MUST FIGHT IN THE COLD

A Big Battle is Expected Before Thaw Sets In.

IMPENDING BATTLE.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The impression prevails here that the impending battle between the armies of Field Marshal Oyama and Gen. Kouropatkin will occur before the material thaw takes place, which would convert the country into a slushy bog, and render the movement of guns, ammunition, and stores impossible until the roads harden.

A report from Manchurian headquarters says that the Russians have continued their bombardment in the direction of the Sha River since the night of Feb. 7. They continue entrenching in front of Liuchenpao and in the vicinity of Heikoutai.

FOR DOMESTIC LOAN.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Vice-President Takahasi, of the Bank of Japan, will leave for America and England via Vancouver on Feb. 17, to hold preliminary conferences with financiers of these countries regarding terms of a fourth domestic loan. Minister of Finance Yoshiro is arranging to meet Japanese bankers and capitalists on the 13th of February to discuss the rate of interest and time for which this loan will run.

A LAWFUL CAPTURE.

A despatch from Nagasaki says:—The British steamship Wycfield, which was seized by a Japanese warship off the coast of Hokkaido Island, Jan. 30, while on her way to Vladivostock with a cargo of Cardiff coal, was condemned on Thursday by a prize court as a lawful capture.

JAPS DESTROY LINE.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Express says that strikers and mutinous Polish reservists have torn up a thousand yards of the Siberian Railway twenty miles east of Irkutsk. The strike has extended to the railway shops, with the result that sixty miles of the track of the railway is wholly unprotected. It is reported that there is little doubt that the Japanese have blown up the line between Mukden and Harbin.

The despatches of English correspondents increasingly insist upon the growth throughout Russia of that recognition of the necessity for peace that was remarked upon by the despatches. Not only the strikers and agitators are putting the cry to stop the war among their foremost demands, but educated persons everywhere are discussing the prospects for peace, and hoping that it will be attained. The gloomiest view is taken of the existing position in Manchuria, and the most remarkable rumors regarding it are eagerly repeated.

There is, however, not the smallest evidence that the bureaucracy is weakening in its attitude that peace is not to be thought of until at least one decided victory is gained by the Russian army. The desire of other powers to use their good offices to bring the war to an end is well known, but interposition is as unwelcome as ever. Headquarters of both armies report more outpost actions, which are apparently unimportant.

RUSSIANS CONCENTRATING.

A despatch from Tokio says: Information from the Sha River indicates that the Russians are concentrating at Chitaitse and Tselinshu, west of the Hun River, apparently in anticipation of a movement on the part of the Japanese threatening their lines of supply. Otherwise the situation is unchanged. A general battle is not imminent.

Mukden is crowded with the Russian wounded, and the hospital accommodation is fearfully inadequate. There is also much confusion in the Russian camp. Naturally, desertions are on the increase.

Military critics in Tokio consider that the centre of each army is so strongly fortified as to defy assault. The non-success of the Russians in mountain fighting renders it improbable that they will attempt to turn the flank of Gen. Kuroki, who commands the right wing of the Japanese army. Accordingly, despite the defeat of the Russians recently sustained, it is considered likely that the Han Valley will be the scene of the crucial struggle.

PORT ARTHUR REFUGEES.

A despatch from Shanghai says: This city is crowded with Port Arthur refugees. Most of them are orderly, and nearly all have plenty of money, but many are sleeping in the streets. Every effort is now being made to provide the refugees with shelter pending the readiness of steamers to take them to their various destinations.

BUYING AN INCUBATOR

SOME HINTS ON ITS USE AND MANAGEMENT.

The Manufacturer's Directions Should be Closely Followed.

At this season of the year the incubator question is an important one to the poultryman, says Mr. F. C. Elford, Acting Chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa. An inexperienced person or beginner in the poultry business should exercise the same care and judgment in buying an incubator that a farmer would use in buying an expensive farm implement. In other words, he should take care to buy the best. It is a waste of money to buy a poor machine, as it can never be depended upon. With a first-class machine, all that the beginner has to do is to learn to run his machine according to the manufacturer's directions. Five or ten minutes, morning and night, will be all the time required to care for the machine, and it can be depended upon to maintain the proper degree of heat and bring the eggs to a successful termination of the hatch if the operator simply follows the instructions and does not interfere with the machine or attempt experiments on his own behalf. He is not likely to know more about the machine than the manufacturer.

To be considered first-class an incubator must not only hatch a large percentage of chicks, but those hatched must be large, strong and lively. The test of incubation is not alone in the number hatched, but also in the health, vigor and hardiness of the chicks and their ability to

LIVE AND THRIVE.

Faulty incubators are responsible for the death of many small chicks. Being poorly hatched, that is, hatched with ten or twenty or thirty per cent. less vitality than they should have, they struggle against heavy odds and die off in large numbers in the brooders. If, by buying a low-priced and poorly-constructed incubator, a man gets a twenty per cent. lower hatch or gets twenty per cent. lower vigor in the chicks that do hatch, he has bought the probability of failure in buying that machine.

A large hatch of strong chicks cannot be expected unless the eggs are from a pen of thrifty, vigorous fowls. If the breeding stock is lacking in vitality the chicks are sure to be weak. The fresher the eggs are, the greater is the vitality of the germs and the more chicks they will hatch. It is not advisable to use for hatching eggs that are more than ten days old, and these should be tested twice during the incubation period. The use of a simple egg tester will enable a man to know what percentage of the eggs are fertile, and thus prevent him blaming the machine when it is not at fault.

The advantages of a really good incubator are not all summed up in the larger hatches and the greater strength and vigor of the chicks. Such a machine renders us independent of the vagaries of the broody hen, and enables us to get chicks when we want them. How much this means, a study of market prices reveals. Everyone knows that the price of eggs is very high in the fall and winter, owing to the fact that the hens have not recovered from moulting, and the pullets have not yet begun to lay. Obviously, then, if we want eggs to sell when prices are high, we should hatch our chickens of the American varieties in April or May and of the Mediterranean varieties in May, then feed the pullets for growth so they will be mature and

LAYING BY NOVEMBER.

The same thing holds good with chickens for market. The greatest profits are made by putting our eggs, our broilers and our fatted chickens for the home or export trade upon the market when supplies are scarcest and prices highest. If an incubator is to be purchased, it should be ordered early, as there are apt to be vexations delays in shipment and delivery, and it is always advisable that the operator have an opportunity to run the machine for a few days before the eggs are placed in it, or until the regulation is understood and the temperature of the egg chamber can be maintained at 102½ degrees F. The incubator should be placed in a well-ventilated room, preferably one unheated. The chicks developing in the shells require an abundance of fresh air. A bright airy cellar, or a well-ventilated room having an even temperature is the best place. The ventilation should be so arranged that there will be outside air entering the room at all times, but without a direct draught blowing on the machine.

Finally, let me repeat the advice to follow implicitly the directions that accompany the machine. Study carefully the instructions regarding the care of the lamp and the control of temperature, the turning, cooling and testing of the eggs, and all other details. Then, when hatching commences let the machine alone. It is too late to rectify mistakes in management and interference can only injure the hatch. The chicks should be left in the machine until they are thoroughly dry and should not be fed the first day. When feeding commences be careful to feed sparingly. More chicks are killed by over-feeding than by under-feeding.

The Prussian Government is considering the feasibility of taking over the coal mines of the country.

The arbitrators have awarded the Reid Company $1,561,244 compensation for the taking over of their telegraph lines by the Newfoundland Government.

An insurrection has broken out in Argentina and a state of siege for thirty days has been declared throughout the entire republic.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

Toronto, Feb. 14.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red Winter quoted at $1.06 to $1.07 at outside points. No. 2 goose quiet at 89 to 90c east, and No. 3 Spring at 99c to $1 east. Manitoba wheat is steady; No. 1 Northern was quoted at $1.10; No. 2 Northern at $1.06, and No. 3 Northern, at $1.01, Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted at 39c Western freight, and at 40c low freights. No. 1 white, 40½ to 41c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 47c middle freights; No. 3 extra at 45c and No. 3 at 43 to 44c middle freights.

Peas—The market is dull, with dealers quoting 66 to 67c at outside points.

Corn—Canadian yellow quoted at 44c, and mixed at 43c west. American No. 3 yellow, 52c, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed, 51½c.

Rye—The market is unchanged at 75 to 76c at outside points.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 52½c, high freights, and 53½c low freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $4.30 to $4.45 in buyers sacks, east or west; straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade in bbls, $4.85 to $5. Manitoba flours are firm; No. 1 patents, $5.60 to $5.70; No. 2 patents, $5.30 to $5.40, and strong bakers', $5.10 to $5.30, on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $15, and shorts at $16 to $17.50. Manitoba bran in sacks, $18 and shorts at $20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, $2 to $2.50 per bbl; cooking apples, $1.25 to $1.50.

Beans—Prime quoted at $1.40 to $1.45, and hand-picked at $1.50 to $1.55.

Hops—The market was unchanged at 32 to 35c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7½ to 8c per lb. Comb honey, $1.75 to $2 per dozen.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at $8 to $8.50, on track here, and No. 2 at $6.50 to $7.

Straw—Car lots are quoted at $6 to $6.25 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots are quoted at 65 to 70c per bag on track, jobbing lots at 80 to 85c.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 11 to 12c per lb.; hens, 8 to 10c; ducks, 12 to 13c per lb; geese, 10 to 11c per lb.; turkeys, dry picked, 14 to 15c; do scalded, 10 to 11c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 18 to 19c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 17 to 18c; low to medium grades, 14 to 16c; creamery prints, 23 to 25c; solids, 21 to 22½c.

Eggs—Case lots of held eggs are quoted at 19c per dozen, and limed at 17 to 18c.

Cheese—Large cheese, 11c, and twins 11½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Car lots are quoted at $6.75 to $7. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote—Bacon, long clear, 8 to 8½c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $14 to $14.50; short cut, $17 to $17.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12 to 12½c; do heavy, 11½ to 12c; rolls, 9½c; shoulders, 8½ to 9c; backs, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 12½c.

Lard—Tierces, 7¾c; tubs, 8c; pails, 8¼c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—Grain—Oats—43 to 43½c for No. 3 oats, in store, and 44 to 44½c for No. 2. Flour—Manitoba patents, $5.80; strong bakers', $5.50; high Ontario blended patents, $5.75 to $5.80 in wood; choice 90 per cent. patents, $5.50 to $5.60 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.55 to $2.65 and 25 to 50c extra in wood. Rolled oats—$2.05 to $2.07 per bag of 90 lbs., $4.30 to $4.85 in bbls. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, at $17 to $17.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran, in bags, $17 to $18; shorts $19 to $20. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American clear cut fat back, $20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 12 to 13c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.75; heavy fat sows, $4.75 to $5; mixed lots, $5.60 to $5.75; select, $5.75 to $5.85 off cars; country dressed, $6 to $6.75. Cheese—Ontario Fall white, 10¾ to 10½c; colored, 10¾ to 10½c; Quebec, 10 to 10½c. Butter—Finest grades, 21½ to 22c; ordinary finest, 20 to 21c; medium grades, 19½ to 20½c; Western dairy, 17½ to 17½c. Eggs—Straight cold storage stock, 17½ to 19c; No. 2, 16½ to 17½c; Montreal limed, 19 to 19½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Feb. 14.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—No demand. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 49c; No. 3 corn, 48½c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c. Barley—Western, 44 to 45c in store. Rye—No. 1, 85c.

Minneapolis, Feb. 14.—Wheat—Close—May, $1.14¾ to $1.15; July, 1.12¾; Sept., 94½c; No. 1 hard, $1.15¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.13¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.10. Flour—First patents, $6 to $6.10; first clears, $4 to $4.35; second clears, $2.60 to $2.70. Bran—In bulk, $13.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—Following are the quotations:—

Milch cows were quoted at $30 to $50 each.

The prices of exporters' ranged from $4.35 to $4.90 per cwt.

The following quotations were prevalent for butchers' cattle:—Select butchers', $4 to $4.35; good butchers', loads of, $3.60 to $3.90; fair to good, $3.20 to $3.50, cows $2.50 to $3.12½; common to rough, $1.25 to $2.

Stockers and feeders were quoted nominally as follows:—Feeders, short keeps, 1,200 to 1,275 lbs. at $4 to $4.35; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., at $2.50 to $3.50; stockers, 400 to 600 lbs., at $2 to $2.25.

The prices of sheep and lambs were as follows:—Export ewes, $4.50 to $4.75; export bucks, $3.50 to $4 per cwt.; cull sheep, $2 to $3 each; lambs, $5.50 to $6.35 per cwt.

Calves sold at 3c to 6c per lb.; and $2 to $10 each.

The quotations for hogs were $5.50 for selects, 160 to 200 lbs. at $5.25 for lights and fats, off cars, Toronto.

TYPHOID IN THE WEST.

Expert Reports Conditions in Winnipeg Alarming.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—The report of Prof. Jordan, a Chicago expert, appointed to enquire into the causes of typhoid in Winnipeg, was read on Wednesday at a special meeting of the City Council. Prof. Jordan declares that Winnipeg for the past few years, especially of late, has been visited by severe typhoid epidemic, and gives figures which show conclusively that the city has had an exceptional number of cases of fever, and also an exceptional death rate, as compared with other large cities on the American Continent and in Europe. He assigns infection, the use of box closets, and the lack of sewer connections, infection of the milk supply, and the use of Assiniboine water as the chief causes of the prevalence of fever in Winnipeg.

The emanations from the sewers, according to the report, cannot be considered a direct cause of fever, but it is set forth that their inhalation may lead to a weakening of the system which may render persons more liable to contract the disease. In connection with Prof. Jordan's recommendation, that a man with experience in handling epidemics be brought here, Mayor Sharp explained that it did not refer to a medical expert, but to a sanitarian, whose duty would be to see that the use of box closets and other things, a continuance of which would tend to hold the present epidemic in the city, should be done away with.

KAISER AND TEMPERANCE

Favors German Officers Drinking Toasts in Water.

A Berlin despatch says:—Emperor William will give his support to officers drinking toasts in water or non-alcoholic beverages. His Majesty's decision, came about through Dr. Adolph Banzer, of Munich, a member of the Society Against the Misuse of Spirituous Liquors, asking if officers might not drink toasts in water. The Prussian Ministry of War has replied that upon his Majesty's command the department answers:—

"No compulsion exists to partake of toasts in alcoholic drinks, and that it may be left to the movement now in progress to advance this idea in all circles."

SALE OF FAT CATTLE.

Annual Provincial Auction Sale to be Held at Ottawa.

A Toronto despatch says:—Arrangements have been completed for the provincial sales of fat beef cattle. They will be auctioned at Ottawa on March 10, at Port Perry on March 14, at Campbellcroft on March 16, and at Guelph on March 22. For the first time prizes will be given for the best animals. There will be three awards for bulls, and two for cows.

CATHEDRAL CONSECRATION

King Edward Accepts Kaiser's Invitation.

A Berlin despatch says:—Emperor William some days ago asked King Edward to send a delegate from the Church of England to attend the consecration of the new Lutheran cathedral here on Feb. 27. King Edward has enquired if the Bishop of Ripon would be acceptable, and that prelate doubtless will be the delegate.

THREE KILLED IN MINE.

Four Tons of Dynamite Exploded With Fatal Results.

A despatch from Houghton, Mich., says:—Three men are dead, seven were injured, and three are missing, as the result of an explosion of four tons of dynamite in No. 3 shaft of the Kearsarge branch of the Osceola Consolidated Mines on Wednesday. No explanation can be given for the explosion. The dynamite was kept in a drift at the eighth level, and was used by the men in blasting. The shaft is on fire and it is feared the three men missing are dead. The searching party was unable to get down further than the fifth level. The shafts are being sealed.

MUST PAY REGULAR DUTY.

No Reduction on Frosted Wheat From Canada.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., says:—United States District Judge Lochren has handed down an order reversing the decision of the Board of Appraisers at Minneapolis and declaring that frosted wheat imported from Canada must pay the regular tariff rate of 25c per bushel. The case was that of the F. W. Peraeux Co., of Minneapolis, which had imported a quantity of frosted Canadian wheat. The company contended that as the wheat was good neither for milling nor for seed it should be rated as "unclassified," and subject to an ad valorem of ten per cent., amounting to but five cents per bushel.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S CASE.

Mr. Lennox was informed by Sir Wilfrid that no steps had been taken to retain the services of Mr. McDougall as Auditor-General. The matter was now in the same position as it had always been since his appointment. The Government did not propose to introduce legislation with a view to securing a more harmonious and efficient working of the Audit Office and the Treasury Board until the Minister of Finance had returned from Europe.

LAKE ST. CLAIR.

Mr. Clements was informed by Mr. Emmerson that the surveys for the River Thames from Lake St. Clair to Chatham had been completed for a 15-foot channel. The work had been done by the regular staff of the department and the Government had under consideration the completion of the work in accordance with the plans submitted.

WIFE BEATERS.

Mr. Ames was informed by Mr. Fitzpatrick that the question of amending the Criminal Code so that persistent wife beaters might be whipped, and constables might enter without warrant a house where a woman was being assaulted would be considered, if introduced by anyone when the amendments to the Criminal Code were under consideration during the present session.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

Mr. Monk was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the cost of the immigration office in England, under Mr. Preston, for 1901 and 1902, was $10,582, for 1902-03, $31,688, and for 1903-04, $31,0[illegible]. There were fourteen assistants in the office under Pominion Land Mr. Preston's last report was made on June 30th, 1904.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

Mr. Taylor was informed by Mr. Fisher that the work in connection with taking the census for 1901 had been completed; [illegible] six men were at present engaged in tabulating statements, and that the total expenditure upon the work to Jan. 1, 1905, was $1,192,[illegible]6.

APPLE EXPORTING.

The House went into committee on Mr. Fisher's resolution regarding the size of boxes for package export apples. Mr. Fisher explained the object to be to meet the wishes of exporters by establishing a box for all export apples. The box must be of good seasoned wood, with a minimum inside measurement of ten inches deep, eleven inches wide, and twenty inches long, representing as near as possible two thousand two hundred cubic inches. When boxes or barrels have trays or fillers to give separate compartments for each apple the new regulations will not apply. Mr. Fisher said these dimensions were those of the standard British Columbia box, and had been recommended by the Fruit-growers' Associations of Ontario, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

FENCE WIRE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed Mr. Lefurgey that it was not the intention of the Government to institute any inspection of fence wire.

PENNY BANK.

Mr. Henderson was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that one charter had been granted for a penny bank under the Act of 1903. It had not, however, received a certificate, and was not doing business.

WORN SILVER COINS.

Mr. Fowler was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Government had under consideration in the near future the calling in and redeeming at their face value of worn silver coins.

HAY EXPORTED.

Mr. Lefurgey was informed by Mr. Paterson that the amount of hay exported from Quebec Province to the United States during October and December last was as follows:—October, 1,975 tons; November, 2,580 tons; December 4,327 tons.

RESIGNATION OF MR BLAIR.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented to the House the correspondence relating to Mr. Blair's resignation of his position as Railway Commissioner. It will be remembered that Mr. Blair tendered his resignation direct to the Governor-General, on the 18th of October last. At the same time he telegraphed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was speaking at Uxbridge that day, as follows:—"I have decided to retire from the commission, and am sending resignation to his Excellency this afternoon. An opportunity offered of greatly bettering my position, which had to be accepted or rejected at once, and I did not feel that beyond possibility of objection to the direct not my present position or take part in public life or affairs."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier acknowledged this communication in the following terms in a telegram from Uxbridge: "Your resignation comes to me as a surprise, but of course I cannot at present offer any observations on the same."

Mr. Blair's resignation was accepted by the Governor-in-Council on Oct. 31.

VEGETABLES IMPORTED.

A return brought down at the instance of Mr. Monk shows that the value of vegetables imported at the ports of Montreal and Toronto from July 1st, 1903, to June 30, 1904, is as follows:—Montreal, value, $117,968; duty collected, $28,967. Toronto, value, $93,[illegible]5; duty collected, $21,516.

RAILWAYS [illegible]

The Railway Committee passed four bills, as follows: Respecting the Columbia and Western Railway Company—Mr. Gallihe, respecting the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company—Mr. Gauvreau; incorporating the St. Mary's and Western Ontario Railway Company—Mr. McIntyre; respecting the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company—Mr. Belcourt. The bill to incorporate the St. Mary's and Western Ontario Company provides for a line from the C.P.R. between Komoka and London to Sarnia, via St. Mary's and Exeter. It is provided that the C.P.R. may take over the line.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries Pro Re-

CANADA.

Hamilton City Council will not cut off any liquor licenses this year.

The Police Commissioners decided to add twenty constables to the force.

Two young men and a young woman of Caistor are in St. Catharines, charged with selling a hive of bees.

The Local Council of Women, Hamilton, will ask the Government to make some provision for the care of feeble-minded women.

Commenting on the increase in deaths from tuberculosis, Dr. Kitchen, in addressing the Provincial Board of Health, said there should have arrived when there should be compulsory notification of the disease.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The National Rifle Association has now a surplus on hand of $37,000.

The Tunbridge Wells Organization Association is sending [illegible] to Canada.

Speaking at Preston, Hugh Cecil said he believed Mr. Chamberlain had done harm to the cause of union within the empire.

Reports from the timber market of Liverpool say that stocks of all descriptions of pine deals and boards is more than sufficient for the demand.

The Marquis of Linlithgow has been appointed Secretary for Scotland, in place of Andrew Graham Murray, who has been elevated to a Judgeship.

It is reported that the Salvation Army have chartered the steamer Vancouver, to sail from Liverpool, April 25, with 1,200 British emigrants for Canada.

UNITED STATES.

A great building lockout is threatened in Pittsburg.

The Standard Oil Co. has reduced the price of all crude oil.

An ice jam in the St. Lawrence is causing the water to rise around Ogdensburg.

New York State's death rate last year was 18.2 per thousand, the lowest ever recorded.

The Standard Oil Co. has reduced the price on all grades of refined oil one cent per gallon.

Lucy Bigelow Young, wife of the late Bigham Young, first President of the Mormon Church, is dead.

The National Tea Association is asking Congress to repeal the law on tea from Canada.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association are pressing for regulation of railway rates by the United States Government.

An international naval, marine and military exposition will be held at Jamestown, Virginia, from May 17 to Nov. 1, 1907.

Agnes L. Long, a 17-year-old bookkeeper for P. Berry [illegible], of Hartford, Conn., was knocked down on the street and robbed of $1,000.

A reciprocity treaty between the United States and New Zealand has been reported upon favorably by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The driver for a laundry at Winstead, Conn., mistook a baby sleeping in a basket for a bundle for him. He placed it in his waggon, and the baby's cries showed him his mistake.

GENERAL.

A general strike is imminent in the mining centres of Belgium unless the wages are increased.

COMET IS VISIBLE

Can be Observed Through Ordinary Telescopes.

A despatch from San Diego, Cal., says: The following comes from Director W. W. Campbell, of Lick Observatory.—

"The faint comet, discovered Dec. 28 by Prof. Borelli, of Marseilles, has been observed here by Prof. Aitken on eight different nights since that date. Dr. Aitken has computed the orbit of this comet. He found that it is travelling in an elliptic path once around the sun in seven years and four months. It is thus a member of our solar system. Its point nearest approach of the sun is between the orbits of the earth and Mars, and its greatest distance from the sun is just outside the orbit of Jupiter. The comet is of the tenth magnitude and is therefore visible through telescopes of moderate size.

FROZEN TO DEATH

Man Fell Out of Sleigh and Perished in Snow.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: A man has been frozen to death near Carlton. He left Duck Lake with a companion named Arkland. Both were under the influence of liquor. The man, whose name is unknown, tumbled out of a sleigh, his companion being too drunk to notice what happened until the following morning, when he started back on the trail, and found the frozen body lying by the roadside where he fell from the sleigh.

MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The largest roll of pigtail tobacco twist ever made is on view in the shop window of a Bolton manufacturer. It measures two and a half miles in length and weighs 203 lbs.

Young and growing soldiers, says an Army Council memorandum, are prone to wear boots that are two small and too narrow, mainly because of their smart appearance.

Bathers going through a wood near Lowestoft found the body of Alexander Patrick, a Scotch fish porter, who had been missing since October 11, and beside it a dusty traveller.

By the terms of an ancient charity every man in the parish of Little Leighs, Essex, received three half-quartern loaves, each recipient being required to bring a pillow-case to hold the gift in.

Thirty-two years ago Geo. Vasey, of Seaham, Durham, lost his eyesight through an accident on the railway. In August last he was surprised to find that he could see clearly with his left eye, and now, though undergoing no treatment, he can see quite well.

While pursued by a cross-bred hound a fox plunged into the Humber at least below Hull, and half-way across whipped round and savagely attacked his pursuer. An exciting fight ensued, in which the hound, clinging to an oar, eventually killed his enemy.

A ruling on the legal opinion that perambulators come within the definition of "wheeled traffic," the Court of Moor Park, Farnham, has prohibited perambulators and cycles from passing through the park, over the public paths and footways of which the public claims a right of user.

Artificial honey is nothing more or less than glucose flavored with real honey, and to some people it is preferable to the genuine article, said the editor of the British Bee Journal, in reference to the attempts of German chemists to foist artificial honey on the British market.

A process has been discovered by which sawdust may be converted into a substance closely resembling wool. The raw material—refuse from sawdust—is melted and blown through a fine wire screen, coming out in a white, woolly fibre.

The manager of the shop of the Meat Co., Walkley, Sheffield, set up a juicy joint with electric wires running through it for the dogs. A "King Charles" died, and a lawsuit followed. Judgment has, however, been reserved.

The native Indian graduates to finish their education in England, Mr. Ganapati Krishnavarma, M.A., proposes to found an Indian Travelling Fellowship, of £75 each, the conditions being that no successful candidate shall accept any office under the Indian Government.

The reconstruction of Victoria Station, the London Brighton and South Coast Railway, which will cost £2,000,000, is advancing rapidly. It is hoped that the new station will be in working order by [illegible] next October.

COD FISHING ON THE BANKS.

Fish Lie Deep Down in the Water.

It has been surmised that the scarcity of the New Foundland Banks, which has just begun, would be productive of an increase of the unusually high price of cod liver oil this winter. But the Norwegian catch, which is rather than the one that must have been very favorable, the market price of oil has run down until now it is quoted at nearly one-fifth higher than it was the last year. However, stocks are low the world over, and there will be a larger fleet than ever on the Banks at the old places off the coast for the next month or so. The great dealing and curing firms are all enlarging their fish flakes or outdoor drying scaffolds to meet the increased harvest which may reasonably be expected to be brought in by the large number of boats fitted out this year.

But how the fishing is exceptionally prolific, because of the great depth at which the cod are found. The best fish are found far down—the large, flaked, thick headed, small-headed fellows. They are drawn by the main strength, but are dead, or nearly so, by the time they are hauled to the surface owing to the difference in the pressure of the water. Their tremendous gills show what prodigious quantities of water they have to breathe to obtain their air supply at the great depth at which they live. It is probable also that they derive nourishment from minute marine organisms as they strain out of the water as it pours through their gills.

Some of the men believe that these great cod are of a different variety from the smaller ones commonly caught in shallower water. They are not dainty feeders by any means. On the smaller boats the bait is not always very well preserved, ends of meat, chopped dogfish, young devil-fish and other odds and ends found in the pound nets. But the big fellows take it all the same, and when the selection is well chosen come up heavy and panting every time the hook is thrown out. Their omnivorous voracity is almost incredible. Bits of leather, marlin-spikes, iron bolts, a ball of twine, leaden sounding plummets, hoofs of deer are among the curious things which dissected fish shows some of them have swallowed in.—Montreal Gazette.