ISSUE NO. 6, 1905.

Winslow's Soothing Syrup should be used for Children Teething. It the child, softens the gums, cures wind and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa.

FOR SALE.

MILL COMPLETE—IN BEST lumber district, Mus- Splendid investment; terms reason D. T. Hodgson, Bracebridge, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT? WHAT? LEE'S Priceless Recipes; 3,000 secrets for the farm, laboratory, workshop, and every department of human endeavor; with full index of contents, 368 pages, bound in cloth; cents for a copy, and if you think it is not worth the money send it back. Your money will be returned; this is a bona-fide line for canvassers. William Briggs, Methodist Book Room, Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS—OUR LINE IS JUST WHAT people want; our prices are low, and everybody wants; write for full information. William Briggs, Wesley Building, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES—WHEN IN NEED, SEND for free trial of our never-failing remedy; relief quick and safe. Dept. Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

WE WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN TO write for our spring styles and samples $8.50 to $12 suits, in cloth, silk and also raincoats, skirts and waists. Write to-day. Manager, Southcott Suit Co., London, Ont.

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JAPS LOSE HEAVILY AND WILL ABANDON SANDEPAS

Japanese Wounded Died While Crawling From the Battle Field and Presented Horrible Sight.

Remarkable Success With the Sick in Gen. Oku's Army, Only Forty Dying From Disease.

Tolstoi Says Russian Revolution Must be Peaceful, People Must Get the Land.

A London cable: The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the following remarkable statement:

"In a few days we shall witness a political transformation scene as thoroughly amazing as anything a modern pantomime or ancient fairy tale can offer. The captives who languish in cells in the fortress will be released to-morrow and their misdemeanors will be forgotten. The press will be allowed to speak freely. Later Governor-General Trepoff will be sent to Manchuria, and in ten days a brand new representative Chamber will be created under the magic wand of M. de Witte, and a new era of prosperity will begin for the Russian people. That is the latest item of the political programme. I am enabled to vouch for its accuracy."

The correspondent ascribes the decision to the influence of M. de Witte and M. Yermoloff, Minister of Agriculture and State Domains. He relates a scene that occurred when the latter had an audience of the Czar. The Minister told His Majesty that the present system of government had outlived its usefulness. He declared that it would be impossible henceforth to carry on the business of the empire without the assistance of the Russian people.

The Czar hereupon interrupted, and sharply reprimanded the Minister for his "impertinence."

M. Yermoloff answered that, having discharged his duty, he was at His Majesty's service.

Nicholas then lost his self-control, and only recovered his normal serenity after a long interval. M. Yermoloff retired to an ante-room, but eventually His Majesty recalled him and listened to him while he developed a scheme for the pacification of the country. Finally he commanded the Minister to draft an ukase addressed to M. de Witte, President of the Council. The Minister thereupon retired. After an hour and a half he came back with a constitution in his hand. This he read aloud to the Czar, who meanwhile paced the apartment. He asked no questions, and when M. Yermoloff had finished he took a pen in his hand and signed, the Russian Magna Charta. Thus was penned the document which closes forever the period of Czardom in Muscovy, and marks the birth of a Russian nation.

The correspondent quotes a friend, who has read the document, giving the following points:

First—M. de Witte, as President of the Committee of Ministers, is charged by the Czar to further extend and develop the principles of the reforms provided for in the Imperial ukase of Dec. 25.

Second—His Majesty commands that a pension be paid to orphaned children and cripples whose misfortune was caused by the troops on Jan. 22.

Third — Order is to be restored throughout the country by peaceful methods, and the Russian people are to be invited to co-operate in the government. The methods are left largely to the discretion of M. de Witte, and may include the convocation of a Zemsky Assembly.

Interview With Bold Minister.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph described an interview with M. Yarmeloff, who said:

"It is true that I spoke to his Majesty about the terrible catastrophe of Jan. 22, but it would be untrue to say that I was the first who told him the truth about the matter. Others have spoken freely. Moreover, it was not the first conversation I had had with his Majesty since the tragedy. Possibly I threw some new light, and conveyed to the Emperor some facts which until then had not been emphasized. His Majesty was indeed deeply moved to learn the extent of the disaster, which certainly was not in accordance with his orders. Instructions had been given, and notice published, that firearms would be used, but only in case of necessity. I urged upon his Majesty the advisability of addressing the people directly with expression of his own views of the distressing calamity. I also took occasion to say that an investigation should be held, and if guilty were found the guilty should receive exemplary punishment. I expressed the view that justice demanded that aid and compensation be given to the sufferers and their families. Finally, I represented to his Majesty that it would be a wise course for him to consult the people on national affairs. His Majesty deigned to listen to all I said, and to take the matter under his most gracious consideration. I did not mention the Zemstvos or a National Assembly, leaving his Majesty to decide in what manner he would consult the people. The Emperor agreed that what I said was true. I saw M. De Witte the following evening on the subject. He heartily approved, and the matter was discussed by the Committee of Ministers last night. I am unable to say whether his Majesty will address the people by a manifesto."

MOBILIZATION STOPPED.

Order Has Been Established at Warsaw and Lodz.

A Warsaw cable: Order continues here and at Lodz, but the situation is such that it is impossible to proceed for Gen. Kouropatkin. It was the intense resentment against the proceedings with the mobilization or reinforcement mobilization that largely contributed to the disorders. Any attempt at recruiting now would cause a general rising.

There are unconfirmed rumors of riotous strikes at Pablanec, Plock, Siedlice Pultusk and Zgierz, accompanied by bomb outrages and looting. It is said that a large number of persons have been killed and wounded.

British Pro-Consul Mucukain, who was injured during the recent disturbances, has nearly recovered, and is expected to leave the hospital next week. The Governor-General is making daily enquiries at the hospital about the Pro-Consul.

It is rumored to-night that the leaders of workmen in the extensive coal districts of Dembrova, near the frontier, will strike to-morrow. This would be extremely serious, as the mines would immediately be flooded if the pumping ceased.

"GO BACK TO WORK."

His Majesty Receives Deputation of Workmen.

St. Petersburg cable: Emperor Nicholas this afternoon received at Tsarskoe-Selo a deputation of thirty-four workmen, representing the employees of the factories and workshops of St. Petersburg. The deputation was accompanied by Minister of Finance Kokovsoi and Gov.-Gen. Trepoff, and proceeded by the Imperial Road to Tsarskoe-Selo where carriages were awaiting them at a point near the Imperial Pavilion. On arriving there the workmen were admitted to one of the halls of the palace. The Emperor entered the hall, accompanied by Grand Duke George Michaelovitch, Gen. Hosse, the Minister of the Imperial Court, and the Commandant of the Palace. The workmen bowed to his Majesty, who said:

"Good-day, my children."

The workmen replied:

"We wish your Majesty good health."

The Emperor, in reply, bade the workmen go back to work, promised to pardon their transgressions, seeing that they had been led astray by enemies of their country, and promised that measures would be taken to alleviate their grievances.

At the conclusion of his speech the Emperor told the members of the deputation to communicate his words to their comrades, and said he would supply them with printed copies of his address.

After leaving the palace the deputation proceeded to a neighboring church, where they prayed, and after kissing icons, placed lighted candles before the shrines. Subsequently they were given dinner in a building which formerly was the High School of Tsarskoe-Selo.

One of the members of the deputation proposed the health of the Emperor, which was drunk with cheers.

At 4.30 p. m. the delegates drove to the Imperial Palace, whence they took a train for St. Petersburg.

Czar's Reply to Workmen.

St. Petersburg cable: The Czar to-day made the following reply to a deputation of workingmen who were received by him in the Tsarskoe-Selo Palace:

"I have summoned you in order that you may hear my words from myself and communicate them to your companions. The recent lamentable events, with such sad, but inevitable results, have occurred because you allowed yourselves to be led astray by traitors and enemies to our country. When they induced you to address a petition to me on your needs, they desired to see you revolt against me and my Government. They forced you to leave your honest work at a period when all Russian workmen should be laboring unceasingly in order that we might vanquish our obstinate enemy. Strikes and disgraceful demonstrations led the crowds to disorders, which obliged, and always will oblige, the authorities to call out troops. As a result, innocent people were victims. I know that the lot of the workmen is not easy. Many things require improvement, but have patience.

"You will understand that it is necessary to be just towards your employers and to consider the condition of our industries. But to come to me as a rebellious mob in order to declare your wants is a crime. In my solicitude for the working classes. I will take measures which will assure that everything possible will be done to improve their lot and secure an investigation of their demands through legal channels. I am convinced of the honesty of the workmen and their devotion to myself, and I pardon their transgressions. Return to your work with your comrades, and carry out the tasks allotted to you. May God assist you."

ROYAL AID TO WOUNDED.

Czar and Empress Have Subscribed $25,000.

A St. Petersburg cable: It is said that the explanation of the smallness of the number of casualties on Jan. 22, as given out officially, is that the list only includes those who were killed or wounded technically within St. Petersburg itself—that is, at such places as Alexander Park, and on the Nevski Prospect. The greatest bloodshed was outside the city limits. The worst sufferers were the column led by Father Gopon and the crowd at the Moscow railway crossing.

It is officially announced that the Czar, Czarina and the Dowager Empress, condoling from their hearts with the families of the killed and wounded on Jan. 22, have put 50,000 rubles ($25,000) at Governor-General Trepoff's disposal to help those who are in need.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S WIFE. GENERAL STOESSEL'S WIFE.

TOLSTOI'S VIEWS.

Russian Revolution Must be Quiet, and the People Must Have the Land.

New York report: Count Tolstoi, the great Russian author and philosopher, has been interviewed at first hand by the Irish leader, Michael Davitt, who is acting as special correspondent for the American. The interview related to the outbreak in St. Petersburg, and was obtained at Yasnaya Polum, the Count's home. The despatch is dated Moscow Feb. 1, and reads:—"At first the workmen of St. Petersburg were led to believe the Emperor would see the 15,000 people who were in the procession and accept a petition in that manner. The students of the University thought the Czar might remember an incident of the early stages of the French revolution, when what began as a gathering of unarmed people ended in hoisting the red cap of liberty or insurrection.

"But this was no justification for the military's action in shooting of innocent women and children. Both crimes spring from the evil of a Government by force.

"If Grand Duke Vladimir issued the order to fire if the Emperor approved, they are equally the worse for both being parties to so criminal an action."

When asked if he anticipated any resort to revolutionary means by the Russian people as a result of the St. Petersburg affair, the Count said: "The Russian people do not understand revolution. Moreover, they are too poor to buy arms, while the Government could easily suppress any attempt if it were made in only a small way.

"No great or good reform can come in Russia in that way. What is wanted by the population of Russia as also needed by other countries, is that, is the abolition of all coercive laws enabling the few to rule the many, levying taxes for that purpose and for paying soldiers and the application of the land of the country for private gain.

"A Russian revolution will come, but it will be through the spread of education, intellectual and economic, and especially through the people effecting a personal revolution in their own lives by acquiring a true religious spirit. The people must have the land."

MIRSKY'S RETIREMENT.

St. Petersburg Papers Express Various Opinion on It.

St. Petersburg cable: The papers to-day discuss the retirement of Interior Minister, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky. The Novoe Vremya says:

"The circumstances of Sviatopolk-Mirsky's leaving the Ministry of the interior call for sympathy towards this sincere, good man, and his unrealized hopes."

Continuing, the Novoe Vremya, remarks that Sviatopolk-Mirsky did not possess the self-confidence necessary to insist upon the programme which had the sympathy of the Russian people. The Russ, refers to the administration of Sviatopolk-Mirsky as a ministry of good intention, and adds that "in view of its short duration, it would be unjust to demand any results."

M. Bouligan's appointment as Minister of the Interior was signed yesterday, although it has not yet been promulgated. It is believed that his appointment will be only temporary.

The friends of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky express regret for the sake of his future fame that he did not resign the moment it became apparent that the policy on which he assumed office was not attainable.

AT MERCY OF THE BLACKS.

West Indian Colonies to be Left Without Troops.

London, Feb. 6.—The Daily News publishes the following from its Kingston, Jamaica, correspondent: Consternation has been aroused here by an official intimation which has been received by the governor that all the British troops are to be withdrawn from the West Indies.

The colored population of Jamaica is over three-quarters of a million; the white population less than 15,000.

In the smaller colonies there are only a handful of white men, and in the event of a rising they would be wiped out.

Trinidad and Tobago contain nearly 300,000 blacks to about 1,400 whites, who are to be left wholly unprotected. The colored population is excitable, and when out of control, there are no limits to the excess of the blacks. In their last outbreak, they set fire to the Council House.

Here in Jamaica there are black troops, but they are not to be depended upon for a moment in the event of trouble.

The Home Government wants volunteer forces to be raised, but the smallness of the white population of most of the West Indian colonies makes the proposal quite unpracticable.

If the British troops are withdrawn it will give a most unfortunate impetus to the movement favoring annexation to the United States.

All our trade interests lie there, and America gives us 30 per cent. preference. If we are to be left at the mercy of the black population there will be a powerful agitation in favor of asking America to protect us before we lapse into the deplorable condition of Hayti, the black republic.

Winchester Company Wound Up.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—The winding-up order has been granted, closing up the affairs of the Eager and Sanderson Company, of Winchester, Ont., on petition of the Molsons Bank. The liabilities are $23,830 to the Molson Bank and $2,000 outside, while the assets are not more than $15,000. The company held the electric lighting contract for the village, as well as being flour and feed manufacturers.

B. C. MINER MURDERED.

His Body Has Been Found in a Tunnel at Tonopah.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 6.—George McDonald, a former resident of Greenwood, this Province, is reported to have been murdered in the now famous Tonopah country, Nevada, the region of the latest gold excitement. J. D. Sword, M. E., formerly of Greenwood, sends the news. He says:

George McDonald, of Boundary district, was paid off some $1,500 or $2,000 last August, and was never seen again. His body was found a short time ago in an old tunnel. McDonald was a miner, who was well known in the Slocan and Boundary districts, where he worked for some years. When the excitement in Goldfield, Tonopah, broke out, he was grubstaked by two mine owners at Greenwood and sought the new brush camp. He [illegible] The company [illegible] known miners [illegible] believe [illegible] murdered. [illegible] that the body [illegible] his friend. He was told, McDonald had sold his interest, in a lease for $1,500, and had left for Reno, whence he intended to go to Michigan.

It is learned from other sources that frightful conditions prevail at Tonopah camp. At Goldfield diphtheria, smallpox and black pneumonia are raging. It is almost impossible to get medicines, and water and food are scarce. Men die in a night of pneumonia, and no effort is made to isolate the smallpox patients. Hundreds of men court death by sleeping in thin tents. Holdups are of almost nightly occurrence.

CHARTER FOR COTTON POOL.

Plans Completed for Withholding 2,000,000 Bales From the Market.

New Orleans, Feb. 6.—The charter of the Southern Planters' Commission and Holding Company, the big cotton pool, provided for by the recent cotton-growers' convention in New Orleans, and which purposes to hold up 2,000,000 bales of this year's cotton crop until the price rises to ten cents a pound, has been completed.

The capital is $1,000,000, and W. Perry Brown, the cotton bull speculator of last year, is President, and A. Brittin, President of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange; S. P. Walmsley, ex-President of the Exchange, and Frank B. Hayne, one of the leaders in last year's cotton pool, vice-presidents.

Banking agencies will be established throughout all the cotton districts, and they will act for the concern. The planters will turn in their cotton through them, take a receipt, draw money on it if they like, and the banks will do the rest. The cotton becomes the property of the pool, which will have absolute control of the selling and holding. In this way it expects to gain control of the cotton situation.

It is reported here that H. H. Rogers and other financial friends of his have assured the southern cotton men of assistance in their movement if needed.

WINTER WHEAT DAMAGED.

Lack of Snow Detrimental to United States Crop.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The United States Weather Bureau summary of the crop conditions for January, 1905, is as follows:

East of the Rocky Mountains the month was colder than the average, with light precipitations in most districts. In the Rocky Mountain region and to the westward the temperature was milder than usual, with more than the average precipitation in the southern plateau region and Southern California, and much less than the average precipitation as a whole. Throughout the Southern States the month was unfavorable for the agricultural interests in that section.

The reports indicate that winter wheat was generally well protected westward of the Mississippi River and also in portions of the Ohio valley and Middle Atlantic States, but over much of the last named districts there was insufficient snow protection during the severest weather, and in portions of Illinois and Indiana it is feared that the crop has suffered injury, large areas being covered with ice. On the North Pacific coast the outlook is favorable for late sown in Wtshington. In California the prospect is excellent, except along the Sacramento River, where some damage has been caused by the heavy rains.

MAY TAKE OVER COAL MINES.

Prussia Figuring on Nationalizing the Mines of Westphalia and Silesia.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—The Prussian Government has inquired of the group of financial interests represented by the Dresdner Bank, and Bank for Business and Industry, if it would be difficult to raise loans sufficient to take over the coal mines both of Westphalia and Silesia, should the government desire to consider such a project. The inquiry, put as it is understood by the Ministry of Commerce, was submitted to a meeting of bankers last week as a basis for the discussion, the sum of $250,000,000 was named as a rough estimate of the cost. The bankers' judgment was that any government requirement, it is believed, could be easily obtained. The Government, it was pointed out, had no difficulty in borrowing four times as much with which to nationalize the railways. In that transaction the government borrowed at 4 per cent. afterwards converting the transaction into a three and one half per cent. loan, and it had besides the interest and allotments of the sinking fund, which made a yearly profit amounting in the last fiscal year to $42,500,000. The Ministry of Commerce expressly limited its communication to the bankers to the mere question of the possibility of raising the amount of money needed. The government seemingly has two objects in view—first to learn if the nationalization is really feasible, and secondly to show the mine owners what might happen if the coal strike is not settled, namely that the government has means in reserve, whereby it could take the whole controversy out of the hands of both the owners and the workmen. Chancellor Von Buelow and Herr Moeller, Ministers of Commerce and Industry, announced in the Prussian Diet during the recent Hibernia mine discussions that the government had no intention to take over all the coal mines. But since then the situation has changed and the government, seemingly is preparing for what is yet only a somewhat distant contingency.

I SHOT WIFE IN HIS SLEEP.

A Somnambulist's Very Strange Deed in London.

London, Feb. 6.—The Daily Express publishes the following: One of the most remarkable cases of somnambulism ever recorded occurred at Stockwell, when Mr. Francis Lake an ex-secret service agent, rose from his bed and shot his wife twice with a revolver without being conscious of what he had done.

Mr. Lake had for five months been living happily with his wife and children, a boy ten years old and a baby only two months old—in rooms in Brixton road, not far from Brixton station.

About five o'clock Mrs. Lake was awakened by two loud reports and sat up in bed to find her husband standing at the bedside with a revolver aimed straight at her.

His eyes were closed, his teeth were firmly clenched, and he seemed to be dreaming that he was in some terribly desperate situation.

Though two bullets had pierced the bed clothes and entered Mrs. Lake's right leg, one going through the thigh and the other lodging above the knee, Mrs. Lake was able, despite the great pain, to seize the revolver, throw it out of the room into the passage, and lock the door.

Mrs. Lake was still asleep, and Mrs. Lake had to shake him for nearly five minutes before he woke.

Mr. Lake realized what [illegible] out of the house [illegible] for, and his "honors Hospitable [illegible]

[illegible] FLAMES.

Two M[illegible] The Endeavoring to [illegible] Coats.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Two men were instantly killed and cremated this morning in a fire which broke out in the premises of the Montreal Hide and Calfskin Company, at 752 Frontenac street. There was wool all around the store spread to dry. This caught fire, and the flames spread rapidly. The employees fled in all directions, thirty of them dropping out of the second storey windows, and reaching safety by outside staircases. An Englishman named P. Zimler, and a Russian named Louis Schnars, rushed back into the building to recover their coats.

A moment later the roof fell in, and nothing more was seen of them. When the firemen arrived they were told that everyone had escaped, but after the return blow had sounded and the fire reels had gone back to their respective stations, a foreman returned and said that two men had gone back to get their coats.

The firemen were instructed to search for the bodies, which were found and taken to the morgue. The loss on the stock and plant amounted to about $30,000, covered by insurance to the extent of $20,000.

A GOOD BEAR STORY.

Brum Played Rough House in a Lumber Shanty.

Ottawa Citizen: As fiction is not in it with truth in any adventure, the following true bear story will prove. Johnny Price was a cook in the lumber woods bordering between Pontiac County, P. Q., and the State of Maine. His camp was a large one, containing fifty seven men, and Johnny, who is a French Canadian, said: "Dey was all bad, dey was bad, bad, the Irish was worse, and de Canadian worser of all—but by gosh one nite I'll make em pray."

It happened thus: The cook had a large coal box out of doors, that he kept full of cooked meats, etc., which a bear would visit occasionally and clean out his larder. They sat up for him, but it was no us, he never showed up when watch was set. A bright idea came to Johnny's mind. He would set a snare to catch the bear. Securing a good inch rope he set his snare, and tied the end of the rope to the leg of the table in the camp, first passing it through under the window sash. Now, Johnny, not to be guyed to death by the men, kept the whole business secret, and kept it covered with branches, so that nothing was visible.

One night, as the men, as usual, were playing cards around this particular table, it shot from before them and looked as if the table had become possessed, and it was trying to get through the window. The cook gave a yell, and shouted: "Quick, help. I catch a bear." The men knowing nothing about the wave, seeing the antics of the table and the yells of the cook, began shouting that the "devil" was come after the cook, and not a man would interfere in the cook's vain yells for help. The camp was in an uproar, when the bear quit trying to get away, turned and leaped right through the window, carrying in sash and all, and landed in the midst of the shanty crew. "By gosh," said Johnny, in relating it, 'Every man was paralyzed; then every man try to hide somewhere. The bear all dis time was jump up and jump down and jump all round, was everywhere growling and tearing every thing. Every man t'ought the bear after him particular. No man never se de like. Finally the bear get twist roun' a lot, and de dope round his neck, choke himself, den the man fall on the bear with prevey axe handle and everything dey can get on their hand, and kill the bear. Den the boss say: 'Johnny, run, cause the man will kill you on sight,' and I run you be your life. Then I explain everything all about it. Boss go for laugh. He say, 'Johnny, here's check for what I owe you. Come back in one month [illegible]

CHEAT THE GALLOWS.

BRIBE TO ENABLE MARY ROGERS TO DO SO.

New York, Feb. 6.—A Montpelier, Vt., despatch to the Tribune says: An attempt to enable Mrs. Mary Rogers to commit suicide and cheat the gallows came to light to-night. Wednesday a poison package accompanied by $200 in bills was sent to one of the officers in the prison with the promise that if he delivered the package to the woman and she died before the day of execution, he would receive another similar present. The letter was received last week. It was postmarked "Boston" and when he opened in the two $100 bills together with a neatly addressed envelope the note inside read: "If you package that Mary Rogers receives the will eat powder and dies before the day in the execution, you will receive another letter containing a like sum."

Mrs. Rogers is under sentence to be hanged to-morrow Friday, for the murder of her husband. Governor Bell has under consideration a petition for her reprieve.

STRANGE LIGHT BECKONED.

It Flickered on Uninhabited Tweed Island, Off Newfoundland.

New York, Feb. 6.—The Herald publishes the following from St. John's, Nfld.: Finance Minister Jackman was apprised to-day by the authorities at Bay of Islands that a strange light was visible Sunday night at Tweed Island, at the mouth of the bay, which island is uninhabited.

The crews of four American herring vessels, which are frozen into an ice floe in the middle arm of the bay, who saw the light, are the nearest living beings to the island, and they believe the light to have been made by shipwrecked men, probably the crews of the Gloucester fishing vessels Perkins or Atalanta, which are supposed to be frozen amid icefloes in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Finance Minister has ordered officials to take the necessary steps to solve the mystery. A party of men has been organized. It will travel across the floes with dogs, sleds, boats and food, to rescue the men if they are unable to leave there otherwise.

SCHEME OF EMIGRATION.

British Salvation Army to Send Out a Ship-load.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Capt. Buttrick, of the Salvation Army, here, announces that the Dominion Line steamer Vancouver has been chartered by the army to sail from Liverpool for Canada on April 25, with a shipload of 1,200 British emigrants. The party will come to Canada under the auspices of Salvation Army officers and will be composed of farm laborers, domestics and in some cases entire families.

There has been a big demand for farm laborers, especially in Ontario, and the intention is to place as many as possible at work on farms for which arrangements will be made in advance. Regulations governing both employer and employed have been drawn up to protect the interests of both.

ADDER'S FANGS FOR ACTRESS.

Fraulein Reubke of Bavarian Court Theatre Receives Deadly Snake.

Munich Bavaria, Feb. 6.—Fraulein Reubke, of the Court Theatre, who is playing the juvenile lead in Hauptmann's Beschwerde, found on her dressing table a beautiful bonbon box, with a note requesting her to open the box before going on the stage.

The actress was too much occupied to do so until before the last act, and when she did open it an adder darted out and fastened its fangs in her dress.

Fraulein Reubke screamed and fell in a dead faint, and the attendants killed the adder.

After some delay the actress was able to finish the performance.

Judgment was given against the Bank of Montreal in the suit brought by the Dominion Governmnet to secure the amount of the Martineau frauds.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO