THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—Wheat—The offerings of winter wheat are very light, there is a better milling demand and holders are asking 83c for No. 2 red and white east and west, and millers would probably have to pay that price this afternoon for car lots. But local dealers are only quoting 81c bid for No. 2 red and white outside. Goose is steady at 72c for No. 2 east. Spring is firmer at 76c to 77c for No. 1 east. Manitoba wheat is higher at 94c for No. 1 hard, 92c for No. 1 northern, and 89c for No. 2 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Is firm at $3.45 for cars of 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags east or middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is firm at $4.65 to $4.90 for Hungarian patents, $4.35 to $4.60 for second patents, and $4.25 to $4.50 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady at $17 for cars of shorts and $15 for bran in bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at $20 for cars of shorts and $18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is firmer at 43½c for No. 2, 41½c for No. 3 extra, and 40c for No. 3 east or west.

Buckwheat—Is in fair demand and steady to firm at 48c for No. 2 east or west.

Rye—Is in good demand and firmer at 53c for No. 2 east or west.

Corn—Is firmer. Canada mixed is quoted at 37½c and yellow at 38c for car lots west. American is higher at 51c for No. 3 mixed and 52c for No. 3 yellow in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are in good demand and dearer at 32c for No. 1 white and 31c for No. 2 white east or low freights to New York. No. 2 white are quoted at 30½c west.

Oatmeal—Is firm at $4.10 for cars of bags, and $4.35 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 30c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are steady at 62c for No. 2 east or west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The feature of the trade is the over-abundance of dairy rolls at present coming into the market, and dealers find considerable trouble in getting rid of anything but a small part of the stock offering. An unusual result of this glut is that the tub butter as quoted higher than rolls. The market all round is easy.

Creamery, prints	20c to 22c
do solids	19½c to 20c
Dairy, lb. rolls, choice	15c to 16c
do large rolls	14c to 15c
do tubs, good to choice	13c to 17c
do medium	13c to 14c
do poor	10c to 12c

Cheese is fairly steady and unchanged at 11½c per pound for twins and 11c for large.

Eggs—Continue very firm in tone. Quotations are unchanged at 35c for new laid, 30c for selected fresh gathered, 27c for cold-storage and 25c for dirty.

Potatoes—Receipts are not heavy. Cars on the track here are quoted at 70c to 75c. Potatoes out of store sell at 85c to 90c.

Poultry—Outside of chickens the demand is quiet. Quotations are unchanged, choice chickens being quoted at 12c to 13c per pound, turkeys at 12½c to 13½c, ducks at 9c to 10c, and old fowls at 5c to 6c.

Dressed Hogs—The movement is quiet. Cars on track here are quoted at $8 per cwt.

Baled Hay—The bad state of the country roads is responsible for lighter receipts and the market has a firmer tone. Car lots on track here are quoted at $8.50 to $9 per ton.

Baled Straw—The movement is fair. Quotations are unchanged at $5 to $5.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 26.—Grain—The local market for oats is strong and prices show further advances, owing to scarcity on spot. No. 2 were sold at 37c, and even a fraction more, while No. 3 sold at 36c to 36½c, and as 36½c was made it is thought that it would be hard to get any more at 36c. No. 2 oats, low freight west for export, 30½c. No. 2 peas, 63½; rye, 52c; No. 2 barley, 43½c; No. 3 extra barley, 42½c; No. 3, 41½c.

Flour—Demand is good and the tone firm. There is a difference of 15c per barrel between Manitoba millers, according to the quotations given out by them. Patents range from $4.75 to $4.90; strong bakers', $4.45 to $4.60; winter wheat patents, $4.15 to $4.50; straight rollers, $3.90 to $4; extras, $3.50 to $3.65; straight rollers, in bags, $1.90 to $1.95, and extras, in bags, $1.65 to $1.75.

Feed—The demand is good and the market strong, it being expected that the consumption will be large from this out. Manitoba bran in bags, $18; shorts, $20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, $17 to $17.50; shorts, $19.50 to $20; mouille, $26 to $27 per ton, as to quality.

Rolled Oats—The association price seems to be in force, $2.15 being asked for bags and $4.40 for barrels on track.

Hay—The market is easy. We quote:— No. 1, $9 to $10; No. 2, $8 to $8.50; clover, mixed, $7 to $7.50; clover, $6.50 to $7 per ton, in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, $1.55 to $1.60 per bushel and $1.50 to $1.55 in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $18 to $18.50; light short cut, $17.50 to $18; American short cut clear, $17 to $17.50; American fat backs, $18 to $18.50; compound lard, 8c; Canadian lard, 8½c to 9c; kettle rendered, 10½c; hams, 11½c to 13c; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.75; country dressed hogs, $6.75 to $7; live hogs, $5.50.

Eggs—Candled selected, 27c; Montreal limed, 23c; western limed, 22c to 23c; refrigerator, late fall stock, 23c to 24c; summer stock, 20c to 21c.

Butter—Eastern, 19c to 21c, according to quality; western dairy, in tubs, 16c; western rolls, 16½c to 17c.

Cheese—Ontario, 10½c to 11½c; townships, 10½c to 10¾c.

Potatoes—Per 90-lb. bag, 75c 55c to 60c in car lots.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Jan. 26.—Flour strong. Wheat, spring firm; No. 1 northern c.i.f., 97½c; winter No. 2 red quoted 92c to arrive. Corn dull and steady; No. 2 yellow, 50½c; No. 2 corn, 49½c to 49¾c. Oats dull but strong; No. 2 white, 41½c; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Barley, offerings light, 55c to 61c. Rye, No. 1, 61½c.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 26.—Wheat, on passage, very inactive; cargoes Australian, January-February, 29s 6d; parcels No. 3 northern Manitoba, passage, 30s 1½d; parcels, passage, 30s 6d. Corn, on passage, nothing doing; cargoes La Plata yellow, 48o lbs., rye terms, May-June, 19s 3d; cargoes Odessa, January, 20s 6d; parcels mixed American, passage, 21s 1½d, old; just sailed, 20s 3d, new; shipments within a month, 19s 9d, new; corn, parcels Galatz Foxanian, prompt, 20s 6d; passage, 20s 6d.

Antwerp, Jan. 26.—Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 red winter, 17f. Corn, spot American mixed, new, 21f. Flour, spot Minneapolis patent, per sack of 280 lbs., 26f. 9c.

Paris, Jan. 26.—Wheat, tone steady; January, 21f 15c; May and August, 21f 30c. Flour, tone steady; January, 29f 35c; May and August, 28f 80c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—Prices on the whole were steady to firm, though there is a feeling that there are plenty of cattle to come forward as soon as the roads are opened, and buyers are not eager to buy more than enough to meet immediate requirements.

Export—There were four or five loads of export in the market, of fairly good quality. Prices, however are not high, foreign quotations not being particularly encouraging just now. The range to-day was from $4.50 to $4.75.

Butchers—The light rain helped to stimulate prices a little for the choice cattle. Good butchers' cattle were about steady while common and tough cattle sold down to $2.20 for common butchers' cows.

Stockers—There is a fair demand for stockers and feeders, but there was practically none offering.

Milch cows—The demand is very fair, with not many offering.

Sheep and lambs—Everything was sold, with trade good and prospects steady. Lambs are steady at $4.60 to $5.20; export ewes, $3.50 to $3.65; culls, $3 to $3.50.

Hogs—The market continues steady, with no change in the Toronto market quotations. Best at $5.12½, and lights and fats at $5.87½.

Export, heavy	$4.50 to $4.75
Export, light	4.00 4.25
Bulls, export, heavy cwt.	3.75 4.00
do. light	3.00 3.75
Feeders, 800 lbs. and upwards	3.00 3.25
Short keep, 1,100 lbs	4.00
Stockers, 400 to 800 pounds	2.50 3.42½
do., 900 lbs.	2.75 3.50
Butchers' cattle, choice	3.65 74.25
do medium	3.30 3.40
do picked	4.25 4.40
do bulls	2.75 3.00
do rough	2.50 2.60
Light stock bulls, cwt.	2.25 2.50
Milch cows	30.00 65.00
Hogs, best	5.12½
do light	4.87½
Sheep, export, cwt.	3.50 3.75
Lambs	4.60 5.20
Bucks	2.50 3.00
Culls, each	2.25 3.50
Calves, each	2.00 10.00

FEARS OF WAR DISPELLED

Peace Is Assured For a Long Time to Come.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: The Novoe Vremya states that news just received from Japan has dispelled all fears of war. Peace has apparently been assured for a long time to come. It is unofficially stated that the Far East Committee, at a meeting under the Czar's presidency on Thursday, practically completed the answer to Japan, which will be shortly presented.

It is the impression in official circles that it will courteously, but firmly, insist that whatever commercial concessions have been granted in Manchuria that territory must remain politically and strategically under Russian influence. It is alleged that the hopes of a settlement are increased by the reported readiness of Japan to undertake not to fortify ports on the Corean coast, which would threaten Russian communications between Vladivostock and Port Arthur, and also to her willingness not to object to Russia's understanding with China, providing for the permanent security of the railways.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

Four Men Killed by Cave-in in Montana Mine.

A Butte, Mont., despatch says: By a cave in of earth in the East Gray Rock mine, on Wednesday, one of the Amalgamated properties, four men were killed and two injured. The men were working in the 1,400 foot level when the hanging wall fell. The four bodies are under fifteen feet of earth, and it will be some time before they can be reached.

BEHEADED HER CHILD.

Terrible Deed of an Insane Mother at Oakland N.J.

A Paterson, N.J., despatch says: Mrs. Arthur Oswold was arrested on Wednesday on a charge of murdering her 8-year-old son the day previous at her home in Oakland. She is believed to be insane. Since she came from Germany she lived in New York City until about a year ago, when her husband moved to Oakland as he had obtained employment with the E. C. Potter Company, at Pompton Lake.

Being used to living in a big city she did not like the quiet life of Oakland, and had often asked her husband to return to New York. He finally gave up his place at Pompton Lake, and on Tuesday went to Jersey City to seek employment there. On his return late at night, he found the house in darkness. He opened the door with his latch-key, and after striking a match, walked into the dining-room. There he was horrified to see the headless body of his 8-year-old son lying on the floor. The head lay near the boy's foot. Near the boy lay the body of his pet dog, which had also been beheaded.

Oswold found his wife lying in bed in another room with her young baby in her arms. She was singing softly to the infant, and when her husband spoke to her she did not appear to recognize him. When asked about the murdered boy she did not seem to understand what was said to her. Near the bed her two older children lay sleeping in a crib. The authorities were notified and Mrs. Oswold was later placed under arrest. In the room in which the boy and the dog were killed everything was spattered with blood.

SHRUNK FORTY PER CENT.

Effect of Surtax on Our Imports From Germany.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Customs departmental returns shows that in the three months of October, November and December since the surtax on German products came into full operation, our purchases from that country have decreased by forty per cent.

The following statement of imports of dutiable goods from Germany bears out this statement:—

	1902.	1903.
October	$935,321	$609,943
November	657,926	392,166
December	789,504	353,926
Totals	$2,382,751	$1,356,031

It will be noticed that in November the shrinkage of German imports was more conspicuous than in October, and that in December the change was more noticeable still. This is the condition of things that brought Germany to time, and what prompted the recent request of Herr Bopp that Canada should reopen the question of tariff relations with his Government.

A PROSPEROUS PROVINCE.

Industrial Conditions in British Columbia.

A Victoria despatch says: A bulletin just issued by the Bureau of Provincial information for British Columbia, reviewing the industrial conditions of the past year, gives the output of the metalliferous mines of the province at 1,276,000 tons. The coal mined amounted to 168,000 tons. The total value of the mining output is $49,200,000, which was nearly two millions of dollars increase over the previous year, notwithstanding the strikes which paralyzed the industry in the early part of the past year.

With the exception of the salmon pack, which is greatly below the average, all other industries show large increases. Cut timber during the year was fifteen per cent. greater, the furring output one-third, fruit marketed, thirty-five per cent. increase, halibut and other fish, forty per cent.

The value of the total productions of the province was about thirty millions. The value of the exports was twenty-one millions, five millions increase over the previous year.

MUST PAY FOR SAFETY.

Half a Million Dollars to Put Theatres in Good Order.

A Chicago despatch says: Nearly two months of work and $500,000 expenditure for repairs will be required under the new theatre building ordinance, for the opening of the Chicago playhouses. This is the estimate of theatre managers and it does not include the amount which will be expended for the entire building of at least one theatre.

Three theatres are closed certainly, and five others have almost admitted that they will be forced to suspend. There are few theatres which will be able to use more than two floors for many months, and many, even of the best, may abandon the gallery permanently.

The price of theatre tickets is almost certain to be increased. It is said that $2 and $2.50 as a standard price for seats is likely to be advocated by the managers, and that the low priced houses will make corresponding increases.

AFTER THE PRINCE.

His Neglect Caused the Death of a Woman.

A London despatch says: At Lambeth on Monday a coroner's jury returning a verdict of accidental death in the case of a woman who fell down stairs, added that the landlord should be compelled to provide handrails, the lack of which indirectly caused the death. The landlord is the Prince of Wales, and the house belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall.

THE BREEDING OF GRAIN

EFFORT BEING MADE TO FORM AN ASSOCIATION.

Variation Can Be Turned to Account in the Improvement of Plants.

Good work has been done along various lines by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and by some of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture in Canada with a view to encourage the use of high class seed of the best varieties, but there is yet room for a considerable increase in the average yield of common field crops by the use of better seed grain.

The object of forming associations of seed growers may not be perfectly clear to all. The idea may be new in Canada, but there are associations of seed growers in other countries, such as the Illinois Seed Corn Growers' Association, that are doing good work. The benefits derived from associations of breeders of live stock are pretty well understood. The advantages to be derived from organized efforts on the part of seed growers are not dissimilar to those which breeders of pure bred live stock obtain through their associations, and the general operations of an organization of seed growers are similar to those of live stock associations.

Associations of breeders of pure bred stock fix a standard which must be attained before animals will be recognized as pure bred. In fixing standards of excellence for pedigreed animals the principles which underlie improvement are recognized. The same principles that are applied in the improvement of animals are also applied in the improvements of varieties of farm crops.

HEREDITY IS THE LEVER by which improvements are made and on which breeders of either plants or animals depend to fix desirable characteristics; but the law that begets like must be taken in its broad sense, because it would not be possible to make improvement if it were not for the tendency toward variation. Heredity and the tendency toward variation can be turned to account in the improvement of plants equally as well as in the improvement of animals, but unfortunately few farmers make any attempt to systematically apply these principles to the improvement of plants. Through heredity and variation improved varieties of field crops tend to revert to the wild types from which they evolved; but when these improved sorts are provided with the environment best suited to their growth, and a continued selection of the most desirable specimens practised, this natural tendency toward reversion is overcome.

Though it is highly important that the variety of grain be well suited to the locality where it is to be grown, too much faith has been pinned to the names of varieties without due attention to the quality of the seed itself. It is not always recognized that there may be as much difference between two strains of seed of the same variety of grain as there is between two distinct varieties, so far as the capacity of the seed to give a large yield of grain of good quality is concerned. It is, therefore, important to use seed of the best variety that has had kindly treatment and continued selection for several years. In the production of good paying crops the cost of the seed is small but the influence of the seed is great. Plumpness and freedom from impurities is not sufficient proof that seed grain is capable of giving a good crop. Breeders of poultry do not pay much attention to the size of eggs for incubations; they want, first of all, to know something about the good qualities that the germ in the egg has inherited from the parents, and not only from the parents but from the majority of the ancestors. It is equally important that seed be taken from a crop in which the individual plants have had an opportunity to attain a maxim vigor and yield per plant, and it is just as important to have definite information about the crops and how the work of selection was carried on for

SEVERAL PRECEDING YEARS as it is to have a knowledge of the ancestors of breeding animals. In consideration of these principles which underlie improvement in common grain crops, and in view of the limited supply and growing demand for high class seed grain, an effort is being made by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to form an association that will operate for the mutual benefit of seed producers and seed consumers.

According to the provisional rules of the association, seed grain that is pure, true to variety, and that had the benefit of a system of careful growing and continued selection for three consecutive years is recognized as improved seed. The operations of members are closely inspected and records are kept of the amount and pedigree of the seed they produce. It is proposed to issue a catalogue for general distribution each year in which names and addresses of members will be given, together with the kinds and varieties of seed produced by them, the pedigree of the seed, the amount of seed for sale, and the price per bushel. It is also proposed to supply members with certificate forms, having printed thereon the rules with which members are required to comply in the production of seed. Purchasers of pedigreed seed may obtain one of these certificates with seed bought from a member; the signature of the member would be a guarantee that the seed supplied had been produced in accordance with the rules. The purchaser would then have an opportunity to verify the pedigree of the seed by having it registered.

Because their pay was in arrears about five hundred armed Turkish soldiers mutinied, plundered shops and attacked Armenians at Van.

MAKES WOOD FIRE-PROOF.

Man Checks Fire With Sulphate of Aluminum.

A Chicago despatch says: Joseph Ferrell, of Philadelphia, has thrown handfuls of excelsior on a hot gas fire in the rooms of the Western Society of Engineers. It smoked, but it did not blaze. Then putting shaving on the excelsior on the fire, and piling pine splinters on top of them and piles of pine shingles and slabs of pine on the supposedly inflammable material below, until he should have had a good-sized bonfire started. There were no flames, however, except the blue ones from the gas.

Mr. Ferrell had been asked to address the Engineers on the subject of fire-proofing wood and combustible fabrics. To show that theatre scenery could be made as impervious as wood the chemist held a piece of canvas in the flame, and while it smoked a little around the edges, there was no flame.

Sulphate of aluminum is the composition Mr. Ferrell had used to fire-proof the wood and cotton. His plan is to saturate the material under a pressure. Sulphate of aluminum is cheap, costing 75 cents a hundredweight, and the expense comparatively is small.

KRUGER IN DECLINE.

Memory Failing and Takes No Interest in Affairs.

A Birmingham, Eng., despatch says: The Post on Thursday quotes a friend of Oo. Paul Kruger as stating that the health of the former President of the Transvaal is not only indifferent, but that he shows signs of progressive decline. His indisposition for exercise is increasing, his gait is feebler, and his memory is failing. Whereas heretofore he evinced great interest in public affairs, he now manifests none whatever. His friends are most anxious regarding him.

FIFTY DERVISHES SLAIN.

British Force Surprised a Body of Mullah's

An Aden, Arabia, despatch says: Advices from Somaliland say that Kenna's Somali Mounted Infantry surprised a body of the Mullah's forces January 17, in the vicinity of Eilinaada, killing fifty spearmen and capturing 3,000 camels and thousands of sheep.

STOLE SAFE FROM TRAIN.

Remarkable Feat of Robbers on Southern Pacific.

A despatch from San Francisco says:—Train robbers stole the iron safe from the express car of the Sunset Limited, northbound, on the Southern Pacific Railway, near San Luis Obispo on Thursday, and it is understood secured a large amount of treasure from the stolen strong box, the sum being placed as high as $80,000. This, however, is denied at the office of Wells, Fargo and Company.

The Sunset Limited was travelling in two sections, and it was in one of the express cars of the second section that the robbery occurred. The express messenger, T. Sullivan, had two cars to look after, and shortly after the train left San Luis Obispo, and while the train was nearing San Marquierote, he discovered the loss of the safe. He had been working in the forward express car, and as soon as he went to the rear he made the astounding discovery that the safe had been wrenched from the corner of the car where it had been secured by heavy steel bars, and carried away. The messenger immediately gave the warning. The train was stopped, and word was wired along the line to look out for the robbers. The train reached this city on Thursday and the detectives were at once sent to the scene of the robbery.

The safe was found alongside the track. It had been rifled of everything except a diamond and some valuable papers. Notwithstanding the express people's statements that there was little of value in the safe, it is stated that one package sent from Santa Barbara was worth about $1,500. None of the passengers or trainmen saw the crime committed, nor did the express messenger know of the robbery until he returned to the express car.

MILITIA DENTAL CORPS.

Volunteers' Camp Have Doctor, Dentist and Tub.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The several branches more or less related to the medical corps will be amalgamated and placed under the control of the Director-General, while there will be a medical officer for each military district. It is also intended to incorporate with the army medical corps a dental corps, whose duty it will be to look after the teeth of the militia. After the formation of the dental corps, there will probably be a dental unit at each camp. And to cap it all, Lord Dundonald intends to see that there shall be absolute cleanliness, and facilities will be provided for each man to take his daily tub.

NOVA SCOTIA'S FINANCES.

Returns Which Show a Surplus of $66,250.

A despatch from Halifax says:—Premier Murray laid upon the table of the House of Assembly on Wednesday afternoon returns of expenditure and revenue of the province for the year. Revenue received from all sources was $1,243,581, which is $103,800 in excess of the estimate. Royalties from mines and minerals amounted to $619,234. Crown lands gave $62,497. The total expenditure of the Government was $1,177,330, or $58,843 more than was estimated. The surplus is $66,250. The total expenditure on capital account was $999,161, of which $823,983 went to assisting railways.

PARLIAMENT OF ONTARIO

What Our Representatives Are Doing at Toronto

NEW TAX BILL

It is said that the bill now proposed will prove to be a most interesting document. The Attorney-General has been consulting with Mr. Forman, of the Toronto Assessment Department; Mr. H. of Hamilton; Mr. Mackelcan, and other assessment experts, since the meetings of the committee in December, and the result of their deliberations is the new bill.

It is asserted that the various holding corporations will find themselves face to face with a law that they will have difficulty in evading. Telephone companies and railways will, in towns and cities, be taxed on their earnings, with regard to these, machinery will be established for collecting by means of sworn returns.

The telephone companies are trying to escape in the outside municipalities. There they will be taxed on their wires, which is practically only property the company has in interurban municipalities. This will not be on any assessment of wires, but will be levied at a rate of so much a wire.

The steam railways will, by the new bill, be taxed on the basis of assessment, which will be on railways and roadbed as well as on land and real property.

The proposed Railway Commission will likely be omitted.

The so-called house tax, which it was proposed to collect from householders according to the value of their premises, will also be dropped.

BUSINESS TAX RETAINED.

The so-called "business tax," which is to work in some the same manner in the case of certain places, will be retained. The idea has in one or two places been developed in a somewhat radical way. The business tax is to take the place of the present personal and income tax, great difficulty being experienced in obtaining a proper valuation of personal income. A simple basis for business tax will be adopted. In the case of the general run of business it will be 25 per cent. of the assessed value of his premises; if a store, and the lot on which it stands are assessed, say at $1,000. It will pay taxes therefore. And the tenant who has it will be assessed for the business tax at $100,000. If the owner also the owner, he will pay the extra assessment.

FOR DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

In the case of merchants carrying on more than five kinds of business under one roof the percentage of real estate that will be taken as the basis of the business tax will be raised to 50 per cent. This is to catch the department stores which are rapidly crushing out the smaller dealers.

This business tax will be made to apply to hotels and distilleries, which will be taxed in a class by themselves. The hotel tax will be paid on 125 per cent. of their realty as assessed. If a brewery property is assessed at $100,000, it will not only pay taxes on that $100,000, but also on an additional $125,000, the latter being the business tax.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Something of a similar character in taxation will be directed against professional men, doctors, specialists, and all of them. Lawyers will pay on a capitalization of the rental value of their offices. If a lawyer pays $50 a month for his office, or $600 a year, then taking 5 per cent. as the rate of interest, his business tax will be reckoned on $12,000. It is thought that in the case of the lawyer this new arrangement will cause him to pay about the same as under the present income tax, when a true return is made. The new basis will have the advantage of making evasion difficult.

It will be the same way with doctors. A doctor owning and living in a $10,000 house would be taxed twice on the $10,000, once as a landlord and again as a business man.

The bill will be only informally presented to the House by the Attorney-General. There will be an expression of opinion in the House and afterwards it will be taken back again to committee, the same committee as has had it. Many changes may be made in the foregoing draft before it reaches the statute book.

HUDSON BAY EXPEDITION.

Believed to be Passing Winter at Chesterfield Inlet.

A despatch from Ottawa says: It is thought at the Geological Survey that the Low expedition to Hudson Bay is wintering in Chesterfield Inlet. No word has been received for some months, nor is it possible that anything will be heard of the explorers for many months yet. It is expected that the members of the expedition will put in the Arctic Winter surveying and mapping the regions around the inlet. The expedition will be able to begin active work on land until the ice breaks up in June.

$105,000 FIRE IN DAWSON.

Thermometer Was 35 Degrees Below Zero.

A despatch from Dawson says: A fire in Dawson on Thursday morning caused great consternation. The thermometer was at 35 degrees below zero, and water was used on the fire with difficulty. The flames clothes were covered with ice in one hour's work the fire was controlled. The loss loss was $105,000. The Ladue Company, in headquarters the fire started, $75,000, half covered by insurance and the Ames Company loss $60,000, half covered by insurance.

PICKS FROM THE WIRE.

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of

CANADA.

Mr. A. E. Ames has resigned from the Temiskaming Railway Commission.

Buildings to the value of a million dollars were built last year.

The contract for the works at Lewis, Que., has been signed.

Port Arthur will spend $10 to 10,000 [illegible] on the Kaministiquia River for improvements.

A bill to incorporate a mutual insurance company has been passed by the House of Assembly.

Professor James, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been offered a position on the Dairy Commission.

The Body of the unknown Frenchman found near Port Arthur, which was at first thought to be that of a lumberman, has been identified as that of a French Canadian.

Chief Justice Meredith will open assizes, criminal and civil, for County of Carleton, for coming term. The Court will hear the case of the Ottawa Electric Light Company against the City, which has been litigated for some time.

A CALL FOR PEACE.

A call has been issued against the extermination of the Catholics in the Philippines, and in the Methodist church a strong committee, with the sister church, has been formed to meet one night and decide upon a few weeks ago ministers had been asked to give religious instruction to the public leaders, and would be asked to do it is not meant to speak a few words to those legal questions which might arise in divorce." an [illegible]

First, [illegible] in a material national legislature, elected acting as a state legislature. There must be a unanimous [illegible] against the [illegible] should be made to get [illegible] he could not [illegible] ground of [illegible] votes. [illegible] All those [illegible] ment as to what what do in a marriage. We recognize [illegible] working in [illegible] we not [illegible] Some years [illegible] lifted his [illegible] in the vat of [illegible] poking [illegible] have stopped [illegible] and in [illegible] thorities [illegible] have been [illegible] that a man [illegible] walked a [illegible] New York [illegible] outlawry [illegible] United States [illegible] day your [illegible] value of a [illegible] to protect [illegible] the barricades [illegible] some. No, [illegible] life depends [illegible] commit a [illegible] then run away [illegible] nor will [illegible] papers [illegible] returned to the [illegible] mitted the [illegible]

BLOOD OF NAZARETH.

A second [illegible] this submission [illegible] fany: It is for [illegible] to protest [illegible] well as by [illegible] cannot speak [illegible] voice of a [illegible] same time [illegible] party to the [illegible] divorce. "Why [illegible] statement? [illegible] self shall not [illegible] brutal divorce [illegible] respecting [illegible] allow her [illegible] preaching [illegible] vorce escapade [illegible] bishop [illegible] band of [illegible] life can be [illegible] his back upon [illegible] unjust [illegible] A minister [illegible] the second [illegible] unless he [illegible] that the divorce [illegible] able in the [illegible] bonds. By [illegible] public sentiment [illegible] against this [illegible] ed quickly as [illegible] have taken [illegible] in reference to [illegible] sponsibility [illegible] thousands of [illegible] heretofore said [illegible] in any way [illegible] the personal [illegible] whom I unite in [illegible] used to live in [illegible] had to ask the [illegible] long list of [illegible] port to the [illegible] of Illinois [illegible] court does that [illegible] tions. He gives [illegible] responsible for the [illegible] But a short talking to a [illegible] the subject, he said [illegible] You cannot [illegible] in that way." [illegible]

NEW YORK [illegible]

[illegible] Killed [illegible] and Were [illegible]

[illegible] Elion, [illegible] 4th street [illegible] [illegible] Elion [illegible] [illegible] Elion [illegible] [illegible] Elion was [illegible] knowledge [illegible] sessed. While [illegible] ing over [illegible] n's husband, [illegible] bringing a [illegible] said he knew [illegible] ing, that he [illegible] on his wife [illegible] come to take [illegible] which [illegible] old for examination. Mrs. Elion [illegible] then her [illegible] is not being [illegible] ing all night from [illegible] ending that the [illegible] herself again. [illegible] men fired into [illegible] men, but one [illegible] fired into each [illegible] children.