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THE PRINCE OF MODENA,

Alias William Brown, Countess Russell's Husband,

Tells His Story in the Toronto Police Court.

Interesting Details Connected With Divorce Proceedings.

Toronto, despatch: Prince Atrahid Stuart, who in an English court, has owned to the more piteous name of William Brown, had the centre of the stage in the police court this morning. The house was full to standing room, and the proceedings were followed with the closest interest by everyone. The end of the matter was that the "Prince" was given the chance to get out on bail, provided he can find two sureties in \$500 each.

The "Prince" looked quite at ease as he stood in the box. He was dressed in a grey suit and wore a brown tweed overcoat with a coon collar. For headgear he carried in his hand a grey cloth cap of the style so commonly seen on Englishmen.

The following is part of Stuart's testimony:
Q.—In what state are these in regard to the divorce and money you are to receive?
A.—I came away and served my divorce papers two days before I left. He was to forward me £250 quarterly. I had three payments, and another one was due on January 1.

Q.—Did you cable for funds?
A.—When the money did not come I cabled to a friend, Mr. Rossignol. I got the hotel to cable to friends to get some money.

Q.—When you got this £250 on January 1, what did you intend to do with it?
A.—Settle my bills.
Q.—After the divorce proceedings were started you and the Countess lived together again?
A.—About five months until about ten days before I started for Canada.

Q.—Where did you live?
A.—At Bray.
Q.—And outside that matrimonial trouble you have never been in any other trouble?
A.—No.
Q.—Mr. Curry—you were arrested for assaulting Countess Russell?
A.—Yes.

Q.—What were you sentenced for?
A.—Something in connection with the marriage register.
Q.—Some identification? What was the identification?
A.—I spelled my first name wrong.

Q.—Did you represent yourself to be somebody you were not?
A.—No, I did not.
Q.—Did you lead people to understand you were somebody you were not?
A.—No.

Q.—The newspaper reports of the trial said you represented yourself as a Count?
Magistrate Denison—What misstatement of your name did you make?
A.—My right name is Archibald, and I spelled it A-G-h-r.
Q.—What is your real name?
A.—Archibald.

Q.—Mr. Curry—Where were you born?
A.—In Berkshire.
Q.—Never a Coachman.
A.—No.

Q.—Were you ever a coachman?
A.—No.
Magistrate Denison—How do you live?
A.—I had some money from my father's estate.

Q.—Where is it?
A.—It is all gone two years ago.
Q.—What work have you done since?
A.—I have been living without employment.

Q.—Have you earned any money in the last two years?
A.—No.
Q.—How many people have you defrauded in the last two years?
A.—None that I know of.

Q.—What employment are you in that can produce the money?
A.—There is money coming in.
Q.—What is that paid for? Is there a fraud there, too?
A.—It is an allowance paid me.

Q.—To keep you out of the way; to consent to a divorce?
A.—I will not discuss that.
Q.—You had better not. That would be a fraud on the courts, was the magistrate's comment.

Mr. Curry—Was that payment conditional on your not obstructing the divorce proceedings?
A.—No.
Q.—On what condition was it to be paid?
A.—To get rid of me.

Q.—Do you beat the Countess?
A.—No.
Q.—It is not true you assaulted her at any time?
A.—No.

Q.—Infidelity on your part is a ground of the proceedings?
A.—Yes.
Magistrate Denison—Did you lead her to believe you were in different circumstances of life to what you were?
A.—No.

Mr. Curry expressed a curiosity as to the deeds under which Stuart receives his allowance from the Countess, and was informed that these are in Valpy & Peckham's office.
Mr. Robinson—That settlement was made in Valpy & Peckham's office before the divorce proceedings were instituted?
A.—The day we were married.
Q.—You have been married about twelve months and got three payments?
A.—Yes.
Magistrate Denison—He was to get £1,000 a year for his own use, and naturally the Countess would not continue that after she began a divorce suit.
No Confession Signed.
To Mr. Curry, Stuart denied he had signed any confession of identity, but he had made an oral confession, having nothing else to do, seeing he had

been shadowed by detectives. The last payment of £250 he got on October 1st, after which the conduct took place on which the divorce suit was based.

Mr. Curry—Where you not to get a payment when the divorce was granted?
A.—I was to get £3,000 when she got her divorce, for not opposing the suit.

Mr. Robinson pointed out that the decree nisi had not been made absolute, and would not be for six months from October.

Stuart told a different story of the receipt of the clothes from the Semi-Ready Wardrobe to that of the messenger told. He said he was in bed when they came, and he told the boy the firm must wait till he got dressed and could go to pay for them. He did not learn till breakfast time the clothes had been left.

"And you took no steps to return them," said Mr. Curry, which Stuart admitted.
This ended his examination.
Mr. Robinson asked for a remand for a week, in order to have full particulars of the divorce proceedings, and meanwhile he asked that Stuart be let out on bail.

Magistrate Denison—It is nonsense to talk of bail for a man with nine counts. Two sureties in \$500 each. He lives without employment and has been making money by fraud; that is the way it looks to me.
Stuart was then removed.

BALFOUR ON WAR.

Britain Will Carry Out Her Treaty Obligations.

London, Jan. 13.—Premier Balfour speaking at Manchester last night, referring to the far eastern situation, said: "No one can contemplate hostilities between two great civilized countries without feelings of misgiving and depression."

Premier Balfour added that Great Britain would carry out her obligations to the extent of her treaty obligations.
Mr. St. John Frederick, Secretary for India speaking at Guildford, said he hoped war would be averted. The utmost to promote a peaceful solution of the difficulties, but that if its effort failed Great Britain would seek to localize the effects of the conflict.

Premier Balfour's guarded statement is commented on by this morning's papers as an intimation of the intention of the Government to accord full support to Japan in the event of circumstances arising which would call into action the Anglo-Japanese treaty.
The Daily News, which represents a large section of the British public, is heartily disliking that treaty, regarding Mr. Balfour's language as a plain and unnecessary threat to Russia, and declares that the treaty was made without consulting the British representatives in Japan, who, since its adoption, have repeatedly warned the Government of the perils attaching to it.

AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN.

Some English Papers Pass Caustic Comment on Speech.

London, Jan. 13.—The Yorkshire Daily Observer says that one of the likely effects of a really effective preference to Canadian products would be to stimulate the already extensive movement of cosmopolitan Americans across the Canadian borders.

The Liverpool Daily Post says there is no single feature in British trade to justify Chamberlain's assertion that our external trade, apart from our colonial trade, was declining, and that but for the colonial trade the country would now be suffering the greatest depression the trade has known for a century.

The Liverpool Mercury says that the colonies have legislatures, which alone can make offers. They had made none when Chamberlain, for the purpose of his propaganda, selected a wrong word to express their real sentiment and attitude.

The Manchester Guardian says that Chamberlain's speech combined nearly all the faults of nearly all his other speeches. It was vitriolic, of a personal nature, with sneering, endless, begged the questions or gave slippery substitutions.

The Manchester Courier, commenting on Mr. Balfour's speech, believes ultimately that with fuller knowledge of the people of these realms will submit to the taxation of the colonies anything else if Canada or other colonies will give us any preference we desire when the dream has been realized.

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

Two Shantymen Found Dead Near Fort Frances.

Fort Frances, Ont., Jan. 12.—A terrible tragedy took place at Frog Creek, three miles north, some time last evening. Two men, William Watson and John Scott, engaged last week to cut wood for A. Dowker on the farm of John Mackay and were allowed to use the shanty adjoining the claim. Dowker visited them on Sunday, when Scott complained of being sick. On Monday night a gentleman named Cole passing by heard the doors shut, and that was the last heard of the two men. The morning Cole and another man passing by thought something was wrong and going to the shanty, found it empty.

On the floor they picked up a case knife and whetstone covered with blood and found the bed in the same condition. Near the house they found the body of Watson leaning against a stump, dead, with a gash in his throat and his head knocked in. A little further on they found Scott lying in the snow, frozen stiff. No marks were apparent on him, and Scott had been dead for some time. How Watson could have received such terrible wounds is a mystery.

Watson is said to be from Lanark county, Ontario, and was about 40 years of age. Supposed to have a wife and family. It is not known where Scott comes from. He was about 50 years of age and clean shaven. Both men were addicted to drink and had been hanging around town since New Year's. Dr. Moore, coroner, opened an inquest this afternoon.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO RUSSIA IS NOT AN ULTIMATUM

Insists on China's Sovereignty in Manchuria and Japan's Sphere of Influence in Corea.

Tokyo, Japan, Jan. 13.—It is said that Japan's answer to Russia's latest note is not in the form of an ultimatum, and it is described as moderate in terms, but resolute in tone. It is said to be largely devoted to a discussion of affairs connected with Corea, Japan having been strongly advised not to fight over Manchuria alone. Foreign Minister Komura visited successively the Marquis Ito, Chief of the Privy Council, Premier Katsura and the Emperor. He subsequently called upon Baron De Rosen, the Russian Minister, and it is believed here he handed him in person the Japanese reply.

Japan's Reply.
London, Jan. 13.—Minister Hayashi received this morning the text of the Japanese reply to Russia's last note.

It does not contain an ultimatum, but reiterates Japan's original demands, with what Baron Hayashi terms "a modification upon a minor point."

The questions of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria, and Japan's sphere of influence in Corea are reiterated upon.

Minister Hayashi said to a representative of the Associated Press: "So far as I can see the relations of the two powers regarding the dispute practically are unchanged. I have no indication of the reception this note is likely to meet at the hands of the Russian Government."

Port Said, Jan. 13.—The new Japanese cruiser Kasuga, which arrived at Port Said yesterday from Genoa, has left for Suez.

The Japanese armored cruiser Niasshi, which sailed from Genoa with the Kasuga, has just arrived here. It is stated by the officers of the Niasshi that the reports of an attempt to destroy their ship at Genoa are entirely false.

Japanese Cruisers.
London, Jan. 13.—The British Foreign Office officials said to-night, after reading the Japanese reply to the last Russian note, that it only takes the crisis a step further in a less hopeful direction. The advice received by the Foreign Office made them fear that Russia would not accept Japan's reiterated demands.

Russia Increasing Garrison.
Tien Tsin, Jan. 13.—A telegram from the Railway Administration here received yesterday from New Chwang, says Russia is increasing the garrison there. In the next few days

PORTERS WELL FLOODED.

Difficulties Attending the Receipt of Tea.

Calcutta, Jan. 13.—Letters have reached Darjeeling, giving details of Col. Young's proposed advance into Tibet. Kamabang has been definitely abandoned, as the Chumbi Valley route proves to be preferable.

Some thousands of Tibetans, armed with spears and antiquated matchlocks, gathered on the hills about Kamabang before its evacuation, but did not venture on hostilities.

The air of Gnatong, 12,300 feet high, where the force subsequently concentrated, is crisp and pleasant. The officers and men sleep in holes in the ground filled with dry grass, or under tents.

The transport gave some trouble at Gnatong. A hundred native drivers deserted, and 500 hillmen porters refused to proceed. Two companies of Gorkhas and one company of Pioneers promptly surrounded the transport corps, and marched the malcontents at the point of the bayonet into the fort, where the ringleaders were soundly flogged.

This immediately restored order, the men starting cheerfully with their loads up the Jelapha Pass, 14,700 feet. Gen. Macdonald, after wards marched the entire force, including the Gorkhas and Pioneers with guns, Maxims and sappers, over the pass, and down the terrible 6,000 feet descent into the Chumbi Valley, which was warm after Gnatong. Here the inhabitants brought mules, ponies and supplies, and Capt. Otley organized a useful corps of fifty mounted infantry.

The advance was resumed on the 18th of Phari, where the Governor of the Thibetan fort came in wearing a quantity of valuable jewelry, and infinitely relieved to find that he was not going to be killed. Not a shot was fired on the whole journey. The troops are "fit," their only lament being that there is no prospect of opposition.

The Lamas are performing weird wretched ceremonies, derived from pre-Buddhist dogmas, to exercise the foreign invader, but the people at first only terrified—now freely express the hope that the visitors will remain indefinitely and enrich them by continuing to create a market for the local produce.

The gaks have not been a success for transport purposes, but they have given welcome milk for the messes.

STEEPLEJACK'S ESCAPE.

Suspended by His Fingers at a Great Height.

The London Express of a recent date had the following: A steeplejack named Towie has just had a terrible escape from death. He was engaged with others in erecting a chimney 200 feet high at some bleach works at Edeley, near Stockport, and was taking down the staging when his hand became entangled in the ropes. He was lifted off his feet to the pulley, where his fingers became jammed in the wheels. Here he remained suspended at a height of 300 feet for ten minutes, and was with difficulty rescued by his comrades from his terrible plight. In a fainting condition the man was taken to Stockport infirmary, where it was found that his fingers had been practically torn from one of his hands.

GERMANY IS SINCERE.

Desires Speedy Settlement of Dispute With Canada.

London, Jan. 13.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says the dear look existing regarding the removal of the dispute between Canada and Germany is due to the fact that the London Government has referred Germany to Ottawa as independent in commercial matters, while Ottawa refers her back to London on the ground that Canada was part of the Empire. Germany is sincere in the

28, was found dead this morning at the bottom of a mill pond near his home. He had been missing two days. It is thought he broke through the ice while attempting to cross.

Chicago—The strike of livery drivers began anew to-day. After a many years, has received a six months leave of absence to enable him to spend the coming summer on an extensive tour to the Holy Land.

Johnstown, Pa.—The purchase of the Beech Creek Coal and Coke Company by the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company, it is stated, is practically consummated.

Have, Mont.—Fire that started in trace of fifteen days, following the Iroquois Theatre fire, ninety-five per cent. of the 1,000 drivers of carriages and horses are said to be out.

Winnipeg, Man.—Chas. Johnson, a boy living at Dugald, was accidentally shot to-day in the act of taking a loaded gun off a shelf. It is hardly expected he will recover.

Kingston, Ont.—Snow fell yesterday and last night to the depth of eight inches, and is still falling. Kingston has not had so much snow in years. The street car lines have been kept open.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The weather bureau reports the fall of twelve inches of snow in this city and vicinity since yesterday morning. A heavy wind prevails, drifting the snow badly and delaying trains on all roads from one to three hours.

CANADIAN BUTTER BEHIND.

Plain Truths Stated at Western Dairy-men's Convention.

St. Thomas despatch: Mr. W. G. Mead was the first speaker on the programme of the dairy-men's convention. He dealt particularly with the sanitation of factories, and made suggestions for improvements. Fully half of the factories in the southern district are in an unfit condition for the manufacture of cheese, and many more are defective in drainage or supply of cool water.

The increased number of cream gathering creameries has made it necessary that means be devised for keeping cream sweet until it is collected from the farms. When allowed to sour the maker cannot turn out a good keeping butter.

Mr. Harrison stated that the remedies were being pasteurized or the exercise of care in keeping the temperature correct. The admission was repeated that the farmer must guard against exposing the milk or cream to places where injurious bacteria were present.

Mr. McLaughlin of Montreal, speaking of the defects of Canadian butter, said that it was as far behind as our cheese was in advance. On meeting English dealers he was often met with the remark that Canadian butter was not so very bad, but that it was sold as a second hand article.

Mr. McLaughlin approved of the use of preservatives in small amounts, and advised that the quantity of salt be carefully looked after. There is a large demand in England for a mild butter that contains not more than two per cent. of salt.

Opposition in the trade is most likely to come from Russia and Ireland. In the latter country a comprehensive scheme of inspection has been adopted. All the well managed creameries are registered and a license may be refused to any that do not keep up to the standard. Examination is held and certificates issued to butter makers.

The report of the judges of the dairy exhibit was presented this afternoon. Mr. R. M. Ballantyne judge of the cheese, and Mr. P. M. McLagan judge of the butter. The cheese buyers' trophy goes this year to R. H. Green, of Trowbridge.

Hon. John Dryden addressed the meeting on the subject of the general improvement of dairy products. There are still some brands of cheese he said, that sell higher than Canadian, and we should not be satisfied until the highest standard of excellence is reached. The bacon trade is an encouraging example by persistent efforts the type of hogs has been made very uniform so that in a delivery of hundreds there was a little variation as in a single herd.

The leading feature of the evening session was the presentation of prizes to the cheese makers who were winners in the competition for the best-kept factories, \$200 being divided among the five groups of western Ontario, a \$25 and \$18 prize going to each group.

TO KILL A SOLDIER.

250 Pounds of Lead Required, Says French Statistician.

Paris, Jan. 13.—A military statistician has had the strange idea to figure out how many pounds of lead it takes to kill a soldier in battle. In the battle of Solferino he says 8,400,000 rifle shots were fired by the Austrians against the French and Italian forces.

For every soldier killed 4,200 shots were fired, and it took 705 shots to wound a man.
As the weight of the bullets at that time was about 30 grams it accordingly took 126 kilograms, or over 250 pounds, of lead, to kill a soldier.

"Luckily," the statistician says, "we have no data to figure out the weight of lead which must be fired to kill a man in battle, but it is safe to say that it will take at least 200 pounds to do so."

TRIED TO KILL HIS SICK WIFE.

Almost a Murder Near Burford Yesterday

John Easton, the Plaster Cast Man, Goes Insane.

Spirits Told Him to "Claim His Own."

Brantford despatch: A murder was narrowly averted near Burford at an early hour this morning. The village is ten miles distant from this city, and news of the affair did not reach here until late this afternoon, when John Easton was brought to the local police station and lodged behind the bars on a charge of attempted murder. Easton is believed to be unaccounted for in his mind. About seven years ago he was injured in a street railway accident in this city, and since the company for \$10,000, claiming his spine was hurt. The doctors pronounced the man perfectly well and he recovered a very small sum in his action.

Still he declared his back was broken, and encased himself in a plaster of Paris cast and was driven about the country, selling articles and appliances. Finally, he landed in Toronto. About a year ago he joined the Bowdie sect, and then came the miraculous healing which created so much excitement in Toronto at that time. He claimed he was told by spiritual voices to arise and die.

On returning to this section Easton rented a farm near Burford. Here the family resided. Last night Mrs. Easton gave birth to a child. All was peaceful until an early hour this morning, when Easton rushed into his wife's room and seized her about the neck, declaring that he was prompted by the spirits to come and "claim his own."

The woman screamed, and immediately her son responded. The strength of the father overpowered him, and Easton avowed his intention of strangling the woman. Luckily other timely assistance arrived, and it was only by main force that the man was placed under control. He actually tore the hair from his wife's head in the terrible struggle.

The woman was very delicate, and her condition is extremely critical. The prisoner has been removed to the jail. He continually offers up strange prayers and claims he is vestered with Satanic powers, and has succeeded on earth to claim his own and redeem the lost.

ALLANS GET THE CONTRACT.

Approved Atlantic Mail Service Provided for.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—The contract between Messrs. H. & A. Allan for an improved Atlantic mail service has at last been signed. The Allans agree to maintain a regular weekly service between Canada and Great Britain from the opening of navigation next spring until August 1st, 1905. The Allans have under construction two turbine steamers of seventeen knots guaranteed speed, which are to be added to their existing fleet. One of the new vessels is to be ready in August next and the other by the opening of navigation in 1905. The contractors will receive £2,000 for each round voyage between Liverpool and Quebec, or between Liverpool and St. John, run by each seven-hundred-ton steamer, £1,000 for each single round voyage by the Bavarian and Tunisian, and £500 for each round voyage by the Ionian, Sicilian or Pretorian, between Liverpool and Quebec, and £750 for each round voyage by the latter vessels between Liverpool and St. John.

AT POINT OF DEATH.

Turkey's Deposed Ruler Victim of Consumption.

Constantinople, Jan. 13.—Ex-Sultan Murad of Turkey is now in the last stages of tuberculosis, and his death is likely to occur at any moment. His malady has reached an acute stage, and within the last two or three weeks its ravages have been terribly rapid, all efforts on the part of the physicians to arrest them having failed. The ex-Sultan, who is now in his 65th year, has been closely confined in his palace at Dolmabahche ever since the time of his removal from the throne on the ground of insanity twenty-seven years ago. He is under the charge of Gen. Riza Pacha, a son of that old field-marshal of the same name who had known Murad from childhood, and was deeply attached.

EATEN TO SAVE LIVES.

Report of Terrible Suffering of Tribes North of Lake Nepigon.

Port Arthur, Jan. 13.—Report has reached here from Nepigon of terrible suffering of Indians in the country north of Nepigon Lake, because of starvation. Great distress is said to exist, and, according to a report of an Indian who arrived in Nepigon this week, one family was so destitute that one of the women was murdered and eaten by the family.

A. W. Patterson, Hudson Bay factor at Nepigon Lake, who came to town last night, reports that Indians in his district are not suffering any privation, and he disbelieves the story.

Two new portraits arrived at the Parliament buildings, Toronto, yesterday, to be hung in the corridors. One is of Premier Ross and the other is of Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, the first Premier of this Province. Both are by Mr. J. W. Forster, and are excellent pieces of work.