THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW—MILDER.
Sun rose this a.m. 6.10, sets at 6.07.

94TH YEAR NO. 65. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT

Hudon, H[illegible]ert & Co., and Leeming, [illegible]les & Co. Suffer Loss by Fire

Insurance Compar. Hit Again for Some $175,000.

HUDON, HEBERT & CO.'S TOP STOREY DESTROYED

Some Stock is Ruined by Water. Fireman Dumas Hit by Falling Stone and Killed.

	Loss.	Insur'ce
Hudon, Hebert & Co..	$100,000	$267,000
Leeming, Miles & Co....	50,000	Fully ins
Sisters of the Hotel Dieu estimated loss on buildings.....	25,000	61,000
E. F. Walter & Co....	1,000	Fully ins.

Were it not for the inevitable comparison with the holocaust which destroyed the Board of Trade building and $2,000,000 worth of other property in this city only a short time ago, the fire which marked this morning with a black stone in the fire insurance calendar would rank as the worst in the history of the year.

At about 4.30 this morning smoke was seen issuing from the premises of Leeming, Miles & Co.'s wholesale druggists and importers of druggists' supplies, at the corner of St. Sulpice and De Bresoles St., a locality which bears an evil name among firemen on account of the difficulty they experience in handling their apparatus in the narrow thoroughfare. An alarm was sent in at once, but so inflammable were the contents of the warehouse that Chiefs Dubois and St. Pierre say the place was one mass of flames when the first hose arrived. Two engines were started to work from Place d'Armes Square, and soon a stream of water was poured upon the flames.

A FIREMAN KILLED.

From the dangerous nature of the fire underneath itself. Explosion after explosion occurred. Four times the firemen got on the flames to drop into. But the conflagration was not to pass without loss of life. About five o'clock a terrific explosion blew the roof off the front of the four storey of No. 33 Bresoles Street, and in the narrow breadth of the road way. Immediately in front of Dubois and by its concussion a number of men were thrown to the ground. One of them, Amedee Dumas, a fireman of No. 2 station, was struck by a falling stone and killed. But with their clothes singed and tear away, the others made it was found that three had escaped with only trifling bruises. Two were not so fortunate. Amedee Dumas, a fireman of No. 2 station, was fatally injured. He was struck when part of the wall fell in the immediate vicinity of the explosion. But the third was not discovered for some minutes after his fellows had escaped. Another fireman, [illegible] was also injured by the explosion, but not seriously.

THE SPREAD OF THE FIRE.

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UNDERWRITERS NOT SATISFIED.

The fire insurance people are by no means satisfied by the way in which this morning's fire was handled. A prominent insurance official pointed out that a high building on the other side of a street fifty-four feet wide should have been allowed to take fire from cinders drifting from a comparatively low structure like that occupied by Leeming, Miles & Co., has caused severe comment. It was not as if there was a strong wind blowing. It was a comparatively still morning with nothing but the suction of the heated air to scatter the brands. The insurance men say the flames did not leap across the street as was the case in the Board of Trade fire, and that Hudon, Hebert's fine building caught from cinders lodging in the crevices of the roof and which could have been easily extinguished had they been attended to in time. As a prominent insurance man said this morning: "No one questions Chief Benoit's pluck. As to his discretion that is a different thing."

It seems that the chief did not arrive very promptly, and a great deal of criticism is indulged in over the way in which the firemen were handled previous to his arrival.

Sub-Chief St. Pierre said that early in the fight the flames gained access to the top storey of Hudon, Hebert & Co.'s warehouse. "The difficulties in the way of preventing their spread," he continued, "were very great. We had to perforate the roof with holes in order to let the water through."

This explained the action of the firemen, otherwise inexplicable, in permitting the water to shoot high into the air and alight upon the roof. One magnificent stream rose many feet over the warehouse and descended in a drenching spray.

"The fire in the Hudon warehouse," added Chief St. Pierre, "is wholly confined to the upper storey. As I have said, it is extremely difficult for the water to get at the fire. It smoulders for a time and then breaks forth again."

Chief Benoit announced that the only way in which the flames in the Hudon establishment could be speedily and effectively suppressed would be by the men going to the upper flat. "I was afraid to order them to do so," he added, "because the roof might collapse at any moment."

Shortly after five o'clock, when it became apparent that the Hudon establishment was endangered, Chief Benoit had his men enter and some were stationed on every flat. It was only in this way that the flames, which shot across the street in forked tongues, could be prevented from consuming all that stood in their way. As every window was broken and the window frames were charred beyond further use.

MR. HUDON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. J. Hudon, the senior member of the firm of Hudon, Hebert & Company, was about the coolest person among the crowd of spectators. He stood on Le Royer Street, facing the right wing of the big warehouse, and watched the progress of the fire fighters. He was not able to give any idea as to the actual amount of loss caused by the fire. When the fire was fairly under control, and there seemed little danger of the entire building being destroyed, Mr. Hudon said to a Herald reporter: "I am confident that the best part of the stock will be saved. It is the upper flats which are damaged. The goods there, particularly [illegible] for the Easter trade, are [illegible] But we will be able to get [illegible] other establishments [illegible] time. I am not able to say [illegible] or more at present."

Mr. Hudon was [illegible] damage in the [illegible] from water [illegible]

DETAILS OF INSURANCE AND THE LOSSES

Messrs. F. Hudon and Alfred St. Germain [illegible] Hudon, Hebert & Co. [illegible] on the [illegible] was [illegible] Mr. [illegible] extensive [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

There's a Richness,
A Fullness, a Purity
About
"SALADA"
Ceylon Tea that no other tea possesses.
Japan tea drinkers, send us your name and address for free sample of "SALADA" GREEN Tea. "SALADA," Montreal.

SIR R. CARTWRIGHT REPLIES TO CRITICS

(Continued From Page One.)

it not be one on our part to ask that the English people should withdraw their old and well-settled policy for so very trifling a consideration? I am not of the opinon myself that it is of such a trifling advantage. I think it is a matter, on mere sentimental grounds, of very considerable importance to the English manufacturer and exporter, that whereas German and American competitors have to pay $3, he is only called on to pay $2.

I entirely disagree with the hon. gentleman in thinking that the great consuming population of Canada fail to reap a large advantage from that reduction. Also, though I think they were not dwelling much on that point, I have noticed that many of them complain that these reductions are trivial in consequence and insignificant in character and have worked a great deal of injury to our own manufacturers. There, also, I do not agree with them, although I dare say some may be more or less convinced by the fact that they have to compete on less favorable terms with England in our market.

A DEFINITE POLICY NEEDED.

Then the hon. gentlemen are constantly complaining of the extravagance of this Government and consequently pointing to the fact that we are spending a great deal of money, more than they did—with that point I shall deal later on—and almost in the same breath you will find them, or some of the leading men among them, constantly urging the Government forward to new and heavy expenditures; in some cases expenditures which, if carried out at all, would probably mean an addition of some hundreds of million dollars to our national debt. Sir, I would advise these hon. gentlemen to agree with each other—or, perhaps, that would be too hard, considering their position and if they can agree with each other, I would advise them to formulate, and to formulate without much delay, some definite policy, and when they have done so to stop attacking the policy of the Government. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Bennett—And you would adopt the policy.

Mr. Cochrane—As you did the National Policy.

Sir Richard Cartwright—No; I think my hon. friend is speaking in considerable ignorance of the real effect of the introduction of the preferential tariff and other changes made in the tariff in 1897. If he means to say that our tariff is a very high revenue tariff, I will agree with him; if he says it is a protective tariff, I differ. And I will tell him the best test of a protective tariff the world over is this—and he will see it exemplified on the other side of the border that under a protective tariff imports go down; under our tariff imports have expanded marvelously. (Applause).

THE EXPENDITURE.

Now, it is inevitable, under the circumstances, that I must go over some of the old ground. If our friends on the other side will persist in making these unfair comparisons, if they will ignore the changed conditions of the country, the new services we have to provide for, if they will ignore entirely the proposals which they themselves made in 1896 from this side of the House, it becomes our duty, whenever they take that line, to remind them and to remind the country of what the real, actual position of affairs was. Now, in 1896, the then Finance Minister, Mr. Foster, brought down main estimates which—as it was perfectly well known—at the moment—were large supplementary estimates in reserve (though I will not go over that ground now—showing that he required $38,358,000 for the services of 1897. We will start with his main estimates. For the sake of argument I put on one side the well-known fact that he must have introduced, and his Government required in power, very heavy supplementary estimates in addition. These hon. gentlemen do not seem to like figures—figures and arithmetic are terrifying because the Minister of Finance in the last year has expended $38,000,000, or very nearly so. Now, I will admit that an additional expenditure of $4,000,000, in round numbers, is a very large addition to the annual expenditure.

It is a thing to be explained here, a thing to be explained. But before I go into explanations let me say that in 1900 it was asked for—and I think rightly asked for in 1896—that the House will do well to consider whether circumstances did not absolutely require additional expenditure was required. (Hear, hear.) I am not, of course, of the opinion originally expounded that $4,000,000 a year was required. (Hear, hear.) But every penny of that amount—and the treasury figures will show it—was required for the Yukon territory. I do not need to point out that the late government had not need to provide one farthing, and that was whatever was required for the Canadian territory. The service was for the people of the older provinces in the

DR. PIERCE'S
Favorite
Prescription

"I am so grateful to you for your advice," says Mrs. Sidney B. Oakes, of Whitmell, Pittsylvania Co., Va. "When I commenced your medicines I had been treated by different doctors for three months or more, but would only receive partial relief for a short while and then would be worse than before. Was confined to my bed most of the time. At the time I commenced your treatment my left side was completely paralyzed. Had no desire to eat anything; bowels costive all the time. Nerves were all unstrung, so I could not bear the least noise. I also suffered from diseased ovaries and female weakness. But thanks to my Maker and you, after following your advice, I am able to do all my washing, sewing and house work in general. I haven't had a spasm in two months. Left off medicines about one month ago. Didn't think it necessary to continue them longer. I have taken about seven bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, seven of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and two vials of 'Pleasant Pellets.' I heartily recommend those medicines to all suffering as I was."

makes weak women STRONG, sick women WELL.

stiver; in fact, I am rather inclined to believe that the balance is the other way, and that we have a fair amount to our credit as the result of our expenditure on the Yukon.

Then about $500,000 was spent in the reduction of our debt in the added sum spent for sinking fund. If you want to make a fair comparison of expenditure, from this $4,600,000 you must take the $3,500,000 which appeared on both sides of the account. That is only common fair play. And, when that is done, you find that the alleged increase of $4,600,000 diminishes to a total increase at the end of the fourth year to $1,100,000, giving, as I said, the hon. gentlemen the benefit of the fact that I have simply taken their main estimates and have entirely left out of sight the enormous supplemental estimates that they would have had to bring down. Now, the total receipts from the I. C. R. and the canals was in 1896 $3,490,000, and in 1900 $5,232,000, being an increase of receipts at the end of the fourth year of $1,638,000. Our expenditures for the same purpose in 1896 were $3,826,000, and in 1900 $5,244,000. So our expenditures increased $1,418,000, while our receipts increased $1,638,000. (Cheers.) I do not lose sight of the fact that there was considerable expenditure on capital account during that interval, but I point out that the interest on that account up to the 30th June, 1900, was met, and, I believe, fully met, by the additional sum we received from the I. C. R.

Sir, I would like to ask hon. gentlemen opposite how much poorer we are owing to the fact that my hon. friend the Finance Minister now spends five millions or five and a quarter millions on the I. C. R. and gets back five and a quarter millions? How much poorer we are because we spend a million and a quarter or a million and a half in the Yukon and receive a million and a quarter or a million and a half from the Yukon? How much poorer we are because we are debited on the one side with half a million of sinking fund and reduce the other side by purchasing half a million out of the sinking fund. (Applause.)

SURPLUS VS. DEFICIT.

There is another way of looking at this question that hon. gentlemen opposite would do well to consider. As I have said, the conditions are mightily changed. In 1896, when these proposals that I alluded to were brought down, we had a very considerable deficit. We were threatened with a deficit in 1897. In 1895 our total available income, after providing for the fixed charges for interest and sinking fund, subsidies to provinces for expenses known as "collection of revenues" was $7,000,000. In 1897 things were somewhat better; our total available income was about $10,000,000. In 1900, making these self-same deductions, our income was about $23,000,000; that is to say, our income was treble what it had been in 1895, and it was double our available income—which is the point hon. gentlemen should chiefly consider in regard to these matters—was more than double what it had been in 1897. And, while our available income had increased over 100 per cent., our expenditure on the same basis—putting on one side the expenses known as "collection of revenue," which, as I said, are recouped—was about 10 per cent. more than it had been in 1896 and 1897 the expenses of the two years not varying materially. Under these circumstances it does not lie in the mouths of hon. gentlemen opposite to say that this Government has been very reckless of extravagant in the additions it has made in public expenditure.

And, if the House wants to know how remaining $1,100,000, for which we are fairly accountable, is made up, I can give him in gross—I shall not inflict the minute details—the three main items that have caused the increase. One of these was a considerable expenditure on the militia, for which I never heard a whisper of opposition from hon. gentlemen opposite. Another was a heavier expenditure on the part of my hon. friend, the Minister of Public Works; and, if I remember well, a large new indeed of his items were challenged in detail.

The third advantage we had was caused by the Minister of Agriculture in the expenditures he made with the unanimous approval of this House for the purpose of developing and expanding our trade in agricultural products of various kinds; the fourth was for the purpose of increasing and extending the immigration into this country on the part of the Minister of the Interior. Now, Sir, if I am correctly advised, the result of my hon. friend's operations in brief has been this, that probably within the last three or four years—and here again he can correct me if I am in error—something like 30,000 or 40,000 farms have been taken up in Manitoba and the Northwest, are now being brought into cultivation, and are adding extremely to the resources and wealth and exporting power of this country. These were the objects for which we incurred an additional increase.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE.

But, Sir, perhaps it is when we turn to the developments of trade and commerce that we are able to see better than in all other way how great and how vast are the strides which this country has been making within the last four or five years. I spoke just now of the increased trade with the United States, and here it is worth while observing that this increase is to a certain extent a nominal increase. The nominal increase, I believe, brought close upon $40,000,000 during the past year. A year or two ago our total export trade with the United States was about $45,000,000; our total export trade last year was $85,000,000, being an increase of about $23,000,000, although $1,000,000 of that is nominal, as I said, being composed of coin and bullion, which was severally exported and re-exported. Still there remains a very large increase of our export trade with the United States. Practically we sold them about $60,000,000 worth of imports of our country, excluding coin and bullion. We sold Great Britain at the same time $93,000,000 worth. And here it is perhaps worth while to notice, because it bears to a certain extent on this question of preferential trade, that man for man and family for family our trade with the 40,000,000 of people in Great Britain is very much more profitable for us than our trade with the 76,000,000 of the United States. Sir, it need not be so. It is due to the folly of both countries, in my opinion, that it is so.

TRADE WITH THE STATES.

We ought to trade a great deal more than we do with the United States, having a frontier of 4,000 miles contiguous, to them it is neither to our credit nor to theirs that our trade is comparatively limited as it is. But I am speaking of facts, and the facts are that at this moment our trade with Great Britain per head is enormously in excess of our trade with the United States. We sell to the 40,000,000 of people in Great Britain about $90,000,000 worth, and we sell to the 76,000,000 in the United States something like $60,000,000 worth of goods per annum; in other words, every man woman and child in Great Britain takes from us about $2.50 per head, whereas in the United States they take from us scarcely 80 cents per head, and perhaps if the matter were looked into it would hardly equal that sum.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The information which reaches me from every quarter, and I think men of business in this House will confirm the statement that I make, all goes to show that looking at it as I said, in the most pounds, shillings and pence point of view you please, a magnificent stroke of business was done for Canada by the introduction of the preferential tariff. There never was so good an advertisement given to any country or to the productions of any country as that given to the productions of Canada when we introduced the preferential tariff. When hon. gentlemen say, as I think I heard one hon. gentleman say the other night, that not one man in a thousand in England knows anything or cares anything about the preferential tariff, I can tell him that there is probably not one man in a thousand in mercantile life in England who does not know and appreciate and was not exceedingly impressed by the fact that Canada alone of all the world had given a distinct preference to British goods in her market.

Sir, this is not a sentimental question. Great Britain stands in the position of a very rich and wealthy consumer who has the power of choosing between four or five rival competitors for her goods, goods nearly equal in quality, nearly equal in appearance. If you have the good will of that customer you may rely upon it, and the people of Canada may rely upon it, that you will get a preference in the trade of that customer. (Hear, hear.) In dealing with such a customer it is of great importance to have his good will, and our people are finding it so more and more day after day. If our people will continue to send forward good articles; if they will avoid the danger which always besets trade when there is a rapid increase in the demand, of sending forward an inferior article and relying on the previous excellence of their products to retain the market; I say, if they will avoid that besetting sin, there is very little limit to the extent to which we may push our most profitable trade with England, more particularly as the articles which we have to sell are products of high quality, in which quality is looked to more than price by a very large portion of the English consumers with whom we deal.

Now, Sir, I do not see the hon. member for Toronto in the House, but I would like to put a question or two to his confreres. If these hon. gentlemen complain that we have too great a surplus; if they allege, as I think I heard that hon. gentleman allege, that when you have a surplus it is your duty either to reduce the taxes or to reduce the debt, I would like to know from the Opposition what particular taxes they propose to reduce." (Hear, hear.)

It is fair, it is just, and it is the duty of the Opposition, and I would be pleased, particularly in the matter of railway bonuses and other things of that kind, to see the Opposition bestirring themselves actively in the shape of reducing the various items which are brought down by the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Railways and Canals, and some other of my hon. friends.

But, Mr. Speaker, I would say to hon. gentlemen opposite that if they are not prepared to come forward and move for the reduction of taxation, if they are prepared to strike out any special outlay, if they are not ready to abrogate the preference which we now grant to Great Britain, I must say, and I heartily say, that there is not very much object to be attained by prolonging the discussion on the budget. (Hear, hear). It can serve very little good purpose for them or for us to go over the old allegations which have been threshed out on every hustings in the Dominion during the last general election.

PERMANENCE OF EXPANSION.

There is one point, however, upon which I am disposed, and upon which Mr. Fielding is disposed, to partially agree with these hon. gentlemen. There is no doubt whatever that we have had a most extraordinary and remarkable expansion of trade and commerce within the last few years, and I would be very sorry that this House or this Government should proceed to regulate their expenditure on the assumption that this will go on and continue until they had absolutely clear proof that the expansion was based on a permanent increase in production, which was perfectly sure to be maintained. I believe I am speaking for not only myself but for my colleagues also when I say that we have fully realized that fact, that we have had it clearly before our eyes and that we design to regulate our future conduct in accordance therewith. (Applause).

But, sir, in all these matters, after all is said and done, there are two things which may be regarded as about the very best test of the trade development in a country like this. One, I think, is the test of the great and rapid increase of trade and commerce, another is our success in filling up our waste lands and in adding largely to the active producers of this country. As regards the development of trade, it is absolutely unparalleled; the record is almost too good. It is a very interesting fact that I now state to the House, that within the last six months the exports of our own produce, the produce of Canada, amounted to $108,002,853. (Cheers). Before we came into office the exports—and it was a record year, it was the highest year that had been attained—the exports for the whole year of 1896 amounted to $109,707,805. Six months of the present fiscal year have equalled the highest record that up to that time had ever been attained in the fiscal history of Canada in the matter of the exports of our own produce. (Renewed cheers).

THE GROWTH OF TRADE.

As to the total volume of our trade, I would like to call the attention of the House to this very notable fact, that in 1868 the total volume of our trade was $131,027,532; in 1897, and it was a record year, it was the highest year we had ever attained, the total volume of our trade was $257,168,862. In these 30 years the total volume of our trade had increased by $126,141,330; and these were the years in which we had added the whole of the Northwest Territories, the Province of Manitoba, the Province of British Columbia and the Province of Prince Edward Island to our territory. Sir, in 1897, the total volume of our trade was, as I have already said, $257,168,862. In 1900 the total volume of our trade was $381,517,236, the difference being $124,348,374 in three years, as against $126,141,330 in 30 years. (Cheers).

Sir, as to the question, and a very important question it is, whether the great growth in our exports is reasonably likely to be maintained, I have been at some pains to analyse the chief items of increase, and I am inclined to think that, from the character and nature of the increases, there is a reasonable probability that the greater part at any rate of the expansion in our exports will be maintained, a point which all business men will regard as a very important matter.

NEXT FIVE AND TWENTY YEARS.

And now, Mr. Speaker, in concluding, let me ask—if these facts be so, and I do not see how they can be successfully contradicted—is not my hon. friend, Mr. Fielding, and are not the Government, fully justified in asking:—Why disturb so prosperous a condition of things? our trade is increasing, your debt is stationary, your population is increasing, your revenue is increasing, your resources are developing everywhere—why should we be asked to disturb so wholesome and goodly a condition of affairs?

I doubt very much, sir, whether these hon. gentlemen really believe that the existing condition of affairs could be bettered in any shape or form. I look around and I find it very difficult to ascertain where, if anywhere, there is any real discontent with the Government. So far as I have been able to see, I am inclined to believe that the discontent which gentlemen opposite say exists may be confined to three classes. I am aware that there is a numerous class of gentlemen who are discontented with us because we have not made them Senators. I am aware that there are certain manufacturers who are discontented with us because we have not chosen to allow the tariff to be used as an instrument for their private benefit; and I am aware also that the members of His Majesty's loyal Opposition think, and perhaps with some reason, that we have had had altogether too good a time. I am inclined to think that that is beginning to dawn dimly upon their minds. Mr. Osler, though he knew it not, had to a certain extent the spirit of prophecy on him when he almost predicted that we were here to stay, and to stay for five and twenty years. If that be so, I trust that my right hon. friend, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and his colleagues will be able in these five and twenty years to administer the affairs of the country in such a way that they will be able, when that time expires, to point to us equally good a record as that we have the honor to submit to the consideration of the House and the country to-day. (Continued cheers).

MR. BELL'S CRITICISM.

Mr. A. C. Bell, (Pictou), continued the debate till six o'clock. He repeated the charge that this Government had stolen the tariff policy of their predecessors, and laughed at the idea of this being termed a revenue tariff. It was nothing of the kind, with its bounties and specific duties on every page, and rates of protection up as high as 50 per cent. This Government talked as if there had never been a surplus before in the history of Canada, forgetting that Sir Leonard Tilley had closed the year 1883 with a surplus of six millions, which, but for a change in bookkeeping, would have been eight millions. So too in 1884, with much smaller resources than the country boasts to-day, the same Finance Minister had been able to announce a surplus of another eight millions. So it was absurd to say that the accession to power was responsible for the boom in our finances. The record twenty years ago was every bit as good as that of to-day. Mr. Bell denied that the preference to Britain was responsible for the increase in our trade with that country. There had been larger development with countries to whom we extended no preference. The preference to Britain, he asserted operated upon a few manufacturers in Canada unfavorably.

MR. CHARLES HYMAN.

Mr. C. S. Hyman, (London), referred to the courteous manner in which the debate had been carried on, which he attributed to the happy statement Mr. Fielding had been able to make. Dealing with the assertions made from time to time as to the result of the elections in the Province of Ontario, Mr. Hyman said the country had grown too big to consider provinces as provinces only, and the Government's policy as pronounced upon by the people of the whole country was shown by the majority on that side of the House. Speaking of Mr. Bell's criticisms, he quoted from speeches made by that gentleman in 1891, when he was a good free-trader. He twitted the Opposition on its inconsistent action in condemning the policy of the Government after asserting that the Government had stolen their policy and that they stuck by their old policy.

Mr. Hyman took a fall out of Mr. Osler, who, in condemning railway bonusing, made a specific reference to "a line of 40 miles through Elgin which paralleled an old line." Mr. Hyman told the House that the line ran from Wakerville to Ridgetown and had been extended to London, thus becoming a competitor of the Canadian Pacific instead of the valuable feeder it had theretofore been. "And one cannot help, under these circumstances, in joining together the financial critic of the Opposition and the director of the C.P.R.," said Mr. Hyman in comment.

The member for London contrasted the preferential trade policy of the Government with that of the Opposition, which wanted an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. He gave statistics which showed how the Canadian manufacturers had been and were improving their position in the English markets as well as in the other markets of the world. As a business man he congratulated the Government on not making any tariff changes. He had been particularly struck by the results attained in the Yukon. No other member of the Government had been so vilified, and it spoke volumes for his care, prudence and judgment that the gold country had been administered for four years without costing a single copper. In concluding Mr. Hyman expressed his faith in the future, his hope for a fast Atlantic service and his wish that the ships of the line might be Canadian—built of Canadian steel.

Mr. Smith, (Cons., Wentworth), spoke for a couple of hours, his speech being of the regulation order, full of extracts from and references to the utterances of Liberals on the trade question for the last twenty years.

Mr. Borden then gave notice of his amendment and asked that the debate be adjourned. This was cheerfully agreed to and the House rose at 10.30 p.m.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS.

Before the budget debate was resumed yesterday Mr. Hyman (London), introduced a bill respecting the McClary Manufacturing Company; Mr. Logan (Cumberland) an act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Power Co.; Mr. Champagne (Wright) an act respecting the E. B. Eddy & Co.; Mr. Oliver (Alberta), an act respecting the Hudson's Bay and Kamloops Pacific Railway Company; Mr. Galliher (Yale and Cariboo), an act respecting the Kettle River Valley Railway Company; Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan), an act respecting the Vancouver, Westminster and Northern Yukon Railway Company.

Dr. Roche (Marquette), introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act, as respects the North West Territories, in certain respects, so as to correct abuses in connection with the preparation and posting of the lists.

On motion of the Premier Mondays hereafter were given to the Government.

When the orders of the day were called Mr. Hackett (West Prince, P.E.I.), moved the adjournment of the House in order to make a complaint about the train service on the P.E.I. Railway. The Minister of Railways replied that this was the first he had heard about the matter, and pointed out that if Mr. Hackett had sent him a copy of the telegram on which he based his remarks the facts could have been inquired into. Prince Edward Island was not the only part of the Dominion where trains were being blocked by snowstorms just at present. The motion to adjourn was lost.

SENATE DID LITTLE.

Ottawa, March 16.—(Special.)—The Senate did little work yesterday. The bill respecting the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters was read a second time and sent to the Banking and Commerce Committee. The Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

NEW SILK HATS.

Of course you'll want a Silk Hat for St. Patrick's Day. The Big Store is offering a special line of Men's Pure Silk Plush High Hats, in the latest styles, best finish, and made expressly for The S. Carsley Co., Ltd. Price $2.50 each.—adv.

THE KINK EXPRESSES THANKS.

The following letter from King Edward is in reply to a message of condolence from the Westmount Council:

Sir—In obedience to the King's commands, His Excellency the Governor-General desires me to convey to you, and through you to the citizens of Westmount, His Majesty's heartfelt thanks for your kind message of sympathy on the occasion of the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, which has been gratefully appreciated by His Majesty and the royal family. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JOSEPH POPE,
Under Secretary of State.

NEW SPRING BELTS.

New goods are arriving daily at The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., including Belt novelties. The latest is the velvet pulley belt, with chenille L'Aiglon on gold spiral ends.—adv.

A NEW QUEBEC FIRM.

Mr. Arthur J. Richard, for eight years accountant for the firm of Charles E. Roy, leather dealers, Quebec, and his brother, Mr. Wilfrid Richard, formerly of the house of Addard Drolet, dealer in leather and shoe findings, also of that city, have purchased the business of the late Mr. Drolet, and will carry it on under the firm name of Richard & Frere. These young men are well known and popular in social circles, both here and in the Ancient Capital, and will no doubt succeed in their new venture.

NEW WALL PAPERS.

These are busy days at The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., in the Wall Paper section.—adv.

AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Mozart's Twelfth Mass will be given by St. Patrick's choir next Sunday, St. Patrick's day, and Professor Fowler's Mass, No. 2, will form the musical portion of the celebration on Monday. A full orchestra, under the leadership of Professor Griesmaid, will assist the choir. The solos will be rendered by Messrs. J. J. Rowan, J. Kennedy, D. McAndrew, J. Legallee, tenors; G. A. Carpenter, W. L. Walsh, baritones; J. H. Malden, W. J. Crowe, J. J. Walsh, F. Warren, bass. On Sunday Professor Fowler will play a Fantasie on Irish melodies at the offertory and at the Monday service the offertory piece will be a bass solo sung by Mr. Frank Feron. Mr. G. A. Carpenter, conductor; Professor J. A. Fowler, organist.

ENJOYABLE "AT HOME."

On Thursday evening, March 14, the Mount Royal Business College held its first annual "at home" in the Y.M.C.A. reception hall.

The reception proved a success in every way, and the committee are to be congratulated upon the manner in which it was conducted.

Those who took part were:—The Misses Gittieson, J. B. Gilles, Mrs. F. A. Dorion, Masters A. and W. Merrill, Miss Smith and Mrs. A. W. Young.

ATLANTIC AN DLAKE SUPERIOR.

The annual shareholders' meeting of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway was to have been held this morning. There was a formal meeting and an adjournment pending the arrival of directors and trustees from England.

The winning numbers in the Highland Cadet Battalion tombola are: 84, 98, 100, 123, 129, 131, 160, 173, 182, 197, 212, 213, 237, 245, 287, 315, 319, 325, 367, 371, 398, 421, 432, 462, 475, 506, 518, 519, 520, 532, 556, 557, 582, 584, 590, 621, 645, 649, 650, 742, 746, 749, 760, 796, 798, 805, 811, 817, 836, 854, 861, 879, 892, 900, 909, 929, 1013, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1042, 1048, 1050, 1070, 1082, 1136, 1207, 1209, 1224, 1243, 1249, 1285, 1313, 1331, 1397, 1432, 1451, 1458, 1462, 1471, 1522, 1551, 1558, 1557, 1570, 1588, 1705, 1707, 1719, 1891, 1901, 1945, 2205, 2206, 2213, 2229, 2253, 2313, 2321, 2328, 2326.

NOMINATIONS FOR S. A. CONSTABULARY

His Excellency Selects Officers For the Baden-Powell Police.

Ottawa, March 16.—(Special.)—The official list of nominations by His Excellency for commissions in the South African constabulary is as follows:

Captains (12)—Capt. H. E. Burstall, R. C. A.; Major C. C. Bennett, 6th Rifles, Vancouver; Capt. F. W. L. Moore, 4th Regiment Artillery, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Capt. W. T. Lawless, G.G.F.G., Ottawa; Capt. T. O. Critchley, 3rd Batt., R.C.R.; Capt. A. H. Powell, P.L.D.G., Ottawa; Inspector Scarth, N.W.M.P.; Sergt.-Major Reading, R. D. Dragoons; Capt. Ponsette, 26th Regiment, London; Lieut. Beer, Rocky Mountain Rangers, Nelson; Sergt. A. W. R. Wilby (Halifax), Strathcona's Horse; W. L. McGiverin, late R.C.R.

Lieutenants (18)—Lieut. J. C. Oland, 63rd Halifax Regiment; Lieut. A. B. Irvine, 90th Winnipeg Regiment; C. P. Emmatinger (St. Thomas), late C.M.R.; D. A. O'Meara, 8th Regiment, Quebec; J. French, N.W.M.P.; W. D. McCarthy, 2nd R.C.R.; Vet. Capt. Morgan, 5th Field Battery, Kingston; Capt. Foulkes, 5th Artillery, Victoria; H. A. C. Mackin, late R.C.R.; G. Hampson, 5th Royal Scots, Montreal; R. B. Eaton, Truro, N.S.; Cadet Folger, R.M.C., Kingston; R. R. Thompson, late R.C.R.; F. N. Burrett, late R.C.D.; Cadet Williams, R. M. College, Windsor, N.S.; F. T. St. George, J. R. I. Atwater, late R.C.R.; Lieut. G. R. Lightbound, 3rd Victorias, Montreal.

FIRST OFFICIAL RECOGNITION

United States Formally Refers to Great Britain's New Colonies.

New York, March 16.—A special from Washington to the Herald says:—

The United States has given official, although indirect, recognition to Great Britain's annexation of the two Republics with which it is at war in South Africa. This recognition is accorded in the State Department's annual review of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries just issued. In this publication it is explained in a foot note that the former Republics have been annexed to Great Britain and that they are now only colonies of an Empire.

The United States is the first power to recognize the annexation, all other powers having taken the stand that recognition is out of order until they have the formal notice which Great Britain has not yet given.

Boer sympathizers are considerably wrought up over the fact that the United States should be the first to accord recognition to the hated and disputed annexation.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JOHN TOUGH.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of the late John Tough were followed to their last resting place by a large number of sorrowing friends. The cortege left the late residence, 919 Dorchester Street, at two o'clock, proceeded to St. Stephen's Chapel, Westmount, where services were conducted by Ven. Archdeacon Evans, Canon Ellegoode and Rev. E. J. Rexford. From the church the cortege proceeded to Mount Royal Cemetery, where the remains were laid to rest.

The chief mourners were:—Messrs. Cecil Tough, son; John Tough, nephew; M. Kendall, R. J. Kendall, Geo. F. Lamb, and W. A. Harper, brother-in-law, and the officials of the Sheddien Company. The pallbearers were the presidents of the various curling clubs, with the exception of the Caledonia, of which the deceased was president. The pallbearer representing that club was the first vice-president.

TWO FOUR-YEAR SENTENCES.

Two four-year sentences were given this morning by Judge Choquet.

Stephen Phelps, wife of W. Morin, who stole $87 and a gold watch from Emery Bothe, was sent to St. Vincent de Paul for four years.

Noel Garneau, 14 years old, goes to the reformatory for the same length of term for stealing from the C.P.R. yards.

PRESENTATION TO MR. THOMPSON.

Last evening the board of management of St. Matthew's Church, in company with the pastor, the Rev. E. A. MacKenzie, waited on Mr. D. Thomson at his residence and presented him with a handsome solid gold watch as a mark of esteem, and in recognition of his valuable services during the past three years as financial secretary. The presentation address was made by the chairman of the board, Mr. S. W. Cuthbert and the gift was handed to Mr. Thomson by Mr. R. A. Mingie. After Mr. Thomson had made a very feeling reply, addresses were made by the pastor, Dr. I. C. Sharp and Mr. McHattie.

FELL ON HEAP OF GLASS.

Joseph Kutat, 216 Visitation Street, was seriously injured yesterday by falling upon a heap of broken glass. He was employed by the Dominion Glass Company and was engaged in doing some work on a scaffolding. He lost his balance and fell on the glass below. He was badly cut about the head and body and had to be taken to the General Hospital.

A VERDICT.

They act like a charm, my appetite is better, that sick headache is gone, my complexion is clearer, and I feel stronger and in better spirits than for years back, is the verdict of those who have taken HOPE PILLS. In fact, no family should be without a box in the house. If you are troubled with flatulency, or pain in the stomach after eating take one pill after each meal for a few days and the trouble will entirely disappear. Price 25 cents per box, at druggists, or on receipt of address and 25 cents in stamps or silver, will be sent direct to you, without extra charge for postage.

Hope Medicine Co.,
Montreal, Que

We Recommend and Sell the New Idea Paper Patterns.

HAMILTON'S
FIRST FORMAL OPENING
—OF—
Popular Priced
HIGH CLASS MILLINERY
Takes Place MONDAY, March 18th
And Following Days.

We shall show this season a larger and more varied line of TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS than we have ever before shown, all that is new and desirable, many exclusive ideas and designs gotten up especially for us. All moderately priced.

UNTRIMMED HATS that are original and artistic.
FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE that are on the wave of popularity.
VEILINGS AND CHIFFONS, new importations that will interest you.
ORNAMENTS AND TRIMMINGS that are departures from the commonplace.
NEW RIBBONS, the most fetching effects in Taffeta and Duchesse.
"Your inspection invited." "A cordial welcome awaits you."

Ladies' New Spring Tailored Suits and Jackets.

MONDAY WE WILL SHOW the Season's Choicest Styles in Ladies' High Grade Tailor Made Suits and Jackets.

We want you to come and see our display and pass judgment upon the styles and values we show.

Other Important Features of Our New Spring Importations.

Are New Silks—New Black and Colored Dress Goods—New Wash Fabrics—New Gloves and Hosiery—New Laces—New Neckwear—New Corsets—New Silk Waists—New Curtains, etc., etc. Even though you don't wish to buy now, come anyway and let us show you the novelties.

OUR DRESS GOODS buyer insists that this is the biggest kind of a bargain, he or anybody else ever offered, 400 yards of Fine Black Silk and Wool Mattalasse Dress Goods, 45 inches wide, suitable for Spring Costumes or Skirts. They're worth regular $2.00 a yard. Your choice, Monday morning, at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS a yard. "The price speaks more eloquently than anything we could say or add."

Our Illustrated Booklet of Ladies' Hats and Suits, containing the best styles for spring of 1901, is now ready, and will be mailed free on request. Write us for one to-day.

HAMILTON'S, St. Catherine and Peel Sts. and Dominion Square.

Fancy China

In Cups and Saucers,
Bon Bon Dishes,
Celery Boats,
Fancy Plates,
Tea Pots,
Sugars and Creams, &c.

ALSO—
Fine Bisque Candelabras
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES,
AT
G. W. Clarke & Co.'s, 2270 St. Catherine St. Near Victoria St.

DEATHS.

CARON—At Longue Pointe, at her son-in-law, Mr. Edmond Emond's residence, "Riviera Villa," died, this morning, the 16th instant, Mrs. Anna Cherrier, widow of late Nicholas Caron, at the age of 82 years and 6 months. Funeral notice Monday. 65x

O'NEILL—In this city, on 16th instant, John O'Neill, aged 72 years, native of County Kerry, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 180 St. Etienne Street, Point St. Charles, on Tuesday morning, at 7.45, to St. Ann's Church. Father of Mrs. J. Meehan, of this city, and Mrs. J. O'Reilly, of Chicago. St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society please attend. New York, Brooklin and Chicago papers please copy. 66x

WANTED.

A PARTNER in a well established business. Rare opportunity for a suitable party. Office man preferred. Apply to REDDY & REDDY, Notaries, Imperial Building.

TO LET — COMFORTABLE FLAT OF FIVE rooms, heated by hot water furnace, bath and w.c., electric lighting throughout. Rent $9.00 per month. Apply 616 Park avenue. 67x

AN EPERIENCED YOUNG LADY STENOgrapher and typewritist desires an engagement. Would be willing to take temporary position or do occasional work on typewriter. Miss Donahue, 33 Canada Life Building. 70x

WANTED — A LIVE MAN ON THE ROAD, to sell the best hames fastener made. Try it. E. K. Baston, 77 Traverse st., Boston, Mass. 74x

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOR SALE — A THOROUGHBRED FOX terrier, eight months old. Also odd pieces of furniture and carpets. Can be seen at 4837 St. Catherine st. 66x

ROOM — COMFORTABLE SINGLE ROOM, with board, in private family; use of telephone; gentlemen only; terms moderate. 149 Bleury st. 70x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, 321 ST. PAUL street, 50 riding saddle, harness makers, and stitcher. 70x

LOST — ON MARCH 6th, IN THE VICINITY of Mountain st., a lady's long chain, rope pattern. Reward. 248 St. Antoine st. 66x

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT OR a young girl to assist with housework. 29 Winchester ave., west of Victoria ave., Westmount. 70x

WANTED — A GOOD PLAIN COOK IMMEdiately. 9 Ontario ave. 67x

WANTED—AN OPERATOR, WAIST HANDS and improvers. Apply Miss McGillis, Dressmaking Dept., John Murphy & Co.'s.

ROOM — LARGE FRONT ROOM, NEWLY furnished, suitable for one or two gentlemen; bath and hot water. 2427 St. Catherine st., near Stanley. 70x

TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, 47 Hutchison street, comfortable ground flat, extension kitchen, 6 rooms; gas and coal stove; moderate rental. 66x

YOUNG GENTLEMAN WANTS ROOM AND board, near Grace Church. Wellington st. Write particulars, Box No. P 17, Herald. 70x

LOST — WHITE BULL TERRIER, BROWN spot over left eye. Answers to name of "Bobs." Return to 113 Stanley st. 66x

Gloria Lights!

COMPRISING—
Choice of Round or Pear Globe,
Genuine "Beacon" Gallery,
Genuine "Gloria" Mantle.

Identically the same as sold on Victoria Square for
85c

Special Offering

We have just imported a supply of these lights from New York.

OUR PRICE, 47c each
Installation, 3c Extra.

We have BETTER LIGHTS than these to show you of OUR OWN MAKE.

Auer Light Co.,
1682 NOTRE DAME STREET.

ALD. LAPORTE DENOUNCES THE PORTAGE SYSTEM

He Says That It is Now Being Abused by the Road Committee.

That the citizens at large are not the only ones dissatisfied with the manner in which snow removal has been effected this winter was attested by an animated discussion that occurred upon the subject at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Finance Committee.

The matter was introduced by City Surveyor Barlow's appearance to back up the request made by the Road Committee that an additional $10,000 should be added to the amount already expended upon the principal streets for the purpose of removing snow from the less frequented thoroughfares.

Mr. Barlow explained that the fall of snow this year might be divided into three. The first storm cost the city $33,000. During the clearance one thousand men were employed and six hundred carters. Each man got $1.25 per day; while the carters made from $2.50 to $4.00 per day. The carters are paid by the load and earn much or little as they are disposed to work. With such a huge army of men and horses the amount of $33,000 was eaten up in ten days. It only took eight days to exhaust the $25,000 spent on the second storm. In a little less than a week the $16,000 was spent on the third storm. The $14,000 expended on levelling snow on a few streets did not last much over a week.

"While $100,000 will likely be eaten up in snow-removal this winter," said Mr. Barlow, "comparatively little will have been spent upon the side streets. Only $6,000 has been aimed in this direction thus far. Taken as a whole the snow expenditure of this year, notwithstanding its quantity, is much below that of last year."

"I would like to ask the City Surveyor," said Chairman Laporte, "if he is satisfied with the manner in which this work has been, and is being, done. I have frequently noted sleighs only half filled with snow passing through the city. Looking over the statement of expenditure, is occurs to me that there are altogether too many foremen. We might very easily get along with fewer. It is ridiculous to have almost twenty per cent. of the men overseers. No wonder our money disappears."

"I may say," replied Mr. Barlow, "that, while there may be isolated instances in which men do not do their duty, upon the whole the work is well performed. As regards the foremen, who are pretty numerous, I must admit they are not employed continuously. They are engaged when required, and then dispensed with. In this connection, however, I act under the order of the Road Committee. If they want more or less I will carry out their instructions."

Ald. Faucher alluded to the much controverted use of salt upon the main thoroughfares; he thought that this was responsible for the breaking up of the roadways.

Mr. Barlow agreed with this view. The reason why the action of the salt was not sooner noticed was because the winter had been so hard. As soon, however, as the thaw commenced, the roads naturally, responding to the saline deposit, broke up rapidly.

Ald. Faucher thought that the sleighs here ought to be larger, such as those utilized in Quebec.

Ald. Laporte proposed that $5,000 be granted for the purpose of cleaning the side streets. If more was required it could be asked for. In the meantime it was not wise to make too great a drain upon the reserve fund. The motion was agreed to.

COLLECTION OF LICENSES.

Only recently has the city attempted to collect the license fees in anything like the proper fashion, and the satisfactory results of the new methods were abundantly proven by a report made by Mr. A. Bienvenu, clerk of the Recorder's Court, who has charge of the work. Over thirty classes of licenses exists, from which revenues are derivable. Mr. Bienvenu first undertook to educate the court constables along the lines of collection. The great bulk of the delinquents have now been traced. For example, all the special constables employed by corporations and companies have been induced to pay up. Some difficulty was found in classifying real estate agents, but most finally yielded to pressure. So far eighty-two of the peddlers in the city have paid their fee. They were not, as a class, difficult to find, and the department would have them all in line soon. Sometimes it happened that a certain class of business, such as real estate, was carried on under cover of a profession, such as that of a notary.

The validity of this course of action was to be tested in court. Mr. Bienvenu was warmly congratulated for the report, and Ald. Laporte ventures the prediction that the returns this year from the Recorder's Court will pass all previous records.

WATER-WORKS REPAIR.

Ald. Clearihue drew the attention of the committee to the break which recently occurred in the Worthington engine at the low level station. A temporary repair had been effected, but the pump was only worked under reserved pressure. Ald. Laporte was not unwilling to ask the opinion of the City Attorneys on the legality of appropriating $3,000 from the reserve fund for the permanent repair. In making this announcement he alluded in scathing terms to the inconsistency of the Legislature in hedging about the finances of the city with all manner of restrictions, when it was perfectly willing to grant blanket charters to private corporations anxious to make Montreal their home.

THE CHURCHES

Sunday school lesson for March 17th:—The subject for the lesson is Jesus and Pontius Pilate—Luke 23. 13-26. Read Luke 22. 54; 23, 1; Matthew 27, 3-10; John 18. 28; 19, 16. Luke 23, 2-25.

Golden Text—I find no fault in this Man—Luke 23, 4.

Hints to Teachers:—Everyone has seen either the original or a copy of Munkacsy's celebrated painting of Christ before Pilate. In the centre of the picture stands Jesus worn and pale from watching, agony and scourging, while on one side sits Pilate in his chair of state. At that time Pilate was deemed the more important personage. Now Christ is the object of the world's interest. Who thinks of the Roman legate now except in connection with Christ? In the study of this theme we suggest that all the four accounts be carefully read and compared.

1. Christ is a king though in bonds. He who stood at Pilate's bar a prisoner in fetters, mocked and abused, was still the King. All power was even then in his hands as it is now.

2. He is a King by divine right. Jesus reigns not as Napoleon and Alexander reigned by the sword of conquest but by His right as the Son of God.

3. He is a King by divine power. Luke 23, 6-12. Herod, we are told, wished to see a miracle wrought by Jesus. But although He had shown His power many times He would not make a spectacle of it then. Our King is one who controls all the powers of the universe.

4. He is a King in personal character. Verses 13-15." I find no fault in this Man" was the verdict of everyone who looked upon His life. It has been the verdict of ages since. He is worthy to reign for He sets His people an example.

5. He is a King unrecognized by worldly rulers. Little dreamed either Pilate, Herod or Caiaphas that their king was standing in their presence. Pilate's attitude was a type of Christ's treatment at the hands of earthly rulers since then. They have ignored Him. They have persecuted Him. They have patronized Him. But they have never given him due recognition. What is the attitude of our rulers and politicians toward vital Christianity now?

6. He is a King rejected by the world. Verses 17-23. The rejection of Jesus by rulers, priests and peoples in that hour was only a foreshadowing of His practical rejection by the great mass of mankind ever since. In a great city like New York or Chicago or San Francisco or London how few are they who have submitted their hearts to Jesus.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AT THE CHURCHES.

(Fourth Sunday in Lent.)

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Christ Church Cathedral—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal. Rev. Professor Steen, M. A., special preacher. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Cathedral service, preacher, Prof. Steen; 4.15 p.m. Litany; 7 p.m., Cathedral service, preacher, the rector. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m. Lent Daily Service, with addresses, by the city clergy, at 5 p.m.

St. George's Church—Holy Communion after morning service; 11.05, morning prayer, preacher, Rev. Canon Ker, D.D., rector of Grace Church; 3, Sunday school and Bible classes; 7.05, evening prayer, preacher, Dean Carmichael. All strangers and non-seat holders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before divine service begins. Tuesday, confirmation class, open to all, 8 p.m. Wednesday, special Lenten service, 8 p.m. Friday, Teacher's meeting, 2.30; special Lenten service, 5 p.m.

Grace Church, Wellington St.—4th Sunday in Lent. Services 8 a.m., 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. Ker, D.D., rector.

Trinity Church, St. Denis, corner Viger Square—Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B.A., rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer; 3 p.m., Children's service in the church, address by Bishop Grisdale, of Qu'Appelle; 7 p.m., evening prayer and Holy Communion.

St. Stephen's Church, Weredale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater avenue—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock; Sunday school and Rector's Bible class for men and women at 3 o'clock; evening prayer, with celebration of Holy Communion, at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L., and Rev. Principal E. J. Rexford, B. A.

St. Martin's Church—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M. A., Rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services the Rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed.

The Church of St. James the Apostle—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Holy Communion. Preacher, Rev. C. G. Rollit. 7 p.m., evening prayer, preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood; 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class; 5 p.m., daily during Lent.

St. Jude's Church,—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Morning prayer at 11, preacher, Rev. H. Gomery; evening prayer at 7, with Holy Communion, preacher, Rev. J. S. Ereaux. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Bible class for men and women at 3 o'clock, Rev. J. S. Ereaux.

McGill Y.M.C.A.—The Students meeting of McGill Y.M.C.A., will be addressed on Sunday at 3 o'clock by Mr. H. M. Fong, M.A. Mr. Nichol, of Melbourne University, Australia, will also speak. All students are invited.

Maisonneuve Mission, St. George Y.M.C.A., Corner Pie IX. and Adam Streets.—11 a.m., morning prayer; 3 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m., evening prayer.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester Street—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 o'clock, evening service at 7 o'clock, Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle, Tuesday at 10.30. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary, first Tuesday of month, at 4. Seats free at Sunday evening service.

St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles.—Morning service, 11 a.m.; evening service, 6.30 p.m.; Sunday school, 3 p.m.; Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and the Rev. Jonathan Goforth, from China, at 7 in the evening. Sunday School and Bible class at 3 p.m.

St. Gabriel Church, (Presbyterian)—11 a.m., preacher, Rev. Robert Haughton, D.D., Communion service; 7 p.m. preacher, Pro. Ross, D.D., Sunday school, 3 p.m., Rev. T. W. Winfield, at Bible class, 3.15 p.m., on Christ's miracles. C. E. meeting, 8.15 p.m., Thank offering for Home Missions.

Stanley Street Presbyterian Church.—Dr. J. T. Reid, Medical Missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Canada to the Galicians and Doukhobors of the North-West, will speak of his work in Stanley Street Church to-morrow evening. All interested in knowing about these strangers and their prospects are invited to hear Dr. Reid.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's)—Morning service 11. Topic of sermon, "Not to Faint," Afternoon, 3, minister's class, Sunday school. Evening service, 7. Topic of sermon, "Stout Reasonableness in Christ." Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A. D.D., will officiate. Ladies' Aid Society will hold the final meeting for the season Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

Douglas Methodist Church—Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A., rector. 11 a.m., Rev. W. S. Stevens will preach; 7 p.m., the pastor, Rev. G. W. Kerby, will preach, subject, "Scenes From the Life and Death of Joseph" Young men invited. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class; 3 p.m., Douglas Young Men's Brotherhood, speaker, Mr. J. W. Knox and the Pastor. Every member requested to be present as a tribute of respect to our late brother, Fred. Fulton.

First Baptist Church—Rev. J. A. Gordon, pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m., sermon to young people. Regular evening service at 7 p.m. All will receive a cordial welcome.

Point St. Charles Congregational Church—Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B. A. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Morning preacher, Rev. Prof. Creelman, Ph.D. Evening preacher, the Pastor.

Bethelehem Church, Congregational, cor. Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount—Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. 11 a.m., "The Image of the Invisible God." 7 p. m., "What is Sacrifice?" Second in course of Sunday evening sermons to young people.

St. Ann's Church—Great preparations have been made for the celebration of "Ireland's Patron Saint," and also the blessing of two magnificent oil paintings which Rev. E. Strubbe, parish priest, secured during his visit to Europe, and which are considered to be works of art. At 10 a.m., Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., will officiate, assisted by deacon and subdeacon. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. Father Delargy, C.S.S.R., the noted preacher, who is at present conducting a mission in the parish, and will be on the life of St. Patrick and St. Bridget. The musical director of the service will be very fine, the splendid choir of the church being assisted by the Knights of Columbus choir Canada Council, of which Mr. P. J. Shea is the musical director. They will also sing at the Offertory Gounod's "Ave Maria," arranged for male voices. Many old Irish melodies, which are rarely heard in Montreal, will be played during the service. After Mass the blessing of the five paintings will take place, after which they will be placed in their respective positions in the church.

St. John's French Presbyterian Church—The services at St. John's French Presbyterian Church on Sunday will be of an interesting character. The church was founded in 1841, and the fifth anniversary of the dedication of the new edifice corresponds with the diamond jubilee of the church. Two of the former pastors, Rev. Chas. A. Doudiet and the Rev. J. L. Morriss will preach, the first in the morning and the latter in the evening. There will be an afternoon service, when Dr. MacKay, of Crescent Church, will preach and Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill will give an address. Dr. MacVicar and others will take part in the service.

Protestant House of Industry and Homes, Longue Pointe—On Sunday, March 17th, at 3 o'clock, Divine service will be conducted by the Rev. W. D. Reid, B.D.

Advent Christian, Drummond Hall, Drummond street—7 p.m., Mr. Jno. Dutty. Subject, "Hope."

First Church of Christ Scientist, 41 Closse street, Western Square. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday at 8 p.m. Free reading room on premises open daily, from 10 till 12 noon, and 3 to 5 p.m.

Christian Science, Second Church of Christ Scientist, 194 Peel street—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday, 8 p.m.

CIGAR MAKERS UNION HONORS MONTREAL MAN

Chicago, March 16.—The canvassing board of Cigar Makers' International Union completed the count of ballots on the election of International officers yesterday, and the result showed that Geo. W. Perkins had been re-elected president by a large majority. The total vote cast for president was: Geo. W. Perkins, 14,037; J. Mahlon Barnes, 5,956; Michael Raphael, 1,574; H. H. Acton, 638. The vice-presidents elected were: Samuel Gompers, Washington; James Wood, Cincinnati; A. Gariepy, Montreal; T. F. Tracy, Boston; L. A. Bolle, Westfield, Mass.; Charles Specht, St. Louis.

ELECT FORM OF TRIAL.—Edward Neelin, Michael Finn and Arthur Leduc, who have pleaded guilty to charges of shop-breaking, came before Judge Choquet yesterday afternoon. They elected to take their trial before the Court of Special Sessions on next Tuesday.

To Get Strong After Grippe

Build the System Up and Revitalize the Nerves by Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Every reader of this paper can recall many cases in which the after effects of la grippe have proven fatal. How many people are now complaining of special ailments, or lingering sufferings, or weaknesses which are clearly the result of the debilitating effects of la grippe?

The best plan is to prevent la grippe, if possible, or, once a victim, to apply yourself diligently to obtaining what relief you can. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is wonderfully beneficial, because it allays the inflammation in the throat and bronchial tubes, loosens the cough, heals the lungs, and prevents pneumonia or consumption.

It is a great mistake to suppose that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is a mere cough remedy. It is far more. It thoroughly cures the cold as well, and seems to take the aches and pains out of the bones. No ordinary cough mixture could ever attain the enormous sale which this medicine now has. For old and young alike it can be used with perfect safety and with absolute assurance that the effects will be remarkably beneficial.

If weakened and debilitated by the enervating effects of la grippe there is nothing so suitable for your use as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great nerve restorative and blood purifier. The regular and persistent use of this great food cure is bound to result in the upbuilding of the system, because it contains, in condensed pill form, the most efficient restoratives known to man.

Though only known in Canada for a few years, this famous discovery of Dr. Chase's the Receipt Book author, has become generally recognized by physicians and people alike as a great strengthener and blood builder. In no case is it more successful than in restoring and reinvigorating a system wasted by la grippe. Whether weakened by overwork, worry or disease, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will renew vigor and vitality. Fifty cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ALDERMEN ARE VERY INDIGNANT

Over the Action of the Legislature in Passing Bill to Which They Objected.

Ald. Laporte and Ald. Lebeuf have returned from Quebec, where they attempted to have the bill of the Montreal Heat and Power Company considerably modified. Notwithstanding their utmost endeavor it passed the private bills committee without any appreciable amendment, and has received its first reading in the House. The probability of its going through cannot be discounted. Ald. Laporte said that although but little notice was taken of the wishes of the city he was in hopes the bill would not pass the Legislative Council without having a clause attached to it making it necessary to appeal to the City Council before taking possession of the streets of the city. There is some talk of holding mass meetings to protest, and a huge delegation may go down to Quebec. As a last resort an appeal to the Privy Council will be made. Ald. Laporte believes it is an abuse of power to permit any company of individuals to tear up and open the city streets at their own sweet will. Enough of this, he maintains, has been done in the past.

ANNUAL LACHINE REPAIRS

THE CANAL BEING EMPTIED AND WORK WILL START MONDAY.

The Lachine Canal is being emptied for the annual spring repairs. This year they will be quite extensive and an earlier start than usual is being made. Still, it is expected the staff will be kept busy day and night until the opening of navigation.

The foundation of the wall in No. 2 basin, near Wellington Bridge, will be lowered from nine to fourteen feet in order to allow larger vessels to load and discharge there. At present only barges drawing nine feet of water can use that basin.

A new supply wheel is to be put in at Lachine, which will give a larger supply of water to the canal. It will add about 33 per cent. to the quantity of water admitted.

Repairs are also to be made to the walls in the upper reach between Cote St. Paul and Lachine.

Work on the foundation of the new electric powerhouse for the lights and bridges of the canal, which is to be erected at Cote St. Paul, will be commenced at once.

The Grand Trunk Railway are putting in a new double track bridge at St. Henri, to replace the old single track bridge they have been using. They will complete the work while the water is out of the canal.

POINT ST. CHARLES

OFF FOR OTTAWA

BOWLERS OF THE POINT ASSOCIATION TO MEET THE 43RD BATT.

Mr. Melvin Cowie is ill at his home, 437 Magdalen Street.

The Bell Social Club will hold its weekly assembly in Fraternity Hall this evening.

Rev. Melvin Taylor will deliver a special lecture at Calvary Church, Guy Street, tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. C. T. William president of the Y.M.C.A., will conduct to-morrow afternoon's meeting at the Railway Association.

Mr. G. H. Robinson, of 410 Magdalen Street, who met with a serious accident early Thursday morning, is now out of danger.

The annual tea of the Railway Association will be held on Thursday evening next. The members of the Ladies' Auxiliary will be in charge.

A very pretty Point wedding was that of Mr. J. Carmichael, of Bourgeois Street, and Miss Jane Asshcroft. The ceremony took place in Congregational Church and Rev. D. S. Hamilton officiated.

James O'Gara, Frank Wyer and James Blake, the three boys arrested in the early part of the week on suspicion of breaking into a car in the Point yards, were yesterday allowed to go on suspended sentence by Judge Choquet.

This morning the following members of the Point Association left for Ottawa, where they meet the bowling teams of the 43rd Battalion:—Messrs. E. E. Fox, W. Edison, J. E. Townsend, Thomas Pearson, F. E. Starke, W. G. Wood, A. E. Surgeon, Thomas Cunningham, George May, W. Surgeon, & Storey, W. C. Jenkin.

An event that promises to be a success will be held on Monday evening next, when the Lady Maccabees, Regal Hive, No. 1, will hold their annual drive, social and dance. Sleighs will leave Fraternity Hall, Wellington Street, at 8 o'clock, and after a journey around the Two Mountains, will return to the hall for the dance. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Wheatley and Mrs. P. Proctor.

A very large crowd of the members and friends of the Grand Trunk Literary and Scientific Institute gathered together last night to hear the last lecture of the winter series. Rev. E. A. MacKenzie, B.A., B.D., gave a most interesting and instructive account of "The World of To-Morrow." An enjoyable concert was also added. Among those who contributed were:—Misses Eckstein, Fyer, Ballantyne, and Messrs. Edwards, Robert, Best, McLean and McNeilage.

C.P.R. EXPRESS RAN INTO OPEN SWITCH

The C.P.R. Toronto express, which left Windsor station on Thursday night was derailed at St. Polycarpe Junction shortly after eleven o'clock, through running into an open switch. The locomotive and tender, baggage, second-class and day cars left the track and the line remained blocked until a quarter past five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The engineer, George Lumsden, sustained severe internal injuries and several of the passengers were badly shaken up by the cars running into the telegraph poles but they were all able to continue their journey to Toronto by the train that was made up.

Mr. Thos. Tait, the manager of eastern lines, in a statement which he gave out yesterday, said that the engineer did not seem at first to be aware that he was hurt. He stoutly protested that there was nothing wrong with him, but later on he was found to have some internal injury, which, however, was at the time declared not to be dangerous. He was taken to Montreal, and is now in the General Hospital. A wrecking train was sent out from here, and a new train was made up, so that all the passengers have left for their destination. The wrecked train still obstructs the track, and for the present trains reach Toronto by the way of Ottawa. How the work of clearing the track progresses the officials do not know, because the cars, in leaving the track, knocked down the telegraph poles, and the wires are useless. Mrs. Lumsden came from Smith's Falls yesterday to visit her husband, whose condition was said by the hospital attendants last night to be precarious.

Infants too young to take medicine may be cured of croup, whooping cough and colds by using Vapo-Cresolene—they breathe it.

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Parisian Ideas for your Study

THE BIG STORE'S MILLINERY OPENING is one of widespread interest. HATS AND BONNETS FROM PARIS AND LONDON are here for your inspection. No words begin to convey to your mind the beauty and richness of our Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets, made of Tulle, straw braid and flower effects. Everything that is latest and newest will be shown at our Millinery reception. The charm of Millinery doesn't only consist in its invariable becomingness.

Flowers, Sequins, Chiffons, Mechlins and Ornaments

Millinery Trimmings for those who would create their own Hats will be found here in great variety. The Untrimmed Hat Department will show a large display of Ladies' and Children's Hats and Shapes, in Sailors, Walking Hats and Fancy Turbans.

Jackets and Tailor-made Suits

Ladies' Jackets

Ladies' Spring Jackets, made in Black Broadcloth, cut double breasted, lined through silk serge. A smart Jacket for the season. Special Price $6.75

Ladies' New Spring Jackets, made of Fawn and Black Box Cloth, beautifully tailored and finished, velvet collar, flare cuffs, sleeves lined through satin. Special Price $8.75

Ladies' Spring Jackets, made of Inverness Cloth, in Fawn only, cut new styles fly front, nicely stitched silk and full back. An elegant Jacket for $11.25

Ladies' Suits

Ladies' Suits, made of Brown, Black and Drab Homespun. The jacket is cut without collar and buttoned on the side in a military effect. The skirt is new style back with full flare. Special Price $9.40

Ladies' Suits, in New Scotch Mixed Tweed. Jacket is cut double breasted, skirt is made full flare at the bottom, new style back, lined through percaline. Special $16.25

Ladies' Suit, made of New Frieze, spring weight, in Oxford Grey, jacket cut Paquin style, trimmed and lined black taffeta silk, skirt cut new shape, narrow at the top, full flare from the knee down, lined through $23.50

COLORED DRESS GOODS

NEW PLAIN COLORED WHIPCORD DRESS GOODS, in all the latest spring shades, makes a handsome Costume, 42 inches wide. Special 60c

NEW BAMBAZINE CLOTH, the very latest material for Afternoon or House Dresses, beautiful range of shades, 44 inches wide. Special 65c

NEW POPLINETTE DRESS GOODS. This is one of the most popular materials for spring, in all the latest shades, 45 inches wide. Special 75c

BLACK DRESS GOODS

NEW BLACK WORSTED DRESS SUITINGS, special make for Ladies' Costumes or Skirts, 54 inches. Special 65c

NEW BLACK AROMA CLOTH DRESS GOODS, suitable for mourning, 44 inches. Special 75c

NEW BLACK HOMESPUN DRESS MATERIAL, makes a very stylish Costume, 54 inches. Special 80c

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With self and colored borders, fringed, very serviceable.

Size 11 by 24 inches. Special 4c
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Loom Table Cloths

Are preferred above all others for their good wearing qualities.

Size 1½ yards square. Special 55c
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Size 2 yards square. Special $1.00
Size 2 by 2½ yards. Special $1.30

Table Damask

New White Linen Table Damask, pretty designs, 60 inches wide. Special, Monday 39c

New Irish Linen Table Damask, special weave, very serviceable, 72 in. wide. Special, Monday 52c

New Barnsley Linen Damask, extra good quality, pretty borders, 68 inches wide. Special, Monday 70c

New Barnsley Linen Damask, special selected yarn, grass bleached, 72 inches wide. Special, Monday $1.10

Linen Table Napkins, special grass bleached, size 5/8. Special, Monday 67c, 80c, $1.15

MONDAY'S SLEDGEHAMMERS

	Regular.	Monday.		Regular.	Monday.
Basting Spoons	12c	5c	Rolled Oats	3½c	2½c
Enamel Saucepans	25c	12c	Hungarian Flour, 10 lbs.	30c	25c
Fish Kettle	75c	50c	Bee Starch	10c	6c
Pudding Dishes	25c	14c	Malt Breakfast Food	15c	12½c
Soup Kettle	55c	25c	Fine Red Salmon	15c	12½c
Paring Knives	8c	5c	Virgin Castile Soap	5c	2½c

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THE HACKMAN LOST

RECORDER WEIR DECIDES AN INTERESTING POINT.

Recorder Poirier yesterday rendered an interesting judgment in a case of a carter against his fare. The drive was from the corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Streets to Place Viger Station. At the station the fare left the carter without paying him, and as a consequence the latter came to the conclusion that his services were still called for and waited the return of this customer. But he never came. The carter waited for nearly two hours. The day following he took an action in the Recorder's Court to recover $2.45. In giving evidence yesterday, the defendant said the drive to the station and the wait there had occupied about half an hour. He said he had distinctly told the carter to wait for him, but when he had returned from seeing the Quebec train off, his carter was gone. Recorder Poirier, in giving judgment, said:

"The by-law concerning shackmen is old, and it would probably be in order to have it recast. This by-law allows hackmen a privilege which may lead to grave abuses. In spite of all the precautions taken by the court authorities, it happens sometimes that respectable citizens are arrested in virtue of the privilege above mentioned. I notice also that the by-law in question decrees that hackmen who exact more than the tariff thereby lose all claim to their real fare, but it does not state what should be done in case a citizen makes, in good faith, an insufficient offer to a carter for a drive. There is probably nothing else to do in such a case than to condemn the citizen to complete his offer and pay the costs.

"Numerous are the complaints against carters under this by-law. I regret to say that too many of these complaints are well founded, but, in justice to the good carters, I must express the opinion that if the tariff was amended, it should be in such a manner as to increase the price of short drives."

The net result was that the carter lost the price of his drive and had to disburse $2.00 for costs, while the defendant paid seventy cents for his own costs, which happened to be just ten cents more than he would have had to pay to the carter for the drive.

ITALIAN MILITARY CIRCLE.

There has been an election by the Montreal Italian Military circle. The officers chosen were: G. Savolino, president and captain; G. M. Viglini, first vice-president and drill instructor; G. Rosati, second vice-president; A. Roncari, treasurer; F. Vinelli, secretary; G. Iannoni, sergeant-at-arms; F. Defabio and N. A. Giano, ensigns.

SIGNATURES ARE FEW.

Signatures are being received very slowly by the Montreal Board of Trade to its petition for an increase in the salary of the Premier, and that a salary be attached to the leadership of the Opposition. Less than twenty names are on the document.

The Lakehurst Sanitarium, Limited.

Oakville,

Ont., Canada's greatest institution for the cure of Drunkenness or Drug Habit. Established over eight years. Wonderfully successful. Hundreds of cures. Under the direct supervision of a qualified physician. Write for information. Box 215, Oakville, Ont.

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A very desirable three storey stone front dwelling house, containing Basement, Dining Room, Kitchen, Pantry, Ground Floor—Drawing Rooms and additional room at end of hall. Second Floor — Three Bedrooms, Bathroom, etc. Third Floor—Four rooms. Can be had immediately. Price very moderate.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BENDER—At St. Lambert, on March 14, a son to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bender.

BURRELL—On March 9th, 1901, at 171 St. Timothy Street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Burrell. 65x

DAFOE—At 313 Bourgeois street, on March 11th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Dafoe.

DICKIE—At 384 Delorimier Avenue, on the 14th of March, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickie.

DUNN—At 631 City Hall Avenue, on March 4th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. S. Lloyd Dunn. 65x

FARTHING—At St. Lambert, on the 11th inst., the wife of R. E. Farthing, of a daughter.

MURCH—At 59 Arcade Street, on the 14th inst., a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Murch.

SUMNER—At Montreal, on March 14, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sumner.

MARRIAGE.

ALLAN-SMALL—On March 12, in St. James the Apostle Church, by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, E. Harry Allan, of Huntingdon, Mass., to Gertrude Winifred (Di), daughter of Alfred Small.

CARMICHAEL-ASHCROFT—In this city, on March 12th, by the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, John Carmichael to Jane Royston, eldest daughter of the late James Ashcroft. x

CORBET-THOMPSON — At Sherbrooke, Que., at the residence of the bride's parents, on March 12, by the Rev. P. Pergeau, Mr. Edward M. Corbet, of Montreal, to Miss Lizzie Thompson, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Thompson.

SMITH-GERALD—On March 12, at Ottawa, by Rev. J. M. Snowdon, Mr. John Worthington Smith, assistant to the general manager of the Canada Atlantic Railway, and Miss Addie Hainsworth, eldest daughter of Mr. W. J. Gerald, deputy commissioner of inland revenue.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

ATHERTON—In this city, on the 15th of March, Eugene D. Atherton, aged 60 years and 6 months, beloved husband of Rosina Groulx. Funeral from his late residence, 24 Dominion Avenue, at 2.30 p.m., Saturday, March 16.

BROWNING—In this city, on the 13th instant, Ida Cayen dit Gareeau, beloved wife of George James Browning, aged 43 years, 3 months and 2 days.

QUINN—On March 14, at 39 Mance Street, Marguerite Mary, aged 6 years and 5 months, second and beloved daughter of Morgan J. Quinn. Funeral private.

ROSS—In this city, on March 14, Catherine Ross, aged 97 years. Funeral on Saturday at 2 p.m. from residence of W. Sloan, 2 Prospect Street, Westmount. Funeral private.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

DOUGALL—At Belleville, Ont., March 14, Allan Ranney Dougall, barrister-at-law, aged 76 years.

HAY—At Brownsburg, County of Argenteuil, Que., John Hay, aged 74 years and 8 months. Funeral on Saturday at 1 p.m. from his late residence to the Presbyterian Church, Lachute.

GRAVELEY—At 1542 King Street, Toronto, the residence of her son, Lieut.-Colonel J. Jones Graveley, Margaret Christiana, widow of the late Wm. Graveley, of Cobourg, and the youngest daughter of the Hon. Captain Walter Bosnell, R.N., in the 83rd year of her age.

A Divorced Duchess

prefers lady charlotte gelatine.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901.

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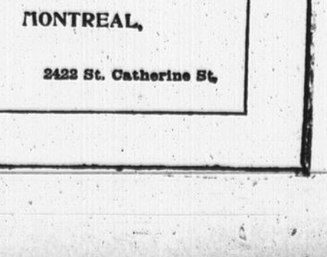

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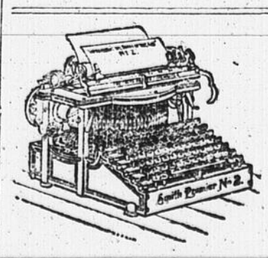

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
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FOR SALLOW SKIN.
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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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Founded 1867.

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JAS. S. BRIERLEY, Managing Director.

CANADA'S STOCK-TAKING.

The strength of the Government and the weakness of the Opposition in parliamentary material were both demonstrated in the opening hours of the budget debate which began on Thursday. Mr. Fielding, alert, well-informed, ready to meet all objections, familiar with all the details of the subject with which he had to deal, gave in an hour and a half a clear exposition not only of the state of the national finances, but also a comprehensive review of the conditions of national commerce and industry. Mr. Osler's criticism was, so far at least as parliamentary essentials are concerned, a dismal failure. In making this statement there is no desire to be unfair to Mr. Osler. His task was forced upon him by the exigencies of the situation. He did not have to plead with his leader for a chance to show himself. The accepted belief is that as there was no one at Mr. Borden's side with the parliamentary standing to qualify him for the place of chief financial critic the next best thing was to select for the arduous undertaking that one of his following who happened to have made a name in practical finance. Probably it was a wise move on Mr. Borden's part, for Mr. Osler at least had the goodwill of the members on both sides of the House, and his personality redeemed to a certain extent the ill-effect of his speech-making. One would suppose that after this performance the Conservatives who think it preferable to fight on something like even terms with their opponents would set up such a demand for Mr. Foster as would force even Sir Mackenzie Bowell to withdraw his opposition to the ex-Finance Minister's being a candidate for the seat Mr. Corby is so anxious to forego.

* * *

In the main the tale Mr. Fielding had to tell was one with which the public are already familiar. It was part of his duty to present the figures indicating the immense expansion of interior and exterior trade, the latter as shown by the trade returns, the two as indicated by increase of note circulation, of bank discounts, of deposits in the savings banks, of railway earnings, and by a number of similar indications. But there were some new facts elicited which cannot fail to excite a more than passing interest. For example, Mr. Fielding made the wholly satisfactory announcement that there is now the definite prospect of increased use of the postal facilities under the two cent system making up for the loss of revenue that was inevitable when the reduction was made from three to two cents. In the month of January last the revenue of the post office, under the two cent rate, amounted to $393,289, whereas in January, 1896, the revenue under the three cent rate was $368,941, or $30,000 less. Another statement of more than ordinary import was that in which Mr. Fielding showed the great increase in the revenue of the Intercolonial Railway. In the fiscal year 1896, the receipts were $2,957,640; in the year ending June 30, 1900, this total had been increased by more than fifty per cent., the receipts being $4,452,071, a remarkable testimony, surely, to the ability displayed by Mr. Blair in his reorganization of that property. Equally remarkable in their way were the figures presented to show that the Yukon has been up to the present absolutely self-supporting, the revenues collected in the Yukon since the opening up of that country amounting to $4,376,673, and leaving a balance in hand of $128,508 after ordinary expenditures of $3,679,290, and capital expenditures of $568,874 had been met. Of the revenue collected, $2,040,000 was on account of royalties. In the six months from July to December, 1900, the revenue from this source was $446,184, and owing to the present advanced state of the industry, it is the belief of the Government that an equal or perhaps a larger sum may presently be collected with the royalty one half what it was before, or five per cent. instead of ten, the incidental relief from taxation being further likely, it is believed, to give an additional impetus to permanent development in the territory. In the statement given of the revenue derived from the Yukon, no account is taken of the customs duties collected at Vancouver, Victoria, and other Western (and even Eastern) ports of entry on goods destined for the Klondike gold fields, an unknown but necessarily large sum which goes to the credit of the gold fields along with many millions of profit made by Canadian business men in all parts of the country.

* * *

Although it is in the main an old story by this time, the Liberal members showed a keen appreciation of the good fortune or good management of the Government when Mr. Fielding counted up the surpluses of the past three years, deducted the small deficit of 1897, and held up to admiration a surplus of fourteen millions as the measure of the first four years' work. What is more, he informed the House that according to all appearances there will be a surplus in this, the fifth year, which will close on June 30 next, of $6,350,000, bringing the total up to over 20 millions, an average surplus of 4 millions a year. Highly satisfactory also was the statement of the position of Canada's credit in Great Britain. When the two-and-a-half per cent. loan was floated in 1897 it was done at a rate of 91 1-2; today the quotation for these bonds is 92. While this advance is small, it is still an advance, whereas British consols, which were then at 113 7-8, are now selling as low as 97 3-4, in view of which fact the rating of the Canadian securities must be taken to be all that could well be hoped for.

* * *

Special mention was made by Mr. Fielding of two new expense accounts, one of which is actual, the other largely in perspective. In the last fiscal year an outlay of $118,265 was incurred in connection with the garrisoning of Halifax by Canadian troops; so far this year there has been expended on this service $184,000, and it is expected that by the end of the year the total of $270,000 will be reached. Parliament is now also asked to seriously prepare for the disbursement of large sums for bounties on iron and steel. There has always been an almost unanimous willingness to grant these bounties so long as the sums actually demanded on that account were small, but Mr. Fielding now warns the House that preparations are making which may mean that next year as much as a million dollars will have to be paid on account of these bounties. Heretofore a subterfuge has been adopted in connection with what payments have been made, the payments being treated as refunds for customs duties, and the amounts being deducted from the aggregate of customs collections. The Government take the ground that if the country is willing to pay these bounties there can be no good purpose in concealing the payment and at the same time falsifying the customs returns. A change is therefore to be made, and hereafter these advances for the encouragement of the iron and steel industry will be treated in the books in the same way as railway subsidies.

* * *

There are no tariff changes, except that beet sugar manufacturers are hereafter to be allowed to import what machinery they require free of duty without the necessity of proving that none of the parts used are made in Canada. The pledge of tariff stability made to the country by the Finance Minister before the election has therefore been kept. There have been plenty to urge that tariff tinkering here and there would benefit their particular industries without injuring any other or the general public, but Mr. Fielding naively remarked that he had not been able to find universal agreement in these views, and so thought it better in the interest of the country that patchwork legislation should be discouraged, and that if there were to be amendments to the tariff at all they should be made at a time when the subject could be approached, as it was in 1897, with full consideration for all the interests likely to be affected. In this judgment there can be no doubt the country will agree. Since the day in April, 1897, when Mr. Fielding brought down his great budget, business men have been free from that destructive worry over the effect of budget changes which was their lot and portion as long as Mr. Foster was Finance Minister. Beyond all question Canada has been and is the better for the change.

* * *

As to the preferential tariff, a certain number of the Opposition evinced a disposition to openly challenge it, and Mr. Fielding taunted them with their half-heartedness in a way that could hardly fail to evoke an amendment if the members of the Opposition had made up their minds about what they want and what they do not want. But both Mr. Osler and Mr. Clancy sat down without proposing an amendment, and although the latter was quite convinced that the people of Great Britain need educating he did not see fit to indicate to the House how the schooling should be carried on.

THE NEW COMMONWEALTH AND NEW ZEALAND.

There is sufficient analogy between the geographical position which New Zealand bears the commonwealth of Australia and the political relations between it and the great continent of the Southern hemisphere to the position and relations of Newfoundland and the Dominion of Canada to make the developments which are manifesting themselves in the Southern Pacific of more than ordinary interest to the people here. It is of course a matter of common knowledge that the colony of New Zealand, which is some four days sail from Australia, has stood severely aloof from the Australian colonies in all the steps that have been taken towards confederation, but it seems that now the Commonwealth of Australia has begun to feel the impulse of national life, many of the statesmen and public men of New Zealand are realizing that they have made a mistake in remaining outside the federal bonds. It cannot be doubted that it is the realization of the commercial disadvantage in which New Zealand will be placed in relation to its great neighbor that has produced the change of feeling. Free Trade among the states of the commonwealth and protection against the world is to be a cardinal principle of continental policy and this, it is feared, will seriously jeopardize the commercial prosperity of New Zealand. New Zealand has approached its big neighbor with a proposal for a favored nation treaty, but the answer of Australia is "come in and have free trade or stay out and rank with Russia and Germany." This has forced the question of joining the confederation upon the attention of the New Zealand Parliament, and the Premier, Mr. Seddon, has felt himself obliged to take action. What he did was to appoint a commission which he declared would include no one who was biased either for or against federation. The commission turns out to be essentially ministerial in its composition and distinctly anti-federal in its opinions. This has produced a feeling of great disappointment in many parts of the colony and the commission is now regarded as a farce.

The question involved is momentous for New Zealand and of considerable concern to the Empire as a whole. Mr. Seddon had an ideal—an ambition of another kind—as to the destiny of New Zealand. It was the formation of an island federation which would include the Fijis, the Cook Islands, the Tonga group and some others with New Zealand as its head. From some points of view this might be regarded as advisable, but it is open to the objection that it will probably foster jealousy and reprisals on the part of the Commonwealth. There is already evidence of this in the hostility of the other colonies to the suggested federation of Fiji with New Zealand. Up to the present the people of the colony have been passively hostile to federation. The New Zealanders are an island race dowered with advantages unpossessed by their brethren on the continent across the Tasman Sea. The climate, the resources and the physical characteristics of the land are likely to breed a sturdier people than that which is being evolved in Australia. This is why the New Zealanders would prefer, if possible, to remain a self contained colony to work out their own destiny. Mr. Seddon's royal commission is at present sitting with closed doors and the report will be presented to Parliament in July next. It is probable that it will decide the question of joining the Australian confederation in the negative and it will then become an interesting problem whether the people will force Mr. Seddon's hands again. The Australian position is very simple. Mr. Barton, the federal Premier, and his ministers have declared that they will welcome New Zealand's entry into the commonwealth on equal terms any time within the next twelve months.

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE WAR OFFICE.

Lord Wolseley, the former commander-in-chief of the British army, does not seem by his speech in the House of Lords yesterday to have greatly improved his position in the eyes of the Empire, although he did score a small point when he suggested that Lord Lansdowne's attack upon him had been made with the object of diverting attention from War Office reform and of making him a scape-goat for the mistakes made by the Government. There is probably some truth in this, for it is evident from the debate that took place ten days ago that there has been a serious quarrel between the ex-commander-in-chief and the ex-Secretary for War. It is seldom, indeed, that so much dirty linen has been washed in the usually serene environment of the House of Lords as there was on that interesting occasion. How far the important branch of the public service which it was the duty of the two noblemen to administer, suffered by the quarrel it is impossible to say, but that it did suffer is evident enough from the straight and hard hitting which has taken place.

The discussion which led to the encounter between the two peers was initiated last Monday week by the Duke of Bedford, who called attention to the present system of military administration at the War Office and asked for information which, as it turned out, was at his disposal whenever he chose to consult the blue books. Lord Raglan, the under secretary, made a brief but sufficient reply, but both speeches were merely introductory to the real business of the debate which was a long indictment by Lord Wolseley of the system of administration at the War Office, introduced in 1895, when he became commander-in-chief. The system which it superseded and which was not blessed by happy experience, was inaugurated in 1888. It placed the administration of the army in the hands of officials who were under the immediate control of the commander-in-chief, and who had over them as an intermediary the adjutant-general. The Secretary of State, upon whom rests the ultimate responsibility to Parliament for the army, had no expert adviser whatever except the commander-in-chief, through whom and his adjutant-general everything connected with the army had to pass before it could come officially to the knowledge of the Secretary of State. The system gave universal dissatisfaction and was condemned by the Hartington commission—one of the strongest commissions that ever investigated the military affairs of the nation. By the new system which was introduced when the Duke of Cambridge retired in 1895 a fundamental change was made in the higher organization of the army. The adjutant-general, the quarter-master-general, the inspector-general of ordinance, were made directly responsible for their departments to the Secretary for War. The commander-in-chief retained very large powers, but he was no longer the sole adviser of the Government upon every detail of military administration. No man can be an expert on all these details, nor could any expert deal singly with them all, even if he were possessed of full theoretical knowledge The division of responsibility and the broadening of the expert information to which the Secretary of State had official access were dictated by elementary common sense.

Lord Wolseley hankers after the old system. He compared the present method with the Chinese and said there was no other of its kind. There may be some analogy between many of the British methods and those of that ancient race, but, as the Duke of Devonshire—the chairman of the Hartington Commission—pointed out later, there is no system, resembling that which Lord Wolseley advocated, among the continental neighbors of England. The German Emperor is the acting head of his army and he takes good care not to tie himself up to a single adviser. He has three, no one of whom can give orders or even supervise either of the other two. Besides there are numerous commanders of corps who report directly to the Emperor. The minister for war of France, may or may not be a soldier, but there is no one man having the exclusive right to advise him or exercise the comprehensive powers sought by the ex-commander-in-chief of the British army. Lord Wolseley claims for the military expert the right of appealing to the country, but if he had that right the cabinet and Parliament might as well cease to exist. There is no doubt whatever that more science, more systematized knowledge, is much needed in the army, but it must be found without placing a military expert in supreme control. The man who thinks that Parliament is going to devolve upon anybody the supreme and final control of the British army, were he Napoleon, Wellington, Marlborough, Caesar and Hannibal rolled into one, lives in a vain and idle dream.

Lord Wolseley's speech, though impersonal in form, was essentially personal in the matter which it presented to the House and it must be read in conjunction with innumerable utterances of friends in magazines and newspapers, who have assured the public that all would have been well had he been given a free hand. This line of argument challenged the reply that on many important matters he had an absolutely free hand and that he entirely failed to offer sound advice. When a man complains that he could do nothing because ten talents were not given him, surely it is fair to reply that five talents were entrusted to him and he wrapped them in a napkin and buried them in the ground. Lord Lansdowne replied to Lord Wolseley, simply stating what the powers of the commander-in-chief were. He issues all army orders, he is charged with the distribution of the army at home and abroad; with the preparation and maintenance of plans for the mobilization of the regular and auxiliary forces with the preparation of schemes of offensive and defensive operations, with the appointment of commissions, with promotions, honors and rewards, and deals with the education of the army. In addition to all these duties he supervises, though he does not control, the whole business of the army. Surely here is work and responsibility enough for any man, however energetic. Lord Lansdowne described Lord Wolseley's recital as a travsty of facts, and yet they must have been facts within Lord Wolseley's knowledge. He accused Lord Wolseley of neglect of the auxiliary forces—a charge which Lord Wolseley denied yesterday. He made the stinging remark that "if the noble and gallant Viscount had paid attention to the order to prepare schemes for offensive operations he would perhaps have told us before the war that Ladysmith was not a suitable place in which to lock up Her Majesty's forces. He might have warned us that it would take more than one army corps to subjugate the Republics." After reading these speeches one is reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the Government did a wise thing in deciding upon the appointment of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener without asking the advice of the commander-in-chief. Lord Wolseley's second speech does clear him of some measure of the blame that has been heaped upon him in connection with the war preparations. He states that he had persistently urged the desirability of sending reinforcements to South Africa but his advice was not always accepted. Lord Lansdowne must be content to bear his share of responsibility.

FRATERNAL INSURANCE

CHARGE OF ARBITRARY VIOLATION OF CONTRACT BY THE A.O.F.

Mr. E. Stubbs, of St. Thomas, Ont., has addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior, of which the following is a summary:

In January 1900, a deputation representing some Federated Association of Fraternal Benefit societies, waited upon your department, asking for legislation conferring further powers upon them as members of such organization. You, I think, told the deputation that time was too short in that session of Parliament to give legislation, but if the deputation would call your attention to their request earlier in the following session of Parliament you would give their request your earnest consideration I venture to address this letter to you, under the impression that it would be better to lay before you the tremendous powers they profess to have at present, under Dominion laws and then to ask, would it be advisable to give these societies still more power, or is it the Federated Association or the individual members of these societies that most need your protecting care. As the Ancient Order of Foresters was represented on the aforesaid deputation and as I have been a member of that society for the past 44 years, perhaps it will simplify matters considerably if I simply state my own case. Something like 19 years since an endowment fund or insurance was started in connection with the society. I joined it agreeing to pay $1.07 per month in advance, in consideration of my family at my death receiving one thousand dollars. I duly and truly kept my part of the contract for 18 years, when I was more than surprised to receive a circular in November, 1899, telling me if I wished to retain my insurance any longer I must in future pay $4.79 per month, or I could discontinue payments and receive a paid up certificate for $83.50, payable at death without interest. It is impossible for me to pay $4.79 per month, consequently I have been compelled to drop the insurance and now at 63 years of age, when too old to join any other insurance, defrauded of the consolation of my declining years, that in the event of my death, my family were in a certain extent cared for; finding it impossible to keep up my payments, I made application for the paid up certificate and though 14 months have passed since I applied, I have not yet received it. My case, though a severe one, is by no means a solitary one. In St. Thomas our secretary informs me that about 90 per cent. of the members of the insurance dropped out rather than pay the exorbitant demands of the executive council. The managers of this and kindred societies are the men who are approaching your department asking for further powers to increase the dues 300 per cent. Is according to Dominion law, what in the name of common sense do they want when asking for further powers. I would, with all humility, ask, is it the Federated Association of the Fraternal Societies or the individual members who most require your watchful care. I think the majority of members who have felt themselves compelled to drop out of this insurance have attained such an age that they are not eligible for admission to any other fraternal insurance society. You therefore cannot help but recognize at a glance the gross injustice of the situation, and I, with many others, trust that the Dominion Parliament will speedily enact such laws as will remedy this state of affairs and place a restriction upon the arbitrary powers of fraternal insurance organizations.

THE GASPE SHORT LINE RAILWAY.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—I read to-day in Events of February 21 a long, unsigned communication from one of your correspondents who is easily recognized as one of the authors of last year's move against the grant of a charter to the above-named company.

This company last year asked for a charter to build a railway through the heart of the Gaspe peninsula, from Gaspe Basin to a point north of Causapscal, on the Intercolonial Railway. This road was called the Short Line because it shortened the distance between Causapscal, via Metapedia and New Carlisle, to Gaspe, by over a hundred miles. Many of its promoters being men of great means, it inspired confidence to the Dominion Government, who induced them to also undertake the purchase of the part built of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway and the completion of this road from New Carlisle to Gaspe along the shore. The company only intended at first to build one road, the Short Line, but at the request of the Government, it would have constructed two, the Short Line and the Baie des Chaleurs Railroad.

It was evident to every one, by the debates of this bill before the Commons and the Senate, that the Government was extremely favorable to this undertaking. The bill was voted by the Commons by a large majority, and had it passed the Senate, it was the best chance Gaspesia had had for many years to see its railways completed within a few years. Unfortunately, then like this year, a few of our prominent men, unable or unwilling to see this result, clear to any unbiassed mind, misrepresented matters to our population and induced many of us to believe that the Short Line promoters' intentions were to deprive us of the shore railway. It was a false representation made with the intention to induce the electors of Gaspesia to sign petitions against the granting of this bill. The Senate, worked by Mr. Armstrong and his friends, was induced to believe that it would be a good political move for the Conservatives to block this bill and that it would thus assure the election of their candidates in Gaspe and Bonaventure at the then coming general election, and it did block the bill by a party vote 30 against 18. The 18 were all Liberals and the 30 were composed of 25 Conservatives and of Hon. R. Thibaudeau, the president of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Company.

The result of the two last general elections showed that the Conservative Senators had been misled in their calculation when all the Liberal candidates were elected by large majorities. If Hon. Mr. Flynn had no chance of success in Gaspe in last election, he can thank his friends the Conservative senators, who, to strike at the Government, took away from us the best chance we ever had to see the Baie des Chaleurs Railway completed.

This year some of the promoters of the Short Line, with others, men well known on the London money market, are asking from the Quebec Legislature a charter to build the Short Line only. They ask for no money from the Government, and are willing to invest their own capital in the reconstruction of this line and in developing the resources, lumber, pulp, mines, along its road. At the request of parties interested in the progress of the County of Matane, this company is also willing to reconstruct a branch which will run from its main road in the interior through Matane Village and thence to the Intercolonial Railway at Metis. To any well thinking mind, no reasonable objection can be made to this project. If it succeeds, it will open to colonization a valley over one hundred miles long and forthwith many industries will spring up along this railway. Nothing better could happen to Gaspe, which would thus see its best harbor, one of the best in the world, Gaspe Basin and Gaspe Bay, the terminus of a through line from the west.

This new railway cannot in any way hurt the shore line, with which it will connect only at their common terminus, Gaspe Basin, and from which it will be separated by the wide range of mountains which border the Baie des Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. If capitalists can be found to complete the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, it will certainly be built because our Governments are ready to grant the necessary subsidies to assure its completion to any serious company who will undertake it, and no blame can be given the promoters of the Short Line when last year they were willing to undertake it and were refused by the Senate the charter empowering them to do so.

Yet the same men, blind to anything but to party politics, are again poisoning our people to induce them to petition the Government to refuse any help to any railway through the Interior of the Gaspe peninsula. This is evidently working against Gaspesia's best interest, and I trust that our Legislators will not listen to such absurd demands and will on the contrary grant the charter asked by this company. We cannot afford to lose another chance like this one, and we want a railway. We don't care who builds it, but we have none and we want one and we cannot have too many of them. GASPESIA.

ENDOWMENTS FOR M'GILL UNIVERSITY

The Misses Dow Give $60,000 and Sir Wm. C. Macdonald Gives $150,000.

The board of governors of McGill University met yesterday, and the occasion was taken to announce endowments amounting to $210,000. Miss Dow and Miss Jessie Dow, of Strathcona House, Beaver Hall Hill, offered McGill the sum of $60,000 to found a chair of political economy to be known as "The William Dow Chair," in memory of that gentleman.

The remaining donation was in the shape of a cheque for $150,000 from Sir William C. Macdonald. This money is to be employed by the faculty of arts in reorganizing its curriculum.

Of the whole sum, $75,000 will be provided for the endowment of the chair of chemistry, presently held by Dr. Harrington, who acts also as director of the Chemistry and Mining building; $12,500 for the further endowment of Prof. Cox's chair of physics, held along with the chairdship of the Physics building, and a sum of $62,500 for the endowment of Prof. Penhallow's chair of botany.

The use of Sir William Macdonald's donation in this way sets free money belonging to the university which has been tied up in arts endowments and will enable the faculty to extend the arts curriculum in such modern subjects as history, modern languages, philosophy and political science.

It was arranged that the existing endowment of the Greenshields chair of chemistry should be transferred to the associate professorship of English literature, of which the first holder will be Mr. Paul Lafleur, M.A., who has served the university for several years with great acceptance in the combined capacity of lecturer in the departments of English and philosophy.

The appointment of Dr. Hermann Walter, M.A. (Edin.), Ph.D. (Munich), as lecturer in the department of modern languages was announced. Dr. Walter is at present headmaster of modern languages in the Royal Academic Institution, Belfast, and received his academic training in the universities of Neuchatel, Edinburgh, Tubingen, and Munich, at which last university he took the degree of Ph.D. in Oriental and modern languages.

Lord Strathcona was requested to represent the university at the ninth jubilee of the University of Glasgow.

The thanks of the board were expressed to the chairman for his gift, and on the motion of Mr. E. B. Greenshields, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Archibald, the following resolution was adopted:

"That in accepting this fresh proof of his continued interest in the work and progress of the university, the board of governors desires to place on record their appreciation of his gift, and also for the wisdom and far-sightedness of the chairman, Sir William Macdonald, for his great munificence, and also for the wisdom and far-sightedness which have always marked his valuable gifts. These have made McGill the admiration of sister institutions, and have been largely instrumental in raising the university to the position it now occupies.

"To each member of the board, it is a cause of gratification to be associated with a chairman who gives so much self-sacrificing labor to the details of the university administration, and whose great liberality causes such feeling of gratitude in the hearts of all friends of the university."

ARTICLES FOR EXCHANGE. SEE HERALD WANT PAGE.

MR. C. A. JAQUES IS HOME

TALKS OF THE OUTLOOK FOR TRADE THIS SEASON, AND OF THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

Mr. C. A. Jaques, manager of the firm of C. E. Jaques & Co., the well-known owners of lake vessels, has just returned from a trip to Europe, and speaks very interestingly of business and pleasure on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Jaques arrived in London, England, the morning of the Queen's funeral, and saw the procession from the steps of Marlborough House as it passed through St. James Square. Of course the procession, made up as it was of men highest up in the realm, was a magnificent sight, especially for one living in a democratic country. But that was not the feature of the funeral which struck the onlooker. Mr. Jaques said that to his mind the most noticeable feature was the deathlike silence of the hundreds of thousands of people standing there with bared heads as the remains of her late Majesty passed by. Not a sound was heard, but the tramp, tramp of the iron-shod feet of the horses drawing the casket which contained all that remained of Victoria the Good. All round could be seen men of all classes and of all ranks with the tears running down the cheeks—a wonderful tribute to the memory of her late Majesty had on the hearts of her people.

Mr. Jaques is of the opinion that the steamship trade, at least as far as it affects the upper lakes, will be about the same as last year. In some lines it has improved while in others it has fallen away. In certain kinds of iron, rods for instance, the trade is increasing. A few years ago there was considerable trade from Germany to Canada and the Western States. For the last few years the trade has been the other way. This year, however, there is a Western movement again and several large consignments will be handled through Montreal for the West.

From England, Mr. Jaques went to Paris and also visited Germany, Switzerland and Belgium.

DON'T BECOME AN OBJECT

Of Aversion and Pity. Cure Your Catarrh, Purify Your Breath and Stop the Offensive Discharge.

Rev. Dr. Bochror, of Buffalo, says: "My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from this aggravating malady since the day we first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes after first application." 50 cents.—2

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Leave Windsor St. Station 9.30 a.m., 9.55 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 6.15 p.m., *10 p.m.

Leave Place Viger, 8.50 a.m., 5.40 p.m.

*Daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Fast Express Trains.

Leaving Windsor Station at 9.55 a.m. and 4.10 p.m. week days arrive Ottawa (Central Station) at 12.10 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. respectively.

SUNDAY SPECIAL TRAIN TO ST. ANNE'S AND RETURN.

Special train will leave Montreal, Windsor Station, for Dorval, St. Anne's and intermediate stations at 10 a.m. on Sundays, March 17th and 24th. Returning will leave St. Anne's at 5.00 p.m. same day.

C.P.R. ROUTE TO PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO.

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P.O. Box 503. Montreal.

NOTICE.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the "MONTREAL BRIDGE COMPANY," to elect Directors, to authorize the issue of Mortgage Bonds, and to authorize an increase of the capital stock of the Company, will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 16 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, on Monday, the 15th day of April, 1901.

L. A. GLOBENSKY,
Acting Secretary.

Montreal, 12th March, 1901.

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Cures and prevents Insect and Mosquito bites.

The strongest Carbolic Toilet Soap.

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It doesn't pay to bother with a tailor now. "Novi-modi" Suits embody all that high-grade tailored suits should, save you nearly half the money, and all the inconvenience of going again and again to a tailor.

You try on the garment you like best, and find out at a glance whether it is becoming or not, instead of guessing, as you have to, when a suit is made to order.

Every "Novi-modi" suit is ready-to-try-on when sold. It is fitted at once, and this fitting is equivalent to the last fitting a tailor gives.

When alterations have been made, FREE OF CHARGE, the suit is sent home promptly. If not entirely to your liking, defects will be remedied or money refunded.

Costumes—$15, $18, $20, $25 to $40.
Jackets and Skirts—$7.50, $9.50, $12.50 to $20.

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2364 St. Catherine Street, - Montreal.

Now in store another shipment of the magnificent

FLORIDA GRAPE FRUIT

Extra large sizes received yesterday. Florida Shaddocks (Grape Fruit), 36 to the box,

Largest sizes, 30 cents each Shaddock. $3.00 per dozen Shaddocks.

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Large size, 20 cents each Shaddock. $2.00 per dozen Shaddocks.

We guarantee this Florida Grape Fruit to be the very finest coming to the New York market. Each Single Shaddock is worth any half dozen of the famous California Grape Fruit, with which this market is flooded.

KIPPERED SALMON

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Received by express yesterday, Choice Sugar Cured New Brunswick Salmon.

Only 4 dozen remaining in stock of the

"OLD VATTED BALBLAIR"

Highland Malt Whisky, "Straight Scotch," from the Oldest Distillery in the Highlands, The "Balblair" Distillery, Rossshire, N.B.

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Guaranteed 8 years in wood. Imported and bottled by us in 1898.

Only 4 dozen on hand now.
Price $1.10 per bottle,
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Delivered by freight to any Railroad Station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces, in case lots.

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ANTONIO MURIAS' "REINA VICTORIAS"

Fine Havana Cigars,

$19.00 per 100, in boxes of 50 each, Colors, Claro and Colorado Claro.

'Jimmy Moggridge Smoked a Cane Chair.'

THE ARCADIA MIXTURE.

"Pettigrew will be welcomed if he comes, but he is a married man, and we seldom see him nowadays. Others will be regarded as intruders. If they are smoking common tobaccos, they must either be allowed to try ours or be requested to withdraw. One need only put his head in at my door to realize that tobaccos are of two kinds, the Arcadia and others. No one who smokes the Arcadia would ever attempt to describe its delights, for his pipe would be certain to go out. When he was at school, Jimmy Moggridge smoked a cane-chair, and he has since said that from cane to ordinary mixtures was not so noticeable as the change from ordinary mixtures to the Arcadia. I ask no one to believe this, for the confirmed smoker in Arcadia detests arguing with anybody about anything. Were I anxious to prove Jimmy's statement, I would merely give you the only address at which the Arcadia is to be had. But that I will not do. It would be as rash as proposing a man with whom I am unacquainted for my club. You may not be worthy to smoke the Arcadia Mixture."

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"BARRIE" BLENDS of SMOKING MIXTURES

The Craven Mixture, ¼ lb. tins, 65 cents.
The Craven Mixture, ½ lb. tins, $1.25 each.
The "Guards" Mixture, ¼ lb. tins, 70 cents.

Delivered post-paid anywhere in Canada at above prices.

The "Craven" Mixture is the mildest while the "Guards" is full strength.

We are short on "Hankey's" for a few days, but received an invoice yesterday of a shipment now on the way, which we hope to have in store by the end of next week.

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You can be assured that years of use will not destroy its mellow sweetness.

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2469 St. Catherine Street.

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO. LTD

YES HONEY, DIS AM DE LOAF TO. make you fat, an' if you are fat to keep you strong. So nice and sweet, you could eat it 'thout butter. Just de loaf for everybody. We get it from Aird. He calls it his New Process.

JAMES M. AIRD.

Bell Telephone Main 1025.

NOW, as the mild weather is here, bring the BABIES AND CHILDREN in and have their

PORTRAITS

TAKEN AT

LALONDE'S STUDIO,

Cor. Bleury and St. Catherine.

Scroggie's

As an index is to a book, so are the windows and advertisements to a store. Only a guide to the contents and good things inside. Never in the history of our establishment have we had a more replete and tasteful stock. A visit will show you how careful we have been in buying so as to obtain the latest and fashionable goods. Ladies are anxious, so soon as the first breath of spring comes, to put away their sombre and heavy garments, and to turn out their wardrobes for brighter and lighter ones, and this year the lighter the texture of your garments the more fashionably dressed you will be. For this we have specially catered as you see by the few items under our "Prints and Muslins Department" below.

Observe also our line of "Leather Goods" we have a few in the window but enter and choose from a great range.

N. B.—Mail orders promptly attended to.

To our Customers at Longueuil, Montreal South, St. Lambert—We deliver goods on Wednesdays. Orders should be received not later than Tuesday evenings.

To our customers at Montreal West, Lachine and Rockfield—We deliver goods on Thursday. Orders should be received not later than Wednesday evening.

St. Patrick's Day

ROSETTES—Silk Green Ribbon, with Shamrock Button affixed, 10c.
BADGES—Green Silk Ribbon, 2 inches wide, with Harp and Shamrock printed in gold letters 8c.
BUTTONS—Neat White Buttons, with Shamrock in Green printed thereon, 5c.

FLAGS

Small Cotton Irish Flags, for buttonhole, 1c.
Cotton Irish Flags on Sticks—
4 x 4 at 1½c
8½ x 12½, at 5c
13 x 9, at 10c

Silverware Dept.

USEFUL LEATHER ARTICLES — WIDE RANGE OF NOVELTIES.

Patent Leather Belts, all new shapes and qualities. Also Leather Belts, ranging from 15c to $2.00 each.
Chatelaine Bags, varied assortment, new designs, ranging from 29c to $9.75 each.
Morocco Leather Chatelaine Bags, silk lined, with small Purse and Perfume Bottle inside, now at $1.59.
Purses, great show, from 25c to $5.75.
Featherbone Belts, all colors, regular $1.25, for $1.19.
SPECIAL—The New "Lorraine" Belt Buckle, at 30c, 45c, 59c and 75c each.
Another line of these Belts, made of Black Satin Ribbon, 1¾ inches wide, and new buckle, at $1.50.
Ties and Ribbon Ends, full assortment, newest designs.

Print and Muslin Dept.

Toile du Nord, for Blouses and Dresses, at 23c per yard.
New Ginghams, just the thing for Blouses and Dresses, at 12½c, 15c, 17c, 19c, 22c, 25c and 29c per yard.
Fine line of Fancy Organdie, in stripes and figures, worth 25c, for 19c a yard
De L'Orient Dress Muslin, spots and figures, at 25c a yard.
Belfast Dimity, in stripes and figures, at 25c a yard.
Plain Colored Dimity, at 30c a yard.
Plain Dress Lawn, in all colors, at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 19c and 22c a yard.
Plain Colored Zephyrs, at 17c and 19c a yard.
Latest Styles in Galatea, for Boys' Shirt Waists, and Ladies' Underskirts, at 15c, 18c, 20c, 22c and 30c a yard.
Llama Cloth (wool finish), in the latest colorings, at 25c a yard.
Plain Colors in Satin Jean, full line, at 19c, 22c and 28c.
Plain White and Colored Piques, in stripes and figures, at 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 29c and 35c.
Surah Finish Foulard Sateens, at 19c and 22c.
Extra Finish Dress Sateens, exact imitation of silk, 33c and 39c per yard.
Fancy Black Grenadine, for Dresses, at 12½c, 20c, 25c, 29c and 35c a yard.
Full Line of Plain White Dimity Muslins, in open and plain stripes, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 19c, 25c, 29c, 30c and 33c a yard.
Plain White French Organdie Muslins, 30c, 35c, 49c, 55c, 65c, 75c, 89c, 95c, $1.25 per yard.

W. H. Scroggie, Corner St. Catherine and University Sts.

OGILVY'S

Boys' Clothing

Why not bring in your boy and see the beautiful New Styles in Clothing we have now in stock?

BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS—Newest shades, in Light and Dark Tweeds, handsomely finished clothing. Sizes range from 23 to 34. Price, $4.25 to $7.50 per suit.

SPRING OVERCOATS—For Boys, in nice Oxford Gray, lined farmer's satin. Sizes 28 to 35. Regular price, $7.50 to $9.50. Now $6.50 and $8.50 each.

YOUTHS' 3 PIECE SUITS—Long Pants, best materials, new colorings. Sizes 33 to 36. Style, single breasted jacket, double breasted vests. Price, $9.00 up.

BOYS' SUITS—Odd lot, 2 and 3 Piece Suits. Sizes of 2 Piece Suits, 22 to 27. Sizes of 3 Piece Suits, 29 to 33. To be cleared at 20 per cent. off.

St. Patrick's Day Neckwear.

We have just received a special assortment of Neckwear, in all the newest Green effects. Windsor Ties, 35c each; Four-in-Hand styles, 50c each; String ties, 25c each. These Ties are in all the newest shapes.

In Our Mantle Department.

LADIES' SKIRTS—A fine lot of Dress Skirts laid out to clear, while they last, at $5.00 each. These Skirts are marked $7.85 to $11.75. Now $5.00 each.

CHILDREN'S REEFERS—The balance of our Reefers (for Girls), that were $3.80 to $6.00 each, now $2.00 each.

COSTUMES.

See our Special Line of Ladies' Costumes at $10.00 each; also our line made with English Homespun, double breasted Eton Jacket, lined with Roman Satin, Flare Skirt, lined with Linenette, bound with Velvet, $12.50 each.

Special Agents for Dr. Deimel's LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR.

Herald Crayon Portraits.

	In Montreal	Out of Montreal
Crayons.....	$1.00	$1.40
Water Colors.....	2.00	2.40

TERMS:

Cash must accompany each order. The offer of these beautiful portraits at the extremely low rate of $1.00 is for Herald subscribers only, and to take advantage of it the following Coupon must be sent with order. It gives the option of agreeing to take paper for 6 months, or of cutting out 30 of the following coupons, consecutively numbered.

DAILY HERALD, MONTREAL: (Coupon No. 7.)

Herewith find $..... for enlarging enclosed photo. In consideration of getting the portrait at this price, I agree to take THE DAILY HERALD for six months, paying therefor to local agent or to Herald Office.

Or I enclose 30 of these coupons, consecutively numbered.

Name.....

Address.....

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Agent's Name and Address.

HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER CO. BILL WAS NOT AMENDED

Legislature Last Night Passed Bill as it Came From Committee.

Quebec, March 16.—(Special.)—The Montreal Heat, Light and Power Company Bill occupied the attention of the Legislative Assembly at last night's session.

Mr. Weir proposed that the following be added to clause 10:—"Provided that the consent of each municipality interested shall previously have been obtained."

In speaking on this bill, both Mr. Weir and Mr. Hutchinson said that to give the company power as asked for would practically allow it, in spite of the municipal authorities, to tear up the streets of any municipality within 100 miles of Montreal, when and where the company liked, and might keep the said streets open as long as it liked without any recourse on the part of the municipality.

Mr. Champagne said there were several other companies who exercised the rights asked for in the bill and that these companies were not required to obtain the consent of the municipality of Montreal.

Mr. Dupuis stated that as the other companies had this right he did not see why the new company should be denied it or be restricted as was intended by the amendment.

Mr. Gouin asked if there were not already enough electric companies or enough gas companies in Montreal which would destroy or tear up the streets, without giving the power to another. He added that all the members for Montreal with the exception of one were in favor of the amendment, and it would be an injustice to Montreal and a large part of the Province for the House to reject the amendment of Mr. Weir.

COMPETE WITH TOWNS.

Mr. Tellier, of Joliette, said that it was evident, should the amendment be thrown out, that the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company could be able to enter any of the very numerous towns within the hundred-mile radius of Montreal and tear up the streets and erect poles or do whatsoever it wished, even in competition with the municipality if such municipality owned its own lighting plant, as does the town of Joliette.

Mr. Cooke, of Three Rivers, was another of those interested. Should the company press their power of carrying on business within 100 miles of Montreal, Three Rivers would come within the grasp, and the company would doubtless injure many more concerns.

Mr. Flynn then objected to the bill. He said that the bill had been carried through the Private Bills Committee with other names than those printed on the bill.

BILL NOT AMENDED.

Mr. Dupuis stated that it was at the request of the representative of the company. In spite of the protests of Messrs. Weir, Hutchinson, Cochrane and others, the bill passed as reported by committee, no further amendments being added.

The division resulted as follows:—

For the amendment—Messrs. Blanchard Chicoine, Cochrane, Cooke, Duffy, Duhamel, Flynn, Girard, Gouin, Hearn, Hutchinson, Lemay, Lovell, MacKenzie, Pelletier (Dorchester), Robitaille, Teller, Weir.—18.

Against—Messrs. Bergevin, Bissonnette, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Champagne, Chaurret, Chenevert, Decarie, Dechene, De Grosbois, Doris, Dupuis, Garneau, Girard, Kennedy, Lacombe, Lalonde, Langelier, Morin (Charlevoix), Pelletier (Sherbrooke), Perrault, Roy (Kamouraska), Roy (Montmagny), Tanguay, Turgeon.—25.

THE CEMETERY BILL.

The Mount Royal Cemetery Bill went through, with little or no discussion, as reported from the committee. It is reported that one of the amending clauses will be opposed in the Council. The clause in question reads as follows:—"The following fact to be established by a statutory declaration furnished to the trustees: A certificate from a person entitled by law to claim the body that the deceased was not at the time of death a member of the Roman Catholic Church."

The House adjourned at 11.30 p.m.

RAILROADS MUST PAY TAX ON THEIR EARNINGS

Quebec, March 15.—(Special.)—Political discussion has been at a minimum at this session of the Legislature. The debate on the address was very short, and the budget debate lasted only one evening. Yesterday, however, the House was reminded that there is an Opposition, by a little good-natured criticism of the Government by Hon. E. J. Flynn. The Provincial Treasurer introduced a number of resolutions on Thursday regarding the taxation of railways which had received bonuses from the Province, and it was at the second reading of these yesterday that the matter arose. Hon. Mr. Flynn thought that there must be some mistake in the statement made on Thursday to the effect that the railways were in arrears on this subsidy tax to the amount of $300,000 in the past ten years. Hon. Mr. Duffy, however, said that the amount was correct.

Referring to the fact that the Government proposes to change the tax on the amount of the subsidies to a tax on the net earnings of the various railways, Mr. Flynn drew attention to the fact that the Government now believes in taxation, not in large taxation of course, but only in small taxation. There has never been a tax imposed in this Province that has not been saddled on the Conservatives, and the Government should assume the responsibility for this one.

Hon. Mr. Duffy said the Government was quite willing to assume responsibility. He ratified the statement of the hon. leader of the Opposition, but while he had told the truth he had not told the whole truth. The tax now amounts to $43,000 per annum, under the new plan it will be only $21,000, but the difference is that while formerly the $43,000 could not be collected, the $21,000 will be.

It was perfectly evident to everyone that instead of increasing the amount of the tax, the Government was going to lower it; at the same time, the Treasury will be better off for the full amount of the new tax will be collected. The Treasurer said that he now gave notice to all railway companies affected that he does propose to collect that $21,000, and that if it is not paid the Government will proceed against the delinquents.

After Mr. Flynn and Mr. Pelletier had made some laboriously humorous remarks concerning the Provincial surplus, the resolutions were finally passed, whereupon the Hon. Mr. Duffy moved for leave to bring in a bill based on these resolutions.

The House then went into committee of supply on Items 3, 5 and 6 of the supplementary estimates.

Item 3 was an amount of $75,000 for administration of justice, including $43,122.92 to cover certain amounts paid out in expenses by the sheriff of Montreal from September 30, 1890, to June 30, 1899. The Hon. Mr. Flynn thought that the amount of $75,000 was insufficient for the purpose, and that special warrants would have to be issued.

Mr. Duffy—That's a prophecy.

The treasurer then explained the item of over $13,000 for the sheriff of Montreal. For the past nine years the sheriff has been in the habit of paying witnesses, etc., on his own responsibility out of building and jury funds. Different attorney-generals have protested in vain, for the sheriff is a hard man to control. Now, however, he has been notified that the practice must cease, and the payment of these arrears will end the matter once and for all.

The other items, both regarding the Laval Normal School, and totalling $17,565.18, for purchase and repairs, were explained briefly by Hon. Mr. Gouin, after which all three items passed on division and the committee rose.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon's bill to permit the Government to guarantee a loan of $65,000 to be made by the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun, received its second and third readings. The loan is for the erection of an additional building for reception of patients, a new kitchen with cold storage appliance and bakery, also to improve the drainage of the institution. The Government is perfectly safeguarded against loss by the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Cochran's bill for the improvement of the roads around Montreal was considered in committee. Mr. Chauret, of Jacques Cartier, objected to the wide tire clause, and thought it was a hardship on the farmers.

Mr. Cochrane combatted this, and stated that from his own knowledge the most of the farmers in Hochelaga division were perfectly willing for the change. Mr. Cooke supported Mr. Cochrane, stating that the wide tire system was in use in Three Rivers and met with great favor. The House divided on Mr. Chauret's amendment to strike out the clause, but only three voted in favor.

Regarding the clause in the bill, as reported from the committee, extending the time for market cart toll tickets from 24 to 48 hours, Hon. Mr. Duffy read a letter from the Turnpike Trust to the effect that if this clause was sustained, it would mean a loss to the trust of $4,500 yearly. Even now the revenue of the trust cannot pay interest on their bonds, $105,000 of which are held by the Dominion Government in trust for Ontario and Quebec jointly under the B. N. A. 113 and schedule 4. It is a question whether this House has power to make any legislation regarding this matter. Certainly we cannot pass any clause which would interfere with the bondholders. After a short discussion, taken part in by Hon. L. P. Pelletier, the Premier, Messrs. Champagne and Chaurett, the clause was struck out on motion of Hon. Mr. Duffy.

WILL TEST CATTLE EXPORTED TO CANADA

Ottawa, March 16. — (Special.)—Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has offered a position to Dr. J. G. Rutherford, ex-M.P. Macdonald, Manitoba, to go to England as an officer of the department to test cattle being exported to Canada. Dr. Rutherford, it is understood, has accepted, and will in a very short time leave for the old country. He will in all probability be located at Liverpool. Hitherto cattle exported to Canada were tested in quarantine here, a method which was objected to a few weeks ago. Mr. Fisher concluded arrangements to have them tested on the other side and Dr. Rutherford, who is a very competent veterinary surgeon and who has been highly recommended for the position, will be the first officer to fill the new position. He sat for Macdonald in the last Parliament.

FOUND A HUMAN ARM ON BUILDING'S ROOF

Quebec, March 16.—(Special.)—A weird find was made yesterday by a young man named McDonald. He was working on a roof on St. John Street when he saw on an adjoining roof an object which excited his curiosity. On going over to investigate he was horrified to find a human arm, the flesh almost entirely eaten away by birds, but the bones intact. The arm had been wrapped up in paper and the police think it was placed on the roof by a medical student.

LONDON TIMES HAS GOT INTO TROUBLE

London, March 16. In the House of Commons yesterday the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the report of the select committee on the civil list with reference to the publication in the London Times of confidential statements on the subject and recommending the Speaker to take steps, either by the exclusion of the Times' representative from the House or otherwise, as he saw fit, to prevent a recurrence of such an offence. The Speaker promised to render an early decision.

HEAD-END COLLISION.

Clay Switch, Ky., March 16.—In a head-end collision between freight trains yesterday, on the Illinois Central Railway, three men were instantly killed and three were fatally injured.

A misunderstanding of orders is said to have caused the wreck. The trains ran together at full speed. Both engines were wrecked and all the men riding thereon were each killed or injured.

Nothing Else Cures!

Paine's Celery Compound

Used By Men and Women of Wealth and Social Standing and by the Great Army of Toilers.

THE SPRING MEDICINE THAT CURES WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL.

A MARVELLOUS BANISHMENT OF PAIN AND DISEASE ENDURED FOR FIFTY YEARS

Honest and Unsolicited Testimony of a Leading Montreal Business Man.

If you have suffered agonies from rheumatism and neuralgia during the winter months; if your dyspepsia has gnawed at your vitals and tortured you from day to day; if kidney and liver troubles threaten to end your life; if poisoned and impure blood has shown its effects in boils, pimples and eruptions; if eczema or salt rheum have made you unsightly; if sleeplessness and nervousness have made you miserable and despondent; if headaches, sideaches and backaches give warning of approaching dangers, your only hope of new life and vigorous health is in the use of Paine's Celery Compound. Dr. Phelps' world-famed prescription that has done more for suffering men and women than all other combined remedies.

Mr. B. Hutchins, one of the best known Real Estate and Financial Agents in Montreal, says:

"About five years ago I wrote you a letter acknowledging the wonderful effect your Paine's Celery Compound had upon me after I had given it a fair trial; that it had cured me entirely of neuralgia in the head from which I had suffered most fearfully periodically for over fifty years, and also that it had cured me of rheumatism in my limbs, and braced me up generally. In fact, it had removed every pain in my body, and made me feel 25 years younger. Hence my desire that all of my numerous friends and the public generally should know that there really was a cure for the painful and distressing diseases of rheumatism and neuralgia.

"Accordingly, I sent you, of my own accord, the only certificate I ever gave for a medicine, hoping many other sufferers might be induced to benefit by the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

"I have not had a return of my old complaint, and therefore have to confirm all the statements I have ever made respecting your Compound; and moreover, I wish to say it possesses a merit which I think you have never claimed for it. Most ordinary headaches proceed from a disordered stomach, and in such cases a good dose of the Compound will relieve the sufferer in a few moments, as it acts promptly on the stomach."

AMUSEMENTS.

ARENA Skating

This Afternoon 3.00 to 6.00

P. W. F. BAND.

Skating Every Night Next Week

Junior Championship

Jr. ABERDEENS, (Ottawa.) vs. Junior MONTREAL.

TO-NIGHT at 8 O'Clock.

ADMISSION 20c. CHILDREN 10c

Mr. Elbert Hubbard

WILL LECTURE ON

"ROYCROFT IDEALS"

Friday Evening, March 22nd, at 8.15, The Karn Hall. Reserved Seats, $1.00. Plan opens at Karn's Music Store March 13th.

MONTREAL DRAMATIC ACADEMY,

2444a ST. CATHERINE ST.

The Only School of Acting in Canada.

Classes now open in Dramatic Elocution and Physical Culture, Amateurs coached. Plays for sale. Entertainments furnished for all occasions on short notice. Call or send for prospectus. ARTHUR J. COLEMAN, Director.

AMUSEMENTS.

Art Association of Montreal.

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Twentieth Annual Spring Exhibition

9th March to 23rd.

OPEN DAILY, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Monday and Wednesday Evenings 8 to 10.

ADMISSION - - - - - 25cts.

Music Saturday Afternoons.

KARN HALL Week of March 11th

The Marvelous Colored Rays.

Matinee, 10c and 15c. Evening, 15c and 25c.

The Annual Meeting of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

Will be held on MONDAY, in the Home, 113 University Street, at 4 o'clock. Her Excellency, Lady Minto, will be present. All friends of the Order are invited.

SINGERS! The quality of the voice depends upon the shape and size of the vibrating places of the chest, head, face, and especially the nasal cavities. The manner in which they are utilized as resinators to reinforce the tone, the shape of the mouth, tongue, lips, and the position of the larynx also have the greatest influence on the singing voice. If you do not sing easily, if your tones are not rich, round, and penetrating, if you have a sensation of squeezing the voice which results in a throaty sound, and a tired feeling comes to your vocal organs, call and I will give you directions to remedy the trouble free of charge. O. Stewart Taylor, Studios, 1, 2, 3 and 4 Tooke's Building, 169 Peel st., Montreal.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY— MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.

Last Performance To-night.

MLLE. PILAR MORIN

In the Dainty French Comedy.

"MY COUSIN." Supported by a Superb Company

NEXT WEEK

BEGINNING SPECIAL MATINEE MONDAY

With Regular Matinee Saturday.

SEATS NOW SELLING.

SPECIAL TUNEFUL PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. NO HIGHER.

E. D. STAIR PRESENTS FOR LAUGHING PURPOSES THOSE RELIABLE COMEDIANS

Ward and Vokes AND THEIR 40 FUN FOLKS

IN A HANDSOMELY STAGED WHIRL OF THEIR COMICAL, MUSICAL, SONGICAL "CUT UP,"

The Floor Walkers. Chorus of Thirty

Lucy Daly, Margaret Daly Vokes, George Sidney, Tommy Evans, Estelle Bird, Tuxedo Ladies' Band, Josie Daly, Louis Powers.

THEATRE ROYAL THIS WEEK. Every Afternoon and Evening. MARCH 11th.

FOGG'S FERRY

Great company, including Iola Pomeroy and the Coon Hollow Quartette. Prices 10, 20, 30c. Next week—On the Stroke of 12.

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

In Aid of the Montreal General Hospital WINDSOR HALL,

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Evening, March 20th and 21st,

—AT 8 O'CLOCK.—

SOLOISTS:

Sopranos—Miss Edith E. Torrey, Boston; Miss Hollinshead; Miss Ada Wait, Miss Kellert, Miss Virtue. Contralto—Miss Dowling. Pianist—Mrs. C. T. Shaw. 'Cello—Mons. J. B. Dubois. Tenors—Messrs. N. Daignault, J. Leslie Tedford, J. E. Munday. Baritones—Messrs. E. A. Burke and J. C. Freer. Bassos—Messrs. E. Duquette and Sydney Dugan. Conductor—Mr. O. Stewart Taylor. Accompanist—Mr. F. H. Blair.

TICKETS—$1.00 AND 50c.

Seats at Shaw's Music Store.

PROCTOR'S

F. F. PROCTOR, Proprietor. THE POPULAR FAMILY THEATRE J. AUSTIN FYNES, General Manager.

Devoted to Continuous Performance of HIGH CLASS REFINED VAUDEVILLE

PERFORMANCES EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

BIGGEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN MONTREAL

CROWDED HOUSES SHOW POSITIVE PUBLIC APPROVAL.

Attractive Prices

AT NIGHT.

ALL ORCHESTRA 50c
ALL BALCONY 25c
ALL GALLERY 10c
BOX SEATS $1.00

AFTERNOONS.

ENTIRE ORCHESTRA 25c
ALL BALCONY AND GALLERY 10c
BOX SEATS 50c

VAUDEVILLE HAS COME TO STAY! IT IS AN ESTABLISHED PERMANENT INSTITUTION. It has won the Montreal public ON ITS MERITS. It is different from what the public supposed vaudeville to be. PROCTOR VAUDEVILLE IS DIFFERENT from the usual collection of bad acts that are advertised under that name. The style of vaudeville MR. PROCTOR gives is the REFINED, NOVEL and WHOLESOMELY FUNNY and ALWAYS ENTERTAINING kind. The plan of giving the earliest arrivals at his doors the choice of seats, has also won the PUBLIC APPROVAL, and everybody agrees that the show is WORTH MANY TIMES THE PRICE OF ADMISSION. Read the list of artists and then FIX IN YOUR MIND THE PRICES. AFTERNOONS 10 and 25 Cents, and NIGHTS 10, 25 and 50 Cents. By the way, you must not forget that there is a CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE EVERY DAY, COMMENCING at 2 O'Clock.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 EVERY EVENING AT 8

10c, 25c, 50c.

Marvellous Bills

JEAN MARCEL'S ART REPRODUCTION.
The most marvellous artistic entertainment ever shown in Montreal—New pictures next week.
MARY DUPONT And CHAS. LOTHIAN.
THE KALATECHNOSCOPE New Scenes in Montreal.
HILL & HULL, European Grotesques.
LITTLE & PRITZKOW.
SOPHIE BURNHAM.
GIBSON BROTHERS.
And other big features.

☞ Specially Selected Features for Ladies and Children. Performance Continuous ☜

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Victorian Order of Nurses, for the election of officers and other business, will be held at the Home, No. 113 University Street, at 4 p.m. on Monday next, 18th instant. All friends of the Order are cordially invited.

HENRY T. BOVEY, Hon. Sec.

THE QUARTERLY RALLY OF THE Hochelaga County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will be held in the Westmount Methodist Church, corner Western and Lansdowne Avenues, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2.30 p.m. The Executive will meet at 2 o'clock. Local Union reports will be given, and important business discussed. A large attendance is hoped for of all interested. Jane Radford, Cor. Sec.

Ladies of the Maccabees.

Drive, Social and Dance.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18TH.

Sleighs leave Fraternity Hall, 745 Wellington Street, also corner Ontario and Sanguinet Sts., at 8 o'clock sharp, returning to Fraternity Hall for Refreshments and Dance. Tickets, 35c.

ALWAYS TO BE FOUND —IN THE— Beaver Brand —OF— CALEDONIA WATERS

Purity and Excellence

ROWAN BROS.' & CO., PROPRIETORS. 22½ VALLEE STREET.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective. All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL

TRADE SALE.

On Wednesday and Thursday, 20th and 21st March.

At Ten O'Clock Each Day, at our Salesrooms, ST. JAMES STREET,

$100,000 Worth of Goods,

Damaged by Fire and Water,

Being the balance of May's, Saxe's and Levy's Stocks.

Dry Goods in all lines, Tweeds, Serges, Meltons, Beavers, Cloakings, Suitings, Pocketings, Linings, Cottonades, Lace, Trimmings, Braids, Velvet, Linens, Farmer Satins, Dress Goods, Silk, Satin, etc.

Also—60 cases of assorted Dry Goods, Underwear, Braces, Top Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Fine Tweeds and Suitings, Cambrics, Canvas, Buttons, Prints, Table Linens, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, and many other goods.

No reserve, and in lots to the trade. Liberal terms.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

Sold for Net Cash on Delivery

We would impress upon every buyer of our $4.00 made to measure Trousers the fact that no credit can or will be given on these Trousers

ROBERT SEATH & SONS, The Trouser Makers. 1817 NOTRE DAME STREET.

TURKISH RUGS...

ANNUAL SPRING SALE

OF GENUINE

TURKISH, INDIAN AND PERSIAN RUGS, CARPETS AND PALACE STRIPS,

CONSISTING OF

22 BALES, to be sold for account of "whom it may concern," will be held at our Rooms, 1821-1823 NOTRE DAME STREET,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 19th, 20th and 21st.

This Collection will be found complete in ANTIQUE AND MODERN RUGS AND STRIPS, and the assortment of CARPETS, in sizes and colorings, is the best that has ever been offered in Montreal for public competition. Rugs now on view. Catalogues on application.

Sale each Afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of Furs —ON— Tuesday, 19th Instant,

At Eleven O'Clock,

At our Rooms, 69 St. James Street, Slightly damaged by Smoke and Water,

300 Assorted Fur Coats
900 Grey Lambskins
300 Black Lambskins

A large lot Raccoon Skins and Fur Pieces. No reserve and in lots to the trade.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

Extensive Trade Sale —OF— DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Woollens and Worsteds, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, etc., etc.,

AT AUCTION

At our Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

Wednesday, March 20,

At 10 O'Clock A.M.

Sale without any reserve. Liberal terms.

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$25,000 Worth of FINE GOODS.

We have received instructions from a bank to sell the following goods, to cover advances, at our Rooms, St. James Street, on

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At Eleven O'Clock.

30 pieces of Venetian Worsted.
35 pieces of Angola Venetian.
30 pieces of Black Pantings.
40 pieces of Worsted Mixtures.
20 pieces of Heavy Black Panting.
45 pieces of Campbell Twills.
And other goods.

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IMPORTANT & SPECIAL SALE —OF— Over 700 Pieces Floor and Stair Oil Cloth

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The subscribers will sell at their Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

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OVER 700 PIECES FLOOR AND STAIR OILCLOTHS.

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REPORT ON THE WHITELAW CASE

Text of Finding of Commission Appointed to Investigate Charges.

What is known as the Kinnear's Mills case was up before a special meeting of the Presbytery of Quebec, held at Quebec last week. The case is now well known, and has been for some time before the presbytery. It will be remembered that the Rev. Jas. M. Whitelaw, Presbyterian minister at Kennear's Mills, is said to have sent a letter, with $200 in notes, in December, 1899, to Dr. Warden, Toronto, but when the letter reached its destination it was found that the money was missing. An investigation was held by Mr. Justice White, at the instance of the Postmaster-General, and his report to the department cast certain reflections on Rev. Mr. Whitelaw which he objected to, and he appealed to the presbytery. That body, at a previous meeting, appointed a commission to go into the matter.

The convener of that commission, Rev. Dr. Kellock, read the finding, the essential parts of which were as follows:

The commission of presbytery appointed to conduct the prosecution against the Rev. James M. Whitelaw, and which related to what is known as the Kinnear's Mills post-office case, having investigated the evidence and exhibits in this case, and the Hon. Mr. Justice White's report on the same, find that the intricacies of this case gather around the following leading facts, viz., 1, as to the letter sent to Dr. Warden containing the money; 2, as to payment of the $200 by Mrs. James Kinnear, jr., and the suppressing of the enquiry; 3, the promissory note for $5,300; 4, Hon. Judge White's grounds for discrediting the evidence of the Rev. J. M. Whitelaw; 5, finding of your commission in the case.

LETTER TO DR. WARDEN.

1. Letter sent to Dr. Warden—This letter was sent by Mr. Whitelaw on the evening of the 6th of December, 1899. It was accompanied by two others. The letter sent to Dr. Warden being the heaviest, was weighed and found to be over three-quarters of an ounce (evid., p. 71 and 79), on the testimony of the postmaster himself. Mr. Frizzle, a reliable witness, testifies that Mr. Kinnear stated that the letter had a clumsy appearance (evid., p. 34). The postmaster was cautioned that the letter contained a considerable sum of money. The letter left Kinnear's Mills on the morning of Dec. 7th and arrived in Toronto on the evening of the 8th, about 7 p.m., and lay there until delivered, according to Dr. Warden, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and according to Miss King, at 12 o'clock on the 9th. Dr. Warden, on receipt of the letter, opened it, in the presence of a witness, Miss King. He noticed that it was flattened out, but did not observe that it had been opened at one end. It contained no money, but a Quebec Bank statement, a public note by Mr. Whitelaw, a sheet of extra thick white paper, of a similar thickness and appearance to an ordinary carde de visite, a sample of which Mr. Whitelaw holds. Dr. Warden terms this paper a cardboard. His definition gave rise to the subsequent confusion in the statements by Mr. Whtelaw, and in the Hon. Judge White's conclusions. Later on the letter was found to have been opened at one end and cleverly sealed. The extraction of the money and sealing of the letter could be done by a skilful hand in less than five minutes. A Quebec Bank statement was known to have been sent to Mr. Kinnear, jr., and it is not proved that it was underlined in red. The letter in transit was reduced in weight. As it reached Dr. Warden its weight was 9.16 of an ounce. When weighed with the bills alleged to have been put in by Mr. Whitelaw, its weight was 13.16 of an ounce. Clearly the mystery is solved so far as Mr. Whitelaw's reputation and innocence is concerned. His statement is borne out by the facts, as, with the insertion of the bills, the 9.10ths of an ounce becomes 13-16ths of an ounce. The postoffice authorities are responsible for the letter, but not for its contents. The abstractor of the money adopted the safest possible method in allowing the letter to reach its destination, and it proved the abstractor to have been a postoffice official, or one thoroughly acquainted with the regulations.

THE PAYMENT OF $200.

2. The payment of $200 on the part of Mrs. James Kinnear, jr., was the result of an agreement come to between Mr. Whitelaw and the Kinnear family on the evening of Dec. 27, 1899. The $200 were to be provided by the Kinnears. It is admitted that Mr. Whitelaw received from Mr. Kinnear $60 out of the $200 that very night. Whether Mr. Whitelaw took the money with him on his return to the manse, as stated by Mr. Kinnear, or Mr. Kinnear brought the money to Mr. Whitelaw on his first visit to the manse, is immaterial to the point at issue. It is admitted on all sides that Mr. Whitelaw had in his possession for a time the $60 received from Mr. Kinnear, jr. Mr. Kinnear states that he simply loaned the money; He never repudiated the action of his wife, and gives Mr. Whitelaw to understand that his wife is the principal and he a consenting party. Mr. Whitelaw accordingly sent the $200 to Dr. Warden on Jan. 1, 1900. As the money could not be had immediately from Mrs. Kinnear, he sends it when borrowed from the treasurer of the congregation. The postoffice authorities having cleared Mr. J. Kinnear jr., from all responsibility, Mrs. Kinnear was in no haste to pay the $200. She assigns as a reason that she had some hope of obtaining the amount from her mother-in-law, Mrs. James Kinnear, sr., and for that reason was holding her cheque for $190, being her private funds with the savings bank department. On being pressed for payment, she hands over the amount to the congregational treasury, and obtains a written statement to the effect "that, while paying this money to replace the money lost, it was in order to prevent trouble, and not an acknowledgment of personal guilt in the matter." The statement is drawn out in her interests, and could only have been drawn out at her own request, or at the instance of some one who wished to befriend her.

NOTE FOR $5,300.

3. About three months after the issue of this note Mr. James Kinnear, jr., contemplates taking steps for its recovery. Dr. Thompson testifies that Mr. James Kinnear, jr., in conversation with him some time in April, 1900, said: "I am going down to Quebec, and I am going to tell a lawyer that that note was signed under certain conditions, and, if these conditions are told to the lawyer, I know he will tell me that the note cannot be collected." Having taken several trips to Quebec, and, having obtained legal advice, he advances the bold plea that he never signed the note in question or any document. Unable to deny his own signature, he advances the plea that he signed an application to take a girl from the Knowlton Home. The Hon. Judge counts this statement extraordinary.

The note in question is dated Dec. 27, 1899, that night on which we have shown Mr. Kinnear to have been a principal and consenting party to the payment of the $200. The body of the note is written by Mr. Whitelaw and signed by Mr. James Kinnear, jr. The paper on which it is written is part of a sheet of ordinary ruled note paper. It is 5¼ inches wide and 4 inches in length. A photograph of the note, full size, has been taken. It will be seen by everyone, with any degree of discernment, that the laws of etiquette demand one-half sheet of paper at least for an application to the Knowlton Home—that is to say when written out. But the application forms for the Knowlton Home are printed documents, to which are added, in printed form, a minister's recommendation, leaving room for his signature and address, and none other. Moreover, a layman's signature is never asked for or taken unless he is well known to the home, and only then in the absence of a minister.

MR. JUSTICE WHITE.

(4) Hon. Judge White's ground for discrediting Mr. Whitelaw's evidence are as follows:—The hon. judge concludes his report unfavorably to Mr. Whitelaw. His conclusions are based on the following grounds: (1) Mr. Whitelaw's actions; (2) Mr. Whitelaw's statements; (3) Unfavorable impressions produced by Mr. Whitelaw.

(1) As to his actions. Diverting cheques from the purpose for which the donor intended them. These cheques were retained by Mr. Whitelaw for his own private use. The passing of cheques between Mr. Kinnear, sr., and Mr. Whitelaw in exchange for money seems to have been a customary thing. Mr. Whitelaw delayed the sending of the money in question for three weeks. His intention was good, and no serious harm would have been done, but for the extraction of the money in question.

(2) His hesitation to make a frank statement to Inspectors Green and Bolduc on the evening of December 27. It were to Mr. Whitelaw's interests to be frank on that occasion. It serves no good purpose to hinder justice taking its course. Mr. Whitelaw has been taught a severe lesson by this act, and he has lost the favor and gratitude of those whom he so unguardedly shielded.

(3) His withdrawal of charge against the post office authorities on the morning of December 28, 1899. By this act Mr. Whitelaw freed the post office authorities from all responsibility in the matter. It may be charitably admitted that Mr. Whitelaw did not realize the consequences of his own act.

II. Statements which the hon. judge characterizes as falsehoods. (1) Equivocation as to the "cardboard." It has been already shown that the confusion in the Hon. Justice White's and Mr. Whitelaw's mind is due to the definition "cardboard." The paper in question is an extra thick white sheet, such as is commonly found at the back and front of writing tablets, and very suitable for the purpose for which Mr. Whitelaw applied it as a covering over the bank bills, a sample piece of which is hereby produced. (2) That Mr. Whitelaw "lied" on December 20 regarding the Gas Consumers' dividend cheque. According to Mr. Green, Mr. Whitelaw alleged that the cheque in question was in his own possession when it was found that on the 6th of that month it was deposited in the Bank of Commerce, Montreal. It must be borne in mind that this statement is supported by the testimony of Mr. Green alone, and is denied by Mr. Whitelaw. In any case we must receive Mr. Green's assertion with reservation. (3) Mr. Whitelaw is contradicted by four witnesses, members of the Kinnears' family, as to what took place on the evening of the 27th December, proves nothing in the case. The giving of the £200 was generally understood by the whole family, and the giving of the promissory note was Mr. James Kinnear's act alone.

3. As to the unfavorable impressions gathered from Mr. Whitelaw's conduct. These impressions may be reduced to four. (1) That left on Mr. Kinnear; (2) on Dr. Warden; (3) on Mr. Green; (4) on Mr. Justice White.

I. As to that left on Mr. Kinnear, jr. The unfavorable impression arose from Mr. Whitelaw cautioning him as to the letter to be sent to Dr. Warden containing a considerable sum of money. An honest man would not take that amiss. It were a kindness to him to be timely warned, and subsequent events proved wisdom of it.

II. Produced on Dr. Warden. These are due to two causes. (1) The appearance of the letter; as to the statement that it contained bills instead of cheques. The appearance of a letter that had travelled 500 miles, and flattened out, shows that the flattening out could not have taken place at Toronto unless by design. It might have taken place during the transit of the 500 miles. As to Mr. Whitelaw's letter containing bills instead of cheques, it must be noted that Dr. Warden admits in a letter to Mr. Whitelaw that he had only received money from Mr. Whitelaw on one other occasion within five years.

III. Unfavorable impressions left on Mr. Green is due to a hideous charge made by that gentleman. Mr. Green charged Mr. Whitelaw with opening the letter, and sealing it with this (taking a bottle of Munn's liquid glue) found on Mr. Whitelaw's study. An honest man would be shocked by such a charge. It is to Mr. Whitelaw's honor that he felt ashamed of it. A guilty criminal would not be likely to bend his head and to answer with deliberation. Far more likely would he retort in passion without consideration. Mr. Whitelaw, after a pause, disclaimed his innocence, and that declaration will be echoed by the consciences of all lovers of truth.

IV. Finally, as to the impressions left on the Hon. Mr. Justice White. They are due, on the one hand to Mr. Whitelaw being a poor man, and on the other hand, from the fact that Mr. Kinnear, jr., being a rich man, having $35,000 in his own right, and, according to the judge's mind, not likely to be tempted by money matters. It is true that temptations to dishonesty are strongest in the lowest classes of men. Poverty and riches are extremes from which a good man once prayed to be delivered. But to argue from impressions is to make, not to interpret law.

JUSTICE WHITE'S REPORT.

Of the Hon. Justice White's report as a whole, we have simply to state that he has given the case a patient hearing, that he has directed the evidence with fairness; that his recapitulation is exhaustive, but in his selecting and collating of materials he pleads as an advocate and not as a judge. This course may be due to his position as a commissioner and not as a judge in open court. His hard construction and strained references may be discerned even by the uninitiated. His want of discrimination rendered his findings inaccurate, and seems to confound objects, as, for instance, the cardboard, and his emphasis on it.

CONCLUSION.

Of our brother's conduct in this case we regret the false step which he has taken in his unjustifiable agreement with the Kinnears'. There is a limit within which our charity ought to be restricted. Such limit, we hold, was exceeded by him. It had been to his interests and reputation, and greatly to the relief of our labors, had he, in the first instance, frankly resisted the overtures of the Kinnears', and stood aside when justice was on the track of the offender. We are prepared to believe that it was his affection and sympathy for these members of his church that he allowed himself to be drawn from the clear paths of duty; but your commission can not condone such an offence.

We have now completed our labors in this case, and beg to submit our report to be dealt with and issued by the Presbytery. All of which is respectfully submitted.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

The commission recommends that the Presbytery exonerates the Rev. J. M. Whitelaw (1) in all guilt in the loss of the $200 sent by him to Dr. Warden on the evening of December 6th, 1899; (2) Exonerates Mr. Whitelaw of any fraudulent intent in obtaining the promissory note from Mr. James Kinnear, jr., for $5,300, and believes that the note in question was given by Mr. James Kinnear of his own accord, and after due deliberation; (3) Exonerates Mr. Whitelaw of any attempt to extort the $200 from Mrs. James Kinnear, jr., and believes that the money was given by her own free will; (4) Exonerates Mr. Whitelaw of alleged falsehood, and see no reason to discredit his testimony; (5) Charges Mr. Whitelaw with imprudence for having, on the evening of the 27th December, 1899, entered into an agreement with the Kinnears', and asks that he be called to the bar of the Presbytery and charged with the offence, and, after an ample confession and apology on Mr. Whitelaw's part for the trouble he has occasioned the Church, and for the unjustifiable act itself, and that he be solemnly admonished by the Moderator from the chair.

After some discussion it was decided to let the report lie on the table until such time as the members of the Presbytery had been furnished with copies of the evidence.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER.—Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy. 50 cents.—65

SIBYL SANDERSON WILL REMAIN ON STAGE

Budapest, March 15.—Sibyl Sanderson said to-day to the World correspondent:

"I do not care to discuss my heart affairs in the newspapers beyond the saying that nothing that would part me from my present life could possibly induce me to either commit suicide or marry again."

The correspondent had asked her what truth, if any, there is in the rumor that she is engaged to marry three different men, one a handsome young Swede whose conspicuous devotion to her has kept Paris talking for the last year.

On being questioned regarding her reported financial embarrassment, she admitted that the trouble with her late husband's family about her returning to the stage had caused a serious cramping in her money matters, but she ridiculed the story that she had been unable to pay her Vienna hotel bill and that her luggage had been levied upon.

In all cases of lung or throat diseases, use Morin's Cresophate Wine.

ANYTHING TO SWAP? SEE HERALD WANT PAGE.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Of Things Military

... By Corporal Trim ...

RIFLE ASSOCIATION SHOULD MEET.

Now that spring is approaching, it is time that the Montreal Amalgamated Rifle Association should meet and make arrangements for the season's shooting. That the ranges will be open in May is a certainty, so the association should wake up if it is going to do anything and make arrangements for the season's matches. It is not too early to select dates.

And that is not by any means the only thing to be done. The attendance at the ranges will be such that the association could easily arrange a lower car rate for riflemen. It should be easy to get a 25-cent round trip ticket from the companies if the association took it up.

THE PROVISIONAL SCHOOL.

The provisional school is going steadily along, and it is expected the drills will be through in a month's time. Besides the drills there will be a series of lectures at the close of the drills.

The drills were put on first, as the city regiments will need the Drill Hall soon.

Sergt. Price has forty-five men on his roll.

REGIMENTS GET NEW TARGETS.

Lieut.-Col. Henshaw has presented each of the regiments in the city with one of the new targets designed by Lieut.-Col. Peters, D.O.C. This target has been described before in these columns. The set presented to each regiment consists of five discs, each of which disappears when hit, and all of which reappear on pulling the string attached to the catch.

RECRUITING FOR HALIFAX.

Since the men have begun returning from Halifax, and recruits were called for from here, only six have been passed and sent on to Halifax. At this rate it will take a long time to recruit the Montreal company. It is understood, however, that most of the company are staying on for another period. If they do they should be pretty well up in a soldier's duties by the time they return.

COL. PETERS' DEPARTURE.

The militia order ordering the change in the D.O.C.'s takes effect April 1st, so that the present D.O.C. will leave Montreal for London about the 5th of this month.

In the short time Col. Peters has been in Montreal he has made a host of friends, and the militia under his command is sorry to lose so efficient and practical an officer.

HUSSARS' BUSY WEEK.

The Duke of York's Hussars put in a busy time of it these days. Sergeant Little, of Toronto, who was their instructor last year is with them again and has a parade every night.

On Monday night there is the usual squadron drill.

Every other night is taken up with riding practice at the Hutchison riding school. Each troops has a night and on Saturday nights the officers have their special riding class.

HUSSAR VETERAN HONORED.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, gave a smoking concert Tuesday night in honor of the members of their troop who have returned from South Africa. Lieut.-Col. J. B. MacLean, presided, the other officers present being Surgeon Captain Cameron, Lieuts. Lilley, Savage and Riley. Song and music was indulged in until midnight, but the most interesting event was the presentation of gold rings to the returned men, comprising Corporal Sutherland, Privates Sully, Hearn, Almond, Lucas, Elliott, Scott Moore, Thomas and Murray. To each of the recipients the commanding officer made some complimentary remarks. The committee, who had charge of the smoker were Lieut. Riley, Sergt.-Major C. O. Jost, Sergts. C. S. Virtue, S. Bishop, Corporal D. Inglish, Sergt. Alex. Robertson, and Sergt. Bithell.

FIELD BATTERY DRILLS.

Until April 1st, the Field Battery will drill on Fridays.

After April 1st, Sergt. McIntyre of A. Battery, Kingston, will instruct the battery as follows:

Monday—right section.
Tuesday—Centre section.
Wednesday—Left section.
Thursday—N.C.O. class.
Friday—Battery drill.

ARTILLERY PARADES.

The 2nd R.C.A. Company drills have commenced and will continue as follows until middle of April at least.

Monday—No. 1 Company.
Tuesday—No. 2 Company.
Wednesday—No. 3 Company.

2ND R.C.A. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Second Regiment Canadian Artillery is to be held on Monday night at the Drill Hall. The finance and band committees will be elected, the reports of the past year and the estimates for the forthcoming year will be presented and arrangements made for the drill season.

PRINCE OF WALES FUSILIERS.

The 1st P.W.O.F. have not commenced their company drills yet and will not for a month probably. In the meantime their other drills are going on as usual.

Tuesday—N.C.O. class.
Friday—Recruit class.

VICS. COMPANY PARADES.

The Victoria Rifles will parade as follows during the week.

Monday—Nos. 1 and 4 Companies.
Tuesday—Nos. 2 and 3 Companies.
Wednesday—Stretcher Bearer Section.
Thursday—Nos. 5 and 6 Companies.
Saturday—Recruit Class.

5TH ROYAL SCOTS.

Next week the drills will be:
Monday and Wednesday—Recruits.
Tuesday—N.C.O. class.
The half battalion drills commence the week following. The right half parades on Monday and the left half on Thursday.

FIXING 85TH QUARTERS.

The long talked of improvements in the armory of the 85th Regiment, will soon begin. The plans for the changes have arrived from Ottawa and work will be commenced immediately.

When finished these quarters will be as snug as any in the drill hall.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Lieut.-Col. Labelle, 65th Mount Royal Rifles, is confined to his home with bronchitis.

Lieut. W. A. Grant has joined the 3rd F. B. completing establishment.

Second Lieuts. Hamilton, Adams and Bonham, have been added to the strength of the Prince of Wales Fusiliers.

Dr. W. C. M. Byers has joined the Royal Scots as a second lieutenant.

HIGHLAND CADET BATTALION.

In preparation for the half battalion competition, to be held on or about June 1, for the trophy now on exhibition in the officers' room and a possible competition for the Duke of Connaught's flag, drill will commence at once of the two companies composing each half battalion under Captains Niven and Lamonagne, respectively. A certain time being allowed these officers to drill their companies on each battalion drill night. If it is found necessary, as the weather will admit of outside drill, extra nights will be ordered specially for these competition drills.

The company winning the trophy for the year will also be selected to defend the Duke's flag in the event of a competition. The lieutenants of the half battalion will act as right and left half company commanders, and the four senior sergeants will fall in in the ranks of their company. The drills to be practiced each night will be posted in the officers' room one week in advance.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The following changes are announced in militia orders:

1st Prince of Wales' Fusiliers—Lieut. A. Cooper resigns his commission. 12th Jan., 1901.

To be major: Capt. T. F. Dobbin, vice V. E. Mitchell, transferred to reserve of officers. 12th Jan., 1901.

To be captain: Lieut. G. L. Dobbin vice T. F. Dobbin, promoted. 12th Jan., 1901.

To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally: Provisional 2nd Lieut. W. B. Clark, 85th Regiment, vice E. M. Edgar, retired. 12th Jan., 1901.

3rd Regiment Victoria Rifles of Canada—To be lieutenant: 2nd Lieut. W. H. Butters, vice J. A. Cameron, promoted. 16th Feb., 1901.

To the 2nd lieutenant: A. S. McCormick, gentleman, under provisions of general order 90 of 1900, to complete establishment. 16th Feb., 1901.

8th Regiment Royal Rifles—Capt. C. J. Dunn is transferred to the reserve of officers. 11th Feb., 1901.

To be captains: Lieuts. R. J. Davidson, to complete establishment; A. E. Swift, vice C. J. Dunn, resigned. 11th Feb., 1901.

To be lieutenants: 2nd Lieuts. J. T. Holliday, vice R. J. Davidson, promoted; H. E. Price, vice A. E. Swift, promoted 11th Feb., 1901.

To be 2nd lieutenant: D. A. O'Meara, gentleman, under the provisions of general order 90 of 1900, to complete establishment. 29th Jan., 1901.

9th Regiment Voltigeurs de Quebec—To be 2nd lieutenants, provisionally: Corporal A. H. Grenier, to complete establishment, 11th Feb., 1901; E. T. Paquey, 21st Feb., 1901.

11th Regiment Argenteuil Rangers—Lt. J. McMartin, having left limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia. 13th Nov., 1901.

52nd Regiment Brome Light Infantry—To be adjutant: Captain W. H. Emerson, vice J. J. Emerson, promoted. 1st Feb., 1901.

Provisional 2nd Lieutenant W. Girard having left limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia. 25th Feb., 1901.

54th Richmond Regiment—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Harkom's term of appointment as commanding officer is extended for one year from the 8th Feb., 1901.

To be adjutant: Capt. M. H. Healy, vice R. J. Hewton, promoted. 18th Jan., 1901.

To be captain: Lieut. T. R. MacKenzie, vice M. H. Healy, appointed adjutant. 18th Feb., 1901.

To be 2nd lieutenant: Color Sergt. A. A. White (under the provisions of general orders 90 of 1900 and 10 of 1901), 1901.

Lieutenant E. A. Pelletier having been appointed to a commission in the Northwest Mounted Police, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia. 1st Feb., 1901.

58th Compton Regiment.—To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally: N. L. Murray, gentleman, vice G. H. Kerr, retired.

65 Regiment "Mount Royal Rifles."—Provisional 2nd lieutenant L. J. Rivet retires. To be 2nd lieutenant: E. Lemieux, gentleman, under the provisions of general order 90 of 1900, to complete establishment.

76th Regiment "Voltigeurs de Chateauguay"—To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally: M. Labelle, gentleman, to complete establishment.

87th Quebec Regiment.—Lieutenant J. A. LaRue resigns his commission and is permitted to retain the rank of lieutenant on retirement. To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally: P. Contin, gentleman, vice J. O. O'Sullivan, promoted.

Captain P. Fall, South African Constabulary, is granted the local and temporary rank of Major while employed on recruiting duties in the Dominion of Canada.

Lieut.-Col. V. B. Rivers, Royal Canadian Artillery, has been appointed Intelligence Staff Officer at Headquarters (Quartermaster's General Department).

NATIONAL CHALLENGE TROPHY.

It has been decided that the competition by teams of volunteers representing England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales for the National Volunteer Challenge Trophy shall take place this year in Scotland on the Darnley ranges, near Glasgow, the Scottish twenty having been victorious last year at Bisley. The competition was last held in Scotland in 1897. The ceremony of handing over to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh the trophies won by the Scottish volunteers at Bisley last year (including the National Challenge Trophy) has been postponed from the 2nd inst. to the 9th inst., on which date the Lord Provost will give a banquet to the respective winners.

BEST OFFICER SINCE MOSES.

The appointment of Colonel E. W. D. Ward, C.B., Army Service Corps, as Permanent Under-Secretary of the War Office, in succession to Sir Ralph Knox, K. C. B., who is under the age limit in April next, will be received with general satisfaction. Colonel Ward is well known to Londoners as the organizer of late years of the Royal Military Tournament at Islington. Before taking part in the campaign in South Africa he had already a good record for service in the Soudan Expedition, 1885, and in the Ashantee Expedition, 1895-6, being mentioned in despatches on both occasions. But it was during the siege of Ladysmith that he won his highest laurels as "the best supply officer since Moses," to quote Sir Redvers Buller's compliment. In the recently published despatches Sir George White declares that Colonel Ward's forethought in collecting supplies in Ladysmith enabled the General to occupy the position there with perfect confidence that the garrison could not be starved out, and that when the force originally at Dundee was thrown back on Ladysmith, "Colonel Ward's provision was ample even for the extra strain, as well as to meet the necessity of finding rations for the civil population. His power of work and resources are most marked, and he has won the confidence of all.—Broal Arrow.

PREPARATIONS FOR BISLEY.

At the winter general meeting of the National Rifle Association nothing was definitely settled with regard to the title of the "Queen's" Prize, but the Chairman, Colonel Sir Henry Fletcher, informed the meeting that His Majesty had been approached on the subject, and had also been asked whether he wished the Prince of Wales' Prize to be continued under that title, or whether it should be styled the Duke of Cornwall and York's prize. As we recently stated, the loss at the annual Bisley meeting last year was attributed, among other causes, to the changes of positions at 200 and 500 yards. In this particular the Council encountered no small amount of opposition, and it has done wisely in announcing that at Bisley this year the prone position will be allowed all stages of the "Queen's" and "St. George's" competitions. As to the targets the dimensions have been fixed as follows: Third class bull's-eye, 7 in. diameter, inner 14 in., magpie 21 in., outer remainder of target, 4 ft. square. Second class bull's-eye 20 in. diameter, inner 30 in., magpie 40 in., outer remainder of target 6 ft. square. In an association composed of so many members as is the N.R.A. it would be impossible to find unanimity, but we think that the Council in making the changes has been guided by the wishes of the majority. The members of the Council have shown that they intend to march with the times, and it remains for the members of the Council to support them loyally this year and ensure a successful meeting, both financially and as regards shooting. The results of the last meeting were not encouraging, but 1900 was an exceptional year, and there is every reason for counselling the members of the N.R.A to take heart again, and by working well together ensure a meeting successful from every point of view.

DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT CURES PILES.—Itching, Bleeding and Blind Piles. Comfort in one application. It cures in three to six nights. It cures all skin diseases in young and old. A remedy beyond compare, and it never fails. 35 cents.—63

PIANOS

CHANCE FOR

High-Class Piano Bargains

$265 For a $500 Mahogany Cabinet Grand Nordheimer Piano, in about good as new playing condition. Some few slight scratches on the case, otherwise like new. Terms $7 monthly.

$200 For a neat Walnut Heintzman & Co., 7 1-3 Octave Upright Piano. A very desirable instrument for use of pupils. Terms $6 monthly.

$250 For a $350 Howard Piano, only used a few times at concerts, 3 pedals. Mandolin attachment. Terms $6 monthly.

$315 For a $700 New York Decker Bros. Mahogany Upright. A most artistic piano, like new. $10 monthly.

Also unusually choice stock of Steinway, Hazleton, Nordheimer, Heintzman and Howard Pianos. Prices made the lowest in the city for cash, terms or exchange. Also special arrangement for rental of pianos on terms of $4 and $5 monthly with option of purchase.

Call or address,

Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.

2366 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

East End Branch— 1622 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Ottawa Branch— 108 BANK STREET.

I WILL PAY $1000

I HAVE ALWAYS given proof of anything that I claim for my electric Belt, because I know that there are people who claim a great deal more for their remedies than the truth would justify, and I want everyone to know that when Dr. McLaughlin promises anything it's as good as done. When I tell you I can cure a weak man and make him feel as he did in the fulness of his youthful manhood, I give you letters from men who say I did as much for them. That shows that I have done what I claim I can do. If you are looking for a bank to deposit your savings in you pick out the one that has always carried out its promises. You consider that safe. If you want a remedy which will cure you, it seems wise for you to take the one that has cured others. That's a record as good as any bank can show. I have published thousands of testimonials from cured patients and I will pay $1,000 in gold for evidence showing that I have ever used a testimonial which was not true and honest.

I WILL CURE ANY WEAK MAN And He Can Pay When Cured.

Men, why will you be weak? Why do you not listen to the echo of the thousands of grateful voices raised in thanks to DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT. Why do you go on from day to day, realizing that you are losing your nerve force, when you see a cure within your grasp? Reach for it, take it to your heart, and feel the life-blood flowing, jumping, dancing through your veins; feel the exhilarating spark of manhood warm your frame, the bright flash come to your eye, and the firm grip to your hand—the grip which clasps your fellow man, and tells him that you have found your Mecca—you have regained your manhood. Act to-day, do not delay a matter which is the key to your future happiness; do not allow a disease to destroy all possibility of future pleasure for you. Whatever your condition to-day, you will not improve as you grow older. Age calls for greater vital force, and the older you get the more pronounced and apparent will be your weakness; so cure it now—cure it! Write to-day.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT CURES RHEUMATISM, WEAK KIDNEYS, LUMBAGO, LAME BACK, SCIATICA, LOST MEMORY, EARLY DECAY OF MANLY POWERS, VARICOCELE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, PARALYSIS, LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA AND ALL WEAKNESS OF MEN AND WOMEN.

TESTIMONIALS.

"The belt is all that you claim it to be."—Fraser, Brackenrig, Ont.

"Your belt has proved to me all that you said about it. I am to-day stronger and healthier than I have been for ten years. I am entirely cured." — Colin McIver, Milan, Que.

"I was a sick man when I first got your belt, to-day I am as smart as when I was twenty-five years of age. I take pleasure in personally recommending your belt." — J. Marshall, Point Tupper, C.B., N.S.

"I am very well pleased with the belt, and am feeling a great deal better since using it." —John Graham, Cloyne, Ont.

"Your belt has done wonders for me."—S. Nickerson, Niagara Falls, Ont.

"I believe I shall obtain from your belt man's greatest desire—strength."—T. A. Masters, Brantford, Ont.

"My lumbago is entirely cured."—R. Mueller, New Hamburg, Ont.

FREE BOOK

My beautiful 80-page book is sent sealed free, with full information. Send for it to-day if you can't call.

No Pay Unless Cured.

My confidence in the curative power of my belt is perfect. I KNOW it will cure every case when used fairly, and I will take any honest man who doubts what my belt will do for him and cure him or he need not pay me.

Free Consultation. Free Test.

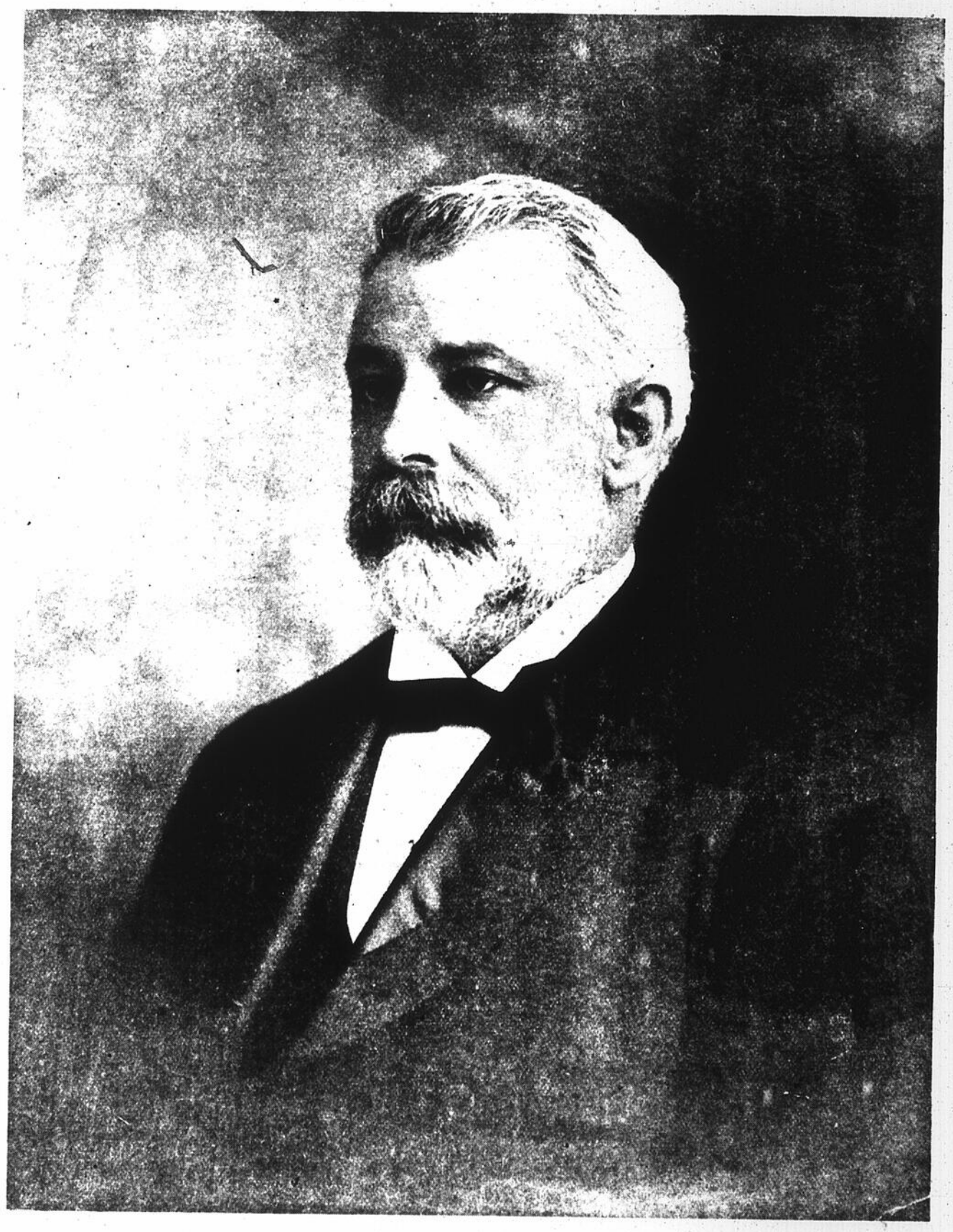
I offer a free test and consultation to all callers, and will explain how and why my belt cures after everything else fails. No matter what you have used, no matter what has failed to cure you, remember that I have devoted 20 years of my life to perfecting my methods and appliances, and now offer you the best on earth.

PRICES—The prices of my appliances are less than half what is asked for old style burning belts, and each is warranted better than any other electric body belt in the world at the same price, warranted for one year.

SPECIAL—If you have used any other kind of belt and it has burned your flesh or gave you no current, or for any other reason proved unsatisfactory I will allow you half price on one of mine for it. My belt is fitted with my special cushion electrodes, and is the only electric belt in the world that will cure without burning.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN. 2303 St. Catherine St. Montreal, Que. Between McGill College Avenue and Mansfield Street.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday, 10 to 1 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday Evenings till nine.



HON. W. S. FIELDING

Minister of Finance

Presented with
The Montreal Daily Herald

No attention paid to classified advertisements unless accompanied by cash.

People's Popular Exchange

TWENTY WORDS, 10 CENTS: 6 INSERTIONS, 25 CENTS.

No attention paid to classified advertisements unless accompanied by cash.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions. 25c.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, GOOD GENT'S road bicycle (Dunlop tires) for racer. Will pay difference, or to buy racer. P 10, Herald Office. 74x

WANTED — HIGH PRICES PAID FOR books, collections of old postage stamps, old china, brass and plated ware, firearms, ancient clocks, and any kind of antiquities. Montreal Stamp and Book Exchange, 2414 St. Catherine, near Peel. 74x

SPECIAL NOTICE — FOR SALE, A GOOD assortment of real gold and silver braid, tassels, Masonic tassels, laces, cord, gymp, and a whole line of bullion, suitable for church and fancy work. Military braids, buttons and soutache. We are able to sell this genuine French article cheaper than anybody else. We also have a beautiful selection of genuine French bronzes and other bric-a-brac. Montreal Stamp and Book Exchange, 2414 St. Catherine street, near Peel. 74x

OR SALE — ONE SET IMPERIAL ENCYclopaedia Dictionary, in ten volumes. Cash or monthly payments, or would trade for gent's racoon coat. Apply Box P 1, Herald. 74x

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE, A FUR LINed overcoat, worn two winters, best of beaver cloth, collar otter plucked and dyed to look like seal. Would trade for nice ladies' coat or furniture. Address Fur Coat, Herald Office. x

ANTED — TO EXCHANGE, A COLLECtion of old Harper's Magazines for other books. Address Harper, Herald Office. x

ANTED — TO TRADE TWO FINE EDItions of Pascal's letters, published about 1809. Bound in leather and gold. Containing family autograph. Address Pascal, Herald Office. Would exchange for Thackeray or Lytton. x

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, LADIES' COAT, finest of cloth, green, silk lined, two years old. Style old, but coat originally cost $35.00. Would exchange for some pots, pans, a stove, or household articles. Address Green Coat, Herald Office. x

L GIVE SHORTHAND INSTRUCTIONS or folding bed, or offers. Pitman, Herald. x

WELL-BRED YOUNG MAN WOULD EXchange his services as teacher, etc., after 7 p.m. Mutual, Herald. x

YOUNG MAN, HAVING HIS EVENINGS free, wishes to make translations, German, French and English. Box P 76. x

CYCLOPEDIC DICTIONARY, ENGLISH edition, new, seven volumes, for bookcase. F 64, Herald.

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE, OLD STYLE Gordon printing press for secondhand body or job type. Box P 16, Herald. 74x

MODERN CITY HOUSE, ABOVE SHERbrooke street, would be exchanged for a small property in the near suburbs, with house and outbuildings preferred. About three acres of land required. H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building. x

OUNTRY HOUSES, ON LAKE ST. LOUIS, in exchange for city property. I have several very attractive propositions of this character, which will commend themselves to anyone requiring a country house. H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building. x

WILL EXCHANGE A PIANO, PURCHASED at $350, as good as new, for a pair of roadsters, or will swap for anything of equal value. P 13, Herald Office. 74x

WILL EXCHANGE ONE OF TAYLOR'S fireproof safes for a good roll top desk. Maybe we could make a deal on something else. Write P 11, Herald Office. 74x

WILL EXCHANGE A QUANTITY OF ELECtric light fixtures for gas fixtures. Wm. Buckley, 399 St. Dominique. 74x

VILL EXCHANGE A GOOD HANGING lamp for pictures or books. 137A Hutchison st. 74x

VILL EXCHANGE A RARE COLLECTION of copper coins for roll top writing desk. 137A Hutchison st. 74x

WILL EXCHANGE A PARROT FOR A SEWing machine. P 15, Herald Office. 74x

WILL EXCHANGE A GOOD BUILDING LOT in Longueuil for its value in coal. W. J. Taylor, Y.M.C.A. 74x

ROOMS AND BOARD

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read ferald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. rds, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

LET — LARGE BACK PARLOR BEDroom, suitable for one or two gentlemen; also single room; Auer light. 127 Metcalfe street. x

ROOM — TO LET, FURNISHED, AND COMfortable, private family; no other boarders; rent low for locality. No. 161 Selby, Westmount. 64x

ROOMS — TWO LARGE, COMFORTABLE rooms, cold and hot water in one, with or without board, in central locality. Rooms may be seen any time, at 53 Union avenue, city. 64x

ROOMS — TO LET, BACK PARLOR, ALSO a large room on bath flat, suitable for married couple or two gentlemen; board if required. Table boarders taken also. 860 Palace st. 64x

BOARD — MRS. SEARL, LADIES' DOCtress, strictly private and superior accommodation, with professional attendance; ladies treated and attended. 28 Monique street. 65x

OMS—FURNISHED, SINGLE AND DOUble rooms, on bath and parlor flat, gas, hot water, all conveniences. Apply 74 Aylmer st. 64x

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE PARLOR bedrooms, finely furnished, wardrobe beds, choice board. 2484 St. Catherine st. Tel. Up 151. 65x

ROOM — TO LET, WELL FURNISHED room, bathroom flat, strictly private family. 343 St. Denis st. Gentleman only. 65x

ROOM—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED DOUble room, suitable for nurses; home privileges. 170 Mance st. Tel. E. 480. 66x

ROOMS — TWO NICE LARGE BRIGHT rooms, nicely furnished, with all modern conveniences; first class board. 872 Palace street. 67x

ROOMS — FURNISHED BED AND SITTING room, suitable for married couple; board if desired; terms low. 429 St. Urbain st. 67x

ROOM — FURNISHED LARGE DOUBLE room, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, every convenience. 103 Union avenue. 66

ROOMS — FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, single front rooms, bathroom flat, every convenience; rent moderate. 189 Bleury st., near St. Catherine. 66

ROOMS — THREE LARGE ROOMS, THE neatest, quietest, and most comfortable in the city; not moving. 26 Union ave. 65

ROOMS — LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED rooms, hot water, Auer light, with first class board; married couple or gentlemen; private. 158 Mance st. 68x

ROOMS—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, Auer light. 2580 St. Catherine st. 68x

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED double room, with board; suitable for two gentlemen. Tel. Up 1726. 168 Mansfield street. 68x

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family; breakfast if desired. 49 Hutchison st. 68x

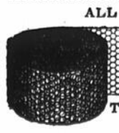
ROOMS — AND BOARD, TWO PLEASANT rooms, parlor floor, hot water heating, with board, for ladies or gentlemen. 2765 St. Catherine st. 66

ROOMS — TO LET, A LARGE FURNISHED front room, on bathroom flat. A gentleman desiring to learn French will find comfortable room and tuition if required. Address 569 Cadieux st. 67x

ROOMS—TO LET, DOUBLE AND SINGLE parlor bedrooms, first class wardrobe beds; choice board. Tel. Up 151. 2484 St. Catherine st. 66

WIRE AND WIRE NETTING.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.



Our Speciality

THE THOS. FORRESTER CO. 325 St. James St., Montreal.

WANTED TO BORROW

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — TO BORROW, TWO HUNDRED dollars for three months; big interest; best security and references to Mr. N. Theoret, notary, No. 61 St. Gabriel st. 66x

BUSINESS CHANCES

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

FOR SALE — HOTELS, LICENSED RESTaurants, grocery, cigar, confectionery stores; also dining rooms, butcher stalls and other business. Always Dagenais & Co. for bargains. 505 Craig st. Telephone East 1810. 84x

FOR SALE — HOTELS, LICENSED RESTaurants, groceries, tobacco stores, dining rooms. Purchasers meaning business call for bargains on L. Harris, 118 St. James street. 84x

WANTED TO HEAR FROM THE BUSINESS men of some town or village in this Province, or Eastern Ontario, where there is an opening for the establishment of a job printing office. Would be willing to purchase business, or an interest in a business, already established, if, upon investigation, everything proved to be O.K. Address P 6, Herald Office. 76x

UNDERTAKERS.

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

MR. WM. WRAY, FORMERLY OF ST. DOminique street, has opened an undertaking business at 2436 St. Catherine st. Phone Up 2667, just west of Stanley st. 94x

WANTED TO RENT

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A SMALL house and store. Apply Box P 3, Herald Office. 67x

WANTED — BY MOTHER AND SON, three unfurnished rooms, and use of kitchen, within 15 minutes' walk from Victoria square. Reasonable terms. Full particulars, to Box P 7, Herald. 68x

WANTED — TO RENT, A SELF-CONTAINed house, west of Metcalfe, north of Dorchester, 6 bedrooms, modern improvements; moderate rent. R. B., Box 58, P.O., City. 65x

WANTED — THREE NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with privilege of light house-keeping; west end of city. P.O. Box 1116. 69x

WANTED — TO RENT, SHOP FOR JOINER and carpenter, between Bleury, Green avenue, Dorchester and Berthelet sts. Apply to F. X. Carle, 634 St. Paul st. 66x

OFFICE FURNITURE.

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

DESKS! DESKS! AT THE OLD RELIABLE. Bookkeepers' double and single, our own manufacture, 5, 6, 7 and 8 ft., always in stock and ready for shipping. Also new and secondhand roll and flat top desks, at greatly reduced prices. Call or telephone 2806 Main. W. P. Stanton & Co., 9 St. John st. 76x

LOST

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

LOST — FRONT OF 202 MANCE STREET, pair gold eyeglasses. Please return to 202 Mance st. Reward. 65

LOST — ON ST. CATHERINE STREET, between Drummond and Windsor, lady's gun metal watch, jet, gold mounted chain. Finder please return to 2444 St. Catherine street. 66

LOST—BETWEEN VICTORIA STREET AND General Hospital, via St. Catherine and St. Lawrence, a lady's silver watch. Finder please return to office General Hospital. 66

LOST — A GOLD LOCKET, WITH PHOTO inside. Reward, 22 Fullum st. 65

LOST—MINK RUFF, WEDNESDAY EVENing, between Canning and Calumet, either on Coursol, Fulford or St. Antoine sts. Finder please return to 3 Calumet ave. 66

LOST — FROM ST. JAMES, BY WAY OF St. Peter to Craig st., parcel containing stamped linen, scissors and thimble. Finder kindly return to Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Temple Building. 65

LOST — THIS MORNING, BETWEEN ST. Hubert st. and Viger square, a bunch of keys, with tag marked "F. W. Cotter, 95B Drolet st., Montreal." Please return to 157 St. Hubert st. 68x

MISCELLANEOUS

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

GO TO E. R. BAKER, 283 BLEURY STREET, and have your carpets cleaned and made over. Mattresses remade and returned same day. Upholstering. tf

HARRIS & HOLTON'S, 2562 ST. CATHERINE st., is the place to get your plants and cut flowers. Mushrooms always fresh. 77x

CROCKFORD'S DINING ROOMS — BREAKfast, dinner or supper, 15c; best in city. Table board, $2.50 per week; 21 tickets, $2.75; always open. 537B Craig st. 84x

HAIR MATTRESSES MADE OVER AT RESidences, $1.50; other kinds, 75c to $1.35; furniture upholstering, carpet laying. Fraser, 95 Knox st. 66x

PIANO TUNING, BY A TUNER OF 25 years' experience, price $1.50 cash each tuning. Drop postcard or telephone Up 998. W. H. Leach, Piano Dealer, 2440 St. Catherine st., between Stanley and Drummond. 87x

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

FRESH HORSES ARRIVING FROM THE country every Monday. The Telfer & Clunne Company, 19 St. Maurice. x

HORSES FOR SALE BY AUCTION EVERY day at 2.30 p.m. Private sales at all times. Trial given. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. W. Foster & Co., 597-601 St. Paul st. Tel. Main 3265. 78x

WANTED—BY APRIL 1ST, HEAVY STALlion, 1300 to 1400 lbs. Give color, weight, age, price, etc., P. O. Box 226, Windsor Mills, P.Q.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD WORK HORSES. 29 Coursol st. 66x

FOR SALE — GOOD HEAVY HORSE, SUITable for cart or express. 1224 St. Lawrence. 67x

FOR SALE — CHEAP, A CART, SUITABLE for butcher or milkman. Apply 594 Sanguinet st., between the hours of 8 to 12, or after 6 in the evening. 70x

EDUCATIONAL

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

VIOLIN, BANJO, MANDOLIN AND GUITAR. Simpson, Instructor, 66 Beaver Hall Hill. 70x

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING — MISS Graham, Temple Building, St. James St., Phone Main 1714. Typewriting neatly, accurately and promptly done. Typewritten circular letters at reasonable rates. Stenographers sent out by hour, day or week. All work guaranteed. 81x

WANTED — PUPILS, FRENCH LESSONS; also classical course. Highest references. At home if it is preferred. Joseph A. Paiement, 3093 Notre Dame. 65x

WANTED — YOUNG MEN TO LEARN Illustrating, Bookkeeping or Advertisement writing by mail. Tuition payable 60 days after position is secured. Mention course in which you are interested. Correspondence Institute of America, Scranton, Pa. 63x

A SOUND KNOWLEDGE OF LATIN OR French in three months, guaranteed. Thorough courses by mail. Circulars free. Academie De Brisay. Toronto. x

TELEPHONES

It costs nothing to see our new line of Telephones, and get prices for a system in your home, factory or warehouse. Call us up, Main 1123, TELFER, TELFER & Co., 41 Bleury St

TO LET.

☞ Advertisements under this heading, 20 words for 15c, each insertion.

WANTED — ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE to let portion of office, down town. Address R 350, Herald Office. tf

TO LET—THE HALL OF THE MONTREAL School of Elocution can be rented for meetings, etc., in mornings and at other times when not in use. Enquire at office on premises, 2426 St. Catherine st. 81x

TO LET — SEVERAL LARGE AND BRIGHT offices, with elevator. 18 Hospital street. Apply 9 Bleury st. 64x

TO LET — NICE SMALL STORE, SITUATE No. 59 St. Sulpice st. Apply to Cyrille Laurin, Room 5, Imperial Building. 65x

TO LET — CORNER ST. CATHERINE AND Fort streets, two stores, now occupied by butcher and grocer; also No. 2747 St. Catherine st., lower tenement. Apply 74 Fort st., or 246 City Hall ave. 69x

TO LET—58 VICTORIA STREET, 10 ROOMS, extra large yard, twenty-seven dollars per month. Next door, No. 60, 13 rooms, all modern, Daisy furnace in both. $32 per month. 381 Dorchester, nine rooms, $20. Houses guaranteed very warm. No taxes. Apply 83 Marin ave. Mrs. Barry. 65x

TO LET — SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, first class condition, good cellar. 49 Brittania st. Inquire at 2293 St. Catherine st. Good stable in rear. 65x

TO LET — FIRST CLASS STABLING FOR five horses, waggon shed and milk room, cement floor, electric lights. 29 Coursol street. 63x

TO LET — 4355, 4357, 4359 MONTROSE AVE., Westmount. Moderate rental. Joseph G. de Lorimier, 30 St. James st. Tel. Main 1937, Mount 264. 66x

TO LET — NEW LOWER TENEMENT, 32 Guilbault street, six rooms, bath, etc. Daisy furnace; everything up-to-date and in first class order. Apply Miller & Bremner, 2325 St. Catherine st. Tel. 1384. 69x

TO LET — OR FOR SALE, IN WESTmount, new 10 room detached house, 42 Chesterfield ave; all modern improvements; no expense for lighting fixtures. J. E. Bulmer. Tel. Mount 254. 66x

TO LET — NO. 35 ST. LUKE STREET, 13 apartments, h.w. heating; in good order; nice locality; rent moderate. Wm. Cooper, 251 St. James st. 70

TO LET — NO. 96 SHUTER STREET, 11 apartments, extension kitchen, h. w. heating; in good order; rent low. Wm. Cooper, 251 St. James st. 70x

TO LET — LOWER DWELLING, 23A UNIversity street, suite of three large rooms on first flat, dry basement, Daisy furnace. D. S. Leach, 180 St. James. x

TO LET — AT WESTMOUNT, NEAR Greene avenue and Dorchester street, a very nice flat of seven rooms, heated; rent $23; carpets and gas and electric fixtures, which are exceptionally fine and almost new, can be purchased remarkably low. Post Office Box 856, Montreal. 66x

285 UNIVERSITY—TO LET, A THREEstory stone front house, of eleven rooms (seven bedrooms, servants' bedroom, bath, etc.), Daisy furnace. Will be renovated throughout to suit tenant, and modern plumbing put in. THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., 181 St. James Street. x

SHERBROOKE STREET— TO LET, STONE front house of 10 rooms, with hot water heating and modern conveniences. Is being entirely renovated. THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., 181 St. James Street. x

BAYLE STREET — TO LET, A GOOD stone front house, containing 10 rooms, hot and cold water, good state of repair. Low rent. Can be had at once. THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., 181 St. James Street. x

TO LET, BAYLE STREET, GOOD STONE front house, containing 8 rooms, hot water heating, in good state of repair. Immediate possession. THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., 181 St. James Street. x

BAYLE STREET — TO LET, A GOOD stone front house, containing 9 rooms, hot water heating and modern improvements; state of repair good. Can be had immediately. THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., 181 St. James Street. x

TO LET — TWO UNFURNISHED FLATS (middle and upper), on Wood avenue, Westmount, hot water heating; plumbing, drainage and general state of repair excellent. The J. Cradock Simpson Real Estate and Agency Co., 181 St. James st. 64x

TO LET — HOUSES, FURNISHED AND unfurnished. Moderate rents. Choice locations. The J. Cradock Simpson Real Estate and Agency Co., 181 St. James st. 65x

TO LET — BAYLE STREET, GOOD STONE front house, containing 9 rooms, hot water heating; in good state of repair. Immediate possession. The J. Cradock Simpson Real Estate and Agency Co., 181 St. James st. 65x

TO LET — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED flat of 7 rooms, piano, from 1st May to 1st September or longer; moderate rental. Address Box P 12, Herald. 70x

WANTED TO PURCHASE

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing. We pay the best prices. U. Pearson, 2164 Notre Dame st. Mail orders promptly attended. 75x

WANTED — HIGH PRICES PAID FOR books, collections of old postage stamps, old china, brass and plated ware, firearms, ancient clocks, and any kind of antiquities. Montreal Stamp and Book Exchange, 2414 St. Catherine, near Peel. 64x

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, AN EXPRESS waggon. Must be in thorough order. P., Herald. 67x

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, a collection of old postage stamps. Also wanted a large quantity of Canadian Revenues. Address, giving full particulars, Box 71, St. Anne de Bellevue. 58x

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, A GOOD SEcond hand bicycle. State name and lowest price and where it may be seen. Address P.O. Box 928. 67x

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, SECOND HAND partitions, with which to erect double office, about 40 to 45 feet by 12 feet high. Apply P 4, Herald. 68x

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOUR WATERproof covers. Two for lap in buggy, two for driving horses. Reply immediately. State price. Address Box P 8, Herald. 64x

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE, GOOD GENT'S road bicycle (Dunlop tires) for racer. Will pay difference, or to buy racer. P 10, Herald Office. 63x

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, SECONDHAND baby carriage; must be modern, cheap, and in good order. Address, stating price, P 5, Herald Office. 66x

MACHINERY FOR SALE

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

24 inch S. A. Woods Machine Co. Heavy Double Surface Fast Feed Flooring Machine.
Self Feed Rip Saw, second hand, MacGregor, Gourlay & Co.'s latest improved.
20 inch Pony Planer, in good order.
24 inch Pony Planer, in good order.
24 inch Planer and Matcher, in good order.
Power Mortising Machine, in good order.
Blind Stile Mortising and Boring Machine, in good order.
20 inch Iron Drill, in good order.
60 H.P. Tubular Boiler, in good order.
60 H.P. Tubular Boiler, in good order.
25 H.P. "Clipper" Engine, in good order.

A. R. WILLIAMS & CO., 320 St. James Street, Montreal.

STORAGE TO LET.

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

STORAGE — TO LET, SUPERIOR, SAFE, clean, dry storage, for household furniture, pianos, trunks, etc., at Fraser Bros., 453 and 455 St. James st. 87x

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — BY A POOR WOMAN, WITH 4 small children, work of any kind by day. 272 William st. x

WANTED — SEWING BY THE DAY. Diploma in cutting and fitting. Address or call, K. D., 1680 St. James st., St. Henry. 49x

WANTED — POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER or lady's companion, by person of experience; best of references. Address C. C., 72 Victoria st. x

WANTED — POSITION AS STEWARDESS on one of the Lake or River Steamers. Highest references can be given. Address Box M 95, Herald Office. 65x

WANTED — WORK OF ANY KIND BY THE day, by a respectable woman, washing and ironing; first class references if required. Address Mrs. J. P., 114 St. Felix st. 63

WANTED — WASHING OR CLEANING BY the day; city or country. 33 Chenneville street. 64

WANTED — WORK BY WEEK, DAY OR month, by experienced woman; English Protestant. 188 McCord st., 1 flight up. 64

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing, cleaning, or any other kind of work, by the day. Apply 24 Monique st., city. 65

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT; GOOD cook; no washing or ironing; small family; city references. 7 Bishop st. 65

WANTED — DRESSMAKING, PLAIN SEWing and children's dresses, done at very reasonable prices, at 706½ Dorchester st. 66x

WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY, OCCUPATion for spare time in evenings; good writer. Address Miss London, 58 St. Maurice st., city. 67x

WANTED — BY YOUNG GIRL, SITUATION as general help, in small family, $8. Apply 226 St. Elizabeth st., 7.30 to 9 p.m. 66

WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, work in private family; best of references. Address 38 McGill College avenue. 65

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, washing or work of any kind by the day. Apply 24 St. Monique st. 66

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, situation as working housekeeper. Apply Mrs. O'Connell, 119 Nazareth st. 66

WANTED — SITUATION BY EXPERIENCED cook, in gentleman's small family. Address N. B., 175A St. Antoine st. 65

WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY, MORNING or afternoon engagement as nursery governess or children's companion; willing to go away for the summer. Apply 118 St. Luke st., in the mornings. 65

WANTED — AN ENGAGEMENT AS WORKing housekeeper or general servant; good cook; no objection to the country. W., 42 Latour st. 66

WANTED — EMPLOYMENT BY YOUNG girl, kitchen or pantry maid, in public. Apply to Mrs. Riva, 5 Union ave. 65

WANTED — SITUATION BY THOROUGH experienced cook. Apply 241 St. Urbain street. 66

WANTED — BY EDUCATED WOMAN, housekeeper's position, or care of invalid; thoroughly domesticated. Address A. F. H., 260 Bishop st. 65x

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOT yet put up double windows to employ James Johnston, 246A Bleury st. Best work, low prices. Full stock of hardware kept. tf

MECHANICS, ENGINEERS, ELECTRICIANS Firemen, etc., new 40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers. Sent free. Geo. A. Zeller, publisher, St. Louis, Mo. 66x

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS of age, situation in an office; thorough knowledge of office work; good education; a hustler; speaks and writes both languages fluently; best of references. Address G. H., P.O. Box 933. 65x

WANTED — SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN, three years' experience in grocery business; best of references; also experienced in collecting, canvassing and office work. Will commence work at once. Address J. C., 2142A St. Catherine st. 67x

WANTED — SITUATION AS GARDENER; first class references. Apply 3831½ St. Dominique st. x

WANTED — POSITION BY YOUNG MAN of experience and ability, speaking both languages, as collector or agent; best of references; can furnish horse and rig. Address A. B., 661 St. Andre st. 65

WANTED — SITUATION BY A GARDENER and florist, thoroughly competent in all branches, with best references. Address G. Gressel, Sault aux Recollet. 65

WANTED — BY BOY OF 15, POSITION, UNderstands typewriting and willing to run errands. Can only work till 3 p.m. each day. 30 Leduc Lane. 65x

WANTED — BY A RELIABLE YOUTH, A position in wholesale house, where he would have good chances of advancement; well recommended. Address J. M. W., 310 Bourgeois st., Pt. St. Charles. 69x

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, 18, POSITION in an office, thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting; speaks and writes both languages fluently; small salary to start; good references. Box M 99, Herald. 67x

DOGS LOST, WANTED, FOR SALE

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

LOST — STRAYED OR STOLEN, A LARGE mixed bred dog (English blood hound and mastiff). Return to 2410 St. Catherine st. Any one found with dog after this date will be prosecuted. 65

LOST — TWO BRINDLE BULLS, STRAYED from No. 167 Stanley st., Saturday noon. Finder please return and receive reward. 64

LOST — ON ST. CATHERINE STREET, FOX terrier dog, young, brown head and brown spot on tip of nose, black spots on back, with black tail. Finder will be rewarded at 2341 St. Catherine st. 65

From a Dog Fancier.

A Montreal Dog Fancier writes that he receives better results from classified advertising in the Herald than from all other mediums that he uses. He receives letters of enquiry from all over Canada.

LOST—WHITE BULL TERRIER, ON TUESday; name and address on collar. Finder please return to 167 Stanley st., and receive reward. 65

LOST — A YOUNG FOX TERRIER (FEmale), white, with lemon head and patch on hip. By returning same to 64 St. Famille st., finder will receive reward more valuable than the dog. 65

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, COCKER spaniel bitch. Send particulars and pedigree to J. A. McMillan, Blue Bonnets, Que. 68x

LOST — WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13TH, A Yorkshire terrier pup, with black body and tan paws, answers to the name of Frank. Reward at 60A St. Antoine. 65

LOST — COLLIE DOG, ANSWERS TO THE name of Bob. Please return to 38 Argyle avenue, and receive reward. 66

LOST — BROWN COCKER SPANIEL PUP, about one year old, answering to name of Mac. Return to No. 6 Albert Place and receive reward. 69

LOST—A BROWN COLLIE DOG, ANSWERS to the name of Bobs. Return to 38 Argyle avenue, city, and be rewarded. x

FOR SALE — WE BREED HIGH CLASS pedigreed St. Bernards, bull terriers and cocker spaniels, and usually have young and mature stock for sale. Prize winning dogs at stud; fees reasonable. Bay View Kennels, Trenton, Ont. 69x

SITUATIONS VACANT

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — A COOK, HOUSEMAID AND tablemaid at once. Mrs. Jacobson, 64 Crescent. Tel. Up 2485. 69x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS in all departments. Steady work and good pay. Also girls to learn. Apply to Mr. Davis, at The Standard Shirt Co., Limited, Delorimier ave. tf

WANTED — GOOD GIRLS TO WORK ON skirts, that understand to tuck and cord. Apply 232 St. Lawrence st. 65x

WANTED — A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER; must have references; good wages to reliable person. Apply 132 Clandeboye ave. first house below Dorchester st. 66x

WANTED — WATCHMAKER; MUST BE experienced; state age and wages expected. Box M 94, Herald Office. 65x

WANTED — MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK at home; good wages; no canvassing or delay; work mailed on receipt of stamped envelope. Imperial Supply Co., Odd Fellows' Building, Philadelphia. 65x

WANTED — BRIGHT YOUNG MAN TO REpresent us in Montreal and vicinity; good pay and advancement guaranteed workers. Room 51, 232 McGill. 65x

WANTED — A PRACTICAL MAN AS SUperintendent for binder twine factory. Apply 30 St. George st. 65x

WANTED — GORDON PRESSMAN. ONE with two or three years' experience. Apply Foreman, Herald Job Dept. x

WANTED — FIRST CLASS HANDS, APPLY at New Theatre Francais. 65x

WANTED — A DOMESTICATED PROTESTant girl, who is neat and tidy and understands how to keep house and do plain cooking, will find a good situation, with good pay and considerate treatment, at 433 Argyle avenue, Westmount. Apply evenings. 65x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR small flat. 155 Selby ave., between Atwater and Greene ave. 65x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG girl as general servant. Apply 86 Shuter street. 65

WANTED — AT ONCE, A NEAT YOUNG girl for light housework, and to take care of a six year old child. No. 7 Albert Place, Westmount. 65

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 32 St. Mark st. 65x

WANTED — PATTERN MAKERS AND MAchinists wanted. Good wages for good mechanics. Apply Box P 2, Herald Office. 64x

WANTED — YOUNG MAN TO WORK around grocery store and drive occasionally, at 4206 St. Catherine st., Westmount. 65x

WANTED — A MESSAGE BOY FOR THE drug business, at the Gladstone Pharmacy. Apply 4110 St. Catherine st., Westmount. 65x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, GENERAL servant, good cook; highest wages to competent person. Apply 1262 Dorchester st. 67x

WANTED—FOREWOMAN FOR SHIRT AND collar factory, capable of taking entire charge. Give references, and state salary expected. Hamilton, Bird Co., 41 Yonge st., Toronto. 64

WANTED — GIRL FOR DAY WORK. Apply between 9 and 12, at 179 St. Urbain street. 66

WANTED — TRAVELLERS FOR THE CITY and country, for a side line; good reference required. Apply to 659 St. Paul st., The Star and Overall Co. 65

WANTED — YOUNG MAN TO WORK around butcher shop and make himself useful, to drive and take care horse. Apply Bell's Market, 339 St. Antoine st. 65

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, WITH city references, who understands cooking; small family; no children; no moving. 672 Sherbrooke st. 66

WANTED — FOR A FEW WEEKS, GENeral servant; must understand cooking; references required; good wages. Apply afternoon or evening, 35 Shuter st. 65

WANTED — YOUNG MEN TO LEARN Illustrating, bookkeeping or advertisement writing by mail. Tuition payable 60 days after position is secured. Mention course in which you are interested. Correspondence Institute of America, Scranton, Pa. 63x

WANTED — A COOK, HOUSEMAID AND tablemaid, at once. Mrs. Jacobson, 64 Crescent. Tel. Up 2485. 69x

WANTED — PEOPLE TO KNOW TO VALUable household and other receipts; best authorities; genuine; not advertisements. Enclose 5 cents. P 11, Herald Office. 66x

WANTED — CYLINDER PRESSMAN. Apply Foreman, Herald Press Room. x

WANTED—A SMART GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply, with references, to 75 Coursol st. x

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a small family. Apply 3 Lorne ave. 64x

WANTED — FOR APRIL 1ST, EXPERIENCed dry goods man, to act as floor manager. Apply by letter only, stating experience, references and salary expected, to Haycock & Dudgeon, 2401 St. Catherine street. 65

WANTED — A HOUSE AND TABLEMAID. Apply 1266 Dorchester st. 66

WANTED — BRIGHT, ACTIVE LAD FOR general office work, with knowledge of Customs regulations preferred; must come highly recommended. Apply 308 St. James st., between twelve and one o'clock. 66

WANTED — AT ONCE, A GENERAL SERvant; no washing. Apply evenings. 401 Metcalfe ave., Westmount. 67

WANTED — A STRONG BOY TO RUN AN end-setting machine. Apply The Empire Paper Box Co., 64 Queen st. 65

WANTED — YOUNG MAN, NOT AFRAID of work, with references and experience, for grocery store. Apply Strong & Strong, 902 Lagauchetiere st. 65

WANTED — LAD FOR OFFICE AND OUTside work for Commercial Gazette, 33 St. Nicholas st. Make application in writing. 65

WANTED — SCRUB WOMEN. ALBION Hotel. 66

WANTED — AGENTS, TO MANUFACTURE and sell to consumers. Staple article. Splendid business. Without capital. Manufacturer, 293 Queen st., Ottawa. 66x

WANTED—A LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE intends to establish a branch office at Montreal, and desires manager for same. Salary, $150 per month and extra profits. Applicant must furnish good reference and have $1,500 cash. Address Superintendent, Box 1151, Phila., Pa. x

WANTED — SALESMEN, TO SELL OUR goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga. x

WANTED — MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK at home. Good wages. Write Glasgow Woollen Company, Department C., Toronto. x

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a family of two; no washing or ironing. 15 Tower ave. x

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 16 TO help with housework in small family. Apply 355 Sanguinet st. 69x

WANTED — A JUNIOR SALESMAN FOR our Boys' Clothing Department. Apply to James A. Ogilvy & Sons (Mr. Fullerton), 8 to 10 a.m. 66x

WANTED—AGENTS TO EXAMINE PLANS of the Canadian Widows' and Orphans' Life Company, giving indemnity for accidents, sickness, and loss of time from burning of premises where employed. Money easily made. Write at once for contract. Address to Montreal. 65x

MONEY TO LOAN

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

MONEY TO LOAN — $10.00 AND UPWARDS advanced to responsible parties on note of hand, furniture, and miscellaneous securities. Loans negotiated on city and farm properties at current rates of interest. Apply, in confidence, to Emblem Bros., Commission Agents, 41 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal. 66x

In answering advertisement in this column please mention that you SAW IT IN THE HERALD.

FOR SALE

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

FOR SALE — ELECTRIC FIXTURES, WIRing for same. Door Bells repaired. Phones Main 1633 and East 17, Emergency. The Sayer Electric Co., 60 and 62 Victoria square. tf

FOR SALE—SAFES AND VAULT DOORS, new and secondhand, large stock, moderate prices; repairs and removing. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works,

SPORTING COMMENT

The decision of the Tecumsehs of Toronto to leave the senior league alone this year (although certain papers say they will apply for admission) simplifies matters for the league. The Tecumsehs have applied so often and have in the C.L.A. shown themselves such a redoubtable team, that it is difficult for the league to refuse them, although there is really no room for them. The only way to admit them would be to divide the series as it stands into two—an eastern and a western series. Under existing conditions this is almost impossible, though it may not be so another year. So the league would have to decline once more to admit the Indians from the West, had they applied.

There is another application which it is supposed will be made, and which is really of much more interest to the league—that is, from Point St. Charles. This club last year tied Cornwall for the intermediate honors, and in the play off lost to Cornwall only by 3 to 2 in a very hard game at Cornwall. That shows the team is a good one. If it were admitted to the senior league, it would draw a number of the best players in Montreal to its ranks, and in the most difficult positions to fill—inside and outside home. This would make it a formidable opponent to any team in the league.

But while this is recognized, it must also be recognized that the league as at present constituted is quite large enough. The season last year began May 24 and closed on September 22—a full four months. This is none too short and all must recognize that until the senior lacrosse league is broken into two parts, it is absolutely impossible to consider any addition to the number of the clubs, no matter how desirable they may be.

The addition of one club will mean at least three weeks' more play, which is out of the question.

The best thing that can be hoped for lacrosse is that next year the league admits two, or perhaps three, clubs, and divides the schedule into two—the winners of the sections to play home and home matches for the final honors.

In spite of the fact that the ice is all but gone, the O.H.A. is still very busy. The executive is still meeting and still imposing penalties, which in some cases have no effect whatever. One thing they did do (and that act was of great importance) was in their meeting on Tuesday night. As a result of the action of the O.H.A., Kingston is under the ban as a decent sporting town. The disgraceful occurrences that followed the final game for the senior championship there, when the referee and the visiting teams were mobbed, caused the association to pass a resolution that in future when games are scheduled for Kingston the home club will be required to assure the association of its ability to maintain good order and to protect the officials and visiting teams.

However, it must not be forgotten that the meeting at which this resolution was passed was composed entirely of Toronto men, and that it was the Wellingtons of Toronto who were alleged to have received this vile treatment.

"The swiftest game of hockey ever seen in Winnipeg."

Such is the beginning of the report of the Free Press of the Victoria-Shamrock game. If this same paper is to be believed, the game in Montreal between Victorias and Shamrocks for the Victoria Cup was "the swiftest ever seen" in Montreal. But this was by no means the case, so five cents' worth of salt, taken a grain at a time, would come in handy for western readers.

Boxing is on a sound footing at Louisville. The grand jury refused to indict Ryan, West and the Southern Athletic Club for the recent contest, and the Commonwealth's attorney announced that, so long as the result of a pugilistic contest does not affect the size of the fighters' remuneration, he would make no effort to stop them.

What a cinch, whispers Billy Brady.

An indication of the probable increase in cycle racing meets in the United States this year over the last two years is furnished by the number of sanctions already applied for at the offices of the National Cycling Association and the number of contracts made for match races. The sanctions applied for up to the present time outnumber the meets scheduled before May 15 last year, while the matches booked exceed those made up to June 1 in either 1899 or 1900. Most of the contracts are for middle distance matches. John Nelson, of Chicago, is booked for seven; Robert Walthour, of Atlanta, Ga., for five, and W. C. Stinson, of Boston, for four. Several matches have also been arranged for Harry Elkes, Jimmie Michael and Archie McEachern. The middle distance riders express much satisfaction with the season's outlook.

Ball players generally are finding fault with the change in the rules which make all foul balls strikes until two have been called by the umpire. Hamilton, the Boston centre-fielder, says that this rule will create no end of dissatisfaction. He declares that when the man makes a tremendous drive over one of the fences and the ball is a couple of feet foul, it would be rank injustice to call such a hit a strike. He also states that after two strikes have been called clever batsmen will go on "feuling them off" without being penalized. Fred Tenney says the doing away with the hit by pitched ball rule will encourage pitchers to intimidate batsmen by driving the ball at their heads. These two changes alone are calculated to increase the effectiveness of the pitching and decrease the batting in the National League.

Mr. John Harvard Biles, professor of naval architecture in Glasgow University, criticises the British designers. This may be a case of "bile" or it may be that he is right. If his statements are true surely he himself ought to be able to design a yacht to beat the crack British craft. Why does he not do it? If any one knows a yacht he has designed, please send the name and the record of the yacht.

Says the Ottawa Journal, and not without reason: "The outlook for bicycle racing in Canada during the coming summer is decidedly gloomy just now, and unless something turns up within the course of the next few months to brighten the prospect, the sport, as a rule, will likely be pretty much of a dead issue. The trouble appears to be that amateur racing is not looked after by a proper governing body. Wheelmen say that in spite of statements to the contrary, interest in fast riding is as keen as ever, that the racing men can pedal as fast as ever, and that the general conditions for the sport are as favorable as ever, but that there is no organization in the Dominion to keep racing matters up to their rightful standard. The fact is that the Canadian Cyclists' Association, which sprang into existence last year, and assumed the control of bicycle racing, is considered to have proved a failure. When the association was formed and took racing from the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, all sorts of promising statements were made as to what the new body would do. It would look after riders' interests; it would revive interest in the cycling tracks and it would do many other things to help matters along. And what has been the outcome? As a result of one short season of Canadian Cyclists' Association rule, bicycle racing is in a worse state now than it has ever been previously."

Impurities in the Blood.—When the action of the kidneys becomes impaired, impurities in the blood are almost sure to follow, and general derangement of the system ensues. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will regulate the kidneys, so that they will maintain healthy action and prevent the complications which certainly come when there is derangement of these delicate organs. As a restorative these Pills are in the first rank.—adv.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE JUNIOR LEAGUE

Aberdeens and Montreal Will To-night Decide the Holder of the Title.

Probably the most interesting match to be played this week will take place this the Arena to-night at eight o'clock when the Montreal Juniors will meet the Aberdeens of Ottawa for the championship of the junior series. The teams, as already stated in these columns, met last Saturday night in the Rideau Rink, Ottawa, but owing to the bad condition of the ice it was absolutely impossible for Montreal to get in their superb combination play. Old Probs has evidently looked ahead for this game, and the Arena authorities are doing their utmost to keep the ice in the best condition for the match.

Although handicapped by the score made against them last Saturday it is safe to say the Juniors are out for a fight from the drop of the hat until the last second. To this end they should be inspired by their friends, and it is hoped they will turn out in a body to encourage them on in their play. The practices this week have been in every way satisfactory, all players being out twice with the exception of Brodie, who has been off with the seniors in the Maritime Provinces. He, however, will be in the pink after his long journey. The balance of the team to represent the juniors will be the same, with probably one exception, the finishing touches in their practices being put in last night.

It is hoped, this being the last match of the season, there will be a good crowd of see the game.

BANK OF MONTREAL WON.

The Bank of Montreal II. defeated the Molsons Bank in an exciting game at the Arena on Thursday afternoon by 3 goals to 2. For the winners, Barker, Temple and Suckling played well; for the losers Johns and Motherwel. The teams were:

Bank of Montreal II.—Gough, goal; Heward, point; Harman, cover point; Barker, Suckling, Temple, Root, forwards.

Molsons Bank—Harrison, goal; Hobart, point; Dawson, cover point; Motherwell, Johns, Coyle, LeMesurier, forwards.

A WARM GAME IN LACHUTE.

Lachute, Que., March 15.—Hockey teams representing the I.O.O.F. and I.O.F. here played a game of hockey last night. The game was won by the Oddfellows with a score of 3 goals to 1. The following were the players:

Foresters — J. Neven, goal; J. E. V., point; P. Lefleur, cover point; G. McArthur, D. Lapointe, W. McMannus, T. Fulton, forwards.

Oddfellows—W. Law, goal; D. Stewart, point; J. W. Gall, cover point; R. White, R. A. Stewart, L. Taylor, R. Todd, forwards.

Referee—A. D. Kennedy.

SHAMROCKS HOME.

The Shamrock hockey team, with the exception of Messrs. Trihey, Farrell, Scanlan and President McLaughlin, returned last evening from Winnipeg. They say they were royally treated in the Prairie City.

WELL! WHAT DO YOU THINK?

The Toronto Globe, in its report of the Tecumseh lacrosse meeting, says:—The question of applying for membership in the Eastern League was debated at some length. President Thompson said that the class of lacrosse played in that organization was nothing beyond what they saw at home. Except the Capitals and Torontos none of the teams in what was called the big league could furnish a good fight with strong intermediate teams of the C.L.A., and there was no particular object in going into the Eastern League.

CORNWALL'S ANNUAL.

Cornwall, March 15.—The annual meeting of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club will be held in the Victoria Hall, Third Street, on Monday evening, March 25.

WILL PLAY CHECKERS

To the Sporting Editor—

Dear Sir,—In your issue of the 9th inst., a letters appears from Mr. H. C. McCallum, in which he challenges me to a match at English checkers, as he "believes" me to be the champion of Montreal. In this I decline to differ with him, as I have always looked upon Mr. McCallum as a man of sound judgment. I will be most happy to meet Mr. McCallum or his representative at any time convenient to him to arrange details.

I am Mr. Editor,
Yours respectfully,
A. VALIN,
Champion of Montreal.
872 William Street.

GRAND TRUNK BEATEN.

The Heather curling rink was the scene of a very interesting curling match last night between teams representing the Watson, Foster Company and the Grand Trunk. The former, as will be seen by the score, were the victors:

Grand Trunk.	W. F. & Co.
H. Baldwin,	W. A. Sutherland,
W. Carruthers,	T. Wilson,
A. F. Read,	C. T. Graham,
E. A. Mumford,	J. H. Gallagher,
(Skip)—7	(Skip)—16

GREEN CURLERS AT PLAY.

There was a friendly match last evening on the St. Lawrence ice between two rinks of green curlers from the Heather Club and two from the St. Lawrence, the latter winning by four shots. Following is the score:

Rink No. 1.	
Heather.	St. Lawrence.
	W. H. Griffin,
J. Galbraith,	R. I. Griffin,
W. G. Cushing,	J. Baird,
J. G. Cornell,	W. J. Kearns,
(Skip)—12	(Skip)— 8
Rink No. 2.	
W. H. Trenholme,	N. Martin,
E. M. Campbell,	E. Lierch,
J. Small,	D. Bethune,
W. M. Maxwell,	J. Y. Roy,
(Skip)—6	(Skip)—14
Totals.....18	22

SPORTS OF ALL SORTS.

Kid McPartland was given the decision over Buddy King at the end of ten rounds before the Colorado Athletic Club last night.

Bob Fitzsimmons was one of the prominent American citizens who were caught by the New Brunswick exhibit at the Chicago Sportsmen's Show, and instantly booked his intention of coming down east to shoot moose.

The latest accession to the American League club of Boston is Catcher John B. McLean, of Cambridgeport, who has won honors in the Province League in the past two years. McLean weighs 220 pounds and stands six feet five inches. He was born in Fredericton, N.B., and will be 21 years old next July. Three years ago he played first base with the strong Newtowne club team of Cambridge, and two years ago he caught for the Fredericton (N.B.) team. Last year he led the league in batting, with the big average of .520.

THE CHANCES FOR THE QUEEN'S PLATE

Something About the Horses Which Will Compete in the Big Canadian Race.

Toronto, March 15.—More uncertainty enshrouds the merits of the candidates for this year's Queen's Plate than in any time during the past decade. The race will be run on Thursday, May 23, at Woodbine Park, being the star number on the opening day's programme of the Ontario Jockey Club. There are 36 horses entered for the event, and as the leading stables, such as Seagram and Hendrie, have to depend entirely upon 3-year-olds, the chances of the other entries are not by any means to be overlooked. The entries are divided as follows, among the different owners:—

William Hendrie, Hamilton	6
J. E. Seagram, Waterloo	5
D. A. Boyde, Toronto	5
N. Dyment, Barrie	3
E. B. Clancy, Toronto	2
Hugh Skinner, Woodstock	2
Robert Davies, Toronto	2
Joseph Duggan, Toronto	2
Miss Elsie Jones, Brockville	1
H. C. Osborne, Toronto	1
W. J. Barnes, London	1
Hugh Alexander, Ottawa	1
A. T. Simon, Barrie	1
D. Higgins, Prescott	1
Total	36

Mr. Hendrie's best, presumably Kendalwater, Swordfish, and Maple Sugar, are reported as having worked very fast last fall, they being credited with doing a mile handily in 1.45½, which is pretty good going for Province-bred 2-year-olds. The Hamilton stable attaches are supremely confident of the ability of the brown and yellow to win the race, and they are waiting for a future book to be made in order to get down their money. While Kendalwater is the pick of the six so far as looks are concerned, it is believed that he is not the reliance of the stable. Swordfish is touted as the best of the colts, and Maple Sugar, the speediest of the fillies. Kendalwater's size is used in evidence against him. The Hendrie horses will stay at Valley Farm until early in May.

"If my horses worked as fast as Mr. Hendrie's are reported to have done, I would have no doubt about the winner of the Plate," said Mr. Seagram yesterday. The Waterloo horseman said that the best work any of his Platers did last fall was a mile in 1.48 or thereabouts, with the exception of Goshawk, who was wrong this winter and was not even entered in the Plate. John Ruskin is looked upon as the choice of the stable, but Mr. Seagram says that the actual worth of his entries will not be known until they are sent along for speed trials in the early part of May. The stable will move down to the Little York track early in April, the exact date being entirely dependent upon the condition of the weather.

100 WINNERS OF MANY RACES

Some enterprising statistician has compiled a table of the iron horses on the American turf. Old Bonisarus, who ended his career on the outlaw tracks, won 103 races. It has generally been understood that Alex. Shields' Logan won over 100 races, but in the table he is given credit for only 78. The following table gives a list of 100 performers who lead the American turf records in this respect. Some are still racing, and may add other laurels to those already won:

—America's Greatest Race Winners—

Name.	Races Won.	Name.	Races Won
Bellsarus	103	Maid Marian	46
Kingston	89	Oregon Eclipse	46
Bankrupt	86	Rubicon	46
Barnum	84	Buckwa	45
Little Minch	84	Drizzzle	45
King Crab	81	Enthusiast	45
Logan	78	Libertine	45
Old Mistress	78	Ace	44
Censor	72	Arab	44
Raceland	70	Ida Pickwick	44
Tim Murphy	70	Yorkdeam	43
Bridge	68	Harry Reid	43
Geraldine	67	Lester	43
Ivanhoe	65	White Nose	43
Tattler	64	Al Farrow	42
Banquet	62	Ariel	42
Climax	62	Clifford	42
O'Connell	61	Monitor	42
Rambler	61	Minuma	42
Imp	60	Revolver	42
Parole	59	Watterson	42
Pearl Jennings	59	Yo Tamblen	42
Swift	59	Dr. Hasbruck	41
Ferrier	58	Ethel Gray	41
Guido	58	Glenmore	41
Strathmeath	58	Glenmoyne	41
Marshall	55	Madstone	41
David	54	Now or Never	41
Fellowplay	53	Timemaker	41
Linda	52	Boston	40
Abuse	51	Bradford	40
Dungarren	51	Lotion	40
Jim Douglas	51	Montgomery	40
Rancocas	51	Nevada	40
Bootjack	50	Albert S.	39
Gleaner	50	Artillery	39
Hugh Penny	50	Caesarion	39
Tartarian	50	Charley Gorham	39
Checkmate	49	Corredion	39
Dan K	49	Dalsyrian	39
Disturbance	49	Eglurt	39
Favor	49	Ingomar	39
Stonell	49	Rey del Mar	39
Neptunas	49	Service	39
Wareld	49	Critic	38
Eclipse	47	Princess	38
Firenzi	47	Topsy	38
Los Angeles	47	Miss Woodford	37
Rico	47	Reckon	37
Blitzen	46		

P.A.A.A. BOWLERS FOR OTTAWA.

The Point St. Charles Association bowlers, senior and intermediate teams deft for Ottawa this morning, where they play a series of exhibition games with the champion O.A.A. C., and 43rd Rifles' teams.

The following players compose the senior team: Messrs. E. E. Fox, W. Eddison (captain), J. E. Townsend, Thomas Pearson, F. E. Starke and W. G. Wood.

The intermediate players comprise Messrs. A. E. Surgeon, Thomas Cunningham, Geore May, W. Surgeon, J. Storey and W. C. Jenkins.

THERE WERE THREE DRAWS.

At the Victoria Rifles' Armory, last evening, the athletic entertainment and smoking concert of the brass polishers was held and was a great success. The results were:—1, Dick Ashton vs. Pete Drake, draw; 2, John Bevington vs. Bill Hardie, draw; 3, M. Gahan vs. Oliver Brownrigg, exhibition; 4, C. Davidson vs. C. McCann, McCann won; 5, Strike vs. Smith, draw.

Referee, Mr. Gahan; judges, Messrs. F. Quinn and W. Grant.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE TO BE BETTER FRIENDS

London, March 16.—Although the New York Chamber of Commerce has not yet officially replied to the invitation of the London Chamber of Commerce to visit England as the guests of the latter body, the London Chamber of Commerce fully anticipates that the Americans will visit this city early in June, and the London Chamber provisionally is preparing extensive festivities. The object of the suggested visit is to cultivate closer relations and arouse a better understanding between the two peoples.

New York, March 15.—Morris J. Jessup, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, after reading the cablegram from London regarding the invitation of the London Chamber of Commerce, said:

"We are earnest in our endeavor to get a representative committee of the chamber to accept the banquet that the Chamber of Commerce of London has tendered to us. We are anxious to have as large a number of delegates in attendance as possible, and already we are in receipt of quite a representative list of names of members, each one of whom has promised to make the trip to London. In a few days we shall know what we can do."

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Temple Building, reports the following patents granted last week to Canadians by the Government of the United States: Nos. 669,538, bicycle support, Eben Miller; 669,576, game, Burton Dixon; 669,579, riding plow, F. Gregoire; 669,741, acetylene gas apparatus, William W. Camp; 669,747, automatic car coupling, Alexander Heron; 669,873, gold saving machine, Thomas Bell; 669,899, nickel salt and process of making same, Hans A. Frasch; 669,943, game, Ernest E. Leigh; 34,214, (design) rock drill bit, H. Aylmer.

NOTED WOMEN TURF PLUNGERS

Fair Patrons of the Turf Are Generally Superstitious—First Woman's Bet Recorded.

A prominent feature of racing in 1900 was the increase in turf gambling by women. The season developed several women who might be classed as plungers. Especially in the west last year they were great patrons of race course betting rings. In Chicago, St. Louis and around Cincinnati as well, so strong was the play from the fair patrons of racing in the grand stand that prominent bookmakers offered prizes to the messengers bringing them the most patronage. Some of these boys, who began the season at Memphis and came up the line of the circuit of the big meetings, piled their trade so successfully among the women that the daily average of their commissions was $20. Their rule was to charge 10 cents for every trip they made to the betting ring, and if the bookmaker's ticket they brought back was on winning horses they received an additional 15 cents. On occasions when the fair bettor was successful on a long chance, all rules were waived and the boy became the recipient of a $5 or $10 bill.

FEMALES SUPERSTITIOUS.

Women follow superstitions to a great extent in their betting on horses, and they have a fondness for the mounts of a jockey who has been riding in luck. The largest combination, considering the amount invested, ever paid off at Washington Park, Chicago, was won by a woman. The ticket read $2,000 to $5, the odds being 400 to 1. She picked "Monk" Overton's mounts in the six races on the card, and the colored jockey won on all six, the winners being German, Poet Scout, Guido, Philora, Balgowan and Take Notice. The lucky speculator was Mrs. Henry Brown, wife of the well-known Nashville bookmaker.

FIRST WAGER BY A WOMAN.

The first authentic wager made by a woman was on the Oaks winner, Queen Bertha. The mare's owner, Lord Falmouth, when on a visit to his training quarters, Whitehall, asked Mrs. Scott, wife of his famous trainer, what would win the Oaks? She replied, "Queen Bertha, my lord." Lord Falmouth wagered her sixpence that this would not be so. His Lordship had the best of the betting, but he lost the wager, as Queen Bertha won. On the day after the race he obtained from the mint a brand new sixpence, which he had set in rubies and diamonds, and with it settled his wager. It is related that during his long connection with the turf this is the only bet that Lord Falmouth ever made. The famous mare that won the lucky sixpence for Mrs. Scott afterwards produced Spinway, the Oaks winner in Galopin's year.

BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

One of the most amusing defenses recorded in a breach of promise case was made in a court in Melbourne, Australia, made in a court in Melbourne, Australia, made in a suit being placed on the result of a race. The defendant pleaded that he had agreed to marry the plaintiff only on the condition that a certain horse won the Melbourne cup. Each of them agreed to waive the contract in case the supposed "good thing" failed, and thus prevent them from beginning married life in comfort. The bridegroom-elect had taken £5,000 to £20 on a double event, and the first of his choice won. His contention was that he and the young lady were willing, but the marriage was not to take place unless he won the bet. On cross-examination the blushing plaintiff admitted that something of the sort had been mentioned, and she also confessed to having made use of the expression, "A man who can pick such a double as the Melbourne Derby and the Melbourne cup is worthy of any woman."

MORE SUPERSTITION.

Some women have peculiar ideas in betting on horses, and follow them frequently with luck. They bet on Rainy Day and Cash, because the elements augur that the name will be lucky. They play Carbuncle because a member of the family has been suffering from such an affliction. Having won money at whist the night before, they back Double Dummy, and he walks in. There is a woman in Cincinnati who won a small fortune a few seasons ago on several victories by Landlady, a mare then owned by W. R. Lechler, now the secretary of the Hawthorne, Chicago, Jockey Club. She knew nothing about horses, backed the mare simply because she was the proprietress of a boarding house. Women also play what they think are lucky numbers on the programme. They also follow colors and back the mount of the jockey whose colors correspond with their attire or their neighbor's dress, especially if she has won a bet on a previous race.

SOME ARE FORM STUDENTS.

But there are women bettors who are as good form students as the men, and make a business of betting on horses in a small way. Many of them are successful. Such fair patrons are well informed on the breeding of horses, and know personally many of the owners and jockeys.

MIX-UP AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, March 15—The second races on to-day's card developed a series of complications. The race was a selling affair for three-year-olds which had not won a race since November 2, 1900. J. Barker Harrison's mare Cherries scored an easy victory, and after the race, at the usual outcry, Hayman & Frank bid her up to $1,000, $500 over the entered selling price, and secured her. Subsequently C. Baker, owner of Dorothy Lee, who finished second, lodged a protest with the stewards, claiming that Cherries had won a race during the last week of the Bennings meeting and was therefore ineligible. The protest was sustained and Cherries disqualified, but all bets were allowed to stand. Dorothy Lee was then placed first, Janewood second and Fleche d'Or third. The stewards then ruled tha the sale of Cherries under the terms of the race, having taken place before the protest was lodged, was valid, and ordered the mare turned over to Hayman & Frank. The weather was clear and the track good. Cherries, Trebor, Andes, and Sim W. were the winning favorites.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS

New York, March 15.—At a meeting tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria of the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, it was announced that the challenge for the competition in the international tennis tournament to be held in this country, made by the English Lawn Tennis Association, had been accepted some days ago. President Palmer E. Presby, of Boston, was authorized to appoint a committee to make all arrangements for the coming international event. This committee will name the place and date for the tournament. Other than this no action has as yet been taken regarding the event.

Dates were fixed for the holding of tournaments, among them: Ladies' championship for the United States, Philadelphia Ladies' Club, Philadelphia, June 25; Middle State Championship, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Orange, N.J., July 1; New York State championship, Buffalo Lawn Tennis Club, July 15; Vermont State championship, Mount Anthony Tennis and Golf Club, Bennington Centre, Vt., August 7; United States Lawn Tennis Association championship, singles, eastern and western doubles and interscholastic singles, Newport, August 13, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada, August 26; Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association, place to be named, September 2; Intercollegiate championships, Meriden County Club, Philadelphia, October 1.

BICYCLE RACERS' COSTUMES.

Among the regulations of the N.C.A. for this summer appears the following:—

In the past riders have frequently appeared on the track clothed in such manner as to cause unfavorable comment and to reflect on the sport. During the coming season all riders will be required to appear in black breeches (knee tights), though stripes of any color may be used. The color of the shirt is optional.

Riders will be required to see that their attendants are properly attired, and no attendant will be allowed on the track during a race meet unless his costume is neat and proper. Sleeveless undershirts, etc. will come within the objectionable style of attire.

CYR TO MEET THE GIANT.

Louis Cyr has accepted the giant Beaupre's challenge to a trial of strength.

PROTEST AGAINST THE RAILWAY ACT

Two Thousand Citizens of Winnipeg Meet and Draw Up Resolutions.

Winnipeg, March 16.—A crowded house greeted the speakers on Winnipeg Theatre stage last night, who were there to protest against the Roblin Government's railway act. Both parties, for and against the measure, were out in force, and appeared about evenly divided. The mayor, who called the meeting, was in the chair though his authority to call the meeting was challenged by a large portion of the audience.

A. J. Andrews spoke first for three-quarters of an hour, but hearing was difficult, as he was constantly interrupted. His remarks covered the now familiar ground. He was more than ever opposed to the Government policy, deprecating its expense to the province, claiming that there would be no reduction of rates, that there would now be no more additional lines built by McKenzie and Mann, and that, in fact, the province had sold itself to McKenzie and Mann.

He then put the following resolution: "Whereas, at a meeting held in Selkirk Hall, February 23, a resolution was passed protesting against the carrying out of the contracts between the Government and the Northern Pacific Railway and Canadian Northern Companies;

"And whereas, in spite of protests, said contracts have been ratified by the Legislature;

"An whereas, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the contracts, it is necessary that confirmatory legislation be obtained from the Parliament of Canada;

"And whereas, an application is being made to that Parliament for such legislation;

"And whereas it is the opinion of this meeting that said contracts are not in the interests of the province, inasmuch as the said contracts do not secure the building of additional railroads, and there is no assurance that they will bring about any reduction of rates, and inasmuch as they involve the province in a liability, which, if called upon to pay would seriously embarass the financial position of the province;

"And that the contracts should not be ratified unles and until the elctors have had an opportunity of signifying their wishes at the polls with reference to the same; it is therefore resolved:—

"That the Dominion Government and Parliament be memorialized, asking them to refuse to pass the proposed legislation ratifying said contracts until the people of Manitoba have pronounced upon said contracts.

"That a delegation be sent to Ottawa to urge upon the Dominion to accede to the wishes of Manitoba, and to withold their consent to the said bargains.

"That for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses, subscriptions be asked from citizens opposed to the contracts and that His Worship be asked to act as treasurer.

"That notice of this resolution be forwarded to all the mayors, reeves, and boards of trade and other bodies throughout the province, with a request that a similar resolution be passed by their councils and that they be requested to co-operate in sending delegations as aforesaid."

Mr. J. H. Brock followed Mr. Andrews, and spoke principally on personal matters between himself and Mr. Roblin, denying the Premier's charges that he was a C.P.R. man.

Mr. Isaac Campbell, K. C., city solicitor (commonly called the "People's Isaac") had the best hearing of the night, he carefully taking up the legal and constitutional objections, and explaining them to the audience who listened attentively to him throughout.

The above resolution was declared carried on a show of hands, although there was a strong opposition to some clauses, and an amendment was suggested to the meeting by Mr. Sampson Walker, though it was not put.

A GREATLY APPRECIATED CONVENIENCE

Where Board and Lodging Accommodation May be Quickly Secured.

This is the time of year when people begin to think of making a change in their boarding or lodging accommodations. Of course there are a great many people who never change. They get into a boarding house, or furnished room house, and either because they are entirely satisfied or are too easygoing to move, they stay along year after year.

To this class, and really they are as a class to be congratulated, the board and lodging columns of a newspaper have only a passing attraction.

But think of the great army of humanity that is always seeking something better. Even a change is regarded better, as it takes them out of the rut and humdrum, and this moving army is prepared to take chances on an improvement.

Then there is that constantly arriving host of newcomers who mean permanently to locate in Montreal. This host is always in search of board or lodgings.

Again we find the summer vacation crowd who expect to spend their two to five weeks' outing in the metropolis and who have learned either by personal experience, or hearsay, the economy of the boarding house and furnished room.

And experience has told this army of changeful Montrealers, this host of newcomers and these crowds of vacationists just where to most easily obtain the exact information they want pertaining to boarding and lodging houses.

They look to the classified advertisement pages of the Daily Herald.

When this is said quite enough has been said.

WESTMOUNT CADETS

THEY PROPOSE TO BUILD AN ARMORY SOON.

Eighteen months ago the foundations were laid of what has since become a most promising juvenile military organization—the Westmount Highland Cadet Corps. The members are young men ranging from 15 to 18 years of age, all residents of Westmount, and all imbued with ardent patriotism and attachment to the flag.

Twice a week the boys drill in their armory in Victoria Hall, Westmount. These exercises have proved most profitable, for in the year and a half since the organization of the corps, its members have attained a degree of efficiency in regular drill and marching which has made them the envy of their seniors.

The present quarters of the corps have frequently been acknowledged as inadequate for its convenient accommodation, and a movement has now been set on foot for the establishment of a new and more spacious armory. It is considered that such a building could be made a fitting monument to commemorate the part taken by Westmount boys in the South African war. It would be a link uniting the younger and older members of Westmount militia. The location of the proposed new armory would be on Westmount Park. Those who are interested in the movement will probably soon press their claims upon the citizens. When erected, the building would become the property of the town of Westmount.

TO INCREASE WORK OF COUNTY JUDGES

Toronto, March 16.—The work of the county judges of Ontario, many of whom have in the past found time hang heavily on their hands, will be greatly increased by the passage of the law reform bill, introduced by Hon. J. M. Gibson in the Legislature yesterday. The Attorney-General has for several months been in consultation with the law associations and leading members of the profession. His bill increases the jurisdiction of county courts greatly. The question of appeals and of division court jurisdiction is left over pending experience of present changes. The bill also provides that suit may be brought in the county courts, involving approximately double the sums set previously, as the limit. Libel, slander, criminal conversation and seduction cases, applications to quash municipal by-laws, orders, or resolutions of municipal councils, and convictions or orders of local justices of the peace are brought within the jurisdiction of the county court judges. The procedure is simplified, writ of summons abolished, provision made that interlocutory motions in one hearing before the judge for directions as to trial. Provision is also made for the remedying of the abuse of the process of examination for discovery in all courts, also that juries be not summoned when there is no business to be done.

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Spring Trousers
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FIT, STYLE, WORKMANSHIP PERFECT
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to Incorporate the Canadian National Bank for the purpose of doing a general banking business. W. J. Clark, Solicitor for Applicant. Toronto, 9th January, 1901.

NOTICE.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of general business, will be held at the Company's Office, 16 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, at eleven a.m. on Saturday, 16th March, 1901.

EDGAR N. ARMSTRONG,
Montreal, 12th February, 1901. Secretary.

THE EASTER NUMBER OF THE NEW YORK HERALD OF 1901.

It will be one of the most beautiful examples of high class journalism ever presented to the public.

It Will Be Issued on...
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It will include about forty pages of beautiful color and half-tone.

ART AND LITERATURE will combine to make this number attractive and interesting. It will be a number to look forward to, to enjoy and to preserve.

IT WILL CONTAIN many special Easter features in prose and picture.

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THE GREAT EASTER HERALD
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Spring Sack Suits.

Man's staple for general wear is a sack suit. "Semi-ready" sack suits knock the wind out of the sails of any regarding variety, quality and finish.

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Remember the best service comes by early buying.

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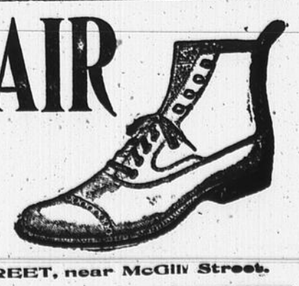

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THE WEEK IN MINING STOCKS

Weekly report of transactions on the Montreal Mining Exchange, issued by John J. Galletti, mining broker, 18 St. Alexis Street:

STOCKS.	Opening. Saturday. Bid.	Closing. To-day. Bid.	Highest. Sold.	Lowest. Sold.	Sales.
Payne	43	44	43½	43½	1,500
War Eagle	39	41	44	40	5,000
Republic	37½	37	37	30	24,350
North Star	75	...	...	...	...
Virtue	26	23½	26	26	2,500
Montreal-London	3¾	3½	4¼	4	8,400
Big Three	1	1¼	1½	1¼	10,000
California	4½	4½	...	...	...
Can. Gold Fields Syn.	6¾	7	7¼	7¼	2,500
Evening Star	3	3	...	...	...
Knob Hill	54	54	...	...	...
Monte Christo	...	...	1	1	1,000
Montreal Gold Fields	1	...	...	...	...
Noble Five	1	1	...	...	...
Novelty	...	¾	1	1	500
Old Ironsides	79	79	...	...	...
Rambler Cariboo	...	...	...	...	...
Bullion	...	22	...	...	...
Morrison	4	...	...	...	...
Golden Star	4	4	...	...	...
Slocan Sovereign	4	3	5	4½	6,000
Deer Trail, Cons	2	2½	2½	2½	1,000
Unlisted—					
Decca	...	1¼	...	...	...
Montreal and Oregon	10¼	10	10½	10¼	3,000
Granby Smelter	43	43	50	50	500
Majestic	...	...	...	...	...
Giant	3	...	...	...	...
White Bear	5¼	...	...	...	...
Grey Eagle	50	50	...	...	...
Certainty	2	2	...	...	...

GUARD FLOGGED BOY TO DEATH

One of North Carolina's Military Turnkeys Accused of Murder.

Winston Salem, N.C., March 15.—Pink Fulton, a guard at the State prison, is charged with whipping to death Rand Hart, sixteen years old, a prisoner. Fulton has escaped and is being pursued by officers.

Recently young Hart was convicted of stealing a revolver, and was sentenced to four months in prison. Although of frail build, the lad was sent to work at a contract quarry along with the other prisoners. There he hurt his foot with a pick and was returned to jail to get well.

Last Monday he was considered well enough to return to the quarry. Pink Fulton, the guard, ordered the boy to load stone in a waggon.

Convicts who witnessed the whipping, say that Hart was rubbing his foot, upon which he had just dropped a rock. Fulton angrily began whipping him, and whipped him off and on from 1 to 4 o'clock. The guard used a raw-hide waggon whip at first; later a hickory rod. Witnesses say Fulton hit Hart with the butt end of the hickory on the back of the neck. Hart made no attempt to keep from being whipped.

Hart fell several times in attempting to walk, and at last he was carried to the camp. He was put to bed at 7 p.m. Next morning Fulton reported that Hart was dead. A $2.50 coffin was secured and the dead boy was carried past his parents' home and buried without the parents being notified of his death.

A coroner's jury decided that Hart's death was caused by the whipping, and warrants were issued for the arrest of Fulton.

If Fulton is caught near here it is thought he will be lynched, as people are terribly wrought up.

A Cure for Rheumatism.—The intrusion of uric acid into the blood vessels is a fruitful cause of rheumatic pains. This irregularity is owing to a deranged and unhealthy condition of the liver. Anyone subject to this painful affection will find a remedy in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their action upon the kidneys is pronounced and most beneficial, and by restoring healthy action, they correct impurities in the blood.—adv.

Rear Admiral Charles Davis Lucas, of the British navy, now living in retirement on account of age, in England, was the first man to receive the Victoria cross after its institution by the late Queen in January, 1856, at the close of the Crimean war.

ARTICLES FOR EXCHANGE. SEE HERALD WANT PAGE.

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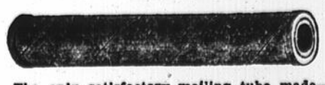

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Made in all lengths, from 12 to 24 inches, and of different diameters.

Write us for prices on large or small quantities.

These tubes are considerably cheaper than the old fashioned hand made article.

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POPE DESTROYING 150,000 FIREARMS

Bronze and Copper Fittings Melted at Vatican Furnace, While Swords Are Broken.

Rome, March 15.—About 150,000 firearms, ancient and modern, are now being destroyed in a furnace specially constructed at the Vatican grounds.

The bronze and copper fittings are melted down, while the steel swords and halberds are broken and sold as old iron.

The only arms still retained for use at the Vatican are those of the Palatine Guards.

Agitation in the world of homoeopathic medicine has been the very soul of progress, as in politics and religion—the difficulties of opinion and the individualities of men have been parent to the disagreements by which the standard of these bodies have been elevated. So with most of our famous preparations—foremost in illustration of which truth stands the world-famous remedy to general debility and languor, "Quinine Wine," and which, when obtainable in its genuine strength, is a miraculous creator of appetite, vitality and stimulant, to the general fertility of the system. Quinine Wine, and its improvement, has, from the first discovery of the great virtues of Quinine as a medical agent, been one of the most thoroughly discussed remedies ever offered to the public. It is one of the great tonics and natural life-giving stimulants which the medical profession have been compelled to recognize and prescribe. Messrs. Northrop & Lyman, of Toronto, have given to the preparation of their pure Quinine Wine the great care due of all the defects which skilful observation and scientific opinion has pointed out in the less perfect preparations of the past. All druggists sell it.

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LIMITED.
THE MOST PERFECT MILLS IN CANADA.
Keewatin, 2,250 bbls. per day; Portage la Prairie, 750 bbls. per day. Elevators at all important wheat points in the Northwest. All grades of hard wheat flour in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information can be had on application. Office, 207 to 210 Merchants Bank of Canada Building, 205 St. James Street.

HOW SCHWAB SANG FOR CARNEGIE

His Music First Won the Attention of the Great Steel Magnate.

Pittsburg, March 15.—He sang the songs of home, sweet home, and played the tunes which reached a heart. That is how Charles M. Schwab won the heart of Andrew Carnegie.

Behind the late great steel trust deal, through which Charles M. Schwab has become the head of the "billion-dollar trust" at a salary said to be $1,000,000 a year, lies a pretty story known to few.

Almost twenty years ago a beardless youth, then chief engineer at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Braddock, Pa., was sent with an important message to the home of Andrew Carnegie in Pittsburg.

Mr. Carnegie was ill at the time. Captain W. R. Jones, the superintendent at Braddock, could not visit him very often because of important improvements he had on at the works, and which kept him constantly in harness.

"Why don't you send some one else down to see me when you can't come yourself," said Mr. Carnegie to Captain Jones one day. "Send someone to entertain me by telling me what is going on."

"I'll send young Schwab," said Captain Jones. "He can tell you anything you want to know about the plant, and he can play the piano like an artist."

The great steel king, resting in his library and music-room, was inclined to be amused when the lad, not yet 20, was brought in. Young Schwab was not a bit timid, and stepped to the front, ready to carry out his mission. The "Laird of Skibo" was pleased with the engineer's looks, but he couldn't conceive that such a boy could tell him about the big mill at Braddock. He remembered then that Captain Jones had said Schwab performed on the piano, and he decided that the boy must have been sent for the purpose of entertaining him in that way.

"Will you favor me with a tune?" asked Mr. Carnegie.

Schwab was keenly disappointed. All the rich hopes he had been building up crumbled away. It was not because of his knowledge of the works, he thought, but because he could play the piano, he had been sent to Mr. Carnegie.

Without a word Schwab seated himself and began to play. Mr. Carnegie soon realized that the boyish looking engineer was a master hand. Melody after melody filled the room, while the steel magnate closed his eyes in rapture. After perhaps fifteen minutes the musician rose.

"No! No! Play more for me. Play me some of the old tunes, and—do you sing?" asked Mr. Carnegie.

Young Schwab turned again to the instrument. He struck the chords of a Scotch song dear to the heart of every Highlander, and in a clear, rich tenor voice sang. A short half hour passed. His songs and music had made the man of millions forget his cares and carried him back to days of childhood.

"Sit down and tell me about yourself," Mr. Carnegie said to his entertainer as he rose for the second time to go.

Before Schwab returned to the mill his employer had gathered from him the whole story of his life. He also learned that the young engineer knew every item of the work at Braddock.

Mr. Carnegie never forgot that pleasant hour, nor did Schwab ever have reason to either forget or regret it. From that day the rise of Charles M. Schwab was rapid. He now enjoys the distinction of getting the largest salary paid to any man in the world. He celebrated his thirty-ninth birthday last February.

* * *

Schwab is a remarkable man in many ways. He was known as "Charley" to all the workmen. He was always smiling. Some wit in the mill said once that Schwab felt all the emotions, but only had one way of expressing them all.

He could talk about anything and everything in an interesting way. He never tired his hearers. When he was at Homestead the first helpers on the furnaces, who suffered a reduction, sent a committee of twelve to see Schwab. Joseph Rearson was the spokesman. When the men filed into the office Schwab looked up and smiled.

"What's the trouble, Joe?" he asked.

"We don't like to have anything knocked off our pay," said Rearson.

Schwab smiled again. Then he talked to the men for half an hour and finally handed each man of the dozen a big fat cigar. They strolled out of the office and went home. Rearson had promised his wife a new bonnet if they gained their point.

* * *

Schwab is very generous. He is always giving. If a man was hurt he always inquired about his family and saw that nothing was wanting. When misfortune befell any of his faithful workmen he eased their burden so far as he could in a financial way. Sometimes it was no easy matter, for the disconsolate ones we often proud and sensitive. He never failed because of a want of tact.

In making his famous collection of watches he found an easy means of putting gold in the hands of some he wished to help. Old John Smithson at Homestead was very feeble, but very proud, and Schwab had never been able to assist him. Some one gave Smithson a watch costing $1.19. It has always been suspected that it was Schwab himself who suggested the present.

"What time have you?" Schwab asked Smithson one day in passing.

The old man pulled out the watch and held it face up so that Schwab could see for himself.

"Why, that's a fine watch you have, John," said Schwab, as he examined it. "I'll give you $50 for it."

Before Smithson could realize what was happening the money was in his hand and Schwab was some distance away with the watch in his pocket. Smithson called after him, hurrying up to where he stood.

"Oh, this will never do," said Smithson. "Why, this is fifty times what the watch cost."

Schwab smiled. "John," he said, "your watch is worth as much as you can get for it."

The billiard room in Schwab's home at Braddock became famous for two reasons. The chandelier was almost pulled out of the ceiling under the weight of watches and chains. The room was the scene of many pleasant gatherings, for Schwab entertained in princely style and always had his friends gathered about him.

C. L. Harvey, chief chemist at Homestead, was there one night. He was the first to leave. Schwab pretended to admire a pair of pantaloons worn by Harvey.

"I'll give you $50 for them," said Schwab, laughing.

"They are yours," said Harvey. He handed over the pants and received the money. Schwab nearly succeeded in suppressing his well-known smile as he told Harvey he was sorry he couldn't lend him a pair to wear home.

Harvey lived a few blocks away. He buttoned up his overcoat and started out. From his knees down his trouserless legs were visible. It was never quite clear to Mr. Harvey how he happened to meet so many people he knew who asked him "if it was cold."

FIS FIGHT IN THE ARIZONA LEGISLATURE.

Phoenix, Ari., March 15.—S. Y. Barkley, an Assemblyman, from Tuscon, Ari., is nursing a badly bruised face to-day as the result of a fist fight in the Assembly of the Arizona Legislature last week. William Morgan, representative of Apache County, was the aggressor. Not only these two men, but other legislators and their friends, are walking the streets armed in anticipation of further trouble.

Southern Arizona is divided against the North, and the friends of Morgan in the House, who represent the majority, are planning to pass stringent laws affecting Northern Arizona interests as a rebuke to one of the North's representatives. The session next week will be stormy.

In the last fist fight window panes were shattered, furniture damaged and carpets torn. The combat was the result of a feud of long standing, precipitated by a trivial remark.

The Hour of Need

Is at hand, for with aching corns a prompt, safe, and painless remedy is required. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor exactly fills the bill. Sure, safe and painless.

Important SALE

BY AUCTION.

We have been favored with instructions from the executors of the estate late Mrs. (Hon.) Thomas Ryan, to sell at her late residence,

No. 314 PEEL STREET.

all the magnificent household furniture and effects, piano, pier and mantel mirrors, pictures, books, china, glassware, ornaments, bronzes, best carpets, etc., etc., etc. Also covered family sleigh, by Ledoux.

Sale Monday, March 18,

Commencing at 10 o'clock.

House will be on view Saturday afternoon, March 16th.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Balmoral Castle Hotel.

As instructed by the Estate Late W. W. Ogilvie, and A. Arch. Welsh, Esq., Proprietor, We will sell

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

Without reserve, the entire Furniture and Effects of this First Class and Up-to-Date Hotel, comprising:

Contents of Drawing Room, Dining Room, Reading Room, Billiard and Pool Tables, Elegant Bar Fixtures, Stock of Liquors and Cigars, Cash Registers, Safes and Office Fixtures, Combination Gas and Electroliers, Bell Upright Piano, Mason & Risch Baby Grand Piano, Plenishings of 180 Well Furnished Bedrooms, 3 Hotel Busses, etc., etc.

Sale will commence

Tuesday Morning, April 9.

and be continued every day until the last lot is sold. Details will be given in due course, mentioning date and hour for the sale of the different departments.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CHEESE FOR SALE

300 Boxes at 4½ Cents
500 Boxes at 6½ Cents
600 Boxes at 7½ Cents
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS

MARCOTTE FRERES
69 St. James Street.

Watch the Workmen

We are careful that none but sound Lumber, Sashes, Doors, etc., goes out of our establishment.

U. PAUZE & SON
Contractors,
193 ST. URBAIN STREET,
MONTREAL.

Proper Plumbing.

Our equipment and long experience in every branch of the Plumbing business is a guarantee of satisfaction. We keep in stock a wide range of Gasaliers, Electroliers, Brackets, Ceiling Lights, Globes and Electric Shades.

M. WALSH & CO.,
Gas Fitters, Plumber and Steam Fitters.
Office and Works—
562 to 562½ CRAIG STREET.

WOMEN DETECTIVES EMPLOYED BY FRANCE

Paris, March 15.—Former Chief of Police Goron, discussing the news that a staff of women detectives was recently engaged by the Waldorf-Astoria management, declared that more than 5,000 women detectives are constantly employed by the French Government. Hotels also employ them, generally disguised as chambermaids.

Some of the most useful political spies are real women of the world, who do this work because they need additional funds to sustain their social position.

The French police prefer pretty women who have had trouble with justice and whose penalty has been suspended for a consideration.

ARTICLES FOR EXCHANGE. SEE HERALD WANT PAGE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

MACLENNAN, CLINE & MACLENNAN,
Barristers, &c,
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D. B. Maclennan, K.C. F. J. Maclennan.
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BICKERDIKE & TRIHEY,
Barristers and Solicitors.
703 MERCHANTS BANK CHAMBERS.
Frank A. C. Bickerdike. Harry J. Trihey.

W. A. WEIR, K.C., M.P.P.,
Solicitor and Barrister,
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(Opposite St. Lawrence Hall.)

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Jas. Leitch, K.C. J. A. C. Cameron, LL.B.
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ADVOCATES, Etc.,
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BARRISTERS, Etc.,
Office—Cor. Richmond and Carling Sts.
LONDON.
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Attorney, Barrister, Etc.,
ROOMS 356 AND 358 TEMPLE BUILDING,
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MONTREAL. TELEPHONE 1868.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
1724 NOTRE DAME STREET.

FINLAYSON & GRANT,
Custom House Brokers,
Forwarders and Warehousemen.
Bell Tel. Main 1303. P.O. Box 424.

N. HANSON GREENE, P.L.S., A.M. Can. Soc. C.E.
CIVIC ENGINEER,
Twenty years' experience in Engineering, Railway Location and Construction, especially Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Railways—Steam and Electric. Special attention paid to Water Supply, Sanitary Works, etc.
207 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the "Transit Insurance Company, of Montreal, Canada," will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, during the present session, in order to obtain certain amendments to its charter, 62 Vic., Chap. 91, viz: To change its name to that of the "Royal Exchange Insurance Company of Montreal, Canada," to be allowed to increase its capital to $500,000.00; to have the number of its directors increased to nine; to be granted the right of doing all fire insurance business; and to have its powers extended as to insurance against burglary and marine insurance.

PH. V. CHALOULT,
Solicitor for the Applicant.
Montreal, Feb. 28, 1901.

NOTICE OF SALE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT.
Ex-parte:

The Hon. L. F. R. Masson, et al., es-qualite, and Michael Benoit, curator to the vacant estate of the late Martin Phelan.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Curator to the vacant estate of the late Martin Phelan, in his lifetime merchant tailor, of Montreal, will sell by public auction, at No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal, Marcotte Bros. acting as auctioneers, on the conditions of sale which will then be stated,

WEDNESDAY, THE 20th MARCH, 1901,
At 11 O'Clock A.M.

Book Debts, notes and judgment, per list, about $693.28

Terms of payment—Cash.

For more information, apply to
M. BENOIT, Curator.
Office of Lamarche & Benoit,
No. 1709 Notre Dame St., Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

TENDERS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon on Monday, 1st April, 1901, for the delivery of Indian supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1902, at various points in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars, may be had by applying to the undersigned or the Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. D. McLEAN,
Secretary.
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 27th February, 1901.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority of the Department will not be paid.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
District of Montreal.

Municipality of the Town of Westmount.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the inhabitants of the Town of Westmount, and all others interested:

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Secretary-Treasurer, that the Special Assessment Rolls, prepared under By-Laws 36, 46 and 47 of the Council of the Town, of the assessment and apportionment of the costs of certain macadamizing works and sewers or drains, made in the Town under the provisions of said By-Laws, have been deposited in the office of said Council, open to the communication of all interested, and that the same will be submitted for homologation to the Council at a General Session of the Council, to be held at the ordinary place of sessions, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the First day of April next, nineteen hundred and one (1901), when the said Council shall be prepared to hear all the parties interested, and will thereafter homologate the said Special Assessment Rolls, with or without amendments, as the case may be.

Given at the Town of Westmount, this fifteenth day of March, nineteen hundred and one (1901).

WM. MINTO,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Office Supplies

No house in Montreal is better equipped with office supplies of all kinds, stationery, etc.

Printing, Bookbinding, Ruling, Embossing, Reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

JOSEPH FORTIER,
254 ST. JAMES STREET.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
MONTREAL TIME BILL.

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX — Lv. †8.05 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO — Lv. †8.55 a.m., *9.30 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., †7.00 p.m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. †9.30 a.m. Ar. †6.10 p.m.
S. S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger, †8.30 a.m., †5.40 p.m. Ar. 12.55 p.m., †10.00 p.m. Lv. Windsor St., †9.30 a.m., †9.55 a.m., †4.10 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., †9.35 a.m., †11.20 a.m., †6.10 p.m., †6.40 p.m.
QUEBEC—Lv. †8.20 a.m., †2.00 p.m., §3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m., §6.30 p.m. (Sun. only.)
BOSTON — Lv. †9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. *8.20 a.m., †9.15 p.m.
VAUDREUIL — Lv. †8.55 a.m., (I)1.30 p.m., †4.15 p.m., a5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *9.30 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., †8.40 a.m., †12.10 p.m., †7.00 p.m.
SHERBROOKE—Lv. †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., †8.05 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †9.15 p.m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.20 a.m., †5.10 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †6.20 p.m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.20 a.m., (I)2.00 p.m. Ar. †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m.
ST. JEROME — Lv. †9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (I)1.45 p.m., †5.30 p.m., a6.15 p.m. Ar. †8.35 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †7.05 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
STE. AGATHE—Lv. (W)9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., (W)7.05 p.m.
LABELLE—Lv. (W)9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.59 a.m., (W)7.05 p.m.

*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. xDaily, except Monday. aDaily, except Saturday and Sunday. (I)Saturday only. (W)Wednesdays only.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
The INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Leaves Montreal daily at 9.00 a.m., reaching Toronto at 4.40 p.m., Hamilton 5.40 p.m., London 7.30 p.m., Detroit, 9.40 p.m. (Central Time), and Chicago at 7.20 following morning. A Cafe Parlor Car is attached to this train, serving luncheon a la carte, at any hour during the day convenient to passengers.

FAST SERVICE
BETWEEN MONTREAL & OTTAWA

Fast trains leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 9.50 a.m. and 4.10 p.m., arriving at Ottawa at 12.15 noon and 6.35 p.m.

Local trains for all C.A.R. points to Ottawa leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and 5.50 p.m. daily.

Picturesque Pan - American Route to Buffalo.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
137 St. James St. and Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1901, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 12.00 noon, for Halifax, N.S., The Sydneys, St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.

THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 5.30 p.m.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.05 p.m.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Levis daily, except Sunday, at 4.20 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10.00 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.30 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.

ACCOMMODATION LEAVES LEVIS at 11.40 a.m. daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10.30 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION FOR NICOLET leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4.20 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION FROM NICOLET arrives at Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 10.55 a.m.

Vestibule trains, with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First Class Coaches on the Maritime Express.

Through Sleeping Cars Between Montreal and Halifax.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Moncton, N.B., March 5, 1901.

H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.

JAMES HARDWELL, Assistant General Freight Agent, 130 St. James Street (corner St. Francois Xavier St.).

CITY TICKET OFFICE:
143 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

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Montreal City Agent, The Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, London, Eng., British American Assurance Company, Toronto. Alliance Assurance Company, London, Eng.

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THE METROPOLITAN STOCK EXCHANGE
MAIN OFFICE, BOSTON, MASS.
Incorporated under laws of Massachusetts.
Capital, $100,000; fully paid.
66 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.
Stocks, Cotton, Grain and Provisions bought and sold on margin or for cash.
Bell Telephone Main 4151.

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OF CANADA. Established 1859. Capital, $500,000.00
Does the largest business in Canada of any of the Canadian Companies.
Hon. JOHN DRYDEN .....President
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RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED throughout the Province.
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Tel. Main 868. Montreal. 180 St. James St.

THE CALEDONIAN
—IS THE—
Oldest Scottish Fire Office.
FUNDS: — $10,000,000
OFFICE, 1724 NOTRE DAME ST.
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Food for the Sick
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DIET DISPENSARY
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That large and commodious property, No. 100 St. Denis Street, corner Dorchester. Land 32x150, with wide lane in rear. House 32x45, 2 storeys, basement and attic; solid stone; well laid out and finished inside. New h.w. heating, first class plumbing. Large stables and yard. One of the finest properties in that part of the city. Equally suitable for private residence, club house, or assembly hall. Apply on the premises, or to

JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP,
No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

TO LET

PRICK WAREHOUSE, 3 floors, 25x120. No. 131 Nazareth Street. Rent low.

GOOD YARD, shed and stable, No. 70 Prince Street.

CORNER STORE, good stand, in factory district, Wellington and Prince Streets. Low rent to desirable tenant.

Est. D. J. MACDONALD,
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HOUSE TO LET

That modern built dwelling house, No. 467 Sherbrooke Street, 12 rooms, extension kitchen, h.w. heating and sanitary plumbing. Large grounds, fine situation. Most desirable locality. Apply to

JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP,
No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

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No. 426 ELM AVENUE

One of the most charming houses in Westmount.

G. J. ADAMS & CO.
205 St. James Street.
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Ale and Porter Brewers,
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ALE and PORTER
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Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts. New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D.C.

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Money to lend on Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Furs, Dry Goods, and all kinds of merchandise.
BUSINESS STRICTLY PRIVATE.
Open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Furs stored at low charges during summer months.

More Popular Every Year

R. J. TOOKE'S

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

Time is Money

The person who does not appreciate correct time, and is not careful about keeping appointments will never be successful. It is the busy man who has got to have correct time, and with one of our Watches in your possession you are sure to be always on time. The Patek, Phillippe & Co. are world beaters.

Geo. G. Robinson & Co.,
2397 St. Catherine Street.
All Repairs Personally Supervised.

SHIRTS TO ORDER

Fit Guaranteed.
Color Guaranteed.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MACKERROW BROTHERS
2246 St. Catherine Street.

THREE LEADERS ARE TO CONFER

De Wet, Botha and Delarey Expected to Discuss the Military Situation.

London, March 16.—According to a despatch to the Times, dated March 15, from Kaalspruit, it is reported there that Generals Botha, Delarey and De Wet will meet March 18 to discuss the situation.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, from Pretoria, says:

"De Wet has reached Senekal on his northward progress.

"French, in addition to his previous successes, reports forty-six Boers killed or wounded, 146 taken prisoner, and surrendered, with 200 rifles, 3,700 rounds of ammunition, 2,400 horses, 2,500 cattle and 400 waggons and carts, besides mules and trek oxen.

"Methuen has arrived at Warrenton from Klerksdorp, bringing in prisoners and cattle.

"The weather is wet, delaying the movement of the columns."

SAY DE WET IS INSANE.

Bloemfontein, Orange River, March 15. — Prisoners who have lately been released by Gen. De Wet say they think he is a madman. They aver that the terrible fatigues he has undergone, his anxieties and the intensity of his feelings have unhinged his mind. Apart from this view of Gen. De Wet's mental state, some of his peculiarities are that he rarely sleeps within the bounds of his camp. He seeks rest outside, with a few trusted followers. Thus, the orderlies of his subordinate commanders are frequently unable to find him to receive orders. His secrecy is extreme. He absolutely imparts his plans to no one.

He repudiates the peace negotiations which are going on. He has declared openly to the men under him that no terms except independence will satisfy him.

A recent utterance attributed to him is that after the British he hates the Transvaalers.

His whereabouts during the last two or three days are unknown, nor is it known whether President Steyn is with him.

DELAREY'S VENGEANCE.

London, March 15.—A despatch to the Central News from Durban, says that a refugee from Klerksdorp states that General Delarey, after General Methuen defeated him at Hartebeestfontein, had five prisoners shot. Two of them were British and three were Dutchmen, who had taken the oath of neutrality. They had been previously arrested at Klerksdorp for refusing to fight against the British.

While they were in prison they wrote to the British asking them to send a force to release them. They were shot at Wolmarenstad.

One British subject who was a prisoner with them made his escape.

SERIOUS TROUBLE AT THE SPANISH COURT

Madrid, March 16.—Censored dispatches from Lisbon confirm the reports of serious differences in royal circles respecting the treatment of the religious congregations. Queen Marie Amelie is said to be chagrined at the attitude of King Charles, which is antagonistic to the congregations, and, it is added, she has decided to go on a journey.

The Marquis De Pombal has resigned the post of Grand Master of the Court Ceremonies in consequence of a decree of the King unfavorable to the congregations. The King has accepted his resignation and has appointed his successor.

65 LIBRARIES FOR NEW YORK

Andrew Carnegie's Latest Gift Before His Departure for Europe.

New York, March 16. — Andrew Carnegie, who, since retiring as an active figure from the steel world has been able to devote his time exclusively to his other passion, the founding of libraries, has made his departure for Europe this spring memorable by the largest offer of that kind ever advanced. If New York will provide the sites and maintenance he has promised to give $5,200,000 to establish sixty-five branch libraries in this city.

The offer was made in a letter to Dr. John S. Billings, director of the New York public library, last Tuesday. The correspondence in connection with the matter was made public to-night. Mr. Carnegie's letter follows:

New York, March 12, 1901.

Dr. John S. Billings, director of New York Public Library:

"Our conference upon the needs of Greater New York for branch libraries to reach the masses of the people in every district has convinced me of the wisdom of your plans.

"Sixty-five branches strike one at first as a very large order, but as other cities have found one necessary for every sixty or seventy thousand of population the number is not excessive.

"You estimate the average cost of these libraries at $80,000 each, being $5,200,000 for all. If New York will furnish sites for these branches for the special benefit of the masses of the people, as it has done for the central library, and also agree in satisfactory form to provide for their maintenance as built, I should esteem it a rare privilege to be permitted to furnish the money as needed for the buildings, say $5,200,000. Sixty-five libraries at one stroke probably breaks the record, but this is the day of big operations, and New York is soon to be the biggest of cities.

(Signed), "ANDREW CARNEGIE."

Secretary Leys, of the New York Library Association, wrote yesterday to Mayor Van Wyck submitting Mr. Carnegie's letter, and saying:

"I am instructed to say that if the city authorities look with favor upon the general plan, our board of trustees will hold itself in readiness to co-operate in every way possible in furthering the beneficent purposes which are the object of Mr. Carnegie's munificent offer."

DUKE AND DUCHESS START ON JOURNEY

London, March 16.—The departure of the King and Queen from Marlborough House was accompanied by a semi-State ceremonial. His Majesty was in full naval uniform and his carriage was escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

The Duke and the Duchess drove to the railroad station quietly from St. James Palace.

Small gatherings along the route cheered the royal personages.

HUNTINGDON DAIRY CONVENTION.

Huntingdon, March 15.—(Special.)—The annual convention of Huntingdon Dairymen's Association was opened in Morr Hall here at eleven o'clock this morning, under the chairmanship of President Robert Ness, and there was a very large and representative gathering of the farmers of the district. The secretary, W. H. Walker, M.L.A., in presenting his annual report, announced that the membership for the year could be free, and his financial showed a balance of cash on hand of $240. At this morning's session, J. A. Roddick, chief assistant of the dairy division, Department of Agriculture, delivered an interesting address on cheesemaking, and Prof. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture, spoke on storage and transportation. At this afternoon's session the speakers will include Prof. F. T. Shutt, chemist, Dominion experimental farms, and ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, and to-night, in addition to the above-named gentlemen, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, will be present and deliver an address.

DE CASTELLANE DUEL TAKES PLACE TO-DAY

Paris, March 16.—The seconds of Count Boni De Castellane and M. De Rodays met yesterday and decided that the duel should take place this morning. Two shots will be exchanged at 25 paces. M. Perivier, one of M. De Rodays' seconds, who is co-manager of the Figaro, in an interview to-day declared that the duel would be absolutely private. He said:—

"I will not tolerate the presence of a stranger. If otherwise I will retire from the field. In my opinion it is improper to permit persons attracted by unhealthy curiosity to be present at a duel in which two men are staking their lives."

GOLD IN U.S. TREASURY.

Washington, March 16.—The gross gold in the Treasury yesterday amounted to $482,913,023, compared with $416,218,209 at the same period last year. Yesterday's figures break all records. At the department it is said the prospect is that the gold holdings will continue to increase at the rate of probably $5,000,000 a month until the new revenue law shall go into effect. The amendments to this law will reduce the Treasury receipts about $40,000,000 a year, but Treasurer Roberts thinks that this will only serve to check the growth of the gold holdings.

ST. JOHN'S VIEWS.

St. John, N.B., March 16.—The Board of Trade yesterday discussed questions of winter deckload inspection, harbor dredging, and the practical application of the preferential tariff, and voted to send a strong delegation to Ottawa, to interview the Government on these matters. The delegation, which consists of D. J. McLaughlan, John H. Thomson, George McKeen, Ald. MacRae, J. A. Likely, and President Merritt, will leave for Ottawa on Saturday afternoon, spending Sunday in Montreal.

INVENTORS' WORK.

Nos. 70,505, Sidney G. Brown, London, Eng., relags for use on telegraph cables and other lines; 70,520, William Jennings, Montreal, P.Q., tire fastener; 70,525, Charles Desjardins, St. Pierre, Man., grain drill; 70,521, William Baines, London, Eng., exhaust silencer and vaporizer for internal combustion engine; 70,522, David M. Bredin, ricton, Ont., self-closing faucets; 70,542, James G. Clark, Moncton, N.B., car coupler; 70,543, Alcide Latendresse, Ste. Beatrice, P.Q., stump puller. The "Inventor's Help," a 148-page book, containing all information necessary to inventors, the cost of patents in the principal countries of the world, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.

TIME IS EXTENDED.

Washington, D.C., March 15.—Protocols were signed at the State Department to-day by Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Hay extending the time of ratification of four of the British West Indian reciprocity treaties, namely, Jamaica, Bermuda, Guinea, and Turks' and Caicos Islands. The extension is one year from to-morrow.

POWERS ARE NOT BLOOD-THIRSTY

Count Von Buelow Claims Allies Are Desirous Only of Teaching a Lesson.

Berlin, March 16.—The debate on the supplementary estimates for China in the Reichstag yesterday furnished the opportunity for the statement from the Chancellor. He said that the negotiations on the Chinese question were making slow but steady progress. A reasonable peace programme had been drawn up. The hope was entertained that the feeling of solidarity among the civilized nations would suffice to overcome the differences of opinion which lately had become apparent in regard to the matters in China.

Referring to the punishments inflicted on the Mandarins as a result of Boxer atrocities, the Chancellor declared that the powers had not been actuated by thirst for blood, but by a desire to make an example of the guilty, and prevent similar misdeeds in the future. He suggested that the mission of Prince Chun to Berlin was agreeable to the Emperor, but it could not occur till China had yielded to the demands of the powers, or had given satisfactory assurances that their conditions would be carried out. China had unconditionally admitted her obligation, and had granted compensation, and experts had been examined in to revise the methods of paying indemnities. They were opposed to the control of the whole Chinese state system, and regarded the maritime duties, an increase in which was possible, as the best means of covering the outlay.

The Chancellor said the Anglo-German agreement was to preserve the integrity of China and protect German trade there. The agreement did not refer to Manchuria and did not contain secret clauses.

Germany, Count von Buelow, proceeding, recognized that the highly gifted people of Japan had attained by their intelligence the position of a great power in the Far East, and that Germany had been loyally supported by Austria and Italy, as a matter of course, because of the absolutely unshaken continuance of the triple alliance.

Count von Buelow continued:

"Just as good as our relations with Russia and Great Britain are our relations with the United States, France and Japan. The United States is taking her part zealously in the negotiations, and is especially displaying the keenest interest in the maintenance of China's integrity."

Between ourselves and France there is in China, as in most of the other points of the earth, no essential opposition. Our task is amid the claims of the different powers to safeguard our neutrality, independence and peace, and our great and lasting interests. All the are anxious for is to restore peaceful conditions in China as soon as possible and retain unimpaired our possessions and trade interests. We wish by our just and loyal attitude to assuage the existing differences, and by the co-operation of others, to attain our common objects and secure suitable compensation, costs of expedition rendered necessary by the outrage of the law of nations, and to maintain the freedom of our trade."

Herr Reichter, the Radical leader, said there was no occasion for Germany to be Great Britain's place-holder and guard her positions in China, so that after the South African war, as before, she might continue her course, entirely unsympathetic. He would like the Chancellor to say how the Manchurian agreement between Russia and China stood.

Count von Stollberg-Weringerode, Conservative, in supporting the Chancellor, declared Germany's interests nowhere in the world conflicted with Russia's. Herr Babel, Socialist leader, said there was no need for so many German troops in China. He must protest against providing troops for Great Britain. He shared the Chancellors wish to get out of China as soon as possible.

After several other speeches the Chancellor again spoke. He said:

"I again say to Herr Babel that we support in China solely German interests, leaving the British to guard their own. Herr Richter, asks what is the position regarding the Manchuria agreement? That I don't know, nor is it even known to certain Governments which are more concerned in the Manchurian agreement than ourselves."

A proposal of Dr. Bachem, Centreist, to discuss the question in committee was rejected, the Centre and Conservatives voting with the minority.

ROBBED HIS GRANDFATHER.

Watertown, N.Y., March 16.—Geo. Hewitt was arrested near Carthage yesterday, charged with stealing the school funds of the district from his grandfather, a trustee. Hewitt confesses the crime and implicates his brother, who has fled to Canada.

A CASKET OF PEARLS.—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets would prove a great solace to the disheartened dyspeptic if he would but test their potency. They're veritable gems in preventing the seating of stomach disorders, by aiding and stimulating digestion—60 of these health "pearls" in a box, and they cost 35 cents. Recommended by most eminent physicians.—64

SIGNOR CRISPI HURT.

Rome, March 16.—Signor Francesco Crispi, the celebrated Italian statesman and former Premier, during an audience of Dowager Queen Margherita to-day, was attacked by a sudden illness and fell to the floor, slightly injuring his head. He received immediate medical attention and was able to return to his hotel. Late this evening it was reported that he was feeling better.

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.—dv.

WOLSELEY IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

The Former Commander-in-Chie Replies to Lord Lansdowne's Charges.

London, March 16.—The House of Lords was unusually crowded yesterday in anticipation of the reply of Lord Wolseley, the former Commander-in-Chief, to the criticism of the former War Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, now Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Wolseley, in his opening remarks, said he regretted being compelled to discuss a personal matter. But he could not pass unchallenged the severe comments of Lord Lansdowne on the manner in which he had performed the duties of Commander-in-Chief.

Lord Lansdowne's personalities evidently had been premeditated. His indictments were grave and it almost seemed as if the personal attack had been made in order to divert attention from the question at issue, and throw upon the Commander-in-Chief the blame for the mistakes made by the Government. Until the recent debate he had never had reason to suppose that he did not possess the full confidence of Lord Lansdowne and the Cabinet. Early in 1900 circumstances had occurred which left him no alternative but to resign, which he had done. If he had not possessed the Cabinet's confidence that had been an opportunity which might legitimately have been used to appoint another Commander-in-Chief.

WOLSELEY'S DEFENSE.

Lord Wolseley then proceeded to refute the specific charges launched by Lord Lansdowne. He said he had made every effort to improve the auxiliary forces. In February, 1896, he recommended that additional troops be sent to South Africa, and recommended strengthening the Natal garrison, and the defensive occupation, not of the town of Ladysmith, but of the Biggarsberg range, which was 25 miles in advance of Ladysmith. He had never considered Ladysmith and its surrounding hills to be tenable.

Lord Wolseley admitted that in common with all the other authorities, he had underestimated the fighting power of the individual Boer. Three weeks before Mr. Kruger's declaration of war he had urged Lord Lansdowne to send out an army corps, a cavalry division and five battalions for the lines of communication, in addition to the 10,000 troops already in South Africa. Such a comparatively small number of troops employed early had often achieved results which five times their number could not produce later. The mobilization of this force at that time would have produced a considerable effect in South Africa. If the country had not been prepared at the outbreak of war it had not been because he had not urged the gradual and unostentatious reinforcement of the forces.

Lord Wolseley concluded by saying:—"I have said as little as possible consistently with any justice to myself. The noble Marquis made strong personal statements which were not supported. I have made my reply, which is also unsupported. I cannot, however, leave the matter thus. I feel I am amply justified in moving that all the papers be laid on the table. I am prepared to prove by official documents all I have said."

Lord Lansdowne, in replying, said he thought Lord Wolseley had hardly comprehended the purport of his former speech, when he said it had not been a personal attack on himself (Lord Lansdowne). After thus breaking Lord Lansdowne's windows, Lord Wolseley could hardly expect that there would not be retaliation on his own conservatory.

QUESTIONS STATEMENTS.

Proceeding, Lord Lansdowne questioned the correctness of some of Lord Wolseley's statements. He reminded the latter how, after the Glencoe disaster, he (Lord Wolseley) had suggested that the British should fall back behind the Tugel a River. If fall back behind the Tugela River. If might have saved one of the most untoward disasters of the war. Lieutenant-General Sir William Butler had written a private letter to Lord Wolseley suggesting that 40,000 men might be necessary for the campaign. Lord Lansdowne did not wish to excuse himself for underestimating the enemy, but Lord Wolseley should bear his full share. Lord Wolseley had suggested among other things the occupation of Delagoa Bay and an appeal to the colonies.

Lord Salisbury said he thought it undesirable that all the papers referring to the debate should be circulated. He was not aware that any personal charges had been made against Lord Wolseley.

Lord Rosebery enumerated Lord Lansdowne's charges against Lord Wolseley, and said they were personal in the judgment of the mass of the House and the man in the street.

He alluded to Lord Wolseley's historic career, now closed, and defended his single-mindedness of purpose in seeking to improve the War Office system.

Lord Wolseley's motion that all the papers be laid on the table was rejected by a vote of 62 to 38.

WHAT TO EAT IN THE MORNING.

Malt Breakfast Food

That Affords Sustaining Energy and Strength to Body and Brain

Why fill the stomach at breakfast time with food that depresses bodily strength and brain activity? Such a course leads to a multitude of little ills and troubles that make life miserable and your daily work a burden, instead of a pleasure.

If you would eat to live, be healthy, and truly enjoy life, make Malt Breakfast Food your first dish each morning. This delicious food affords sustaining energy and strength that no other grain food can give. When the day's work is over, you have not exhausted your store of vitality by an overtaxing of your digestion, as occurs when the common grain foods are used at breakfast.

Malt Breakfast Food is a truly concentrated food, therefore the most economical to use. One package will make a full meal for twenty-five or thirty people. Ask your Grocer for it; after one trial you will never give it up.

HENRY BIRKS AND SONS

Manufacturers of Fine Jewellery and Silverware,
MONTREAL.

New Century Wedding Gifts

A recent creation of rare beauty in Solid Silver Tea Sets is our Duchess of York pattern. It has already achieved distinction among connoisseurs, and we bespeak for it a popularity during the coming Spring Wedding Season. Possessing all the charming characteristics of hand-wrought silver, this is a pattern in which the Silversmith has found the highest expression of his art.

The rich hervy chasings, the fine pierced work, the graceful shaping, all tend to place this pattern amongst the select examples of the workmanship of the modern Silversmith.

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The G. A. HOLLAND & SON CO.

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Wall Paper

Manufacturers of the United States has given the exclusive sale of their goods to our firm for the whole of Canada. We know of no instance on record where this has ever been done to any firm in America or Great Britain.

What It Means

A large order from us at lowest quotations ever given the firm. That the American concerns begin to recognize us as the leading Wall Paper firm of Canada. That the Montreal public will get the benefit of the best values in Wall Papers and of the choicest colorings and designs we have ever had.

We can accommodate all incomes. Rooms supplied with Wall Papers for 50c, $5.00, $50, $500.

The G. A. Holland & Son Co.

NEW SHOWROOM. 2413 St. Catherine Street.

MALAGA WINE

Is the Most Delicious Sweet Wine for Dessert.

	Per Bottle	Per Case
MALAGA WINE.....	75c	$8.50
MALAGA WINE Extra Quality..	$1.00	11.00

GRAVEL FRERES & CO.

GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS,
QUEEN'S BLOCK 2241 St. Catherine Street.

2 LIGHT GAS FIXTURES.

30 different patterns, but only one of each style left in stock. Regular selling prices:— $6.50, $7.50, $8.00, $9.00, $10.00, $11.50, $12.00, $15.00 and $16.00 each. Take your choice and that quickly, as we will clear out the whole lot beginning Monday, at 8 o'clock, at the very low price of

$5.00 EACH. SPOT CASH.

Fixtures stored until May 1st Free of Charge.

THIS AD. WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

The Robert Mitchell Co. Ltd., 8 Bleury St.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER — ABSOLUTELY PURE

No other article used in the domestic economy of the household has so many enthusiastic friends among the housekeepers of America.

No other article of food has received such emphatic commendation for purity and wholesomeness from the most eminent authorities.

The great popularity and general use of the Royal Baking Powder attest its superiority

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking receipts — free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

Avoid the imitation powders. They are sold cheap because they are made from alum. But alum is a poison dangerous to use in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

JUDGE REFUSES TO RELEASE L. F. COLE

Buffalo, March 16.—Judge Hazel, in the United States Court, yesterday, filed a decision in the case of Lewis F. Cole, who sought release from jail in habeas corpus proceedings, and who tried to secure a stay of proceedings against himself in the Supreme Court of the State of New York through the intervention of the United States Court.

Two applications were made, the application for release on habeas corpus proceedings under an order of arrest granted in the case of Charlotte Bridgewood, of Hamilton, Ont., and the other to stay the proceedings for fraud against Cole in the same case.

Both the applications are denied by Judge Hazel, and the temporary order vacated, the Judge holding that the claims presented were not dischargeable in bankruptcy.

Mr. Cole goes back to jail and the case against him in the Supreme Court will proceed.

COLLEGE TO BE DISINFECTED.

Woodstock, Ont., March 16.—The Baptist College was formally closed yesterday owing to an epidemic of scarlet fever prevailing in the building. Six cases of the disease were announced this morning, but they are all of a very mild type. The college will remain closed until April 10, during which time the building will be thoroughly disinfected.

A SACRED CONCERT.

A sacred concert, at which the moving pictures are to be exhibited, will be held in Karn Hall Sunday, March 17th, both afternoon and evening, commencing at 2 and 8 o'clock. The pictures will be of a sacred character, including the Passion Play, Queen Victoria's funeral and others. Mr. E. A. Hilton will give suitable selections on the organ during the performance. Vocal selections will be given by Mr. May and others.

TO CURE THE GRIP IN TWO DAYS

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

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SECOND SECTION
PAGES 11 TO 18.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION
PAGES 11 TO 18.

94TH YEAR NO. 65. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT

CAREER OF ST. PATRICK SET FORTH

Irishmen Again Unite to Honor Their Patron Saint

ROUTE OF MONDAY'S PROCESSION

"Seven weary years in bondage the young St. Patrick passed,
Till the sudden hope came on him to break his bonds at last;
On the Antrim hills reposing with the North Star overhead,
As the gray dawn was disclosing, 'I trust in God,' he said—
'My sheep will find a shepherd and my Master find a slave,
But my mother has no other hope but me this side the grave.'"

—McGee.

Thirteen centuries have come and gone since St. Patrick laid down his life-burden at the feet of Death's Angel—language, laws, customs have changed; but one Institution alone has remained immutable. The Catholic Church of the nineteenth century is identical with that of the fifth; not one link in the golden chain that unites the Irish Catholics of to-day with St. Patrick and his age has been snapped. And once more the tide of Time brings round this recurrent festival, and all over the world the sons of Erin are again called upon to offer the tribute of a Catholic nation to their patron saint. Nor are the Irish apt to forget the traditions of their race. It was only about a century ago, hardly that, in fact, that the flood of emigration from Ireland to Canada assumed anything like big proportions. Before that time emigrants to Canada consisted chiefly of Irishmen connected with the Imperial service, and in an official capacity. Very soon, however, Upper Canada was opened up to settlement, and a number of mechanics and farmers from the south and west of Ireland settled on Government lands in the new Province. But many also came to establish themselves in the Province of Quebec, and in the other Provinces. They brought with them their thrift, their energy, their love of home and religion. Since then they have labored diligently, and become a tower of strength in every community. With increase of worldly goods has come added opportunity for the gratification of those legitimate social pleasures to which Irishmen as a nation are everywhere addicted. With the object of facilitating their design, and ministering to the good fellowship and love of recreation, they have established many organizations, most of which are in a flourishing condition. But none of these are of a purely social character; the primary object of all is benevolence.. The primary object of all these societies was benevolence—to assist in making comfortable homes for Irish families and immigrants and to foster the love of the Old Land which they can never forget. Hence the origin of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day on this continent. On this day Irishmen meet to join their hearts in thankfulness and gratitude. On St. Patrick's Day the whole habitable globe is encircled with a chain of loving hearts which throb in religious and patriotic unison—hearts swelled with tender thoughts of a dear and faithful motherland. From thousands of pulpits the career of her great apostle is related in glowing words, and the aspirations of his people set forth in tones of encouragement and hope.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

This organization only recently introduced into this province, is alone it has nine divisions, ably officered and numerically strong, while branches also exist in Quebec city, Farnham and Sherbrooke. The origin of this association is of uncertain date. The first authentic information regarding its existence, on this continent came to light some sixty years ago when it was publicly announced that a branch had been established in New York. Its motto: Friendship, warmly commended itself to those who became aware of its existence and it rapidly grew in branches and membership in all the principal cities of the United States. It is not only an Irish and a Catholic organization, but it is a benevolent society for its members raise a fund for the maintenance of the sick and disabled amongst them and for the Christian burial of a deceased brother. The A. O. H. appeared in this province on Nov. 20, 1892, when the first division of the order was organized in Montreal by Col. Slattery, of Albany, N.Y., the national secretary in America. At the great national convention of the order, which was held in Omaha, Neb., in May, 1894, the Province of Quebec was represented, and worthily represented, by Redmond Keys. The present officers are:

Provincial Board—W. H. Turner, president; J. J. Coffey, secretary; D. J. Kane, treasurer.

County Board.—M. McMahon, president; A. J. McCracken, vice-president; Jas. McIver, secretary; E. Colford, treasurer.

Division No. 1—B. Feeney, president; John Connolley, vice-president; M. Birmingham, recording-secretary; J. McIver, financial-secretary; P. Scullion, treasurer.

Division No. 2.—J. Kavanagh, president; J. Brady, vice-president; G. Donoghue, recording secretary; P. Doyle, financial secretary; E. J. Colford, treasurer.

Division No. 3—D. Gallery, president; M. McCarthy, vice-president; F. J. Devlin, recording secretary; John Hughes, financial secretary; L. Brophy, treasurer.

Division No. 4—J. A. Heffernan, president; N. J. Mellhone, vice-president; F. J. Croke, recording secretary; T. W. Mitchell, financial secretary; J. P. Purcell, treasurer.

Division No. 5—Jas. McNichol, president; J. N. Enright, vice-president; H. Tracey, recording secretary; J. P. Lahey, financial secretary; C. P. Dwyer, treasurer.

Division No. 6—Marcus Kelly, president; J. Curran, vice-president; P. J. Quinn, recording secretary; J. W. Turner, financial secretary; J. Scullion, treasurer.

Division No. 7—J. Coffey, president; J. N. Halloran, vice-president; J. J. Carrick, recording secretary; J. J. Hays, financial secretary; P. Wheylan, treasurer.

Division No. 8.—John P. O'Brien, president; M. Ward, vice-president; Thomas Neville, recording-secretary; R. G. Mallett, financial-secretary; Wm. Lamont, treasurer.

Division No. 9.—W. J. Clark, president; W. P. Stanton, vice-president; A. P. Rowan, recording-secretary; W. J. Doyle, financial-secretary; A. J. Hanley, treasurer.

Company No. 1, Hibernian Knights.—P. Keane, captain; A. J. McCracken, 1st lieutenant; P. Doyle, 2nd lieutenant.

A LITERARY SOCIETY.

That the intellectual development of the nation might not be neglected, the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association sprang into existence, and has always maintained a foremost place among organizations of its kind. Its inception dates as far back as 1874. Its first meeting place was on the uppermost flat of Mr. Theodore White's building on Notre Dame street; but more adequate apartments over Mr. J. J. Milloy's tailoring establishment, were deemed necessary shortly afterwards. In its beginning the Shamrock Lacrosse Club found a home with the young Irishmen. In 1875, the Shamrocks withdrew; and in the same year, the Y. I. L. B. Association was incorporated. Ever since, the annual expenses have amounted to $1,200 or $1,500. In 1888, the funds of the society permitted the purchase of the old Ebenezer Methodist Church on Dupre Lane, which cost about $5,000; this was paid in five years. At present the society enjoys commodious apartments, and all the members delight in frequenting their quarters. In fact, the members have great advantages. Their benefit branch confers great help on the needy. Their debating club fits the young men for the controversies that arise every day. Their gymnasium develops the manhood of the members. Their dramtic section favors the abilities of the young men and prepares their address. Their library and reading rooms cultivate their minds. They contribute in no small degree to develop the taste of young Irishmen of today, and they have always been noted as a society composed of refined men. Not the least notable among its achievements have been the long series of dramatic entertainments given under the auspices of the Association, many of the members having developed real histrionic merit.

THE C. M. B. A.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada has a large membership in this city and should on Monday be a prominent feature of the St. Patrick Day procession. The order's strength in this city is indicatel by the fact that there are fifteen branches in Montreal district and each of the fifteen is loyally supported. The principals of the order appeal strongly to the Irish Roman Catholic. Beside the bond of religion, which is the first principle, a bond of brotherhood, common to all friendly societies, exists in this. It is strengthened by the avowed benevolent character of the society. The order is as strong in all parts of Canada as in Montreal. In fact, ever since the first Grand Council was organized in 1880, twenty-one years ago, the order has been steadily growing.

TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

The St. Patrick's T.A. and B. Society was founded in 1840, and is the oldest Catholic society of this class on the continent. The first meeting of the society was held in the old Recollet Church, which was situated on Notre Dame Street, between St. Peter and St. Helen Streets, after Vespers, Sunday, 22nd February, 1840. The chief object of the society is the promotion of temperance, religious, charity and fraternal union. On the death of the venerable Father Richards, who in 1847, was a martyr to his zeal at the emigrant sheds, the Rev. J. J. Connolly, SS., was appointed president, which office he held until 1860. Since then a long list of distinguished prelates have occupied the position of presiding officer.

The late Rev. Father Hogan, in 1863, organized the St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, which to-day is in such a prosperous condition, having a very large membership and an excellent treasury. Amongst its presidents were Mr. William Brennan, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Flannery, Mr. J. D. Quinn and the late Ald. P. Kennedy, M.L.A.

When the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers took charge of the parish, they infused new life into the society, as they did into everything in the parish. The membership at present is large and growing.

CONCERNING ATHLETICS.

Nor do the young Irishmen in the city neglect their physical development. The Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association bears evidence to this fact. It procured a charter in 1887, and made such progress under the presidency of Mr. (now Hon. Judge) C. J. Doherty. Its magnificent grounds in St. Louis du Mile End cost about $40,000. In addition to purchasing this beautiful property, the association in one year paid off an indebtedness of $14,000. The grounds cover an area of 340,000 square feet, with a commodious clubhouse 100 feet by 50 feet, and a grand stand, 730 feet long, built on a solid stone foundation. Of the committee who conceived and carried to a successful issue the project of purchasing these grounds, Mr Edward Halley, was the moving spirit. From the outset he evinced the feasibility of the project, an argent faith, which communicated itself to his colleagues and became one of the principal factors in the attainments of so important an undertaking. To the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association are affiliated several clubs, including the Shamrock Senior Lacrosse Club, the Shamrock Intermediates, the Shamrock Juniors, the Shamrock Hockey Club, and the Shamrock Snowshoe Club. If the past be a mirror of the future, as somebody has said it is, the Shamrock A. A.A. has many brilliant victories and much financial and social success in store for it.

St. Patrick's Day, 1901.

The Shamrock to the Memory of the Queen

"Quis Separabit."

Scarce yet a year
Since you smiled on my face,
And I nestled so close in thy tender embrace,
Where I felt the pulsation of love
Growing stronger and longer—
Till it burst from its prison fair,
Floating in webs of love in the air
Which enfolded each form,
Which inspired each heart,
And the cry of her people
Rolled on till it thundered
In anthem—and sobbed out in prayer.
For they knew that her evening of life drew near!
The notes of the trumpets grew softer and sweeter
Because of the love in the air,
While each child voice re-echoed the prayer
God spare her, God spare her for many a year.

For did she not for me forego
The peerless blue of soft Italian skies,
Which light dark eyes,
The olive and the vine,
The shore where ever changing ceaseless wavelet vies
To chase the blue to green, the green to blue,
To beds of gold,
And then in ripp ing laughter lies
Languishing to be caught up to skies
In rays, tentacles of fierce sun of southern days.
But the weeping skies and the kindly eyes
And the gentler rays of my northern clime
Had wooed my lady to Erin's isle,
For she longed to honor my home of green
Ere the thread was spent in the spinning wheel.

But the summer has past,
And the cold wintry blast
Is crooning its tale
To the Banshee's wail,
For a loved one lost.
And that breast under bridal lace
Is strangely silent,
As we look into space.
Her smile is hid from my face,
But the fragrance still floats on the air.
My only wish is to place me where
I may grow near her grave,
So her spirit on me may smile
As it hovers in night's cool shade,
And ere the sun closes the starlit gates
And her spirit retreats,
It may be from me a leaf it will gather
To show our good saint
That our hearts are still true
To his emblem Triune,
While they bow to the Father and Son
And worship the Holy One,
Three in One.

"Quis ergo nos separabit a charitate Christi"

LETITIA McCORD.

Temple Grove, Montreal.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION

Every effort will be made to make the procession one of the largest every witnessed in the city. The various societies will proceed directly from their halls to St. Patrick's Church, where mass will be celebrated. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi will officiate. The preacher has not yet been announced. After mass the societies will reassemble on St. Alexander and Lagauchetiere Streets, and proceed by way of Radegonde, St. James, Notre Dame St. Lawrence, St. Catherine and St. Alexander Street to St. Patrick's Hall, where the procession will be reviewed by the clergy and addresses given by several prominent speakers. Mr. M. McCarthy was re-elected marshal-in-chief.

The following will be the order of procession :—

Mr. M. McCarthy, marshal-in-chief.
Band—Flag.
The Ancient Order of Hibernians.
The Congregation of St. Gabriel.
(Not members of any society.)
The St. Gabriel '98 Literary and Debating Society.
The St. Gabriel Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.
Band—Banner.
Congregation of St. Anthony.
The Congregation of St. Mary's.
(Not members of any society.)
Band—Banner.
Holy Name Society.
Band—Banner.
St. Mary's Young Men's Society.
The Congregation of St. Ann's.
(Not members of any society.)
Band—Banner.
St. Ann's Cadets, in uniform.
Band—Flag.
The St. Ann's Young Men's Society.
Band—Banner.
St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.
Band—Banner.
Congregation of St. Patrick's.
(Not members of any society.)
Boys of St. Patrick's Christian Brothers' Schools.
Band—Flag.
The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association.
Band—Flag.
Irish Catholic Benefit Society.
Band—Father Mathew Banner.
St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.
Band—Banner.
The St. Patrick's Society.
The Mayor and Invited Guests and the Clergy.

STORY OF ST. PATRICK

In the whole calendar of saints there is none whose life is so full of marvellous miracles as good Saint Patrick, and none so well loved and venerated as the patron saint of Ireland. The seventeenth of March, called St. Patrick's Day, is a holiday among the Irish, and notwithstanding that it comes in the midst of the solemnity of Lent, the day is given over to festivity.

Although it is over fourteen hundred years since St. Patrick died, his memory is as fresh in the minds of those of Irish blood as the shamrock which is sacred to his name, and many are the tales and legends of the birth, life and death of this popular saint.

The main facts that can be stated with certainty about St. Patrick, are these: He was born about the year 373, at Nemtor, which must have been in the valley of the Clyde. His father, who belonged to a Roman colony, was named Calpurnius; his mother was Conossa, a sister of St. Martin, and his tutor or foster father was Patricius, and his own baptismal name was Sucat, meaning warlike. It was the name of a Cymric war-god, some of whose exploits may have helped to form the legend of our saint. The name Patricius was given him by the Pope.

In his sixteenth year St. Patrick, while herding sheep and swine on his father's farm, was taken captive by pirates and carried to Ireland, where he was sold; and here for six years he pursued the same occupation and devoted himself to prayer. Finally he escaped, and after sailing for three days he landed, and journeying for twenty-eight days through a desert, he reached his home.

During the period of thirty-seven years that followed there is nothing but conjecture as to what he did. Tradition says that after a second captivity, which lasted but two months, he betook himself to the best schools of the west of Europe and first went to Ireland to preach the Gospel in the sixtieth year of his life. There are objections to this story, for if St. Patrick had been absent studying in these schools he would, in all probability, have forgotten his Irish, and would have learned to write better Latin than that of the 'Confessio,' and the letter to Coroticus; and then, again, he says in his own words, 'Ye know, and God knows, how I have lived among you from my youth up, both faithful in truth, and sincere in heart.'

However, he left home and parents to preach the Gospel to the Irish tribes. He found Ireand under the domination of the Druidical priests of the more ancient faith who, as might naturally be supposed, were exceedingly adverse to any innovation. These Druids, being great magicians, would have been formidable antagonists to any one of less miraculous and saintly powers than St. Patrick. His course through the island was so beset by obstacles and villainous trickery, that, in spite of his benevolent and kindly disposition, he was compelled to punish the impious people, and to curse the fertile lands so that they became dreary bogs; to curse their rivers so that they produced no fish; to curse their very kettles so that with no amount of fire and patience could they ever be made to boil; and as a last resort, to curse the Druids themselves, so that earth opened and swallowed them. His imprecations all began with the phrase, "My God's doom," and then followed the remarkable miracles which immediately annihilated his enemies.

Towards the close of his career he wrote the 'Confessio,' He wrote also the 'Offenses Sendschreiben' concerning Coroticus but when, does not appear; there are also various poems ascribed to him.

He was well versed in the Latin Scriptures, both canonical and apocryphal, and was modest and even contemptuous of his own learning. In character he was shrewd, generous, enthusiastic, with a sort of Celtic tendency to exaggerate failure and success. And he was especially anxious to suffer martyrdom like his model St. Paul.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary nature of these stories of St. Patrick's life, they seem prosaic when compared with the fascinating legends which are so popular among all people, and which are so well remembered. He is always represented in art in the costume of a bishop, with a staff in the act of driving an army of snakes and toads before him, illustrating what is considered the greatest of St. Patrick's miracles.

Colgan seriously relates that St. Patrick accomplished this feat by beating a drum, which he struck with such fervor that he kicked a hole in it, thereby endangering the miracle. But an angel appearing mended the drum, and the patched instrument was long exhibited as a holy relic. A more natural story than the extinction of the serpents has afforded material for the painter as well as the poet. When baptizing and Irish chieftain, the venerable Saint leaned heavily on his crozier, the steel-spiked point of which he had unwittingly placed on the great toe of the converted heathen. The pious chief in his ignorance of Christian rites, believing this to be an essential part of the ceremony, bore the pain without flinching or murmuring, though the blood flowed so freely from the wound that the Irish named the place Struthfhuil (stream of blood), now pronounced Struill, the name of a well known place near Downpatrick, where the good saint died.

As the birthplace of St. Patrick has been disputed, so has that of his burial. But the general evidence is that he was buried at Downpatrick, and that the remains of St. Columbo and St. Bridget were laid beside him This accords with the old monkish Leonine distich, which may be rendered:—

On the hill of Down,
Buried in one tomb,
Where Bridget and Patricius,
With Columbo and Pius

In the memory of people now living the jawbone of St. Patrick, containing five teeth, was in the possession of a family in Belfast. As various members departed for America, three teeth at different times were extracted and were carried as talismans by the departing ones. The fourth lies buried under the altar of the Roman Catholic Church at Derriaghy. The jaw with the remaining tooth is still carefully kept. It is said to have great curative powers.

The shamrock, or small white clover, is almost universally worn in the hat throughout Ireland on St. Patrick's Day. The popular notion is that when St. Patrick landed at Wicklow, the inhabitants were ready to stone him for attempting to change the religion of their ancestors. He requested to be heard, and explained to them the trinity as contained in the unity, but they were reluctant to believe it. St. Patrick, therefore, picked up a bit of shamrock from the ground and expostulated with the Hibernians: "Is it not possible for the Father, Son and Holy Ghost to be one God, as for these three leaves to grow upon a single stalk?" Then the Irishmen were immediately convinced and baptized.

The records show the great activity of the Saint during his course through Ireland. He founded 365 churches, ordained 365 bishops and 3,000 priests, converted 12,000 people in one district, and baptized seven kings at one fell swoop. The feat of his driving out the snakes is also ascribed to many other saints in different parts of the earth, but not so the remarkable feat performed at his death, when, having been beheaded, he coolly took his head under his arm and swam over the River Shannon.

HENRI MENIER AND HIS ISLAND

Another Side to the Story of the Fox Bay Settlers' Evictions.

The public have been so long familiar with one side, and one side only, of the Fox Bay evictions and the privations and grief of the Anticosti Island settlers that the fact of there being another side to the somewhat sombre story has been entirely overlooked.

And yet there is another side, which, while it will draw no tears of sympathy from the tender-hearted, will appeal to those who can appreciate a great work greatly done.

When a man takes a bit of land that has remained idle and unproductive since the world has known it—a bit of land of say two million acres, or about three times the size of the average European principality—and through the efforts of his brain or of brain controlled by him, converts it into a garden spot and a source of good to the world in general, he is regarded either as a man of commercial instincts finely developed, or as a philanthropist, or both.

It is claimed that Henri Menier, of Paris, is both. It cannot be claimed that there is any affinity between France and the Island of Anticosti, but a son of France has devoted money, talent and science to the development of this hitherto little regarded island territory.

In 1895 the name of Anticosti was barely known to Henri Menier, of Paris. To-day Anticosti is the subject of his waking thoughts and dreams.

UNTIL FIVE YEARS AGO.

In 1895 the shores of this island, which stands like a monstrous tooth in the mouth of the mighty St. Lawrence, knew only the footprints of occasional fishermen, or of the few settlers who had ventured fortune along the sands; to-day Anticosti boasts a thriving town built and conducted on modern principles. Besides, quay and costly breakwaters and important canning factories are to be found there.

Until five years ago no human being had forced the woody barriers of the interior; to-day the small army of workers employed by Menier, the modern pioneer, is pushing steadily onward ,building roads, making clearings and laying the foundation of agricultural prosperity.

Within five years more than two millions of dollars have been expended by Henri Menier for the benefit of this island of the new world.

HENRI MENIER'S MILLIONS.

Henri Menier, now in his forty-eighth year, was born in France in the year 1853. His family had acquired many millions of dollars in manufacturing. Henri, always a quiet youth of studious habits, and intelligent beyond his years, was called upon to take charge of his father's vast interests at eighteen.

He literally walked in one day from a school room to the private office of a business measuring in capacity and importance more than one hundred million francs. At nineteen he had mastered the details, at twenty he began to enlarge the plant, at twenty-five he had practically doubled the output, at thirty his name was a household word in four continents, at thirty-five his fortune had reached the enormous figure of two hundred million francs, and at forty-two this man in whom practical science, a philosophical disposition and commercial shrewdness struggled for the mastery, bought the Island of Anticosti.

The act was typical of the man. He was approached one day by an Englishman named Kendrick, who announced that he had an island to sell.

"Where is it?" asked Menier

"At the mouth of the St. Lawrence River," was the reply.

"Ah, Anticosti?"

The Englishman nodded.

"The price?"

"One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars."

Henri Menier had paid double that sum for a steam yacht. The amount was a trifle, not one month's income, and for the sole ownership of an island which he knew contained more than two million acres of land. It was really ridiculous.

"The title is absolutely clean," remarked Kendrick. "We can prove it from the time the island was granted to one Jollett in 1627 by the King of France."

"Why do you wish to sell it?"

"Because it is an elephant upon our hands," was the frank reply. "I am the secretary of a company called the Island of Anticosti Company, Limited. The company bought the island in 1889 from the former owners, who had failed to make it pay, and now we wish to get rid of it. The price is small."

Mr. Menier fully agreed with the latter statement, but his business instinct would not permit him to close a bargain without due investigation. The purchase of an orange, or a horse, or a locomotive for the private railway on his country estate, receives equal consideration.

"Return to-morrow," he said, briefly: "I will look into the matter."

Then he began to absorb information regarding this strange island which had so unexpectedly crossed the horizon of his daily life. He found the details interesting to the degree of fascination. He learned that Anticosti was a great bulk of land 135 miles long and forty miles broad, lying at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and that it had for its nearest neighbors Labrador and Newfoundland and Halifax, names which conjured up visions of icebergs and dreary solitudes.

He read in one book that Anticosti was a corruption of "Nanticostik," an Indian word meaning "good hunting ground for bear," and in another that among seafarers the island was known as "The Mariner's Grave Yard," and "The Isle of Shipwrecks."

When Kendrick returned the bargain was not closed at once. The question was whether it was worth while to pay even such a paltry sum as $125,000 for what seemed to be only a grave yard of the sea.

THE BARGAIN CLOSED.

Mr. Menier sent out a commission, who in due course returned with reports.

"The soil is fertile, the fishing invaluable, the spruce forests covering the island are almost ample enough to supply the world with paper pulp." In brief, the reports gave Anticosti the very best character.

His business instincts satisfied, Menier closed the bargain at once, and became the sole owner of a spot of land great enough and rich enough to form the realm of a king, and that for a sum which will go down in history together with the forty dollars paid for Manhattan and the ridiculous amount given by Penn for Pennsylvania.

The following summer the new proprietor of Anticosti crossed the ocean in his yacht to inspect the island personally. What he found there exceeded his roseate anticipations.

The agricultural and commercial possibilities were undoubted, and the fishing industry extremely valuable, but there was something beyond all this.

THE MODEL CITY.

Mr. Menier's visit to Anticosti gave him the idea that it was pre-eminently the place on which to extend and expand his views in connection with the model city project which had been conceived by the elder Menier.

In France, in connection with his great manufactories, is a model city established by the elder Menier.

It is called Noisiel, and is located forty miles from Paris. The population consists of five thousand souls. In this town every man works for Menier, and every woman and child lives upon the wages paid by him. Nowhere in France can be found a city better constructed, cleaner, more sanitary and prettier.

There are churches and theatres, wide, well-kept streets, beautiful parks, shops, a railroad, and all that goes to make up the average community. The churches were built by Menier, the theatres, the streets, the parks and the houses belong to him, and the shops sell his goods. Everything is based on plans made by him—Life is lived after his rules.

And the people are happy.

Menier decided to make a second Noisiel, but on better lines. Little time was lost in beginning, but a fair commencement had already been made when certain unforseen obstacles presented themselves. The obstacles are now known to history as the episode of the Fox Bay settlers.

These settlers bore no title to the land occupied by them, simply living there on the sufferance of the previous owners and at a nominal rent. They contented themselves with fishing, and made little effort to till the soil. During the summer they trapped and canned the lobsters which swarm about the island, and in the long winter months they rested somnolent like the hibernating bear. They lived this neutral life entirely undisturbed until the eventful day when word came that a Frenchman, an alien, had presumed to buy Anticosti, and was about to come into possession of his own.

From that hour trouble threatened the new proprietor. The settlers were English, or of English descent, he was French. There was also a question of religion, which, like politics, seems to cause differences in all climes.

When Menier paid his first visit to Anticosti in May, 1896, and found a number of squatters upon it, especially at Fox Bay, he announced his willingness to permit them to remain as his tenants, provided they agreed to conform with the regulations he deemed necessary for the good of the island.

All the residents accepted these terms, promising to obey the code of rules and regulations personally formulated by Menier. As a matter of fact they ignored the code of regulations and broke their promises consistently.

Notwithstanding the dissension and mutiny within and bitter racial accusations without, Menier calmly proceeded with his plans. Through his legal adviser in Quebec, Mr. Gibsone, he went to law, and after a sensational trial, the Fox Bay settlers were ordered to leave the island.

The decision was followed by a storm of protest from the press and part of the Canadian public. Sympathetic but misinformed people sided with the Fox Bay settlers, and when the eviction was found unavoidable, a collection amounting to $4,000 was taken for the settlers.

MR. MENIER'S PLANS.

Menier's plans for the island are broad. They include the building of towns, the clearing of land, the construction of roads and railways, the building of a deep sea port, and the development of the natural resources of the island, such as agricultural products, fisheries and paper pulp.

A fair start has been made. The old settlement of English Bay, which consisted of a few scattered fishermen's huts, is now the seat of authority on the island. A regular town has been laid out, with streets, a plaza, sanitary plumbing, school, and all that goes to make up the modern community. The hospital is a model of its class, and is supervised by a surgeon of scientific attainments. The store is thoroughly equipped, carrying goods valued at $30,000.

There is a gymnasium and music hall combined, and quarters for married and unmarried employes. On the outskirts of the town is a farm laid out and managed on modern principles. It is officially designated as the Central Farm, and from it are controlled minor farms and clearings on the island.

It is an important part of Menier's plan to surround himself with thoroughly competent men.

The improvements contemplated and now under way include the building of a deep-sea port at Ellis Bay, the making of roads, and the construction of important lobster canneries at Fox Bay. The latter industry is one of the best on the island. Anticosti is considered the greatest lobster producing fishery on earth. The immense forests of spruce on the island will be utilized in the near future, Menier's intention being to erect a large pulp factory, and to export the product to England, France and the United States.

CRONJE'S LIFE ON ST. HELENA

Lion of the Transvaal is Growing Stout and Cheerful in Captivity.

A correspondent who has just arrived from St. Helena sends the Daily Mail the following interesting account of Genaral Cronje in captivity:

Twelve months ago how men's hearts beat as they read daily for nearly a fortnight the thrilling accounts of that terrible fight in the bed of the river! To-day we have scarcely more than a passing thought for the captive of St. Helena.

Cronje's long internment has neither affected his health nor depressed his spirits. Once or twice a week he visits Broad Bottom camp, about six miles from Jamestown, where his former army is detained, and, remembering his personal disposition as a rather moody, ultra-religious man, his efforts to encourage his fellow-Boers are really remarkable.

He is growing stout as well as white, in consequence of a forced inactivity, and, despite his morose nature, it cannot be said that he is less cheerful in his demeanor to-day than he was during the fight at Modder River (when he was almost hilariously gay), or when he was the omnipotent superintendent of natives in the Transvaal. Of course cheerfulness is governed by degrees.

Whatever his thoughts about the British may be, he contrives to keep them pretty well to himself. The fact is it is not an easy matter to talk to the general. He, of course, only speaks the taal. He is a characteristically quiet man, who never gives free vent to his opinions, and will not discuss the war. With all his Dutch reserve Cronje is sometimes excited when news from South Africa brought by a fresh batch of prisoners reaches him, and then Vrouw Cronje, quietest and most obedient of wives and bravest of women, is called to share the relief of their monotonous existence.

General Cronje would strike an observer at the first glance as an insignificant little man. Rather below the middle height, he has broad shoulders and a sturdy figure and conveys the impression of great muscular strength. He has grown very white during the last twelve months, and those who remember the strong black beard and fierce, shaggy eyebrows of the past would be surprised at the change that has come over his appearance. But with mellowing old age—he is now in his 68th year—there is nothing of seraphic sweetness about Cronje. He was, is and always will be a hard man—"as hard as tenpenny nails, and twice as sharp," as one of his men puts it.

—How he ever brought himself to consent to the surrender at Paardeberg will always remain a mystery to his friends, and, perhaps, to nobody more than to himself.—London Mail.

SWINDLERS SWEATING COINS

London, March 15.—By a new electrical process a gang of Frenchmen have been sweating English sovereigns in large numbers from one-eighth to one-fifth their value. The gold has been taken off so evenly that the sweated coins are only discoverable by weighing.

Upward of 25,000 light sovereigns subjected to this process already have been intercepted by various banks, and hundreds more are coming in daily.

The police are utterly unable either to detect the swindlers or stop the fraud.

KAISER WORRIED OVER RELATIONS WITH AMERICA

Berlin, March 15.—The Kaiser recently has been displaying great uneasiness about German-American commercial relations. He daily discusses the details of the new German tariff with Minister Von Buelow. They concur in believing that a solution is possible in conciliating the Agrarians by an increased tax on imported breadstuffs, thus inducing them to consent to a removal of the obstacles to the importation of canned meat.

Germans as a whole ardently desire to live on the friendliest terms with the United States. The curse of the Agrarians is selfish stupidity.

There is still in existence an unrepealed law in Switzerland which forbids—under a heavy penalty—the wearing of hats more than 18 inches in diameter, artificial flowers and foreign feathers.

ON LANDLORDS AND TENANTS

Interesting and Timely Advise on the Legal Relationship.

At the meeting of Prince George Lodge, No. 9, A.O.U.W., held in the Victoria Hall, Westmount, on Thursday evening, the Master Workman, Mr. H. V. Truell, B.C.L., delivered an interesting lecture, and one full of timely advice in the relations of landlord and tenant, especially at this period of the year, when the house-renting season is in full swing. Mr. Truell said in part:—

A lease is a contract by which one of the parties binds himself in consideration of a price, which the other party agrees to pay to secure the latter during a certain time, either the use and enjoyment of a thing, or the personal services of some one; or the performance of a certain work. It is with the first division of lease and hire, namely, that of things, that people concern themselves when they speak of the relations of landlord and tenant, and in a city the notion is commonly restricted to buildings. As the minds of tenant and landlord usually meet with considerable unanimity at the time the contract is framed, owing to the desire of one or the other to complete it, it is well to have this union definitely and explicitly recorded in a written lease, for the minds sometimes from this date travel along divergent paths.

The lease, a well known instrument, is chiefly valuable as evidence of the contract. A lease may be verbal, but these give rise to endless disputes and cannot be recommended. Written leases are notarial, or by private writing. The notarial lease has three advantages. It makes proof of itself when produced in court; it can be conveniently registered against property and will preserve the tenants' right when the property changes hands, and it gives to the landlord a privilege for rent, in cases of insolvency for a period longer than he would otherwise enjoy. Those contracting in a lease must remember that all the clauses bind and can be enforced; that arguments left out cannot be put in or enforced later; that a failure to read and understand the lease when it is signed, will excuse neither party from observing its conditions. The lease witnesses this contract and everything to be put in or to be left out must be attended to when it is drawn up, and not when it is a subject for litigation. The relations of landlord and tenant begin when the contract is completed, by the union of the minds of the parties. The refusal of either party to sign a lease does not destroy the contract; it simply makes it difficult to prove, that is all. But suppose the contract made, and the lease signed, the relations of landlord and tenant begin These relations are governed (a) by the lease; (c) by law; (d) by the custom of the place.

The lease, with its various stipulations and agreements, properly signed and executed, containing no immoral or illegal clauses, is now the law between the parties—but not the whole law. The civil code in the interests of public policy contains certain enactments upon these relations, and which exist as rules enforceable at law, quite independent either of the will of the tenant or the landlord.

THE DUTIES OF THE LANDLORD.

First, as to the rights and duties of the landlord. 1. By the nature of the contract the landlord must deliver to the tenant the premises leased, with accessories. This is done by handing over the keys, not the key to the front door, but all the keys to the establishment, and withdrawing all obstacles to the tenant's entrance. 2. By the nature of the contract he must maintain the premises in a condition fit for the purposes for which they are leased. 3. He must give peaceable enjoyment of the premises during the continuance of the lease. The premises must be handed over in a good state of repair in all respects and unless this is done the tenant should refuse to enter, or should enter under the protection of a formal written protest, otherwise he will be held to have waived his rights. The tenant is only bound to receive the premises when they are delivered at the time agreed upon, and in a good condition. If he chooses to ignore his rights he must not expect the courts to be more solicitous about his affairs than he has been himself. If the premises are in an insanitary state the tenant may likewise refuse to enter. The contract is broken when the landlord cannot make delivery, and the tenant may recover damages according to circumstances and the degree of his inconvenience. The maintenance of the premises in a condition fit for the purposes for which leased is measured by the conditon they were in at the time the tenant took possession. Here again the latter cannot be too careful to examine his lease before signing, and to assert his rights before he takes possession. Most of the written leases contain clauses by which the tenant signs away and waives all rights which the law has established in his favor. Circumspection and caution in signing the document, and a careful reading of the instrument, cannot be too strongly emphasized. The landlord must execute the greater repairs, and the tenant the minor repairs. These are partially enumerated in the code.

Peaceable enjoyment, means that the landlord, must watrant the tenant against the acts of third persons who have a right upon the premises. If it happens that a third party has a right to use or enjoy some part of the premises leased, the tenant may cause the lease to be annulled or secure a diminution of the rent according to the extent of the disturbance, and claim in addition whatever damages can be established to have already occurred. The same rule applies when the property is expropriated for public purposes, but no damages can be secured. The landlord himself must refrain from all encroachment upon the tenant's rights; either by trespass himself, or by changing the nature of the block or building. The landlord must also warrant the tenant against all defects and faults in the thing leased which would hinder or diminish its use. whether known to the landlord or not when the contract was formed. This provision of the law is of considerable practical importance in respect to faults in plumbing, in drains, and the condition of roofs and rain conduits. The tenant must in this and in every other instance, notify the landlord, and put him in default to remedy the abuse. So for of the obligations of the landlord, which the tenant may enforce against him provided he has not foolishly signed away his rights or acquiesced in their surrender.

DUTIES OF THE TENANT.

The landlord has, however, rights against the tenant which are equally important, and which flow from the law itself. He has a right 1. To enforce all the obligations contracted by the tenant in his lease provided they be not contrary to public order or good morals. 2. A right of privilege upon the moveable effects garnishing the premises, including property belonging to sub-tenants in so far as they are indebted to the principal tenant. As well as upon the moveable effects belonging to third parties which are upon the premises with the consent of the latter. A distinction is made in favor of effects transiently upon the premises, as the baggage of a traveller at an inn, or an article in the hands of a craftsman to be repaired. It must also be noted that the privilege of the landlord extends so far as to authorize him to follow and seize the effects which become subject to his privilege, within eight days from their removal from the premises which they garnished. An amendment to the law was passed in 1898, through the influence of Montreal piano dealers, and furniture men who sell upon the instalment plan which permits a person who leaves goods with the tenant to notify the landlord of the fact, and in such event the privilege of the landlord does not accrue.

The landlord must exercise his rights by process in the civil courts. An action will be to rescind the lease when the tenant fails to furnish the premises so as to secure the rent; when the tenant injures the property, or uses them for a purpose other than that for which they were designed, or for a purpose forbidden by law. An action lies to recover the possession of the premises when there is as above a cause for cancellation of the lease; or where the tenant neglects to pay his rent. When the lease expires if the tenant remains in possession for more than three days longer an action will lie to eject him. The landlord, of course, can always enter suit to collect rent due, or to recover damages for violation of the lease.

WHEN RENT IS REMITTED.

Another recent amendment to the code permits a landlord to notify a tenant in arrears for rent to quit the premises within three days; if the tenant complies, all his rent is remitted, and he may move all his effects. If he should refuse, his landlord may seize everything in the house and sell it in satisfaction of his claim.

In the ordinary course of legal procedure, each householder has by law the right of claiming as exempt from seizure certain household effects enumerated in the code, which are sufficient to enable him to keep house, in comfort if not in ease or luxury. Tenants who arrive at this stage usually deem it prudent to seek legal advice.

The landlord is only one party to the contract; to the second party (the tenant) belong reciprocal rights and corresponding obligations. 1. He must take possession of the premises, leased, and use them according to their purpose and destination, as a prudent administrator. 2. He must pay the rent stipulated, or when this has not been definitely expressed a reasonable price for the use and occupation of the premises. 3. The tenant must furnish the premises and keep them furnished with furniture sufficient to secure the rent for the term of one year, or for the period of the lease when it is less than a year. 4. The tenant must also perform the lesser repairs upon the premises, such as those belonging to the walls and ceilings, the window glass, doors, shutters and hinges, unless these repairs become necessary through age or the action of irresistible force. In case of fire the legal presumption is against the tenant, and in favor of the landlord; and when the building is occupied by two or more tenants each is answerable for loss in proportion to his rent, unless the fire began in the apartments of one and its origin there is proven. The tenant must suffer the landlord to make all repairs which are urgently required, but if more than forty days are consumed in the work the landlord is responsible to him for whatever loss he may sustain. When a tenant fails to pay his rent and is in consequence ejected, his obligations do not end; he must pay the rent up to the time of vacating, and the loss of rent afterward during the time required for re-letting.

A RIGHT TO SUB-LET.

The lessee has a right to sub-let unless there is a clause in the lease to the contrary. If the tenant make during the lease additions or improvements he may remove them at the expiration subject to the obligation of leaving the house in the state in which he received it; but when the improvements are attached to the house with nails or cement the landlord may retain them upon payment of the price. The tenant is, of course, responsible for all losses and injuries which happen to the premises during his occupancy, unless he can prove that they were not due to his fault. The presumption is again him. He is likewise responsible for damage resulting from the actions of his family or sub-tenants. The tenant must restore the premises as he found them, and he is presumed, unless a statement of their condition has been drawn up, to have received them in a good condition in all respects, a rule which emphasises the necessity of care in making leases. The tenant must enforce his rights by civil process in the ordinary way. He is not entitled to continue to occupy the premises, and refuse to pay rent, on account of the landlord's refusal to perform his obligations. His remedy is obtained by putting the landlord, in default to perform his part, and in event of his refusal, by action at law, to compel the performance of what is neglected, or to secure the right to perform whatever is required at the landlord's expense. The tenant has the following right of action: 1. To compel the landlord to observe the stipulations of the lease, and the obligations imposed by law, in respect to repairs and ameliorations, or to secure the authority of the court to perform them at the expense of the landlord. 2. To rescind and cancel the lease when the landlord fails to perform his obligations which arise from the lease or come from the law. 3. To recover damages from the landlord for violation of his obligations. The duration of the lease is ordinarily fixed by the instrument. When no time is specified it terminates at the expiration of the month of April, and is held to be an annual lease, when the rate is so much a year. If the rate is so much a month it is deemed a lease for one month.

Tacit renewal of a lease takes place when a tenant remains in occupation for more than eight days after the expiration of the term without notice or protest on the part of the owner. The renewal is for the same term as before, and both landlord and tenant are bound. Some leases contain a stipulation that the lease shall be renewed unless one, two or more months' notice is given before the end of the period. This provision must be strictly complied with. A lease may be cancelled for a failure on the part either of the owner or the tenant to perform their respective obligations. The expiration of the term for which it has been granted ends the lease; but where the term is uncertain notice must be given of three months, when the rent is payable quarterly, of one month when it is payable monthly.

It is also terminated when the house is wholly destroyed by irresistible force or fortuitous event, or expropriated for purpose of public utility.

AFTER EFFECTS OF GRIP.

Are Often More Serious than the Grip Itself.

Physicians and grip sufferers alike are agreed that the after effects of the disease are more to be feared than the acute attack; you can never be sure that the disease has left the system completely.

La Grippe naturally attacks the weakest organ and leaves it still weaker.

Not only pneumonia, consumption, bronchitis and throat trouble follow the grip, but kidney, liver and stomach are troubles just as liable to result, provided any of these organs should happen to be in a weak condition at the time of attack.

To get rid of the grip germ, to get it entirely out of the system and blood, few remedies are so good and none safer than Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; they are not a compound of powerful and dangerous drugs, but a pleasant, palatable, convenient remedy in tablet form, composed of the wholesome antiseptic principles of Eucalyptus bark, blood root and similar germicide remedies which are perfectly wholesome and harmless to the system, but death to the germs of grip, catarrh, consumption and diseases of the throat and air passages.

Mrs. Chas. Gormley, of Memphis, says: Last winter an attack of grip left me with weak back, a persistent cough and loss of flesh and appetite and after using various remedies for several months with little or no improvement I finally bought a 50 cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my drug store, and as they were pleasant and convenient to take I used them at all times of day or night and I was astonished to secure such fine results from so pleasant and convenient a medicine. In two weeks my cough disappeared, my appetite returned. I improved in flesh and color and no one would now think that I had ever had such a thing as the grip.

My druggist told me he sold more of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, for the cure of grip, colds and catarrh, than any other similar medicines.

COLONIAL WHO MET CHRISTIAN DE WET

Bennet Burleigh Tells a Good Story of the Famous Boer Commander.

London, March 15.—Bennet Burleigh sends the following to the Daily Telegraph:—In the recent pursuit of DeWet, as Knox left an Orange River Colony town, a certain colonial scout, busy cleaning out certain articles, loitered behind. He has since been court-martialed for that fault, but, in view of the following incident, let off with a cautionary remark or two. Leaving his horse in front of a house, he walked towards the outskirts of the little town, either to call on somebody or see that all our people had marched out. He saw a smart Cape cart arrive in front of a door, and someone in it call out to the inmates. Going towards the vehicle, he addressed the occupant, curtly, saying, "Who are you?" The man, who looked like the ordinary type of Boer, and seemed unarmed, said, "Why should I tell you?" to the colonial. But there being something about his dress and manner which the scout could not quite understand he repeated with more pertinacity, "Come, your name; I want it." The other, little abashed, but apparently uneasy, replied, "I don't see that I am bound in any way to tell you my name, or who I am." At this the colonial whipped out, cocked, and presented his revolver at the stranger in the Cape cart, shouting, imperatively, "Your name, and who you are!" But, alack, at that moment there came a troop of armed Boers round the corner. The colonial was too late and could not run, and so was instantly made prisoner. Seeing that the man in the Cape cart seemed to be a person in authority over the Boers, the unabashed colonial remarked, "Well, my game's up, and you need have no hesitation now in telling me who you are, sir, out of curiosity I'd like to know your name still." "Very well," said the Boer, "I'll tell you. I'm Christian DeWet." And he smiled grimly, and drove on into the town. The colonial subsequently that night escaped.

THERE IS NOT a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. it cures lameness and soreness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and prick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claims to public confidence.—adv.

HOW LANSDOWNE CRUSHED WOLSELEY

Review of the First Part of the Great War Office Debate.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the London Daily News summarizes the first part of the army debate between Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wolseley as follows:

The army debate has, by an extension of time amounting almost to a revolution in the Lords, been adjourned. But it has already produced a very unexpected result. Lord Lansdowne has turned on his accusers, and converted what looked like a serious attack into a most disastrous rout for the assaulting party. Certainly the opening phases of the debate promised nothing so eventful as this. The Duke of Bedford is one of those unremarkable men whose appearances on the stage of politics never quite succeed, and yet cannot be described as sheer failures. He made to-night a neat little speech, with neat little figures, neat little arguments, and a neat little joke at the end of it. I say speech, but after all an address to one's fellow creatures is something in which, to adapt a famous phrase of Mr. Gladstone's, the orator gives something out and receives something back again. But the Duke of Bedford's address was a simple exercise in elocution of the clerical type—a steady rise and fall of the voice, an eye fixed on vacancy, the impression of a well-conned task, not the deliverance of a man's clear thought or sincere and strong feeling. Some of it was inaudible and might have been selections from the Athanasian Creed for all that one heard of it. Other parts again were not badly delivered or badly constructed. But, on the whole, the appearance of this trim, still youthful heir of a splendid name was like nearly everything in the House of Lords—a trifle unreal. Nor did Lord Raglan's reply add a remarkable degree of life to the debate. Lord Raglan is a new figure to me, young and large and well favoured, with a certain pleasant frankness—the heavy dragoon of our fiction, slightly adapted and trimmed to House of Lords usage. He did not make a bad little speech on rather primitive lines, and it contained at least one amusing point. The Duke of Bedford's attack was, of course, to the effect that the great change of 1895 had deprived the Commander-in-Chief of all real responsibility, and placed the Secretary of State in a position of lonely power over the army. To this argument Lord Raglan gently demurred. "Why," he said, "the two, the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State, were, in my term of office at least, in consultation nearly every hour. My room lies between the departments of these two officials, and every day the Commander-in-Chief passes through it to see the Secretary or the Secretary to see the Commander-in-Chief."

Thus far the debate had gone on somewhat halting wing. Now, however, it took a much more serious turn. When Lord Wolseley rose he had a notable audience. On the steps of the Throne stood in a row Mr. Chamberlain, Sir William Harcourt, and Sir Charles Dilke, and a little behind were Mr. Asquith, Mr. Brodrick, and Mr. George Wyndham. The rumor was spread that the King, who had been earlier in the House of Peers, had chosen to hear the debate from the little chamber that overlook the House from the Throne, where, it is also said, Queen Victoria listened to one of Lord Beaconsfield's speeches. Lord Rosebery was especially prominent during the sitting, flitting to and fro to Lord Wolseley's and the Duke of Bedford's side and back to the Front Opposition Bench, and finally returning to his own seat below the gangway. He was clearly in close touch with the movers in the debate, and it must be surmised that he will speak to-morrow. Of Lord Wolseley I would only say that he is a personality, and that he has a grievance. It is knows that there were some phases in the present war as to which he was not consulted, and that more than one great command was given out without reference to his judgment and, in one instance, against it. He has openly and privately complained that his position was an inferior one, and now he has made his complaint in the open. His speech would have been more effective if it had not been read, and if its texture had been closer and its argument more consecutive. Briefly, it was to the effect that since the Order in Council of November, 1895, the old army plan of making a single great officer responsible for the proper armament, equipment, education, training and fighting efficiency of all ranks had been superseded by the Government through an Army Board. "Instead of the single responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of State," said Lord Wolseley, "you have what I may term water-tight compartments, the head of each having his individual responsibility instead of proceeding through the old conduit of the Commander-in-Chief. In other words, in building your house, instead of going to the architect and getting his general advice, you now go to his foreman without his knowledge." What Lord Wolseley means is, of course, that the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and other high officers in Pall Mall no longer report to him directly, but to the Secretary of State.

LORD WOLSELEY'S PLEA.

This was Lord Wolseley's plea. His second was a much more dubious one. It was, as Lord Lansdowne said, with point and humor, a proposal to set up a kind of military tournament between the Civil War Minister and the Military Head of the Army. Each man was to state his opinions as to the needs of the Army, and the people of Great Britain were in some kind of informal referendum to come to a judgment between them. I think this part of the speech fell rather flat, for Lord Wolseley did not indicate in any way how he proposed to link on this new dual control with our constitutional system.

But the sensation of the debate was Lord Lansdowne's reply. I do not think I go too far when I say that, in the judgment of nine men out of ten who heard it, it for the moment smashed and pulverised the attack. Lord Wolseley will have his reply to-day, for it is one of the rules of that somewhat archaic assembly that a member may speak as often as he pleases. But he has to meet a very keen and deadly thrust. Lord Lansdowne looks and is an amiable man. But when he turned straight to Lord Wolseley's cross-bench seat ("Bobs" sitting immediately in front of his predecessor), and with well-bred ease proceeded to come down with the most appalling effect upon Lord Wolseley's repute as military adviser to the Government, one was reminded of the fashion in which the sorely-tried Peel once turned on Disraeli and slaughtered him. The effect was the more striking because you could not see the victim, and because it was impossible to associate this quiet, conversational gentleman with anything so deadly as the destruction of a rather famous military name. But there it was. I wonder the House of Lords did not have a kind of collective seizure. Nothing so deadly has happened in it since I knew it. I do not know whether anyone was expected to be thrown to the lions as the result of the Bedford debate. If so, Lord Lansdowne did not provide the sacrifice in his own person.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

Lord Lansdowne's argument was as simple as his style. He would commit himself and the Government to no details as to the future, but he declined to go back on the principle set up in 1895, that of giving the Secretary of State "free access," as he described it, to his experts. And then came the flagellation I have described. Lord Wolseley's description of his position under the new rule was a travesty of the facts. There were still large duties attaching to the Commander-in-Chief Lord Lansdowne proceeded to enumerate some of them—mobilization, the preparation of schemes of offence and defence, promotions, rewards, education, intelligence department, the initiation of proposals, the free calling for papers. Why had he not made larger use of these sweeping powers? On the contrary, he had never given the system a fair trial, and even when he had interfered fitfully. And then came the most sharply barbed arrows from the quiver. "The noble and gallant viscount," said Lord Lansdowne, with slight, but very slight, emphasis, "might have made better use of the auxiliary forces, he might have told us that Ladysmith was not a suitable place of occupation, he might have warned us that it would take more than one army corps to subjugate South Africa. But he never really took account of the true scope of his duties, and in his minute to the Prime Minister (the nature of the document was elicited in an aside by Lord Lansdowne) omitted all reference to his three most important and most urgent responsibilities—mobilization, the control of the Intelligence Department, the preparation of plans of offence and defence."

I need not deal with the rest of the speech. It proceeded in the same vein of affable and rather deprecatory remark in which Lord Lansdowne characterized what everyone who heard the speech took to be a remorseless description of the military advice tendered by Lord Wolseley during the war. Unless this point, and the general "heat" of the speech, be undone by Lord Wolseley or Lord Rosebery to-morrow, and Lord Lansdowne shown to be unfair or inaccurate, the Bedford motion crumbles to pieces. The much-despised civilian official has arisen and smitten the warriors.

What Herald Readers Say.

Kind Words That Show the Growing Appreciation in Which the Herald is Held.

A rapidly growing circulation list proves that The Herald is finding favor in every part of Eastern Canada. In Montreal its circulation has grown during the past year with unprecedented rapidity. Last Saturday, for illustration, without any extra effort or special news, its sales on the streets and through agents exceeded any previous ordinary day in its history. No one can ride in the street cars between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening without observing the great popularity of The Herald which is to-day regarded by thousands as the best newspaper in the city.

Here are a few extracts from letters received from well-pleased subscribers, scattered throughout the Dominion:

KIND WORDS:

I like The Herald very much, it is far ahead of the Star in my estimation.
J. JOHNSON, Granby, Que.

I am well satisfied with The Herald. It is in every respect an up-to-date and reliable paper.
V. HARMAN, Brockville, Ont.

I am most pleased with your paper, and think The Herald is the best English newspaper in the Dominion.
EZRA TERRIEN,
Ste. Clothilde de Horton, P.Q.

It has been pleasing to notice that The Herald has a very large circulation through our post office, having earned at least equal circulation with the Star.
REV. DR. DAVIDSON,
The Rectory, Frelighsburg, Que.

The Herald is O.K. Would not be without it on any account.
JNO. McGUIRE, Farnham, Que.

I have been taking The Herald for two years and find it one of the best papers in Canada.
W. E. SUTHERLAND, Clayton, Ont.

Enclosed find my renewal and a new sub. for your fine up-to-date paper.
J. A. LINDSAY, Manotick, Ont.

I did think at one time of discontinuing the paper, but on account of the manly way in which you conducted yourselves in the political campaign last November, I mentally resolved to do otherwise. Quite a contrast to the methods of our friends, the enemy. Yours truly,
E. MOORE, Salisbury, N.B.

I think The Herald is one of the best daily papers published. I like it very much, and look forward to its coming just as much as I did when a resident of the Montreal district. I certainly should not like to do without it, and hope to continue a subscriber for a long time to come.
THOMAS SPRIGGS, Russell, Manitoba.

Please send me your paper, for which you will find enclosed the required sum. Your daily paper is a very interesting one, surpassing, I believe, any paper published in Montreal. It is looked for every evening.
PETER KENNEDY, Greenfield, Ont.

I am in every way satisfied with The Herald, which I think is a first class paper. It deserves to be at the forefront of all others. Your paper is worthy of all praise.
STEVE BYRNE, West Farnham, Que.

The Sieve column of The Herald alone is worth the price of subscription.
J. B. BLACK, Windsor, N.S.

I am sure that your paper is the best published, and it is with great pleasure that I renew my subscription. It appears to be the most popular paper around. I will try to enlarge your circulation.
H. T. CLEM, Melvern Square, N.S.

I have and am still taking your paper every night, and must say it is now the leading paper of Montreal. Wishing you success.
JAMES LYNCH, Montreal.

I am delighted with The Herald. Although "partizan," yet it is clean. Yours sincerely,
J. G. STEWART, Flinton, Ont.

Your paper is becoming more popular every day with our boys. It is taking the place of the Toronto Globe.
P. P. CLARK, St. Ola, Ont.

I think The Herald is the standard journal of the day. Keep sending it along. Yours truly,
W. MARIGAN, Port Colborne, Ont.

I omitted renewing my subscription for a few days. Could not get along without The Herald. The Sieve column itself is worth the cost. With best wishes for your continued success, yours respectfully,
R. D. McLAUCHLAN, St. Peters, P.E.I.

I thoroughly enjoy The Herald, and find it of use in every line of literature.
SAMUEL ABBOTT, Mountain Grove, Ont.

I am sure to renew my subscription to The Herald as soon as I possibly can. I cannot do without it. We look upon it here as the only desirable daily paper printed in the Upper Provinces.
D. R. BOYLE, West Acichat, N.S.

Worthy to be Written in Letters of Gold.

Tete a Gouche, N.B.—You do not praise Catarrhozone highly enough; it is worthy to be written in letters of gold. One small bottle has done more for me than all the doctor's medicines I have taken in the last three years. I was a sufferer from Bronchitic Asthma, but by using Catarrhozone I have been entirely cured. Months have since passed, and being entirely well, I feel my cure has been a perfect one. A. J. Kemp.

Catarrhozone alone is the only cure for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Lung Troubles. An absolute cure guaranteed with every complete outfit. Large size, $1.00; small size, 25c; at druggists or by mail. A trial sent for 10c by N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Canada, or Hartford, Conn., U.S.

A BISHOP'S OPINION OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, is to be commended for his critical genius as well as for his capacity to manufacture a new nomenclature—if the latter is really a commendable thing. He tells his good friends in the church who are inclined to be Christian Scientists, that if they are going to start a new religious system because they happen to have beeen healed at some time through the influence of a mental law as universal as gravitation, then the people who have been cured by patent medicines have just as good reason to establish medico-religious cults as they have. Thus he suggests that there would be Christian Liver Pillists, Christian Sarsaparillists, Christian Celery Compoundists, and Christian Cholera Mixturists. He might have added a good many more, especially if he had taken their names from the quack advertisements in the religious press. Bishop Fallows is doubtless brought into contact with a good many persons who mix their theology with their therapeutics, and therefore his suggestions are worth heeding. Professor Jastrow, from another range of vision, points out that the doctrines underlying this foolish system are not characteristically religious ones, but that they are only distorted into a religious guise. This criticism is a profound one, and should be a source of comfort to those alarmists who fear that Christian Science will overrun the land. It means that this system is no more a religion than it is a science, and therefore that it is probably destined to an ephemeral existence. Persecution will help it for a while, but a wise and forceful administration of the laws against it will do much to exterminate it. It is an illegal practice in this State.—Philadelphia Medical Journal.

EXCESSIVE MEAT EATING CAUSE OF APPENDICITIS

Paris, March 15.—The celebrated surgeon, Dr. Lucas Championiere, charged by the Academy of Medicine to ascertain the causes of appendicitis, reported it mostly resulted from the excessive amount of meat eaten. He also ascerts that influenza, poisoning the intestines as it poisons many other organs, is directly responsible for many cases.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Ointment

FITS CURED TO STAY CURED

EPILEPSY, St. Vitus Dance, Falling Sickness, Nerve Twitchings, Spasms and convulsions, permanently and immediately relieved by NEUROSAL the new discovery for the cure of all chronic nerve derangements.

ALL FITS cease from the first day's use of NEUROSAL.

Do not trifle with worthless free sample cures, but send for NEUROSAL. It has cured others, and will cure you.

Sold only by
THE NEUROSAL CHEMICAL CO.
TORONTO, Ont.
PRICE, $2.00 per Large Bottle.

Digestive Machinery

When the entire digestive machinery of the human body works with order, regularity and harmony, men and women enjoy good health. If constipation and indigestion exist, the nervous system and organs of digestion will feel the strain and become disordered.

Wills' English Pills now recommended by the best physicians, are marvellous system cleansers and digestive regulators. One box fully guaranteed to give immediate relief, and four boxes guaranteed to cure or the money handed back. Druggists and dealers sell Wills' English Pills at 25 cents, or mailed to any address by The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal. Malt Breakfast Food is the best diet for the constipated sufferer when getting rid of stomach and digestive troubles.

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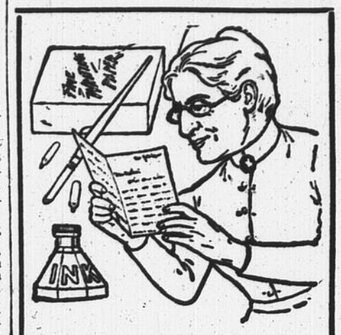

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On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, our Millinery department will present to the Ladies of Montreal an Exposition of the finest creations in Spring Headgear as they will prevail for the season in the three great centres of Fashion—Paris, London and New York! Such a display of art, elegance and excellence in Millinery Models it would be difficult to parallel, and as months of careful preparation have been devoted to bringing the combination together, we trust our customers and the public generally, will avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing it at its best on the above mentioned days, this unique collection of artistic beauty and manipulative skill.

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Actors and Plays

By Jim the Penman

The fact that Sarah Bernhardt is not coming to Montreal this season will not lead to any large expenditure for crape by our citizens. If Madame Bernhardt can afford to pass over Montreal it is to be hoped that we may accept the calamity with cheerful resignation. For, after all, the divine Sarah is an acquired taste, like golf or olives, and there are people living in happy homes and respected by their pastors who never saw Bernhardt in their lives and never want to. The truth is her refusal to come is simply a question of shekels. For the divine Sarah has not been drawing very well of late and anything resembling a frost might land her impressario on the rocks. Every one knows that Mr. Maurice Grau has found her a very serious proposition. By his contract Mr. Grau is bound to pay her $1,000 per night, and Coquelin $700 per night. This is $1,700 per night, or $10,200 per week, for the two principals alone, to say nothing of the rest of the company. Now this involves naturally charging high prices. Consequently had Bernhardt come to this city Mr. Grau would have had to charge $5 a seat, which is a little too rich for our blood. The prospects of a full house for a week at $5 each for orchestra stalls, tapering down to $1.50 for the gallery, looked as attenuated as a forty day fast. Two days of "L'Aiglon" might pack the house. But that is all that could be counted on. So Mr. Grau decided to stay away.

* * *

He was the more led to this conclusion because ever since they struck America his financial path with his twin-star aggregation has been as corrugated as a boarding-house mattress. Bernhardt would not play under $3 per seat. So Mr. Grau thought that to see Coquelin as well was worth at least $5. But New York did not see it in that light. For a week they put up their money like little majors. Then the houses began to dwindle until a handful of the "four hundred" in the stalls were all that greeted the Diva. Then Maurice took a tumble to himself and cut prices to $4. Still the public stayed away. They seemed as if they had had all the Bernhardt they wanted. At all events they were not anxious for more, except at bargain counter rates. It was the same in Chicago and Philadelphia. In neither place was there any rush to see Bernhardt at $4. People reflected that coal was still above $6 a ton and that the iceman would be around in a month or so. And they took in the vaudeville show instead. Now Mr. Grau is going back to New York to exploit Bernhardt at popular prices. That is to say, she will appear at the Metropolitan Opera House during Easter week at from $2 down. No wonder she says she will never come back to America!

* * *

Of course we must remember that the divine Sarah has been younger than she is now. To speak of a lady's age is manifestly impolite. But Sarah has seen fifty-seven summers, and is of the vintage of 1844. She first appeared on the Parisian stage perilously near to forty years ago. So it does not take a massive intellect to discover that she is no spring chicken. She has arrived at the days when, if she was a widow, she would be dangerous. It is this that makes the average citizen feel of his five dollar bill as nervously before he passes it into the box office as a youthful lover fingers the engagement ring in his vest pocket as he sits on the sofa beside the demure maiden who has resolved to be a sister to him. He feels that Bernhardt is quite old enough to know better. And hence he is not quite satisfied that he will get his money's worth.

* * *

Mademoiselle Pilar-Morin has probably discovered by this time that it is difficult to be good and interesting at the same time. So long as "Ma Cousine" was delightfully wicked and suggestive, people walked blocks to see it. It was one of the events of the season in Paris, and highly respectable English tourists, who would have blushed at one of Jane Austen's novels, went to see it in shoals. It was so very French, and so naughty! But when "Ma Cousine" was translated into decorous English, when the tabasco sauce was replaced by milk-and-water, when the Anacreontic poem was forcibly converted into an imitation idyll, it lost at once its raison d'etre. People wondered what it was all about. The play seemed to consist of a number of disconnected scenes most of which were made interesting only by the introduction of songs and dances uncomfortably like the "turns" in an olio. "My Cousin" was as flat and insipid as "Ma Cousine" was piquant and attractive. In vain did Mademoiselle Pilar-Morin display a very dainty pair of bottines with the usual accessories. In vain did she imitate Anna Held's dexterous manipulation of her draperies. The audiences grew steadily smaller and the frost depened in the house until the ushers hugged the radiators to keep the icicles off their shirt fronts. Even two other pretty women, just as clever and attractive as the star, failed to make the piece a go. And Mr. Law Gisiko, the clever Russian, who speaks every European language, all equally badly, had to waste his talents upon an audience that was manifestly uneasy because there was so few of it and which palpably longed to get away anywhere where they had a chance of seeing some of their fellow-men.

* * *

For there is nothing so lonesome as a half empty theatre, where the only crowd is on the stage, and the sparse audience cling to each other for the sake of human support. I was once in a theatre where the treasurer offered me my money back if I would only sit with him until the show closed. He said he felt like Robinson Crusoe all alone in the ghastly house with nothing but a show that would give a rubber baby the colic to look at. So I remained with him. And we caught each other by the wrist every time a chair creaked, and shuddered at the comedian's jokes as murderers do when they go to a vaudeville show to forget their crimes, and strike a joke that recalls to them their boyhood's days. In the morning a kind-hearted farmer drove the stranded company to the next town to prevent their falling down from starvation and obstructing the sidewalk. I never saw that manager again. But I remember the look in his eye when we parted. An encyclopaedia could not have said more.

* * *

If big crowds are any criterion Proctor's certainly seems to fill a long felt want. The matinees are full of pretty women in furs, feathers and silks, and at nights there is often standing room only. It is evident that we needed a place of amusement like Proctor's. For it is not the astonishing excellence of the show that attracts the people. So far the turns have been very ordinary ones. Practically the only head liners we have had are the Marcel living pictures. There is nothing novel about any of the others. We have seen them before either at the Royal or the Francais. Indeed the vaudeville we saw in the palmy days of the Francais, when it was only an adjunct to the stock company, was much superior to that which was heralded with such a flourish of trumpets at Proctor's. Of course the trouble with the "White Rats," now happily settled, may be responsible for the mediocre character of the turns we have seen so far. But if Mr. Proctor intends to hold his own in this town he must give us something better in the future. If he does not the houses will suffer. No doubt Proctor's has many advantages. The youth who dares not approach the mansion of his beloved for fear of the parental boot can meet his enslaver at Proctor's. Similarly the young lady who wishes to flirt with men whom her mother regards with a vinegary eye can drop into the matinee just by accident and be very properly astonished when she happens to see them there. In this case a continuous performance house is a boon to juvenile lovers. For, of course, married people never flirt and therefore do not need its chaste opportunities. But all this will not make up for a mediocre performance and a Montreal audience is nothing if not critical.

* * *

We are to have the "Messiah" sung in this city this season after all. At first there was some doubt about it; and our music lovers expressed regret that Good Friday should pass without the usual opportunity to hear this grand work. But fortunately Mr. Rayner has thrown himself into the gap and we shall have the oratorio sung as usual in the Windsor Hall on Good Friday night. Mr. Rayner intends having a chorus of 275 voices, while the solo parts will be sung by Miss Shannah Cummings, soprano, and Mr. E. C. Towne, tenor, of New York, assisted by the two artists not yet selected.

* * *

So Richard Mansfield has been at his old tricks again. This time he thumped a super on the head with a tin spear, "to maintain discipline," he says. And the super objected so strenuously that it cost Mr. Mansfield $500 to dodge a suit for assault and battery. It appears that the unhappy super was marching in a procession with a banner, while the whole of his perceptive faculties were concentrated on the effort to keep the silk side towards the audience instead of favoring them with a private view of its calico backing. In this state of mental absorption he committed the awful crime of stumbling against Mr. Mansfield. For a moment the whole universe rocked. Several ladies in the chorus fainted and the hearts of the actors stood still. Then punishment fell on the iconoclast with the swiftness of Jove's thunderbolt. Mr. Mansfield raised his tin spear and smote the miscreant. The super says he received a whack which stunned him. Mr. Mansfield says he merely "rapped" him. At all events the super, having no fear or reverence for the greatest actor on the American stage, went and consulted a measly low-down lawyer and Mr. Mansfield had to cough up five hundred good bright shekels in order to dodge the cooler.

* * *

Another calamity is reported from the United States. Alice Neilson has lost her "angel." Mr. Thomas H. Williams, jr., President of the California Jockey Club, of Oakland, Cal., will no longer be "interested" in her opera company after this season. Hence Alice will have to look for another angel, if the "Singing Girl" is to remain on the road, for it is an open secret that the "Singing Girl" has cost Mr. Williams a sum that only a millionaire's purse could stand. This should be a warning to other comic opera prima donnas to either place their "angels" in cold storage, or hand them over to a safety deposit vault while they are away. Millionaires are always impressionable. And the first pretty woman that comes along may gather them into the matrimonial net.

* * *

Since her arrival in London Miss Olga Nethersole has been preparing for the serious surgical operation which her physicians have decided must be performed in order to save her from the possibly fatal result of delay. When Miss Nethersole was told of her danger and that it was necessary to submit herself to surgical remedy she became so nervously alarmed lest she might not pass safely through the operation that she insisted on returning home at once, declaring that in familiar surroundings she could better withstand the trial.

* * *

"Fogg's Ferry" is one of those links which bind us with the past. Nearly every one of our leading ladies has at one time or another played the part of "Chip." We have had "Chips" of all sorts from those whom we could meet on the street without shuddering to those whose facial charms would drive a nervous child into hysterics. Miss Iola Pomeroy differed very little from the rest of them. She gave the usual song and dance about a slight shock exploding a torpedo that a steam-hammer would make no impression on. And the property man who touched off the terrific explosion of a handful of powder in a plumber's ladle sent it off just before she pulled the trigger of her revolver as he always does. I never knew it to fail. No matter how fast the leading lady may get off her patter he is always ahead of time. Possibly he wants to get back of the scene and suck his burnt fingers before he shoves the pasteboard steamboat across the middle distance. For the boat is always late. In fact the helpless heroine has time to faint leisurely and decorously and secure a round of applause before the doomed vessel commences to wiggle across the stage.

* * *

Away back in the eighties we thought "Fogg's Ferry" a wonder of mechanical effects. People shuddered at the explosion of the torpedo and applauded the pasteboard boat frantically. We laugh at both now. For we have progressed marvellously in stage mechanism since then. Our heroines of to-day save their loved ones from every variety of awful fate from being fried in conflagrations, fricaseed in boiling soap vats, sawed in two by circular saws, pounded in stamp mills, and run over by every variety of locomotive in the railway world. No death is too horrible for the hero to be saved from. The heroine bounds in at the right moment to rescue him from every kind of fate from being choked to death on dog biscuit to slow asphyxiation with cigarette smoke. Sometimes the audience applauds her and sometimes it does not. Sometimes it looks as if it preferred that she should die with him, and stay dead, so that it could get its money back.

* * *

We learn from the accounts in the yellow press that Madame Sarah Bernhardt displayed marvellous heroism in her capture of an alligator on Lake Ponchartrain. But there are one or two features about this valorous deed that require more explanation. The fact that the alligator was located for her by a taxidermist looks suspicious. What was a stuffer of animals doing round a lonely lake, if he was not trying to dispose of some of his stock? According to the New Orleans account the taxidermist lured the confiding alligator (with whom he claims to have been personally acquainted) from its hole and tied its legs with a clothes line, and that then the divine Sarah, faultlessly attired in a hunting costume, advanced in tragic strides and took hold of the end of the rope. This is the local account. The accepted version in the North is that the alligator was a stuffed one at the start, although it is hardly credible that it was an oil-cloth one borrowed from the property room of the theatre and constructed in Camden, N.J. Still there is no knowing. The cinematograph film makes no distinction between an oil-cloth alligator and a genuine one. And for advertising purposes and moving pictures the manufactured article would be just as good. You can put just as much fire into a glass eye as into a natural one, and the principal point about the picture would be Sarah's costume, which would be sure to be heroic.

* * *

The Journal expects us to be excited over the disappearance of Miss Rose Tiffany, who suddenly dropped out of sight in Chicago, and equally mysteriously reappeared again next day, when her mother received the following despatch:—

Assure Mr. O'Neill will play to-morrow. Past twenty-four hour have been a blank to me. ROSE TIFFANY.

There is nothing particularly astonishing in this. Many other people's minds cannot recall the events of the past twenty-four hours. We simply give them soda-water and advise them to swear off. Miss Tiffany need not be alarmed. But she will have to give up these spells of blankness. If she does not, she will find her nose becoming painfully red at the end.

* * *

The association of vaudeville performers which has assumed the uncomfortable title of the "White Rats"—a name one associates with pink eyes and unpleasant noses—has succeeded in defeating the Vaudeville Managers' Association. The conflict arose from the effort of the managers to deduct from the White Rats earnings a commission of 5 per cent. nominally charged for the services of booking agents, although all bookings are now made through the managers and without the services of agents. The entire sum lost to the Rats in this way amounted to between $150,000 and $300,000 a year. After a strike affecting performances in several Eastern cities, the Vaudeville Managers' Association has acceded to the performers' demands, which appear to have been quite just.

The general public is not so much interested in the settlement of this case, which is a matter for performers and managers to fight out on their own account, as in the general principle of syndicate control of amusements. The war of the White Rats has brought conspicuously to notice the fact that in the East at least vaudeville, like "legitimate" theatrical shows in general, is under the dominion of a few influential managers, who not only hire the performers, but control their bookings and the theatres where they are to appear. The managers, presumably, are always on the alert to give the public what it wants, but as a matter of fact it is the managers who say what the public shall have. Should an independent performer decline to conform to the managers' plans, he must encounter a good many difficulties in getting himself before the public, no matter how acceptable the latter might consider him.

* * *

Harry Vokes, one of the "Floor Walkers," which comes to the Academy this week, tells the following true story. It is about a friend of his who was the nephew of one of the leading shoe manufacturers in the New England States. The young man worked in the shoe factory for very small wages, but when the old man died the young fellow fell heir to some $300,000. As soon as he came into possession of the money he started on a career that was one blaze of champagne, and everything of that sort. It lasted about two years, and then the young man went foolish, and was put away. In time the doctors brought him back to the sane world, and sent him adrift. He travelled back to his old home, and was given his old job, at $1,25 a day. He worked along contented and happy, when one day, a short time ago, his aunt died and left him $150,000. When the news was brought to him he was working on a machine lasting shoes. The good news was broken to him, but instead of going into an ecstasy of joy, he staggered back with his hand on his head, and said, "Great Heavens; must I go through all that again?"

* * *

Of course the "Floor Walkers" is a play of a different type to the ones that ordinarily appear at the Academy. It is a pure farce comedy. The first half is supposed to take place at a charity bazaar held by Mrs. Hold-off Castoria in order to raise funds for building a refuge for destitute millionaires. The second takes place on the ladies' night at a millionaire's club. Interspersed all through are over twenty specialties and there is the usual chorus of twenty-five pretty girls. In fact it is a musical farce comedy on a larger scale and with cleverer people than usual. Among them are Lucy Daly, whose "Dalyisms" are so well known in New York, Margaret Daly Vokes, a promising comedienne, the Tuxedo Ladies' Band, Estelle Hughes Bird, a character actress of considerable strength; Bert Haverly, George Sydney, famous as a stage Hebrew, and Louis Powers, the well known baritone, beside the head liners on the bill.

* * *

The production at the Royal this week is the spectacular drama "On the Stroke of Twelve" which has been here before more than once.

* * *

The forthcoming production of Olga Nethersole's "Sapho"—of course without poor Olga Nethersole, who is now awaiting the outcome of a dangerous operation—at the Academy during the week of the 25th of March, should be one of the events of the season. For Sadie Martinot—the "bisque" Sadie—is just as clever an actress in such a part as the Nethersole herself. She was the best ingenue we ever saw in "Diplomacy," and has won many laurels since. So she should make a hit in the Nethersole "Sapho." For it must be remembered that this version entirely differs from that we have seen here at Her Majesty's. This version is a true classic, and we are assured it will be produced with the whole of the English company in the cast and the same elaborate scenery and stage investiture it had during its run of 150 nights at Wallack's Theatre. The company comprises 65 people and requires three cars for its scenery and costumes.

* * *

The stars of the "Foxy Quiller" company which appears at the Academy shortly are the burly Jerome Sykes and the diminutive Adolph Zink. The former in the title role, has a character of the same name and of somewhat similar type as that in which he scored the hit of "The Highwayman," the catchy De Koven-Smith piece first seen here several seasons ago. But "Foxy Quiller" cannot be said to be a sequel to "The Highwayman," since its story and music are entirely distinct from those of the earlier piece. The scenes in the present production are laid in a shipyard in Portsmouth, England, in 1816, and in Southern Corsica. Sykes, as Foxy Quiller, is a far-seeing detective with a quaint system of inductive and deductive reasoning, while Zink is a kleptomaniac Japanese dwarf, Kimona.

* * *

The vaudeville stars already booked for next week at Proctor's include Hill and Hull, the European grotesques, in character comedies; Mamie Dupont, a clever comedienne, in a one-act comedy sketch, with capable support; Miss Mallee Little and Louis Fritzkiow in a singing sketch; the Wilson Bros., concert banjoists; and Sophie Burnham, one of the best singers on the vaudeville stage. The Marcel living pictures stay another week. And, of course, there is the kalatechnoscope.

* * *

Things must have been a little too realistic for Hope Booth when the Chicago bailiffs entered her dressing room at the theatre, seized the whole of her wardrobe and left her to walk home in the scanty silk tights in which she poses as Venus rising from a canvas ocean, as well as several other heathen leaders of the smart set, whose principal characteristic seems to have been their contempt for wearing apparel. The account does not say whether the shapely Hope had to walk home inside a flour barrel. But she can now sympathize with the feelings of the man who returns to his dressing hutch on Coney Island and finds that the whole of his wardrobe has disappeared. It appears that while Miss Booth was engaged in exposing as much of her charms as the public would stand two blue-coated hirelings entered her disrobing room and annexed the whole of the stylish costume in which she is accustomed to cause a commotion on the streets. So Miss Booth was compelled to sit for four hours in the manager's room in a costume that would have given Eve pneumonia. Naturally it was a woman who instigated the wholesale seizure of Miss Booth's lingerie. No one but a woman would have dreamt of such a revenge. This woman was Florine Arnold to whom Miss Booth owes $86. And Miss Booth has a pleasant feminine faculty of forgetting monetary trifles she took this unique method of reminding her of the account.

* * *

Every woman will be interested in the suit brought by Miss Katherine Gray against Richard Mansfield because the bone of contention between the two is as to whether the kiss bestowed upon her by the cantankerous Richard in "The First Violin" was a nice or a nasty one. It appears that it is Mr. Mansfield's duty in the course of the play to take Miss Gray, who is playing the part of a simple, unsophisticated little country girl, into his arms and kiss her fairly and squarely on the lips. Miss Gray says he gave her the kiss in so rude and indecent a manner that she was so shocked that she became ill. Mr. Mansfield says it was a plain ordinary every day stage kiss and that it would not shock the sensibilities of a sawdust doll. He points to Miss Evelyn who played the same part with him many dozen times. Miss Evelyn says she had no fault to find with the kiss. In fact she rather liked it. And she claims to be an expert on kissing. In the meantime, however, Miss Gray is suing for $3,500 damages and Mr. Mansfield's lawyers are puzzled how to explain to the jury the salient points of this celebrated kiss. Who is to show how the kiss is given and received? Will Miss Gray kiss the jury, or Mr. Mansfield. Or will they only kiss the judge? The jury may object as strenuously to the Mansfield kiss as Miss Gray did and where will his case be then? Fancy if any fussy juryman insists upon being kissed several times. He may, if Miss Gray is illustrating her side of the case. Will Mr. Mansfield grow jealous and do the same? If he does there is likely to be an ambulance call from that court room.

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It is so cheap as to be within the reach of all classes of people, and druggists everywhere state that it gives universal satisfaction which can hardly be otherwise when it is remembered that it is composed of the best remedies known to the medical profession in treatment of rectal diseases. It is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and for sale by all druggists.

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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. — See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

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ROOFERS.

ON SURRENDERS OF THE CAMPAIGN

Discussion in British House of Commons on Darker Incidents of the War.

English papers which have just arrived contain the following verbatum report on the discussion in the House of Commons on surrender and ambushes during the war:

Mr. Lambert, (Devon, South Molton) rose to move the following amendment:—"And we humbly suggest to your Majesty that there should be published as early as practicable the proceedings of full inquiries into the circumstances that have occasioned the surrender of considerable bodies of your Majesty's troops in South Africa." He thought that no one, however, hostile he might be to the war, could say that the officers and men in South Africa had not behaved with the greatest gallantry. (Cheers). But the surrenders which had constantly taken place had profoundly moved the feeling of the people; and he urged upon the House the necessity of inquiring into these disasters so that their recurrence in the future might be prevented. In the casualty lists published in January there were lumped together some 8,703 men and 329 officers, a total of over 9,000, who had surrendered to the Boers, and in addition about 30 of our guns had been captured. The information at their disposal was of the most meagre and unsatisfactory character. In regard to the surrender at Nicholson's Nek, Sir George White reported: "My information has been obtained from subordinate officers who, being severely wounded, were sent into my camp by General Joubert." Was it reasonable to be satisfied with such information as that? Having referred to the disaster at Stormberg, and the insufficient explanation of its occurrence, he asked why in the case of the ambush at Sanna's Post the patrol had not fired their guns to alarm their comrades. That disaster illustrated one of the defects in our army training—namely, that sufficient attention was not given to field training. What was the reason of the surrender at Reddersburg? Was the explanation a want of ammunition, want of water, or what? He also called attention to the surrender of the Yeomanry at Lindley, and asked whether the force held out as long as it was possible for them to hold out. Two days afterwards there was the capture of a convoy of 50 waggons at Rhenoster River, and 600 men with two guns surrendered on November 26 at Dewetsdorp. Why was this post not intrenched? Next there came the capture of the Liverpool Regiment at Helvetia, there being a direct imputation of cowardice made by a newspaper correspondent against the major in command of the battalion. It was in the interest of the British officer that he pressed for his information, and the people would not be satisfied until they received it.

AN EXPLANATION REQUIRED.

Sir William Harcourt—Without professing to examine particular cases, which I feel totally incompetent to do, I share the opinion which I believe is generally spread throughout the country, that surrenders of this character ought not to have taken place, that there must have been miscarriage somewhere, and we ought to know where the miscarriage has been. (Cheers.) I hope, and believe, that we shall have an assurance that there shall be such an inquiry instituted as shall repair the mischief that has been done to the credit of British arms by surrenders the circumstances of which have never been explained, and which, as far as we know them, require a very clear and satisfactory explanation. (Cheers.)

Mr. Brodrick—Nobody will complain of the tone taken by the right hon. gentleman who has just spoken in dealing with what is, after all, a very important subject, and one on which the Government recognize no division between themselves and the vast majority of members of this House. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman who introduced the motion was, I think, if I may say so, very ill-advised in mixing up subjects of general attack with a matter of this kind. While every member of the House will desire to arrive at a right conclusion as regards the surrender of these large bodies of troops at different times, there must, obviously, be a difference of opinion on some of the topics which he introduced; and I think it is not only unusual under the orders of the House, but, at the same time, extremely undesirable to accompany these questions of mistake made by officers in the field with sneers at the War Office, which could not by any possibility have interfered, and would not have the right to interefere, in regard to the action of officers in the field. The hon. member went further than that, and indulged in what I thought was a most ungenerous suggestion with regard to the surrender of the Yeomanry under Colonel Spragge. They were not too willing to pay taxes, but, he said, with an irony which was unmistakable, that probably they were willing to give their lives.

Mr. Lambert was understood to dissent.

Mr. Brodrick—I beg pardon. I am in the recollection of the House. (Cheers.) I am not going to allow the hon. member, without protest, to make these observations about a body of men who fought admirably, with a very short allowance of food—they were almost starving—for several days, until they had sustained heavy losses, until all their doctors were either killed or wounded, so that their own wounded could not be attended to, and who, finally, only gave way when, in the opinion of the court of inquiry, to which I referred in this House in December, they could not resist any further. The court of inquiry accordingly exonerated Colonel Spragge and his officers altogether from blame.

NICHOLSON'S NEK.

My hon. friend the member for Sheffield made a suggestion as regards Nicholson's Nek. Undoubtedly that disaster sent a thrill throughout the country, but there has been no disaster about which it has been so difficult to arrive at a conclusion. (Hear, hear). In order that the House may realize what the difficulties are I would just remind the House that the men at Nicholson's Nek were taken prisoners at the beginning of November and were not released for many months afterwards. When they were released the officers who had been responsible both in the actual engagement and also in command were scattered all over South Africa. The attempt, therefore, to arrive at a complete decision by Lord Roberts as to the accountability in each case was an extremely difficult one. I should like to say, as Sir George White's name has been mentioned, that we ought to be careful of carrying too far the responsibility which has been assigned to that officer in this business. (Cheers). He is the last man to put responsibility on the shoulders of anybody else. (General cheers). He did, as a matter of fact, take upon himself the responsibility for the whole, and if any man could redeem a mistake I think not only the admirable defence which he afterwards made, but the cheerful spirit in which during many months he upheld his own troops and prompted those who were coming to the rescue was as great an atonement as any man could make. (Cheers). But, again, we have to decide in a case like that not only what was the degree of blame attaching to Sir George White, but also to the officers in immediate command, who, having got into this difficult position and having lost their mules and ammunition, made up their minds to advance rather than retire. As a matter of fact, there have been courts of enquiry held in all those cases where it was possible to hold them. There have been 90 courts of enquiry in regard to about 20 different operations, and in a large number of those cases officers have been made accountable. Ten officers, I think, have been dismissed from the army or been put on half pay, and penalties have been imposed on other officers, and in those cases where a penalty has not actually been imposed, from the military point of view, the result has been to impair the probability of promotion of the officers concerned. The hon. member asks that the findings of all these courts of enquiry should be laid on the table of the House. I may say at once that I think the House is as much interested as the Government in considering whether that course would be conducive to military advantage. A court-martial may be fatal to an officer. The finding of a court of enquiry is only a suggestion to the Commander-in-Chief. It is not a sentence. The finding of a court-martial is followed by a sentence. I most honestly agree with what has fallen from various members on this subject, and desire to say that, as far as I am concerned, wherever the result of a court of enquiry establishes a prima facie case, I shall insist that the officer be brought to a court-martial. (Cheers). I know that that is the opinion of Lord Kitchener, and I know that the Commander-in-Chief is prepared to recommend it. (Cheers). I think that, in cases which are sufficiently bad to cause an officer to be put on his trial by court-martial, we must not be afraid of publicity. (Cheers). But when you come to the delicate questions that arise under courts of enquiry, where officers are brought under the review of the court but against whom no charge may be sustained, I am not sure that it would be wise to subject all those cases to a re-trial at the bar of public opinion. (Cheers). Before quoting the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, perhaps I may be allowed to cite that held by the Duke of Wellington with regard to such cases—an opinion which, I think, is not worn out by length of time. The question of bravery in the field in difficult circumstances is exactly the same now as it was in the time of the Duke of Wellington. Our national character, I hope, is the same also, and the opinion of the Duke of Wellington was that the less cases of misconduct in the field were brought before the public the better for the army. (Cheers). I find in the dispatch of August 29, 1811, the Duke of Wellington said:—"My reason for entertaining this opinion is that the instances of want of spirit among the officers of our Army are very rare, and the example of punishment of crime is not required. This being the case, I should wish to avoid giving soldiers and the world information of an officer behaving otherwise than well in the presence of the enemy. If there should be an unfortunate person who fails in that respect I would prefer to allow him to retire to a private station rather than expose his weakness." That is a very strong opinion, and without having seen this despatch, to which I called his attention this morning, Lord Roberts holds identically the same view. His view is that the commander-in-chief must take the responsibility in the field of recommending action with regard to any officer who fails in his duty. He has, in the course of the last few months, found it his duty to make a large number of such recommendations. I know it to my cost. I have only been in office three months and a half, but not one week has elapsed during which I have not had the duty, on the recommendation of the commander-in-chief, either of removing from the Army or of enforcing the resignation of some officer who has failed in South Africa. I think the House, in asking for the proceedings of these courts of inquiry to be published, should be to some extent swayed by their confidence in Lord Roberts' determination to take action wherever such action is necessary. I do not for a moment ignore the importance of what has fallen from the right hon. gentlemen opposite with regard to a general inquiry into the war. (Cheers.)

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

"I may say that with regard to this inquiry we have not in the slightest degree diverged from what we stated in the first instance—namely, that it must take place when the war has substantially reached its conclusion. Nobody can say at this moment that the war, in which over 200,000 troops are engaged, has substantially reached its conclusion. (Cheers.) And I would add to-night that any inquiry which was held in those circumstances would, in some respects, fail of its object, because, obviously, many witnesses must be required who are still in South Africa, and it would be impossible for the enquiry not to come to a standstill. Our position, then, with regard to these Courts of Enquiry is this. In the first place, if there is an enquiry into the war, then most certainly all these matters and all these papers will come before the committee or commission, if they desire to enquire into them. The second point is that in cases which are brought before the House on which some special public interest induces either this House or the House of Lords to demand a special explanation, it is always possible for us to produce such papers as are necessary to give the proper enlightenment. But our general feeling is that it is not desirable, without reference to particular cases, but in every case in which there has been a surrender, to put, not before this House merely, but before the country, and the world, all the circumstances which are brought to light in these Courts of Enquiry. (Hear, hear.) That is a point upon which I would ask the House to have some confidence in Lord Roberts, and also to remember that the Government have nothing whatever to gain by acting too ligatly with regard to those who have made mistakes. I can only say this for myself. I alluded just now to the number of cases of, usually, junior officers who have failed in some duty and on whom military discipline has had to be exercised. I laid it down within a fortnight of the time when I took office, that no officer, whatever his rank or whatever his previous record, would be allowed to be re-employed in Great Britain or any home command on his return from South Africa, whether he had held it before or not, unless under the recommendation of Lord Roberts or Lord Kitchener, if now serving under Lord Kitchener. That decision, which must, of course, hit some officers very hard, but will only hit those who have deserved to be suspended from further employment, will be some guarantee to the House that officers who have failed will not be allowed to come home without being actually removed from the Army. We are determined to deal severely with these cases. But I attach the greatest importance, in reference to these operations in the field, not merely to prompt punishment, but also to prompt reward. (Cheers.) Cases have occurred in which one man has failed to maintain his post, and a man close by, in perhaps almost as difficult conditions, has maintained himself and driven off a body of the enemy. It is the opinion of Lord Kitchener that prompt reward should be given in such cases (cheers), and that encouragement should be given to a man who, having gone through many months of most arduous labors, certainly deserves any recognition that we can give him on such an occasion. (Hear, hear.) I wrote to Lord Kitchener some time ago, and telegraphed to him a few days ago, asking him to put forward at once such names, and assured him that the most prompt reply that was possible would be given. It is recognized by my hon. friend below the gangway that this war and the experience of it must lead to great reforms in the army, and not merely in the organization of the army, but also in the training of the army. (Cheers.) I can only say that not one of these episodes will be allowed to pass by without giving us some instruction in that respect. Whether the officer is immmediately to blame or not, not merely the officer but the regiment is brought in review by an episode of this character; and I think the House will believe that Lord Roberts, whose whole life and career have been devoted to the practice of his profession, and who has obtained the confidence of those who have served under him by his intimate knowledge of the army, is the best man that can possibly deal with it. We ask the House to rest satisfied with these declarations. It is, of course, possible to urge us to allow a public discussion in each case. I am not sure, from what I have heard of the speeches to-night, whether that would have the effect desired. There must be some feeling excited, some partiality shown, which would not aid in the elucidation of the facts. The one and only consideration which we have before us is how the discipline of the army can best be maintained, and how we can most satisfactorily prevent the recurrence of these evils. Upon these points we are at one with the military authorities. We desire to see prompt dealing with all these episodes; we are determined that the officers responsible for them, whatever their station, shall not escape. And in asking the House to have confidence in us in this respect, I ask them always to recollect that, should we fail in that duty, at the enquiry which my right hon. friend proposed, there will be ample opportunity for the House of Commons and the country to judge of our performance of the trust committed to us. (Cheers.)

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Having received a pamplet from the firm of DR. ED. MORIN & Co., he saw in it the advertisement of BROMA and read several certificates, attesting the value of that incomparable tonic. Nevertheless, in spite of all these, he was unwilling to at once try it and it was only after a good deal of trouble that he finally made up his mind to use another remedy, BROMA. Fortunately it was not the case with that as it had been with so many others. Under the influence of this medicine, his blood awoke, his nerves took on strength, and, little by little, his health returned stronger and better than ever.

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The ready sale of BROMA has provoked several imitations. Beware of them.

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BOOKS

THE ENGLISH WOMAN'S LOVE LETTERS.

The fact that the story which darkens and gives melancholy interest to the pages of the "English Woman's Love Letters" has been proved to be fiction; that the love tragedy, beautifully and touchingly suggested, was not real; that not even a female hand penned the seraphic periods, and that the love letters were written as a literary exploit only and never as an expression of the tender sentiment of love to the recipient so changes the aspect of the theme that the interest of the reader demands that they should be judged from an entirely different standpoint to that put before the public by the London publisher.

The love letters immediately upon their publication by the great house of John Murray became for a time the rage of the fashionable classes. In the foreword which is prepared in the form of an explanation, it is plainly stated that the woman by whom the letters were written had no thought that they would be read by anyone but the person to whom they were addressed, that so far as possible what was printed presents the letters as they were first written in their complete form and sequence, that it was a necessary condition to the publication that the authorship should be kept a secret; that those who knew would keep silence, and that those who did not would not find here any data to guide them to the truth; that the principal actors in the love tragedy were greatly the victims of circumstances which came whole out of the hands of fate, and that these circumstances remained a mystery to the writer to the day of her death.

But the modern Junius has not kept his secret. It is now open knowledge that the "Englishwoman is Mr. Laurence Housman. He is a young man of thirty-four years—an artist as well as a writer. He has written a number of books, but the "Love Letters" is the first to give him international reputation.

The wisdom of such a deception as has been practised here is regarded as doubtful, and the fair eyes which have shed tears over the pathetic story may flash indignation on Mr. Housman for making cruel sport of the emotions.

There is some poetry in the love letters, and in the current number of the Monthly Review is a poem which it is declared authoritatively is by the writer of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters." It is called "On Lansdowne Hill," and treats of an incident of the revolution. It proves, if proof were necessary, that the "Love Letters" were not written by an Englishwoman. It consists of four verses with a chorus which reads:

"In a wrong fight fell a good knight,
"So a good night to Sir Bevil,
"Who won his laurel in an ill quarrel,
"And whose cause went to the devil."

When one compares these love letters with the genuine love letters of the Brownings, Victor Hugo and Prince Bismarck, all of which have been presented to the public lately, one is well nigh driven to exclaim, "How could the people allow themselves to be deceived?" Were they contented to play for a time the role of willing dupes?

That there is some fine literary work in the "Love Letters" is beyond question, and the subtle suggestion that the far too greatly adored Prince Wonderful broke his engagement with his devoted princess to gratify his mother's caprice and left her to die of a broken heart infuses them with a deep human interest; but the very language of the letters betray their origin. Much skill has been exercised in the variation of the tune in which a great passion is presented; but there is an entire absence of the subjects of mutual personal interest which constitute so large a part of amatory literature. The letters do not seem to come in touch with the individual lives of the persons concerned—the hopes, the fears, the dreams of personal achievements, the incentive to ambition, the spur to action, which are to be found in real life.

But even with the illusion broken they make good reading, for the author has a fine literary taste. (Toronto: George N. Morang & Co., Ltd.)

GWYNETT OF THORNHAUGH.

"Gwynett of Thornhaugh," the sequel to Mr. Frederick W. Hayes' historical novel "A Kent Squire," unlike the majority of sequels, is a very necessary and highly enjoyable continuation of a successful romance.

The story follows the fortunes of Mr. Ambrose Gwynett, a young Jacobite gentleman of Kent, whose adventures on the Continent in the days when the Stuarts—particularly the Chevalier de St. George, who cuts a sorry figure here—were in exile, make exciting reading.

The picture of Marlborough in "The Kent Squire" which while it did justice to his great generalship, degraded him as aman, is here succeeded by another in which his black treachery to all who trusted him is visited with a terrible chastisement. Mr. Hayes takes the view of Marlborough, popular amongst the Tory ministers of the days of Queen Anne—themselves double-dyed traitors everyone—and tarnishes his reputation by making him accept the bribe from France which he refused.

The story tells that when negotiations were pending between the governments of Queen Anne and Louis XIV. of France to terminate the nine years war of the Spanish succession a brig called the Fleur-de-Lis arrived in Calais in charge of Ambrose Gwynett. On board this ship, secreted behind the sheeting of the Cazarette, were certain chests of gold sent by Philippe V. to Louis XIV. to enable the latter to buy off the Duke of Marlborough, the generalissimo of the allies, from any further hostile action against France.

In an interview between the Marquis de Tory, the French Foreign Minister, and the duke, the latter agreed to accept £1,000,000 stg. as a consideration for promising to sheath his sword finally, should the Emperor continue the war independently of peace being made between France and England. Accordingly the Fleur-de-Lis which had been given to Mr. Gwynett by Louis XIV. with a million of the treasure still left in its hiding place was lent to the Duke, and by him placed in charge of one Captain Kermode, to be conveyed from the Hague to London by a Queen's ship—the Mermaid.

The Fleur-de-lis and the Mermaid were separated the night of their departure from Holland and about a month later Kermode arrived at Marlborough House and reported to the Duke that the brig had caught fire and sunk at sea, he and his crew having been rescued by the Royal Mary, a schooner owned and manned by four half brothers of his own. It turns out from the sequel that the Fleur-de-lis has never sunk, but that the Royal Mary was lost, and Kermode and his half brothers, ignorant of the fact that the Fleur-de-lis contained the treasure, had her structurally altered in a Dutch port and re-named the Royal Mary. The money remained secreted for years in the place of concealment, but eventually Gwynett discovers accidentally that the Royal Mary and the Fleur-de-Lis are one and the same. This was in the days when the Duc d'Orleans was regent during the minority of Louis XV., and as Gwynett had saved his life and rendered him many other important services, the regent, as head of the French Government, insisted that the squire should keep the treasure himself. It was eventually built up in a cavity in the walls of Dorrington Hall, Devonshire, the residence of Mr. Dorrington, the father of Gwynett's bride.

The scene of the story alternates between England and France, and those who are fond of exciting adventures, presented with considerable dramatic power, will find them in these pages. Gwynett himself is snatched from the gallows to which he had been condemned for murdering a man who was never killed, and escapes from death in half a dozen forms.

The reader is taken to the deathbed of Louis XIV.; he sees the subtle spell of Madame de Maintenon broken; he sees the famous court beauty, the Countess de Valincour, poisoning one by one the royalties of France in order that she may, with the regent Orleans, ascend the throne; he sees the mysterious and dreadful Messe Noire, with its incantations and revolting accessories, including the human victim slaughtered on the altar by a priest of the church, and we see the poisoner becoming in the end the victim of her own black art.

This is no story of the conventional type but a striking picture of an age in which the unscrupulous found plenty of scope for their misdirected talents. (Toronto: William Briggs.)

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Mr. Irving Bachellor, the author of Eben Holden, has begun in the current Century a new story called "D're and I"—a border tale of 1812. In the prelude Mr. Bachellor says it is a tale of the adventurous and rugged Yankees who, unconquered by other foes, were at war with the ancient wilderness, pushing the northern frontier of the white man further into the pathless domain of the West.

Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel, "The Crisis," is to be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. this month. It has, it is said, been delayed by the author's many revisions. The Candian copyright has been secured by the Copp, Clark Co. The heroine is a great granddaughter of Richard Carvel.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser—the sister of Mr. Marion Crawford—whose husband was at one time English Minister to Japan, has written a novel, the scenes of which are laid in the Thames Valley. It is called a "Little Gray Sheep," and is a story of character and social life.

Mr. Joseph Hocking, the author of the "Scarlet Woman," has completed a new story, entitled "Lest We Forget." The Canadian copyright has been secured by William Briggs.

"The Helmet of Navarre," by Bertha Runkle, which is now running through the Century magazine in serial form, will be published in Canada about six months hence by the Copp, Clark Company, Toronto.

That prolific Canadian singer, Mr. Chas. T. D. Roberts, will publis in the spring a collective edition of his verse. It will embrace all the best of the old and many new poems.

Mrs. Dudeney's new novel "The Third Floor," will shortly be published in Canada by Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co., of Toronto, who will also issue a strong Russian story "On Peter's Island," by A. R. Roper.

"Fuel for Fire," is the title of a new story by Miss Fowler who is sustaining well the popularity she won with Isabel Carnaby. William Briggs will be the Canadian publisher of "Fuel for Fire."

The fifth volume of an interesting work treating on Canadian civil law, with a review of the jurisprudence of our Canadian tribunals, by P. B. Mignault, K.C., has just been published by C. Theoret, editor and publisher, St. James Street.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, whose latest novel "Eleanor," has been a greater success than anything she has written since she produced "Robert Elsmere" is again contemplating a visit to America. She has, however, a great dread of the ocean voyage. The Critic publishes a very fine portrait of Mrs. Ward as a frontispiece to the current number.

A beautiful portrait of Mrs. Edith Wharton, whose short stories have lately attracted much attention, appears in the March number of the Critic. Mrs. Wharton is a thorough-going New Yorker, and her style resembles that of Henry James. The similarity, however, never degenerates to imitation, for the lady has distinct qualities of her own. She has a fascinating story in the current number of Harper's Monthly entitled "The Moving Finger," and a new volume of stories in the press.

The Critic for the current month contains amongst other interesting matter a "Reading of Life," by George Meredith—he will be a genius who will grasp the meaning at the first reading—an exposition of Kipling's poetry, by Edward Dowsen, and a review of the career and work of Phillips Brooks—the preacher and the man, of which the source of inspiration is the "Life and Letters."

Mr. F. Clifford Smith contributes to the current number of the Canadian Magazine under the heading of "Canadian Celebrities," an appreciation of Dr. Louis Frechette. The writer refers to the chaplet from the French academy awarded to Mr. Frechette in 1880, tells briefly the story of Mr. Frechette's life, draws attention to his writings, and gives some specimens of his verse. The principal features in the current issue of the magazine are are articles on "Victoria and the Victorian Era," by Dr. G. R. Parkin, and "The Death of the Queen," by Rev. Professor William Clark.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

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—AGENTS—

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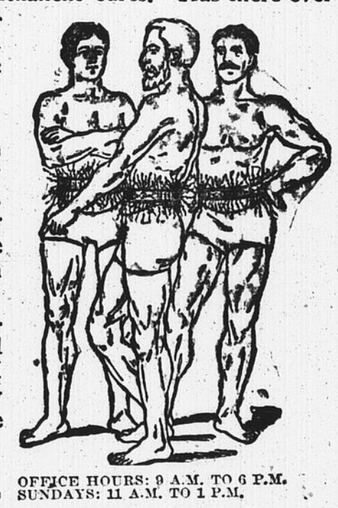

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THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

94TH YEAR. NO. 65. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT.

By a Woman

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers.

Why is it I wonder that something stirs in you which is longing and grief and joy and pain all in one, when you visit your old home. Perhaps it is not so good a home as the one which now roofs you over. Perhaps it was too cramped or too rambling, uncomfortable, out of the way or desolate. You don't stop to think of that. You love it. It stands for all that used to be, and there's something wrong with the heart which does not yearn with tenderness over the home of childhood or youth or early womanhood. It isn't because "Home Sweet Home" is so beautifully worded or so pathetically set to music that it is the gem in the repertoires of the world's greatest singers. It is not because Patti and Albani sing it so divinely that the crowds call for it, and hang upon the notes, tense and quiet with strong feeling. It is because our hearts sing into the old song all the tenderness and power, all the memories of gladness and sorrow of which we are capable. The artistes lead the singing, but every heart is joining in the silent chorus and the beats are quicker and quicker, the tension is beyond endurance, our throats swell, our lips quiver and from the surcharged veins the tear drops start. It is not the song alone. It is not the singer alone. We pour into the books we read, all we have seen or felt. We pour into the pictures we look at all our eyes have ever dwelt upon, or our minds perceived. We get from the old song what comes to us from the old home.

And because this is true, because those who made the homes of other days, put in the rose shades and painted even the days of sorrow with the cheeriness of happy or strong, brave hearts, there comes to us who are to-day's home-makers, a little note of warning, a little pricking of the conscience. Will to-day's girls and boys look back to their homes as we do to ours? If not, the home-maker is at fault. Sometimes we think money is needed to make a happy home-life, but that is only when we are foolish, for when we think honestly, we know that poverty and its attendant ills can never touch the real heart of the home. The real spirit of home-land is independent of such things. The make-shifts, the little economies, the disappointments, even the hardships or the griefs of other days were not powerful enough to subdue the brave hearts which made restful home places for those who gathered in when the work or the play of the day was done.

Some of us have lost the fire-place—that meeting spot of the home-folks. Some of us have lost even the habit or the wish to meet. We hurry from one engagement to another. The mother sees little of her children. The husband and wife have separate interests. The house is arranged for guests and entertainments, and poorly adapted for children and fathers and mothers who might be expected to enjoy one another's society.

Some homes there are, where the mother reigns over her rightful kingdom, where the big boys and girls and the little boys and girls look up to her as their queen. She studies with them and plays with them. She teaches, she guides them and controls them by controling herself. She shares their sorrows and takes part in their joys. She helps them to bear disappointment and teaches them how to atone for wrong-doing—not by precept but by the way she lives down the vexations and faults in her own life. She is the pattern for them to follow, and if she lives most of her life out of her home they cannot be expected to imitate her and perhaps in that case it may be as well that they are not able to.

It is almost heresy to breathe it here in the largest city in Canada, but it is rather a pity that little children must be born into cities and live the cramped-up life of cities, when the fresh air, the freedom, the mysterious powers and the peace of nature is all about us. We forsake the quiet places of the earth and huddle ourselves into streets. We make our homes here (and sometimes we make good homes), but it's all unnatural, and though we gain much by living close to many of our kind we also lose much, and it is a question, after all, if the game is worth the candle.

But some of us must live here, and we must make the best of it. We need not, at any rate, lose all the lessons nature is ready to teach us, for we may walk out into the country every fine day. The child who is taught to love the pure air, the wide sky, the trees and flowers, the clouds and birds, will, all through life, be apt to put only a just value upon shops and their contents and the excitement of the town. The mother of the home has the future tastes of her children in her hands.

One of the modern curses is the boarding house. It is necessary for the homeless bachelor, but any spinster can make a little home in two rooms and be the queen of it, if only she has the home instinct. Sometimes it is necessary for married people to board, but nevertheless, a child in a boarding house is usually a little being defrauded of its rights. There are many reasons for the giving up of homes. Sometimes the health of the mother home-maker is impaired. Sometimes the puzzle of kitchen help has been too much for her. Sometimes the family is not content to live carefully and quietly in a home of its own. Sometimes people board to escape the expense or the bother of entertaining which, wrongly or rightly, they feel they must do. Sometimes the home-maker is not a success in spite of honest endeavor, and, sometimes, it is greatly to be feared, she is lazy or she wishes to live above her means and place and is overly-afraid of soiling her hands. We have it in us to put "Home Sweet Home" on the programmes of the concerts of years to come. If we shirk our responsibilities, we are robbing the grand old song of some of its minor notes of tenderness and strength. If we put ourselves into the home-life of to-day, we have done very much for the men and women who shall live on in our places when we shall have been laid aside from life.

What a delight it is to go through the Art Gallery just now. Some one said, you need to go on opening night to see the people and the painters of the pictures, you need to go on a quiet morning to become acquainted with the work from the catalogue, and you need to go again when the gallery is very quiet and almost empty, so you may enjoy the pictures. There's a deal of pathos about an exhibition. It isn't to be seen, but you can feel it sometimes. It has to do with hope and disappointment, with waning powers and the lack of necessary and ardently desired training. It creeps upon you from corners—this eerie pathos—and your heart aches for the grief that is hidden away under the flecks of color and between the canvasses and the frames. Sometimes an exhibition is the turning point in a life, and it does happen, oftener than we suppose, on our gray days, that life leads uphill. So, as truly as there is sorrow, so surely is there joy here. Sales are made, artistic reputations are strengthened by good work, inspiration is given by wholesome praise, and help by judicious criticism. The presence of the spirit of joy can also be felt in the very air of the place. What a blessing artists are to us. We love nature in our blind way. They catch one of her fleeting expressions, they glorify it with their powers of sight and thought and they give it to us to look at. It is more to us than the same bit of nature might be for it is nature plus the imaginative sense, nature plus the artistic feelings, the poetic power of the painter. It is something indeed to be able to look at a tree or a flower, a sunset, a waterfall or a hill-top, through the eyes of the artist who has been a life-long devotee of beauty and a life-long student of nature. We miss the shadows. We miss the reflections. We forget to look for the exquisite tracery of the lichens on the rocks or the opal tints in the crest of a sea-wave. The artist catches them, puts them on canvas, and has taught the world of careless folk how lovely the things of every day life really are.

And how the summer and the spring come to you, as you dawdle along beside the pictures! How you draw your head down into your shoulders, when you watch the sea tossing against rocks, or the snow dritting across the already white country-side! How you smile fondly at innocent childhood and answer the gaze of stern-faced painted men with a frown. It's all a dream-day when you go to look at the pictures, and such a beautiful dream carries its good results on into the time beyond the waking-up—the prosy waking up, when you go out into the late gray afternoon and crowd into a crowded car. But good pictures and true beauty sweeten your soul and to be sweet of soul is to live bravely and cheerful.

Now that we are nearing the time of year when the sunshine makes us forget the cold wind and the dirty streets, we and more than likely to take colds. As a rule we don't blame ourselves sufficiently when such things happen. Some people have a way of ascribing ills to Providence and all successes and good happenings to their own smartness. To hear them talk you might think that influences were sent to them, or that the colds shivered around the street corners with power and permission to fasten themselves on anyone they chose. As a matter of fact, we nearly always have invited a cold by some foolish thing we have done. We have deliberately stood in drafts when our skins are sensitive to chill because of exercise. We have gone out with thin shoes, or dresses long at the bottom or short at the top. We have discarded accustomed clothing. We have gorged ourselves with food. We have forgotten to keep our lungs or our skins clean. We have neglected to exercise. We have been careless or worse, and nature sends the consequences to teach us if it be that we can be taught, to mend our ways in the future. When we argue that most of our colds and little illnesses are of our making, we are disposed to take better care of ourselves for very shame, and to say "better, thank you" as quickly as we can. Sometimes we pose as invalids, but that's only when we haven't learned that health is the only thing to be really proud of, and that we can live above even chronic ailments by refusing to discuss them and putting them in the background as often as we possibly can.

How persistently the shoppers are working these days. You find them in St. Catherine Street and St. James and Notre Dame Street, buying carelessly, bargaining shrewdly, plunging into the trolleys with note books in their hand and their heads filled with numbers of shoes and hosiery and gloves, and the yards that go to make gowns for the various members of their families. Perhaps one may roughly divide all shoppers into two classes—that which buys because it has money to spend, and that which buys because it needs the things bought. As any woman will tell you, it's quite easy to shop when you have plenty of money, and when you must count every penny and stretch every dollar it's very much harder work. A man usually professes to be unable to understand this, but he might be helped to a conclusion by recollecting how easy it is to be generous and just on pay day or the day after. There are still women who never say "I do not want to pay so much." They pretend they like the cheaper goods best, and tell the clerk why the less expensive are really so much better. It's much more sensible to say truthfully you want to pay less. It's entirely your own affair and needs no explanation. There would be less supercilious advice from salespeople, and fewer dull eyes and listless hands, if shoppers were only a little more truthful, a little more self-possessed and a little more considerate in all their dealings over the counter.

There's a deal of self-sacrifice on the part of the women who do the family shopping. Jennie wants an evening wrap, mother thinks she doesn't need a new spring suit. The boys have clamored for overcoats, and the new rug for the sitting room is given up. There are very few shoppers who do not find plentiful opportunity for practical self-denial. In some families it is proverbially true that the mother is not well-dressed. It's to her credit, perhaps, that she thinks of herself last, but the boys and girls need shaking up a bit. It's not nice to see a young girl in a silk-lined modish gown when her mother wears a dowdy one lined with percaline. Once in a while somebody ought to do a litle shopping for mother. A woman who has a fondness for pretty things needs to keep a wise hand on her purse-strings. It's so easy to let the artistic side of her nature lead, that an unfeeling man has defined an artistic woman as one who buys old brass candlesticks when she needs shoes. Most women have some little extravagance often of a personal nature. We have all seen the woman who wears a shabby gown, but is always carefully shod and gloved. Her direct opposite wears the trimmest of gowns and bonnets, a veil with a hole in it, and gloves with smiling finger-tips. Some women will persist in buying beribboned lingerie when the vamps of their patent leather shoes are a mass of cracks and the heels are turned over.

Some of us have fads for handkerchiefs and some for hosiery, and some women always buy enough of any material which strikes their fancy, to make a bodice. There are girls who have silk petticoats to wear with every gown and persistently borrow mother's umbrella and father's travelling bag, when it looks like rain, or when they go on a journey. Plenty of us buy marshmallows and perfume when we need linen thread and a dozen shoe buttons and a card of hooks and eyes, not to mention kitchen linen..

Most of us think we could spend somebody else's allowance to much better advantage than they do, but it's likely we would spend our own more wisely if we tended with more strictness to our own shopping affairs.

Though Lent may have hushed the noise of living a little, it has not seriously interfered with the work of it. The housekeeper woman has turned out all last season's clothes and made them over to fit the children. She goes shopping as solemnly as to church. Much depends on her wisdom, her good nature, her prophetic eye, her carefulness and her ability to say "no."

CORRESPONDENCE

All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated; and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Herald Office.

Vermont.—I'm sorry I haven't space to give the words of the song. It's rather long, you know. 2. You'll soon love Montreal, I am sure. 3. Don't get "blues," that's a good girl. It's a habit of mind, and one which grows rapidly. It's unreasonable, too, for it usually happens that the people who have less occasion to be blue take the doleful dumps more frequently than real sufferers who fight for their happiness. 4. You are methodical, ambitious, prudent, candid, conscientious and imaginative.

Pearl.—The April gem is the diamond and the couplet goes:—

"Fragile and sweet as the bright spring flowers,
The child who comes during April showers."

For July the stone is the ruby, and the old Jingle says:—

"A loving nature fair and shy
Has the babe who is born in hot July."

2. You are practical, nimble-fingered, methodical, fairly sympathetic, fairly generous and very much inclined to be jealous.

Florrie.—Many thanks for the recipe. I never use wine or spirits of any kind in cooking, but of course many people do, so I shall leave your recipe exactly as you sent it. 2. You are perhaps a little stout, but while stoutness does often come from improper food in improper quantities and lack of exercise, it just as often happens that the stoutness is constitutional and cannot be overcome. Full-blooded people will have red hands, and the lily white hand of the poets is not always a desirable possession, for it often belongs to the anaemic woman or the girl with a consumption in her family history. Keep the skin in good condition by careful washing and drying, and the use of cold cream in cold weather, and never mind the redness. 3. Usually people prefer their opposites. Tall men like short women, and a short woman simply despises a little man. Do you know that bit of Will Carleton's verse.

"'Like takes to like' is a proverb
That's nothin' more than trash,
And many's the time I've seen it
All pulverized to smash.
For folks in no wise similar—
I've seen it again and again—
Will often take to each other,
And stick together like sin."

I'm glad to have your letter. Nowadays instead of the "old maids," as you call them, considering themselves left over, they are the cheerfulest folk about, and the bachelor woman of to-day very often considers it her duty to comfort her foolish sister who weakly allowed herself to marry a mere man.

Country Maid.—Many thanks for the recipe. Your birthstone is the topaz, and you are daring, candid, very deft-fingered, very industrious and methodical.

Frenchie.—Your writing does not alter in the different styles. The main points do not vary. You are shrewd, affectionate, patient, very industrious and fairly cheerful.

Margaret.—As a rule the phrase "higher education of women" refers to the education received at universities to which women were in former years, not admitted. Home women maintain that the sneer with which men usually accompany the phrase is quite undeserved, and that the study of sciences pertaining to home life and domestic economy are also included in "higher education," and that it's a very good thing. Women used to cook "by guess" and plan their meals according to their whims. Now they cook with scientific knowledge and balance the food constituents to a nicety. 2. Your writing is very good, but your are impetuous and that gives the unrestrained look and the irregularity of which you complain. I see also in your writing candor, independence, some impatience, much industry and much sympathy.

Marjory.—You are very good to tell me you like the page. I fancy you overstrengthened the phrase when you thought you have become "unbearable." You are too enduring, too generous, too persistent, and hopeful for that.

A. E. A.—You did not send an address for the return of the photo. If you did not want it back you need not have enclosed the stamps. You are persistent, earnest, executive, fairly well-controlled, independent, ambitious, hopeful and industrious. You probably lean towards the legal profession.

Avice.—I wouldn't pay any attention to any meaning attached to it, if I were you. Straight eye-brows are often pretty, though beauty devotees usually give the preference to arched ones. You are industrious, generous, indecisive and a little impatient.

Theo.—You are very good to invite me (to Halifax.) I'm surely coming some day and I'll be very glad to meet my correspondents and know them in the flesh. Short women usually increase their shortness by wearing boleros and Eton coats, unless they are too long waisted in proportion to their height and then, of course, the short-waisted effect may prove an advantage. "The General Hospital" and "Grace Hospital" are the only ones I know of in Toronto. You are prompt, impulsive, merry, generous, hopeful and ambitious.

Edna Lyall.—A girl needs to do more than click down keys to be a good typewriter. She must spell and punctuate faultlessly, and if she is also a stenographer, she must have a quick ear and be brisk and intelligent. Don't take it up unless you feel you have a special aptitude for it, for the country is full of inefficient girls who write wretched shorthand and do bad typeing. 2. You are merry, decisive, intuitive, generous, alert, and very patient and faithful in your work and your friendships.

Poverty.—Thank you so much for your contribution to the poor family fund. It blesses three times. You are blessed in the giving, they in the receiving and it blesses me as I pass it on to know how many people are touched by the misery of others, and gladly give what they can afford. 2. Your advice about the matter is good indeed.

Ella.—I did not receive any verses except the first ones, which I like very much. May I publish them? If the necessity comes again I will be glad to let you know.

Michael.—I'm sure you must have misunderstood her. A woman is not likely to forget her interests, even if she had no better incentive toward the opposite direction. A man's idea of a woman is often very pathetic and quite as often amusing in the extreme.

Yankee.—Some of the American painters of note are Whistler Sargeant, Abbey, Alexander, Cecilia Beaux and Mary Cassatt.

Frogmore.—

"See a pin and pick it up,
All the day you'll have good luck;
See a pin and let it lie,
Bad luck you will have all day."

That is the only one I know. Perhaps yours was a little different at the end. 2. Children are fond of home-made candy, especially if they are allowed to help make it. Try some of the recipes yourself, let them all have a finger in the pie, and don't make too much at one time.

Arnold.—The impetuous guest wears both herself and her welcome out. Most of us find the women who can sit still the most interesting and the most restful. What an accomplishment a repeseful manner is in these days of fret and worry, perpetual excitement and nervous prostration.

Practical.—It is impossible to tell how long linen ought to wear. That depends upon the supply, the quantity used, the method of laundering, etc., as well as upon the quality of the linen itself. In these days of steam laundries, washing powders and potash soaps, even the best and most carefully used linen will not remain whole as long as in the days of the family washerwoman, honest soap and good sunshine for bleaching. If I were a growing girl I should ask my mother to let me have a drawer chest, into which, from time to time, good linen with neatly hemmed, or hem-stitched edges and my initial embroidered on it, should go. I wouldn't collect fancy work, but I would put away sterling silver and good house-linen. A father I know gave his engaged daughter gifts of silver all through the years of her engagement. At her marriage she had a complete outfit of sterling silver which could not have been bought altogether. You can buy almost everything for a house, but you cannot buy house linen which you would so appreciate as that you have stitched yourself, and gathered together, little by little. The love for good linen grows with feeding, and the little bride who has chosen and handled and compared and priced all the belongings of the linen closet, will be a judge of linen and a lover of it when she goes into a house of her own.

Baby.—The woman who is utterly careless of her appearance is usually quite as disagreeable as the woman who thinks only of the vanities of beauty and dress. We cannot be too clean. We cannot be too careful about rumpled or soiled dresses. We cannot be too fond of that old proverb about the stitch in time. You may dress ever so plainly, ever so dowdily, ever so cheaply, but there is a decided attractiveness about the woman who looks absolutely clean and neat. Soiled finery will mar the beauty of the loveliest face and coarsen the loveliest of figures. It might be wiser to spend much of the time we now use for making clothes in keeping our wardrobes in perfect order and giving our hair, skins, nails, and teeth the attention which constitutes the attraction of the well-groomed woman.

Bessie.—Read the plays of Shakespeare carefully, not once, to get at the story—for, in Shakespeare, the story is of very secondary importance—but many times and with your whole mind, that you may read between the lines and see human nature as he saw it. You are prudent, rather too reserved, active, enduring, fairly hopeful, fairly resolute and sympathetic.

Maggie No. 2.—This Maggie is an eastern girl, and spends her summers in Prince Edward Island. Don't mix yourselves up, you two Maggies. I'm afraid you are wrong about the address. I really couldn't help you out, for as it's so intimately a personal matter, I don't wish you to know. 2. The little book I referred to is "Monsieur Beaucliare," by Booth Tarkington, and you will find it a gem.

Allan.—Some women have a way of imbibing knowledge without any great effort on their part. It simply soaks in, through their experiences, their reading, their every day life, from their friends, and from everything and everybody, while others never learn anything unless they settle themselves down and say, "Now I'm going to study." Try to take what you want from things as you go along, and don't cumber yourself with note books and scrap books. You can't remember everything—which is a mercy—but if you're earnest you'll get enough to give you pleasure and profit. 2. Yes indeed. 3. December is sacred to the turquoise.

Mayflower.—Generous, faithful in friendships, persistent and industrious.

Ruby.—Fairly sensitive, rather neat, cheerful and vivacious.

Geraldine.—Decisive, earnest, executive, very original and a little short of patience.

Honey.—Methodical, resolute, self-reliant, merry and just a little self-willed.

Nydia.—Ambition, fair candor and courage, and much persistence and affection.

Dark.—Irresolute and fairly industrious and sincere.

Diva.—Sympathetic, enduring, executive, industrious, self-controlled and very devoted to your friends.

Emerald T.—Fair can lor, a good deal of carelessness, some indecision, patience, affection and fair diligence.

Carmen.—Ardent, intuitive, generous and somewhat indecisive.

Eileen.—Courageous, self-reliant, fairly hopeful, very generous and very diligent.

Patsy Carduff.—Affectionate, sympathetic, decisive, cheerful, humorous, and fairly hopeful. The enclosed shows ambition, fair self-control, vivacity, intuition, self-will, independence and humor.

Esther.—Ideality, decision, energy, generosity and vivacity.

Myrtle L.—Generous, fairly diligent, self-reliant and cheerful.

Rose.—Earnest, candid, persistent, methodical, generous and self-controlled.

Daisy Bell.—Alert, persistent, energetic, fairly sympathetic, just a little impatient and self-willed.

Darien.—Patient, shrewd, reticent, economical, and too much inclined to look upon the dark side of life. There generally is a dark side, you know, but even if there isn't, your thorough-going pessimist can easily make one. Don't waste your life in grumbling and groaning. Have a good time, carry a bright face and think of yourself last of all.

Jack.—Deliberate, sympathetic, prompt, executive, persistent and very ambitious.

Goody.—Frank, industrious, vivacious, cheerful, persistent and very ambitious.

Max.—Resolute, fairly patient, rather over-sensitive and very self-reliant.

Scissors.—Methodical, ambitious, fairly just, not inclined to ask favors or to give them, persistent and enduring.

Tommy Boy.—Vivacious, intuitive, original, self-willed, a little selfish and fairly industrious.

Maggie.—Ardent, careless, flippant, sensitive, a little selfish and not very self-controlled.

Parr.—Sympathetic, industrious, deft-fingered, conscientious and cheery.

D. C.—Impetuous, alert, sensitive, fairly patient.

HOUSEKEEPING.

Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.

OYSTERS.

There is no doubt in this field. The oyster was destined for the chafing dish, and incidentally to enable the cook handling it to shine. One may promise oysters in all styles, making reservation of a scallop or a pie.

Creamed.—Melt one tablespoonful of butter in the blazer (stood in the hot-water pan), blend in one tablespoonful of flour, and cook until just ready to change color; then add oyster liquor and enough cream to make one pint; add pepper and salt, and cook until the cream thickens. Now add one pint of oysters, and cook until the edges curl, then serve promptly.

Curried—To the above add one level tablespoonful of curry-powder the last thing before putting in the cream.

A la Poulette—Proceed as in the creamed oysters, adding two lightly beaten egg yolks and one teaspoonful of chopped parsley with the oysters. Garnish with parsley.

A la Creole—Cook one teaspoonful of chopped onion in two tablespoontuls of butter in the blazer (without water-pan) until brown; add one level tablespoonful of flour, and brown. Now add one cupful of stewed tomatoes, pepper, salt, a bit of tobasco sauce, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, and finally the oysters. Cook until the edges curl.

Panned—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in the blazer (in pan); season one pint of undrained oysters with pepper and salt, and dredge lightly with flour; turn them into the butter, and keep them moving about until the edges begin to curl, when add one half cupful of boiling water, and serve on toast.

Broiled—Melt enough butter in the blazer (without pan) to well grease the bottom; season large oysters and lay them in; brown lightly on both sides, adding more butter if necessary.

Stew—Drain the oysters and cook the liquor in the blazer (in pan), skimming so long as scum rises. Now add milk and cream mixed or milk alone, a generous lump of butter, salt, pepper and a dash of nutmeg. When as hot as it will get add oysters and a little cracker-dust. Serve when the edges curl. Use ingredients in proportion to desired richness. An average proportion would be one half pint of liquor, one or one and one half pints of mixed milk and cream, one-half tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of cracker-dust and one pint of oysters.

Au Gratin—Heat the oysters to the boiling-point in their own liquor and turn them into a strainer placed over a bowl. Put a gill of liquor into a saucepan and heat slowly. Beat a tablespoonful of butter and flour together until light and smooth; stir the mixture into hot liquor and cook for three minutes; add milk, salt and pepper; heat to the boiling-point, add drained oysters, sprinkle crumbs over them, with half a tablespoonful of butter; cook for twenty minutes. Parmesan cheese adds to the flavor.

Fried—Dip drained oysters into beaten egg seasoned with pepper and salt, roll them in fine cracker-dust until thickly coated, and fry in butter in the blazer without the pan.

Do not stop at the above, but try all the oyster recipes given in cook-books not requiring the oven.

POINTS IN COOKING FISH.

The firs thing to learn about fish-cooking is, that an underdone fish is a fish ruined—an offense to the palate, an indictment against the cook. The second thing to bear in mind is, that the simplest methods give the most enjoyable results. Elaborate fish dishes we may well save for formal entertaining for our social enemies (critics), to dazzle the eye and excite envy of skill; reserving for the home table, for our intimates and the gustatory wise among our guests, the perfection of simple broils, etc.

Never "bone" a fish, as by such mutilation of the tissues the natural juices are lost, leaving the flesh dry and flavorless. Boning is quite commonly practiced, but never by cooks who are fitted by instinct and by the best intelligence for the duties of their office. How to clean and treat the many varieties of fish, preliminary to cooking, may not here be entered into, space forbidding, and instruction from one's dealer or butcher is therefore urgently recommended.—Ella Morris Kretschmar, in Good Housekeeping for March.

NOTES.

The eggs for custards require the yolk and white to be beaten together, not as hard as for an omelet. And one more rule for cooking of eggs, never break them all into the same dish at once. Drop them one by one in a cup. In this way if a bad egg should occur, it would not ruin the half-dozen that came before.

When properly done an article fried in deep fat is probably more wholesome than when fried, or sauted, in a spider, because it will not be at all greasy. Nor is deep fat frying more expensive if the fat is properly cared for. Here are some points to be observed: Use the iron kettles designed for the purpose; use at least three pounds of lard, and melt it slowly; put in uncooked mixtures when blue smoke rises from the edges, cooked ones when it rises from the centre; after using, strain through a thin cloth; if browned, add twice the amount of water, and boil one hour, cool, lift the lard-cake that has formed, and scrape off the particles from the bottom; when but slightly discolored a handful of sliced raw potatoes cooked in it till black will do the clarifying.

Never use a new flower-pot until you have given it a thorough soaking in a tub of water. Because of its great porosity it will absorb a large amount of moisture. If unsoaked pots are used for young plants they often rob the roots of the moisture they need, and before the real condition of things is discovered the plants are severely injured. If the pots are soaked before using this will not take place. A short time ago a lady called me in to see a sick palm. The plant had been perfectly healthy. Thinking it required a larger pot she had put it into a new one, and had neglected to soak it. She gave the plant as much water as she thought it needed. Soon it began to look bad. In a short time several leaves had to be cut off. When I was called in half of the plant had been cut away. I found that the pot had extracted nearly all the moisture from the soil at the time of repotting, consequently the roots of the palm had been allowed to become, and remain, very dry at the time when the moisture was most needed. Had the pot been given the soaking it should have had before putting the palm into it, it is not likely that the plant would have received any injury by the change.

To make cheese fondue chop or grate one pound of soft cheese. Put it into a saucepan; add half a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of red pepper. Beat the yolks of three eggs with half a cupful of milk or cream; add these to the cheese, stirring constantly over the fire until the cheese is melted. Pour over toasted crackers or toasted bread. Serve on hot plates as soon as it is cooked.

I have in my kitchen a device for holding my cook book open for reference as I work at the table, beneath the kitchen shelf; it has proved very convenient for a novice at cookery. A board having a narrow strip nailed along its edge to keep books from slipping is suspended in a slanting position by wires fastened to the under side of the shelf in the kitchen. My cook book or recipes rest on this at just the right heighth for my eyes to read as I work at the table beneath the shelf. A strip of tape runs across this board and holds the book open at its proper place.

Halibut with Anchovy Sauce—Four tablespoonfuls of flour, one-eighth teaspoonful pepper, one-half teaspoonful salt, two hard-boiled eggs chopped, two cups cream, two drops tabasco, one teaspoonful anchovy essence, one and one-half cups cold cooked halibut, flaked. Mix ingredients in order given and cook ten minutes. Serve with brown bread spread with cheese and chopped olives.

"Country Maid" sends us this recipe for orange cake filling: Rind and juice of one orange, juice of half a lemon, powdered sugar, enough to make a thick icing.

Another correspondent is good enough to furnish the following recipe:

FRUIT CREAM.

Half fill a mould with sliced bananas and shredded pineapple in alternate layers. Prepare a cream as follows: Dissolve half an ounce of white gelatine in about a gill of water, add juice of one lemon and grated peel, five tablespoonfuls of white sugar and half a pint of fine sherry; put on fire and stir till sugar is dissolved. Leave stand after it cools, but before the gelatine is set, add a pint of cream and beat all together thoroughly; pour over fruit; put it on ice until served.

Nine women out of ten cannot get off a car properly. If they would only learn to take hold of the left hand rail, instead of the right hand one, and step off facing the front of the car, instead of climbing laboriously down, step by step, facing the rear, getting in the way of waiting passengers and becoming generally mixed up with the crowd, it would save them lots of trouble and bad temper.

CHATTER

LOVE.

Love is a day
With no thought of a morrow;
Love is a joy
With no thought of sorrow.

Love is to give
With no thought of receiving;
Love is to trust—
Without quite believing.
—In Harper's Bazar.

Florin teas are not absolutely novel, though not as widely known as book teas. Each guest is requested to bring with her a new florin. A card of questions is presented on arrival, and the visitor is required to frame the answers after consulting the coin in question—for instance, What flower is there on a florin? The rose. What animal's food? A thistle for the donkey.

A novel plan for protecting a dainty silk or lawn shirt waist is suggested in an underwaist of very thin fine lawn, made with bishop sleeves gathered into dainty cuffs of lace or embroidery, a small, round yoke also of lace or embroidery, and a transparent choker. This can be laundered, and the outside waist is made more dressy by cutting it out to meet the chemisette yoke of the underwaist.

Evening gloves with embroidered eyelets and facing at the top are one of the new fads, and it seems to be a useful one for keeping the gloves up at the top.

Fashions and fads in words and expressions come and go like modes in dress except perhaps that the changes are more limited in number. The word charming for example, has almost died a natural death, and in its place we have attractive used in the same manner, both with and without any regard to fitness. The phrase fin de siecle has also gone out of vogue, and nouveau siecle is suggested as a substitute.

Facial massage is a popular treatment for wrinkles. I know a better—contentment.

The "summer girl," like some extravaganzas, is not always gold because she glitters.

That the color of a woman's dress can make her look larger or smaller is a fact that many professional dressmakers now take into consideration.

Dressed in black and dark hues, stout women look smaller both in the street and when out walking; and by a use of the same hues, the dimensions of small people are so decreased that they appear like dwarfs.

The optical effect of white and light colors is to enlarge all objects, and make the stout woman who wears them almost mountainous in her appearance. She need not, however, look dingy and dull, for the rich, dark hues offered to her for selection are varied and numberless. Greens and blues, in their various shades, are better than reds, giving an effect of repose and distance.

All light colored materials should be avoided for the waist. During the awkward age of girls, between the age of twelve and fourteen, dark blue or plain red cashmere or serge is found to be productive of the best results.

Stocks of unstarched pique make an excellent foundation for throat swathings. They can be used under ribbon or velvet stocks, and, if not too tight, will do little injury to the beauty of the skin. As to emollients, any pure cream that is designed for the face skin can be used to advantage upon the neck. But unless one can be sure of the purity of the mixture, it is better to use the home-made article.

It appears that professional steeple climbers are quiet mannered men, with a certain gentleness of voice (like deaf people) that impresses one far more than any strident boasting. This habit of silence they form from being silent so much aloft. And when they do speak it is in a low tone, because that is the least startling to a man as he swings over some reeling gulf. Next to an actual disaster (which usually kills outright and painlessly) what a steeple climber most dreads is being startled.

A woman's most happy topic is self; after that some other woman, said a very mean man the other day.

America has its wild camels, and native born ones, too; camels as wild as they ever are, with the toughness of hoof and hide and all of the timidity and fleetness that come to these beasts when they have not known a master for several generations. The International Boundary Commission that recently surveyed the line between the United States and Mexico reports seeing wild camels on the alkali plains, amid sage brush and cactus, in Southern Arizona.

How did these camels get there? They were born there, and are the descendants of camels that were brought to this country in 1857. In the early fifties, when there were great migrations to California, horses and mules could not stand the journey over the deserts of the Southwest, and the importation of camels was advised. Lieutenant Edward F. Beale—afterward a brigadier general and Minister to Austria—who was at Fort Yuma, on the edge of the Colorado desert, wrote to Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, suggesting the purchase of camels by the government.

A commission was appointed, made investigation, and $30,000 was appropriated for the buying of camels. In 1854 Major C. Wayne went to Egypt and Arabia, bought thirty camels and landed them at a Gulf of Mexico port in February, 1857.

Three had died, and twenty-seven were taken to Camp Verde and were put into service, but with little satisfaction. The soldiers did not like them, they received little care and less use, and soon became pensioners. Then came the civil war; the old fort was abandoned and the camels were allowed to wander away. Some died from disease, some were killed by Indians, some made their way to Mexico and others stayed about the southern borders of Arizona. From these last came those seen by the members of the boundary commission.

Madge Merton

The Memsahib

MORE VIEWS ON THE SERVANT QUESTION

"Memsahib," observed the very much in earnest little woman who does not talk about the servants misdeeds, "You were quite right last Saturday. Women do talk too much about the servants."

"Memsahib" remarked another lady, "it is simply horrid to make out such narrow uninteresting bores. I'm quite sure most housekeepers do not talk about the servants misdeed all the time. They have lots of other things to talk about, and as to telling things about the tradespeople it's no wonder for the amount of worry and discomfort brought about by the butcher and baker and laundresses and all the rest is dreadful. As to the servants, honestly, most of them are horried. They do even things you don't want them to do and leave undone the things you are most anxious to make right, and if you get a nice girl she departs and leaves you in the lurch, and as to beaux they are always wanting to have them to call, or else go out in the evening with them and—"

"Dear me," said the mink and violet toque girl who dropped in "talking about the servants again."

"I wasn't—why yes I was now that I think of it."

"Well" said a valiant dame, "I don't mind in the least hearing about the servants and though you say it's a bore and shows a poverty of ideas and so on I don't care. It may be if you aren't interested but I'll venture to say lots of women like to hear their friends' experiences with the housekeeping worries. They don't consider them pretty boring details, and they are willing to give as well as receive sympathy on the subject, and really, bore or not, it is quite true the servant question is a serious one and what we are to do I don't know."

'Are you sure the servants are altogether to blame" said someone else, "do you think everything is smooth sailing for them?"

"Well"—"Why"—"I should say"—"I am sure"—rose an indignant chorus.

"Yes, I dare say you could, but all the same when you talk about the misdemeanors of the maids, think of the mistresses. A girl becomes a servant and perhaps leaves to go into a factory. Then all the ladies say what an unfaithful wretch she is. She had a comfortable home, good meals, didn't have to be out in all weather and good wages, besides board and lodging. Yes that's quite true, but did you ever consider what it would be like to have no society except on your night out; to sit alone in the kitchen after the work is done, or go up to your little bedroom and sit there alone—I am speaking of where there is only one servant kept. Do you know what it is to be alone? Of course you don't. There are always people to talk to in the house and visitors coming in, and you can go out whenever you like. Can your maid? Does she get sufficient exercise? Then about admirers. The maid is not generally supposed to have their men friends to call whenever they please, and she can't always go out in the evening. No, I don't think the maids have a bed of roses and I think there is a good deal to say for their side too."

"Oh, you don't understand. They are well off and are just discontented, horrid things."

"Perhaps so, but I think they should have good wages to make up for the disadvantages. And then it is not pleasant to know that they are always being run down as an ungrateful inefficient lot.

Here is a letter on the subject which speaks for itself.

To the Editor of the Woman's Department.

I have a little to say about the servant girl, as I was once myself a servant girl.

It's a life of drudgery with some women you live with. They think you can go from morning till night and never tire, and then if you tell them you are tired they say, "Oh, my, you are always growling about something." And then again, they don't want you to have any pleasure. You must entertain your company in the kitchen where you work all day long, and that is very unpleasant. They say girls are hard to get, that is good girls. Why don't they treat a good girl right when they have them? But it seems as though they can't. I hope to see the day that women cannot get a girl unless they pay more wages and treat them human.

THE MEMSAHIB.

SUNSHINE
CANADIAN NEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY

GOOD CHEER.

Have you a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

TWO TOWNS.

Brother! you with growl and frown,
Why don't you move from Grumbletown,
Where everything is tumbled down
And life is always dreary?
Move over into Gladville, where
Your face will don a happy air
And lay aside the look of care
For smiles all bright and cheery.

In Grumbletown there's not a joy
But has a shadow of alloy
That will its happiness destroy
And make you to regret it.
In Gladville they have not a care
But what it looks inviting there,
And has about it something fair
That makes them pleased to get it.

'Tis strange how different these towns
Of ours are! Good cheer abounds
In one, and gruesome growls and frowns
Are always in the other.
If your skies of ashen gray
Would change for sunny smiles of May,
From Grumbletown, oh! haste away;
Move into Gladville, brother.

—Nixon Waterman.

The Sunshine Society is not a charity of any kind. It is a society for the exchange of friendly greeting and good cheer. You can work for anything you please, but there are no rules and regulations. It is a friendly society. The president-general is Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, 96 Fifth avenue, New York, to whom you should write about forming branches. Any ten persons can form a branch.

At the Sunshine tea lately a good many contributions were received for the rummage bag. From the parcels sent in, the society was able to send a bag of useful clothing to the Montreal Day Nursery, and two bags of clothing to the Old Folks' Home.

A meeting of those interested in the Sunshine Society will be held on Tuesday evening next, March 19th, in the King's Daughters' Parlor of the Y.W.C.A. All members are asked to bring friends to the meeting.

The editor of this column is always glad to receive letters and clippings of interest. All news of branches should be sent for publication.

Let us try to think of the ways in which we can lighten the burden of those who must care for us, writes an invalid. Let us see how cheerful we can be, how patient, how sympathetic, how enduring under the pains and aches for which there is no remedy. Let us refrain from sighing, groaning or fault-finding. Let us in every way endeavor to lighten the tasks of the kind-hearted dear ones who give their time and effort to our comfort.

THE TIME FOR HELP.

It isn't enough, nor half enough,
To lend a hand
To him who is down—to help him up
And bid him stand—
The stones are hard and cold and rough,
And helping the fallen is not enough!

See the tottering ones who try to stand,
Who bravely fight
To keep from falling beside the way—
Oh, pity the plight
Of those on the verge and lend a hand!
Ere they fall is the time to help them stand.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

GET RID OF THE WORRY HABIT.

"You ask how I came to get rid of the worry habit," said a merry-faced woman. "Well, I always did have a prejudice against wasting time or strength or nerves on something which doesn't amount to anything, and, after a long and elaborate experience in worrying, I found out that the things which most nearly broke my heart (in anticipation), ruined my temper, wrecked my peace, and alienated my family and friends, were, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the things which never happened! As I couldn't be prepared for the real trouble, I gave all worrying the go-by, and you cannot imagine what a difference it makes. Why, I am a new and delightful stranger to myself without my haunting double, worry."

POT POURRI.

The Prince and Princess Cantacuzene are preparing for their visit to America, and will be accompanied by a large suite of the Cantacuzene servants, to whom the Princess has become greatly attached. She has three Russian maids for her own personal attendance, and they are so apt and devoted and dress her with such taste that the Princess cannot think of dispensing with them even for the comparatively short period of a visit to America. Newport will doubtless have a sensation in these servants, for they will wear their regulation Russian costumes, which look as if they were intended for some comic opera chorus. The jewels of the Princess will be still another sensation, for the Cantacuzene jewel caskets are richer than most Russian families, and the pieces are almost barbaric in their splendor. There is one tiara that is as handsome as anything that the Czarina herself possesses. It is in the form of an aufora about the face long points of magnificent diamonds radiating away from the head. There is a necklace of emeralds the size of American five-cent pieces which is three hundred years old. It has been rest with diamonds and is a superb affair.

The young Duchess of Marlborough, who dresses extravagantly, inasmuch as she orders gowns so often, is having two new toilettes made. One is of black and white checked silk, with fascinating trimmings of black velvet ribbons. The skirt is severe, excepting the trimming down each side of the front breadth of a sort of trellis work of black velvet ribbon. The corsage, however, is most elaborate, having a gray lace body on which is a quaint bolero of the checked silk, short at the back and extending far down in front in two tabs. There is a collar with revers trimmed with black velvet, and down each side of the bolero are small roseties of black velvet ribbon, from each of which hangs a little black tassel. The sleeves are slightly flowing to the elbow, where cuffs turn back, showing close fitting under sleeves of gray lace, which extend over the hands like mitts.

It is amazing to see how many women in the long procession from church upon Fifth Avenue these bright Sundays are smartly dressed until it comes to the boots. The array of shabby footwear, the more clearly revealed because of the help-up dress skirts, is something to wonder over. If the women were flashily dressed, top-heavy with big befeathered hats and gaudy in silks and velvet, it would be easier to understand. But the offenders are mostly tailor made girls — charming young things to whom every wearer of the frock coat doffs the hat and who are severely garbed in simplest cloth, of perfect cut and finish, and irreproachable as to gloves, furs, coiffure, and all other essential details. Their dress skirt edges—that test of dainty dressing—are the furthest removed from being frayed or dusty. In boots alone they are vulnerable. One pair after another, are seen to be running down at the heel, shabby and sadly in need of blacking. Of course there are exceptions. Here and there, in the smart procession tramp feet shod irreproachably, but they are a rarity. The observer grows almost surprised at sight of so many shabby ones. Does any girl imagine, like the ostrich with its head, that because she doesn't see her shabby boots that nobody else sees them? It is distressing to see so many lovely idols with feet of clay—or what corresponds to clay. —Most of the smart girls of the Sunday church procession are like Achilles—they are vulnerable only in the heel.—N.Y. Sun.

To be a good cook means the knowledge of all fruits, herbs, balms and spices and of all that is healing and sweet in fields and groves, and savory in meats. It means carefulness, inventiveness, watchfulness, willingness and readiness of appliance. It means the economy of our great-grandmothers, and the science of modern chemists. It means much tasting and no wasting. It means English thoroughness, French art and Arabian hospitality. It means, in fine, that you are to be perfectly and always ladies (loaf-givers) and are to see that everybody has something nice to eat.—John Ruskin.

If any evidences were needed as to the unhealthfulness of the candy that constitutes the stock of the street peddlers, it could have been found by observing one of these itinerant traders when arranging his tray the other morning, take each piece of candy in his grimy hands and blow the dust off, first one side, then the other.

The narrow gauge view of some educators was illustrated recently in the case of a Brooklyn girl who was taking an examination for entrance into one of our leading colleges for women. For some months she had been taking a special course of instruction recommended by the college authorities for preparatory work and passed creditably in all the studies assigned. An additional study was on the list, but she was advised not to attempt that just yet, as she had had no teaching with reference to it according to the prescribed method of the college. She decided to try, however, and came out with flying colors. "How did you ever answer those questions," said the examiner, "when that study was not included in your list for preparatory work?" "But there is such a thing as general intelligence, isn't there?" asked the girl in turn. The query was not answered.

TO-MORROW'S MENU.

BREAKFAST.—Shredded wheat biscuit and cream, broiled beefsteak, baked potatoes, warmed rolls, stewed prunes, coffee.

DINNER.—Baked stuffed fish, egg sauce, mashed potatoes, canned green peas, tomato jelly, boiled dressing, cheese straws, apricot pie.

SUPPER.—Celery and oyster patties, Saratoga chips, pim-olas, Vienna bread, canned pineapple, cookies, tea.

Stuffing for Baked Fish.—Pour a quarter of a cup of melted butter over one cup of cracker or bread crumbs, add one beaten egg, a quarter of a teaspoon of salt, a little pepper, one teaspoon of minced parsley, one teaspoon of chopped onion, one teaspoon of capers and one teaspoon of chopped pickles; mix all thoroughly. This quantity is sufficient for a six-pound fish.

Celery and Oyster Patties.—Cut the celery into half-inch lengths, cover with boiling water, cook until soft, then rub through a colander. To one cup of sifted celery add one cup of cream, season with salt and pepper and thicken with one tablespoon of flour, rubbed to a paste with one tablespoon of butter. Now stir in one-half pint of oysters, cook until they are plump and their edges curl; then fill into hot patty shells.

SECRET OF FRENCH WOMAN'S CHARM

Many a woman who spends much time and energy and money on her toilet is puzzled when she hears admirers of French women eulogize their elegance, distinction and taste. She knows the average French woman is not extravagant, that she does not veer round with every wind of fashion and discard all her frocks at the first caprice of a new leader of styles. She contends that Parisians are not as good-looking as American women, and that they are often o'er plump and frequently moustached. Yet she cannot convince any one who has seen the smart French woman of fashion that the dark and sometimes very demure dressed person is not more piquante and smart and bien mise than her handsomer and wealthier Anglo-Saxon rival.

The French woman's triumph is owing partly to inherent charm of person—which has little to do with fine feathers or coloring, but is very potent just the same—and partly to a religious attention to details, says the Commercial Advertiser. The fair-skinned Anglo-Saxon may spend more money on her clothes than does the Parisienne, but the latter can contrive to make her small person a veritable temple of luxury. Her gowns are perfumed, but not with heavy, vulgar odors. Amber, orchid, cyclamen give a delicate fragrance to her garments.

Her petticoat on nine occasions out of ten is more elaborate than her gown; her cheapest corset—and she will possess at least half a dozen—costs 80 francs; every stitch of her lingerie is done by hand. The liliputian handkerchief which lies in her lap is lifted by the most languid zephyr, so gossamer is its texture, and its tiny tucks and embroidery represent a week's skilled labor. Her vest is unique—a mystery—and her insignificant cambric collar and cuffs cost 50 francs in the Rue de la Paix. It is this perfection of detail which stamps the high class Parisienne as the veriest high priestess of fashion. Very few Frenchwomen wear machine-made lingerie. The poorer classes make their garments at home, and the richer employed skilled lingeres.

The Frenchwoman studies the effect of her clothes and values them. Her loose vest hangs faultlessly over an under bodice of white silk, exquisitely fitting; her silk petticoat clings around her hips without a crease; her dress skirt fits her waist snugly, it sweeps the ground, but the cloth or silk rests on a balayeuse, or sweeper, of frilled silk or muslin. Her hat or toque, if she be a grande elegante, is posed by Lentheric (who is both milliner and coiffeur) on her elaborate coiffure, and the silhouette is perfect. She invariably wears a dark frock for walking; black for church-going; displays her arms and shoulders at the opera, at balls and dinner parties, and veils them discreetly at restaurant dinners, in hotels, casinos and at the theatre.

Her gait is that of a somewhat self-conscious princess. The keynote of her existence is success, and to attain that end she polishes and sharpens her feminine weapon—the culture and adornment of her person. From the Anglo-Saxon she borrows physical culture and excessive cleanliness; from the odalisque, artificial coloring and subtle perfumes; the art of dress was born with her.

MISTRESS OF ROBES POLITICAL POST

Several papers have stated that, owing to the death of the Queen, the Mistress of the Robes must necessarily resign her post. This is a mistake; the Mistress of the Robes is an office which only changes with the Government, and is a political appointment just as much as that of Prime Minister or Lord Chamberlain. The Mistress of the Robes performs for the Queen, whether regnant or consort, duties analogous to those performed by the Groom of the Stole to the King. A contemporary says that the Mistress of the Robes is not always a Duchess, but this is a mistake. She always is a Duchess, and in the late Queen's reign the ladies who held this most coveted of all posts were two Duchesses of Sutherland, two Duchesses of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Atholl, the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Argyll, two Duchesses of Roxburghe, the Duchess of Bedford, and for a very short time the Duchess of Manchester. The late Duchess of Bedford became Mistress of the Robes under Mr. Gladstone's administration, but when he declared on his Home Rule campaign the Duke of Bedford forsook him, and joined the Liberal Unionists. Several attempts were made to induce the Duke to allow the Duchess to resume her place, but without effect, and therefore the post of Mistress of the Robes was put into commission, and the Dowager Duchesses of Roxburghe and Atholl filled the office alternately till the present Government came into power, and the Duchess of Buccleuch was again appointed. The only ladies who have been Mistresses of the Robes of late Queen who survive to-day are the Duchess of Manchester, now Duchess of Devonshire; Elizabeth Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Roxburghe, and the Duchess of Buccleuch. The Duchess of Ancaster was Mistress of the Robes to Queen Charlotte, and the Duchess of Leeds to Queen Adelaide.

WHAT TO READ IN THE FINGER NAILS

Long nails never indicate such great physical strength as short, broad ones. Very long finger-nailed persons are apt to have delicate chests and lungs.

Long nails, very wide at the top and bluish in appearance, denote bad circulation. Long-nailed men and women are less critical and more impressionable than those with short nails.

Long nails indicate ideality and an artistic temperament.

Long-nailed people are apt to be very visionary and hate to face disagreeable facts.

Short-nailed men never give up an argument.

A keen sense of humor accompanies short nails.

Short-nailed persons make good critics; they are sharper and more logical than long-nailed people, and usually more positive in assertion.

Short nails, thin and flat at the base, indicate a weak action of the heart.

Short nails, very flat and sunken as it were into the flesh at the base, are a sign of diseased nerves.

Short nails, very flat and inclined to curve out or lift up at the edges, are the forerunners of paralysis.

Don't scoff at the idea that pressing the ends of the fingers gently will make them assume the shape of the nails, for it is a fact.

Don't use nail bleaches too generously, and don't fail to be stingy of rouge and powder. Let your nails be beautiful and with no visible signs of the manuicuring that keeps them pink and lovely.

ROYAL MOURNING IN OLD ENGLAND

Description of the Clothes Worn by the Court in the Last Century.

The first national calamity of the nineteenth century immediately concerning the Royal House and England was the death, on the 2nd of November, 1810, of the Princess Amelia, the King's youngest daughter, after a long and painful illness. She was her father's favorite, and his grief at her death was so excessive and overwhelming that he became plunged once more into a state of mental disablement, from which he never really recovered. Thus the mourning that was worn for the daughter was virtually also worn for the suffering monarch, though it was not until the 29th of January, 1820, that George III. expired.

Orders for court mourning for Princess Amelia were issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office on November 9, 1810, which date will emphasize the fact that orders are much more expeditiously given now than they were in those days. No limit of time was mentioned, but the instructions ran as follows: "The ladies to wear black bombazeens, plain muslin, or long lawn, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves and crape fans. Undress, dark Norwich crape. The gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles. Undress, dark grey frocks."

"Decent mourning" was prescribed for the general public by the Earl Marshal, and thus it is described in the "Repository of Arts," published by Ackermann the following month, in the fashion letter of a young lady of Windsor to her sister in Devonshire. It should be recollected that the materials she recommends were made up in the Empire manner that then prevailed. The dresses were short-waisted and scanty in skirt, just revealing the ankles, and the hair was worn simply dressed, though, to be sure, only the negligee curls that decorated the brow were commonly seen, owing to the prevalence of caps and bonnets for outdoor and indoor wear.

"My dear Constance," she writes, "I am now not only sober, but sad; for I have just witnessed youth, beauty, rank, loveliness and virtue consigned to an early tomb. I am just returned from the funeral of the Princess Amelia, whose amiability and sweetness, exalted and purified by long suffering, had completed her for the mansion of the blessed, and rendered a fit associate for angels." Then she continues: "The most respectful order of mourning at present is bombazeen or twilled sarsenet, trimmed with crape. Some ladies wear velvet, but this is not cogsidered so correct. Black beads, and bugle trimming, and jet ornaments, with Grecian slippers of queen silk, are appendages to full dress. Black crape frocks, thickly studded with bugles or steel, and worn over grey slips, will be introduced in the course of a week. Grey morning robes, or those of lead color, formed in the peasant's jacket, laced and bound with black velvet, are admitted in the domestic habit. Half handkerchiefs of net for the head, and small French pelerines for the back and shoulders, thickly studded and bordered with steel; also those of black net, embroidered with silver, are seen amidst the articles which are exhibited at the fashionable marts; but this latter article is far too light to be considered admissible at present. Hereafter I think you can have no dress more elegant for public than a black net frock, and headdress embroidered in a border of silver or steel, and worn over a white gossamer satin slip, shoes and gloves of white French kid, and ornaments of pearl brilliants or the satin bead. There is

LITTLE ORDER IN THE OUTDOOR HABILIMENT,

but those who attend to propriety and exactness in this style of costume wear black silk pelisses, velvet coats and spencers, and mantles of cloth, with Spanish silk binding, or trimmings of sable or crape, with small French bonnets of silk, beaver hats, or provincial bonnets of chip, severally ornamented with crape, flowers or feathers."

Seven years later another dismal November found the nation convulsed with grief. On the 6th of that month, in the year 1817, the death of Princess Charlotte of Wales occurred under peculiarly pathetic circumstances, for she succumbed a few hours after the birth of her stillborn son, on whom England's hopes of an heir to the Throne had been fixed. She was the only child of the Prince and Princess of Wales (the Prince was at that time Regent), and the wife of that Leopold of Saxe-Coburg who in the fulness of time became the beloved Uncle Leopold of our adored late Queen, who was at the time of Princess Charlotte's death not even born. The Princess died at Claremont, the house our own Duchess of Albany made her English home, and was buried in the vault originally constructed by Cardinal Wolsey under St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and, in accordance with the custom of the times, her obsequies took pace at night by torchlight. The cortege started from Claremont at 6 in the evening, and reached Windsor at 2 in the morning, and it was noted that, whereas the moon had shone brilliantly up to the time the procession entered the royal town, it then became completely dark, a fact which much disturbed the feelings of all present. The body rested unburied that night at Windsor, and the next night was interred.

SHORT-WAISTED THAN EVER WERE THE GOWNS

of this period, for they ended just on a line with the armpits, and the merest apologies for bodices were worn in evening toilettes, for they were strips, and strips only, in such cases. The marriage of the Princess in May, 1816, had brought into vogue many new departures (did a May wedding, ended thus unfortunately, help to make May marriages avoided more than ever by English brides), and these as they were recalled served to intensify the wound her untimely death caused the nation. One fashion paper thus broken-heartedly sums up the aspect of the London streets: "The few fashionables who are seen walking are wrapped in black cloth shawls, which have a broad binding of crape, and large bonnets, composed either of crape over sarsenet, or black Leghorn, full trimmed with crape."

The dressmakers and milliners were, however, naturally indisposed to let the fashions rest thus undistinguished. Mrs. Bell, the modish purveyor of St. James Street, invented for the ladies of quality a walking costume of ankle length, composed of bombazeen, decorated with bands of crape at the edge, forming a zig-zag right round it.

A "BODY MADE TIGHT TO THE SHAPE,"

long sleeves, with little epaulettes, all crape edged, and a Claremont bonnet, so called because it was of the same shape as that worn by the Princess just before her death—a helmet-like affair, with a very big upturned brim, made of crape veiling sarsenet, and the brim lined with double white crape. Among the many stories of infinite pathos that were told at the time was one to the effect that the bereaved husband would not allow the bonnet and shawl the Princess had worn when in the garden with him just before her death to be removed from the parlor where she had left them.

On that melancholy occasion the French court went into mourning for 11 days, six of which were devoted to deep and five to slight mourning. Caps or corneves, as they were called, were exceedingly modish at the time for all but quite young girls, and were made of black crape, for white crape, so much employed in England at the moment, was not considered mourning at all in France. Dinner gowns were cut very low, and made with extremely high waists, and jet buttons; crape rouleau trimmings, and for young girls crape bands in the hair, confining the closely clustering curls that prevailed, were among other items deemed fashionable.

There is a curious note chronicled in the catalogue of fashion novelties that attended the mourning of Queen Charlotte, wife of George III., whose death, at the ripe age of 74, occurred in November, 1818. "Several trimmings," observed the narrator in Ackermann's "Repository," "composed of

BLACK CRAPE, AND INTERMIXED WITH SCARLET,

are, we understand, in preparation for some very dashing elegantes. This mixture of black and scarlet," the writer continues, critically, "has of late years been tolerated even in the deepest mourning. In our opinion, it is far from appropriate, and, we believe, is now likely to be confined chiefly to those ladies whom the French would style mervelleuses."

Jet was more used than any other kind of ornamentation at that period, in the form of beads, combs, sprigs, and even thuas. Pelisses were deemed a novelty, and grown-up ladies wore long gauze veils flowing over their evening dress, depending from jet ornaments in their hair.

SUFFERED FROM BABY-HOOD.

Little Miss White of Hamilton, Ont., has a Terrible Experience.

Indigestion has many forms. One of the worst of these is the accumulation of gas in the stomach and bowels. The distress caused by this bloating is sometimes almost unbearable. In the case of little Lillie White, of 98 Market Street, Hamilton, Ont., the formation of gas was very rapid and terribly distressing. Lillie has suffered with Dyspepsia from babyhood. Her mother writes:

"I have had to send for the doctor to tap her and let out the gas. I have paid out $60 in doctor's bills, and have tried everything I could hear of, but nothing helped my dear little girl until one day my husband brought home a box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Before I had given her the whole of the first box she was cured.

"I believe they are a Godsend, and I cannot praise them too highly, as I believe they saved my daughter from the grave.

"I would strongly advise anyone who may be subject to this disease, to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

What saved the life of this bright little girl will cure anybody. There is no need to suffer longer. A perfect cure for all stomach trouble is for sale by every druggist in Canada. Ask for Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Be sure you get what you ask for. Use them according to directions, and your stomach trouble will dis appear.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets is an honest remedy, endorsed by thousands of honest people who have tried and proven, and, like Mrs. White, have not hesitated to tel the truth.

SOMETHING NOTHING is what everybody is anxius to get, but not to give. Your chance of getting it can be measured by your likelihood of giving it. When you get a famous picture, framed (11x14 inches), "What we have we'll hold," for 50 cents, you get something for nothing. Stamps taken. Pictures, Easels Framing of all kinds. Geo. R. Heasley, 2387 St. Catherine st., Montreal.

Bird Fanciers!

Know what is best for their cage birds, they want a clean, nourishing high-class food—so they buy the finest in the market.

BROCK'S BIRD SEED AND TREAT

See that you do the same and beware of imitations.

Lace House!

White, Drab & Black **CORSETS** P. & D. E. & T. D. & A.

The most approved cuts in the Straight Front, also other beautiful forms, to sell from $1.00 to $6.00. E. & T., from $1.45 to $2.75. D. & A., in Children's, Maids' and Ladies', 75c, $1 and $1.50.

2431 St. Catherine St.
MISS SKIDDY, Prop.

"Shredded Wheat Biscuit"

What an Editor says of its value as a Health Food;

"We have used Shredded Wheat in our family since it first appeared on the market, and find it by far the most satisfactory, as a breakfast cereal, of anything we ever tried. More recently we have been urging it as the foundation of many other meals, following the admirable recipes as given in the 'Vital Question,' and the result is not only appetizing, but perceptibly advantageous to the general health of the family. We cannot find language too emphatic to express our high opinion of Shredded Wheat Biscuit as a convenient, economical, and satisfying food."—W. H. Brock, Editor Healthy Home, Athol, Mass.

Shredded Wheat For Sale by All Grocers.

"The Man With the Hoe"

Was a Poem That Made Famous Markham . . . .

THE MAN WITH THE HOE will soon be busy gardening and the man with a shovel must get rid of snow first. All tools are available at our hardware store at reasonable prices. All goods Big in Value—small in expense.

L. J. A. SURVEYER, 6 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN ST. 'Phone Main 1914.

Stewart's Superior Shoes $3.50

For Men and Women.

These Shoes for Men are made all right. For Women's wear they're just as fine, and both complete Stewart's Superior Line.

Children's Shoes a Specialty.
New Goods now in Stock.

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SPECIAL EXHIBITION OF

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Our competitors know this name, so do thousands of people who have purchased the various makes of Pianos and Organs we represent. Buy your instrument from us, and save from twenty to twenty-five per cent.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Agents for Behr Bros., Evans Bros., R. S. Williams and Whaley Royce Pianos. Thomas, Uxbridge and Berlin Organs.

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Office Furniture

Arriving now and in Transit.

$20,000.00 worth will be sold at specially reduced prices

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SPECIAL 60 DAY FIRE DISCOUNT SALE

The Largest Stock in Canada of Choice Flat-Roll-Top Standing Desks, Library and Board Tables, Chairs, Stools and Cabinets.

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300 PIANOS TO BE SOLD

Before moving to our new premises—EMPIRE BUILDING, ST. CATHERINE STREET,—we will sell our whole stock of 300 High-class Pianos and Organs at a sacrifice. Call or write for Removal Sale Lists, or Phone Main 1643.

WILLIS & CO., 1824 NOTRE DAME STREET, Near McGill Street.——MONTREAL.

3 Stores. WILDER'S 3 Stores.

CHAIR-MAKING is brought to a point of highest excellence in the manufacture of the handsome and substantial goods we are showing.

Come in and see our polished quartered cut Oak Dining-room Chair in solid Leather (green or maroon). Regular price, $4.00.

Our Price, $2.70!

Ask to see our $1.25 All-Feather Pillow.

THINK OF IT—White Enamel Iron Bed, Brass Trimmings, 4 ft. wide, $3.50

H. A. WILDER & CO.,
2 St. James St., 1837 Notre Dame St.
BRANCHES:
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"Straight Front."

Low bust, long waist, cut away hips — that is fashion's latest corset decree.

The "N.C. TAILOR-KUT" corset with the straight front is a genuine straight front corset.

It gives a graceful curve to the back and hips; it supports, but does not press the abdomen. Correct in every line. See that it is branded: N.C. TAILOR-KUT REGISTERED

Two qualities, $1.00, $1.25.

National Corset Mfg. Co., Quebec and Toronto.

Boys' and Girls' Circle

SPRINGTIME.

(By Cora, aged 14.)

Haste thee away, winter, haste thee away,
Let gentle springtide have a full sway.
Haste, dreary winter, we welcome the day
When blossoms are fairest in waxen array.
Come, gentle springtime, with shout and and with song,
Let the air quiver with joy all day long.
Let the white snowflakes be changed into showers,
Filling with music thy sweet-scented bowers.
Then come, gentle springtide, for one happy day,
And haste thee away, winter, haste thee away.

ROLLO AND HIS DOLL RED PEGGY

Rollo was a puppy—a big mastiff puppy. He lived in the city with a Mr. and Mrs. James and their little daughter, Bessie.

Mr. and Mrs. James thought a great deal of Rollo or they could never have had patience with him; for puppies are capable of much mischief and young Rollo was no exception. He seemed determined to try his teeth on everything; but just when Mrs. James began to feel as if she could not much longer have every valuable article in the house chewed up, she hit upon a funny plan for managing him.

It happened that a new doll for little Bessie had just arrived, which so pleased her that the old favorite—a doll made of red flannel, and named "Red Peggy"—generally lay neglected in a corner.

As Rollo was settling himself one day to chew a little stocking, Mrs. James tossed Red Peggy toward him, telling him to bite that if he must bite something.

From that hour Red Peggy was adopted by the young mastiff. He carried her with him about the house, even took her sometimes to call on the neighbors, and would carry her down street if not watched. Rollo's treatment of her did not greatly improve Red Peggy's looks, but that made no difference to him. He seemed to play with his doll as if he were a little girl instead of a dog.

One day, when he had been biting his companion a long time, Mrs. James said to him reproachfully, "Why, Rollo, how you do abuse poor Red Peggy!"

Rollo raised his head and looked at his mistress a minute or two, as if he were thinking over what she had said. Then, in a very repentant way, he began to lick his doll; nor did he stop until he had licked her all over. That is a dog's way of kissing.

Another time Rollo trotted over to visit a neighbor across the street. Of course Red Peggy went too. The man to whom he was paying the visit wished to send a paper over to Mrs. James, and thought he would have Rollo carry it. So he took Red Peggy away from the mastiff, laid her on the step, putting the paper instead in Rollo's mouth, then told him to carry it home.

Rollo gave a dignified wag of the end of his tail and trotted to the gate, where he stopped and thought a minute; then he laid down the paper and went straight back for Red Peggy.

Several attempts ended in the same way. At last the doll was carefully rolled in the paper, which was then given to Rollo with the sharp order, "Go home!"

Rollo trotted away quickly; but when he reached the middle of the road he deliberately laid down his bundle, poked his nose into it till he found his beloved Red Peggy, lifted her out, and then ran triumphantly home with her, leaving the paper in the road.

In fact, so long as I knew Rollo, he never would obey any command which forced him to lay his dear Red Peggy down, nor go to any place where he must leave her behind, in this way quite outdoing little girls in his love for his doll.

—Rose Thorn, in Little Folks.

A STRANGE POEM.

The best alliterative poem in the English language is the following:

An Austrian army, awfully arrayed,
Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade.
Cossack commanders, cannonading, come,
Dealing destruction's devastating doom;
Every endeavor engineers essay
For fame, for fortune, forming furious fray.
Gaunt gunner grapple, giving gashes good,
Heaves high his head heroic hardihood.
Ibraham, Islam, Ishmael, imps in ill,
Jostle John Jarovlitz, Jem, Joe, Jack, Jill;
Kick kindling Kutosoff, kings' kinsmen kill;
Labor low levels loftiest, longest lines;
Men march 'mid moles, 'mid mounds, 'mid murderous mines.
Now nightfall's nigh, now needful nature nods,
Opposed, opposing, overcoming odds.
Poor peasants partly purchase, partly pressed,
Quite quaking, "quarter! quarter!" quickly quest.
Reason returns, recalls redundant rage,
Saves sinking soldiers, softens signiors sage.
"Truce, Turkey, truce! Truce, treacherous Tartar train!
Unwise, unjust, unmerciful Ukraine!
Vanish, vile vengeance! Vanish, Victory vain!
Wisdom 'wails war—'wails warring words. What were
Xerxes, Xantippe, Ximenes, Xavier?
Yet, Yassy's youth, ye yield your youthful yest,
Zealously, zanies, zealously, zeal's zest!"

BRITISH

TROOP OIL

LINIMENT

covers a wide field. There is no better application for *Cuts*, *Wounds*, *Ulcers* and all *Open Sores*, as the soothing and healing properties of this remedy are unsurpassed.

For *Sprains*, *Bruises*, *Stiff Joints*, *Contracted Cords*, *Bites* and *Stings of Insects*, and *Painful Swellings* of all kinds, bathe the parts with hot water, then apply the Troop Oil freely, and you will be surprised how quickly pain will be eased and inflammation subside.

In the case of *Rheumatism*, *Neuralgia*, *Lame Back*, or muscular soreness the Oil gives wonderful relief.

For *Caked Breasts* or *Cracked Nipples*, which cause women so much suffering, they will find nothing to equal Troop Oil.

Internally the Oil may be taken with great benefit for *Coughs*, *Colds*, *Bronchitis*, *Croup*, *Whooping Cough*, etc., in addition to the internal use of the Oil, the throat, neck, and chest should be rubbed thoroughly with it.

Used as a gargle it is of inestimable value in *Diphtheria*, *Sore Throat*, *Quinsy* and *Ulcerated Tonsils*. A large bottle 25c.

Young Contributors

READ THIS—From time to time, under this heading, will be published letters, sketches and stories by members of the Circle. The Editor will decide about using the contributions or not. Don't just write for the sake of filling a piece of paper. Write about something. Tell an incident in your own life. Something about school, pets, the place you live in, etc.

Stories and letters intended for this department must be about 300 words long; written upon one side of the paper only, and signed with writer's NAME, ADDRESS AND AGE.

NOBLE, THE POLICEMAN'S DOG.

Noble was a dog belonging to a policeman in a large city of the United States. He was faithful, brave and intelligent. Under the police station was a cell where they kept prisoners waiting to be tried; the policemen took it in turns to watch this place at night. When it was his master's turn to watch Noble would watch with him.

At one time his master went to sleep, and a prisoner thinking to get away, softly opened the guard room where the policeman was. In an instant Noble had him by the leg, and barking furiously awoke his master, who brought the prisoner back.

At fires also he was useful to his master. He would run along in front of the crowding mass of people and keep them back, so that there would be room enough for the firemen to work. He was also of great use in saving the lives of people in burning buildings.

On one occasion, when he was at a fire with his master, he was noticed to be running up and down and barking, he would come up to his master and pull him by the leg and then run into the building. At first the policeman did not think anything of it, but after a while he thought he would follow him. This he did and was led up to the top of the building, to where a little child was asleep in his bed. He rescued the child and received a medal for it. At another time the dog ran up to the top of a burning building and rescued a little child.

When his master died, which was shortly afterwards, he was sold to a fireman and did many brave deeds. Afterwards, when he became too old for that, he was sold to an old man who made a great pet of him, and he lived at ease for the rest of his life.

VICTOR MAN,
Westmount. Aged 13 years.

398 St. Catherine Street,
March 9th, 1901.

THE BROKEN HANDLE.

The twin's birthday had come at last. They had wished and wished for it, and at length it arrived. The twins were two little girls. You could hardly tell one from another in looks and dress, but you could in manner. Violet, was a sweet child, endeared to all, but Beatrix was quite the opposite. Whenever you saw her, there seemed to be a dark cloud hanging over her. If their mama got them work-baskets, and if the one intended for Violet was tied with ribbon and Beatrix's wasn't, the latter must have the one tied with ribbon. Violet never grumbled, but always gave up the article she liked best to satisfy her sister. Mama and papa had often tried to check the habit, but couldn't find a plan favorable. Uncle John had noticed this and had a plan in his head which he intended to carry out on the twins' birthday. It proved to be a bright day in June, and the twins were the recipients of many fine presents, and for once Beatrix couldn't find room to complain, until Uncle John presented them each with pretty wire skipping ropes. One of the handles of the rope given to Beatrix was cracked, while Violet's was perfectly new. Uncle seeing the look of disappointment on Beatrix's face said:

"Violet dear, would you very much mind giving the rope you have to your sister, and take in return the damaged one? The broken handle can be replaced by a new one."

Violet readily gave up hers to Beatrix and took the cracked one to the carpenter's to have it mended. When the carpenter pulled off the old handle a small square box fell out. Violet sprang to pick it up, but Beatrix (who was with her) reached it first and opened the box. In it was a pretty silver watch and chain, to which was attached a paper with these words written, "For an unselfish little girl, from Uncle."

Violet looked at Beatrix who said, "It's for me, I know it is. Come, we'll ask uncle." So off they went. Uncle told them it was for Violet, who wasn't selfish. Violet asked if there was a present in Beatrix's rope. Uncle said there wasn't, but if Beatrix tried to overcome her fault, a twin watch and chain waited for her. This lesson showed Beatrix where she was wrong, and she was so improved next birthday, that the watch and chain were given to her.

MAY DAVIS,
12 years old.

Our Puzzle Corner.

The answers to last week's puzzles were: (1- Telephone, (2) Victoria, (3) John, Dan, William.

Those sending correct answers were :—Vivian, John, Mollie, Grace Towers, Arlie McKenna, E. H. Welch, Fannie Cowen Hamilton (who also answered all last week's correctly), Cora, Olive, Grace Bennet, Hazel Bennet, Edith Andrews, Gertrude M. Best.

Here are some new puzzles all contributed by Circle members :—

HIDDEN BOYS' NAMES.

(By Margaret Wand, aged 12 years.)

Are you going to Montreal?
Is Bob ill?
Jo exercised this morning.
Do you like Ted Ward?
That is a half-reddish color.
They are a dollar per cylinder.
He has a very large dukedom.
Rob, oblige me by going at once.

HIDDEN TOOLS.

(By George Vanier.)

The plan encouraged him.
The wren chirped all day long.
Where are the pickles?
Shove, little men, shove.

(By Vivian.)

My first is in button and also in gnat,
My second is in firm and also in worm,
My third is in fond, and also in pond,
My fourth is in rum and also in sum,
My fifth is in cat and also in rat,
My whole is a fresh-water fish.

JUMBLED NAMES OF GREAT MEN.

(By John.)

Lafrnkni.
Ogflwloen.
Soentdagl.
Ascotetwrt.

(By Willie Tees.)

My first is in lent but not in nine,
My second is in empty but not in full,
My third is in needles but not in pine,
My fourth is in pen and also in pencil,
My fifth is in young but not in old,
My sixth is in sow but not in vow,
My seventh is in good but not in bad,
My eighth is in night but not in day,
My whole is a name of a poet.

The Post Bag.

You are all invited to write letters. Address Pandora, Herald Office, Craig Street, Montreal. Write on one side of the paper only. Please put name, address and age, but you may sign any name you like.

Donalda Bowles.—Lucky girl to take painting lessons. You'll love the work. How important to be a maid of honor. Next to the bride herself, eh? I agree about the weather, but the sore throat is beyond me. I never had one.

Florence E. Turner.—Your little painting was well done. You must try the puzzles and other competitions. Brockville's a lovely place. I know it well.

Violet:—Exams were early, eh?

Edith Foley.—Glad you like the page. Write again.

Gwendolyn Richards.—Send your age and we'll use the story. Don't you write a remarkably grown-up hand?

Grace Bennet.—You are now a member, Grace.

Hazel Bennet.—And you, too, Hazel, my dear. The little painting was pretty good for a small girl.

Frances G.—Bless me, no, I wasn't annoyed. The letter must have been overlooked. What a good guess, Frances.

Fannie C. H.—I acknowledge the puzzles this week. There was a misprint in that "telephone," but everyone got it right.

John.—Look in another column for something interesting. As to the writing people they do exist, but don't you see that if you knew many, and found that they were quite common, they would lose their charm, and you appreciate them all the more because of their rarity. If we all wrote or all painted or all played, it would be a stupid world. I don't remember any verses "Little Folks." To whom were they addressed? You had some in the rhyming competition. The story is quite readable and well constructed, and you don't use unnecessary words.

Mollie.—I was glad to hear again, little friend. I thought you must be ill. Just think of the Children's Page going away up to the Yukon. Can't you tell us some of the stories by the little Siberian girl?

Clare.—Your other letter, March 5, went astray and arrived here at the end of last week. Your description was attractive. I am anxious to go to Nova Scotia. Perhaps I will some day. Everybody has read "Evangeline," I fancy. Your handwriting I meant was like Nell's.

May.—Happy returns, my dear. If you write to say you want to be a member, you are one, so there. The puzzle and picture were mislaid and I only got them this Friday morning, when all the names were printed, so I acknowledge yours here.

PANDORA.

PERSONAL.

Why not buy Templeman's pure pork sausage? All other meats of the highest class. Delivery to all parts of the city. Tel. E., 180 St. Lawrence Main Street.—Adv.

ARTICLES FOR EXCHANGE. SEE HERALD WANT PAGE.

LAST WEEK'S COMPETITION

The Japanese children were a great success. They poured into the office in shoals, dressed in all sorts of colors. Some were in red, others in yellow, blue, green, grey, purple and striped robes. Some had little lines of gold which had a pretty effect. A great many artists made their paintings too dark. Others made very dark backgrounds and others made the ground such a dreadful color that the editor's artistic sense was badly injured. Many pictures were not neatly done. The paint ran over the edges and looked slovenly and untidy. Water color paints should have been used altogether, because oils are not suitable. But it was probably a case of cutting your coat according to your cloth, and it was better to paint with what you had than not to send anything.

After carefully examining and weeding out, it was decided by four competent judges (including Pandora) that the prizes lay between four. These were by Clarence Bird, 1821 Ontario Street, Montreal, aged 14; Brenda Taylor, 52 Durocher Street, Montreal, aged 11; R. E. Fisher, 1018 Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, aged 12; and Alfred Savage, 8 St. Luke Street, Montreal, aged 11. The four were all good, but as far as harmony of color and execution, Clarence's was the best, so he gets the prize. The second is won by Brenda Taylor, whose painting was neat and appropriately colored. R. E. Fisher's and Alfred Savage's were also excellent. So you see the paint boxes go to a boy and a girl. If they will call during the week their prizes will be handed over to them.

Pictures, some good, some medium and some not very good were received from—H. Eber Eastman, aged 9; H. Alveretta La Fontaine, Horton Lytle, Alice Wilson, Genevieve Hodgins (aged 6), May Hennessy, Arthena Spalding—(if you send a 2-cent stamp to the business office, The Herald, they may be able to send the paper you want)—Kenneth Hudson (8 years old), George Gorman, Evelyn Darling, Roy Wood (neatly done), Royl, Clare Gass, Hilda Dunsmore, Wallace Ryan, Arthur Merrill, Gordon Marshall, Robert Hersch, Frederic Willshire, Hazel Bennet, Sarah Robertson (9 years), Hilda Torrop (aged 8), W. J. Quinn (neat, but too pale; sorry you didn't get the previous paper), Annie E. McGerridge, Lily Fitzgerald, Fred. Burns (9 years), Winnifred Wilson, Alexander Selater (you gave no age), Raymond McCarthy, Ella Willson, J. Wurtele Rankin (6 years; we always like having little members), Sadie Crutchlow, Lyla Falconer, Violet Edwards, Bill Doherty, Bertha Fortier, Wynford Richards, Flossie Christie ("Pandora" was right, and gets everything for this department; write again), Maggie Murphy, J. A. De Roch (the clouds were nicely shaded), Dorothy Wand (a very pretty sketch), Beatrice Smith, Eleanor Oughtred, Grace Towers (of course you may join; write again. No, dear, there is no entrance fee. Just comply with the rules about letters and contributions), Juliette Lorrain, Nellie Mander, Lena Phillips, Robert Watts (yours was a good painting), Beatrice Ritchie, Wilfred E. McPherson, Osborne West, H. Rosario, Mary Macallis, Gerald Leitch, Willie Merlaven, Ernest Welch, Edith Vivian, Dot (I don't think I have any correspondents in your town; write again), Mable Doyle, T. H. Mace, Violet Lifflton, Grace Paul (no, because we can't reproduce all the colors), Charlie Riley (aged 7), Bruce Jones, Jean Leslie, John Stuart, Florence Turner, (very nicely done), Donolda Bowles, Edith Foley, Corinne Coleman (neat and pretty, but not enough variety), W. H. Bagg.

"WILL YET BE FREE," JOHN DALY CRIES

Mayor of Limerick's Last Address to the Irishmen of New York.

New York, Mar. 15.—England was fiercely assailed last week from the stage of the Academy of Music by John Daly, Mayor of Limerick, and for thirteen years a prisoner in a British dungeon. The occasion was the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the birth of the Irish patriot, Robert Emmet. The exercises were held under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael. More than three thousand persons were crowded into the large auditorium. Magistrate Henry A. Brann presided, and many well-known Irishmen, some of whom were in uniform, occupied seats on the platform.

John Daly, tall and angular, advanced to the front of the stage. Around his neck he wore a large gold chain, the ample links of which almost covered his breast. His black beard and his long black hair seemed to accentuate the grave earnestness of his face. He spoke rapidly as one who is filled with his subject. He said that he had been locked up for so long without a chance to talk that he might be excused for saying perhaps more than he should.

IRISHMEN SHOULD BE AT HOME.

"Robert Emmet," said Mr. Daly, "had two great loves. One was for a beautiful girl and the other was for Ireland. He gave up the beautiful girl and died for his country. Surely he was a saint. Since the time of Emmet is England any the less grinding and despotic?

"If she were not the same I would not now be addressing three thousand Irishmen in New York. It is at home that you Irishmen should be. I hope the day is not far distant when you will be, for as sure as there is a heaven above us we will want you.

"Since the time of Emmet the people of Ireland have been trying to find out how to gain their freedom. Some of our people have differences of opinion as to how that shall be done, but is it necessary that we should go at each other if we do? You are surprised that we in Ireland do not work out our own redemption. The people of Ireland think that you in America, who are enjoying the blessing of freedom should work out a policy to be carried out in Ireland.

IF LOGIC FAILS, SOMETHING ELSE.

"There are four and one-half millions still left in Ireland, and authorities agree that there are between ten and fifteen millions of Irishmen in this country. Is it that nothing can be done for Irish freedom but to ask England for the right to live in our own land? If logic can accomplish freedom for Ireland I shall try logic. If logic cannot, I shall be willing to try something else.

"The people of Ireland cannot now take to the hillsides, for they have no rifles. Besides, Ireland is too small for manoeuvring. There is plenty of room in South Africa—so much that the British cannot get over it.

"The little boys are sharpening their iron swords on the curbstones. They have learned at the mother's breast, 'God Save Ireland.' Kruger and the South African fight have put backbone into the Irish today. England tried to bring into the Transvaal a lot of murdering, robbing thieves to enjoy the rights of the franchise. The Boers negotiated until they could do so no more with honor. In the meantime, however, they were bringing the ammunition and the long toms into the Transvaal.

PUT ASIDE BICKERING.

"Is freedom less dear to us than to the rude Boer? If so, your presence here tonight is but a delusion and a mockery. There was, when the Boer war began, no bayoneting of the wounded soldiery, no burning of the roofs over the heads of women and children. Yet you need only go back to your ancestry and to honest tradition to learn of men left to dies in the ditch and of the roofs of homes knocked in. One may tell us that if we burn London we may hope for Irish freedom. I am not going to burn London. The contract is too large. If any young man wishes to do it I wish him god-speed.

"I am reliably informed that in the last five months France has bought more coal than she has in two years before, and that she is storing it in her depots. It looks as though it were going to be hot for some one, does it not? When will the Irish nation put aside all this bickering and tinkering?

"Should not the Irish people put forth an effort to show the world that they are ready to fight for freedom? It would be unwise to take the field against England. Fifteen thousand Irishmen were taken away to kill the Boers. They never expected to leave the country. They thought they would guard the magazines and stand ready to receive you boys or the French. England, I see, is asking the United States for aid against Russia. The German Emperor may get some wild notion into his noddle. England will pass her Conscription act. You will be safe on this side of the sea.

"Our opportunity will be in England's difficulty. Mrs. Botha, I am reliably informed, will not make peace. The Boer war is not over yet. Russia is pushing her railways to get into communication with China. Then the time will come when England may be glad to negotiate to give the price to have Ireland at her back, for the Irish will die rather than be compelled to wear the red coat.

"How much more dignified it would have been for the Irish members, instead of being taken from the House by 'bobbies' the other day, to have gone in all dignity to Dublin and asked England to send representatives to treat with them. With the aid of such Powers in Europe as are willing to help Ireland will yet win freedom, and we wish you to help us."

"MINE HOST" DAKE

Relates His Experience for the Benefit of Others.

Proprietor of the Dake House, St. Thomas, Loses An Enemy That Had Troubled Him for Over Five Years and is Glad.

St. Thomas, March 15.—(Special.)—Mr. L. Dake, of the Dake House, in this city, is a proud man for he has at last forever disposed of a foe, which has given him a great deal of pain and annoyance during the last five or six years. That foe was Kidney Trouble and Lame Back. Dodd's Kidney Pills drove it out, never to return, and now Mr. Dake is happy. This is what he says:

"I have been troubled with my kidneys and pains in my back for over five years. Nothing I could get helped me in the least. Finally, I was told by a friend who had tried them, that Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure me, and I decided to try. They relieved me from the first and eventually cured me completely. They are a wonderful medicine."

There are many people in St. Thomas and vicinity who have very kind things to say of Dodd's Kidney Pills. The local druggists report a very large sale, and this is not to be wondered at, as many very remarkable cures are reported in the city and country.

FREE Polished nickel Lady's Watch, stem-wind and set, with gold hands, ornamented dial and reliable jewelled movement, given for selling only 3 doz. beautifully finished full-sized (6 x 7 in.) Cabinet Photographs of Queen Victoria at 10c. each. They are going like wildfire. Write for Photos. Sell them, return the money, and we send this beautiful Watch, postpaid. THE PHOTO CO., BOX 243, TORONTO.

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Exquisitively Hands Colored, Enameled Photo Miniatures, fitted in handsome, genuine ROLLED GOLD BROOCH.

To introduce these gems of art, we will make one from any photo sent us, and mail Free on receipt of $1.00. Will return photo uninjured. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Catalogue Free.

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FREE CAMERA AND OUTFIT for selling 15 beautiful photographs of Queen Victoria at only 10c. each. These photos are full cabinet size, splendidly finished in the very finest style of photographic art. Everybody wants a picture of the Queen. This Camera takes a picture 2x2 inches. The Outfit consists of 1 box Dry Plates, 1 pkg. Hypo., 1 Printing Frame, 2 Developing Trays, 1 pkg. Developer, 1 pkg. Ruby Paper, 1 pkg. Silver Paper and full Directions. Write and we mail photos. Sell them, return money, and we send Camera and Outfit carefully packed, postpaid. THE HOME ART CO., BOX 247, TORONTO

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From St. John, N.B.

S.S. CONCORDIA ..... Mar. 14
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—AGENTS—
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From Portland.

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Vancouver ....April 13	Commonwealth May 8

*These steamers do not carry passengers.

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Lake Champlain (new) twin screw..	9,000 tons
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The Only Direct Line from a Canadian Port to Queenstown.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From St. John.	From Halifax.
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Feb. 26...	Wassau	Mar. 15..	Mar. 16
Mar. 5....	Lake Champlain ...	Mar. 22..	Mar. 23
Mar. 12....	Lake Megantic	Mar. 29..	Mar. 30

Steamers sail from St. John Fridays, after the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Express and from Halifax Saturdays, after the arrival of the Intercolonial Express.

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FIRST CABIN—Single, $47.50 and upwards; Round Trip, $90.00 and upwards.

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Steamers of this well-known line are fitted up with all the improvements for carrying Butter, Cheese, Grain and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched as follows:

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And fortnightly thereafter.

A limited number of cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.

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16 Mar.....	Parisian.....	2 Apr

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FROM PORTLAND.
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The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ship throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES — Cabin, $50.00 and upwards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets, except on lowest rates.

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THE HERALD'S NEW STORY

A Man's Woman

By FRANK NORRIS.

(Copyrighted.)
A MAN'S WOMAN.

CHAPTER I.

At 4 o'clock in the morning everybody in the tent was still asleep, exhausted by the terrible march of the previous day. The hummocky ice and pressure ridges that Bennett had foreseen had at last been met with, and, though camp had been broken at 6 o'clock and though men and dogs had hauled and tugged and wrestled with the heavy sledges until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, only a mile and a half had been covered. But though the progress was slow, it was yet progress. It was not the harrowing, heart-breaking immobility of those long months aboard the Freja. Every yard to the southward, though won at the expense of a battle with the ice, brought them nearer to Wrangel Island and ultimate safety.

Then, too, at supper-time the unexpected had happened. Bennett, moved no doubt by their weakened condition, had dealt out extra rations to each man, one and two-thirds ounces of butter and six and two-thirds ounces alenronate bread, a veritable luxury after the unvarying diet of pemmican, lime juice and dried potatoes of the past fortnight. The men had got into their sleeping bags early and until 4 o'clock in the morning had slept profoundly, inert, stupefied, almost without movement. But a few minutes after 4 o'clock Bennett awoke. He was usually up about half an hour before the others. On the day before he had been able to get a meridian altitude of the sun, and was anxious to complete his calculations as to their position on the chart that he had begun in the evening. He pushed back the flap of the sleeping bag and rose to his full height, passing his hands over his face, rubbing the sleep from his eyes. He was an enormous man, standing six feet two inches in his reindeer footnips, and having the look more of a prize-fighter than of a scientist. Even making allowances for its coating of dirt and its harsh, black stubble of half a week's growth, the face was not pleasant. Bennett was an ugly man. His lower jaw was huge almost to deformity, like that of the bull dog, the chin salient, the mouth close-gripped, with great lips, indomitable, brutal. The forehead was contracted and small, the forehead of men of single ideas, and the eyes, too, were small and twinkling, one of them marred by a sharply defined cast.

But as Bennett was fumbling in the tin box that was lashed upon the No. 4 sledge, looking for his notebook wherein he had begun his calculations for latitude, he was surprised to find a copy of the record he had left in the instrument box under the cairn at Cape Kamenni at the beginning of this southerly march. He had supposed that this copy had been mislaid and was not a little relieved to come across it now. He read it through hastily, his mind reviewing again the incidents of the last few months. Certain extracts of this record ran as follows:

Arctic steamer Freja, on ice off Cape Kamenni, New Siberian Islands, 76 deg. 10 min. north latitude, 150 deg. 40 min. east longitude, July 12, 1891. We accordingly froze the ship in on the last day of September, 1890, and during the following winter drifted with the pack in a northwesterly direction. * * On Friday, July 10, 1891, being in latitude 72 deg. 10 min. north, longitude 150 deg. 40 min. east, the Freja was caught in a severe nip between two floes and was crushed, sinking in about two hours. We abandoned her, saving 200 days provisions and all necessary clothing, instruments, etc. * *

I shall now attempt a southerly march over the ice to Kolyuchin bay by way of Wrangel Island, where provisions have been cached, hoping to fall in with the relief ships or steam whalers on the way. Our party consists of the following twelve persons: * * All well with the exception of Mr. Ferriss, the chief engineer, whose left hand has been badly frost-bitten. No scurvy in the party as yet. We have eighteen Ostiak dogs with us in prime condition, and expect to drag our ship's boat upon sledges.

WARD BENNETT.

Commanding Freja Arctic Exploring Expedition.

Bennett returned this copy of the record to its place in the box and stood for a moment in the centre of the tent, his head bent to avoid the ridgepole, looking thoughtfully upon the ground.

Well, so far all had gone right—no scurvy, provisions in plenty. The dogs were in good condition, his men cheerful, trusting in him as in a god, and surely no leader could wish for a better lieutenant and comrade than Richard Ferriss. But this hummocky ice—these pressure ridges which the expedition had met the day before—instead of turning at once to his ciphering, Bennett drew the hood of the wolfskin coat over his head, buttoned a red flannel mask across his face, and, raising the flap of the tent, stepped outside.

Under the lee of the tent the dogs were sleeping, moveless bundles of fur, black and white, perceptibly steaming. The three great McClintock sledges, weighted down with the Freja's boats and with the expedition's impedimenta, lay where they had been halted the evening before. In the sky directly in front of Bennett, as he issued from the tent, three moons hooped in a vast circle of nebulous light shone reseate through a fine mist, while in the western heavens streamers of green, orange and vermilion light, immeasurably vast, were shooting noiselessly from horizon to zenith.

But Bennett had more on his mind that morning than mock-moons and auroras. To the south and east, about a quarter of a mile from the tent, the pressure of the floes had thrown up an enormous ridge of shattered ice cakes, a mound, a long hill of blue-green slabs and blocks huddling together at every conceivable angle. It was nearly twenty feet in height, quite the highest point that Bennett could discover. Scrambling and climbing over countless other ridges that intervened, he made his way to it, ascended it almost on hands and knees, and standing upon its highest point, looked long and carefully to the southward.

A wilderness beyond all thought, words or imagination, desolate, stretched out before him there forever and forever. Ice, ice, ice fields and floes of ice, laying themselves out under that gloomy sky, league after league, endless, somber, infinitely vast, infinitely formidable. But now it was no longer the smooth ice over which the expedition had for so long been travelling. In every direction, intersecting one another at ten thousand points, crossing and recrossing, weaving a gigantic, bewildering network of gashed, jagged, splintered ice blocks, ran the pressure ridges and hummocks. In places a score or more of these ridges had been wedged together to form one huge field of broken slabs of ice, miles in width, miles in length. From horizon to horizon there was no level place, no open water, no pathway. The view to the southland resembled a tempest-tossed ocean suddenly frozen.

One of these ridges Bennett had just climbed, and upon it he now stood. Even for him, unincumbered, carrying no weight, the climb had been difficult; more than once he had slipped and fallen. At times he had been obliged to go forward almost on his hands and knees. And yet it was across that jungle of ice, that unspeakable tangle of blue-green slabs and cakes and blocks that the expedition must now advance, dragging its boats, its sledges, its provisions, instruments and baggage.

Bennett stood looking. Before him lay his task. There under his eyes was the enemy. Face to face with him was the titanic primal strength of a chaotic world, the stupendous still force of a merciless nature waiting calmly, waiting silently to close upon and crush him. For a long time he stood watching. Then the great brutal jaw grew more salient than ever, the teeth set and clenched behind the close-gripped lips, the cast in the small twinkling eyes grew suddenly more pronounced. One huge fist raised and the arm slowly extended forward like the resistless moving of a piston. Then when his arm was at its full reach Bennett spoke as though in answer to the voiceless terrible challenge of the ice. Through his clenched teeth his words came slow and measured.

"I'll break you, by God, believe me, I will."

After a while he returned to the tent, awoke Adler, the cook, and while breakfast was being prepared, wrote up his calculation for latitude, wrote up his ice journal and noted down the temperature, and the direction and velocity of the wind. As he was finishing, Richard Ferriss, who was the chief engineer and second in command, awoke and immediately asked the latitude.

"Seventy-four-fifteen," answered Bennett, without looking up.

"Seventy-four-fifteen," repeated Ferriss nodding his head, "we didn't make much distance yesterday."

"I hope we can make as much to-day," returned Bennett grimly, as he put away his observation journal and notebooks.

"How's the ice to the south'ard?"

"Bad; wake the men."

After breakfast and while the McClintocks were being loaded Bennett sent Ferriss on ahead through and over the ridges. It was dreadful work. For two hours Ferriss wandered about and amid the broken ice, all but hopelessly bewildered. But at length to his great satisfaction he beheld a fairly open stretch about a quarter of a mile in length, laying out to the southwest and not too far out of their line of march. Some dozen ridges would have to be crossed before this level was reached; but there was no help for it, so Ferriss planted his flags where the heaps of ice blocks seemed least impracticable and returned toward the camp. It had already been broken, and on his way he met the entire expedition involved in the intricacies of the first rough ice.

All of the eighteen dogs had been harnessed to the No. 2 sledge, that carried the whaleboat and the major part of the provisions, and every man of the party, Bennett included, was straining at the hauling ropes with the dogs. Foot by foot the sledge came over the ridge, grinding and lurching among the ice blocks, then partly by guiding, partly by lifting, it was piloted down the slope, only in the end to escape from all control and come crashing downward among the dogs, jolting one of the medicine chests from its lashings and butting its nose heavily against the foot of the next hummock immediately beyond. But the men scrambled to their places again, the medicine chest was replaced and Muck Tu, the Esquimau dog master, whipped forward his dogs. Ferriss too laid hold. The next hummock was surmounted, the dogs panting and the men, even in that icy air, reeking with perspiration. Then suddenly and without the least warning, Bennett and McPherson, who were in the lead, broke through some young ice into water up to their breasts, Muck Tu and one of the dogs breaking through immediately afterward. The men were pulled out, or, of their own efforts, climbed upon the ice again. But in an instant their clothes were frozen to rattling armor.

"Bear off to the east'ard here," commanded Bennett, shaking the icy stinging water from his sleeves. "Everybody on the ropes now."

Another pressure ridge was surmounted. Then a third, and by an hour after the start they had arrived at the first one of Ferriss' flags. Here the No. 2 sledge was left and the entire expedition, dogs and men, returned to camp to bring up the No. 1 McClintock loaded with the Freja's cutter and with the sleeping bags, instruments and tent. This sledge was successfully dragged over the first two hummocks, but as it was being hauled up the third, it's left-hand runner suddenly buckled and turned under it with a loud snap. There was nothing for it now but to remove the entire load and set Hawes, the carpenter, to work upon its repair.

"Up with your sledge," ordered Bennett.

Once more the expedition returned to the morning's camping place and harnessing itself to the third McClintock, struggled forward with it for an hour and a half until it was up with the first sledge and Ferriss' flag. Fortunately the two dog sleds, four and five, were light and Bennett, dividing his forces, brought them up in a single haul. But Hawes called out that the broken sledge was now repaired. The men turned to at once, reloaded it and hauled it onward so that by noon every sledge had been moved forward quite a quarter of a mile.

But now, for the moment, the men, after going over the same ground seven times, were used up and Muck Tu could no longer whip the dogs to their work. Bennett called a halt. Hot tea was made and pemmican and hard tack served out.

"We'll have easier hauling this afternoon men," said Bennett, "this next ridge is the worst of the lot; beyond that Mr. Ferriss says we've got nearly a quarter of a mile of level floes."

On again at 1 o'clock, but the hummock of which Bennett had spoken proved absolutely impassable for the loaded sledges. It was all one that the men lay to the ropes like draught horses, and that Muck Tu flogged the dogs till the goad broke in his hands. The men lost their footing upon the slippery ice and fell to their knees; the dogs laid down in the traces groaning and whining; the sledge would not move.

"Unload!" commanded Bennett.

The lashings were taken off, and the loads, including the great cumbersome whaleboat itself, carried over the hummock by hand. Then the sledge itself was hauled over and reloaded upon the other side. Thus the whole five sledges.

The work was bitter hard; the knots of the lashings were frozen tight and coated with ice, the cases of provisions, the medicine chests, the canvas bundle of sails, boat covers and tents unwieldy and of enormous weight. The footing on the slippery uneven ice precarious and more than once a man staggering under his load broke through the crust in water so cold that the sensation was like that of burning.

But at last everything was over, the sledges reloaded and the forward movement resumed. Only one low hummock now intervened between them and the longed-for level floe.

However, as they were about to start forward again a lamentable gigantic sound began vibrating in their ears, a rumbling groaning note rising by quick degrees to a strident shriek. Other sounds hollow and shrill, treble mingling with diapason joined in the first. The noise came from just beyond the pressure-mound at the foot of which the party had halted.

"Forward," shouted Bennett, "hurry there, men!"

Desperately eager, the men bent panting to their work. The sledge bearing the whaleboat topped the hummock.

"Now there, over with her," cried Ferriss.

But it was too late. As they stood looking down upon it for an instant, the level floe, their one sustaining hope during all the day, suddenly cracked from side to side with the noise of ordnance. Then the groaning and shrieking recommenced. The crack immediately closed up, the pressure on the smooth surface of the ice domes and mounds cracked and burst into countless blocks and slabs. Ridge after ridge was formed in the twinkling of an eye, thundering like a cannonade of siege guns, the whole floe burst up, jagged, splintered, hummocky. In less than three minutes, and while the Freja's men stood watching, the level stretch toward which since morning they had struggled with incalculable toil was ground up into a vast mass of confused and pathless rubble.

"Oh, this will never do," muttered Ferriss, disheartened.

"Come on, men," exclaimed Bennett. "Mr. Ferriss, go forward, and choose a road for us."

The labor of the morning was recommenced. With infinite patience, infinite hardship, the sledges one by one were advanced. So heavy were the three larger McClintocks that only one could be handled at a time, and that one taxed the combined efforts of men and dogs to the uttermost. The same ground had to be covered seven times. For every yard gained seven had to be travelled. It was not a march, it was a battle, a battle without rest and without end, and without mercy, a battle with an enemy whose power was beyond all estimate, and whose movements were not reducible to any known law. A certain course would be mapped, certain plans formed, a certain objective determined, and before the course could be finished, the plans executed for the objective point attained the perverse, inexplicable movement of the ice baffled their determination and set at naught their best ingenuity.

At 4 o'clock it began to snow. Since the middle of the forenoon the horizon had been obscured by clouds and mist so that no observation for position could be taken. Steadily the clouds had advanced, and by 4 o'clock the expedition found itself enveloped by wind and driving snow. The flags could no longer be distinguished, thin and treacherous ice was concealed under drifts, the dogs floundered helplessly, the men could scarcely open their eyes against the wind and fine powder-like snow, and at times when they came to drag forward the last sledge they found it so nearly buried in the snow that it must be dug out before it could be moved.

Toward 5.30 o'clock the odometer on one of the dog sleds registered a distance of three-quarters of a mile made since morning. Bennett called a halt and camp was pitched in the lee of one of the larger hummocks. The alcohol cooker was set going and supper was had under the tent, the men eating as they lay in their sleeping bags. But even while eating they fell asleep, drooping lower and lower and finally collapsing upon the canvas floor of the tent, the food still in their mouths.

Yet for all that, the night was miserable. Even after that day of superhuman struggle they were not to be allowed a few hours of unbroken rest. By midnight the wind had veered to the east and was blowing a gale. An hour later the tent came down. Exhausted as they were, they must turn out and wrestle with that slatting ice-sheathed canvas, and it was not until half an hour later that everything was fast again.

Once more they crawled into the sleeping bags, but soon the heat from their bodies melted the ice upon their clothes, and pools of water formed under each man, wetting him to the skin. Sleep was impossible. It grew colder and colder as the night advanced and the gale increased. At three o'clock in the morning the centigrade thermometer was at 18 degrees below. The cooker was lighted again, and until six o'clock the party huddled wretchedly about it, dozing and waking, shivering continually.

Breakfast at 6.30 o'clock; under way again an hour later. There was no change in the nature of the ice, ridge succeeded ridge, hummock followed upon hummock. The wind was going down, but the snow still fell as fine and bewildering as ever. The cold was intense. Dennison, the doctor and naturalist of the expedition, having slipped his mitten, had his hand frostbitten before he could recover it. Two of the dogs, Big Joe and Stryelka, were noticeably giving out.

But Bennett, his huge jaws clenched, his small distorted eyes twinkling viciously through the apertures of the wind-mask, his harsh, black eyebrows lowering under the narrow, contracted forehead, drove the expedition to its work relentlessly. Not Muck Tu, the dog master, had his Ostiaks more completely under his control than he his men. He himself did the work of three. On that huge frame of bone and muscle fatigue seemed to leave no trace; upon that inexorable bestial determination, difficulties beyond belief left no mark. Not one of the twelve men under his command fighting the stubborn ice with tooth and nail that was not galvanized with his tremendous energy. It was as though a spur was in their flanks, a lash upon their backs. Their minds, their wills, their efforts, their physical strength to the last ounce and pennyweight belonged indissolubly to him. For the time being they were his slaves, his serfs, his beasts of burden, his draught animals, no better than the dogs straining in the traces beside them. Forward they must and would go until they dropped in the harness or he gave the word to pause.

(To be Continue.)

ANYTHING TO SWAP? SEE HERALD WANT PAGE.

Tired and Depressed

Hundreds of young girls and women have to depend upon their own efforts to gain a livelihood, and there is no class more widely admired for their independence and pluck. But whether it be behind the counter, in the office, the factory, or in the home, work means close confinement---often in badly ventilated rooms. There is a strain on the nerves; the blood becomes impoverished; the cheeks pale or sallow; frequent headaches; a constant tiredness; a rapid palpitation of the heart on slight exertion; perhaps wrinkles and a prematurely aged appearance. If the first symptoms are neglected it may lead to a complete breakdown and perhaps that most dreaded of all diseases---Consumption. A tonic is needed and for this purpose

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

are without an equal. Their wonderful record of cures place them at the head of all medicines throughout the world. The use of these pills has made thousands of weak, ailing, despondent women and girls bright, happy and strong.

PROOF OF CURE.

Miss Emma Chaput, Lake Talon, Ont., writes:—"I cannot thank you enough for the good I have derived through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I honestly believe that but for them I would now be in my grave. My health was completely broken down. My face was as white as chalk, and if I made the least effort to do any housework I would almost faint from the exertion, and my heart would beat violently so that I feared I would drop where I stood. I was a great sufferer from headaches, and dizziness as well, and my appetite was so poor that I scarcely ate at all. I tried several medicines, but they did not help me, and then I decided to send for some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got six boxes, and before I used them all I was as well as I had ever been, with a good healthy color, a good appetite and an entire freedom from the ailments that had made me so miserable. You may be sure I will always have a warm regard for your invaluable medicine."

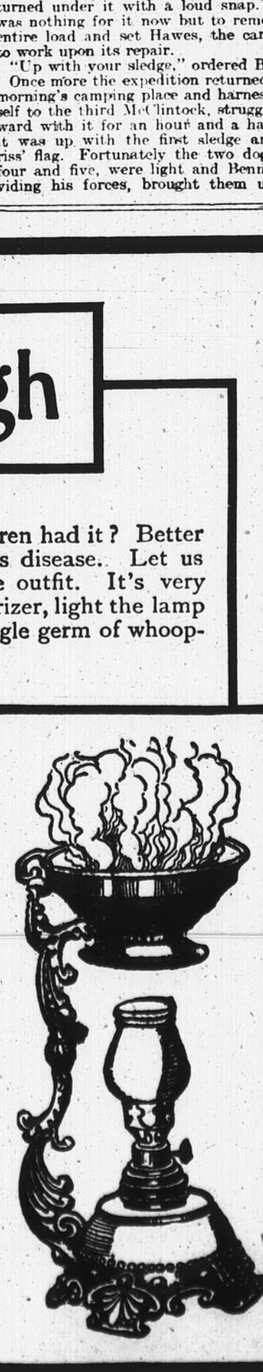
But you must get the genuine, and only the genuine have the full name "Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Whooping Cough

We mean the whooping-cough. Have your children had it? Better keep them from it, for it's a tedious and dangerous disease. Let us tell you how to manage. Buy a Vapo-Cresolene outfit. It's very simple, for you just put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and let the vapor fill the room. Not a single germ of whooping-cough can live in this vapor.

As it is perfectly safe, let the children sleep in the room and breathe-in this vapor; then any germs that may be in their throat will be destroyed, and thus they will escape the disease. If the children already have the whooping-cough, you should know that the vapor of Cresolene is the only known specific. For all throat and bronchial trouble it brings immediate relief.

Vapo-Cresolene
CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP



O. C. TARBOX, M.D., of Princeton, Minn., in the *Daily Lancet*, February 2nd, 1897:—"Last winter my six year old daughter was taken with whooping-cough, which was epidemic in our town. I tried faithfully the old and recognized treatments in succession but with no success. The paroxysms increased, and finally after three weeks' sickness, with no relief, the little patient's condition was indeed precarious, and I was at my wits' end to know what to do. By chance I was urged to try Vapo-Cresolene.

"Within twelve hours after we first used it, my child breathed easier, the paroxysms abated in length and severity, and in two days she was out of danger and her recovery was rapid and complete.

"Only those of you that have children of your own, and have passed through similar experiences, know how I felt as we saw the little life that was fast slipping away from us coming back. In ten years of hospital and private practice, I have never seen anything like it. In this case and in every case in which I have used Vapo-Cresolene, have I cured my patient, and the cases have been numerous. I do not write this as anything especially new in the treatment of whooping-cough, but in the hope that it may catch the eye of some brother practitioner who may be helped by my experience.

"It is especially valuable in the treatment of infants under six months, who have not the strength to withstand the paroxysms, and whose age precludes much medication. 'It cures while the patient sleeps.'"

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, $1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York, U. S. A.

DECLARES WAR ON THE POST OFFICE

Manufacturer of Sheffield Sets His Office Force to Harry the Government.

Sheffield, Eng., March 15.—A highly interesting farce-comedy in real life is at present attracting the undivided attention of this city. Mr. A. G. Graves, a rich hardware manufacture, is waging single-handed a relentless war on the Post Office Department of His Majesty's Government, and so far Mr. Graves has rather had the advantage.

The cause of the hostilities was due to the action of the postal authorities in withdrawing their regular collection of postal packets at Mr. Graves' warehous. The latter protested and urged the Post Office Department to continue the service as usual. But no attention being paid to his request, he gave notice on Friday last that, in the absence of any action on the part of the Postmaster-General, a fight to a finish would be inaugurated against the red-tape of the Post Office Department.

Two hundred of Mr. Graves' clerks, each with a red-tape buttonhole, formed a procession, under police escort, through crowded streets from the warehouse to the central post office yesterday morning.

Each clerk was provided with $2.50 in coppers, and they were instructed to purchase penny stamps one at a time.

The public hall of the post office was packed with the Graves brigade, and by increasing the counter staff the post master tried to cope with the extraordinary demand for stamps, but the general public were much inconvenienced.

After the struggle had proceeded for an hour and a half the doors were closed to the public. Twenty minutes later the post master mounted a counter and made a speech to Mr. Graves, appealing to him to give up the contest.

Mr. Graves replied by requesting a return to those facilities which had been withdrawn, and for which he had persistently pressed without avail. Having thus formally entered his protest, Mr. Graves withdrew his force of clerks, but announced that the contest would be renewed day by day until his grievance was remedied.

The next day the struggle was renewed according to promise.

Thirty cabs were requisitioned that night to carry the heavy mail from Mr. Graves' premises to the head post office. The postal authorities were busily employed for several hours weighing and registering the extraordinarily large number of parcels that were thrust on their hands.

A large force of police maintained order. A certain number of Mr. Graves' clerks were allowed in the office at a time, and as soon as they were relieved of their burdens they were conducted through the side door into Commercial Street, and another batch was admitted to the office.

Between twenty and thirty extra clerks were called on duty to deal with the rush. For a time the unusual pressure of work dislocated the routine business of the office and traffic in the neighborhood of the post office was interfered with.

This week the fight has been continued with unabated energy by Mr. Graves. On Monday his firm requisitioned fifty cabs to carry the heavy mail to the post office, and at half-past two a procession of cabs half a mile long was wending its way along the streets of the northern city.

Each vehicle was decorated with appropriate mottoes, such as, "Why should Sheffield's trade be throttled?" and "Advance Sheffield—if the post office will let you!"

At the post office arrangements had been made for the fight. Public business was diverted so that the attention of the entire staff could be devoted to dealing with Graves' parcels.

In Sheffield the afternoon was largely observed as a holiday. The neighborhood of the post office was crowded with people eager to watch the progress of the struggle.

Enterprising photographers were busily engaged taking snapshots, and the cinematograph was industriously recording every incident of this strange contest.

DREYFUS DISCUSSES HIS BOOKS.

Paris, March 15.—Ex-Capt. Dreyfus, speaking about his forthcoming book, entitled "Five Years of My Life," told the World correspondent that it would deal solely with his first trial, his public degradation and his imprisonment on Devil's Island. The Rennes trial will not be discussed until his next volume, wherein Dreyfus intends to show how senseless was the condemnatory verdict.

The Captain will leave Paris Monday. He is going back to join his wife and children at Geneva. He has been staying at his brother's house only accompanied by one secretary.

Nervous Headache.

A very distressing and common malady. Doubtless it has its origin in some unbalanced condition of the nervous system. One of the simplest, safest and most efficient remedies is Nerviline. Twenty drops in a little sweetened water gives almost immediate relief, and this treatment should be supplemented by bathing the region of pain with Nerviline. To say it acts quickly fails to express the result. Druggists sell it everywhere.

'Tis not in mortals to command success, Shakespeare says, but to deserve it. Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea has done both.

Alcohol is the Curse!

Victims of the Liquor Habit do you want to be cured?

Take the **Dixon Vegetable Remedy**

BEFORE THE CURE.

The only unfailing specific against Alcoholism ...

Endorsed and prescribed by Dr. Mackay, Quebec, a specialist in the treatment of inebriates. Far superior to all "Gold Cures" and other remedies. Perfect cure guaranteed if directions are followed, or money refunded.

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AFTER THE CURE.