Twice he served as Financial Secretary to the War Office (1871-4 and 1880-2). From 1882 to 1884 he was Secretary to the Admiralty, and in the latter year he consented, at a troubulous period, to become Chief Secretary for Ireland. In all these offices—even in the last—he acquired a reputation for tact, businesslike capacity, and a certain amount of Parliamentary address.

THE CORDITE VOTE.

It was natural that when Mr. Gladstone formed his new Ministry in 1886 an important department should be intrusted to a loyal and capable follower. Sir Henry was Secretary of State for War for a few months in 1886, and again from 1892 to 1895. On both occasions he won the good opinion of the permanent staff. Certainly he is not one of those administrators who make themselves disliked by restless energy and reforming zeal. It was, perhaps, the reluctance of Mr. Gladstone's and Lord Rosebery's Governments to spend money on the army estimates that led to the famous exposure as to the cordite and to their defeat in the ouse of Commons. There is no doubt that when they went out the military stores had been allowed to sink to a dangerously low quantity.

AFTER THE SPEAKERSHIP.

It should be mentioned that, so far from Sir Henry having anticipated ten years ago that he would reach his present exalted position, he was anxious on the retirement of Mr. Speaker Peel, to succeed him in the chair, and it was only at the earnest intercession of his colleagues, who were already unwilling to face any of the dilemnas of reconstruction, that he gave up what was then his highest ambition. It was, perhaps by way of compensation for this considerable act of self-sacrifice that he was created G. C. B.

The withdrawal of Lord Rosebery from the leadership of the party, and the subsequent retirement of Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley from active work in the House of Commons, left the field clear for Sir Henry. Undoubtedly he has worked hard for his party, and is entitled on his services, to the high reward now bestowed upon him. Whether his leadership can be permanent, or whether it will be advantageous, even during a brief period, for his party, are questions that we need not now discuss. Nor will we go over what we regard as his very compromising and unfortunate record as to South African affairs.

RELATIONS WITH ROSEBERY.

Probably it was no fault of his that he was forced into rivalry with Lord Rosebery, who, after withdrawing, broke up the party—so the Radical group contend—by founding the school of Liberal Imperialists and setting up a definite organization, the Liberal League, which, in regard to foreign affairs and also as to Ireland, pursued a policy which was not the policy of either of the left wing of the party or of its accepted leader. These, again, are points that need not be discussed on this occasion. The quarrel which had seemed to be appeased before Sir Henry's speech at Stirling and Lord Rosebery's reply at Bodmin had not died away—it only slumbered. And it is said that Sir Henry, though he has paid generous tributes to Lord Rosebery's great abilities, did not altogether relish his recent reference to him as an "old friend." Personally, we believe there was no animosity. But the difference in their points of view in regard to all Imperial questions is absolutely fundamental.

SPEAKS FROM NOTES.

When Sir Henry chooses to make an effort he can deliver a forcible and humorous speech. But he indulges at times in an excessive use of gesture, and the effect of his utterances is much diminished by the fact that they are, as a rule, read word for word from a paper. It is a habit which he must abandon if he wishes to attain any success as leader of the House of Commons.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

"That young woman next door to you goes in for music, doesn't she?"

"Music, so-called, yes."

"Vocal or instrumental?"

"A little of both. She's vociferously vocal and instrumental in making the neighbors swear."

WHICH?

She—Here's a joke about a woman trying to sharpen a lead pencil. I can't see any point to it?

He—Nobody can. That's what the joke says.

DUNN & FULLERTON,

GRADUATES of the Ontario School of Practical Science and Engineering, Civil Engineers and Draughtsmen. Estimates given and reports made on Bridge and Sewerage Construction. Special attention given to drainage. Thomas H. Dunn, C. E. C. H. Fullerton, C. E.
Office above Union Bank, Winchester

DRS. M. & W. A. BROWN,
Physician, Surgeon, &c.
CHESTERVILLE, ONT.

E.H. MARCELLUS, M.D.,C.M.
Physician, Surgeon, &c,
SOUTH FINCH, ONT.

A. M. FULTON, B. A.
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, &c.
CHESTERVILLE, ONT.
Office—Fulton Block.

A. McKERCHER, L.D.S., D.D.
SURGEON, DENTIST.
Avonmore, Ont.
Visits Moose Creek every Saturday.

W. B. LAWSON, B. L. C.
BARRISTER, Solicitor, &c. Offices, Chesterville, and Winchester. The Winchester office will be open on Saturday of each week from 1 to 4.30 p.m.

GEO. C. HART.
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary, &c. A limited amount of Private Funds to loan at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages purchased.
Solicitor for Bank of Ottawa
WINCHESTER, ONT.

JOHN SHIELDS, L.D.S., D.D.S
SURGEON DENTIST,
OFFICE OVER POST-OFFICE. Casselman Block

A. T. MORROW,
DENTIST
MAXVILLE, ONT.
Visits Avonmore on Tuesday each week

DOMINION HOUSE
CHESTERVILLE, ONT.
T. FLYNN, - - PROPRIETOR.
This hotel has lately been renovated and is in a position to cater to the travelling public.
Always in stock the choicest brands of liquors and cigars.

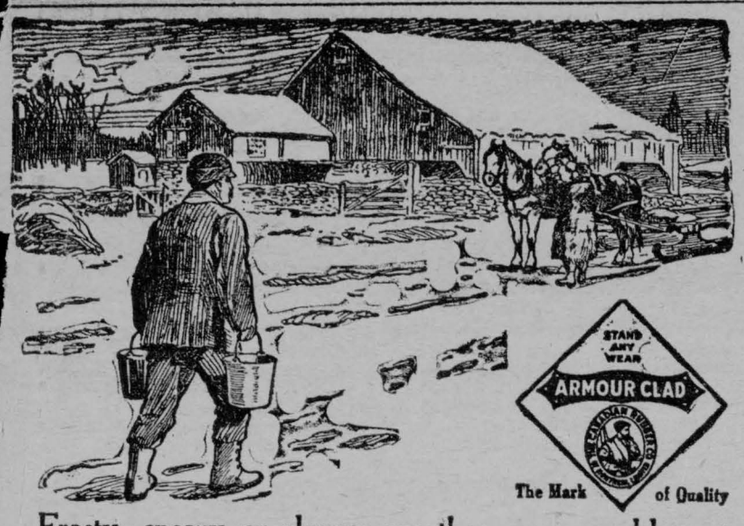
GEO. L. BROWN, C.E. & O.L.S.
Morrisburg, Ont.
DRAUGHTSMAN, Land Surveyor, and Civil Engineer, Estimates and reports made on bridge work, waterworks and sewerage construction. Special attention given to drainage. Office in Fulton Block.

WINCHESTER
Marble and Granite
WORKS.
Constantly on hand both Marble and Granite Monuments of the latest Designs and Best Quality.
We import Granite direct from Aberdeen, Scotland, and can give customers work at Astonishingly Low Prices.
A call will convince you that this is the place to purchase anything in the Headstone line.
W. CAMPBELL, - - PROP

Farmers Insurance Companies
—The Popular and Reliable—
GRENVILLE PATRON MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company
Insures farm property against loss or damage by fire or lightning.
The Ontario Farmers Weather Insurance Mutual Company
Insures against loss or damage to buildings or contents, by Wind Storms, Cyclones or Tornadoes.
The Western Assurance Company
Accept a general insurance on all classes of property wherever Situated. Capital $2,000,000. Satisfactory adjustments in all cases and prompt payment of losses.
JAMES CLEMENT,
Agent, Dunbar.

WHEN YOU WANT
CHOICE
CONFECTIONERY
CALL ON
R. BUIST
He always keeps a fresh and varied stock to select from
Bananas, Oanges, Lemons in season.
A share of your patronage solicited.

N. M. TRICKEY
PHOTOGRAPHER,
CHESTERVILLE,
Studio open every Wednesday
.....IN THE.....
KEARNS' BLOCK



Frosty, snowy or sloppy weather means cold, wet feet, chilblains and misery, unless your feet are protected by ARMOUR CLAD Lumberman's and Boots.

Weather and waterproof, comfortable, and made to stand any wear. All styles.

"The mark of quality" on the genuine

500

ARMOUR CLAD

Almost at Half Price

That is the way we are selling a lot of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Boys' 2-piece Suits worth $2.75, for $1.50.
Boys' 3-piece Suits worth $3.75, for $2.75.
Boys' Overcoats worth $3.50, for $2.25
Boys' Reefers (Short-Coat) worth $2.75, for $1.75.
Men's Overcoats, worth $7.00, for $4.50.
Men's Pea Coats, worth $3.50, for $2.25.
Men's Tweed Pants, worth $1.25, for 75c.
We have a lot more at same reduction.
Boys' all Wool Sweaters all sizes at 45c.

McGEE & CO.

Terms Cash.

WILL BE TRIED FOR MURDER.

Outcome Of The Christmas Day Shooting. Near Brantford.

Brantford, Jan. 5.—Alexander Green, the Indian who was shot in the dance on Christmas Day, near the city, died early this morning The man who did the shooting, John Hill, is in jail here on a charge of shooting with intent to kill. The charge will now be changed to murder. Green's wound was in the shoulder, seven deep and over two inches square. Green was hardly a yard away when the gun was discharged, and it was heavily loaded with birdshot. The Coroner's jury viewed the remains this morning and adjourned for a week. Green made an ante mortem statement to the Crown Attorney. Gangrene set in on Sunday, followed by lockjaw. Hill will be tried at the spring Assizes in Brantford.

The C. P. R trackmen have been granted an increase in wages. The sectionmen will receive from $1 40 to $1.55 per day, the track foremen from $1.90 to $2 to and the bridge foremen from $2 60 to $3 25 per day.



NEW
Meat Market
I have opened a Meat Market
In the Village of Chesterville, and am prepared to offer
Beef, Pork, Lamb, Sausage,
Smoked Meats
Fowl of all kinds.
Share of your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. H. COWDREY,
CHESTERVILLE.

Wilford M. Saucier
Practical Watchmaker
Jeweler, Engraver, &c.,
All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, etc., etc., for sale and repaired with neatness and despatch.
Prompt attention paid to repairing sent by mail.
Issuer of marriage licenses.
W. M. Saucier.

La Grippe Cured

Twelve times and out! Doctors say that LA GRIPPE will come two or three years more and disappear again for 50 years. It has a periodical run of 12 years. Each time it comes it is worse than the time before. This time LA GRIPPE is prophesied to have terrible neuralgic and rheumatic pains as a symptom and afterclap. These pains are the most excruciating—worse than the rack and torture. Avoid LA GRIPPE, prevent LA GRIPPE, or cure LA GRIPPE, by taking the specific, scientific remedy

PSYCHINE
(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)
Sold by all Druggists, for $1 per bottle.
SAMPLE AND TREATISE FREE
ADDRESS, "Sample Dept. M"
Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited
Office and Laboratories
179 King St. West, - TORONTO

Summery Weather in Calgary.

Calgary, Alta., Jan. 4—The extraordinary spring weather, which has prevailed in Calgary for a month, reached a climax today, when the Elbow River broke up. The stream is now running smoothly and rapidly, being emptied of the little ice between here and the mountains. Cattlemen assert that they have not seen anything like it in their experience. The wind from the mountains for a week has been balmy, and overcoats and furnaces have been sidetracked.

A number of Rev. Mr Johnston's parishioners at Fitzroy Harbor turned out with teams and hauled him a winter's supply of wood.

Losing Your Hair?

And doing nothing to keep it? Most women like thick, heavy hair; long, luxuriant hair. Don't you? Then use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. You save what hair you have and get more at the same time.

For the whiskers and moustache we make BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. It colors a rich brown or a soft black. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

A LOYAL BRITTON GONE.

Mr. E. Seymour Gourley, Ex-M. P. Passes Away.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 5.—The death occurred at his home at Truro early this morning of S. E. Gourley, ex-M. P. for Colchester, N. S. He had been ill a long time.

In his own way E. Seymour Gourley was the most picturesque figure in the Parliament which was dissolved in 1904 Bather tall, slight in figure, with dark, piercing eyes, and a restless attitude, Mr. Gourley would have attracted attention in any Assembly. In his clothing he seemed, unconsciously perhaps, to strive to attract attention by variety. By his speeches, however, he will be remembered, for he was the oddest contributor to the Hansard for many a year.

Mr. Gourley usually began in a quiet unemotional strain, but as the subject grew upon him he seemed to forget his surroundings, wander away from his seat sometimes down to the neutral ground between the opposing sides of the house, and there excite the air with his arms and his rhetoric. Not only the present but the dim past was ransacked for facts and illustration, and he has been known to pretty well cover the field from the days of the ancient Romans to the present in presenting his case before the house. His breezy style and unconventional manners frequently caused gales of laughter, but they seemed only to fan the flames of his passionate argumentations.

He was a stout upholder of the British Empire, and was known as a fireeater for his declarations against the United States, but latterly during his four years membership for Colchester he sometimes cast aspersions on the old country when he thought she did not deal fairly by Canada.

From many pages of Hansard filled by him the following taken at random is a fair sample of his ultra British utterances. This occurred in 1904 during a discussion on the amendments to the militia act:—

"I want to say here—and I will undertake to give my hon. friend from Labelle (Mr. Bourassa) this information—that, although he had a million tongues in Canada, whenever the militia and in fact every man in Canada is required in India or the farthest isles of the sea, we will be there; we will spend every dollar of money of Canada for that purpose, and the sooner the hon member for Labelle finds that out the better. If there was a government in Canada hostile to that idea, we would hang them in twenty-four hours."

In the same debate Mr. Gourley objected to members of Parliament being exempted from military duty, saying: "It would be a most annoying thing if the very leaders and directors of public opinion in Canada should be skulking while they asked the ordinary citizen to take up arms in the defence of the country."

Mr. Gourley was a barrister, and lived at Truro, N. S. He graduated at Acadia University, and from his boyhood was an interesting character, whose omnivious reading was reflected in his cultured speeches.

Death Shadowed Marriage Party.

Upton, P. Q., Jan. 6.—A frightful accident, which cost three lives yesterday afternoon, ended the rejoicing over the wedding of Mr. Aime Pinsonneault and Miss Donalda Lavalle, of this place.

The wedding took place at Roxton, and during the afternoon the party decided to take supper at the residence of the bride's, parents Mr. and Mrs. Calixte Lavallee, here.

The party set out in six carriages. On the way they had to pass a railway crossing, and here the disaster occurred The first five carriages passed safely but the last, which contained the father mother and brother of the bride, was struck by the Portland Montreal express which suddenly appeared at full speed the unfortunate occupants were thrown nearly a hundred feet into the air, and all three were frightfully mangled and instantly killed. The remains were taken to the nearest Grand Trunk station, where an inquest will be held today, and the marriage party proceeded to a night of mourning instead of anticipated rejoicing. Much sympathy is felt for the young couple, whose wedding day was so terribly ended.

PICTURE POST CARDS.

Restrictions on Communications on Address Side are Removed.

Ottawa, Jan. 5—The new issue of the Post-office Guide, to be published this month, will contain an amended regulation of the British Postmaster General affecting picture post cards, Picture post cards sent abroad are no longer debarred from bearing a communication on the lefthand half of the address side, and, so far as the British Post-office is concerned, now pass at the post card rate. The concession has been accepted by Austria, Belgium, Denmark Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxenburg, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunis. It is not however universally accepted, and no guarantee can at present be given that such cards will be allowed to pass at the post card rate in countries other than those mentioned. Positive information has been received that cards of the kind described will not be allowed to pass as post cards in Japan, Spain or the United States.

For Prefontaine's Funeral.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—A thousand militia will be ordered out at Montreal to line the streets on the occasion of Mr. Prefontaine's funeral. It is not settled who will command.

GREAT
Discount Sale.

All this month. 30 per cent. off all
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, DOLLS,
CALENDARS, PERFUMES in Cut Glass Bottles.
20 Per Cent. off
TOY BOOKS, GIFT BOOKS,
THE ANNUALS, POETS,
SCRAP ALBUMS and PHOTO ALBUMS.

We are prepared for the School Book Trade and can supply any and everything for the furnishing of the School Room as well as Books for the Pupils. See our line of **Scribblers, Exercise Books, Note Books, Pens, Inks, Etc.**

Don't forget our regular lines of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, BOOKS and STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS and CIGARS.

WE CARRY THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

W. G. BOLSTER, NEXT DOOR TO R. BUISTS.
DRUGGIST and STATIONER, - - CHESTERVILLE.

NEW Tailor Shop.

I have opened a TAILOR SHOP in the Fulton Block in the rooms recently vacated by J. F. MOODIE, having had Fourteen years experience in the City I am in a position to guarantee Fit and Workmanship on all my work, viz:

SUITS, OVERCOATS, Furlined Coats, ETC.

Everything made in latest style.
Give us a Call.
A. VIGEANT,
Chesterville.

Merrickville is considering the advisability of procuring a park to be used for agricultural exhibition purposes.

OXYDONOR

Fills the system with pure oxygen, the vital principle of life. Oxygen destroys disease and keeps you well. : : : : :

RHEUMATITM cannot stay in your system if you use OXYDONOR. Oxydonor will fill your body with pure oxygen, cleansing the blood of its impurities, restoring wasted tissues and driving out disease. OXYDONOR is not a medicine, but is a simple application of the laws that govern life. It causes sound sleep, improves the appetite and stimulates the brain. It will cure any disease, but is invaluable in the treatment of NERVOUS PROSTRATION, INSOMOLA, SCIATICA, LA-GRIPPE, DEBILITY, PNEUMONIA, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. OXYDONOR has nothing to do with drugs or electricity.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP.

MRS. BENJ. BEVERIDGE, Andover, N.B., writes Feb. 2d, 1901:—"Am pleased to inform you that I have used Oxydonor successfully for Colds, and Bronchitis, and that I completely cured my little girl, age four years, of a severe attack of Whooping Cough. After four nights' treatment she was entirely well. Our neighbors children suffered with the same disease over three months. Have also relieved her of Croup."

RHEUMATIC GOUT.

MR. J. S. SAUNDERS, Brunswick Billiard Parlors, Yonge st., Toronto, Ont., Can., writes: "Your Oxydonor in a short time cured me of a serious attack of rheumatic gout of long standing, which has baffled my physicians, myself and friends swear by it. I would not be without it.

Send for our Free Booklet No. 3, giving Description and Prices.

DR. H. SANCHE & CO.,
61 Fifth St., Detroit, Mich. | 2268 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

BLOOD DISEASED MEN

If you ever contracted any blood disease you are never safe unless the virus or poison has been eradicated from the system. Have you any of the following symptoms? Sore throat, ulcers on the tongue or in the mouth, hair falling out, aching pains, itchiness of the skin, sores or blotches on the body, eyes red and smart, dyspeptic stomach, sexual weakness—indications of the secondary stage. Don't ruin your system with the old fogy treatment—mercury and potash—which only suppresses the symptoms for a time only to break out again when happy in domestic life. Don't let quacks experiment on you. Our **New Method Treatment** is guaranteed to cure you. Our guarantees are backed by bank bonds, that the disease will never return. Thousands of patients have been already cured by our **New Method Treatment** for over 20 years. **No names used without written consent.**



Mr. E. A. C. writes: "Your remedies have done me more good than Hot Springs and all the doctors and medicines I had previously tried. I have not felt any of those pains or seen any ulcers or blotches for over seven years and the outward symptoms of the loathesome disease have entirely disappeared. My hair has grown in fully again and I am married and happy."

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. WRITE FOR QUESTION BLANK FOR HOME TREATMENT. CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. 25 YEARS IN DETROIT.

Drs. Kennedy & Kergan,
143 SHELBY STREET. DETROIT, MICH.

FRAUDULENT FRUIT PACKING.

Trenton Dealer Caught Red Handed—Will be Prosecuted.

Not often does it fall to the lot of the government official in the execution of his duties to stop a train, But Mr. Carey Dominion fruit inspector at Trenton, Ont., according to a report issued by the chief of fruit division, found such action a necessity on December 28th last. It happened thus:—Robert Coyle, senior, was packing apples at Trenton under the brand of Coyle and Peterson. Mr. Carey, acting under the tights accorded under the fruit marks' act, entered the store house and examined a few barrels which he did not find satisfactory. During the dinner hour the remaining barrels were rushed into a car and when Mr, Carey returned an engine was attached ready to pull the car out of the yard with the engineer at the throttle and the fireman at the firebox. It looked very much like a quick transport for the fraudently packed consignment. But the inspector was resolute and insisted upon making a careful examination before the car left. He found fruit marked No. 1 that was little Letter than trash. Mr. Coyle signed a declaration admitting that the 50 barrels in the car were the same grade of stuff. An information will be laid under the fruit marks act against the members of the firm. It is probable that prosecution and the imposition of a fine will follow as the evidence is considered conclusive.

The reputation of Canadian fruit this year has suffered much from such packing by avaricious dealers which in the end constitutes a great loss to those who are honest enough to pack their fruit in a reliable manner. The fruit division, it may be said, suffers from a lack of inspectors who have this year owing to the scarcity of the crop had a particularly hard task. That scarcity has caused a number of dealers to put in a grade of fruit much below the approved standard

Mr. McNeil chief of the fruit division left for Trenton last evening to attend the proceedings in the case and endeavor to make arrangements to secure the best possible examination of packages with the inspectors at hand.

Dr. Preston Acquitted.

St. John, N. B., January 9.—Dr. Preston, of St. John, accused of manslaughter by performing an illegal operation upon Edith F. Clark, of this city, was found not guilty by a jury this afternoon and was discharged from custody. The verdict was reached after less than two hours deliberation.

FISHER & ROBINSON,
Butchers, Etc.
CHESTERVILLE, - - ONT.

Constantly on hand
Beef, Pork, Lamb,
and Cured Meats,
VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

WILLIAM NEWVINE,
All kinds of Cement and Concrete work a Specialty
CHESTERVILLE, ONT.

THOUSANDS ARE ARRESTED

M. Durnovo's Sweeping Orders to Search Houses.

NO SEARCH WARRANTS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says. M. Durnovo's sweeping orders to search houses and arrest suspicious persons are being carried out on a wholesale scale throughout the country, the police having authority to enter any house without a search warrant. Arrests are now counted by thousands. They have been made on a scale such as was not known even in the time of Alexander II.

Following the lamentable condition of affairs it is not astonishing to hear that martial law has been proclaimed along the entire Siberian railway, while General Zakamelski, in charge of a picked force, has been sent to bring the mutinous soldiers back or shoot them. Thus the people have the extraordinary sight of troops being sent to rescue General Linevitch.

Simultaneously troops have been sent from Moscow to relieve Vindan, which, together with Mittau is in a bad state.

Count Vorontzoff-Daschkoff remains a prisoner of the revolutionists in the Caucasus, who let no news out. All that is known is that the town of Novorissisk is completely in their hands.

Governor Asanchevsky of Tomsk, whom the revolutionists repeatedly refused to allow to leave, has escaped disguised as a postman. He brought 75 pounds of letters, the first mail received from there for weeks.

PLOT TO MURDER CZAR.

A St. Petersburg despatch to London under Monday morning's date says a plot by anarchists to assassinate the Czar was frustrated by accident. Trusted artillery officers are implicated. The chief conspirators are two students, who, with the army officers, have been arrested.

The plot was discovered by one of the officers losing a carefully drawn plan of the Tsarskoe-Selo Palace.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times, denying rumors that Minister of the Interior Durnovo will replace Prime Minister Witte, says that the financial situation, in which the Government is most vulnerable, necessitates the retention of Count Witte. There will be need of all his resources to provide the 2,500,000,000 roubles ($1,250,000,000), required in 1906 in a country whose credit is impaired and a vast proportion of whose inhabitants cannot or will not pay taxes, owing to the commercial and agrarian distress and the revolutionary propaganda.

IN MEMORY OF "RED SUNDAY."

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A general meeting of the Workmen's Council and delegates of all the proletariat organizations has been in session secretly, perfecting their future programme. All that is thus far known is that they are planning to turn the anniversary of January 22nd ("Red Sunday"), when the most serious rioting in St. Petersburg occurred, into a day of national mourning, during which it is planned to make demonstrations in memory of the "martyrs."

All the shops, factories and theatres will be closed, and the street car and railroad services will be stopped. Requiem masses will be celebrated, and processions, in which the workmen will wear crape on their sleeves, will march through the streets. No paper will be allowed to appear, except with black borders. It is proposed to make a gigantic, peaceful manifestation, but if they attempt to carry it out the leaders fully understand that it is sure to precipitate bloodshed on a large scale.

A private despatch from Ufa, in European Russia, says that the Governor has been shot and severely wounded. His assailant was arrested.

LOSS OVER $3,000,000.

A despatch from Moscow says: Statistics place the pecuniary loss by the strike that has just come to an end at $3,125,000.

PLUNDERING COUNTY SEATS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A party of Esthonians, calling themselves Social Democrats, are plundering country seats and setting fire to manor houses along the Baltic coast of Esthonic. Many estates have been destroyed and the owners of them imprisoned. Owners who have escaped have formed themselves into corps, and are co-operating with the Cossacks and infantry in pursuing the marauders.
Bowmanville

REPUBLIC IN THE CAUCASUS.

A despatch from London says: The correspondents at Odessa send stories daily of the orderly progression of the North Caucasian Republic, the name the successful revolutionists in the Caucasus have bestowed on their new Government. It is stated that the new administration is implicitly obeyed. Order is willingly maintained by the civil guard. All citizens enjoy peace and security. The Imperial ex-governor continues to be held a prisoner. He is quartered in a railroad car, but is well treated. Twelve hundred cossacks, who were sent to crush the rebellion, fraternized with the insurgents, and withdrew after a time, during which they were treated as guests, to Ekaterinolar. They were ordered thence to Poti, to repress the republican movement but refused to go. The battleship Panteleimon formerly the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky, whose name was changed because of the mutiny that occurred on board of her, and a torpedo boat destroyer were sent the other day to Novorossisk, from Sebastopol, on a similar mission. Their arrival has not been reported, and it is surmised that they are likely to become the nucleus of a republican navy.

APPALLING VANDALISM.

A despatch to the Paris Eclair from Warsaw says that the Russian troops operating from Dirousk are encountering almost insuperable difficulties in suppressing the rebellious Letts, who number 60,000 and are well armed. The revolutionists are displaying a cruelty and vandalism which are appalling. In the neighborhood of Hapsal and Meria every castle has been razed, resulting in the total loss of priceless art treasures.

No vessel is allowed to leave any port of the Baltic provinces without the permission of the revolutionists. The northern Baltic provinces are a vast ruin, the result of the havoc wrought by the terrorists.

Although the troops are now gaining the upper hand, the famous Guards regiments have suffered more than one severe defeat.

RIOTERS DISPERSED.

A despatch from Moscow says: "Against the brilliant conduct of the troops and police the resistance of the insurgents in Moscow has been shattered. The legions have been dispersed and are fleeing in disorder. Many of their chiefs have been arrested, and the others have fled far and wide."

With these words Governor-General Doubassoff begins a long account of the rising here, which he issued on Thursday. Continuing the account says:—

"Though organized revolt has been crushed, some of the most desperate fanatics remain, and continue to fire on the troops. I cannot suffer the shadow of this terror to hang over the people during the joyful Christmas festival. I have, therefore, given positive orders that by Christmas eve (next Saturday), according to the Russian calendar, every quarter of the city must be swept clear of the last traces of revolution, and I have called on the peaceful part of the population for its co-operation in running down the revolutionists, and in restoring tranquility."

KILLED IN SLEEP.

A despatch from Riga,, Livonia, Russia, by courier to St. Petersburg says: About 5,000 armed forkmen before daylight on Tuesday morning invaded and took possession of the Provodnik rubber factory, and the military, as this message is forwarded, are bombarding the factory. The revolutionists killed the policemen who were guarding the building and a detachment then crept into an adjoining structure where a patrol of dragoons was asleep, and murdered eight dragoons and six stablemen and wounded eleven others. One man managed to escape, and gave the alarm to the troops, two regiments of which with artillery and six quick-firing guns, arrived at the scene by daylight. In the meantime the revolutionists had thrown up barricades and a terrific fire was opened by the troops upon these defences and on the factory.

In the midst of the confusion existing as this despatch is written, it is impossible to ascertain the number of killed or wounded, but many men have been killed, and over a hundred wounded have already been carried to the hospitals.

The soldiers are almost insane with fury. The territory in which the factory is located has been picketed off by guards who threaten to kill any person approaching. The correspondent had a narrow escape. He unwittingly entered the prescribed territory through a side street, and was twice fired upon before he had an opportunity to explain.

TO STRENGTHEN ARMY.

British Secretary of War Has Been Given Free Hand.

A despatch from London says: Richard Burdon Haldane, Secretary of War, speaking at a free trade meeting in London on Thursday night, said it was the intention of the Liberal Government to maintain an adequate army. But that it would be necessary before real reform commenced to clear away much of the trash and litter left by his predecessors. He paid a tribute to his immediate predecessor, H. O. Arnold-Foster, but said that the former Secretary had not been given a free hand by the Unionist Government.

Secretary Haldane said it was true that the standard of comparison of the military needs of Great Britain was to compare the German army, plus the German navy, with the British army, plus the British navy. It was the intention to bring the British army to an adequate position, and on this basis the artillery must be kept up to its present standard. The volunteers, he said, must be given every encouragement, but in every case needless expenditures must be avoided. He said that the Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, had given him entire freedom of action and he was now working to evolve a practical scheme, which did not include conscription.

SNEEZED, THEN ARRESTED.

German Haled Before Court and Fined for Disturbing Peace.

A Berlin despatch says: One of the most remarkable trials ever held in Germany was that of Herr Pirna, in Saxony for sneezing, blowing his nose and coughing too loudly in the streets at night. Policeman Lamm swore that the prisoner coughed very noisily at midnight when most people were already asleep. When asked to cough less violently he sneezed and used his handkerchief in a way unusual in polite society when promenading the street. The court imposed a fine of three marks (75 cents), solemnly warning the defendant to desist from his evil courses.

BRITISH TAR IS HEALTHY.

Navy Reports Show That Sailors Are Getting Stronger.

A despatch from London says: The British sailor is looked upon as the personification of health and strength, and a belated report just issued for the year 1904 shows that he is getting healthier as the years go by. The average number of sick men daily was 3,467, giving the rate of 31 per thousand, and showing a decrease of 5 in comparison with the last seven years' average.

SETTLE OLD DISPUTE.

The Great Lakes Fisheries Question May End.

A Washington despatch to the Chicago Tribune says: Secretary Root is about to settle the great lakes fisheries question with Great Britain, and practically all the other controversies existing with Canada, save that of reciprocity. An agreement will be made shortly, it is expected, by which the United States will buy out all the Canadian sealers, and agree to pay the British Government annually a small per cent, of the value of the seal caught.

With this agreement will terminate the dispute which about fifteen years ago brought the United States and Great Britain to the verge of war. As soon as this matter is disposed of Secretary Root and British Ambassador Durand will take up the question of the revision of the treaty of 1817, limiting the armament of each power on the great lakes. Then will be discussed the minor questions in connection with the transmission of goods in bond, and the regulation of immigration.

11 HORSES DESTROYED.

Outbreak of Glanders in an Ottawa Livery Stable.

An Ottawa despatch says: For some time past the existence of glanders in the stable of Joseph Landreville, Sparks street, had been suspected by the veterinary officers of the Department of Agriculture, and the animals were placed under close surveillance. Finally the disease developed plainly, and on Thursday, by order of Dr. Rutherford, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Dominion, Inspector Morse destroyed eleven horses, which showed symptoms of glanders. The loss will be a severe one to Mr. Landreville, as the Government allows only $50 per head for each animal killed, while the eleven horses made away with were worth on an average $150 each.

REVENUE FROM ASYLUMS.

Large Increase in Receipts From the Paying Patients.

A Toronto despatch says: The revenue from paying patients at the Provincial asylums for the four months ending December 31 was $66,712.51, compared with $36,786.08 for the corresponding period of 1904, an increase of $29,926.43. The largest increase for any month was $11,313, in December. During the four months the department collected arrears totalling $29,938.67, which amount is included in the revenue previously mentioned. The increase is largely due to the systematic plan of making collections from relatives, able to afford it, of patients who have agreed to pay for their maintenance, and from trustees or guardians of patients who have property or incomes.

LARGEST BANK IN KINGDOM

Balance Due Depositors is Ten Million Sterling.

A Glasgow despatch says: At the annual meeting of the Glasgow Savings Bank in Glasgow, the Lord Provost, who presided, said for the first time in the bank's history the balance due to depositors had reached ten million sterling. The bank was the largest of its kind in the kingdom. No fewer than one hundred thousand depositors had ten pounds at their credit. Glasgow depositors had more at their credit than Liverpool and Manchester combined.

LESS LIQUOR WAS USED.

Decline of Over 360,000 Gallons Consumed in Canada Last Year.

A despath from Ottawa says: Excise returns just issued, showing the quantity of spirituous liquor consumed in Canada afford satisfaction to the temperance reformer. During the last fiscal year 3,112,843 gallons, valued at $5,947,126, were entered for consumption, as compared with 3,481,287 gallons, of the value of $6,656,602, in the previous twelve

[redacted]

May be Commenced in Spring—Options are Renewed.

Sandwich, Jan. 3.—There now seems no doubt that the United States Steel Company will complete the purchase of the property it has under option here and build the $10,000,000 steel plant talked of some months ago. All of the options have been renewed and representatives of the United States Steel Company have taken soundings all along the shore in front of the property under option. This is taken to mean that the location of the docks is being decided upon and that the erection of the new plant will probably begin as soon as spring opens.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Increase in Exports and Imports During Past Month.

A despatch from London says: The returns of the Board of Trade for December show an increase of imports of $4,004,340 over the same month last year. The exports increased $2,900,300.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—Wheat—No. 2 white is quoted outside at 79c, and No. 2 red and mixed at 78c outside; No. 2 goose, 73 to 74c outside. Manitoba No. 1 hard, steady at 89c, Georgian Bay ports; No. 1 Northern at 86c, and No. 2 Northern at 83c.

Oats—No. 2 white are quoted outside at 34½ to 35c.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 47c; No. 3 extra at 44c, and No. 3 at 41c at outside points.

Peas—No. 2 quoted at 77 to 78c outside.

Corn—The demand for Canadian is fair, at 43 to 44c west. American new corn is steady at 50 to 50½c for No. 3 yellow on track, Toronto.

Buckwheat—51 to 52c per bushel.

Rye—No. 2 quoted at 70 to 71c at outside points.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents for export quoted at $3.10 to $3.15 in buyers' sacks at outside points; do., in bbls, at $3.45 to $3.50. Manitoba flours are firm. No. 1 patents, $4.60 to $4.80; No. 2 patents, $4.30 to $4.40, and strong bakers', $4.20 to $4.30 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran continues firm in Ontario, with prices quoted at $15.50 to $16 outside; shorts are quoted at $17 to $18 outside. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $17 to $17.50, and shorts at $18.50 to $19.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, $3 per bbl, and inferior qualities, $1.75 to $2.25.

Beans—The market is firm; handpicked, $1.75 to $1.80; primes, $1.65 to $1.70.

Honey—7 to 8c for strained, and at $1.50 to $2 per dozen combs.

Hops—15 to 16c per lb.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at $8.50 to $9 on track, here, and No. 2 at $6.50 to $7.

Straw—Car lots quoted at $6 to $6.50 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Ontario stock, 70 to 75c per bag, and Delaware, 80 to 85c per bag on track.

Poultry—Turkeys, fresh killed, 12½ to 13c; ducks, 10 to 11c; geese, 9 to 10c; chickens, 8 to 9c; live chickens, 5 to 7c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound rolls are quoted at 22 to 23c; large rolls 21 to 22c; good to choice dairy tubs, 20 to 21c, and inferior at 18 to 19c. Creamery prints sell at 25c, and solids at 23½ to 24c.

Eggs—Pickled are selling at 21 to 22c per dozen in case lots; fresh at 24 to 25c, and new laid at about 35c per dozen.

Cheese—Large cheese, 13c, and twins at 13½c per lb

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs in car lots are firm at $8.25. Bacon long clear, 10¼ to 10½c per lb in case lots; mess pork, $18; short cut, $20 to $20.50; hams, light to medium, 13c; do., heavy, 12½c; rolls, 11c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 15 to 15½c; breakfast rolls, 14 to 14½c.

Lard—The market is quiet, and prices are unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 10¼c; tubs, 10½c; pails, 10¾c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 9.—Grain—There are no new features in the local Grain Market and business in all lines is quiet. Oats are steady at 37c for No. 4, 38c for No. 3, and 39c for No. 2. Corn is steady at 53 to 53½c for No. 3 yellow on track, for car lots. Flour—$4.30 to $4.40 for strong bakers', $4.80 to $4.90 for patents, per bbl, in bags. Patents, $4.55 to $4.70 per bbl; straight rollers in bbls, $4.10 to $4.20; bags of straight rollers being $1.90 to $2, and extra bags being $1.65 to $1.75. Rolled oats, $2.42½ per bag of 90 lbs. Feed—Ontario bran in bulk, $17 to $18; shorts, in bags, $20 to $20.50; Manitoba bran in bags, $18; shorts, $19 to $20. Hay—No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on track; No. 2, $7.50 to $8; clover, $5.50 to $6; [illegible] mixed, $6 to $6.50. Beans—[illegible] primes, $1.75 per bushel; hand-[illegible] $1.85 Potatoes, in bags, of 80 [illegible] to 55c; in bags of 90 lbs, 60 to [illegible] Honey—White clover in comb, 13 [illegible] per lb-section; extract, 7½ to 8c; [illegible]heat, 5½ to 6c. Provisions—Canadian short cut pork, $19 to [illegible]ght short cut, $18 to $19; Ameri-[illegible]hort cut, $19; American cut clear [illegible]cks, $19 to $20; compound lard, 6½ Canadian pure lard, 10¼ to 11c; [illegible] rendered, 11¼ to 12c; hams, 12 to [illegible]acon, 13 to 14c; fresh killed abat-[illegible]ressed hogs, $9 to $9.25; country [illegible]d, $8.25 to $8.75; alive, $6.75 to $7, [illegible] lots. Eggs—straight stock, 20 to [illegible]o. 1 candled, 20c. Butter—Choicest [illegible]ery, 23 to 23¼c; undergrades, 22¼ [illegible]¼c; dairy, at 20½ to 22c. Cheese—[illegible]io, 13¼ to 13½c; Quebec, 12¾ to

[illegible]UNITED STATES MARKETS.

[illegible]ncapolis, Jan. 9.—Wheat—May, [illegible] July, 87¼c; No. 1 hard, 84⅛c; No. [illegible]rthern, 83⅛c; No. 2 do., 81½c. [illegible]—First patents, $4.50 to $4.60; se-[illegible]do, $4.30 to $4.40; first clears, $3.65 [illegible].75; second clears, $2.45 to $2.55. [illegible]—In bulk, $13.50 to $13.75.

[illegible] Louis, Jan. 9.—Wheat—Cash, 89c; May, 87⅛c; July, 82c.

Milwaukee, Jan. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 85½ to 86c; No. 2 Northern, 83 to 84c; May, 88½c. Rye—No. 1, 67c. Barley—No. 2, 54½ to 55c; sample, 39 to 52c. Corn—May, 44½c asked.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—There was a heavy run and trade all round was good and brisk. The quality of cattle was, on the whole, very fair, a few extra choice lots being picked out, both for export and for the local butcher trade. Prices were firm, a little more than recovering the recent declines since the holiday markets.

Butchers.—Picked heifers sold at $4.25 to $4.35, and in one or two cases a little higher. The ordinary good butchers' cattle sold firm at $3.85 to $4.25. Cows were steady to firm at $3 to $3.50; common cows, $2.50 to $2.75.

Export.—Choice export sold at $4.75 to $5, the latter for extra choice picked. Medium export firm at $4 to $4.25

Feeders—Good market for choice short-keep and good heavy feeders. Feeding bulls firm at $2.75 to $3.

Stockers—Steady market for a few choice stockers at $3.10 to $3.40.

Lambs—The lamb market is good and firm, and a little higher for grain-fed ewes and wethers. Sheep are steady. Calves firm.

Hogs—The market is stronger and 15c higher. Best selects $6.25.

CANADA'S REVENUE $71,000,000.

But Over $5,000,000 Was Added to the Public Debt.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Financial Department's report on the public accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, shows total revenues of $71,182,772, a surplus of $7,863,089 over the outlay on consolidated fund. After meeting the capital expenditure, however, the result is an increase of $5,356,448 in the public debt. The net rate of interest fell from $2.46 to $2.26.

The Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr. Courtney, refers to the wonderful prosperity that characterized the last year. This applied not alone to the public accounts, but to the railway traffic receipts, immigration, bank clearings and bank deposits. It is satisfactory to know that Dominion loans maintain their high position in Britain. It is pointed out that during the next seven years loans aggregating $143,168,665 will have to be refunded. Of this amount $134,895,331 will have to be refunded between 1906 and 1910. Against this large sum sinking funds to the amount of $45,365,000 have already been accumulated. After these debts have been paid off there will be no more loans maturing till 1938.

The bounty payments during the year were $2,234,685, and the railway subsidies $1,275,629.

The balance to creditors in the Government and Post-Office Savings Banks at the close of the year was $140,995 less than in June, 1904.

CHARGE WILL BE MURDER

Victim of Indian Shooting Dies in Brantford Hospital.

A despatch from Brantford says: Alexander Green, Indian, who was shot at a dance at Fairfield Plains, Christmas Eve by another Indian, John Hill, died at the hospital at midnight Saturday. Hill is in jail, and authorities announce he will be charged with murder. The shooting was the result of a dispute over a girl for whom both were rivals at a dance. Hill pleads self-defence.

REVENUE SIX MILLIONS.

Receipts of Province May Equal Those of 1904.

A Toronto despatch says: The revenue of the Ontario Government for 1905 was over $6,000,000. The complete returns from all departments have not yet been completed and it may be found that the total will equal the receipts of 1904, which were $6,128,358. There has been an increase of revenue in nearly every department, in addition to the $100,000 receipts from the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway.

During the year 1904, the sum of $1,664,000 was received as bonuses on timber sales; last year the amount received on that account was only $520,000. But the ordinary revenue from Crown lands last year was $548,000 more than in the previous year.

It is expected that Hon. Mr. Matheson, the Provincial Treasurer, will be able to show a surplus after meeting all expenses of the year.

ENTOMBED BY EXPLOSION. ..

Twenty-one Workmen Meet Death in West Virginia Mine.

A Bluefield, West Virginia, despatch says: Twenty-one miners were killed in an explosion of mine gas in the shaft of the Cooper Mine Company, at Coaldale, W. Va., at noon on Thursday. Immediately following the explosion, which was heard for several miles, rescue parties set to work to explore the wrecked shaft. All hope of recovering alive the miners entombed by the explosion was shattered by the pouring forth of gases from the different entries. If the twenty-one men were not all killed instantly by the explosion, it is believed that they must have succumbed to the great accumulation of gas following the explosion.

SURROUNDED BY SHARKS.

The Tragic Experience of Three French Sailors.

A Paris despatch says: A French destroyer has brought into Bizerta the sole survivor of the steamer Albula, which foundered off Cape Bon. The crew of eighteen left the sinking vessel in a dinghy and a lifeboat, but the former was immediately swamped, and the lifeboat soon capsized, only three men escaped by clinging to the upturned keel. One of the men had been wounded, and was bleeding freely. The blood attracted a number of sharks and he was soon dragged under. The two survivors, Eriksen and Liset, clambered on to the lifeboat, and during three days subsisted on a single biscuit. They were surrounded by sharks, and eventually Eriksen went mad and tried to kill Liset, who was obliged to knock him down and drop him into the sea. Liset finally risked the sharks and swam ashore.

TORNADO IN GEORGIA.

Spreads Wreck and Desolation Over City of Albany.

An Albany, Ga., despatch says: A tornado of terrific force passed over Albany at 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, spreading wreck and desolation over portions of a dozen blocks. Several persons are dead and others will die as the result of injuries, while many are more or less seriously hurt.

Reports of the tornado after it left Albany have not been received. The storm was preceded by a blinding deluge of rain, and the wind attained a high velocity. It struck the Thair place, south-west of the city, where it killed a boy and fatally injured two others. The buildings on the place were demolished. Striking the big plant of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, the storm demolished the two principal buildings. One man was killed at this place.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent

CANADA.

There were 5,816 births in Toronto last year.

Canada's national debt amounts to $20,224,166.

Manitoba will erect a new provincial jail, at a cost of $110,000.

Ernest Nold was killed at Galt by a drill press falling upon him on Friday.

The contract has been let for a new $60,000 school in the South Ward, Calgary.

William Goodine was caught in a shaft at Rossland, B. C., and killed on Friday.

Calgary Board of Trade wants winter wheat grown in Alberta named Alberta.

The Ontario Lord's Day Alliance will not apply to the Legislature for Sunday legislation.

The Grand Trunk have let the contract for an electrical system to operate the Sarnia tunnel.

Edmonton residences are to be numbered, and talk of a street railway system is being revived.

Samples of Cobalt ores have been sent to Baron Rothschild, who is experimenting with them.

Chancellor Boyd decided at Ottawa that married women cannot be committed to jail for debt.

London's customs receipts for December were $70,340.33, an increase of $9,217.37 over last December.

The collections of Montreal customs for the year amount to $12,279,836, as against $11,658,775 last year.

James Bond, ex-Mayor of Toronto Junction was instantly killed by a car on the Mimico electric line on Saturday.

The Supreme Court of New Brunswick decided against the admission of Miss Mabel French to practise as attorney.

Mr. Donnelly, Canadian agent in Mexico, complains severely of the packing of consignments of apples received recently.

The Manitoba skating rink and several small buildings in course of erection at Winnipeg were wrecked by a strong gale on Friday.

The increase in the public deposits in the chartered banks averages over $1,000,000 a week, and over $500,000,000 is now on deposit.

The land department of the Canadian Pacific Railway sold 52,218 acres of western lands in December. The price averaged $5.40 per acre.

Nearly $1,500,000 was paid to Hastings county farmers in 1906 for cheese. The industry was introduced 40 years ago from Oxford county.

The Manitoba Hotel at Portage la Prairie was destroyed by fire on Saturday. The hotel was filled with guests, who escaped in night apparel.

The collecting and compiling of the data for use in the preparation of plans for a 20-foot canal on the Georgian Bay and Ottawa route is under way.

The Pacific Bank of Canda is applying to Parliament for permission to change its name to the United Empire Bank of Canada and to remove the head office from Victoria to Toronto.

Six hundred and two marriages were performed during the last six months in Windsor making over 1,200 for the year. Most of these were couples from the United States, despite the vigorous enforcement of the laws to prevent Windsor from being a Gretna Green.

Better care of the overland route between Edmonton and the town of Lesser Slave Lake is urged. The Hudson's Bay Company lost four teams of horses and precious cargoes of merchandise Christmas week on the ice route over Slave River, and if the overland road was in good shape there would be no tendency to use the ice road where accident after accident has occurred the past year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ex-Premier Balfour received very noisy treatment from an audience at Manchester.

The London Jewish Chronicle states that the Russian relief fund now amounts to about £100,000 raised in Russia.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, made a direct appeal to the trades unions to support his fiscal schemes.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, advocated courting the favor of the colonies before the United States and Germany offer advantageous trade reciprocity.

UNITED STATES.

John A. McCall has resigned the Presidency of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Alex. E. Orr was appointed in his place, at a salary of $50,000 a year.

The United Presbyterian congregations of the United States will take steps toward the semi-centennial celebration of the church to be held in Pittsburg in 1908 when $2,000,000 is to be raised to be divided among interests of church at home and abroad.

The first half of the fiscal year closes with a deficit in the United States Treasury of $7,243,086, which is a lower figure than many persons believed would be reached this year. There was a surplus in the month of December amounting to $5,418,717, the current receipts amounting to $50,350,463, while the expenditures were only $44,931,746.

GENERAL.

The Russky Viedomosto of Moscow has been suppressed for publishing a dignified protest against wholesale executions without process of law.

Germany has ordered 20,000 freight cars for troop transportation, in view of the military activity in France, and the tension over the Moroccan dispute.

HOLOCAUST IN JAPAN.

Hundred and One Persons Burned to Death in a Mine.

A despatch from Tokio to the London Daily Telegraph, says that on Thursday an explosion set fire to a mine at Akita, on the main island of Japan, and that 301 persons were burned to death.