Colonial Institute
Trafalgar Square
London S.W.1

DAILY WITNESS

Fair and Mild

Vol. [illegible], No. 62 MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1907. PRICE ONE CENT

NEW PROFESSORS FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the board of management of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, held yesterday, it was unanimously decided to nominate to the approaching General Assembly the Rev. R. E. Welsh, M.A., of Toronto, for the chair of apologetics and church history, and the Rev. A. R. Gordon, M.A., of Monikie, Dundee, Scotland, for that of Old Testament literature and exegesis. Mr. Welsh is already well known in Canada as the general secretary of the Canadian Bible Society and as the author of a number of volumes which have had a large circulation both here and in Britain, including especially one entitled 'In Relief of Doubt,' which is strongly commended by the present Bishop of London, England. Mr. Gordon is one of the rising young Hebrew scholars of Scotland, whose articles in the theological magazines have already attracted attention to him and marked him out for preferment. He is strongly recommended by Professor Mackintosh, of the New College, Edinburgh, and by Dr. Stalker, of Aberdeen. In the probable event of their appointment, they will begin their work here in October next at the opening of the session.

PETTY THEFTS BY COAL DRIVERS.

While the majority of coal cart drivers are as honest as the lay, there are many who do not scruple to rob either their employers or customers as opportunity offers. Every season the big dealers have complaints from customers who think they do not get full weight, but of course a householder has no means of checking the exact weight of a ton of coal. When whole bags are missing, though, he can detect it, if he takes the trouble. A gentleman intimately connected with the coal business, said this morning that he believed that petty stealings in Montreal this season had amounted to nearly a thousand tons. So serious had the matter become that some of the leading coal men had met to discuss the best means to checkmate dishonest drivers. He said:—

'A load of coal containing a ton weight is generally delivered in bags of one hundred pounds each. The drivers leave our scales with every pound in the cart, and after they are well out of sight of the yards they will dispose of one to four bags from the load, which represents one hundred to four hundred pounds, and then they deliver the remainder for the full ton weight. The large dealers, after investigating the evil in their efforts to capture the drivers in the act of defrauding their customers, have come to the conclusion that a large quantity of the coal disposed of in this way is delivered to small saloons and to friends and relatives of the drivers. When the coal is delivered to the saloon-keepers it is generally paid for in liquor. With every ton of coal that leaves the yards the driver is handed a ticket, which is stamped in red letters with the number of bags of coal comprising the load, with the request that on delivery the purchaser examine the load and ascertain if he has received the full number. In the majority of cases, notwithstanding this warning, the citizens are indifferent as to the quantity received, which of course enables the dishonest drivers to carry on their dishonest tricks.'

The same gentleman related a case which was brought to his attention only yesterday, where a ton of coal was delivered in bags at a house in Westmount. The driver presented the ticket stamped 'Twenty bags in this load,' to the boy, who readily signed the ticket certifying to the delivery of the full ton. When the driver was leaving the house the boy noticed that there remained three full bags in the cart, and he at once telephoned his father that the driver had only placed seventeen bags in the bin. This fact was made made known to the dealer, but as the boy had previously signed for the delivery it was impossible to have recourse against the driver, as he had the signature for the full weight.

Another case was cited where a driver was instructed to deliver a ton of coal, this week, to a house on Pine avenue, just west of McTavish street. He left the yards with the usual number of bags and when he arrived at the foot of the latter street he decided to put off five of the bags, as he claimed the horse could not haul the full ton up the hill. He delivered the fifteen bags and presented the ticket, which was duly signed. Returning to the foot of McTavish street he placed in his sleigh the five bags and hurried down town. The gentleman at whose house the fifteen bags were delivered was informed of the action of the driver. He made complaint, but as usual the driver presented the ticket signed, accepting the full weight.

The big dealers are watching several of their drivers, and they are anxious that the citizens should assist them in putting a stop to this evil by refusing to sign the delivery ticket until the entire ton has been placed in the coal bin. There are about five hundred coal cart drivers at work throughout the city delivering coal.

FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS.

Grand Duke Michael Gives $100,000 to Relieve Distress in Russia.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—The Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor Nicholas, has given a hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the famine sufferers and has sold to the Peasants' Bank, for distribution to the peasants, sixty-five thousand acres of his estates in Orel Province, at an average price of fourteen dollars per acre.

The Peasants' Bank has now contracted to purchase 8,212,000 acres of land.

MORE ARMY EMIGRANTS

LONDON PAPER SAYS SOON ONLY VERY YOUNG, VERY OLD AND VERY STUPID WILL BE LEFT IN RURAL ENGLAND.

A Canadian Associated Press despatch from London to-day, says: 'Three hundred Salvation Army emigrants left Euston Station to-day for Canada. Mr. Rider Haggard addressed them before their departure. He said that at any rate they were going to a land where every man could rise who put his back into the work car.

'The "Illustrated London News," speaking of an enterprising advertisement, says there is, no doubt, excellent land in Canada, and its advertisement will only tend to still further diminish our agricultural population, and after a time leave us nothing at home but the very young, the very old and very stupid and unenterprising section of rural dwellers.

PROF. CREELMAN BEREAVED.

Friends of Professor Creelman will regret to learn of the death of his mother, Mrs. William Creelman, which occurred at her home in Yarmouth, N.S., on March 8. Mrs. Creelman had been in poor health for some time and when she became ill with pneumonia ten days ago, there was no chance for her recovering, and her son was sent for, and was with his mother the last week of her life. Mrs. Creelman had many friends in Montreal, as she had been here often to visit in her son's home. Mrs. Dickson Anderson, of this city, is her niece. She is survived by two sons, George C., of the United States Immigration Service, at Yarmouth, N.S., and Harlan, professor in the Congregational College, this city. Mrs. Creelman was the widow of the Rev. William Creelman, formerly of Maitland, N.S., who died a number of years ago.

OUTRAGES IN RUSSIA

Proprietor of Estate, Five Laborers and a Woman Murdered by Robbers.

ATTEMPT TO BRING ON MASSACRE OF JEWS FRUSTRATED BY TROOPS.

Elizabethgrad, Russia, March 14.—An estate in this vicinity was attacked by robbers yesterday, who bound and decapitated the proprietor, five laborers and a woman. Two witnesses of the slaughter, a soldier who hid in a haystack, and a child, lost their reason. The soldier subsequently died in a hospital of delirium. The booty secured by the robbers amounted to a thousand dollars.

On the occasion of the funeral here yesterday of a prominent reactionist who was killed by revolutionists, an attempt was made to start anti-Jewish excesses. Rioters began beating Jews in the streets and sacking the bazaar and Jewish lodgings, but they were stopped by troops. A number of Jews were wounded, one of whom died in the hospital. The local rabbis have telegraphed complaints to the Lower House of Parliament and to Premier Stolypin.

THE THAW TRIAL

ABE HUMMEL AGAIN CALLED TO THE STAND.

New York, March 14.—When the Thaw trial opened this morning Abraham Hummel was recalled to the stand.

Mr. Delmas immediately began his argument in reply to District Attorney Jerome as to the admissibility of the evidence Hummel has to offer regarding an affidavit Evelyn Nesbit is said to have made. In this affidavit the District Attorney stated yesterday Miss Nesbit asserted that Thaw had beaten her when she refused to sign papers charging White with her ruin, and swore that the charge against White was not true.

In his argument Mr. Delmas said: 'We still contend that this witness was acting as attorney to this girl. It is not for him, by his word, to deny that such a relation existed. However, we will reserve that objection.'

Mr. Delmas then turned to the admissibility of evidence contradicting the statements of a witness made out of court.

He said he had not objected to Mr. Jerome's address yesterday, as he trusted 'to the fair-mindedness of the jury, which is my only protection.'

Mr. Delmas finally asked that the court rule out Hummel's testimony as improper and having no bearing on the case.

Justice Fitzgerald sustained Mr. Delmas.

CHINA'S PITIFUL APPEAL.

Millions are at Death's Door Through the Terrible Famine.

It is estimated that fifteen million people are in the grasp of the terrible famine now being experienced in the Chinese provinces of Kingsu and Anhwei, and that of this number no fewer than seven millions are already helpless. In the districts of Sinchow and Paichow it is stated that the people, driven mad by hunger, are eating their children, all the plants, grasses and roots having been exhausted. This correspondent adds that there have been many cases of cannibalism. Human flesh was actually being sold for food, although the ghoulish traffic was conducted secretly.

The Viceroy of one of the afflicted provinces states that the famine is 'ten times worse than any known in the last forty years.' He tells of a family consisting of husband, wife and two children. The mother went foraging for food, and during her absence the father threw the children into the river and drowned them. On her return the mother asked for her children, and was told that the father could not bear to see them gradually starving to death, and as there was no chance of feeding them, he made away with them. The mother, greatly distressed, flung herself into the river, following her children. The head of the family, in utter despair at the loss of his all, took his life also. The whole family thus perished.

The Rev. Dr. T. F. McCrea, treasurer of the Missionary Relief Committee, writes: 'Leaves and coarse mill feed, ordinarily given only to hogs, now sell for as much as good food usually costs. Trade is paralyzed. People are homeless, listless, hopeless. Furniture and clothing—what little was saved from the cruel flood—are sacrificed, and the poverty-stricken parents hear the hungry children cry and moan in the night, while they themselves crouch helplessly on a damp mat in some remote corner. I think of that day when Christ fed the hungry five thousand, and I wonder if Christ's people will follow in his footsteps, and have compassion on these hungry thousands in China, who must perish with cold and hunger unless we help them.'

Christian Canada has never turned a deaf ear to the pitiful cry of agonizing despair, and in this calamity, greater than any yet witnessed in the twentieth century, she will unquestionably prove herself worthy the noble record of the past, and share in generous measure the abundance wherewith she has been so bountifully blessed. Further subscriptions to the famine relief fund are invited. Every contribution will be acknowledged in the 'Witness.' The following are the contributions received to date:—

Previously acknowledged	$1,169.51
Edith G. Tracy, Minesing	1.00
A Friend, Montreal	1.00
Mrs. Lyster, Kingsey	1.00
J. C. Evans, Kingsey	1.00
R. Wallace, 350 Tremont Building, Boston	10.00
H. S. A., Howick	5.00
A Friend of China, Vankleek Hill	2.00
J. M. R., Montreal	1.00
Collected by Yee Wing Dong, member Emmanuel Congregational Church	25.00
A Friend of the Needy	2.00
James McKell, Riverfield	2.00
A few more Winchester friends	2.50
H. B. Woodrow, Longueuil	10.00
A Sympathizer, Westmount	3.00
L. I. A.	2.00
The Presbyterian Church, Ormstown	8.20
Anna C. Forbes	2.00
Merton Crawford	1.00
A Disciple	15.00
John Jackson, Lachute	5.00
Thomas More, Revelstoke	2.00
Covey Hill Methodist Church	2.50
	$1,273.77

FIRE ALARMS IN SCHOOLS

Catholic Board Will Have Private Boxes Installed.

WOMEN'S CLUB ASK FOR LIGHTS AT LANE ENTRANCES AS PROTECTION AGAINST HIGHWAY ATTACKS.

The Fire and Light Committee met yesterday afternoon and resolved to grant the request of the Catholic School Commissioners and place private fire alarm boxes in the following schools under the charge of the Board:—

L'Academie Commerciale, 87 St. Catherine street west; Montcalm, 408 Demontigny; Champlain, 234 Fullum; Sarsfield, 97 Grand Trunk; Belmont, 245 Guy; Olier, 216 Roy; Edward Murphy, 680 Craig, east; St. Joseph, 141 St. Martin; Plessis, 383 Plessis; St. Gabriel, 350 Centre; Chauvreau, Laprairie street; St. Bridget, 50 St. Rose, and Meilleur, 695 Fullum street.

Chief Benoit remarked that as all the public schools were to have fire alarm boxes, it was important to have the rule understood that such boxes must be used only in case of fire in the schools.

The application for alarm boxes for the three schools in Hochelaga ward, referred to by Ald. Laviolette at the last meeting of the committee was also granted on the usual terms.

The Mayor forwarded a letter to the committee that His Worship had received from the Montreal Woman's Club asking that lamps be placed at the entrances to the lanes in the city, which in their present dark condition were lurking places of evil-doers. If the entrances were all lighted at night, it was submitted, pedestrians would be protected from assault and robbery.

Mr. Parent was asked to prepare a report on the matter. Meanwhile he said that as there are nearly as many lanes as streets in the city the provision of lights to all of them would be rather a large order. In the worst cases lights had already been provided, and others might be added with advantage, but to put lights at all entrances was another matter, especially as the city had not sufficient lamps for the streets.

Mr. Ferns reported that No. 5 fire station is nearing completion, and with a view to equipping it with a new set of fire alarm instruments he asked for the appointment of a sub-committee to visit some of the principal cities in the United States so that the most modern and efficient system could be studied and adopted for Montreal. The installation would cost about fifty thousand dollars, and it would be the part of wisdom to be assured of the money before the sub-committee went away.

Ald. Yates, the chairman, said he would make the request for the money at the meeting of the Finance Committee on Friday.

Replying to questions from members, Mr. Ferns said it would take six months to manufacture the new instruments and two months afterwards to instal them.

Ald. Stearns said that, in view of the latest action of the fire underwriters every effort should be made to obtain the most efficient alarm system and instal it with the least possible delay.

It was resolved that the chairman and two members of the committee, to be named later, should visit American cities and study their fire alarm systems.

After full consideration the committee adopted a codified by-law which includes in it all the separate by-laws dealing with the erection of buildings in the city. It is provided that the buildings on such commercial streets as Notre Dame, St. Lawrence, Bleury, and St. Catherine shall have stone, pressed brick or other durable fronts, and shall not be less than thirty-eight feet high. Factories, livery stables, saloons, billiard-rooms and such like places are prohibited in the residential districts, and on Sherbrooke and Cherrier streets, Park avenue and other residential thoroughfares new buildings must be erected twelve feet back of the street line.

JUDGED BY THEIR PEERS.

Committees of McGill Union Decide to Discipline Fourteen Students.

ACTION IS UNIQUE IN THE ANNALS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The deliberations of the two standing committees of the McGill Union were concluded last night, and as a result it was decided to suspend from the privileges of the institution till the month of September, 1908, fourteen Science Sophomores, who on Friday evening last injured three students by throwing a bottle of ammonia into a room at the Union building where the Freshmen were holding a concert.

In addition to this, the joint committee made recommendations regarding the offending Sophomores to the university board of discipline. Although the members of the Sophomores concerned, and the nature of the recommendations were not revealed, it is stated that the punishment will be sufficiently severe to discourage any student from repeating such pranks in the future.

Of the offenders, nine are members of the Union, so that the decision of the joint committee with regard to suspension from the privileges of the institution is inoperative against five of the offenders.

The fourteen guilty Sophomores came before the joint committee of their own accord and confessed to their misconduct. In the case of nine of the offenders, the sentence passed upon them by the joint committee of the Union means that they will no longer have the right of access to the institution, including the dining-room. As to the other five, should they apply for membership, they would be refused on account of the decision rendered against them.

The finding of the committee will be submitted to the advisory board, and if these recommendations are satisfactory they will be passed, but on the other hand, if not found agreeable, they will be reconsidered.

In the history of the university this is the only instance in which a students' organization has dealt with misdemeanors committed by their number. The system is looked upon with favor.

TO AID GOOD CAUSE.

Mr. Robert Ganthony, who appears for the first time in Montreal on March 20, is well known in England, both in London and in the provinces. Formerly a member of Sir Henry Irving's Lyceum Theatre Company, Mr. Ganthony has found his proper sphere in the monologue form of entertainment. His versatility is great, and he keeps an audience amused and interested during a whole evening. The sketches in character which form his programme show in a laughable yet refined way the peculiarities of individuals of different nations. The recital is to take place in Stanley Hall and will be in aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

FLOOD SITUATION.

Alarming Report From Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia.

Pittsburg, March 14.—The stage of water reached in the rivers to-day was thirty feet, and it was rising eight inches an hour. The stage at 5 o'clock was eight feet over the danger mark. The low portions of Pittsburg and Allegheny and surrounding towns were inundated. Skiffs and waggons are being used for transportation in the flooded sections.

The Weather Bureau says the present flood is the most remarkable on record, and the situation is serious. The Health Bureau has notified the people to boil drinking water, as the water is poisonous, owing to the flood conditions, and a typhoid fever epidemic is feared.

Alarming reports are being received from all parts of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Every stream is overflowing its banks. Many towns are almost submerged, hundreds of houses are surrounded by water and the people are living in the second floors. The coal mines along the rivers in the Monongahela Valley are flooded, and thousands of miners are idle. Mills and business houses have one to three feet of water on their first floor, stopping business. Damage to property will be at least $500,000. In Allegheny county several fatalities have occurred on account of the high water, and a number of deaths are reported from the river sections.

The danger is increasing by heavy ice gorges in the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers about 25 miles above the city. One ice gorge alone in the Clarion river at Parker, Pa., is three miles in length, and continued rains and high temperature threaten to start it toward Pittsburg. The Youghiogheny and Kiskiminitas rivers are swollen, and the large volume of water is causing the Monongahela river to overflow its banks. All the railways entering Pittsburg, except the main line of the Pennsylvania and Pittsburg, and Lake Erie are crippled. On the Baltimore and Ohio train service is almost suspended, and on the branch lines there is a complete suspension. Trains on the West Pennsylvania division of the Pennsylvania railway are being brought direct into the city, as they are unable to reach the Allegheny station. Street car lines in the suburbs are either suspended or are running spasmodically, and many persons are having much difficulty in reaching the city.

Johnstown, Pa., March 14.—The Conemaugh river and Stony Creek to-day broke out of their banks, following the heavy rains of the past twenty-four hours. The street car service has been abandoned and several mills have shut down. Moxham, the aristocratic residential section, is under water, while a rise of six inches more will inundate many of the principal business streets.

Findlay, O., March 14.—The Blanchard river is out of its banks. Many families in the lower portions were forced to the second story of their homes last night, and railway tracks are under water.

JUDGE DRYSDALE

Attorney-General of Nova Scotia Appointed to Provincial Supreme Court Vacancy

Ottawa, March 14.—The Hon. Arthur Drysdale, Atttorney-General of Nova Scotia, has been appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench of that province which has existed now for about a year.

FAIR AND MILD

The stormy March has come at last,
With wind, and cloud, and changing skies,
I hear the rushing of the blast,
That through the snowy valley flies.

Ah, passing few are they who speak,
Wild stormy month! in praise of thee;
Yet, though thy winds are loud and bleak,
Thou art a welcome month to me.

For thou, to northern lands, again
The glad and glorious sun dost bring,
And thou hast joined the gentle train
And wear'st the gentle name of Spring.

And, in thy reign of blast and storm,
Smiles many a long bright summer's day,
When the changed winds are soft and warm,
And heaven puts on the blue of May.
—Bryant.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Mar. 14, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:— Victoria, 54—42. Calgary, 36—4. Edmonton, 30—2 below. Prince Albert, 12—10. Battleford, 26—6. Qu'Appelle, 16—4. Winnipeg, 22—8. Port Arthur, 26—4 below. Parry Sound, 40—22. Toronto, 40—30. Ottawa, 40—24. Montreal, 38—22. Quebec, 36—22. St. John, 38—32. Halifax. 38—30.

Fresh northerly to westerly winds, clearing this evening and a little colder. Friday, fair, not much freezing.

A depression which was centred near Indian territory yesterday morning has now reached New York State, causing light snow falls in Ontario and Quebec. In the western provinces the weather remains moderately cold, and for the most part fair.

1610-2 Notre Dame street, Montreal; March 14, 1907.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon.

Yesterday, 29.27; 11 a.m. to-day, 29.37.

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	28	20
Yesterday	38	30

NEWS IN BRIEF.

King Alfonso so much admires British police methods, that he is re-organizing the Spanish force upon the same plan and has offered the post of chief to Inspector Arrow, of the London force.

The Pope is proposing to dispense with his historic bodyguard of nobles, which costs him $25,000 a year, and substitute an honorary one to be recruited from the whole world.

Prince Gagarin, director of the Polytechnic Institute of St. Petersburg, has been discharged for permitting the sheltering of arms and ammunition on the premises, for revolutionary purposes.

The proprietor of an estate in Elizabethgrade, Russia, five laborers, and a woman have been murdered by robbers. An attempt was also made in the same town to bring on a massacre of Jews, but it was frustrated by troops.

The Grand Duke Michael has given $100,000 for the relief of the famine sufferers in Russia.

The Grand Duke Michael has given $100,000 for the relief of the famine sufferers in Russia.

Six persons were killed in Kharkov, Russia, yesterday, by the explosion of a bomb while the police were searching a student's room.

The list of dead in the 'Jena' disaster at Toulon, now numbers 118. Thirty eight others are wounded. From forward turret to stern galley the ship is described as one blistered, riven mass of twisted steel and miscellaneous ruin. She is almost completely burned inside and out, to the very summit of her fore signal mast.

Two steamers sailed yesterday from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, with arms, ammunition and men, including American gunners, for the Honduran army in the field.

Mr. A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western, says if the public keep up the present agitation against the railways, they will bring about a panic greater than that of 1893-4.

Alarming flood reports are coming in from Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The citizens of Kingston, Jamaica, are preparing a petition to the Imperial Parliament for help, to rebuild their stricken city.

The Cornwall jury, investigating the death of Owen McCourt, find that he died from the effects of a blow given by Charles Masson, during the hockey game in that town on March 6 last; that they find no justification for the blow in any personal prevocation and recommend the passing of a provincial law, whereby any one, either player or spectator who shall engage in or encourage foul or rough play in any game, shall be severely punished.

The Quebec Legislature last night unanimously adopted a bill, granting to the mother of Miss Maxwell, who lost her life in the Hochelaga school fire, a pension of $300.

The Rev. W. J. Clark, of London, Ont., has accepted the call of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Westmount.

Fourteen Science sophomores in McGill, for their actions in connection with the ammonia throwing incident, have been suspended from all privileges in the McGill Union until September, 1908.

As a result of some one leaving a loaded revolver lying about, a nine-year-old boy is now in the Royal Victoria Hospital with a bullet in his cheek.

The Montreal Women's Club are petitioning the City Council to light the dark lanes throughout the city, which they consider to be, in their present condition, a lurking place for evil doers.

The Marcotte Billiard Hall bill passed the committee of the Legislative Council yesterday, with two amendments, giving permission to sell light refreshments and to keep open until 2 a.m., on Sunday.

MR. SPURGEON RESIGNS

HIS HEALTH POOR—LATENT DISCORD SINCE HIS FATHER DIED.

London, March 12.—The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, has tendered his resignation, partly owing to ill-health, which interferes with his coping with the difficulties of his busy charge. The deacons oppose the resignation and suggest that he take a long holiday. The question will be submitted to a meeting of the members of the church in April, when a poll will be taken.

Although his pastorate has not been marred by any active disagreement, there has long existed an element of discord, due to the overruling of the preference of those members who wished the Rev. Mr. Pierson to succeed the Rev. Charles Spurgeon, father of the present incumbent, who died in 1892. Mr. Pierson is now in London.

It is understood that if the resignation is accepted Mr. Spurgeon will take a rest and then accept the pastorate of a smaller church which has been offered to him.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funerals appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occuring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

ESDAILE.—On Feb. 25, 1907, at 9, Edridge-road, Croydon, England, to Mr. and Mrs. William Margrave Esdaile, a son.

TRACY — At Theodore, Sask., to Mr. and Mrs. Allen D. Tracy, on Friday, March 1, 1907, a son.

MARRIED.

POCOCK—ROBERTS.— At Hillhurst, Que. on March 6, 1907, by the Rev. H. P. Shortley-Luttrell, Presbyterian minister, Stephen Pocock, of Hillhurst, to Alice Roberts, of Coaticook, Que.

KREUTZER — MACINTOSH — At the Presbyterian Church, Fort Collins, Colorado, on March 3, 1907, by the Rev. James Skinner, Miss Mary (Maye) MacIntosh, formerly of Huntingdon County, Que., to William Kreutzer, Supervisor of the Gunnison U.S. Forest Reserve.

LAFLEUR -- GRIER — On Monday, March 11, 1907, at 58 Redpath street, the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Wardrope, grandfather of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Mowatt, Dr. H. A. Lafleur to Olive Masson, daughter of G. A. Grier.

PATERSON — BROWNLEE — At Thorold, Ont., on March 12, 1907, by the Rev. J. R. Patterson, assisted by the Rev. A. E. Lavell, Bertha Maude, daughter of the late Samuel C. Brownlee, to Frank Burton Paterson, accountant of the Quebec Bank, Thorold.

PENTIMAN — EVANS — On Feb. 7, 1907, at Three Hills, Alberta, by the Rev. A. D. Thompson, Muriel Margaret, daughter of Mr. Henry Evans, of Three Hills, Alberta, to Mr. Charles E. Fentiman, son of Mr. Henry Fentiman, of Ottawa. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, at Three Hills, Alberta.

SNOW—POCOCK. — At Hillhurst, Que., on March 6, 1907, by the Rev. H. P. Shortley-Luttrell, Presbyterian minister, Walter George Snow to Annie Elizabeth Pocock, both of Hillhurst.

DIED.

BATES.—On Feb. 25, 1907, at S. Maur's, Cranhurst-road, Willesden-green, London, England, Selina Anne, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Bates, of Ramsey, Isle of Man, aged 80.

BEDARD.—At Levis, Que., on March 10, 1907, Elzear Bedard, husband of Dame Malvina Samson, and brother-in-law of the Hon. A. Turgeon.

BELL.—On March 11, 1907, at his late residence, 194 Beatrice street, Toronto, Robert Bell, of His Majesty's Customs, in his 80th year.

CLARK.—At Petite Cote, P.Q., on March 13, 1907, Hannah Lesner, beloved wife of James Clark, aged 71 years, formerly of Longue Pointe.

Funeral from her late residence, on Friday, Feb. 15th, at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are kindly requested to attend.

DUVAL.—At Quebec, on March 11, 1907, Marie Cecile Dostaler, widow of the late P. E. Duval, N.P., at the age of 55 years.

EAGLE — Passed peacefully away, at their home, Maple Hill, Weston, Ont., Christiana, wife of Edward Eagle, and third daughter of the late John W. Nisbet, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

FARIS.—In West Gwillimbury, Ont., on March 8, 1907, Annie Goodfellow, wife of Mr. James Faris, in the 64th year of her age.

FOX.—At Lucan, Ont., on March 7, 1907, Jane Adams, beloved wife of Mr. Leonard Fox, and mother of the Ven. Archdeacon Armitage, of Halifax, and Mr. T. Wilson Armitage, of Toronto, aged 65 years.

LOGAN — At Logan's Point, Howick, Que., on March 14, 1907, Elizabeth Adams, beloved wife of Alexander Logan, sr., aged 75 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, on Saturday, March 16th, at 11 a.m.

McLEOD — In Upper Tooting, London, England, on March 9, 1907, the Rev. Patrick McFarlane McLeod, aged 64 years.

PREVOST — On March 12, 1907, at 132 Daly avenue, Ottawa, Dora Aumond, beloved wife of Dr. L. C. Prevost.

REYNOLDS — On March 12, 1907, at his late residence, Victoria street, Stouffville, Ont., William Reynolds, aged 70 years, 4 months and 7 days.

SMITH. — At her home, 'Rowanhurst,' Grimsby, Ont., on March 9, 1907, Catharine Wilson, wife of George Smith, aged 66 years.

SUTTON — On March 12, 1907, at her residence, Springfield, Mass., Helen H. Sutton, third daughter of Mrs. L. U. Sutton, of the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 8.

OFFICE Desks

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113 West Notre Dame St.

WARDEN ELECTED.

At a meeting of the mayors of the county of Jacques Cartier, held on Tuesday last, Mr. Albert Barbeau, mayor of the village of Ste. Genevieve, was elected warden of the county, and Mr. J. A. Chauret, M.P.P., secretary-treasurer.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. Limited.

THIS STORE CLOSES AT 6 P.M. Thursday, March 14.

FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY

Commences a 3-DAY SILK AND RIBBON SALE. This provides an excellent chance for considerable saving. The Goods offered are all very fine quality, in just the colors that are predominating. Only 3 days at the following prices:

SILK SALE PRICES

JAPANESE SILKS, in Natural White, 36 inches wide, an excellent bright silk, suitable for Shirt Waists, Blouses, Children's and Ladies' Dresses. Worth 60c yard. Special 45c

JAPANESE SILK, Habutai, Natural White, 36 inches wide, extra heavy quality. Worth 75c. Special 54c

LOUISINE SILKS, in pretty stripe effects, with neat designs in all the most wanted Greys, a large variety of designs to choose from. Worth 65c. For 45c

LOUISINE SILKS, in Plain Colors, extra bright finish, and weight, an ideal Silk for Shirt Waist Suits, Blouses, etc., colors of Sky, Turquoise, Grey, Cardinal, Mais. Worth 75c. For 57c

TAFFETA SILKS, the wearable kind, in all the much wanted Grey Checks, 10 assorted checks. Worth 85c. Special for 65c

An endless variety of New Stripe and Check Silks, in all the latest colorings.

3 Days Only

RIBBON SALE PRICES

SATIN RIBBON, REVERSIBLE, 2 inches wide, good heavy Satin Ribbon, reversible, large variety of colors to choose from, 2 inches wide. Special price 5½c

SATIN RIBBON, REVERSIBLE, 3 inches wide, same quality as above, same assortment of colors, 3 inches wide. Sale price.... 7½c

NEW PLAID SILK RIBBONS, 4 inches wide, very pretty Ribbons, in those new Plaid effects, greatly in demand for Millinery purposes, 5 inches wide. Price 21c

NEW FANCY FRENCH RIBBONS, 5 inches wide, entirely new designs, and very heavy quality, nice assortment of light colorings, such as Sky, Reseda, Mauve, Pink, Champagne, Hello., Ivory, etc., etc. Sale price 53c

ALL SILK TAFFETA RIBBONS, 4 inches wide, splendid quality and Fall Silk Taffeta Ribbon, 4 inches wide, nice finish and large variety of colors. Sale price 12c

150 GREY SKIRTS, $2.49

150 Light and Dark Grey Tweeds, section and pleated, strappings and buttons; all lengths and sizes, 38 to 42. Regular, $4.50. Friday, Special $2.49

$1.00 NIGHT DRESSES, 73c.

Extra Fine Quality CAMBRIC NIGHT DRESSES, made with square neck of lace insertion, lace around neck and sleeves, beading of ribbon. Regular, $1.00. Friday 73c

$1.45 White Lawn Blouses, 99c

LADIES' FINE WHITE LAWN BLOUSES, trimmed down front with three panels of fine open-work embroidery and four lace insertion and clusters fine tucks, finished with a fancy collar and cuff. Regular, $1.45. Special 99c

$3.00 MEN'S HATS, 35c

Men's Felt Hats in Browns, Grey, Fawns, American and English samples, worth $2.00 and $3.00 each. Special 35c

MEDICINE BARGAINS

	Reg.	Fri.
Wampole's Cod Liver Oil	$1.00	70c
Peruna	$1.00	65c
Wyeth's Beef, Iron and Wine	$1.00	63c
Aromatic Cascara	25c	17c
Abbey's Salts	50c	38c
Radway's Ready Relief ..	35c	18c
Blaud's Iron Pills	50c	23c

THE S. CARSLEY CO. Limited. 143 to 151 Notre Dame st. West, 184 to 194 St. James st., MONTREAL.

$7.00 $7.00

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

The phenomenal success of our last week's Cutting and Fitting Tailor-made Suits has made it imperative that we should make another such inducement, only it will be in a better grade of Fabrics and range of colorings.

MESSRS. MILLER & MILLER, the New York expert Cutters and Fitters, will cut and fit Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, to your own personal measure, from an endless variety of new imported Tweeds, also Black Armures and Vicunas.

This offer is for Friday and Saturday only, and we would recommend that Ladies who intend placing their orders should come in the forenoon.

$7.00 $7.00

FRIDAY GROCERIES

	Reg.	Fri.
Evaporated Apples, 2 lb.	30c	23c
Natural Pulled Figs, 3 lbs.	30c	25c
Hungarian Flour, 9 lb. bags	30c	25c
Pineapple, grated	20c	15c
Seeded Raisins, 2 pkgs ..	30c	23c
Baking Soda, 3 pkgs.	15c	10c
Keiller's Marmalade, 1 lb.	18c	15c
Blanc Mange and Custard Powder, 6 pkgs. for	30c	25c
FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER	30c	27½c
REDPATH'S GRANULATED SUGAR, 20 lbs.	$1.10	95c

THE S. CARSLEY CO. Limited. 143 to 151 Notre Dame st. West, 184 to 194 St. James st., MONTREAL.

TRIMMED HATS

TRIMMED HATS, of Fancy Mohair Braid, prettily trimmed with Chiffon, Roses, and other flowers, in Green, Grey, Champagne, Red, White, Old Rose, Navy, Brown. Regular, $4.95. Friday's price. $2.55

TRIMMED HATS, of Mohair and Fancy Straw braid in large and Toque styles, trimmed with Chiffon and flowers, in all colors, and also Black. Regular, $3.25. Friday's price. $1.95

75c LADIES' GLOVES, 50c

Ladies' Kid Gloves, 4 button and 7 hook, in light Modes, Tans, Cream, plain Silk points; sizes, 5½ to 7½. Regular, 75c. Special 50c

25c WHITE LINEN BELTS, 15c

Ladies' White Linen Belts, washable, beautifully embroidered in various patterns, stitched on both sides, and heavy gilt buckles, all sizes. Regular, 25c. Special 15c

60c CORSETS 39c

Special line of Ladies' Corsets, made in strong White and Drab Coutil, medium waist, long military hips, splendid fitting; sizes, 18 to 30. Regular, 60c. Friday 39c

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MILLINERY OPENING NOW ON.

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From Our Immense Stock.

BUILDERS are meeting with marvellous success in the sale of their houses when decorated with some of our suggestions in WALL HANGINGS.

Bankers, architects, lawyers, business men, decorators and the public generally are showing a wonderful appreciation of our world wide connection in WALL PAPER enterprises. Just a look at our importations for a treat.

THE G. A. Holland & Son Co.

519 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.

UNIVERSITIES AND REVOLUTION.

Russian Government to Take Drastic Measures Against Institutions of Learning.

PRINCE GAGARIN, DIRECTOR OF THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, DISCHARGED.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—The government has resolved to take drastic steps against the universities and other institutions of high learning, in order to put an end to the revolutionary activity that prevails within the walls of these establishments. Prince Andrew G. Gagarin, director of the Polytechnic Institute of St. Petersburg, in which institute a number of arms, ammunition and bombs were found by the police on March 3, has been dishonorably discharged. Together with the governing board of the institute, he will be prosecuted for criminal negligence for permitting the sheltering of arms and ammunition for revolutionary purposes. The faculty of the institute will hand in their resignations in a body as a protest against the degradation of Prince Gagarin.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Toronto University Bill—Mr. W. A. Preston Introduced—Municipal Elections in November.

COLONIZATION ROADS—PLEA FOR NORTHERN ONTARIO—CHILD LABOR.

Toronto, March 13.—Good progress was made in the Legislature this afternoon with private bills. Just before adjournment it was announced that General William Booth would visit the legislature to-morrow afternoon at 3.30. All the members will be given an opportunity to meet him. The proceedings will be suspended and the House will not adjourn. After the General departs the budget debate will be resumed.

Premier Whitney's bill to enable the board of governors of Toronto University to borrow to the extent of two million dollars was put through committee after some criticism by the Hon. A. G. Mackay (Liberal, North Grey). He maintained that in addition to being confirmed by the government the expenditures should be discussed by the legislature as well. The Premier would not consent.

It being the last day, twenty-three bills were introduced by private members. Mr. Fraser (Conservative, Welland) introduced a bill to enable the Niagara Power Company to increase its bonding privileges from five to eight million dollars.

Government supporters had their turn to applaud the arrival of a new supporter. The Hon. Mr. Whitney and Dr. Smellie (Conservative, Fort William) had the honor of introducing Mr. William Arthur Preston, Conservative member for Port Arthur and Rainy River. There was much acclaim. Mr. Preston then took the seat which he has won only after over two years' litigation, and the expenditure, it is said, of fifteen thousand dollars.

Mr. A. W. Kennedy, the Liberal member, whom the courts have finally unseated, occupied the seat for two sessions.

In submitting the twenty-fourth report of the committee on standing orders, Mr. W. H. Hoyle (Con., N. Ontario), said that perhaps in no session had there been so many irregularities both as regards bills and petitions. The promoters, and especially solicitors, were to blame for not complying with the regulations regarding advertising. He suggested something should be done in the way of penalizing future irregularities. This time five applications had to be thrown out. These include the bill to incorporate an elevated railway company for Toronto.

The Hon. Mr. Whitney concurred in these remarks, and said the regulations were essential to secure the greatest publicity.

Mr. T. H. Preston, (Lib., N. Brant), moved the second reading of the bill to permit municipal councils, subject to a vote of the people, to bring on the municipal elections in November, instead of around the holiday season. He quoted the opinions of many municipalities in favor of the change.

'I am in favor of change,' declared Mr. Whitney. He didn't see any reason for taking a vote of the people on the question. It was largely a question of administration.

Mr. G. P. Graham favored holding elections about the middle of January, and thought the date should be the same all over the province.

The bill was referred to the committee.

Estimates for colonization roads were passed. Mr. C. N. Smith, (Liberal, Galt), took advantage of the opportunity to make an appeal for more consideration for Northern Ontario. There was an increase of $30,000 or $40,000, but it should have been three times as much. He declared there was great discontent and dissatisfaction in the north, and mentioned the movement for secession.

The Prime Minister laughed.

'There were three present at one meeting,' testified Mr. W. R. Smyth, of Algoma.

Mr. Smith also declared the bad habits of the late government were being contrasted too rapidly in that more money was spent on overseers and provisions than on the roads.

The Hon. Dr. Reaume said some improvements had been made and more would follow.

CHILD LABOR.

Toronto, March 13.—The special committee of the Legislature enquiring into the question of child labor, heard some interesting evidence at this morning's session. Mr. J. J. Kelso, superintendent of neglected children, declared that the laws were not enforced, and suggested the appointment of women as well as men officers to the enforcement of these laws, stating that during the last few years the number of young children employed in stores had greatly increased. Mr. Kelso expressed his opinion that boys under fourteen and girls under sixteen years of age should not be allowed to work.

NO ELEVATED FOR TORONTO.

Toronto, March 13.—In the Legislature this afternoon, Mr. Hoyle, chairman of the committee on standing orders, announced that the application for a bill to incorporate the Toronto Elevated Railway Company had been thrown out by the committee, as the conditions regarding advertising had not been complied with. This kills the elevated railway scheme for this year at any rate.

BI-LINGUAL ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, March 13.—The Hon. Dr. Pyne was this morning waited upon by an influential deputation from the Ontario Bi-Lingual Education Association of Ontario. They submitted three important requests. One was in regard to the qualification of religious orders, urging that any change in the regulations consequent upon the decision of the Privy Council regarding the Christian Brothers' case should keep in view the number of Christian Brothers now engaged. They also asked for the establishment of bi-lingual training schools and the appointment of a bi-lingual inspector for northern and eastern Ontario.

Dr. Pyne gave a very sympathetic reply and promised consideration. The deputation was introduced by Mr. A. Aubin, M.P.P., and was composed of Messrs. A. Belanger, president of the association; Mgr. Routhier, vicar-general, Ottawa; the Rev. Father Lebel, Sudbury. Forget, Aubin, Father Lamarche, Toronto, and P. M. Coté, chairman of the Separate School Board at Ottawa.

REV. W. J. CLARK ACCEPTS

WILL BECOME PASTOR OF ST. ANDREW'S, WESTMOUNT, AT END OF THIS MONTH.

A despatch from London, Ont., states that at a meeting of the London Presbytery, the Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor of the Frst Presbyterian Church, announced that he would accept the call

THE REV. W. J. CLARK.

to St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, at Westmount, Montreal. It was decided that Mr. Clark give his farewell sermon on March 24, and that he be inducted in the Westmount church on March 28.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Mrs. George Edward Jacques has sold to D. Lawrence, for $9,000, the houses numbered 242 to 244 Mountain street.

The twelve tenements bearing the civic numbers 41 to 63 Davidson street, have been sold by Pierre Tetreault to C. Cordeau, for the sum of $10,500.

The tenement property 460 to 474 Drolet street, has been sold by the Provident Trust & Investment Company, Limited, to Eugene Pean for $8,000.

ORDINATION TO-NIGHT.

Mr. A. E. Cooke, who has been studying at the Congregational College, and is going out to two pioneer missions of the denomination in Saskatchewan, is to be ordained in Zion Congregational Church this evening.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Miller & Miller, of New York, are in the city for a limited time only. Who are they, you ask. Well, they are experts in the matter of measuring, cutting and fitting Ladies' Garments. They can be seen at Carsley's Dress Goods Store. You want a garment for Easter, ladies! Now is your opportunity to select your goods, and choose one of the many style plates which Professor Miller has brought from New York. The measuring, cutting and fitting costs only 50c.

THE TROY WAY THE RIGHT WAY

Our Work Speaks for Itself.

If you have been disappointed by other Laundries, LET US HAVE A TRIAL. Send for

MARCH 1907 PRICE LIST

When the cost of almost every kind of service has increased, we have found it possible to reduce our rates on account of the great facilities afforded by our New Building at Verdun, where we are independent of the scanty and impure city water supply.

THE TROY LAUNDRY,

Factory and Offices, VERDUN.

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HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANOS

For nearly sixty years these artistic pianos have been used in the music-loving homes of Canada. For thirty years without a break we have sold them in the Montreal district. To say that they have given satisfaction is to put it too moderately. They have been an inspiration and a delight to every owner. In many cases we have sold Heintzman & Co. pianos to three generations in a single family, and it is a matter of frequent occurrence for us to sell Heintzman & Co, pianos to the sons and daughters of customers who purchased Heintzman pianos from us many years before. This is the highest form of testimonial which we can produce when speaking of Heintzman & Co., pianos.

ABOUT AUTOMATIC PIANO PLAYERS

The best attachments in the world are those made by Chase & Baker of Buffalo, N.Y. The latest thing in this line, however, is the "Interior Player,' that is a piano with the operating attachment permanently fixed inside. No attaching or detaching—piano ready instantly for playing by hand or by perforated music. The best makes are Hardman, Kurtzman, Harrington and Sterling. Inspection invited.

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East End Branch: 394 St. Catherine St. East. **Quebec: 204 St. John St.**

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Lemieux has returned to Ottawa.

Lieut.-Col. Hughes, M.P., is at the Windsor.

The Hon. J. C. Kaine, Quebec, is in the city.

Mrs. Stanley Bagg and Mrs. J. G. Norton have left town for Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lightfoot have left the city to take up their residence again in Ottawa.

Sir Frederick Borden, accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Borden, expects to sail for England to attend the Colonial Conference on April 5.

Miss Maud Arkison, of Toronto, will receive on Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. George A. Scott, 464 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount.

The marriage of Miss Jeannette Anderson, the daughter of Mr. J. Anderson, Toronto, to Mr. Robert S. Ritchie, of this city, takes place to-day.

Mr. H. R. Charlton, advertising manager of the Grand Trunk Railway system, will leave for Algonquin Park this evening with a party of Ontario parliamentarians.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macdonald, Strathcona avenue, Ottawa, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Ida Macdonald, to Mr. Gerald Roxburgh, B.A.S.C., of Winnipeg. The wedding will take place in April.

The young ladies who are selling candy at the Ganthony entertainment, at Stanley Hall, on March 20, are: Miss Enid Campbell, Miss Marguerite Casgrain, Miss Irene Cains, Miss Porteous, Miss Lucy Dodge, Miss Gladys Davis and Miss Ethel Neilson.

Among the beautiful old lace in the loan exhibition at the Art Gallery is a wedding veil loaned by the Baroness d'Halwyn, which has been in her family for centuries. Two exquisite miniatures in jewelled frames are also included in her loans.

Mrs. Harold Hampson, Mrs. Strangman and Mrs. Patrick Buchanan are in charge of the Handicrafts tea room to-day at the Art Gallery, assisted by Mrs. Elmslie, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Kathleen Reford, Miss Gertrude Hampson, and Miss Greta Symonds.

Miss Gertrude Hardy, eldest daughter of Mr. J. C. Hardy, of Napanee, and Mr. William G. Vance, of Elmdale, were married at the bride's home, Kingston, yesterday. The Rev. J. A. Dow, Gravenhurst, officiated. Little Helen Dow was ring bearer. The bride wore a blue suit and white point d'esprit blouse with point lace trimming. The bride is a graduate of Toronto Conservatory of Music and the groom is a leading business man in Elmdale, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Kingman and family leave to-night for Boston, whence they sail on Saturday next by the steamship 'Republic,' for Italy. They will spend the next six months in Rome, Naples and Greece, visiting missionaries in Asia Minor, before their return home. Mr. Kingman's son has just got through college, and is going to prosecute some archaic researches in Italy.

A house marriage of considerable interest to a large circle of friends was solemnized this afternoon, at 110 Mansfield street, the contracting parties being Miss Laura Estelle Moore, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Francis J. Moore, and Mr. Peter Sinclair, of this city, son of the late Mr. Peter Sinclair, Quebec. The Rev. Dr. Johnston conducted the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Canon Renaud, and Mr. E. Douglas, (piano), and his nephew, Mr. Douglas, Weir (violin) played the wedding march and hymns. Quantities of palms and tulips, effectively arranged, formed the floral decorations. The bride, who was given away by an old English friend, Mr. E. W. Elmslie, Ballota Lodge, Ipswich, Suffolk, was gracefully attired in grey silk voile with white lace trimmings, and carried a bridal rose bouquet. She was attended by Miss Mackenzie, wearing soft white silk flowered in blue, and tuscan hat. She carried a white tulip bouquet and wore a gold and pearl crescent brooch, the gift of the groom. Mr. Hartland Sinclair (brother of the groom) was best man. A large number of guests were received after the ceremony. Mrs. Sinclair, going away, wore a suit of grey corduroy velvet and dainty grey and pink chiffon hat trimmed with white bridal roses.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

WALL PAPER DEPARTMENT.

We have just placed in stock for the coming season the Latest Novelties in **English, French** and **American Wall Papers.**

PAINTING in all its Branches.

Paper, Silk, and Tapestry Hanging.

Orders carefully and promptly executed by experienced workmen.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

SPRING OPENING

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY

All the Latest EASTER SHAPES will be on view.
High Class Goods only.

HENRY HEATH & CO., London, England.
LINCOLN & BENNETT, " "
ADAM ASHWORTH & CO., Manchester, England.
Also American manufacturers.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT

New Spring SHIRTS and SHIRTINGS will be shown on these days.

INSPECTION INVITED.

5 Percent Discount for Cash and Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

We are now prepared to furnish our customers with travellers' cheques as well as Express Orders up to any amount. American Express Co.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Ltd., Montreal

Spring Footwear.

MEN'S Patent Colt Lace Boots, $4.50, $5.00.
Box Calf Lace Boots, $3, $3.50, $4, $5.
Box Kip Lace Boots, $2.00, $2.50.

LADIES' Patent Colt Lace Boots, $3, $3.50, $4.00.
Box Calf Lace Boots, $2.50, $3.00.
Kid Lace and Button Boots, $2 to $4.50.

BOYS' Lace Boots, sizes 1 to 5, $1.50 to $3.00.

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES

Large assortment at Popular Prices.

SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine St. West

Between Mountain and Crescent Sts.

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LIKE THE PERIOD AFTER A SENTENCE

Your Hat is the Final Mark; it expresses your Good Taste and Breeding to a dot.

You've a right to hold your head higher when under one of our NEW SPRING STYLES. "Best in America" pure Fur Felt Hats, good as gold or silver bonds.

$2.00 EACH.

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One More

Knox Church — Metropolis — R. T. of T.

MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING

In Knox Church Lecture Hall

MONDAY, MARCH 18th, 1907,

At 8 P.M.

Address by Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., Taylor Church.

Musical Selections by Choir of Taylor Church

EVERYBODY COME!

Especially Young People.

Collection for expenses.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATION.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside 'Tender for Station at Amherst, N.S.,' will be received up to and including FRIDAL, MARCH 29TH, 1907, for the construction of a station building at Amherst, N.S.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Station Master's Office at Amherst, N.S., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B.,
March 8th, 1907.

CENTS FOR SALE
AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

THE DUCLOS CASE

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE SECOND ESCAPE.

The case of Alexander Duclos finally came up in the Practice Court yesterday afternoon, when his counsel, Mr. N. K. Laflamme, K.C., filed a declaration to the effect that since his client had left the asylum there was no longer any necessity for the petition which he had made to secure his liberation under habeas corpus, and he desisted from the proceedings. Thereupon, Mr. D. A. Lafortune, K.C., Crown Prosecutor, asked that the petition be formally set aside.

The Court complied with the request, but referring to this second escape of Duclos from the lunatic asylum after being confined there at the order of the Lieutenant-Governor, acting through the Attorney-General, Mr. Justice Davidson remarked that these incidents were of a serious character, and he thought that the Attorney-General ought to be made acquainted with them, so that an investigation might be held. Mr. Lafortune promised that this would be done.

When seen by a Quebec press representative concerning the matter, last evening, the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr. Lanctot, remarked that the fact that Duclos had not to undergo a new trial did not justify the authorities who had him in charge in not taking all necessary precautions to hold him. He should have been kept in the asylum until his mind was in such a state as would be safe to allow him his freedom. Two alienists were charged to watch the case and report to the department. They were on the eve of sending their report when Duclos again escaped, and under similar circumstances as on the first occasion. Immediately after being notified of Duclos's escape the Attorney-General's department gave instructions to their detectives to search for Duclos and to find out how he escaped, and also to get the aid of the municipal police.

It is stated that the Attorney-General will at once appoint a commission to inquire into the circumstances of this second escape.

F. C. BANFILL.

Granby, March 13.—Mr. F. C. Banfill, formerly principal of the academy here, died yesterday under very sad circumstances. He had been in poor health and resigned his position a few months ago. Dr. Martin was summoned yesterday to attend him. Strychnine poisoning was evident. All possible was done, but it was too late, and he died a short time after the doctor's arrival. Mr. Banfill was regarded as a very bright and promising young man, but unfortunately, his health gave out and extreme melancholia seized him.

The deceased was a graduate of Bishop's College and began his studies for the ministry. He was stationed some time at East Angus. He went west and on his return was appointed to the principalship of Granby Academy.

WOMAN'S ART ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Woman's Art Association will be held at the studio, 586 St. Catherine street west, on Tuesday afternoon next, at half-past three. Miss H. R. Y. Reid, B.A., will speak on Browning's 'Andrea del Sarto.'

THE VICTORIAN NURSES.

Mrs. R. L. Borden, Ottawa, convener of collections and membership committee of the board of the Victorian Order of Nurses, invited the ladies who had kindly signified their intention of collecting for the order to be present at her home in Wurtemburg street yesterday afternoon, in order that the books might be distributed and many matters of detail arranged. The hostess, assisted by Mrs. Whitely, the treasurer, gave out the books to those present, together with several of last year's reports, which will be given to contributors wherever the ladies think they will be appreciated.

HOCHELAGA FIRE VICTIMS.

At the weekly meeting of the Montreal Debating Club, held in their rooms at the Y.M.C.A. Building on Monday evening, it was moved by Mr. C. H. Moody, and carried unanimously, that the club express its deepest sympathy with the relatives of the victims of the appalling catastrophe which occurred recently at Hochelaga, and its warmest admiration of the heroic manner in which Miss Maxwell, to the end, did her duty as she understood it. The secretary was instructed to convey this resolution through the medium of the press.

A NEW ESPERANTO CLUB

TO BE STARTED SHORTLY IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

A new Esperanto Club will shortly be organized in this city. The arrangements are in the hands of a committee with Mr. C. F. Bardorf, as chairman and instructor.

Through the kindness of the Y. M. C. A. management, there has been placed at the disposal of the committee a room in the association building for the purpose of holding the initial meeting, which will take place on Wednesday, March 20 next, at 8 p.m. All will be welcome who may take an interest in Esperanto or may wish to join a class for the study of the language. Tuition will be free.

Mr. Bardorf, in speaking of the formation of the club, said: 'As the next international congress of the Esperantists will be held in Cambridge, England, during August next, Esperanto will shortly make more rapid progress in the Mother Country than it has during the last two or three years. Already many international movements feel the necessity of a common auxilliary language to facilitate the world activities to which they are dedicated. Missionary societies, the Red Cross Society and the Christian Endeavor Society are already advocating the auxilliary language and recommend its study. An international Esperantist scientific society has recently been founded and publishes a monthly organ 'La Internacio Scienca Revio,' in which can be read original articles from the pens of some of the most noted scientists of all countries. In fact to all purposes to which a language can be applied, Esperanto has proved itself as efficient as any native tongue, and its rapidly growing literature demonstrates its power, and the translations from ancient and modern classics attest its power to depict the highest human thought.

'As Esperanto is very easily learned and offers few difficulties to any one knowing his native language only there is within easy reach a language which has its adept in almost every city of the world. To discuss its practical value here would be out of place, but certainly its educational value is recognized by every one who has studied this wonderful product of human ingenuity. Since the grammar of Esperanto is so simple and logical, the pitfalls one encounters in the study of any natural language are almost entirely absent in Esperanto. And further, its great flexibility and freedom from embarrassing rules and exceptions to rules soon gives one a sense of security in using it when occasion offers itself.

'The Esperantists of Montreal appreciate highly the generous action of the Y. M. C. A. in giving them the opportunity of using such a centrally situated building for this preliminary gathering, and hope that the educational encouragement the institution has always given will be a means of advancing the Esperantist movement in Canada.'

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

MR. W. McNAB DELIVERED AN INSTRUCTIVE ADDRESS BEFORE THE NOMADS' CLUB LAST NIGHT.

Last night, before a large meeting of the Nomads' Club, Mr. William McNab, assistant engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway System, delivered an interesting and most instructive lecture on the principles and practice of locating a great railway line. Mr. McNab sketched out the relationship between the purely engineering and the financial features of modern railway construction and contrasted the methods in use, in regard to locating in the early days with those of to-day. These methods, the lecturer stated, could hardly be called engineering errors at the time they were in effect, but they had since proved insufficient to meet the requirements of to-day, as far as the economics of railway location is concerned. Instances were shown where, an error in judgment of a locating engineer might impose heavy and permanent financial servitudes upon the railway. The necessary qualifications and details of field work of a locating engineer were amply brought out in the lecture, and means of communication, transport of supplies and field and camp life were described in interesting detail.

At the close of the lecture, many of the members expressed their appreciation of the insight the lecturer had given them on the subject; and the important factor—the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway would become in the development of this country was forcibly dwelt upon by the members.

Mr. Burton Dixon presided, and in the interesting discussion following the lecture Messrs. R. McGlaughlin, R. Wilson, M.D.; F. W. Baker, Maxwell Murdoch, A. Stewart, J. T. Irons, W. Hartley, J. Murdoch, J. T. Mitchell A. B. Dennison and others took part.

The "THEMODIST"

Another exclusive feature added to those which already separate the PIANOLA and the PIANOLA PIANO from the host of imitations which have followed them.

The addition of this latest feature, like the METROSTYLE, is exclusive in the PIANOLA and PIANOLA PIANO, and serves to emphasize still more sharply the wonderful superiority of these instruments over all others, and are on daily demonstration to the public in Montreal, irrespective of any intention to purchase, ONLY at

NORDHEIMER'S Limited

589 St. Catherine St. West.

Your present Piano or Piano-Player will be taken in exchange at a fair valuation.

Weekly Calendar.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

EXHIBITION OF
CANADIAN HANDICRAFTS.
Loan Collection of Miniatures, Fans and Laces.
ART GALLERY, PHILLIPS SQUARE,
Open Daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and on THURSDAY evening.
Friday at 8.15 p.m.
An Evening with the Habitant.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

"AN EVENING WITH THE HABITANT."
AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE RECITAL BY
Miss Edith Margaret Smail,
Under the Auspices of
THE CANADIAN HANDICRAFTS GUILD,
—IN—
THE ART GALLERY, Phillips Square
On FRIDAY, March 15th, 8.15 p.m.
Admission, 50c.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17.

THE SALVATION ARMY
His Majesty's Theatre,
Sunday, March 17th.
General WILLIAM BOOTH,
At 11 A.M., 3 and 7 P.M.
3 P.M. Lecture:—"THE SECRET OF THE SUCCESS OF THE SALVATION ARMY"
Hon. W. A. WEIR, Minister of Public Works will preside.
Admission — OFFERING AT THE DOOR.
Doors open at 10 A.M., 2 and 6 P.M.
"Children, with or without their parents cannot be admitted to these Meetings".

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

LABRADOR MEDICAL MISSION.
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
—BY—
DR. GRENFELL, C.M.G.
Tuesday, March 19,
At 8.15 p.m.
ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH,
St. Catherine Street.
Tickets for Sale, { Uptown at Shaw's. / Downtown at Morton Phillips.
25 and 50c.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, Etc CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

March.			
12	9.30	a.m.	Baltic, White Star.
13	9.30	a.m.	La Savoie, Gen Tr. Atl.
*13	6.00	p.m.	do. supplementary.
15	9.30	a.m.	Carmania, Cunard.
**15	10.30	a.m.	Virginian, Allan.
19	9.30	a.m.	Majestic, White Star.
* 19	6.00	p.m.	Supplementary.
20	9.30	a.m.	Amerika, Hamb. Amer.
* 20	6.00	p.m.	Supplementary.
22	9.30	a.m.	Campania, Cunard.
**22	10.30	a.m.	Empress of Ireland. Canadian Pacific.
* 22	9.00	p.m.	Campania, Cunard, Supply.
25	9.30	a.m.	Kronprinz Wilhelm. N.G. Lloyd.
* 25	6.00	p.m.	Supply.
26	9.30	a.m.	Oceanic, White Star.
* 26	6.00	p.m.	Supplementary.
29	9.30	a.m.	Etruria, Cunard.
**29	10.30	a.m.	Victorian, Allan.

* Letters may be posted up to 6 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m. Registered before 5.30 p.m.

** Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Canadian steamer, the last time of mailing at head office being 10 a.m. on Fridays. Registered before 10 a.m. on Fridays.

Letters for the above mails may be posted at Postal Station 'B' up to within 15 minutes of the above mentioned hours of closing.

THE MILLING INDUSTRY

NEW FLOUR MILL WITH CAPACITY OF 7,000 BARRELS A DAY.

Mr. Geo. H. Kelly, superintendent of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, at Keewatin, who is at the head office here in connection with the installation of the machinery in the new mill, declared yesterday that the gigantic mill will be started the first of May, and from the beginning the output would be at least 5,000 barrels per day. Later on the installation would be equal to a daily capacity of 7,000 barrels, or the largest in the British Empire.

A TRAGICAL END

THE OLD STORY RE-TOLD.

Fredericton, N.B., March 14.—Mrs. R. L. Black, of this city, a bride of a fortnight, ended her life yesterday by drinking carbolic acid. Her husband is a dry goods merchant here, and she herself was prominent in social and church circles. The tragedy is the end of a sad and unfortunate love affair. For eight years Black and Miss Minnie Blackmere were betrothed, and a few months ago the engagement was broken by Black, after he had betrayed the young woman. Miss Blackmere has brothers, and when they learned the state of affairs they forced Black to marry her. The ceremony was quietly performed a couple of weeks ago, but the disgrace has so preyed upon the young woman's mind that twice she tried to kill herself. Her body was found lying across that of her infant, which she apparently had tried to smother.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

HOCKEY.—Wanderers defeated by Berlin—The Stanley cup and the playing of 'ringers.'—Kenora arrange series with Portage.

CURLING.—Burlesque game played at Thistle rink last night.

CRICKET.—Montreal League discusses affiliation with A.A.F.

FOOTBALL.—Some changes to be proposed at to-night's 'soccer' meeting.—W. F. A. adopts English rules.—Junior League meeting.

ATHLETICS.—Longboat, the Indian, objects to publicity he is receiving.—Ottawa A.A.C. cannot decide whether it will join A.A.F.

BASEBALL.—Next season's players in Eastern League clubs.

SPORTING NOTES

The decision of Mr. W. Foran, the acting trustee of the Sanley cup, in the absence of Mr. P. D. Ross, that Alf. Smith and 'Rat' Westwick may not be included in the line-up of the Kenora Thistles against the Wanderers, in the Stanley cup series, provided that the former win the Manitoba championship, is one that will appeal to most people who like to see sport conducted in as fair a manner as possible.

Mr. Bob Shillington, as is reported in another column, criticizes the acting trustee's decision, although he admits that the principle underlying it is right. He says that the principle has been ignored in other cases and accordingly should be ignored in this case also.

Where the end is to be if principle, in sport, as in everything else, is to be ignored, goodness only knows. To make light of principle has been the tendency of nearly all the governing bodies of sport in the East during recent years. It was this tendency that allowed Smith and Spittal, although found guilty of assault in a court of law, to be let off without censure by the body controlling the game in which the offence was committed.

It is this tendency, though possibly in not so marked a degree, that allows of a player who commits an act of unfairness or even violence to return to a game after a few minutes' suspension. Ten minutes with the time-keeper was considered sufficient for a player who was alleged to have given another a blow, from the effects of which the latter died, in a hockey game only last week.

Mr. Foran's stand on this point of principle is naturally exciting much adverse comment from those most interested in the retaining of the cup by the western team. Whether Smith and Westwick play in the Stanley cup series or not it will be interesting to see how the trip to the west will figure out when it comes to making a declaration of the amateur status of the Ottawa Hockey Club next season.

On Saturday takes place the annual boat race between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Both crews have been training steadily for weeks past, the latter on the Camand at Richmond, and the former at Henley. The Cambridge crew of this year is considerably heavier than that which defeated Oxford somewhat easily last year. The average weight of each man in the eight is 172 pounds. Oxford's average is about 4 lbs. less. With a heavier crew the 'skip' of the light blues is, of necessity, somewhat larger than that of their rivals. The new Oxford boat is sixty-three feet in length, the Cambridge boat being a few inches longer. The latter has 23¾ in. beams, depth amidship of 9½ ins., forward 6¾ ins., and aft 5¾ ins. The Oxford measurements are all a quarter of an inch less than these.

This is how the Toronto 'Globe' speaks of some of the Wanderers:

'Captain Patrick, of the Wanderers, is a tall, lanky chap, a fast skater and an excellent stick handler. While recognizing his ability in Monday night's contest, the crowd did not hesitate to let him know of their disapproval of his baby kicking tactics. Johnston was also roasted for his "rough house" tactics.

'Hod Stuart is a big, unassuming fellow, and anything but the rowdy that he has been represented to be in certain quarters. He has the speed and the ability, and his great weight makes him a dangerous man to run up against. He believes that the Wanderers will trim Kenora, although he is apprehensive that the small rink will handicap his team.

WANDERERS FIRST DEFEAT

BERLIN WON FROM EASTERN CHAMPIONS BY 9 GOALS TO 8.

Berlin, Ont., March 13.—The Wanderers, of Montreal met with the first defeat of their tour, and the first since they lost to the Kenora Thistles in the Stanley cup series of January here to-night, the local team winning by 9 goals to 8.

Owing to the slushy nature of the ice, the game was curtailed by mutual agreement, five minutes being cut off the first half, and ten minutes off the second.

Hod Stuart was on in the first half for the Wanderers, at the end of which period the visitors were ahead by 6-4.

In the second half Kennedy was substituted for Stuart. Berlin in the first nine minutes of the second period scored four times, thus leading by 8-6. Patrick and Glass each got one, and evened up the score. With the score tied, both teams renewed their efforts to score, Dumart, of Berlin, finally doing the trick with only a few moments to go.

Russell, of the Wanderers, was the only man to be ruled off.

The teams were:

Wanderers.		Berlin.
Hern	Goal	E. Seibert
Stuart, Kennedy	Point	McGinnis
Patrick	Cover	Cross
Glass	Rover	Siebert
Russell	Centre	Knell
Chipchase	Left	Schmidt
Blatchford	Right	Dumart

Summary:

1—Wanderers	Russell	7½
2—Wanderers	Blatchford	2
3—Berlin	Schmidt	2
4—Wanderers	Russell	1
5—Wanderers	Glass	1
6—Wanderers	Glass	1
7—Berlin	Knell	1
8—Berlin	Knell	5
9—Wanderers	Russell	1
10—Berlin	Schmidt	2
Second Half.		
11—Berlin	Knell	2
12—Berlin	Knell	1
13—Berlin	Schmidt	3
14—Berlin	Knell	1
15—Wanderers	Patrick	4½
16—Wanderers	Glass	1
17—Berlin	Dumart	1½

KENORAS OBJECT TO MR. FORAN'S RULING.

Kenora, Ont., March 13.—Arrangements have been completed between the Kenora and Brandon teams to play off the tie for the Manitoba League championship in the event of the latter defeating the Strathconas in their postponed game on Thursday night. The arrangements provide for a series of best two out of three games, two of which will be played on Winnipeg ice, the first taking place on Saturday night, and the second being played on Monday.

Arrangements for the Stanley Cup series, should the Thistles carry off the Manitoba championship, has not yet been made in detail. Despite the objections of the Wanderers, the first game will be played on Kenora ice.

Nothing official has been heard by the local club officials regarding the supposed decision of Mr. William Foran, of Ottawa, acting trustee of the Stanley Cup, on the status of Alf. Smith and Harry Westwick, who are now members of the Thistle Hockey Club. Mr. Foran bases his argument that they are ineligible on the fact that they have already played against the Wanderers, following out the policy laid down by Mr. P. D. Ross, the former trustee, who would not permit a player to compete with two teams for the Stanley Cup in the same season. Mr. Foran apparently overlooks the all-important fact that conditions are different now and then, and still more important one that neither Westwick nor Smith has taken part in a Stanley Cup series this season. It is true they have competed against the Wanderers, but they did it in league games and not in a special cup series, such as Mr. Ross laid down as the reason for not permitting Joe Hall and Clint Bennet to play with Brandon against Ottawa after they had played with the Rowing Club three years ago.

Vigorous objections will be entered against Mr. Foran dictating who shall play and who shall not play on the Thistle team, and the local club proposes to stand up strongly for its rights. It will be the champion Thistle team that will defend the cup or pone.

LAST OF THE INSURANCE GAMES.

Teams representing the Royal-Queen and Dale & Co. insurance firm played the closing game of the Insurance Series, the latter being victorious by 4 goals to 2, the score in each half being 2-1.

The game was one of the fastest played this season, and was refereed in a satisfactory manner by Mr. Harry Watson, of the Wanderers.

The line up was:

Dale & Co.		Royal-Queen.
Law	Goal	King
McRae	Point	Hains
Fleet	Cover	Hoerner
Kavanagh	Left	Cross
Smith	Right	Barlow
Miller	Centre	Lowe
Campbell	Rover	McCabe

PRINCIPLE IS RIGHT, SAYS BOB SHILLINGTON.

Toronto, March 13.—Bob Shillington, of Ottawa, president of the Canadian Rugby Football Union, was in town to-day from Cobalt, and, in commenting upon the attitude assumed by Billy Foran, of Ottawa, on the eligibility of Alf. Smith and 'Rat' Westwick in the Stanley cup games with Kenora against Wanderers, was inclined to adversely criticise the new trustee.

'The attitude Mr. Foran has assumed is wrong in the light of recent events,' declared Mr. Shillington. 'The principle is right, but, unfortunately, that principle has not been lived up to.

'Ross, of Brandon, was allowed to play with Kenora when the Thistles met Wanderers for the cup, and the Wanderers were allowed to bring Riley Hearne from the 'Soo' and Hod Stuart from Pittsburg to help retain the trophy.

'There has, in fact, been an interchange of players all round, and it is too late to stop it now.'

LONGBOAT OBJECTS TO PUBLICITY.

Toronto, Ont., March 13.—Thomas Longboat, the champion Canadian runner, evidently thought better of that New York proposition of running against Frank Nebrich, and stayed at home, avoiding disqualification by the C.A.A.U.

Harry Rosenthal, Longboat's manager, practically guaranteed the Indian's appearance at New York, but Longboat's ambition to uphold the honor of Canada on the track evidently overruled his manager's plans. The notoriety that is being given Longboat is not entirely to his liking, especially the kind that reflects on his amateur standing, and he emphatically denies ever receiving a cent for running. Furthermore, he says, if such a condition of things keep on, he will quit for good.

PORTAGE WANT A GAME WITH WANDERERS.

Portage la Prairie, Man., March 13.—Efforts are being made by the local hockey executive to get the Montreal Wanderers down to play an exhibition game against the Portage septette. It is possible that a date may be arranged.

NO APPEAL

ACTING TRUSTEE FORAN'S WORD IN STANLEY CUP MATTERS IS FINAL.

Ottawa, March 13.—It is said here that the decision of Mr. Wm. Foran, the acting Stanley Cup trustee, to forbid the playing of 'ringers' by Kenora in the Stanley Cup series with the Wanderers may lead to an appeal by the former club to Mr. P. D. Ross, the trustee, who is now in England.

Mr. Foran, however, stated to-day that Mr. Ross had left all the details in connection with the cup in his hands. The other trustee, Sheriff Sweetland is ill, and does not care to take any part in the settlement of the dispute, being content to support whatever decision Mr. Foran may arrive at.

C.A.A.A. OR A.A.F.

OTTAWA AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUB BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.

Ottawa, March 13.—Whether or not the Ottawa Athletic Club will continue to belong to the C.A.A.U. or will join the Amateur Athletic Federation is a moot point. The board of directors met last night to consider an invitation to join the new body. The matter was deferred for a week, however, pending further inquiry.

BASEBALL

EASTERN LEAGUE PLAYERS FOR COMING SEASON.

The players signed on by the Eastern League teams up to date are as follows:

Montreal. — Newton, Stanley, Barger, Herbst, Dubois, pitchers; Kittridge, J. Connor, catchers; Brown, first base; Needham, Simons, second base; Morgan, Hill, third base; Hartman, short stop; Joyce, Phelan, Maddigan, outfield.

Buffalo. — Kissinger, Milligan, Bowinkle, Tozier, Horton, Greene, Sanger, Currie, pitchers; McAllister, Ryan, Fennell, catchers; McConnell, Whitney, first base; Smith, second base; Corcoran, third base; Nattress, short stop; White, Gettman, Schirm, Murray, outfield.

Providence. — Cronin, Clinton, George, Matthews, Barry, O'Toole, Swanson, pitchers; Doxey, catcher; Abstein, first base; Dooin, Lord, second base; Chadbourne, Stevens, third base; Rock, Schwartz, short stop; McCabe, Duffy, Poland, outfield.

Toronto.—McGinley, Mitchell, Hesterfer, Moffatt, Pound, Bridges, Toren, pitchers; Wood, Bailey, catchers; Connors, Flynn, first base; Flood, second base; Frick, third base; Phyle, short stop; Thoney, Kelley, Wotell, outfield.

Baltimore. — Adkins, Burchell, McNeal, Green, Van Anda, Mueller, pitchers; Byers, Hearne, McCabe, catchers; Hunter, Rapp, Crook, first base; Dunn, Ronan, James, second base; Burrell, Lynch, Cadiz, third base; Dittredge, short stop; O'Hara, Hall, Demmett, outfield.

Rochester. — S. Bannister, Hughes, McLean, Walters, Pappalau, Graney, Cleary, Schlitzer, pitchers; Byrnes, Doran, catchers; Clancy, first base; Loudy, second base; Lenrox, third base; Moran, short stop; Hayden, Malay, Flannegan, outfield.

Jersey City.—Pfanmiller, McCann, Thielman, Foxen, pitchers; McManus, Vandergrift, catchers; Merritt, first base; Keister, second base; Woods, third base; Bean, short stop; Clement, Halligan, Hanford, outfield.

Newark. — Carrick, Pardee, Fertsch, Labelle, McCafferty, Roy, McCarthy, Kellogg, pitchers; Carisch, Shea, Stanage, Kritchell, catchers; Sharpe, first base; Engle, Mahling, second base; Cockman, third base; Jones, Zacher, Hennessy, Perry, outfield.

C.A.A.U. MAY REFUSE M.A.A.A. ENTRIES.

The M.A.A.A. Boxing Club will send three and possibly four entries to the amateur championship tournament at Toronto, which takes place next month. There will be Percy Roberts, Norman, Mackay and one other respectively in the middle weight, the 145 lbs., and 135 lbs. classes. The fourth entry, not definitely decided on, will be in the 120 lb. class. It is thought likely that the M.A.A.A. entries may be refused unless each of the competitors will file a declaration of his amateur status with the C.A.A.U., under whose auspices the tournament is to be conducted.

FOOTBALL

CHANGES MAY BE PROPOSED AT TO-NIGHT'S 'SOCCER' MEETING.

Several propositions will be brought forward at to-night's Association Football meeting at the M.A.A.A. One of these will be with regard to the playing season. For the past few years the schedule has gone on without interruption from the second week in May until well into October. By the time the League games have been finished and the cup games all played it is usually the middle of November. It will probably be suggested at to-night's meeting that the season be divided into two periods, separated by the hottest months of the summer.

The vexed question of the appointment of referees is coming up again, and the probable proposition is that this year the league should leave the matter of such appointments entirely in th hands of a sub-committee and not to the clubs themselves to agree upon mutually.

BRITISH RULES FOR W.F.A. AT LAST.

Galt, March 13.—After a dormant period of two years Galt will be again represented in football circles. The annual meeting of the Galt Football Club, held last night, was an enthusiastic one, and the club will this year enter a strong team in the senior O.F.A. The financial statement showing a balance on hand of fifty dollars with no liabilities. The club, by reason of playing a game owing Berlin, is in good standing in the W.F.A.

A motion that the British rules regarding amateurism and professionalism be introduced into the W.F.A. was carried.

The delegates from the Galt Club will be instructed to support a motion that the Preston grounds be removed from the black list. The delegates will also be instructed to support Galt candidates for the position of either president or secretary. The club decided to enter teams in each of the series, senior, intermediate and junior, of the W.F.A.

The Galt Collegiate Institute will likely enter a team in the junior series also.

MONTREAL JUNIOR ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the above league will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, in the Y.M.C.A. Representatives of the different junior clubs please note, as important changes in the rules are contemplated.

CURLING

ONLY ONE GAME PLAYED LAST NIGHT ON LOCAL ICE.

Curling was practically out of the question last night at most of the rinks on account of the soft ice. Sloppy ice, however, did not prevent a serio-comic match between a rink of Elks Buffers and a rink of Duffers on Thistle ice. The players on each side were making their initial attempt at the roarin' game, and their efforts in the slush caused considerable amusement. The 'Buffers' protested against the playing of T. Adkins, of the 'Duffers' on the ground that he was not affiliated to the C.A.A.U., and was, therefore, a professional.

In the end the 'Buffers won by a majority of three.

The scores were:

Elks' Buffers.	Duffers.
Dr. Watson	W. Graves.
Dr. McKenna	T. Adkins
R. B. Watson	G. Wyness
H. Glassford	G. Hudson
Skip—10	Skip—7

SWIMMING.

DANIELS CREATES A NEW WORLD'S RECORD.

New York, March 14.—C. M. Daniels broke one of his world's records last night in a special race at the Columbia-Yale aquatic meet in the N. Y. Athletic Club Natatorium. Daniels was pitted against C. D. Trubenbach in a race of 150 yards in which he gave Trubenbach a handicap of twelve seconds. Trubenbach finished about six inches in front, but Daniels's time was one minute, 34 2-5 seconds, beating the previous record of 1.36, held by himself. In lowering the 150 yard record Daniels also brought down the American record for 120 yards from 1 minute, 14 seconds to 1 minute 12 3-5 seconds.

CRICKET LEAGUE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DISCUSSED AFFILIATION WITH THE NEW FEDERATION.

The executive committee of the Montreal and District Cricket League met last night to consider the question of affiliating with the Amateur Athletic Federation. There were present:—President John Duthie, in the chair; G. Ferrabee, hon. vice-president; W. H. Duthie, hon. treasurer; S. W. Hansford, secretary; S. J. Bacon, Montreal; S. F. Harris, Points; W. J. Butcher, Cotton Mills; T. Whittles, Victoria Annex, and E. Mason.

The delegates were favorably inclined to joining the new body, but it was considered that the fee of $20 was somewhat steep for a not too wealthy amateur body like the cricket league. It was accordingly decided that an effort should be made to bring about an arrangement whereby the league should pay a fee of $10 and be represented by one delegate instead of the regular fee which entitles them to three representatives at Federation meetings.

Applications for membership in the league were received from Valleyfield, Osborne and Cote St. Paul. The applications of the Valleyfield and Cote St. Paul clubs were accepted, and that of the Osborne Club will receive further consideration when the club has secured satisfactory grounds.

ONTARIO HORSES FOR JOCKEY CLUB MEET.

Mr. J. E. Seagram, the famous Ontario horseman, is bringing a string of race horses to Montreal in June, to take part in the opening meeting of the Montreal Jockey Club's new course, at the back of the mountain. Mr. Seagram thinks that now a jockey club has been firmly established in the Province of Quebec horse breeding should improve. He considers Quebec a better province for race horses than Ontario, for the reason that the climate is more uniform and because there is more snow. This latter condition affords an owner ample opportunity for exercising his animals which cannot be obtained in a district where the roads are frozen hard. Then, too, he considers the grass of Quebec to be excellent, as is shown by the high standard of quality of the butter made in the province, the best in the Dominion. 'There are great possibilities for horse-breeding in the Province,' says Mr. Seagram.

MONTREAL DRY DOCK

THE 'PRESSE' THINKS IT SHOULD BE A THOUSAND FEET LONG AND IN TWO SECTIONS.

Referring to the need of a dry dock for Montreal, the 'Presse' points out that it must be at least one thousand feet long and divided into two sections, one for large ships and the other for smaller craft. After congratulating the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and the Harbor Board upon deciding to carry through at once such a project, the article gives the following hint as to the time when this great improvement may be expected: 'It is hardly possible to have the work commenced this year. The enterprise must be thoroughly studied before it is carried out. During the navigation season, which will soon open, the engineers can complete their examination of the places best fit for a dry dock, prepare the plans, and be ready to submit a final project at the next session of parliament, next fall.'

UNITED STATES PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Washington, D.C., March 13.—Complete plans for the consolidation into one fleet of all United States cruising vessels in the Pacific Ocean were made public by the Navy Department to-day. The order will probably go into effect about the end of this month, when Rear-Admiral Brownson will become commander-in-chief of everything in the Pacific. Rear-Admiral W. T. Swinburne will be commander of the second squadron, and Rear-Admiral J. H. Dayton will command the third squadron. As far as is practicable, docking and minor repairs to vessels in Asiatic waters will be made at Cavite or Olongapo.

POLICEMAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Woodstock, Ont., March 14.—Police Constable Archibald Plow dropped dead early yesterday morning at Beachville, whither he had gone in search of the prisoner Forbes, who escaped from Woodstock jail during Tuesday. The officer left the city in a buggy in company with James Forbes, a turnkey, at about midnight. When on the outskirts of Beachville the buggy was overturned as the result of coming in contact with a pile of ties by the side of the road. Neither of the men were hurt. While Mr. Forbes was fixing the vehicle, the officer was holding the horses, and dropped in the roadway, expiring almost immediately. The inquest that will be held will probably establish that Plow died of heart failure consequent upon the shock as he was thrown from the vehicle. The dead officer had been a member of the Woodstock police force for about three years, coming here from Tilsonburg, where he was chief. He was a Scotchman by birth, and in his young days was a deep sea fisherman, having cruised in Arctic waters. A widow and grown up family survive.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

(From a correspondent.)

Magog, Que., March 13.—The anniversary services in connection with the Methodist Church here were held on March 10 and 11. The Rev. T. C. Brown, of Cowansville, was the special preacher and lecturer. He was greeted with large congregations, and inspired all who heard him. His lecture on 'Mistakes' was a capital one. The proceeds of the Sunday offering, supper, and a cheque for $100 from the Ladies' Aid Society brings the grand total up to $323, the bulk of which will be applied on the parsonage debt fund. This statement was read at the close of the lecture by the pastor, the Rev. S. Fred. Newton.

CLAIM AGAINST THE MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY DISMISSSED.

The Court of Review has confirmed the judgment of the Superior Court, dismissing the action of Mrs. O'Connor, who claimed $500 damages from the Montreal Street Railway Company on the ground that her two minor daughters had been assaulted by a conductor and unduly expelled from one of the company's cars. Both courts held that the evidence on behalf of the claimant was not satisfactory. Mr. Justice Mathieu dissented from the majority.

Do it Now! Don't Wait Until It's Too Late!

KEEP your body clean!

Most people are very neat and clean in their outward appearance, but how about the inside?

Are you clean inside?

And if not, how can you face the world with clean thoughts, clear intelligence, a fair, just, bright mind and get your full share of capacity for work and enjoyment?

* * *

Neglect of exercise, rich over-feeding and carelessness about stools, often leave the delicate internal mechanism in a nasty mess.

The small intestine is compelled to absorb the poison of decaying matter instead of wholesome nourishment.

The liver gets inactive; the bile doesn't "work off"; the eyes get yellow; the skin gets dead like putty and pale like dough, disfigured with boils, pimples, blackheads and liver-spots.

* * *

There's only one solution to the problem: Keep clean inside all the time. That's the answer.

If you can not diet, or keep your mechanism going by proper exercise, take Cascarets, the sweet, fragrant, harmless little vegetable tablets, that "act like exercise" on your bowels, and gently but powerfully clean out and disinfect the whole digestive canal.

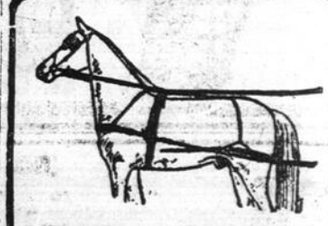
A Cascaret every night before going to bed will "work while you sleep" and make you "feel fine in the morning."

If you have been neglecting yourself for some time, take a Cascaret night and morning and break up the "constipated habit" without acquiring a "cathartic habit."

* * *

Cascarets are sold by all druggists, 10c, 25c and 50c. The 10c size trial box is a neat fit for the vest pocket or lady's purse.

Be sure to get the genuine with the "long-tailed C" on the box and the letters "CCC" on each tablet. They are never sold in bulk. 744



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A FACT WORTH KNOWING

A SINGING MASTER'S SALARY IS EXEMPT FROM SEIZURE.

In confirming the judgment of the Superior Court, in a case of Lefebvre vs. Drolet, the Court of Review has maintained the principle that a singing master's salary is exempt from seizure. Lefebvre having obtained a judgment against Drolet, took a seizure by garnishment of the salary paid him by the Parish of St. James as singing teacher to the boys who form part of the church choir. This seizure was opposed on the ground that the law exempts from seizure the salary of professors, tutors and school teachers. Both courts held that the opposition was well founded.

C. P. R.'S NEW DIVISIONAL POINT.

It has been decided by the C. P. R. to make Muskoka, which is a station on the new line between Toronto and Sudbury, a divisional point. A round house, divisional offices, etc., will accordingly be built there ready for use by the middle of June, when, the company announces, the new line will be opened as far north as Muskoka.

"St. George's Baking Powder is good enough for me."

"What if I can make more profit on a powder that you say is just as good"?

"I have no use for those 'just as good' things. And I will not have 'cheap', impure baking powder in my store at any price."

"No, sir! People, who deal here, expect me to protect them against doubtful goods. And I am not going to risk losing good customers by selling a Baking Powder that I can't intelligently recommend."

"I *know* that ST. GEORGE'S is a pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder, it gives satisfaction and I'll stick to it."

"You are just wasting your time (and mine) trying to sell me anything else."

"Good morning!"

Are you ever at loss as to "what to have" for breakfast, luncheon, dinner or tea? Our Cook Book tells how to prepare 100 dishes, for every meal. Sent free if you write the National Drug & Chemical Co. Limited, Montreal.

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Men's Heavy Sole Leather Lined Boots .. .. ..

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'Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'	$4.50	$3.30
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'Weekly,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	2.90	2.20

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For postal union countries, excepting those mentioned above, add for postage, $3.50 for 'Daily Witness,' $1.00 for 'Weekly Witness,' 50c for 'Northern Messenger.'

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $1.50 per annum.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal.' All letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness,' of Montreal.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

Saturday Advertising.

ADVERTISERS will find it to their advantage, in securing proper display and classification, to send in their orders early. The 'Witness' Office is open until 6.30 p.m., and insertion will not be guaranteed on orders for Saturday received after that hour on Friday.

● L.Q. 7 ○ N.M. 14	MARCH	◑ F.Q. 21 ● F.M. 29				
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THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1907.

If blood be the price of Admiralty, Lord God, we have paid in full, defiantly sings Kipling, referring to Great Britain's mastery of the seas and the price paid for that supremacy in human life. A similar note might be sounded regarding human inventions that have brought the world closer together, have ameliorated human conditions, or have only reinforced the genius of destruction. The street railway takes its toll, the steam railway does the same, so does the tunnel, and every big work of engineering as well as the flying machine, the submarine boat, the automobile, and what not. The 'Maine' in its time marked an advance in the science and art of shipbuilding, but she blew up in the harbor of Havana from some still undiscovered cause, and many a death and many a change followed the sacrifice then made. Several submarine boats have proved fatal to their inventors. It is no uncommon thing to hear of fatalities to torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, and new guns and shells periodically claim their victims. The latest catastrophe is an appalling one, and all the world will sympathize with France and her bereaved ones in their hour of trial. France has suffered a number of disasters to her navy during the past twelve months, but the 'Jena' catastrophe is by far the worst of all. It is said that a price must be paid for everything, but over a hundred dead and nearly half that number injured is indeed a heavy price to pay in time of peace for the possession of up-to-date fighting machines.

Following the instinctive conviction that wealth belongs to man, Mrs. Sage has set apart about a tenth part of her husband's millions to be applied to the study of the evils that depress society, and to their amelioration. She has chosen as administrators of this bequest a competent body of philanthropists, among whom her own sex rightly and capably holds a large and honored place. Millions could not be spent in a better cause, but the very vagueness of their designation shows how hard it is to purchase the gift of God with money. The task aimed at is the same as the one undertaken, without money, by General Booth. General Booth believes, and has pretty well proved, that he who seeks first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness shall not lack for means. He takes what is given to him, not enquiring whether it is tainted or untainted in its origin, and uses it according to his shrewd wisdom to the glory of God and the good of man. Mrs. Sage is no doubt a believer in Christianity, but probably, when brought face to face with the problem, finds it difficult to apply material money to spiritual effects. Ignorance, poverty, and vice can only be banished by conquering the evil nature which is their parent, and by elevating, not the nation, but mankind, to a higher moral plane. Every day is making more evident that no nation can live to itself. The streets of the prosperous nation will always be infested by the distressed of the unprosperous. At this point investigation finds itself at the end of its rope and Christian philanthrophy steps in humbly to obey the divine mandate to go forth and teach all nations.

Not to the many was it given, but only to the all,
The joy that leaves the world unblest is for the world too small.

In the fulness of time all things will be accomplished as foretold. Meantime, let us welcome every contribution to this great fulfilment.

CLUB DISCIPLINE.

McGill University, having, through the illogical ethics of the schools, which counts it a point of honor not to reveal any wrongdoing, found it impossible, through its own authorities, to discipline students who had acted in a destructive and very ungentlemanly manner, has apparently solved the difficult problem of discipline by adopting the principle of the juvenile republics, in practically establishing a students' court. This court indeed differs from other courts of justice in holding its sessions in secret, and in keeping the names of those accused and convicted hidden. It could not do otherwise, as, in point of form, it is nothing but a club committee holding counsel as to club discipline, though, in point of fact, it was understood that its sentence would have more extended effect. It may be presumed that, within the community most affected, the secrecy is a very diaphanous veil, and that the dastardly culprits are pretty well known, while the carrying out of the sentence, whatever it may be, will be chiefly dreaded on account of the further publicity it may involve. The court was one of competent quality, and no doubt fully as alive to the good name of McGill as the authorities could be; and it is likely to have the support of the whole mass of students, who presumably realize that the reputation of their university is of as great value to them as to any one. An excellent feature of the affair was in fine contrast to the mean business of last year, in that the offenders had the manliness to come forward as a body to admit their fault and express contrition for it. We have been a little surprised in all these proceedings to see no reference to another mischief performed in connection with the same entertainment, obviously by another group. In that case it was no dare-devil prank to which the perpetrators were hounded on by their fellows, and not intended to do more than break up a somewhat swaggering entertainment. Foolish and unmanly as that trick was, it was not the premeditated and laborious mischief of those who must have spent a whole night doing as much harm to property as it was possible to do in the time with paper and paste. This was no trifling offence against McGill, seeing that valuable property from Westmount to the heart of the city was changed into countless monuments to freshman folly. Monuments they may well be called, for it is a matter of common observation that such records, even though with equal diligence scratched and defaced, often remain as long as the structures to which they are affixed. And what was this poster but a childish vaunt that under the fostering wings of their alma mater they were about to break loose from parental admonition and learn to smoke? Was there no court of inquiry and penalty for this sedulous imitation of last year's destructive folly?

THE PRESS AND THE NATION.

It is a misfortune when almost the only channel of enlightenment a country has is marked by ignorance. There are many educational forces in Canada, but the only ones of which the people as a whole avail themselves, after the elementary school with its girl teacher, are the Church, the newspaper, the novel and, in cities, the theatre. Sermons are not as a rule meant to give information, and most that is said in church passes over the heads of the people like a summer breeze. How many of the worshippers could, even with an effort, recall anything learned from the sermon before last? The novel and the theatre might both be full of information and instruction, but the less they have of either the better they are liked. The newspaper is the one source of knowledge for nine-tenths of the people. 'If the light that is in us be darkness how great is that darkness.' Yet no one need study our newspapers long to realize how ill most of them are qualified to set people right. Our Canadian press, like our theatre, can hardly call its soul its own, so much are both dependent for their pabulum on the United States. It only needs that this soakage of the national preferences of another country should go on long enough to do away with our own national identity altogether. Our newspapers are largely made up of what is called syndicated matter, put together in the United States and concocted to the exceedingly insular taste of that country. Our news also comes through that country, very strongly spiced with whatever will minister to national complacency, and especially, to that end, with belittlement of Great Britain.

We have been startled of late to notice how completely the intelligence, if that is the right word, of the Canadian press is befogged by this influence. A Montreal newspaper, in servile imitation of a New York 'Herald' slander, to which we have already referred, has a cartoon ridiculing John Bull as a sleepy head who has just waked up commercially to find that the world has been going on quite a bit while he was asleep. This, in face of the fact that Britain has been commercially more in touch with other countries than any other country could be, being, as buyer or seller, one of the parties to the greater part of the world's commerce. In face of the fact, too, that the press of Great Britain, from the 'Times' thundering on its mountain top down to the 'Express' croaking in its abyss, has been ceaselessly discussing for years every phase of foreign trade and education. In spite, too, of the fact that Great Britain is at this very time making greater strides than ever she did before, and has this year greatly beaten her own, and therefore the world's, record. The very fact that Britons are never satisfied with themselves proves just the reverse of somnolency, and sets them in contrast to some boasters, who, when they cannot make money at their business, regard this as the crime of their government, and, instead of improving their methods, demand bonuses from the people's purses to make up the deficit. If this sleepy story were the only instance of misjudging Great Britain it might be pardoned, but the adoption of the sentiments of foreign fakirs is constantly recurring. Swallowing United States canards at the time of the Swettenham incident, the Governor of Jamaica, who somewhat brusquely resented the setting up of the Monroe flag on his island, was, for so doing, called by Canadian papers soaked in Americanism, a 'fat head,' a 'blooming hawss,' a 'muddling fool,' and all kinds of choice names belittling and villifying him, while there was hardly a word of criticism for the far more offensive ineptitude of the man who used his nation's charity as an occasion for intolerable swagger.

CONCERNING SENATORS.

If Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, answers to the description given of him, his retirement from the United States Senate is an event not without import to his country. He has the reputation of being a man of personal probity, and his considerable political influence and legislative usefulness are admitted. He was esteemed one of the ablest members on the Republican side of the House, and one whose presence there was to the credit and betterment of his party. The reason he gives for retirement is that he prefers following his profession of the law. All sorts of reasons are given by the press why he should prefer following his profession. Some caricature him as one of a group who have made their pile and go into retirement when satisfied—a somewhat tough story, that, about being satisfied! Others take a precisely contrary position, and say the practice of the law offers him better opportunities for money-making, which, if he is a clean man, is likely enough. Others think the work of a senator has proved too exacting, and that he needs repose. But a far more probable and more serious aspect of the case offers itself to any one who has any knowledge of the trade of politics as it exists in the United States, and, unfortunately, in some other countries. People wonder why it is that the country's most cultured, broadest and most dignified men are not found in politics, as is largely the case in Britain, and especially why the Senate, which was planned to be made up of that class, is really made up almost altogether of the representatives of lesser interests than those of the nation—men who have bought their way into power and do not mean to lose by it. Yet when one considers what a Sentor really has to do, and what forms the charm of his position, one wonders no longer.

A senator's time is divided between log-rolling in furtherance of special interests either of his own, or represented by him, and the distribution of patronage, a task, no doubt, charming to a certain class of mind, but utterly disgusting to a man who does not find pleasure in adjudicating, on party grounds, between a thousand forms of selfish meanness. A newspaper publishes a picture of the only man in Wisconsin who does not want Mr. Spooner's place, He is a backwoodsman who has not yet heard of the vacancy. So it is with every office that the senator, when in power, has to bestow. There is no one who has consistently voted for the party for a score of years who does not think his country owes him an office, and the din of demand which arises whenever a place is open is like the hubbub of prayers that were supposed to ascend from earth every time Jupiter raised the trap-door under which they had been collecting. The pleas are, however, not of so honorable a sort as may be imagined to have been addressed to Jupiter. It is party service and not fitness for the office that is pleaded. The exercise of so vast a power as to select between a thousand must be a delight to many; but we can imagine that it may have been irksome to Mr. Spooner if he is the man described. It certainly would be irksome to any man who was really of the sort suitable for a national senate. Thus, this corrupt and corrupting system of party patronage not only degrades the public service and the people generally, but also seriously lowers the quality of the legislators.

THE SWETTENHAM INCIDENT.

Jamaicans Confident That 'The Empire Will Care for its Own.'

SUBSTANCE OF THEIR PETITION TO THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Jamaica 'Times,' in its issue of March 2, just to hand, gives a summary of the petition which has been prepared to be sent to the Imperial Parliament. The petition states that it is estimated that 700 people were killed in Kingston in the recent catastrophe. The resulting personal conditions are enumerated—the many maimed for life; the widows and orphans left; the genteel and humbler classes who have lost all their income by the destruction of the houses they owned and rented; the larger number reduced from fair comfort to poverty; the individual losers of property such as furniture, etc.; the clerks and other employees left workless; the merchants who with few exceptions have lost buildings, stock and books; the tradesmen who have lost their tools, etc.

Excluding government and municipal buildings, the damage to buildings is set at £2,000,000, a total made up of buildings burned, £500,000; private buildings damaged, £900,000; churches, etc., in Kingston, £60,000; merchandise and personal property burned, £500,000; churches outside Kingston, £30,000; other buildings in other parishes, £20,000.

It is pointed out that without material outside aid the rebuilding of Kingston must tarry long, and be accomplished at last poorly and badly. The petition, therefore, asks for more contributions to the relief funds; an imperial free grant of £150,000 to aid those who cannot pay back a loan; an imperial loan, at low interest, on easy terms of £1,000,000.

The petition continues: The stream of sympathy in the great country inhabited by our near neighbors gave promise of increasing in volume till later it should become a broad river bearing succor for the distressed. But your petitioners having observed with the liveliest satisfaction the dignified attitude of His Majesty's government in relation to the generous offer of the American government to aid the sufferers in money or otherwise, and that His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the name and on behalf of His Majesty's government has intimated in courteous terms of grateful appreciation that there will be no justification for calls upon the generosity of other nations.

'Your petitioners appreciate with heartfelt gratitude this intimation that geographical distance will not cause the mother to forget her children; that Great Britain will not leave her stricken subjects to the generosity of other nations and the assistance prompted simply by the instincts of common humanity; that the Empire will care for its own.

'Your petitioners as citizens of the Empire are thus made to feel "the kinship of the British Empire." They recognize that there devolves on them the duty, not of urging the principle that aid may legitimately be claimed on behalf of a portion of the Empire stricken by a dire calamity, but the less onerous task of showing the extent of the loss and indicating the nature of the relief that will be best adopted to the exigencies of the situation.'

It was proposed to send the Archbishop of Jamaica and Mr. A. W. Farquharson to England as delegates to press on parliament the appeal for a loan and a grant, and a fund is being raised in Kingston for the purpose of paying expenses. In this connection a 'Times' correspondent wrote that the Archbishop would be visiting England in any case on Church business, and argued that therefore only a part of his expenses should be paid from the fund.

The 'Times' reprinted from the Montreal 'Witness' the interview with Mr. A. Stewart Ewing, of the firm of Messrs. Gault and Ewing, on his return to Montreal from Jamaica, remarking in a preliminary note: 'Though all his opinions may not be endorsed, his indignant protests against the exaggeration of some American correspondents and the ill-bred misrepresentation of the ready aid given by the 'Port Kingston' will be welcomed. It will now be seen where the animus against Sir Alfred Jones started. He prevented one noble romancer cabling that 40,000 were killed, hundreds of thousands wounded and all Jamaica destroyed. Mr. Ewing also vindicates our troops, police and people, and we owe him hearty thanks. Mr. Ewing allows himself to speak with more bitterness than we like of the American style. We prefer to dwell on the kindness of their intentions than to criticise their lack of tact and refined feeling in their method of helping.'

The following are interesting items in the same issue:

'We have no wish to dispute the excellence and devotion embodied in the health officer's services to the city during the earthquake crisis. Indeed, we join heartily in appreciating his efforts; but public duty compels us to protest against the vote of the City Council to replace his broken buggy.'

'Mr. Neuman Tobias begs to inform his numerous patrons that he has saved all his tools, and is therefore prepared to do all watch-repairing, clocks, typewriters ,and other instruments.'

Mr. G. F. Judah, of 177 Harbor street, undertakes the clearing of building lots at reasonable rates.'

Messrs. Steinke & Wihan beg to inform the general public that their senior partner, Mr. E. Steinke, was killed by falling debris at the time of the earthquake, which we deeply deplore. We will continue the business temporarily at No. 53 East Queen street. We have just received an assortment of strings, and have also despatched orders for goods, which will arrive at an early date. We kindly ask those who are indebted to us to try to make payment as we now require all that we can get in to help us along.'

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Rougemont Senatorship—Mr. Brodeur Flatly Denies Statement Made by Mr. Alfred Girard, Member for Rouville in the Quebec House.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICE ACT—EXPORTATION OF POWER—SETTLERS FOR OLDER PROVINCES—AN ALLEGED PROMISE TO DR. SPOHN.

Ottawa, March 14.—In the House yesterday the statement attributed, in a newspaper interview, to Mr. Alfred Girard, M.P.P. for Rouville, that the Minister of Marine, the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, carried in his pocket the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Dessaulles, of St. Hyacinthe, the latest senatorial appointee, was flatly denied by Mr. Brodeur. 'I have to say,' said the Minister of Marine, 'at the outset that I do not believe that Mr. Girard has given the interview referred to because the interview, as reported, is absolutely incorrect from beginning to end. I desire to state before this House that the statement in this interview that Mr. Dessaulles was appointed on the condition that he should resign the senatorship in my favor is absolutely untrue. No statement of that kind was ever made by me and no arrangement of that kind was entered into with him with regard to the Senate leadership nor was any mention made of it at all.'

CHANGES IN THE POST-OFFICE ACT.

The Postmaster-General introduced an amendment to the Post-office act and in so doing explained the chief provisions therein contained. One clause permits of the establishment of a dead letter office in Calgary. Another relieves the superintendent of the railway mail service of the duty with which he is now charged of recovering missent or delayed postal matter. Hereafter the inspectors of the several post-office districts, who already have authority to institute inquiry for lost matter, will be required to look after missent and delayed letters and packages as well.

The most important provision, however, of all is a declaration that hereafter the inspectors and other accredited officers of the Canadian Post-office Department shall be entitled to free transportation over lines in the enjoyment of government subsidies when they are engaged on official business. Mr. Lemieux explained that in practice the officials of his department, as well as of the Customs, had for many years enjoyed this courtesy at the hands of the railways, but recently he had received notification from one of the large railway companies—one in the enjoyment of generous subsidies from the public treasury—that after April 1 post-office officials would have to pay their fares. In his (Mr. Lemieux's) judgment the very least that the railway corporations could do in return for the handsome subsidies paid them was to transport the officers of his department on official business, free of charge. This they will accordingly be compelled to do.

DELIVERY OF CUT FLOWERS ON SUNDAY.

Mr. H. B. Ames, of Montreal, asked: 'Is the Lord's Day Act, presently in force, being interpreted so as to prohibit express companies from delivering cut flowers arriving at a terminal point, such as Montreal, on Sunday morning? If so, is it the intention of the government that this interpretation be adhered to?'

The Minister of Justice, in reply, observed that the interpretation of all statutes was a matter for the courts. He was not aware of any such interpretation as Mr. Ames referred to having been pronounced.

EXPORTATION OF POWER.

Some two hours of the sitting of the House were given over to a discussion of the government bill to regulate the exportation of electric power and certain liquids and gases to the United States. The measure has now been reported from the committee stage, and stands for third reading.

Mr. Aylesworth reminded the House that when the subject was under consideration before it had been objected that the administration of this law was too large a power to rest in any single minister, as originally proposed. He moved, and the House agreed, that this be changed so as to bring the control under the Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Lancaster moved an amendment providing that the licensee shall employ and actually use in Canada, during the whole term of the licenses, a quantity of power equal to the quantity licensed for export. His object, he said, in the proposal was to create in this country a market for power and to create the new industries that would cluster there about.

The Minister of Justice characterized this as an extraordinary policy. The three companies at Niagara would be able to generate 400,000 horse power, but in Canada at the present time there was not a market for more than one-fifth of this amount. If Mr. Lancaster's wish were granted all this would simply have to go to waste if the companies were not permitted to export it. The Niagara companies would naturally find a market in the cities of western New York for a portion of their power. The object of the present measure, therefore, was to enable the government to regulate the export so that there should always be provided by the licenses as much power as was needed in Canada. In other words, our own people were to be ensured as much power as they might demand before any could be exported to the United States.

Mr. R. L. Borden objected to the extension of the principle of government by order-in-council. The administration of this law should be left to the Railway Commission, which should be re-christened the Public Utilities Commission.

MINOR GOVERNMENT BILLS.

The government bills to amend the Petroleum Bounty Act, to ratify an agreement between the government of Canada and the government of British Columbia, respecting the western boundary of the Railway Belt, and a bill to amend the Canada Shipping Act.

SETTLERS FOR OLD PROVINCES.

Mr. Claude Macdonell, of Toronto, asked what steps were being taken by the government to encourage the settlement in the older provinces of a portion of the new settlers reaching our shores.

The Minister of Agriculture answered that the government had appointed individuals in different parts of Ontario and Quebec to find out where immigrants could be placed to advantage, and it was hoped this would result in placing many of the newcomers where they were most needed, and where they would, therefore, find the most ready employment.

ANOTHER PROMISED SENATORSHIP.

Whilst the House was on the subject of Senate appointments, Mr. W. H. Bennett asked if it was true, as reported, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had given a written pledge fifteen years ago to Dr. P. W. Spohn, former Liberal M.P. for East Simcoe, that he would be rewarded with a Senatorship in the event of the Liberal party being returned to power.

The Premier replied that he had no recollection of ever having given such a promise to Dr. Spohn.

FIRST NEGRO RHODES SCHOLAR.

HE IS A HARVARD SENIOR AND HIS HOME IS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, March 12.—The Rhodes scholarship for the State of Pennsylvania has this year been awarded to a colored man. He is Alain LeRoy Locke, 712 South Twelfth street, this city, a senior at Harvard University.

In the will of the late Cecil Rhodes it is provided that color or religion shall make no difference in the selection of the candidate, and Locke was chosen on his merits. There were five who passed the examinations which were held at Lafayette College, on Jan. 17 and 18, and of these Locke was deemed the best fitted to receive the award.

Locke will be the first negro to get one of the American Rhodes scholarships.

'I intend to devote myself to study while in England,' Locke said at his home this morning, 'and on my return to this country I will devote myself to the bettering of the condition and general education of my race.'

The John Murphy Company Limited

Thursday, March 14th, 1907.
Store closes daily at 5.30 p.m.

The New Dress Materials

Easter's very early this year, isn't it? But two weeks more and we're right into it. What about your new dress? We have everything in now, you know—much earlier than usual of course, but we had to prepare for the early Easter.

Really there's nothing to lose and everything to gain in selecting the material for your dress tomorrow.

There are beautiful Dress Lengths you can see then that certainly won't be here later; and besides, all the trimmings are complete now, and everything else you may require. Regarding the displays, we don't think there could be anything finer to be seen elsewhere in Canada—or in the States for that matter.

Silk and Wool Henrietta, Black and Colors, **$1.00** to **$1.50** a yard.

Shepherd Checks, fine Botany Wool, all sized designs, **$1.00** to **$2.25.**

Chiffon Taffetta, French dyed, Black and Colored, **.50** to **$1.50** a yard.

Silk and Wool Eolienne, **$1.00, $1.25, $1.50** yd.

Silk Crepe de Chine, **$2.00, $2.50, $2.75** yd.

Sedan, Drap Duchesse and Chiffon Broadcloths in 150 new tones, **$1.25** to **$2.75** a yard.

Pure Silk Foulards, all New York's latest fashions, **$1.50** a yard.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Evidently that portion of the Public of Montreal patronizing laundries, are well satisfied with the

TOILET LAUNDRY

"The Laundry that knows how"
The business we are doing speaks for itself.
Send us your next parcel.

Phone Up 3480, 3481, 3482. **290 GUY STREET.**

BAKER'S NEW GROCERY

OUR GROCERIES PRESENT A CLEAN, FRESH APPEARANCE. IF YOU WANT GOOD THINGS AT REASONABLE COST, COME TO US, AND LET US SATISFY YOU, LIKE THESE:

New French Asparagus, just in ..... 30c per tin.
New French ..... Harricots and Mushrooms ..... 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c tin.
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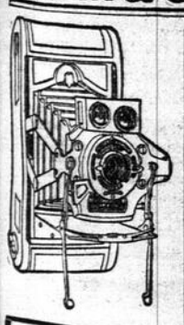

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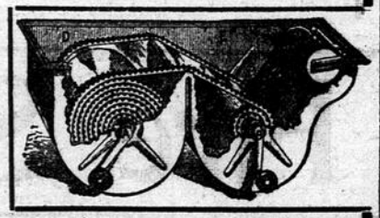

MONTREAL And at QUEBEC and OTTAWA.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PETERS.

Toronto, March 13.— Lieut.-Colonel George A. Peters, M.B., F.R.C.S., a professor in the medical faculty of Toronto University, and one of the most widely-known surgeons of Toronto, died suddenly this evening from heart trouble at his residence, 102 College street. His death removes a conspicuous figure from the medical, military and social life of the city. He was born at Eramosa, Wellington County, on July 16, 1859. In 1886 he graduated from Toronto University with an M.B., and began the practice of medicine here. He early evinced a fondness for military life, and rose to a captaincy in the Governor-General's Bodyguard. Later he organized the Toronto Light Horse and was given command as major, subsequently being appointed lieutenant-colonel. His pleasure in riding made him an enthusiastic member of the Hunt Club, while his interest in horses led him to keep a stable of fine horses and to take a lively part in the affairs in the annual horse show.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

Provincial Pension of $300 a Year for Miss Maxwell's Mother.

PROROGATION PROBABLE THIS EVENING.

Quebec, March 13.—According to present appearances, prorogation will come to-morrow evening. It is said that an understanding on the subject has been reached between the leaders on both sides, and, short of some unexpected development, every one seems to be confident that the end will be reached at the time indicated.

The principal event of this afternoon's sitting was the notice given by Mr. Gouin of his intention to bring down resolutions and a bill at the next sitting for the granting of a pension of $300 a year to the mother of the late Miss Sarah Maxwell.

On motion of Mr. Taschereau, the House adopted a resolution to the effect that in its opinion it would be opportune to declare by legislation what rivers are the navigable and floatable rivers of this province.

A number of returns were brought down, including those asked for by Mr. Mackenzie, concerning the methods of distributing the common school grant among the elementary schools and the resolutions of the Protestant Committee on the subject as well as for increased aid to elementary and, especially rural schools, and regarding the specific legislative grants to McGill and Bishop's Universities; by Mr. Bernard, respecting a night school in the village of Granby, and by Mr. Giard respecting the cost of the furnishing of the Sherbrooke Court House.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Smith's motion for a return of copies of the resolution of Mr. John Whyte regarding the provincial tax for education, etc, was then resumed by Mr. Mackenzie, followed by the Hon. Mr. Weir and Mr. Langlois, and, after a short discussion, the motion was adopted.

Most of the remainder of the sitting was spent in committee of the whole on the License Amendment Bill, the House adjourning its first sitting at six o'clock.

After recess the second sitting was opened.

On motion of Mr. Langlois, the minutes of the proceedings and the evidence adduced before the special committee in the Baron de L'Epine-Prevost affair was ordered to be printed as an appendix to the Journals of the House.

The bills to amend the License Law and the act imposing taxes upon commercial corporations, companies and persons were then put through committee of the whole, with amendments, and read a third time and passed on division.

The question of granting an annual pension by the province to the mother of the late Miss Sarah Maxwell in memory of her heroism and self-sacrifice, then came up, the Premier, in proposing the following resolution, availing himself of the occasion to pay another feeling tribute to the heroic lady, who had lost her life in trying to save the little ones committed to her charge during the Hochelaga School fire:

'Whereas, Miss Sarah Maxwell sacrificed her life, at the fire at Hochelaga School, Montreal, on the 26th day of February last, to save the lives of the little children entrusted to her care, and whose school-mistress she was;

'Whereas, it is proper to publicly manifest the appreciation of the devotion displayed by her;

'And whereas Miss Sarah Maxwell was the sole support of her mother, and that it is expedient to provide for a pension, to satisfy the needs of the latter; be it therefore

'Resolved, 1.—That an annual life pension of three hundred dollars be granted to Mrs. J. W. Maxwell out of the consolidated revenue fund of the province.

'Resolved, 2.—That such pension be paid in four instalments, the first to become due on the day on which the bill to be based on these resolutions shall come into force, and thereafter every three months.

Mr. Leblanc, leader of the Opposition, said that he had the greatest satisfaction in seconding the Premier's motion and in concurring in all that he had said on the subject. He, too, paid the warmest tribute to the memory of the dead girl and believed that the entire province would approve and applaud the government's action in the matter.

The House then went into committee of the whole and adopted the resolution unanimously, when a bill based upon them was introduced at once by the Premier and put through all its stages, including its third and final reading amid general applause.

Mr. Weir, on behalf of the Protestant minority, warmly thanked the Premier, as well as the French-Canadian and Catholic majority in the House, for the generous and broadminded impulse which had prompted the introduction and passing of this bill without a dissenting voice, and which proved once more the force of the old saying that 'one touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

Another question which was discussed at some length was Mr. Taschereau's motion that, in the opinion of the House it would be opportune to declare by legislation what rivers are navigable and floatable rivers of this province. This was a most important question, as the navigable and floatable rivers were the property of the province. Those who took part in the debate were Messrs. Taschereau, Tellier, Kelly, Roy (Montmagny) and Hon. Mr. Turgeon, who informed the House that the government would probably bring down a measure at the next session.

Among the motions granted are the following: For order of the House for a list of the members who actually comprise the Roman Catholic School Board of Montreal; respecting the establishment of a night school in the village of Granby and for a detailed statement of the cost of the furnishing of the Sherbrooke court house.

A number of government resolutions were concurred in, and the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

MARCOTTE BILL PASSED.

The Marcotte Billiard Academy bill was apparently withdrawn this morning at the Private Bills Committee of the Legislative Council, but again came up this afternoon, when the bill passed the committee with two amendments, to the effect that they be allowed to sell light refreshments and to keep open until 2 a.m. Sunday, by a resolution of the council.

Prorogation has been fixed for 3.30 tomorrow (Thursday) afternoon.

NOTES.

It is reported that this is the last session that Mr. Dupuis, of Chateauguay, will sit in the House, as he is to be appointed Montreal judge of sessions in the place of Judge Desnoyers, to be retired.

BOILERMAKERS ON STRIKE.

Chicago, March 13.—Eleven hundred boilermakers and their helpers struck to-day at the plant of the Chicago Shipbuilding Company in sympathy with their fellow-workmen in Cleveland and other cities.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

A Meal in Itself—

a rich, delicious cup of Suchard's Cocoa. It is more than a mere extract—it contains the whole nutritive value of one of Nature's most nourishing products, the cocoa-bean.

A cup of

SUCHARD'S COCOA

contains all this nourishment fully dissolved, and in its most tempting and delicious form. It is more wholesome and strengthening than tea, or coffee, or any other cocoa.

FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO.
MONTREAL.

FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.
Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.
BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.
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CHEMISTS find Cook's Friend Baking Powder pure.
DOCTORS pronounce it wholesome.
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HOUSEWIVES say that cake and bread raised with Cook's Friend Baking Powder are fine, dainty and delicious.

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Guava Jelly

We don't see much of the Guava fruit around Montreal, but the jelly certainly is no stranger; the unfortunate part is that so few people really know what a good thing it is.

The Guava is a natural product of the soil and climate of Florida, where it flourishes better than in any other part of the globe.

It resembles a peach in size, and is far more luscious. When sliced it yields a bountiful quantity of wonderfully flavored juice, and when sugar is added, no other fruit can compare with the Florida Guava. It is, however, so delicate in its fresh state that it is impossible to export it.

The fruit is used principally for making Guava Jelly, an article that finds a ready sale on every market. Its flavor is entirely different from any other kind of jelly, and it is a great favorite among the ladies.

ONE QUALITY.

We handle only one brand of Florida Guava Jelly, one that we have sold here for a number of years, and have always found it give satisfaction. It is made by L. H. Gurney, of Merritt, Indian River, Florida, and is guaranteed absolutely pure. Mr. Gurney carried away the Gold Medal for his Guava Jelly at the Pan-American Exposition.

We offer Gurney's Florida Guava Jelly in glass tumblers, 35c each.

Grape Fruit Marmalade

HOME MADE.

Everybody uses Orange Marmalade, but comparatively few know much about the kind made from grape-fruit. Up to the present time supplies of this delicacy have come from the States, and the price naturally has been somewhat high, but now it is manufactured right here, and can be sold just as cheap as the regular Orange Marmalade.

We offer this season's make of Grape Fruit Marmalade in 1 lb. glass jars at 25c each, or $3.75 per dozen.

Wild Strawberries

That sounds tempting, doesn't it? Well, we can supply you with the real wild strawberry preserves, one of the most delicious of all the table delicacies we handle.

This is something you do not have offered you every day, and if you want a treat, just give them a trial. The fruit is gathered away down in New Brunswick, and is preserved by a special process, retaining the full natural flavor of the wild berry, which, as most people are aware, is even more delicate than the cultivated kind.

Wild Strawberry Jam is put up in 1-lb. glass jars, and sold at 25c per jar, or $2.75 per dozen jars.

Try a jar. You are sure to like it.

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OUR STOCK THE COMPLETEST,
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Our special rates and terms to COLLEGES, CONVENTS, SEMINARIES, MUSICAL SOCIETIES, CHOIRS and PRIVATE TEACHERS will be appreciated.

Special attention will be given to the selection of all music sent out on approval.

Our assortment is not confined to a single catalogue, but comprises the BEST from all American, English, French, German, and other foreign publications.

MAIL and TELEPHONE orders will receive prompt attention.

NOTE.—Send for catalogues, any of which will be mailed free by designating the kind of music desired.

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Dainty Easter Styles

In portraits, mounts and frames are now to be seen at the studio of William Notman & Son, 12 and 14 Phillips Square, Montreal, Can. There are styles in photographs as well as in gowns. The newest, choicest and best may always be found here Prices, too, are reasonable, and a wide range of sizes, styles and costs open to selection. Examination of recent work is invited.

CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY

HAS RECEIVED OIL PAINTING OF SIR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The Chateau de Ramezay national portrait gallery has just been the recipient of a fine oil painting of Benjamin Franklin, a donation from Mr. James Morgan. This portrait which, with its wide, carved frame, bears unmistakable evidence of being contemporary is inscribed on the back 'Franklin original Uffizi Gallery, Florence.' Although unsigned, it is evidently the work of some higher class Italian portrait painter. On the back of the stretcher is the name Giral Goizzinit. Franklin's visit to Montreal in May, 1776, and his having held meetings in the Chateau, makes the donation most interesting.

POLICE THANKED.

Captain Baignet, of No. 11 police station, St. Catherine street east, received a letter from the Rev. H. J. Jekyll, rector of St. Mary's church, Prefontaine street, thanking him for the good order that was kept by the police under him at the fire in the Hochelaga school and during the funerals of the victims.

DOMINION ALLIANCE

Separation of Liquor From Groceries Among the Reforms Sought

ANNIVERSARY MEETING TAKES PLACE THIS EVENING.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Quebec Provincial Branch of the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic was held in the Y. M. C. A. building to-day, Mr. S. J. Carter, the president, occupying the chair. There was a fairly large attendance.

In opening the morning session, Mr. Carter said the Alliance had, during the past year, achieved very great success by joining forces with the great Roman Catholic Church in this province, and the members of the Alliance had no doubt watched, with considerable interest, the progress of the temperance movement within that church, as led by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi. It must be admitted, he said, that in this province Protestants were in a very great minority, and possibly they had made a mistake in the past in undertaking too much temperance work on their own distinctive lines without the co-operation or concurrence of the Roman Catholic Church. During the last couple of years, however, the executive of the Alliance had been in consultation with Archbishop Bruchesi, and had come to an agreement, or a common working basis on certain lines. The result had been most encouraging. Recently a member of one of the largest liquor establishments in the province frankly admitted that during the last two years, since Archbishop Bruchesi had commenced his temperance campaign, the consumption of liquor had been materially decreased, while a large wholesale grocer who imported intoxicating liquors, admitted that his imports now were only about half what they originally were.

The Alliance, Mr. Carter said, was now directing its energies more particularly to the municipalities, and trying to inform both the electors and their representatives in the governing bodies upon the liquor question. Local option had been making great headway, and out of about one thousand municipalities in the province, nearly six hundred had already taken advantage of it. At the present time there was an agitation going on in Montreal for closing the saloons at seven o'clock on Saturday nights, and ten o'clock on every other night in the week. Some of the most important towns in the province had already adopted early closing by-laws. He mentioned particularly Huntingdon, Coaticook and Quebec, remarking that it came as a surprise even to temperance workers to find the city of Quebec take such a step. Committees had been appointed to interview the aldermen of the Montreal City Council, and if their reports were correct, a majority of the aldermen were already pledged to support this early-closing by-law.

They had probably observed that at a recent discussion in the City Council, Mayor Ekers referred to the 'disadvantages' Quebec had already suffered on account of early closing. They did not know what information His Worship had received on this point, but they were satisfied from reports the Alliance had received that early closing had been a great boon to the people in the city of Quebec.

A MESSAGE FROM THE ARCHBISHOP.

In consultation with Archbishop Bruchesi within the last few days, he asked the Archbishop if he could authorize any message or statement to the Alliance convention. His Grace very readily allowed him to convey this message to the members—that he hoped that the city of Montreal would be able to pass this early closing by-law, and that the beneficial results that had already come to the city of Quebec might come to the citizens of Montreal. Mr. Carter added that he was pleased to say the finances of the Alliance were in a very satisfactory condition, there being a good balance on the right side.

REPORTS PRESENTED.

Local reports from various municipalities were then given by delegates present. Most of these reports were of a very encouraging character, and showed that the movement for abolishing all licenses was spreading in the municipalities of the province.

The secretary, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, in his annual report, said the year had been one of continuous work on the part of the executive, and he was happy to say that they had the sympathy and support of the public much more than in the past. With the co-operation of the Roman Catholic Church, they had effected a substantial reduction in the number of licenses, while in Montreal shop licenses had been reduced by forty.

He detailed the steps which had been taken to bring about early closing in Montreal, and said there would be no relaxation in their efforts until this was brought about. He referred with a good deal of satisfaction to the vigorous temperance movement inaugurated by the Franciscan Fathers under Archbishop Bruchesi, and said that according to 'Temperance,' the monthly organ of the movement, nearly sixty thousand persons had taken the pledge during the last ten months. He greatly rejoiced in the growing spirit of kindly Christian co-operation as between the Catholics and Protestants in this important work.

Reviewing the temperance question generally, Mr. Huxtable noted that the great railway companies, the insurance companies, the numerous labor organizations, and the most distinguished and representative medical men and scientists were all approaching more nearly to the principles and policy of the Dominion Alliance than in the past. The cause was rapidly gaining strength with the electorate of the country, but unfortunately, they had not yet succeeded in reaching and influencing the politicians to the extent that they earnestly desired. Their colleagues in Ontario would have been able to do much more for the temperance cause had it not been for the unfair and hostile attitude of the government. He regarded it as humiliating that the government should be in direct partnership with the guilty traffic of strong drink. Let them not cease their efforts until this partnership was dissolved. He spoke of the unsuccessful efforts made to get further temperance legislation in the province, and urged that vigorous efforts should be made to secure the following reforms from the provincial legislature during the coming year:—

REFORMS WANTED.

1. That inasmuch as the grocers' licenses are a great evil, largely increasing drunkenness among women, every grocer's business be separated from the liquor business.

2. That as Sunday selling is all but universal, and as the insignificant penalty of $30 does not in any way lessen the evil, the government be petitioned to cancel the license of every liquor-seller convicted of Sunday selling.

3. That, as the number of licenses in the city of Montreal and suburbs is far beyond what is reasonable, the government be requested to reduce the number by, say, 25 percent.

4. That the certificate for a new license shall not be granted unless the application be signed by a majority of the duly qualified electors of the municipality or polling sub-division in which the license is applied for.

Mr. Huxtable concluded by a general review of the progress of the temperance cause in the world, calling particular attention to the fact that more than half the territory of the adjoining Republic, was living to-day under the provisions of the prohibitory law. In conclusion, he said, securing total abstinence should form an essential part of every Christian church, every young people's society, every Sunday school, and, indeed, of every Christian family.

The report was adopted, as was also the report of the treasurer (Mr. J. H. Cayford), which showed a balance in hand of $660.98, as against $354.71 last year.

The following committees were appointed:—

Political action committee—The Rev. Dr. Tucker, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, Mr. S. J. Carter, Mrs. Robert Boa, Mrs. John Latham, the Rev. A. A. Radley, Mr. R. W. McLachlan, Mrs. Geggie, Miss Sandiland, Mr. James Kelly, Mr. Gogan, Mrs. S. W. Foster, Mr. J. H. Carson, Mrs. R. W. McLachlin, Mr. Wm. Patterson and Mr. Henry Morton.

Resolution committee—The Rev. G. W. Fisher, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Mesdames W. H. Kett, J. Quary, T. A. Halpenny, W. L. Davis, and Meyers, the Rev. G. Harris, Miss J. McIntyre, Miss G. E. Mitchell, Mrs. Piché, the Rev. A. S. Cleland.

Finance committee — J. H. Cayford, the Rev. John Scanlan, the Rev. John McKillican, J. N. Boyd, and J. Cunningham.

The public anniversary celebrations in connection with the Dominion Alliance will be held in Emmanuel Church this evening. A banquet, prepared by the ladies of the County W. C. T. U., takes place at 6.30, and the public meeting, to which all citizens are invited, will commence at 8.30 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Hon. J. Israel Tarte and others. It is expected that Mrs. F. H. Waycott, World's 'Y' secretary, will speak on 'Woman's work in the great reform.' The secretary, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, will present the report of the year's work and Mr. S. J. Carter, president of the Alliance, will preside. A programme of music has also been provided.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

Prorogation Took Place This Afternoon at 3.30.

MEDICAL COURSE TO REMAIN AT FOUR YEARS.

Quebec, March 14.—Prorogation has been fixed for 3.30 this afternoon. At one o'clock the members were in hot debate over the Lepine-Prevost affair. This was started by a motion by Mr. Langlois, to adopt the report of the special committee of inquiry, but to this the Hon. Messrs. Leblanc and Tellier offered an amendment and sub-amendment, condemning the alleged unfair and unsatisfactory way in which the inquiry was conducted.

This amendment and sub-amendment, however, were rejected by a vote of forty to four. Mr. Lafontaine (Maskinonge), of the Opposition, voting with the government party.

The remaining estimates were then passed amid applause. The other odds and ends of the business still on the paper were lastly disposed of and the House suspended its sittings to await prorogation at 3.30. The amendment made by the Upper House to the Bill of the Physicians and Surgeons in order to make the course of medical study five, instead of four, years, was withdrawn by that House, and the duration of the course remains at four years.

BIGAMIST SENTENCED

JACOB SWARTSWARD SENT TO PRISON FOR TWO YEARS.

Jacob Swartsward appeared before Judge Piché this morning in the Court of Special Sessions, on the charge of bigamy. Miss Catherine Davis gave evidence as to her marriage three weeks ago by the Rev. Canon Dixon.

Mrs. Swartsward deposed that she was legally married in Norwich, Conn., to the accused and was the mother of five children.

Judge Piché strongly condemned the accused for his conduct, emphasizing the fact that he had not only brought ruin on a young, innocent girl, but he had abandoned his wife and five children. He therefore condemned him to two years' imprisonment.

MR. HYMAN'S RESIGNATION INVALID

SAYS SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE—TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS RELATING THERETO READ TO-DAY.

Ottawa, March 24.—By decision of the Parliamentary Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day, the Hon. C. S. Hyman's resignation of his seat in the House of Commons as member for London was adjudged invalid. In other words, the Minister of Public Works is still member for London, and if he still feels called upon to withdraw from the House and test the sentiments of his constituents he will have to resign all over again.

WESTMOUNT BILL PASSED

CLAUSE INCREASING TOWN'S BORROWING POWERS ALSO AGREED TO.

Councillor McGoun telegraphed to the 'Witness' this afternoon from Quebec that the Westmount charter bill, including the clause increasing the town's borrowing powers, has passed the Legislative Council.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SCHOOLS AND THE WESTERN HOSPITAL.

Mr. A. Chaussé, the city building inspector, has completed his inspection of the fourteen schools under the charge of the Roman Catholic Commissioners, and he has reported to the board recommending generally on the best means to adopt to prevent the spread of fire in the school buildings, and especially giving notice to have fire escapes provided in every instance—in only one case was there a fire escape at the school—to have Babcock fire extinguishers placed on every floor, that all doors should open outwardly, and that there should be communication from one class room to another.

Mr. Chaussé has also recommended protective improvements to the Protestant Commissioners for Berri Street School and the High School on Peel street.

The inspector has visited the Western Hospital at the invitation of the governors, and he recommends that their present system of fire escapes should be modernized, that fire extinguishers be placed on every floor, and the dumb waiter so arranged as to prevent the spread of fire or smoke from one part of the building to another.

Additional precautions against fire have also been advised for the Young Women's Christian Asssociation building, at the corner of Stanley and Dorchester streets.

Mr. Chaussé is continuing his inspection of the Protestant schools.

A PIPE DREAM.

ONE 'CAPT. DARING' IN HIS VISION THINKS HE HAS BEEN TO THE NORTH POLE.

Milwaukee, March 13.—The North Pole has been reached. 'Captain Daring,' the intrepid Milwaukee explorer, who some time ago announced that he proposed building an airship which was to carry him to the coveted spot from a point in British Columbia, to-day sent the following despatch to the local newspapers:

'Veni, Vidi, Vici, 90 degrees. Ascended ten miles north of Montreal, Thursday, March 7, 9 a.m. Reached 90 degrees or the Pole 1.50 a.m. Sunday, March 10, 1907. Planted American flag and left record. Remained at Pole 1 hour 45 minutes. Time consumed in going to the Pole, 67 hours 15 minutes; return time, 40 hours 7 minutes. Solid ice field at Pole. Will send particulars at earlier convenience. Am coming on to Milwaukee in balloon to-morrow if wind is favorable.'

'Captain Daring' all along said he would beat Walter Wellman in an aeronautic expedition to the Pole. It seems that he packed a balloon in a grip, left here for Montreal in an entirely unostentatious manner, and, lest pesky reporters should divulge his purpose, hied himself to a spot ten miles out of Montreal, and there made the ascension. 'Captain Daring's' real name is not known here. He has evaded all inquiries on that subject, saying that when he had accomplished his great purpose he would reveal his identity.

FIRE IN A FOUNDRY.

A fire which broke out last night shortly before midnight in the foundry of Garth and Company, at 117 Maisonneuve street, did considerable damage to the pattern shop. The Eastern division under sub-chief St. Pierre responded to the alarm and after one hours' hard work, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The roof of the pattern shop and contents were damaged, and the total loss will amount to about eight thousand dollars. The cause of the fire is given as an overheated furnace.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

Mr. Thomas Beaudoin, of 53 Marie Anne street, died of pneumonia in the Notre Dame Hospital this morning in his thirty-fifth year, after an illness lasting only a few days. Mr. Beaudoin was well known in journalistic circles in this city having served on the staff of the 'Journal,' the 'Patrie' and the 'Presse.' Mr. Beaudoin was in his usual good health up to Saturday last, when he was at the 'Presse' office. Since Monday, however, he had been getting worse each day and when taken to the Notre Dame Hospital last night it was evident that he had not much longer to live. Mr. Beaudoin leaves a wife and three children.

The Leach Piano Co. Ltd.

560 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal,

Beg to announce that they now control the wholesale and retail sales of the celebrated Mason & Risch Pianos for the City of Montreal and vicinity, also the Eastern Townships.

Sub Agents wanted throughout the Townships.

MONUMENT NATIONAL, Next Tuesday Evg.

Hekking, 'cellist

With the Solfeggio Chorus

Seats at Shaw's and Archambault's. 50c, 75c and $1.00.

For Sale, BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Lake of Two Mountains.

For particulars, photos, etc., apply to

A. E. ABBOTT,

151 St. James street.

TEL. MAIN 2524.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED UPPER Housemaid, good at sewing, best of references required, good wages. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock p.m., 275 Drummond street.

WANTED, OFFICE BOY. APPLY TO PATON MFG. CO., 325 Board of Trade Building.

FOG OFF NEW YORK.

New York, March 14.— The British steamer 'Gowanburn' went fast ashore off Great South Beach, near the Lone Hill life station yesterday during the fog. About ten o'clock this morning the captain reported to the life savers that the steamer was lying broadside to the beach and was pounding heavily, that her pumps were so choked with sand as to be useless, and that he had not been able to see the wrecking steamer owing to the fog. The sea was increasing in roughness.

The German freighter 'Triefels' is aground in Bay Ridge Channel. She struck bottom during the dense fog, while bound from Constable Hook, N.J., for Brooklyn, to complete a cargo of oil for Calcutta. Eight tugs have been sent to her assistance.

Shipping in the harbor and bay is being badly hampered to-day by the fog. The ferry line to South Brooklyn was temporarily abandoned, and other ferries were badly delayed.

Traffic on many of the railways on which thousands of commuters travel to this city was much delayed, and those arriving in Jersey City were subjected to further annoyance, while the pilots of the ferry boats crossing the river to New York groped about in the fog.

A dense fog prevails at all the marine stations, and no vessel has been reported thus far to-day.

The Red Star steamer 'Vaderland' and the Holland-American line steamer 'Nieuw Amsterdam,' which were reported by wireless telegraph and should have arrived yesterday, are probably anchored off Sandy Hook, waiting for the fog to lift.

Other steamers due are: 'Majestic' and 'Victorian,' Liverpool; 'Weimar,' Berlin; 'Peninsular,' Lisbon; 'Chemnitz,' Bremen; 'Neckar,' Naples; 'Patricia,' Hamburg.

JUDGE CROSS SWORN IN

The commission appointing Mr. A. G. Cross a judge of the Court of King's Bench arrived from Ottawa this morning, and he was at once sworn in. The ceremony took place in the private room of Chief Justice Taschereau, and the oath of office was administered by Judge Sicotte.

Lake Front Property FOR SALE

Lake St. Louis.

The finest point on the Lake, above Dorval.

18 Arpents between Road and River.

80 Arpents of Farm Land

For full particulars, apply to

A. E. ABBOTT,

151 St. James St.

Tel. Main 2524.

FARM FOR SALE.

80 ARPENTS,

Near Pointe Claire.

Very moderate price to prompt buyer.

A. E. ABBOTT,

151 St. James street.

TEL. MAIN 2524.

McTavish Street Lot FOR SALE,

55 x 144 Feet.

The last lot remaining of the property of the late Andrew Allan, Esq., and one of the most beautiful residential sites in the City of Montreal, having absolute protection, and perfect view.

A. E. ABBOTT.

151 St. James street.

TEL. MAIN 2524.

FOR SALE

The Only Vacant Lot Left

On Upper Peel Street

48 x 89 FEET

On East side of street, opposite the property of Mr. James Ross.

A. E. ABBOTT,

151 St. James street.

TEL. MAIN 2524.

TEACHERS WANTED,

for School Municipality of St. Malachi d'Ormstown, for the year ending June 30, 1908.

District.	Salary.
No. 1—Stoneycreek	$205.00
No. 4—Lower Ormstown	225.00
No. 5—Upper Ormstown	215.00
No. 6—Grant's, Ormstown	205.00
No. 7—Lower Tullochgormum	215.00
No. 9—River Outarde	195.00
No. 10—McKell's	205.00
No. 11—Allan's Corners	210.00
No. 13—Tatehurst	195.00

Term is ten months' teaching. Schools open Sept. 1st. Advanced, Elementary and Model Diplomas preferred. Applications, stating qualifications, received up to April 5th. Apply to

P. McLAREN,

Secretary-Treasurer, Ormstown, Que.

WANTED, SMART, INTELLIGENT young man as assistant in wholesale plumbing supply establishment. One with some experience in this line preferred. Must be good writer and figure accurately. Apply, by letter only, stating experience, and enclosing copies of references, to THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO., Ltd., 131 Craig street West, Montreal.

ATTENTION!!!

Marchand's West End Fire Sale

423 St. Catherine Street West, Corner Mansfield.

Astonishing Blouse Fire Sale on Friday, 15th March, 1907, at 9 A.M.

Marchand's well known popularity as a caterer in this attractive line has been honorably maintained by strict attention to the choice of these goods—everything new in model and original in style being always looked after—such as Silk—Muslin—Lawn—and various other materials.—A full Stock always on hand.—This Stock is to be placed as a special on Friday Morning at 9 o'clock—at the prices that control the Fire Sale.

NO RESERVE. NO RESERVE. NO RESERVE.

STOCKS POURED OUT IN NEW YORK

Forced Liquidation Results in Further Losses in the Whole List of Stocks.

LOCAL PRICES WELL HELD CONSIDERING OUTSIDE INFLUENCES

HEAVY VOLUME OF SELLING ORDERS HERE, BUT DEMAND WAS GOOD, AND LOSSES GENERALLY RESTRICTIVE TO WELL WITHIN TWO POINTS.

Exchange value of £1 sterling to-day is $4.84.30 to $4.84.44.

The New York stock market opened in a turmoil of excitement again to-day, and after making a momentary stand against weakness, broke again quite generally. Individual stocks were unloaded at rapid declines, indicating the continuance of forced liquidation. The struggle between opposing forces at the opening was stimulated by news from London, where a sharp rebound had occurred after a period of extreme nervousness and the announcement of two failures. The supposition that the worst was thus disclosed at that centre prompted some aggressive support at the opening here, and some leading speculative stocks started one to two points above last night. Reading made a 2 point advance; Louisville and Nashville, 1 5-8, and some of the Pacifics and Trunk lines a point or more. Fluctuations were feverish and violent, and the trend of the market was not clearly perceptible until Union Pacific made a downward plunge of 3½ below yesterday's closing. Amalgamated Copper fell 3 3-4 points; Great Northern preferred 3 1-4; American Locomotive and Sloss-Sheffield Steel, 3½; Delaware and Hudson, 5 3-4; Atlantic Coast Line and Sugar, 3; Brooklyn Transit, 2⅝; Pressed Steel Car, 5; Northern Pacific, 2 1-4, and many active stocks 1 to 2 points.

The stocks which had opened higher were swept to a lower level with the general list; United States Steel was liquidated in enormous volume.

The renewed slump naturally gave rise to further uneasiness over the continued melting away of prices.

However, it was noted that the Bank of England had refrained from advancing the discount rate.

There was a great volume of liquidation of local stocks during the early session to-day, and, although prices were fairly well held in face of the severe decline on Wall Street, there was undoubtedly more selling here than has been in force for many week, but there was in almost every case an absorbent demand that held quotations from downfall. The fact that values are about at their lowest possible investment level has helped this market through the outside strain of liquidation, and it is gratifying to record only slight losses in the heavy selling of stocks this morning. Canadian Pacific dropped to a fraction below 170, subsequently recovering a couple of points. Montreal Street was steady, and active. Twin City lost two points; Detroit about two points; Toronto Railway a point; Power a large fraction. Coal was a few points down to 61; Iron held at yesterday's quotations, on a turnover of 900 shares. The preferred was also steady at the recent decline, at 51. Scotia was weak; Illinois sold at 85¼, ex-dividend. 'Soo' line was down to 10s. It is understood that the directors of that road will place the dividend on a 6 percent basis at to-morrow's meeting. Montreal Cotton lost a point; to-day the stock is selling ex-dividend. Toledo was down a fraction.

Prices on the Berlin Bourse to-day were depressed upon the New York and other advices. Many stocks fell on heavy offers with no takers.

The Toledo Railways and Light Company report of railway earnings for the week ending March 7, 1907:—$26,922.19; 1906, $23,872.11; gain, $3,050.08—12.3 percent.

Illinois preferred is quoted ex-dividend to-day.

MORNING EXCHANGE SALES.

Mexican—25 at 48.
Mex. L. & P. Bonds—$3,000 at 82½.
Sov. Bank.—5 at 128.
Mer. Bank.—25 at 166
C. Gen. Elec.—10 at 127.
Bank N. Sco.—20 at 292¾.
Royal Bank—20 at 237¾.
Detroit—50 at 72¼, 5 at 74, 100 at 72, 5 at 73, 100 at 72, 5 at 72½, 10 at 71½, 35 at 71, 5 at 72, 25 at 71, 10 at 72, 25 at 71, 100 at 71½, 25 at 71¾, 40 at 72, 25 at 71¾, 100 at 71½.
Iron pfd.—208 at 51.
Molsons Bank—1 at 210.
Power—50 at 86¾, 251 at 86.
Rich. & Ont.—6 at 77.
Coal—35 at 64, 125 at 61.
Telephone—33 at 140.
Iron—50 at 20½, 200 at 20¾, 625 at 20½.
Union Bank—10 at 149.
Bank of Mont.—30 at 247½.
'Soo' common—25 at 107, 100 at 106.
Tri City—20 at 90.
Twins—15 at 92½, 125 at 91½, 200 at 91.
Toronto Railway—42 at 109, 15 at 108¾, 5 at 109, 15 at 108¾.
Mont. Cotton—15 at 123, 150 at 122.
Bank of Commerce—15 at 175.
C.P.R.—100 at 170, 25 at 169¾, 25 at 170½, 10 at 170, 25 at 172, 27 at 171½.
M.S.R.—25 at 215, 25 at 214, 5 at 215, 175 at 214, 10 at 215.
Illinois pref—25 at 89, 5 at 90, 57 at 88½, 5 at 88¾.
Iron bonds—$1,000 at 76.
Toledo—50 at 25½.
Scotia—25 at 74, 100 at 73½, 50 at 72¾, 25 at 72½.
Mackay pref—10 at 69.
E.T. Bank—50 at 162½.
Mex. Elec. bonds—$5,000 at 76.
Rio bonds—$1,000 at 75½, $2,500 at 76.

WEST INDIA ELECTRIC

Annual Meeting Postponed Until June — Delay Caused by Recent Earthquake.

The West India Electric Company's annual meeting called for yesterday was adjourned till June 12.

The controller's office was wrecked and the company's accountant killed during the earthquake, so it was impossible to have all accounts ready in time, and an accountant has been sent from Montreal who will have everything in readiness for the adjourned meeting.

G.T.R. EARNINGS

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada reports for January:

	1907.	1906.	Increase.
Gross	£517,200	£460,400	£56,800
Expenses	399,100	351,400	47,700
Net	118,100	109,000	9,100

The Canada Atlantic Railway Company reports for January:

Gross	£25,700	£24,300	£1,400
Expenses	29,500	23,400	6,100
Deficit	3,800	Net. 900	4,700

The Grand Trunk Western Railway Co. reports for January:

Gross	£92,500	£85,200	£7,300
Expenses	84,700	76,900	7,800
Net	7,800	8,300	*500

The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway Co. reports for January:

Gross	£30,400	£ 25,100	£5,300
Expenses	26,000	19,200	6,800
Net profit	4,400	5,900	*1,500

*Decrease.

GRANBY MINES DEVELOPMENT WORK

Plans are in preparation by the management of the Granby Co. to enlarge the capacity of its smelter so as to permit of the treatment of 4,200 tons of ore per day instead of 3,000 tons, as at present—when the plant is operated to its maximum capacity.

TO OUST THE 'NIP' CONTROL

Although the officials deny any knowledge concerning a proposed effort on the part of the Nipissing stockholders to extract from them a statement as to the financial development status of the property, it is a fact that such a movement is on foot. The annual meeting of the company takes place in Augusta, Maine, on April 1. The firm of Morton & Co., of Toronto, Ontario, is said to have called for proxies from the Canadian stockholders with the idea of ousting the present management.

MONTREAL CLEARINGS

Montreal clearings for week ending Mar. 14:—

1907	$28,885,090
1906	25,657,894
1905	25,789,565

IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE

Winnipeg, March 14.—The Grand Jury yesterday afternoon returned a true bill against John Love, J. G. McHugh and J. C. Gage, members of the Grain Exchange, charged with conspiring in restraint of trade. Accused will elect to be tried before a judge.

MARKET GOSSIP.

The control of Silver Queen has been offered to a firm of New York brokers at $3 a share. The stock is selling on the curb around $2 per share.

'The American eagle appears to be a bird of sound business principles,' remarked the master of the mint; 'he "gets on to" all the hard money he can.'—Boston 'News Bureau.'

I wonder why it is that so many western defaulters skip to Canada when they go wrong.

Perhaps for the reason that, while they have less longitude, they have much more latitude there.—Boston 'News Bureau.'

MORNING CALL

Reported by McDougall & Cowans, Stockbrokers Montreal and Quebec, at 12.30 noon to-day.

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Auto Ry.	....	....	Coal pfd.	115	110
Bell Tel.	142	139	Dom. I. & S.	20¾	20½
B.C. Pack A	....	....	do pfd.	53	51
B.C. Pack B	....	....	Duluth com.	....	....
Can. Con.	62	60	do. pfd	....	....
C. P. R. xd	172	171	Halifax	102	100
New Pacific	....	....	Hav. Elec.	45	....
Detroit	71¾	71⅝	do. pfd	85	....
Dom. Coal com	62	61	Mex. L. & P	51	47½
Il. Trac. xd	89½	88¼	M. & St. P.	109	108
Int'l Coal xd	....	....	M. L. H. & P.	86	85¾
do. pfd. xd	....	....	Mt. L. & M.	....	....
L. W'd. pfd.	110*	....	M. S. R.	215	214
do. com.	95	....	Mt. Steel.	....	....
L. Paper	....	....	do. pfd.	....	....
do. pfd	105	100	Mont. Tel.	....	160
Mackay	67½	66	Nip. Mines	....	....
do. pfd.	69	68½	Ohio T. & L.	....	....
N. S. Steel	73	72½	St. John	....	....
do. prf.	....	....	Toledo	27	25½
N.W. Land.	....	....	Toronto	109	108¾
Ogilvie com	....	....	Trinidad	....	....
do. pfd.	124	....	Twin City	91¼	90¼
Rich. & Ont.	75¼	74	West Indi.	40	10
Sao Paulo	....	....	Win'peg	185	180

BANKS

B. N. A.	....	151½	N Scotia	292¾	292½
Com'erce	176	....	Ontario	....	....
Dom.	....	....	Ottawa	....	....
East. T.	....	....	Quebec	140	135
Hoch'laga. xr	151	....	Royal	237¾	237½
Imperial	....	....	Sovereign	129	....
Merch.	....	....	Standard	....	....
Molson	....	....	Toronto	....	....
Montreal	248	240	Union	....	149
Nationale	....	....			

COTTONS.

Can. Col. xd	57	50	Montreal xd	125	121
D. Tex. pfd.	96½	93			

BONDS

Bell Tel.	....	....	Hav. E.	88	....
Can. Col.	....	....	L of Wds 6	....	....
D Coal.	99½	....	L. Paper 6	....	10
D. Cot.	....	94	Mex. E. L.	77	....
D.I. & S.	77	76	Mex. L. P.	....	....
Mt. L. & P. 4½	....	....	Textile A	92	88
Mt. S. Ry. 4½	....	....	" B 6	....	88
N. S. S. C. 6	....	....	" C 6	90	....
Ogilvie	118	....	" D 6	....	....
Sao P.	95¼	94¾	Win. Elec.	105½	103⅜

GRAIN MARKET

Flour is unchanged and lomestic trade in the higher grades is good.

A steady inquiry for oats is reported, but there is no change in the quotations which have been ruling for the past fortnight.

Bran and shorts are still very firm on account of light deliveries and the small quantity that is offered on this market brings high prices.

There is no change in hay and ample supplies continue to have a weakening influence on the market.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Rate Unchanged Although Governors Considered Increase—No Trouble Anticipated.

London, March 14—In the absence of any extensive American demands for gold, the directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting this morning decided that no increase in its rate of discount was called for, and consequently it was left unchanged at 5 percent.

The prospect of a fair amount of gold coming from Paris was also a helpful factor.

Consols at the opening fell to 84 5-16 for cash, and again touched 84 3-4 for the account, the latter being the low water mark of 1866, when the Overend and Gurney crash caused such a decline in Great Britain's leading security, but by noon consols had recovered to 85 for the account.

The markets opened weak. Americans, on the adjustment to parity, showed declines of 2 to 7 points, but there was little business transacted on local account. By noon, Americans had recovered to one point above parity on a little bear covering and possibly some American buying. British securities were depressed, while foreigners were dull on Continental advices. The failure of two stock brokers not connected with any special market, was announced on the stock exchange, but they were not operators of much importance.

The bankers here say they know of no serious trouble impending.

The American bankers here attribute the present situation almost entirely to the fact that the demand for gold to meet the booming trade conditions everywhere exceeds the available supply of the metal. They do not anticipate that the United States will take gold from here immediately, and say no gold will be purchased in London for America unless such a step is absolutely necessary, as, although the Bank of England is at present in a good position, such a demand would inevitably mean an advance in the bank's rate of discount.

Both the bankers and brokers here say the course of the American market in London is ruled entirely from New York. They are hopeful that the announcement Mr. Cortelyou, the Secretary of the Treasury, will not at present call in $30,000,000 of government funds, deposited in the Nationals, will relieve the monetary situation in the United States.

London, March 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£ 279,000
Circulation, decreased	354,000
Bullion, decreased	104,972
Other securities, decreased	1,652,000
Other deposits, decreased	2,635,000
Public deposits, increased	1,251,000
Notes reserve, increased	343,000
Govt. securities	Unchanged

The proportions of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 46.39 percent, as compared with 44.82 percent last week.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Yesterday's quotation of 23c to 24c per dozen for new laid eggs is maintained today, and dealers say that in view of the weakness of prices at producing points in the West, there is every prospect of a further reduction in values here. Supplies are coming in steadily, and a good consumptive demand is reported on the local market.

The recent mild weather caused an increase in the receipts of potatoes at this point, but there is an active inquiry and the firm tone of the market has been well maintained. Sales of carload lots have been made at 72c to 75c per bag of 90 pounds and in a jobbing way white varieties bring from 85c to 95c, and reds from 75c to 85c per bag.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Cheese values are unchanged on the local market and nominal quotations are given at 13¾c to 14c per pound for fall made Ontario grades. Stocks are practically exhausted, and a very limited volume of business is passing.

A decidedly firm feeling is in evidence on the butter market just now and prices seem to be advancing steadily. A few odd packages and lots of fresh creamery in tubs and boxes are being received, and for this grade and the best selections of early fall made creamery, holders are demanding 28c to 30c per pound. Wholesale quotations on fancy creamery range from 27c to 28c per pound. Choice dairy rolls are scarce and bring from 23c to 24c per pound, but there is not much trade passing in western package goods. Undergrades of creamery are selling freely at 25c to 25½c per pound.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $1.40 to $4.60; strong bakers, $4 to $4.10; winter wheat patents, $4 to $4.20, and straight rollers, $3.75 to $3.85 in wood, in bags, $1.65 to $1.75; extra, in bags, $1.50 to $1.60.

ROLLED OATS — $2.15 to $2.20 in bags of 90 lbs.

OATS—No. 2, 43½c to 44c per bushel; No. 3, 42½c to 43c; No. 4, 41½c to 42c.

CORNMEAL—$1.35 per bag; granulated, $1.50.

MILLFEED — Ontario bran, in bags, $21 to $22; shorts in bags, $22.50 to $23; Manitoba bran in bags, $21 to $22; shorts, $22.

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in car load lots, $1.25 to $1.30 per bushel.

POTATOES—90c to 95c per bag of 90 lbs., in carload lots.

PEAS — Boiling, in broken lots, $1.10 to $1.15 per bushel; in car lots, $1.05.

HAY—No. 1 $13 to $13.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $12 to $12.50; clover, $10.50 to $11; clover, mixed, $11 to $11.50.

HONEY — White clover in comb, 13c to 14c; dark, 9½c to 10c per lb. section; white extract, 10c to 10½c; buckwheat, 6½c to 7c per pound.

PROVISIONS — Barrels short cut mess, $22 to $23.50; ½ brls, $11.75 to $12.50; clear fat back, $24 to $24.50; long cut heavy mess, $20.50 to $22; ½ brls., do., $10.75 to $11.50; dry salt long clear bacon, 12c to 12½c; barrels plate beef, $11 to $12.50; half brls. do., $6.25 to $6.75; barrels heavy mess beef, $8.50; ½ barrels do., $4.75; compound lard, 8¾c to 10½c; pure lard, 11¾c to 13c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 13c to 16½c according to size; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c; Windsor bacon, 15½c to 16½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9.75 to $10; alive, $7.15 to $7.25.

EGGS — New laid, 23c to 24c.

CHEESE — October made, white, 13¾c; colored, 14c nominal.

BUTTER — Choicest creamery, 27c to 28c; medium grades, 25c to 25½c.

ASHES—First pots, $5.90 to $6; seconds, $5.25 to $5.35; pearls, $6.85 to $6.95 per 100 pounds.

WEATHER AND PRICES CHECK DEMAND

Fish Trade Feeling Effects of Adverse Conditions—Consumption is Lighter.

NEW LAKE TROUT OFFERING—HADDIES SCARCE.

There are still two more weeks of Lent, and under normal conditions the activity of the fish trade should have been well maintained, but warm weather, and the scarcity and consequent high prices of many varieties have tended to check the demand to a certain extent. The scarcity of some of the staple lines caused this year by the stormy weather that prevailed during the late winter months, is one of the most notable features of the season's trade, and one or two varieties have been so seriously affected that quotations have been raised to a high level, or as in the case of frozen haddock and frozen cod, withdrawn altogether. Halibut, salmon and frozen herring are scarce and prices have advanced this week, and the only grade of haddock obtainable is the fresh stock coming in by express from the New England markets. This is worth nearly double the price of the frozen fish sold earlier in the season.

A new arrival on the market this week is fresh frozen lake trout. They are quoted at 11c per pound.

TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, March 14.—The grain markets continue steady, with wheat offerings so light that prices are kept firm. There is some demand for oats, and sales were made at 38½c f.o.b. cars, 78 percent points, for March shipments.

Local prices are:

Wheat—Ontario continues firm; No. 2 white winter, 72c to 72½c; No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; No. 2 mixed, 71c to 72c.

Manitoba wheat—Absence of shipments makes quotations nominal; No. 1 hard, 87c; No. 1 northern, 86c lake ports.

Oats—No. 2 white, 39½c to 40½c, track, Toronto; No. 2 mixed, 39c to 39½c.

Peas—80c to 80½c outside.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, American, 53½c to 54c, Toronto and west; No. 2 yellow, 46c to 46c, M.C.R. or G.T.R.; Ontario, 46c to 47c basis, Chatham freights.

Buckwheat—57c to 58c outside.

Rye continues heavy, offering at 64½c outside.

Barley—Firm, No. 2, 52c to 53c; No. 3 extra, 51c to 51½c; No. 3, 49c to 50c.

Flour—Ontario 90 percent patents, $2.70 asked, $2.67 bid. Manitoba first patents, $4.50; seconds, $3.75; bakers, $3.90.

Bran—Nominally, $21 to $22.

CATTLE MARKETS.

East Buffalo, N.Y., March 13.—Cattle, quiet; prices unchanged.

Veals, receipts, 100; active and steady; $4.25 to $9.25.

Hogs, receipts, 2,100 head; fairly active; pigs, 10c lower to 5c higher; heavy, mixed and Yorkers, $7.35 to $7.40; pigs, $7.40; roughs, $6.50 to $6.65, stags, $4.75 to $5.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 6,000 head; sheep active and steady; lambs slow and 10c lower; lambs, $5 to $8.10.

Toronto, March 12.—Trade fairly good; 63 loads in to-day, including 955 cattle, 469 sheep and lambs, 200 hogs and 185 calves. Export cattle, choice, $5.25 to $5.40; medium, $4.80 to $5; export bulls, $4 to $4.25; export bulls, light, $3.40 to $3.80; export cows, $4 to $4.25; butchers' cattle, choice, $4.80 to $5; medium, $4.25 to $4.50; common, $3.50 to $3.80; butchers' cows, $3.25 to $3.75; butchers' bulls, $2.50 to $3; stockers, choice, $3.60 to $3.80; common, $3 to $3.50; stockers, bulls, $2 to $2.50; heavy, feeders, $4.25 to $4.40; short keeps, $4.40 to $4.80; milch cows, choice, each, $40 to $60; common, each, $25 to $40; springers, each, $25 to $60; export ewes, 4¾c to 5¼c, steady; export bucks, 3½c to 4½c, steady; grain fed lambs, 6½c to 7¼c, steady; common lambs, 5½c to 6½c, slow; calves, 3c to 6½c per pound, slow. Hogs, selects, $6.85; fats and under weights, $6.80, fed and watered, off cars.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday the case of J. Leibovitch, charged with secreting his property with the intention of defrauding his creditors was continued. The prosecutors are Messrs. Charles Pierce & Co., wholesale merchants, 454 St. Paul street, whose claim amounts to $751. Messrs. Charles & Asher Pierce in their evidence corroborated each other in declaring that they had advanced Leibovitch goods to the extent of their claim during the months of October, November and December, 1906, but that Leibovitch having assigned on Dec. 30 of the same year they had been unable to recover payment. The total liabilities had amounted to about $7,000 while the assets, valued at $400 at the time, had realized only $181, with the result that the creditors had received practically nothing.

The complainants further declared that a few days before the failure they had visited Leibovitch's store and had found about $5,000 worth of goods there, but that almost nothing remained on the day of assignment.

UNITED WORKMEN

A LARGE AUDIENCE AT THE ANNUAL CONCERT OF THE ORDER.

The thirty-ninth annual concert of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, held in the Monument National last night, was a great success. On the platform were Bro. Thomas Brady, G.M.W., who presided; Bro. F. D. Monk, M.P., Ald. Sadler, Mr. Duncan McCormick, and the grand overseer, Dr. I. Laviolette. Some idea of the strength of the organization was given by the chairman when he said that the membership amounted to about 450,000, and that since its inception $160,000,000 had been paid out to the widows and orphans of members. The society now stood on a safe and solid pedestal.

Ald. Sadler added a good word for the society, as did Mr. Monk, who paid an eloquent tribute to the qualities of the working classes. The musical portion of the programme aroused a good deal of enthusiasm. Among those taking part were Mr. Cathcart Wallace, Miss Mabel Barker, the Bell family, Piper John Matheson, Mr. E. Lebel, Mr. E. Duquette, Miss Cordile Paul, and Miss Lena Walbridge.

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital and Reserve, - - $8,290,000.

MONTREAL DIRECTORS:

H. S. HOLT, Esq., JAMES REDMOND, Esq.,
F. W. THOMPSON, Esq.

MONTREAL BRANCH:

Corner Notre Dame and St. John Streets.

W. M. BOTSFORD, Manager.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

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A. A. ALLAN, Vice-President.
D. M. STEWART, General Manager.

Capital Subscribed	$4,000,000
Capital Fully Paid	3,998,000
Reserve Fund	1,255,000
Assets over	25,000,000

General Banking. Savings Department.
Interest Credited Quarterly.

MAIN OFFICES: 232-236 St. James Street.
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The Bank of British North America

MONTREAL

Until further notice will pay interest on savings accounts quarterly, instead of half-yearly as heretofore.

BULLET IN BOY'S CHEEK

TWO BROTHERS WERE PLAYING WITH A REVOLVER.

John Donahey, the nine-year-old son of Mr. Hillins Donahey, 349 Laurier avenue, lies in the Royal Victoria Hospital, with a bullet wound in his cheek as the result of a game which he and his elder brother James were playing, and in which a revolver with four loaded chambers took a prominent part.

The two boys, John and James, who is twelve years of age, were playing together at their home in the early part of last evening, when in some way they obtained possession of the revolver. While in the hands of the elder brother, it was discharged, the bullet lodging in the cheek of the younger, who was standing only a few feet away. There was a hurried call for an ambulance, and the boy was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital. In answer to an inquiry at the hospital to-day, it was said that the boy was progressing favorably, and the surgeons hoped to be able to extract the bullet.

ALLEGED LUMBER COMBINE

INVESTIGATION BEFORE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, March 14.—The special committee selected to investigate the alledged lumber combine in Western Canada, met yesterday, when the first witnesses were examined.

Mr. Chas Thomas, of Hartney, Man., was the first witness. He was chosen by the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Though a farmer, he had an interest in a sash and door factory, and lumber yard in Hartney. Three years ago, when the enterprise was started, they were prevented beginning business for three months by the refusal of lumber wholesalers to supply them with stock. Dealers in British Columbia, at Rat Portage and Rainy River when applied to, had replied that there were already two established yards in Hartney.

His company had solved the problem by buying from the Thief River Falls Lumber Company, an American concern. After they had proven their ability to stay in the business by this means, the Canadain firms reversed their tactics, and since that time the company had had no difficulty in procuring stock.

In December, 1905, and the following months, his company had been worried by agents and letters from lumber concerns that British Columbia lumber would advance $4 per thousand in March, 1906. This advance had taken place and was followed by other advances, bringing the total raise in price to the present up to $6 per thousand. His company were not members of any dealers' association, though they consulted their local competitors in fixing prices.

Mr. S. J. O'Brien, of Strathcona, was next called. He had been a retailer for the past three years. There was a local association in Strathcona and Edmonton, which fixed retail prices.

He knew nothing to prevent anyone who wished to do so, opening a lumber yard. The wholesalers' association had never suggested to him what his retail prices should be.

Professional

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Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors,
Commissioners for all the Provinces
And for the States of
Massachusetts and New York.
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MONTREAL
W. Patterson, M.A., L.L.B., E.N. Brown, B.A., B.C.L.

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SMITH, MARKEY & SKINNER,
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WALDO W. SKINNER
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ACCOUNTANTS.

LEWIS A. ROBERTON,
Chartered Accountant and Auditor,
Room 352 Temple Building.
Telephone Main 2481.

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CANADA LIFE BUILDING, - MONTREAL.

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Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

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Standard and Stock and Mining Exchange
60 Yonge St., TORONTO, Can.

THE NOTARIAL PROFESSION.

The subject for the practical talk in Association Hall, at 8.15 this evening, is the notarial profession. Mr. George R. Lightball is the speaker. These lectures are open to the public.

FIREMEN'S CALLS

ALARMS ARE FEW AND FIRES ARE SMALL.

The busy season for the firemen is now considered to be over. With the spring thaw and continued rise in the temperature fewer fires are being reported. Between noon on Monday and noon on Tuesday no alarms were turned in. On Tuesday there were two small fires, but these did not give much trouble to the brigade. At 8.26 p.m. on Tuesday an alarm was turned in from box 488 for a fire at 4 Lorne Crescent, the residence of Mr. Robert Miller, stationer. The men of No. 5 station turned out under Sub-Chief Jackson and found a bedroom on the second flat on fire. The flames burned through to the roof and gave the firemen twenty minutes' hard work before they extinguished it.

Another fire broke out early yesterday morning at 243 Grand Trunk street. The house is a two-story brick tenement and the fire required half an hour's work with four babcocks from station No. 15 before it was subdued. The damage done totals about a hundred dollars.

WESTERN W.C.T.U.

MAKES SUGGESTIONS REGARDING A MAXWELL MEMORIAL.

The annual meeting of the Western Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Cunningham, 25 Murray street, the president, Miss Loudon presiding. Encouraging reports of work were given, special mention being made of a most enjoyable function in Victoria Hall, Westmount, in the form of a reception in honor of the students of the McGill Normal School.

A resolution was passed expressing sorrow at the death of Miss Sarah Maxwell, and sympathy with her bereaved mother, and the parents of the little ones who perished with her in the Hochelaga fire. Some discussion then followed on what form a public memorial should take, and it was decided that this Union is of the opinion, that, apart from the new school to be built, and provision for her mother, which were considered to be the combined duty of the School Commissioners and the city, it would like to see erected in some central part of the city an appropriate statue of the heroine, and also provided for the children in the region of the new Maxwell School a large children's park or playground, such as is so badly needed in this rapidly growing city, and such as are already in use in other large cities.

The following officers were then elected for the coming year: — President, Miss Loudon; vice-presidents, Miss C. Richardson and Mrs. Cunningham; secretary, Mrs. Cross; treasurer, Mrs. Allan; assistant-treasurer, Miss L. Scott.

The following superintendents of departments were also appointed: Non-alcoholic medication, Miss C. Richardson; White Ribbon Leaflet, Mrs. Jameson; White Ribbon Bulletin, Mrs. Cunningham; Anti-Narcotics, Mrs. Carden; Evangelistic, Mrs. Jones.

THE HORSE TO-DAY

THE C.S.P.C.A. ISSUES TIMELY NOTICE TO PREVENT HARDSHIP TO THE ANIMAL.

The present season, when drivers hesitate between runners and wheels, is the hardest time of the year on the horse, and in the interest of this animal the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has circulated the following notice:

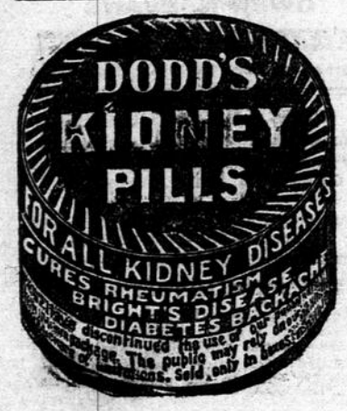
'The executive ask you to aid their efforts to prevent cruelty and hardship to horses, by remembering that your animals are valuable assets, and that injury to them is loss to you; by using your best efforts to point out to your employees the necessity of sparing them as much as possible and punishing those reported by the society as having been brutal; by sending out light loads when the roads are bad; by abandoning the use of the check rein, or should you continue to use it, by seeing that it is not too tight; by providing for proper blanketing of any horses compelled to stand for any length of time in cold weather; by not allowing horses unfit for work to be sent out; by helping to prevent the practice of docking and encouraging banging only; by employing an extra horse hauling up steep places.'

THE POPE'S GUARD.

Rome, March 13.—The pope's desire to dispense with the famous noble guard is well known. His simple tastes and inclination towards economy are offended by the gorgeous pomp of the guard, which causes an outlay of $25,000 annually for uniforms and salaries. A proposal is now being considered to disband this historical body and raise an honorary one, to be recruited from the whole world. Many aristocratic members of the guard have already resigned owing to the Pope's attitude and a reduction in their salaries and pensions.

OTTAWA'S NEW Y. M. C. A.

Ottawa, March 13.—The campaign to raise $200,000 for the building of a new home for the Y. M. C. A. is well under way. At the noon luncheon to-day it was announced that over thirty thousand dollars had been subscribed, and the canvass will be pressed with diligence till the necessary amount is secured.



ALGONQUIN PARK

MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT TO MAKE SPECIAL TRIP THERE THIS WEEK.

The worth of Algonquin Park as a national asset will be demonstrated to members of the provincial and federal governments on a special trip to that place, which has been arranged by the Ontario Fish and Game Association. The party will consist of the standing Fish and Game Committee of the Legislatures and other ministers and members. They will leave Toronto on Friday night at 11 o'clock, and will spend Saturday and Sunday in Algonquin Park, returning to Toronto on Monday morning. While the winter is not the time to see the park at its best, it was found impossible to get the members together at any time when the Legislature was not in session, so it was arranged to make the run before prorogation.

During the journey the legislators will be the guest of the Grand Trunk, which has placed at their disposal a special train of Pullman and sleeping cars and a diner. They will also be the guests of the Grand Trunk during their stay at the park. Messrs. W. P. Hinton and H. R. Charlton, of the G. T. R., leave to-night for Toronto, in order to accompany the members on their trip.

TWO BOYS DROWNED.

Alvinston, Ont., March 13.—Charlie, the eighteen-year-old son of Mrs. Arch. McKellar, and Milton, the sixteen-year-old son of James Wills, were drowned in the river here this morning. With a companion, they were crossing on the ice, when one of the boys went through, and the other, in trying to rescue him, also went in, and both were drowned before the third boy could do anything to help them. The bodies were carried by the current under the ice and have not yet been recovered.

FATAL LAMP ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Mary Flynn, of 32 Argyle ave., who was burned in her home last Saturday night by a lamp which she let fall, died in the Royal Victoria Hospital on Tuesday afternoon. At the morgue yesterday Coroner McMahon disposed of the case as one of 'accidental death,' without calling a jury.

THE LATE MRS. T. CRAIG.

The funeral of the late Mrs. T. Craig took place yesterday from No. 597 Sherbrooke street west, to the Church of St. James the Apostle, where an impressive service was conducted by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, and the Rev. A. P. Shatford. The deceased was a native of Strabane, her father being the late Mr. Leslie H. Gault, who was originally a merchant and shipowner in the North of Ireland. Mrs. Craig was a general favorite socially, and her sympathetic and lovable disposition will be much missed. Her brothers, the late Matthew H., Robert L. and Andrew F. Gault, all of whom have passed away, were among the most prominent citizens of Montreal. Two sisters are Mrs. Jas. W. Skelton and Mrs. Samuel Finley.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A BEACONSFIELD STORY.

This is told of Lord Beaconsfield in the drawing room at the British embassy by P. T. O.:—

'Among those contributing toward a conversation on foreign orders and uniforms were Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury, Lord Currie, Lord Rowton, and A. J. Balfour. Lord Beaconsfield, always a brilliant raconteur, amused the distinguished gathering with the following experience:—"You know," he said, "I have the honor of being one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House. Well, there is a special uniform belonging to that particular office. One day I was about to attend a levee at St. James's Palace, and my valet laid out my diplomatic uniform ready for me to put on. With implicit confidence in him I put it on and went to the levee. On appearing before the Prince and making my bow His Royal Highness jocularly remarked: 'It won't do; you're found out.' 'In what, sir?' I inquired. 'Oh,' replied the Prince, 'you've got the wrong trousers on,' and on looking down I found to my horror that I had got that diplomatic uniform coat on with the Trinity House trousers. It seemed to amuse the Prince immensely." The "Prince" is now King Edward, and the story was probably recalled before Sir Francis fell ill.'

THE TEMPERANCE OF MISS WILLARD.

I met Walt Whitman once in Germantown at a home famous for its hospitality, and the notables who loved to go there, and know he was urged to leave out of the next edition certain poems. But 'no' was the answer. It was art, and must never be disturbed. Miss Willard was also a guest, and Walt was rude to her, said he hated a crusading temperance fanatic, especially a woman. She was perfectly unruffled, and he left the room. But before long he returned and apologized in the sweetest way. Upstairs Frances said to me: 'What a grand old man to be willing to own he was sorry for his remarks.'—Kate Sanborn, in New England 'Magazine.'

BRUTUS BALKED.

E. S. Willard, the English actor, says that the provincial English audiences greatly relish a witty interruption of a performance. Mr. Willard followed this statement with a story of an actor who played Julius Caesar in a minor English city. In the final scene the actor who was playing Brutus stabbed himself with a trick sword which allowed the blade to slide into the hilt. When the actor tried to stab himself by pushing the sword to his breast, the blade refused to slide, and despite his earnest endeavors he could not work the shaft of steel into the hilt. After several strenuous trials a cockney shouted from the gallery: 'Eh, but ain't 'e a tough chap!' — 'Harper's Weekly.'

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Get "Jaeger" Pure Wool every time. It is the best for man, woman or child. Made in all sizes and weights—obtainable from leading dealers in chief cities.

Catalogues Free.

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316 St. Catherine St West, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL— No. 4112.

William Henry Tapley, of the Town of Outremont, District of Montreal, Banker, Plaintiff,

VS.

L. A. D. Richardson, formerly of the City of Montreal, and presently of New Durham, State of New Jersey, U.S.A., Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, 7th March, 1907.
(By order)
J. CARTIER,
Deputy Clerk of said Court.
R. D. MATHESON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT No. 1111.

William Henry Tapley, of the Town of Outremont, District of Montreal, Mercantile Agent, Plaintiff,

VS.

Edward Kelly and Thomas Kelly, both formerly of the City and District of Montreal, but now of parts unknown, Defendants.

The Defendants are ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, June 30th, 1905.
E. BRANCHAUD,
Deputy Prothonotary.
JOSEPH HEBERT, Advocate,
1598 Notre Dame street (ground floor).

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT No. 2715.

Dame Mary Gourley, of the Town of Outremont, in the District of Montreal, wife separated as to property of William H. Tapley, of the same place, Mercantile Agent, and duly authorized by her said husband for the purpose hereof, and the latter to authorize his said wife herein, Plaintiff,

VS.

Frank Hunt and E. McCall, drivers, both of the City and District of Montreal, Defendants.

The Defendant, E. McCall, is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, June 30th, 1905.
E. BRANCHAUD,
Deputy Prothonotary.
JOSEPH HEBERT, Advocate,
1598 Notre Dame street (ground floor).

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT No. 1647.

Dame Mary Gourley, of the Town of Outremont, in the District of Montreal, wife separated as to property of William H. Tapley, of the same place, Mercantile Agent, and duly authorized by her said husband for the purposes hereof, and the latter to authorize his said wife herein, Plaintiff,

VS.

R. Wilson-Smith, junior, formerly of the City and District of Montreal, but now of parts unknown, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, June 30th, 1905.
E. BRANCHAUD,
Deputy Prothonotary.
JOSEPH HEBERT, Advocate,
1598 Notre Dame street (ground floor).

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, No. 2666

Dame Mary Gourley, of the Town of Outremont, in the District of Montreal, wife separated as to property of William H. Tapley, of the same place, Mercantile Agent, and duly authorized by her said husband for the purposes hereof, and the latter to authorize his said wife herein, Plaintiff,

VS.

De. Elizabeth Forrester, wife separated as to property by marriage contract of Frank Forrester, and duly authorized by him for the purpose herein, and the said Frank Forrester as well for himself personally, as for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, both at present of parts unknown, and Thomas E. Dodd, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendants.

The Defendants, Dame Elizabeth Forrester and Frank Forrester aforesaid, are ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, June 30th, 1905.
E. BRANCHAUD,
Deputy Prothonotary.
JOSEPH HEBERT, Advocate,
1598 Notre Dame street (ground floor).

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—No. 1840

Judah Rosenthal, of the City of Montreal, Merchant Tailor, Plaintiff,

VS.

Milton Moore, formerly of the same place, now of parts unknown, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1906.
(By order)
J. CARTIER,
Deputy Clerk of said Court.
R. D. MATHESON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

OLD NEWSPAPERS suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at $1 per 100 lbs.

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

SOUTHWARK .. .. .Mar. 16
CANADA .. ..Mar. 23
VANCOUVER .. ..Mar. 30
KENSINGTON .. ..Apr. 6
DOMINION .. .. April 13
SOUTHWARK .. ..April 20

Steamers sail at 2.00 p.m., but await arrival of Friday evening Grand Trunk train from Montreal.

LOW WINTER RATES.

FIRST CLASS .. ..$55.00 to $60.00
SECOND CLASS .. ..$40.00 to $42.50
According to steamer.

Passengers berthed not more than two in a room.

THIRD CLASS, to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow $27.50
Low rates to Scandinavia and the Continent.

Passengers berthed in 2 and 4 berth rooms.

The "CANADA" is one of the fastest and most comfortable steamers in the Canadian trade.

The "DOMINION" is noted for her steadiness at sea.

PORTLAND TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth)

ENGLISHMAN .. ..Mar. 21
TURCOMAN .. .. April 4

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DOMINION LINE,
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FOR THE WINTER GO TO **BERMUDA**

Frost unknown. Malaria impossible. From New York 48 hours by elegant new steamship 'Bermudian.' 5,560 tons. or SS. 'Trinidad,' 2,600 tons. Sailing from New York, 2nd, 4th, 9th, 16th, 18th, 23rd and 30th March.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO **WEST INDIES**

17 days' trips, SPECIAL CRUISE SS. 'Trinidad.' From New York 30th March. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL PRINCIPAL TICKET OFFICES. For further particulars, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway, New York, or J. G. BROCK & CO., 211 Commissioners st., Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec Steamship Company, Quebec.

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We are offering a SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSION by our fine new 14 knot vessel, the SS. "BORNU," sailing from Halifax, N.S., on MARCH 30th, for Nassau, Cuba and Mexico. First Class Accommodation Only. WE SUPPLY ALL RAILWAY TICKETS in connection with this trip. Secure our Illustrated Booklet "A Tour to the Bahamas, Cuba and Mexico," which gives full description of voyage. Apply to

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W.H. HENRY, Temple Building | NORMAN L. LUSHER, 178 St. James Street.
MONTREAL.

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the water will be drawn out of the Lachine Canal on the 1st of April, 1907, and will not be re-admitted into it before the 29th April, 1907.

By order,
ERNEST MARCEAU,
Superintending Engineer, Quebec Canals.
Montreal, 1st March, 1907.

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Practical Shoe Maker,
Repairs Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
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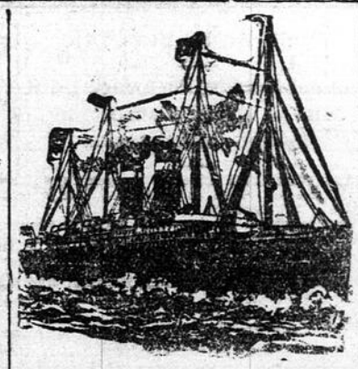

ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

St. John and Halifax to Liverpool

	From St. John.	From Halifax.
TUNISIAN	8 Mar	9 Mar.
VIRGINIAN		16 Mar.
IONIAN	23 Mar.	
VICTORIAN		30 Mar.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

IONIAN—May 3, May 31, June 28.
VIRGINIAN—May 10, June 7, July 5.
TUNISIAN—May 17, June 14, July 12.
VICTORIAN—May 24, June 21, July 19.

VICTORIAN and VIRGINIAN, each 12,000 tons, are the only Turbine Steamers on the Canadian route. Absolutely no vibration. Record passage, 5 days, 14 hours.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST-CLASS, $55 and up, according to steamer and date of sailing.

SECOND-CLASS Liverpool, Londonderry $43 and up. Return tickets at reduced rate.

THIRD-CLASS Liverpool London, or Belfast, $27.50, and $28.75, according to steamer.

BOSTON TO GLASGOW.

Sicilian . . .14 Mar. Laurentian . 28 Mar.

PORTLAND TO GLASGOW.

Numidian. . 23 Mar. Corinthian . 4 Apr.

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DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE.

From West St. John, N.B.

SS. CASSANDRA (cold storage) .. Mar. 2
SS. MARINA (cold storage) .. .. Mar. 16
SS. ATHENIA .. ..Mar. 30

PASSENGER SERVICE.

Excellent accommodation for Cabin and Steerage passengers on the high-class steamers Athenia and Cassandra. Rates—Cabin, $35.00 to $42.50; Steerage, $25.00. Other steamers of the line take a limited number of Cabin passengers only, at $35.00.

Agents: DONALDSON BROS., Glasgow

THOMSON LINE LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE.

From Portland, Me.

SS. CERVONA .. ..Mar. 2
SS. HURONA ....Mar. 9
SS. KILDONA .. ..Mar. 15
SS. IONA ....Mar. 23

All Steamers fitted with cold storage and cool air.

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ATLANTIC
Royal Mail
Steamships of the
CAN. PAC. RY. CO.

EMPRESSES

Mar. 16.....Lake Erie
Mar. 22. Empress Ireland
Mar. 30....Lake Manitoba
April 5...Empress Britain
April 13..Lake Champlain
April 19..Empress Ireland
April 27.....Lake Erie
May 3....Empress Britain
and weekly thereafter.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO.,
(LIMITED).

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MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.

CANADA AND MANCHESTER.
WINTER SERVICE

From Manchester.	From St. John, N.B.
Mch. 14....Manchester Importer . . .	.Apr. 6
Mch. 28—*Manchester Trader . . .	.Apr. 20

*Fitted with cold storage.

Some of the above Steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited.
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DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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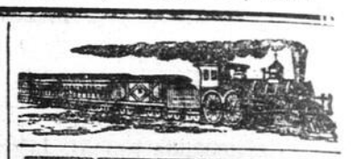

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CHEAP RATES

Second Class from Montreal until April 30th, 1907.

$48.60 —Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Washington and Portland, Ore.
$46.10 —Spokane, Wash., Nelson, Rossland, Midway, B.C.
$45.60 —Missoula, Mont., Salt Lake, Utah, Helena, Butte and Anaconda.
$49.00 —San Francisco, Los Angeles, via Chicago only.

Proportionately low rates to other points.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

Leave Montreal for Winnipeg, Calgary, and Vancouver every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 9.40 p.m., and on Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays at 9.40 a.m. for Winnipeg, Calgary and intermediate stations, for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets. Price of berth, $4.00 to Winnipeg, and $9.00 to Vancouver.

City Ticket Office, 129 St. James Street, Next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

REDUCED FARES.

In Effect Until APRIL 30th, 1907.

Second Class Colonist Fares from Montreal to

SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & PORTLAND $48.60
ROSSLAND, NELSON, TRAIL, ROBSON, SPOKANE $46.10
ANACONDA, BUTTE, HELENA, MISSOULA, SALT LAKE $45.60
COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, PUEBLO $45.50
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES $49.00

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Leaves at 12.00 noon daily, except Saturday. Through Vestibule sleeping cars to Halifax.

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St. Lawrence Hall—141 St. James Street, or Bonaventure Depot. Tel. Main 615.
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SIR NIGEL:

A Companion to the White Company

By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

ILLUSTRATED BY JOSEPH CLEMENT COLL.

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

'Sir Nigel' is a romantic tale of the loves and adventures of Nigel Loring, a young Englishman of heroic ancestry, who took up the sword to mend the fallen fortunes of his noble house.

The opening chapter of the story relates the terrible effects of the 'Black Death' upon England in the fourteenth century. Of the family of Loring, only Dame Ermyntrude and her grandson, Sir Nigel, a youth of twenty-two, remained. The great possessions that should have been his, however, had dwindled down to a few ragged acres and the Tilford Manorhouse, through the grasping depredations of the Cistercian monks of Waverley Abbey. Nigel hotly resents their further claims and is dragged away to the Abbey for trial on a charge of debt and assault on the King's summoner. With one short sword he defies and holds all at bay until the Abbot commands him to be shot. He is saved from this, however, by the prompt action of one of the archers, who springs to his side, and the coming of the famous knight, John Chandos, who declares that King Edward himself is seeking welcome under the Loring roof. Freed at once, he returns home with the noble herald and Samkin Aylward, the archer who saved his life, and who now insists on following Nigel. During the King's visit Nigel receives warm applause for his skill at arms, and is accepted as the squire of Sir John Chandos in the defence of Calais against a threatened attack.

XI.

IN THE HALL OF THE KNIGHT OF DUPLIN.

The King had come and had gone. Tilford Manorhouse stood once more dark and silent, but joy and contentment reigned within its walls. In one night every trouble had fallen away like some dark curtain which had shut out the sun. A princely sum of money had come from the King's treasurer, given in such fashion that there could be no refusal. With a bag of gold pieces at his saddle-bow Nigel rode once more into Guildford, and not a beggar on the way who had not cause to bless his name.

There he had gone first to the goldsmith and had bought back cup and salver and bracelet, mourning with the merchant over the evil chance that gold and gold-work had for certain reasons which only those in the trade could fully understand, gone up in value during the last week, so that already fifty gold pieces had to be paid more than the price which Nigel had received. In vain the faithful Aylward fretted and fumed and muttered a prayer that the day would come when he might feather a shaft in the merchant's portly paunch. The money had to be paid.

Thence Nigel hurried to Wat the armorer's, and there he bought that very suit for which he had yearned so short a time before. Then and there he tried it on in the booth. Wat and his boy walking round him with spanner and wrench, fixing bolts and twisting rivets.

'How is that, my fair sir?' cried the armorer as he drew the bassinet over the head and fastened it to the camail which extended to the shoulders. 'I swear by Tubal Cain that it fits you as the shell fits the crab! A finer suit never came from Italy or Spain.'

Nigel stood in front of a burnished shield which served as a mirror, and he turned this way and that, preening himself like a little shining bird. His smooth breastplate, his wondrous joints with their deft protection by the disks at knee and elbow and shoulder, the beautifully flexible gauntlets and sollerets, the shirt of mail and the close-fitting greave-plates, were all things of joy and of beauty in his eyes. He sprang about the shop to show his lightness, and then running out he placed his hand on the pommel and vaulted into Pommer's saddle, while Wat and his boy applauded in the doorway.

Then springing off and running into the shop again he clanked down upon his knees before the image of the Virgin unon the smithy wall. There from his heart he prayed that no shadow or stain should come upon his soul or his honor whilst these arms incased his body, and that he might be strengthened to use them for noble and godly ends. A strange turns this to a religion of peace, and yet for many a century the sword and the faith had upheld each other and in a darkened world the best ideal of the soldier had turned in some dim groping fashion toward the light. 'Benedictus dominus deus meus qui docet manus meas ad praelium et digitos meos ad bellum!' There spoke the soul of the knightly soldier.

So the armor was trussed upon the armorer's mule and went back with them to Tilford, where Nigel put it on once more for the pleasure of the Lady Ermyntrude, who clapped her skinny hands and shed tears of mingled pain and joy—pain that she should lose him, joy that he should go so bravely to the wars. As to her own future, it had been made easy for her, since it was arranged that a steward should look to the Tilford estate whilst she had at her disposal a suite of rooms in royal Windsor, where with other venerable dames of her own age and standing she could spend the twilight of her days discussing long-forgotten scandals and whispering sad things about the grandfathers and the grandmothers of the young courtiers all around them. There Nigel might leave her with an easy mind when he turned his face to France.

But there was one more visit to be paid and one more farewell to be spoken ere Nigel could leave the moorlands where he had dwelled so long. That evening he donned his brightest tunic, dark purple velvet of Genoa, trimming of miniver, his hat with the snow-white feather curling round the front, and his belt of embossed silver round his loins. Mounted on lordly Pommers, with his hawk upon wrist and his sword by his side, never did fairer young gallant or one more modest in mind set forth upon such an errand. It was but the old Knight of Duplin to whom he would say farewell; but the Knight of Duplin had two daughters, Edith and Mary, and Edith was the fairest maid in all the heather-country.

Sir John Buttesthorn, the Knight of Duplin, was so called because he had been present at that strange battle, some eighteen years before, when the full power of Scotland had been for a moment beaten to the ground by a handful of adventurers and mercenaries, marching under the banner of no nation, but fighting in their own private quarrel. Their exploit fills no pages of history, for it is to the interest of no nation to record it, and yet the rumor and fame of the great fight bulked large in those times, for it was on that day when the flower of Scotland was left dead upon the field, that the world first understood that a new force had arisen in war, and that the English archer, with his robust courage and his skill with the weapon which he had wielded from his boyhood, was a power with which even the mailed chivalry of Europe had seriously to reckon.

Sir John after his return from Scotland had become the King's own head huntsman, famous through all England for his knowledge of venery, until at last, getting overheavy for his horses, he had settled in modest comfort into the old house of Cosford upon the eastern slope of the Hindhead hill. Here, as his face grew redder and his beard more white, he spent the evening of his days, amid hawks and hounds, a flagon of spiced wine ever at his elbow, and his swollen foot perched upon a stool before him. There it was that many an old comrade broke his journey as he passed down the rude road which led from London to Portsmouth, and thither also came the young gallants of the country to hear the stout knight's tales of old wars, or to learn from him that lore of the forest and the chase which none could teach so well as he.

But sooth to say, whatever the old knight might think, it was not merely his old tales and older wine which drew the young men to Cosford, but rather the fair face of his younger daughter, or the strong soul and wise counsel of the elder. Never had two more different branches sprung from the same trunk. Both were tall and of a queenly graceful figure. But there all resemblance began and ended.

Edith was yellow as the ripe corn, blue-eyed, winning, mischievous, with a chattering tongue, a merry laugh, and a smile which a dozen of young gallants, Nigel of Tilford at their head, could share equally amongst them. Like a young kitten, she played with all things that she found in life, and some there were who thought that already the claws could be felt amid the patting of her velvet touch.

Mary was dark as night, grave-featured, plain-visaged, with steady brown eyes looking bravely at the world from under a strong black arch of brows. None could call her beautiful, and when her fair sister cast her arm round her and placed her cheek against hers, as was her habit when company was there, the fairness of the one and the plainness of the other leaped visibly to the eyes of all, each the clearer for that hard contrast. And yet, here and there, there was one who, looking at her strange, strong face, and at the passing gleams far down in her dark eyes, felt that this silent woman with her proud bearing and her queenly grace had in her something of strength, of reserve and of mystery which was more to them than all the dainty glitter of her sister.

Such were the ladies of Cosford toward whom Nigel Loring rode that night with doublet of Genoan velvet and the new white feather in his cap.

He had ridden over Thursley Ridge past that old stone where in days gone by at the place of Thor the wild Saxons worshiped their war-god. Nigel looked at it with a wary eye and spurred Pommers onward as he passed it, for still it was said that wild fires danced round it on the moonless nights, and they who had ears for such things could hear the scream and sob of those whose lives had been ripped from them that the fiend might be honored. Thor's stone, Thor's jumps, Thor's punch-bowl—the countryside, was one grim monument to the God of Battles, though the pious monks had changed his uncouth name for that of the Devil his father, so that it was the Devil's jumps and the Devil's punch-bowl of which they spoke. Nigel glanced back at the old gray bowlder, and he felt for an instant a shudder pass through his stout heart. Was it the chill of the evening air, or was it that some inner voice had whispered to him of the day when he also might lie bound on such a rock and have such a blood stained pagan crew howling around him.

(To be continued.)

Throat Coughs

Ask your doctor about these throat coughs. He will tell you how deceptive they are. A tickling in the throat often means serious trouble ahead. Better explain your case carefully to your doctor, and ask him about your taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Then do as he says. Get the best medicine, always.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our preparations.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE CHERRY TREE'S GUEST.

(By Albert F. Caldwell, in the 'Junior Eagle.')

(Concluded.)

Next morning when the chores were done. Horad chanced to look across the garden to the cherry orchard. Only the one tree—as yesterday—had on it any blossoms, and that but few.

As he was about to turn away, quite discouraged, something under the one precious tree caught his attention. It moved, and began to arise from a stooping posture. Presently it commenced to bend down the lowest branches, and then to pluck a handful of the white and fragrant blossoms.

'It's she—the stranger woman!' he whispered excitedly. Then he ran swiftly to the cottage.

'Mother!' he called in a low tone. 'The woman—the stranger woman—is under the cherry trees plucking some of the blossoms of the one that is blooming!'

'We'll share with her, my son; 'tis what we ought,' generously. 'No one is ever a gainer by being selfish. Go over to the orchard and help her gather some from the higher branches—those that she cannot reach. They may be more fragrant than the lower ones, and more beautiful.'

Horad hurried across the garden for fear the strange visitor might be gone if he delayed.

'Can I help you get some better ones?' he asked, approaching the queerly clad figure.

She nodded; but spoke not a word. Then she pointed to clusters of the bloom on several branches, indicating that she wished them.

'They're the best there are,' thought Horad, regretfully, and a vision of just so many less cherries presented itself. But he picked them, nevertheless, and threw them down into the lap of the ill-clad creature beneath the tree.

She silently nodded her appreciation, and without saying a single word, slowly left the orchard and disappeared along the steep and narrow mountain path.

'I never saw her like,' reflected Horad, as he went to the small, dilapidated shed; it was time to lead the goats to pasture. 'And she took the fairest of them all. But then, that is as it should be—only the best should be given from our store away.'

That night it was late when Horad returned from the mountain, and he ate at once his supper and went wearily to bed.

The next morning, when he went out to do the chores, he could hardly speak for astonishment. Beyond the garden plot every cherry tree in the orchard was covered—'twas like a dense white mantle—with large and fragrant blossoms. Never before had such a sight been seen—such rare profusion—in all the Kalvon Valley! Breathless almost, the boy rushed back into the cottage.

'Mother, look—look! Mellfly—quick!' cried Horad, pointing to the great mass of bloom stretching away to their neighbor's fence. 'It is wonderful—wonderful!'

The mother seemed transfixed in her astonishment, and for several minutes said not a word. Then: 'Horad—Mellfly! The visitor—the stranger of yesterday—must have been—she surely was—Tulida, the good fairy of the cherry trees!'

And so it was! She had gone to the various orchards to collect some blossoms with which—by her strange arts—to produce an abundance of others. And from every field, save that of Horad's, she had been ruthlessly beaten away.

'I see,' said Horad, after deep meditation, 'it's by sharing with others the things we have that brings us greater blessings. Had we refused Tulida the few blossoms she desired, in our selfishness we would have destroyed our only chance for a rich and splendid harvest—a reward none others have.'

Great was the lamentation in the Kelvon Valley when the sorry inhabitants realized what they'd done. And it was only through the sharing of Horad's crop—which seemed inexhaustible—that they were kept from starving until the springtime of another year. And never again in all that region was a stranger refused hospitality and comfort, as he passed longing or needy from door to door!

DAILY TEXT.

March 14.

Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest.—Matt. ix., 38.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY EVEN NUMBERED section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-Agent's office may be wired to the local Agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority, and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" the entry will be summarily cancelled, and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An applicant for inspection must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for inspection will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing, and not liable to cancellation, may, subject to approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by said person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

QUARTZ.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of $5 per annum for an individual, and from $50 to $100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year, or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ percent on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ percent collected on the output after its exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

OLD NEWSPAPERS suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at $1 per 100 lbs.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

PUTTING OFF THE FLESH.

Before any one can be a new man in Christ he must put off the old. There must be the putting off of all that is fleshly. Circumcision teaches this. Real circumcision is inward, not outward. (Num. viii., 7 and on; Rom. ii., 25-29.) All religious rites and ceremonies point in the same direction. Externalism is nothing in itself. Unless it points to an internal change it is utterly useless. The Levites were not fit for service till they were cleansed externally and that was only the sign of an inner cleansing. They were to be clean who bear the Lord's vessels. All Christians are vessels for service and so must be clean. The Levites were to be clean, sprinkled with clean water, then two bullocks were offered, one for a food offering the other for a sin-offering. They had redemption by blood and life by feeding. They were to shave the body and cleanse themselves after which they were presented to God for His service. Such is the teaching of the New Testament. There is to be the sprinkling of the blood of Christ, which cleanseth from all sin. (I. Pet. i., 2.) The renewing of the Holy Spirit. (Tit. iii., 5.) Then the cleansing from all filthiness of flesh and spirit, perfecting our separation in Godly fear. (II. Cor. vi., 14 to 71.) We are to cut off the offending member and pluck out the right eye. Whatever it may be which causes to offend, or hinders from living a godly life. (Heb. xii., 1-4; xxvii., 29.) (Read also I. Pet. ii., 9-12(and Romans viii., 12-14.) The world is to know God by what His people are in their lives.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED FOR A MERCANTILE OFFICE, Young Man of about eighteen years. Apply in own handwriting, to B.M., 89, 'Witness' Office.

WANTER, YOUNG MEN TO WORK IN large machinery manufacturing plant in Ontario. No previous experience necessary. Steady work if satisfacttory Address B. H. 76, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, RELIABLE BOY FOR General office work. Apply in own handwriting, giving age, references, and wages required, ALEX. McARTHUR & CO., P.O. Box 839, Montreal.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE charge of a Ledger in a Wholesale Dry Goods Office. Must write well and have knowledge of books. Address A. J. M., 'Witness' Office.

BUTTONHOLE OPERATORS WANTED on Standard & Reece Machines, also bright girls willing to learn. Can make from $6.00 to $9.00 per week when experienced. Apply to MR. POWERS, the Standard Shirt Co., 213 Delorimier avenue.

MILLWRIGHT WANTED, CAPABLE OF taking charge and doing repair work. Apply stating experience and wages expected for steady employment. None but sober, industrious men need apply. WILLIAMSON & CROMBIE, Kingsbury Saw Mills, Que.

WANTED, GIRL AS GENERAL SERVANT in family of three. MRS. WEBBER 537a Hutchison street, near Mount Royal ave.

WANTED, A GROCERY CLERK; MUST have references and experience. Apply to STRONG & STRONG, 480 Lagauchetiere West.

WANTED, WATCH CASE ENGRAVERS, either experienced or partially experienced hands. Apply P. W. ELLIS & CO., LTD., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED, BRIGHT BOY FOR WHOLESALE Dry Goods Office; must be acurate, neat and write well. Apply RECOLLET 'Witness' Office.

WANTED — TEN GIRLS AND TEN Young Men, of 1- to 20 years old, to learn a very high salaried trade. Apply to J. M. FORTIER, Limited, 414 West Notre Dame street.

WANTED, A GOOD SMART ENGLISH Boy for Wholesale Dry Goods Office. Must write well and have a knowledge of arithmetic. A.J.M., 'Witness' Office.

CANVASSERS. — TAKE ORDERS FOR Visiting Cards and Printing. Clean, pleasant and profitable occupation. Fountain Pen given with first order. Sample outfit and full particulars free. Address, W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

PAPER BOXES—WANTED, 50 EXPERIenced Girls on all branches of our work; also Young Girls to learn. GEO. A. MACE & CO., 394 St. Paul street.

WANTED

Boy to carry a round of papers for a couple of hours after school.

Apply, 142 St. Peter street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE — THE PAUL AUTOMATIC GAS CO., Limited, Apparatus, producing gas at home, cities, countries. Representatives wanted. Free pamphlets. Workshop, 965 St. Catherine street East.

FOR SALE — THOMAS ORGAN, MIRROR back, 5 octaves, 9 stops, walnut case. Equal to new. Guaranteed. Reduced to $55.00. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street, city.

FOR SALE, TYPEWRITER, NO. 2 L. C. Smith, with Tabulator, 2 colors ribbon. Best made and perfectly new. 880 St. Catherine East. Telephone E., 4846.

FOR SALE, ON EASY PAYMENTS, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Go-carts, etc., etc. THE J. S. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, A TEACHER, HOLDING AN Elementary Diploma, for the St. Remi Protestant School. Term, eight months, commencing April 2nd. Salary, $14 per month, with board. Apply to JOHN F. DUNN, Sec.-Treasurer, St. Remi, Que.

HUNDREDS OF NORMAL TRAINED Teachers required for Saskatchewan and Alberta Schools opening between Feb. 1 and May 1. Average salary in rural districts $600 per annum rate. Send copies of testimonials. Address J. F. MIDDLEMISS, General Manager, Territorial Teachers' Agency, Wolseley, Sask.

Property.

FOR SALE AT HUNTINGDON — AN Excellent 3-story brick building, with sundry annexes, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Water power in connection. Easy terms of payment. TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA, 26 St. James street, Montreal.

LOTS FOR SALE, NEAR DAVIDSON St., Angus Shops vicinity; ideal location; easy terms. Apply, 354 Amherst street.

FOR SALE, HUTCHISON STREET, third lot (50 x 110), north-east, above St. Viateur; Querbes and Fairmount avenues (90 x 89) north-east corner; McCulloch ave., near St. Catherine road, right hand side, going up, 40 x 90, with side lane. Apply 164A Villeneuve avenue, or E. 2893.

GILT EDGE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, fine block of three Houses (nine flats), situate in a most desirable and convenient locality, south-east corner of Park and Villeneuve aves., 162 to 174A. Built by the owner with the best material and workmanship; rented to high-class tenants. Unprecedented opportunity for a reliable investment. Apply 164a Villeneuve ave., or East 2893.

BUSINESS CARDS AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING OF ALL KINDS NEATLY DONE, At the 'Witness' Office, JOB DEPARTMENT.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, HOME WITH BOARD AND clothing in return for help by boy, 14 years old, on a farm. Address Z.A.L., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, POSITION BY EXPERIENCED Governess, open for engagement April 1st; no objection to a summer engagement; last engagement three years; French and English. Apply AHUNTSIC, 'Witness' Office.

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Bargains.

BARGAINS. — HEMSTITCHED TOWELS, 2 for 25c; large Damask and Huck hemstitched Towels, remnants, Butcher, Roller and Table Linens, light grey Scotch homespun, 75c, worth $1.35; large Bath Towels, 20c; Black Farmer Satin, double, 30c. ROWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR, 3 Cypress, opposite Windsor Hall.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; cut any length; also, Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 452.

Flats to Let.

TO LET, TOP FLAT, EIGHT ROOMS, first floor nine rooms, modern (next to St. Thomas Church), $18. 1080 Sherbrooke street east.

TO LET, AMHERST STREET, ABOVE St. Catherine, Flat, 3 rooms, $7.50. Apply, 354 Amherst street.

FLATS TO LET — FLATS, NEW, CONtaining 6, 7 and 8 rooms; rents, 32, 33 and 35 dollars, near corner of Milton and St. Urbain streets; all modern conveniences; possession about 1st June. Apply, 481B St. Urbain street.

TO RENT, FROM 1st MAY, 1907, ON ST. Peter street, between St. James and Craig streets, two desirable flats, heated, suitable for light manufacturing or offices. Light and power if required. Apply, 142 St. Peter street.

THE MANSFIELD,
No. 166a Mansfield St.,

MIDDLE FLAT,
Heated and FREE of Water Tax.
RENT $32.50.

No. 168a, Top Flat of 7 rooms, heated and free of water tax. Rent, $25.
Apply 302 St. James st.

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FACTORY PREMISES WANTED—Wanted, one or two flats, containing 6,000 or 8,000 square feet in the central part of the city in a building suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Must have good light. Address L., 200, 'Witness' Office.

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AGENTS WANTED, TO CONTROL TERritories, cities, countries, Paul apparatus producing gas at home. Good remuneration. PAUL AUTOMATIC GAS CO., Limited, 965 St. Catherine street East, Montreal.

To Let.

WAREHOUSES TO LET, ON St. Paul and William streets. Apply to THE CANADA COLD STORAGE COMPANY, Limited, 53 William street.

TO LET, NO. 21 LORNE AVENUE, ST. Lambert; 8 room house. Apply to D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street, Montreal.

OFFICE or SHOP
On Ground Floor

with two large, bright flats above—heated—in 'Witness' Annex. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

NOTICE TO 'WITNESS' READERS

The 'Daily Witness' is delivered in West End of City, on St. Antoine, from Canning to Brewster avenue, Coursol and Quesnel streets and intersects, also Selby and Souvenir avenues; also Dorchester street to Green avenue west, and Fort street east, and district north to St. Luke. CHAS. K. ROFFEY, News Dealer, Store at Corner of Atwater and St. Antoine streets. Phone Up 4395.

WANT ADS

FOR THE 'WITNESS'

may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine street West, or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms to Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale.

20 Words for 10c.

½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles For Sale.

25 Words for 25c.

1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals. Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

GOT A PAIN IN YOUR BACK?

You get a pain in your back, and you wonder what is the matter. You perhaps pay no attention to it. Backache is caused by imperfect action of the kidneys, in fact, is the first sign of kidney trouble to follow.

The kidneys, proper, are composed of a close network of fibrous tissue, interlaced with tiny elastic fibres. Their object is the excretion of the uric acid, and other poisonous matter composing the urine, from the blood.

They are continuously at work to preserve the general health of the body and most people are troubled with some form of kidney trouble, but do not suspect it.

Some of the symptoms are: A feeling of weakness in the small of the back, sharp pains in back, puffiness under the eyes, and swelling of the feet and ankles, urinary troubles such as supressed urination, excessive urination, cloudy, thick or highly colored urine, etc.

Mr. J. L. Whiting, Osnabruck Centre, Ont., writes: "I suffered for two years with kidney trouble. I had terrible pains in my back, hips and legs. I could not sleep and had a poor appetite. I took four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, and the pains left me, my appetite returned and I now sleep well. I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

DR. GRENFELL TO LECTURE ON TUESDAY.

It Will Soon be 'North'ard Ho!' With Him, and With Thousands of Fishermen.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the leader of the Mission to the Deep Sea Fishermen of Labrador, has been having a wonderfully successful lecturing tour in the United States in aid of the work to which he has devoted his life. In New York particularly he has been received with the greatest enthusiasm, the attendances being so large that hundreds have been unable to gain admittance. Dr. Grenfell is always particularly welcome in Montreal, where his work is so well known and appreciated, and his many friends in the city are anticipating with great pleasure his lecture in St. James Methodist Church on Tuesday evening next.

It has been said that the world consists of two kinds of people—those who go out and try to do something, and those who stay at home and wonder why they don't do it some other way. If such an arbitrary division can be made, then very truthfully can it be said that Dr. Grenfell belongs to the first division—to the class of people who go out and try to do something.

DR. GRENFELL'S WORK—A SERIOUS CASE IN THE OPERATING ROOM.

It is now between fourteen and fifteen years since he set out from England in the hospital ship 'Albert' to carry Christianity in its most practical form to the people on the coast of Labrador—to the poor fisherfolk who were sparsely scattered along two thousand miles of what has been called by seamen 'the worst coast in the world.'

What with fogs, wind, reefs, and ice, the navigation of those waters is a matter of extreme difficulty always, and often of hardship and danger. Nevertheless, in summer and winter Dr. Grenfell manages to make his professional round—in summer of late years by the little hospital ship 'Strathcona,' and in winter by means of dog-team and komatik.

It is upon the great cod fishing industry that the people of Labrador live. During the summer the population more than doubles, for then is the fishing season. But whether it be summer or winter, the people suffer hardships of peculiar severity. In the first place, storm and snow, merciless ice and rocks unite in bringing disaster to ships at sea and settlements on land. In the second place, the isolation of the fisher settlements on a barren soil renders the fisher folk absolutely dependent upon the traders for supplies of food, so that it has been usual for next year's catch of fish to be mortgaged in advance in payment for this year's food. In the third place, the fishing fleets have been accompanied by vessels selling grog and pandering to worse vices than drunkenness.

To the need occasioned by accident and disease Dr. Grenfell brings an answer with medicines and bandages, surgical instruments, physicians, nurses, hospitals, and a hospital ship.

To the pauperism and destitution brought about by the abominable 'truck system' Dr. Grenfell has brought relief by establishing co-operative stores.

To the challenge thrown down by the grog vessels Dr. Grenfell has replied by supplying games, wholesome amusements, and the tobacco the fishermen demand, in vessels that are veritable, though unconventional, 'mission ships.'

Dr. Grenfell has always found that one of the chief troubles with the people was the long enforced idleness of the winter and the consequent necessity of living largely on the summer 'catch.' This necessitated their remaining scattered on the chance of catching fur-bearing animals in the winter, even if the actual 'catch,' as was often the case, did not amount to a barrel of flour for the whole time. This again prevented their children being reached for educational purposes. It was long a problem what ought to be done to meet the difficulty. Eventually, Dr. Grenfell took up a grant of timberland on which the Newfoundland Government permitted him special conditions, and then started to aggregate the people in winter by affording them remunerative work about the mill. To this has been added a small schooner-building yard, and it is hoped shortly to add a cooperage, as many barrels are used in the fish industry.

'There can be no question,' said Dr. Grenfell recently, 'that Christ would today support all manly and innocent pastimes. So, to meet the needs of the long wintry evenings, we have commandeered the two small jails in our district and converted them into clubs, with a library and games, which have been supplemented by the importation of footballs made of rubber for service on the snow. This has become so popular that our Eskimo women join the game with their babies in their hoods, and sealskin footballs stuffed with dry grass have sprung into existence all along the coast.'

During last winter Dr. Grenfell travelled 1,500 miles with his dogs, and he covered twice that distance in the summer in the mission steamer 'Strathcona.' During the present winter Dr. Grenfell has been busy lecturing to procure funds for the work, and has left the work in Labrador under the direction of Dr. Mather Hare, whose headquarters are at Hannington, near Cape Whittle, on the north side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Dr. Hare has been travelling among the scattered people all the winter.

'It will soon be 'North'ard Ho!' with Dr. Grenfell again, and reading now a message which he sent from St. Anthony, Newfoundland, last spring, one can understand the magnetic charm which the country and the work has for him, despite its hardships and isolation.

'It is May 21,' he wrote, 'and the southern birds returning remind us that it is summer with you in the south. I have just been down on the wharf which we are building to enable the mission steamer to bring the patients within reach of the hospital, and I found the large barricades of ice at the end of the wharf lifting and floating off on the tide.

'The dogs, which have been our trusty friends all winter, are lamenting at being enclosed in a large wire fencing, that our cattle may have a chance to live.

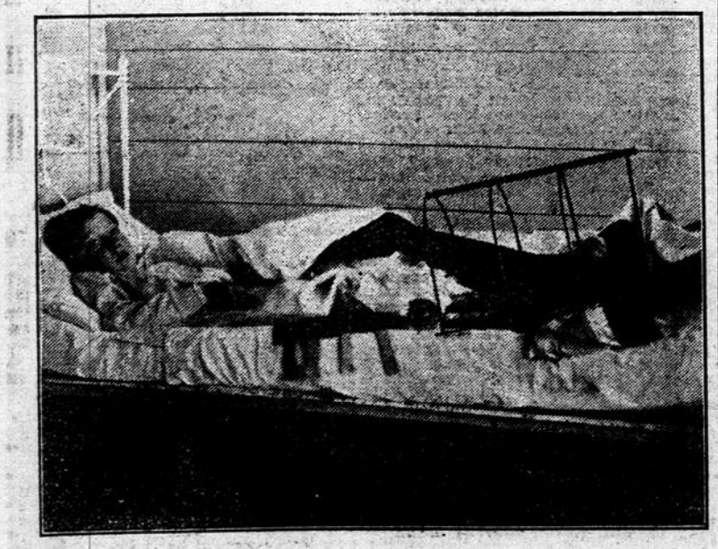
'Everywhere, as the snow goes, little tips of green are springing up, and we are daily expecting the arrival of the first fishing schooners from the south, and among them our own little mission hospital ship, "Strathcona.' It will soon be "north'ard ho!" with thousands of fishermen, and as far north as Hudson's Bay brave men will be wresting a living from these reluctant seas. Already we are furbishing up our sea-boots, oilskin frocks, and sou'westers, while we are stowing away our dog sleighs, our deerskin moccasins, and our snow racquets. In this country we jump from winter into summer, and from summer into winter again.

'All day long I have heard outside the harbor heads the banging of guns in the fog that is hiding everything from view. The men are taking toll of the ducks and other sea-birds hurrying northward again for the nesting season. Everything is going north. The young seals, borne on the south-driving ice floes, are beating against the polar current. Two polar bears have passed north across our harbor, returning from their long hunt for these same young seals. I struck the track of one in the woods while on a search party, hunting for a man who had lost his way.'

Dr. Grenfell has consented to address the members of the Canadian Club at their luncheon in the Queen's Hotel, on Monday, on 'The fisher folk of Labrador.'

DR. WILFRED T. GRENFELL, C.M.G

DR. GRENFELL'S WORK—ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL.



DR. GRENFELL'S WORK—A TEN-YEAR-OLD BOY WHO MIGHT HAVE DIED BUT FOR THE HOSPITAL.

THE CIVIC LIBRARY

COMMITTEE DECIDE TO ADMIT WORKS OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The City Hall Committee, which has $2,500 to spend this year on new books for the Civic Library in the Monument National, resolved yesterday afternoon to add works of classical literature to that library, which has hitherto closed its shelves to all books which were not of a technical or scientific nature. A careful discretion, however, will be exercised in the selection of general literature, so that books of a light or pernicious character may be excluded. Ald. Gadbois and Ald. Levy were appointed as a sub-committee to superintend the library and to be consulted in regard to the purchase of books.

Mrs. Coté, the librarian, was present at the meeting. She said that the annual grant of $2,500 was more than was needed to keep the library furnished with up-to-date technical works, but when the patrons had obtained the information they wanted from these books they asked for reading of a wider nature, the works of Pascal, Corneille, Racine and Montesquieu being especially in demand, and because these wants could not be fully supplied the library was not gaining in popularity.

Alderman Giroux said that as the library was founded as one for technical and scientific works only, and as the city had not sufficient funds to develop it as a general library, it should maintain its present character. He made a proposition to that effect.

Alderman Gadbois, however, submitted that the scope of the library ought to be widened. It was the city's money they were spending and the books they bought should be of a sufficiently wide interest to appeal to the whole population, and not a section of it. He pleaded to have standard works of general literature placed in the library. Young English-Canadians should have the opportunity, he said, of reading the French classics, and the French-Canadians the English classics.

Alderman Ward said people bought these books for fifty cents each, so it was hardly worth while putting them in this library, which was founded as a technical library and should remain such. If they opened the doors to general literature where were they going to stop?

Alderman Levy also supported the views of the last speaker and Alderman Giroux.

Alderman Labrecque, the chairman, spoke in favor of making the additions suggested by Ald. Gadbois, and finally it was resolved, unanimously:

'That in order to fulfil the council's intention at the time the civic library was founded, the books shall treat on technical, scientific and industrial subjects, without, however, excluding literary and classical works needed to aid students of literature, but excluding every work generally known to be light and pernicious.'

Aldermen Gadbois, Martin, and DeSerres were asked to visit the library and report whether it will be advisable to take out a new lease or rent the room for another year, pending the choice of other quarters.

Archbishop Bruchesi's letter, asking that the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Balzac and Georges Sand be excluded from the library, was referred to the chairman, and the members decided to wait on the Archbishop next Wednesday afternoon to discuss the subject with him.

Mr. L. Demontigny, of the 'Municipal Gazette,' has been appointed secretary to the City Hall Committee.

BABY BURNED TO DEATH.

Dorchester, N.B., March 13.—Oswell, the three-year-old son of Carswell Spence, was burned to death to-day. The child set fire to its clothing while the mother was out visiting a sick woman.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Seventh Annual Meeting Opens at Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 13.—The seventh annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of tuberculosis, was opened this morning in the assembly hall of the Normal School. The report of the executive was submitted. It said: The census returns show that the death rate from consumption for the entire Dominion reported in the census of 1891, was 15.5 per 10,000 persons living, and that by 1901 it had increased to 18 per 10,000, or at the rate of 11.6 percent.

Since last year the secretary, the Rev. Dr. Moore, had visited twenty-five cities and towns, and new associations had been started in Revelstoke, Rossland, Nelson, Cranbrooke, Fernie, and other places. Considerable attention had been paid to British Columbia and the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Letters were also read showing what the legislatures had been doing to stay the ravages of consumption.

Manitoba had been active and had decided to erect a sanitarium and to encourage municipal assistance in its support, and that of like institutions.

A couple of dozen letters from prominent people in Western Canada promising to support the work appeared in the report, and were heard with interest. Various medical bodies had also been asked to co-operate and had promised to do so.

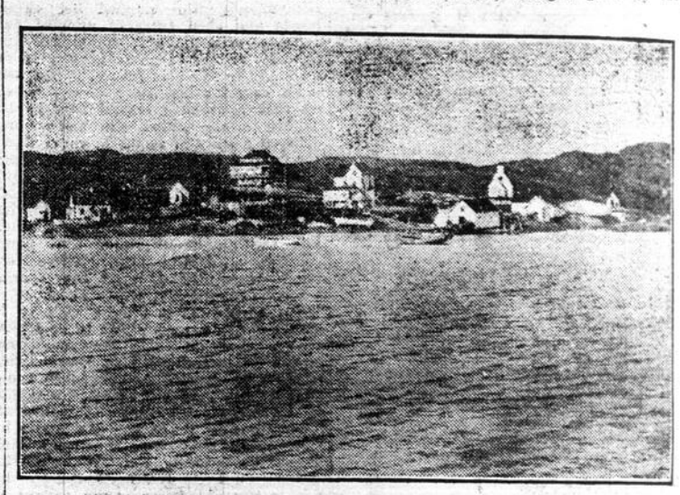
The last part of the report, in part, says:—'For several years before the association was formed, the ravages of consumption had engaged the attention of the foremost men in the medical profession. In 1901 the entire outfit of the Dominion for the prevention and treatment of consumption, consisted of three private institutions, having a total capacity of only 109 beds. These were the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont.; Lahl Ghur, St. Agathe des Monts, Quebec, and the Wolfville Highland Sanatorium, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

'Since that time a sanatorium has been established at Kentville, by the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia. A Municipal Sanatorium has been erected by the city of Hamilton, Ontario. Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of provincial institutions in Manitoba and in British Columbia. A dispensary has been established in Montreal in connection with which a variety of appliances have been provided for the handling of this disease, and the Provincial Government of Quebec has made a grant of five hundred acres of land in the Trembling Mountain Park to the Montreal League, as a site for a sanatorium. Tents and other conveniences for out-door treatment have been brought into use in some places in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and also in Ottawa, Kingston, St. Catharines and Stratford, in Ontario. A movement is on foot at present for the erection of a sanatorium near London, for the city, and the county of Middlesex jointly.

'A similar measure is contemplated for the city of Ottawa, and the neighboring counties.

'We note with satisfaction that in most of the provinces, the subject is receiving year by year an increasing measure of government attention. In many cities, towns, and villages throughout Canada, by-laws have been passed and put into force, for the restriction of the filthy and dangerous practice of spitting upon sidewalks, in public conveyances, and in places of public resort, by means of which the scattering of the seeds of disease has already been to some extent reduced, and the general health of the country improved.'

Dr Sheard, chairman of the Ontario Board of Health, lectured this evening on 'The home treatment of consumption.'



DR. GRENFELL'S WORK—HARRINGTON HOSPITAL AND DOCTOR'S HOUSE FROM THE HARBOR.

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE WILL SPEND NEARLY THREE MILLIONS THIS YEAR.

Edmonton, Alta., March 13.—The estimates for 1907, brought down by the Premier in the legislature, indicate that Alberta will spend $2,708,974, and schedule B, which provides for legislation, maintenance of public institutions, salaries, and civil service from Jan. 1, 1907, to the passage of estimates at next session, names $400,000 as the amount required by departments. In the estimates are: Civil government, $1,555,000; legislation, $34,000; administration of justice, $345,722.68; public works, $1,293,000; education, $365,675; agriculture, $345,576.56; hospital $34,500; miscellaneous, $99,950. The estimated revenue in 1907, the Premier stated, would be approximately $200,000 greater than the receipts, but the government proposed to expend out of current account $200,000 on construction of telephones in Alberta; consequently accounts will practically balance at the close of the year. In his budget speech, the Premier gave a brief resumé of the work done by the government during the past year.

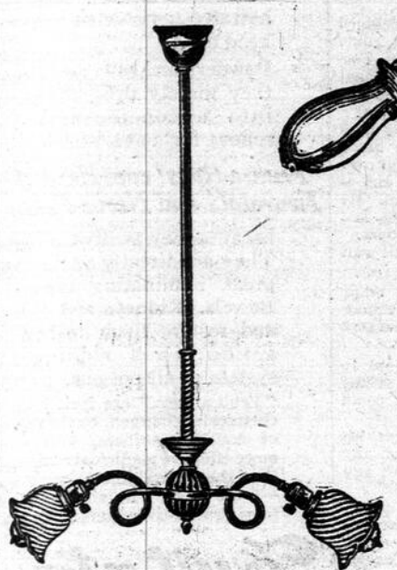
The total output of butter was $470,977, of which $292,977 was from government creameries, and the balance from companies. The estimates were passed on division after a brief discussion.

LEG BROKEN BY A FALL.

While walking along the sidewalk at the corner of Guy and Dorchester streets at 6.15 o'clock last evening, Louis Lachance, 68 years of age, fell and fractured his right leg. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital.

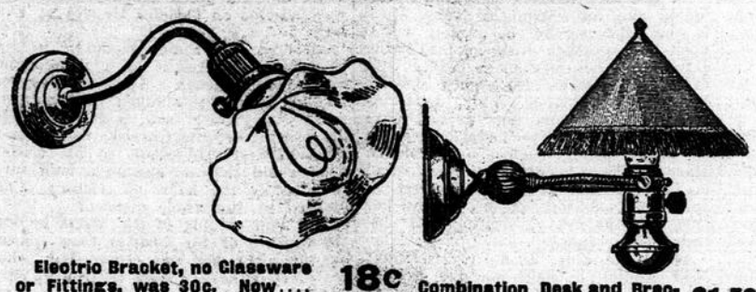
DR. GRENFELL'S WORK—ONE OF THE NURSES' DAILY TASKS.

15 DAYS ONLY } ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES { 25% to 40% OFF.



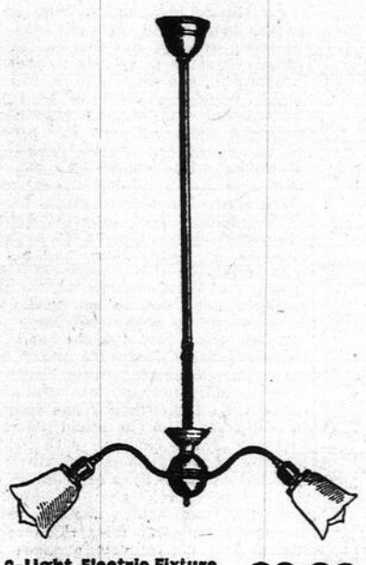
Electric Fixture. No Glassware or Fixtures.
2 Light was $5.00. Now $3.00
3 Light was $5.50. Now $3.30

Flexible Arm Electric Portable, was $4.50, Now $2.70
No Fittings or Glassware.



Electric Bracket, no Glassware or Fittings, was 30c. Now.... 18c

Combination Desk and Bracket, portable, was $2.50. Now $1.50



2-Light Electric Fixture, was $3.00, Now . $2.00
3-Light Electric Fixture, was $4.00, Now . $2.40
No Glassware or Fittings.

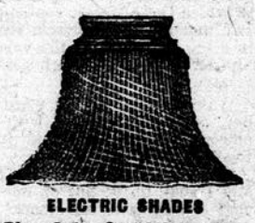
Urey Incandescent GAS Light Complete, was 60c. Now 40c

"FAMOUS LINDSAY" (Comp.), was $1.25 Now 95c

2-Light Gas Fixture, was $2, Now $1.30

Gas Hall Fixture, was $2.75. Now $1.65
With Glassware.

Fancy Gas Bracket, was $2.50. Now $1.50



ELECTRIC SHADES
Big Sale Special, 50c, Now . 20c
And 25c, now 10c & 15c.

Fourth Annual No Profit Sale ! Gas and Electric Fixtures and Shades

We Show Here Some of Our Gas Lines:

Hall Gas Fixture with opal glassware, was $7.70, now . . $4.60

STIFF Gas Bracket . 22c
Single Swing Gas Bracket . 40c
Double Swing Gas Bracket . 85c

STIFF Gas Bracket . . $1.00
Single Swing Gas Bracket . . $1.35
Double Swing Gas Bracket . . $1.85

WAS $2.00 NOW $1.50 with plain frosted shades.

INVERTED LIGHTS.
"Queen" Light," comp. was $2.00, now $1.50
"Lindsay" Light, comp. was $2.50, now $1.90
Mantles for same, 30c each.

Grey Light, comp. was 50c, now 40c.
Competition Light, comp. was 75c. now 60c.
Sayer Special, was $1.00, now 95c.
Lindsay Light, was $1.25, now 95c.

GAS MANTLES, 10,000 at 10c ea.
—also—
Lindsay Mantle, was 35c, now . . . 25c

Gas Pendant
No Shade.
Was $1.10 (36 in. long), now 75c
Was 95c (30 in. long), now 85c

GAS FIXTURE
Complete, with pressed glass shades and holders.
3-Light was $12.00, now . . . $7.20
2-Light was $10.50, now . . . $6.50

ALL GOODS PURCHASED STORED FREE TILL MAY 1st.
On Payment of Small Deposit on Same.

SAYER ELECTRIC, 10-12-14 Beaver Hall Hill
Branch—801 St. Lawrence Boulevard.
3 doors below Prince Arthur St.

Fancy Stalactites was 85c, Now 55c

Gas Portable, was $2.50, Now $1.80

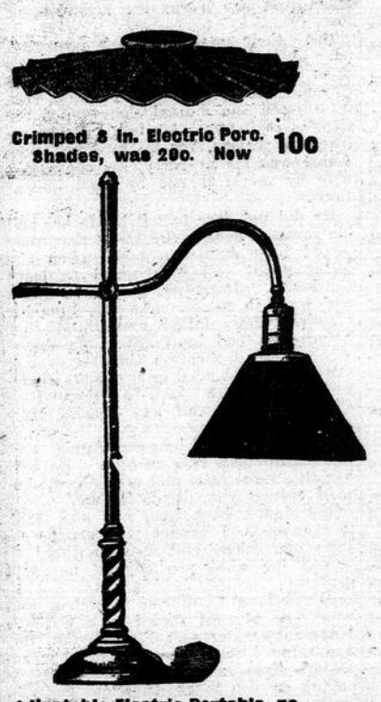
2 Light Gas Fixture (no glassware or fittings), was $7.00. Now $4.20
3 Light Gas Fixture (no glassware or fittings), was $8.00. Now $4.80

Fancy Electric Roll Top Desk or Piano Adjustable Light. No Fittings, was $5.00, Now $3.00

Electric or Gas Portable, was $1.25, Now 85c
No Glassware or Fittings.

Gas and Electric Bracket (no fittings), was $1.50. Now 90c

Gas and Electric Bracket was $3.00, Now . $1.90
No Fittings or Glassware.



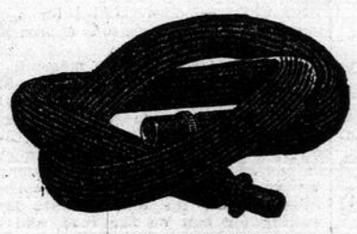
Adjustable Electric Portable, no fittings or glassware, was $4.50 Now..... $2.70

Crimped 8 in. Electric Porc. Shades, was 20c. Now 10c

2 Light Gas Fixture, was $2.50. Now $1.50
3 Light Gas Fixture, was $3.50. Now $2.10
No fittings or glassware.

GAS SHADES
Fancy Glass, was 35c. Now 20c
Colored Glass, was 75c. Now 55c

GAS BRACKET
Was 35c, Now 22c



GAS TUBING,
brass or rubber ends, per ft. was 15c.
Now per ft.
10c

Fancy Electric Bracket was $1.10, Now . 75c
No Fittings or Glassware.

PLEASE NOTE.—This is only some of the non-profit sale prices for March that we are offering. Spend half an hour to look over our stock. Remember, we have ceiling Fixtures, three lights, from 90c each up this month. All mail orders will receive careful attention. Cash must accompany order. No fittings such as Sockets, Holders, Lamps or Glassware are supplied except where specified. They are simply displayed in the cuts to show fixtures as they would appear when completed. Special attention is called to our stock of gas and electric glassware absolutely below cost. Also ask to see our "EVERBEST" Gas Mantles, 20c and 25c each. By using them means a satisfactory light at a small renewal expense.

IMPORTANT—Should you wish to purchase your Electric or Gas Fittings for the new house you are moving into the first of May and do not want to make the necessary outlay in cash down at present, we will on payment of small deposit on purchase store them free of charge till May 15th.

THE HOME OF EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL AND GAS.

SAYER ELECTRIC, 10 to 14 BEAVER HALL HILL,

3 Doors above Latour Street.

BRANCH—801 St. Lawrence Boulevard, 3 Doors below Prince Arthur St.

WEEK END STORIETTE.

THE LILY OF LINLITHGOW.

(From the 'Weekly Scotsman.')

What resident in Linlithgow does not know by name at least, Annie Campbell, 'The Lily of Linlithgow,' whose pathetic story has come floating down the years to us as an example of the high-handed treatment maidens often met with in the brave days of old? Annie Campbell, was the daughter of John Campbell, of Carnock, but she had lost her parents in infancy, and, therefore, had resided since her youth with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, who farmed their own land in the vicinity of the town of Linlithgow.

About the year 1745, when the first rumors of the great Jacobite Rebellion were beginning to be bruited abroad, Annie had grown up into a beautiful girl of eighteen, her light, flaxen hair, and clear alabaster-like complexion contrasting strangely with her large lustrous dark eyes, with their heavily fringed lashes. From her childhood she had lived with the Pearsons, who had been like father and mother to her, training her up in every good virtue and looking after her education and her accomplishments with an almost morbid anxiety. They had been left her guardians by her father's will, and as she would yet be a great heiress, Andrew Pearson had sought to fit her for the station she would be called on to fill with a tireless persistency that would have been wearisome were it not so unselfish.

Accordingly in the year 1745, Annie Campbell was not only the most beautiful girl in fair Linlithgow—so beautiful that she was toasted as 'The Lily of Linlithgow'—but she was as accomplished and cultured as she was beautiful, and as good as she was fair. Naturally, she was sought after by many suitors, both local and from other districts, for the fame of the 'Lily of Linlithgow' spread far and wide. Nor was the fact that she would be an heiress without its own influence in attracting suitors. But the strange thing was that Annie absolutely refused to consider any of these exceedingly eligible young men, many of them of rank, who came to Andrew Pearson's hospitable roof to woo 'The Lily,' only to find that she was as cold as ice and, as one of them said, had a heart as callous as a church-steeple.' Not that this was altogether displeasing to Andrew Pearson and his good lady. They had some little schemes of their own for the disposal of Annie's hand and fortune, and they were not displeased to see that the wooers came and the wooers went, and that Annie never lost her heart to any.

PITY IS AKIN TO LOVE.

Now, what was the reason of this strange perversity of the maiden in refusing to look even with a smile of favor upon the proposals of any one of these, considering that many of them were men of great wealth and handsome exterior?

That was a matter of some anxiety to Andrew Pearson, for he had a son John, just two years older than Annie, who had long worshipped his cousin in secret, and now he was on the tenter-hooks as to whether he had any chance of success at all. His father earnestly encouraged him to press on with his suit, to make himself indispensable to his cousin, so that she might get into the habit of leaning upon him.

'Besides, John,' said honest Andrew 'your cousin will have the estate at Cambusallan, along with over fifteen thousand pounds as her fortune. A tidy sum, John, a tidy sum'—a fact to which John had no counter assertion to make.

'But father, I feel I am making no headway; I am where I was a year ago. She is kindness itself to me, treats me just like a brother, but when I try to bring matters a little closer she will not understand, or professes not to be able to understand, what I mean. Now what is it that is keeping her heart in this absolutely callous state?'

'She cannot surely be in love, and we know nothing at all about it, said Mr. Pearson thoughtfully.

'No, no, father, there is nothing of that kind. Every man is treated by her alike. I, alone, am permitted to approach her when I choose, because she thinks I cherish no other feeling towards her than those of friendship.'

Yes, the problem certainly was a peculiar one. What was it that kept 'The Lily of Linlithgow' heart-whole when so many noble-hearted and handsome gentlemen were so anxiously seeking to touch her emotions?

That is the mystery wrapped up in this legend.

Sir Charles Muir of Carribur, was one of the handsomest men of his time. Standing over six feet four in his boots, broad shouldered, and deep chested in proportion, and with a face which for manly beauty would have been almost unsurpassed had not an expression of profound sadness been its prevailing characteristic, Sir Charles belongs to a decayed family, whose only possession now was a semi-ruinous tower, or peel (long since demolished) where the head of the family lived in great seclusion. His wants were attended to by an old retainer, Sandy Sabiston, and his wife, who, following the example of the immortal Caleb Balderstone, strove always to put a better face on her master's condition than was really the case.

Albeit that Sir Charles and Annie Campbell had lived for years in the same neighborhood, they had never been formally brought into contact with each other, although she had frequently in secret gazed on the proud hidalgo-like features of the baronet, with his dark olive-tinted complexion, and their expression of overwhelming sadness. She had sat in church gazing at him while he, with head bent, was in thought wandering far away from the subject of the prosaic old minister's pious platitudes.

Alas, when pity finds place in a maiden's heart towards a man, it is as good as a danger signal hoisted that love is already knocking at the door. Though her feelings towards Sir Charles had not yet got that length, she already felt deeply interested in him, when an incident occurred which was destined to bring them together and to influence both their lives.

Annie had been visiting a sick woman who lived in the outskirts of Linlithgow, and was hurrying homeward, having been delayed through the helplessness of the invalid longer than she had expected. The night was dark, the moon was young, and there were no stars. Annie was hastening towards her uncle's house when she suddenly ran into the open arms of a man, who cried aloud, 'Come away, my dawtie, for it's me has been waiting for ye this hour syne.' The voice seemed familiar, yet she could not recognize it. However, she shook herself free from the grasp and stepped aside, away as she thought from the individual who had taken hold of her, saying at the same time—'Surely, sir, ye maun have made a mistake. I ken ye not.'

'Hoot, but I ken you, Annie Campbell, and it's you that I've been looking for.'

'Let me go, sir, at once,' Annie cried, struggling desparingly—'O, will no one come to my help'

Just at that moment the assailant, whoever he was, was lifted up as though he were a monkey, and severely punished by receiving a succession of kicks which made him howl with rage, pain, and mortification. Then he was hurled on one side into a bed of nettles, where he lay smarting with pain and fear.

Then Annie turned and was confronted with the stalwart form of Sir Charles Muir looming through the gloom. Fluttering with nervous eagerness she literally fled to him, and taking his arm, she cried, 'O, Sir Charles—I mean—I mean—keep that man away.' Sir Charles was so surprised by this request to him by name from an apparently unknown girl that he turned to her at once, forgetting all about her assailant, and said—'Surely, surely, my dear child, but who are you, and who is he whom you dread?'

'I am—Annie Campbell——'

'Of Cambusallan?' asked Sir Charles quickly, a new light seemingly breaking in on his mind.

'Yes, and I live with my uncle and aunt.'

'Your uncle and aunt?—pardon my ignorance—but who are they?'

'Andrew Pearson, the farmer of Muiravon. He farms that land which used to belong to Sir William Hope, and also the estate of Cambusallan, which he manages for me.'

A grunt was the sole acknowledgment of this last piece of news. Evidently Sir Charles Muir's opinion of honest Andrew was not high.

'By the way, who was your assailant? He has been lying very quiet there for some time.' Sir Charles approached the place on which he had thrown the cowardly rascal. No one, however, was there. The place was absolutely free from any sign of struggle or anything else. What did it mean?

Sir Charles looked puzzled for a moment; then he saw someone approaching in the distance.

'Stay, Miss Campbell, a moment, until we look into this matter. I don't like this affair at all.'

The light was soon seen to proceed from a herd boy's lantern, which he was carrying as he went to water his cows in one of the byres at Muiravonside Village. The laddie was greatly alarmed when he saw the tall, stalwart figure waiting for him on the road, and he was preparing to run back when Sir Charles cried—'Come along, boy; do not be afraid; a good conscience and a pure heart will daunt the devil himself.'

'Losh keep's, Sir Charles, and is it yersel'? I'm Johnnie Thraw, the grandson o' auld Sandy Sabiston.'

'All right, Johnny, give me your lanthorn and stand beside Miss Campbell a minute.'

Sir Charles took the lanthorn, and carefully scanned the place where he threw the assailant of Annie Campbell. There was not the smallest trace of it, save a broken branch in the whin bush by the road side. That might or might not result from the fall of the individual in question.

'That is very odd,' he muttered fiercely. 'Humph, something curious here,' and Sir Charles Muir returned the lanthorn to Johnny with a cloud on his brow.

'You will allow me to take you home, Miss Annie,' he said, quietly.

A great joy beat in her heart, but she, woman-like, received the news with perfect calmness. As they walked homeward he asked her about herself and what she was doing, and seemed surprised that she could find joy and satisfaction in the lonely, monotonous, dull-gray round of duty which she had to live.

At last they reached Muiravon Farmhouse, and for a moment Annie stood in the light cast by the candles within upon the approach without. Sir Charles gazed upon her marvellous beauty with rapture. Then an idea seemed to strike him, and he started visibly, muttering 'Raphael's Madonna Mary at last.' Five years before he had been told by a gypsy he would marry Raphael's 'Madonna Mary.' There could be no question of his sudden and profound interest in her. He could not take his gaze off her face, and he was hesitating and distrait in his replies.

At last he said, 'Excuse my rudeness, Miss Annie; I shall one day explain my reasons for my conduct. This I may tell you, that the present is not the first time I have met you. I saw you in Rome years ago. Your portrait hangs in what remains of the picture gallery in the old house of Caribber, and in the Vatican at Rome, as well as in the Medici Palace in Florence.'

Annie shook her head sadly. 'I never have been out of Scotland,' she said.

Sir Charles smiled and replied, 'Perhaps not in body, but certainly in spirit; and more things are done by that means than we have any conception of.' So saying, he bent over her hand with stately courtesy and kissed it. In another moment he had gone.

Annie entered the house in a dream. Her aunt and uncle were both engaged in the byre with one of the cows, that had been seized with sudden illness, while her cousin, John, was in Linlithgow that night in attendance upon the drill in connection with the 'train-band' which had been raised there in consequence of the report of the landing of the Young Chevalier in the West Highlands.

Annie's return, therefore, was unnoticed, and when her aunt and uncle returned to the farmhouse kitchen, it was to find Annie busy at her spinning wheel. But there was a new light in her eyes, a new expression on her face, a subtle suggestion of girlhood having been mysteriously lost in womanhood, when the heart was touched by the wand of the master magician of love.

Annie was too transparently honest not to tell her uncle and aunt what had happened to her, and how good Sir Charles had been. As she told the story her cheeks took on a fresh flush of new-born interest, and she looked so radiantly lovely that Andrew himse'f said, 'Annie, lass, the sooner the Lord shows ye your life's partner the better for us a', for ye've gotten the e'en and the glamor that would drive men mad for your sake.'

'God forbid, uncle,' said Annie, meekly; yet she did not seem to regard the prospect as in any way dreadful. That night John Pearson did not return till late, and when he did return it was in a very bruised state.

Next day honest Andrew happened to meet Sir Charles, and thanked him for his kindness to his niece. Sir Charles asked permssion to call and to see them. This Andrew joyfully granted, thinking that the baronet was desirous of cultivating his acquaintance. In fact he dropped as much in conversation. Annie, sly puss, knew better, but not a hint did she give; on the contrary, she praised her uncle's conversational powers, which were, to tell the truth, by no means contemptible.

From that day onward Sir Charles Muir was a regular visitor at Muiraven, and to make a long story short, within a month had exchanged troths with Annie. Then began for Annie that idyllic dream which comes to every maiden when first she learns the mysteries of love.

But their secret was not unsuspected. A watchful pair of eyes were ever upon them, for John Pearson, Annie's cousin, with love-sharpened vision, soon interpreted the mutual signs which Sir Charles and Annie let fall. He became furiously jealous, for he esteemed that Annie was his property, his contracted wife by moral if not by legal obligations.

He did not dare to tell his father and his mother, because he knew that they would take Annie to task, when the latter might feel constrained to leave the house. Therefore, he had to watch and work in secret. At this time Sir Charles, whose father and grandfather before him had been ardent Jacobites, received the intimation that the Young Chevalier had landed in Scotland. Therefore, among the first to respond to Charles Stuart's call was Charles Muir of Caribber.

The leave-taking between Annie and Sir Charles was very painful. He told her the whole case, and said, 'Now, Annie, I entreat you, decide for me.'

She shrank back from him and said, 'I cannot—O, I cannot; the spirit enjoins one course and duty another.'

'Tell me what you enjoin,' he said gently.

'We belong to diverse churches, and what you account sacred as a Catholic I account secular as a Presbyterian. But one thing I feel, the spirit of your ancestors lives in you. Their spirit is calling on you to go—therefore go.'

'But you'——? he inquired softly.

'I feel with them, though my heart is breaking.'

She burst into tears. Sir Charles bent over her hand and kissed it, saying—'You possess a great soul, my beloved.'

But Annie could not bear to take formal leave of him. She asked leave to cut from his hair a lock, which she wore next her heart, in a little velvet bag she made for the purpose; also at his request she gave him one of her ringlets, which he also wore next his heart, and so they parted.

Thrice Sir Charles returned to Carriber before the fatal battle of Culloden, and it was always in the character of the victorious hero. As is well known, it was his arrangement of the troops under the orders of Lord George Murray which decided the victory of Prestonpans; he, too, planned the invasion of England, and again perfected the arrangements which secured the victory at Cutton during the retreat to Scotland. He was then sent on by Lord George Murray to meet the French allies, consisting of 1,000 men with large stores of ammunition, which had been landed at Montrose in November, 1745; and, finally, he was to Lord George Murray and Prince Charles Edward a most efficient Chief of Staff when the decisive defeat was inflicted on General Hawley at Falkirk.

After each of these encounters he appeared before Annie as a triumphant conqueror. Though Andrew Pearson and his wife were staunch Hanoverians, while John, their son, largely through his jealousy of Sir Charles, was almost fanatically Presbyterian in his views, what could they do against a man surrounded by the halo of victory and idolized by the whole district?

The final parting of the lovers before the capture of Sir Charles took place on the night but one succeeding the battle of Falkirk. They both were oppressed by grim forebodings that the end for both was not far off.

'I fear we are going to a bed of death, for the Hanoverian usurper is sending against us forces that triple the number of our own, well armed, and with plenty of ammunition and supplies; we are at an end of our resources. If we lose the next battle, the cause itself is lost.'

'Come what may, Charles, I shall live or die with you,' was her reply.

Without another word, Sir Charles bent over his fiancée and kissed her, and when she looked up, she was alone.

The fatal result of the Battle of Culloden on April 16, 1745, was known in Linlithgow within twelve hours of the finish of the conflict. The town was illuminated, but one house was observed to be in darkness. Neither Andrew Pearson nor his wife cared to rejoice when they saw the depth of anxiety in which Annie was placed as to Sir Charles's fate.

On the following evening, as she was standing by the entrance into Muriavon Farmhouse garden, an old man came up, and asking for Mistress Annie, placed a scrap of paper in her hand, whereon she read:—'Meet me at the Lang-rig-stane at nine o'clock to-night.'

Now, John Pearson had detected this missive being given to Annie. He, therefore, followed the old man, and by pretending to be one of Sir Charles's friends, he wormed out the secret.

John Pearson was not a traitor at heart, but he argued that as the Stuart cause was irretrievably lost and ruined, those who tried to bolster it up were doing a crime in the eyes of God, and should be punished accordingly. Therefore, he reasoned that he would be doing no wrong act if he were instrumental in causing the arrest of Sir Charles Muir.

Sir Charles had summoned Annie to the Lang-rig-stane, on the banks of the Avon. As ill-luck would have it, Annie dropped this little paper in the kitchen before she set out to keep tryst. John Pearson's sharp eyes detected it as it fell, and he dexterously possessed himself of it. The information he had wormed out of the old man who had acted as messenger had been meagre enough, but this made all clear. Therefore, he at once slipped along to where Major Walston, the commander of the detachment of troops that was temporarily stationed in the district was living. He laid the case before him. Walston could scarcely conceal his contempt for the part John Pearson was playing. He could not enter into the highly patriotic standpoint of the betrayer. He merely saw one jealous lover handing over his successful rival to certain death. However, be the treachery what it might, the Major was fully prepared to take advantage of it, and promised to send a possé of men to the Lang-rig-stane at the hour named. Then John Pearson swiftly returned home. No sooner had he got in than he heard that Annie was asking for him. He went to her at once.

'John, I know I can rely upon your honor and fidelity, and I want you to help me to-night. Sir Charles Muir is to be at the Lang-rig-stane at nine o'clock to meet me. We must not let him be taken. I rely on your getting him down to Bo'ness, where he could get a vessel running either to Norwegian, Swedish, or Danish ports.'

John Pearson fain would have stopped Annie from giving him any confidence, but it was too late. The unfolding of her secret had been made, and John Pearson was in a most unenviable position.

'Now, John, I can rely on you, may I not?' said Annie, pleadingly. 'You will get him away, will you not? I have to go to meet him now, but I know you will manage all for us. It may be the last time we ever see him.'

O how bitterly John now condemned his own precipitancy. Yet what could he do? A minute or two later his cousin had left him in the full belief that he would manage to procure the escape of Sir Charles. How could it be done?

Annie hastened to keep her tryst with Sir Charles Muir. When he saw her a great wave of love seemed to sweep over his spirits, and he held his arms out to Annie, who threw herself into them. 'My darling, my darling, it may be the last time,' said Sir Charles in broken tones.

'Well, what though it be. I shall wait for you, even unto death.'

'Ah, Annie, considering the many chances that assail us, why not be married at once, and thus make assurance sure?'

Annie blushed rosy red, and more to gain time than with any idea of falling in with the idea, said: 'But how could that be done?'

'I have our family chaplain here; his ministrations are valid as those of any other. Annie, will you not consent and ease my mind forever from anxiety?'

'Certainly, if it is to relieve your mind.'

Five minutes later in the old cave of Clessuden, which formerly existed on the wooded banks of the Avon, Sir Charles Muir and Annie Campbell were made man and wife. The ceremony over, Sir Charles and Lady Muir were walking slowly back towards the Lang-rig-stane, when, before they knew, they were surrounded by the military, while a voice cried 'Halt! and surrender, or take the consequences.' In a moment Sir Charles was pinioned.

Annie's grief was intense, and she could only sob bitterly. But Sir Charles strove to cheer her up by saying, 'There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.'

Just then her eyes fell upon her cousin, John Pearson, and she heard the Major in command saying, 'Your information was correct, Mr. Pearson, and you see we have got him all right.'

Then Annie realized how her lover had been betrayed. For some minutes she could not master her grief to say a word; then, glancing at her cousin with a look in which the bitterest contempt was present, and in tones wherein scorn vibrated in every inflection of the voice, she said: 'Judas, Judas, how much got ye for your treason?'

Walston laughed in a constrained manner, and walked away with two of his officers, leaving Annie and John Pearson together.

'I have promised to free Sir Charles, and I shall do it, but on one condition—that you agree to marry me.'

'To marry you—that is impossible.'

'Impossible—why?'

'Because I am already married to Sir Charles Muir.'

John Pearson uttered a groan of despair and staggered back, covering his face with his hand.

'Married!' he ejaculated. For a moment he stood gazing at her as though lost in reverie, then beckoning her to walk apart with him, he unfolded to her a daring plan of escape.

'But how are you to escape punishment and detection, John?' said Annie, after she had heard all the details.

'They will never suspect me. I am the friend of Major Walston. I am a known Hanoverian; no one will imagine that I had anything to do with it.'

'Well, if you think so,' said Annie, doubtfully.

'Never mind about me, Annie, I can take care of myself, as you said a few minutes ago.'

'Ah, pardon me. I did not know what I was saying,' she replied, pleadingly.

'You spoke the truth. I can take care of myself, and I am going to take care of myself. All that you have got to look to is that when Sir Charles escapes you shall have the Dragoon's horse in readiness at the end of the Kirkgate. That is all you have to do, think of nothing else,' said John Pearson; then he muttered to himself sotto voce: 'One life must be sacrificed to mislead the dragoons, and it must be mine; I'll do it all for her.'

. . . . . .

Just as twelve o'clock struck, the sentinel who was standing on guard at the Palace at the portion of it which was still intact, and where prisoners could still be kept in durance, was astonished to see at the door of the apartment wherein he understood the prisoner was confined, a figure appear which began to walk rapidly across the grass plot in the old courtyard of the Palace. For a moment the sentinel hesitated, for might it not be the commanding officer himself? Then he ran forward and demanded the password. The figure made no reply, but continued its progress across the courtyard into the park without. Thereupon the sentinel cried again, 'The password, or I fire.' Still none was vouchsafed, and the sentinel, levelling his piece, fired at the receding object. The latter stumbled, rose, staggered on for a few places, then fell with a deep groan.

But the sentinel had been enticed away fully fifty yards from his post, and just at that moment another figure darted out from the prisoner's apartment and ran towards the town, keeping in the deep shadow of the walls. When it reached the Kirkgate it found a horse there in charge of a woman. Springing into the saddle, the figure said in a low tone, 'Good-bye, Annie, darling,' to which the reply was returned, 'Good-bye, dear Charles,' and then the horseman dashed off into the night.

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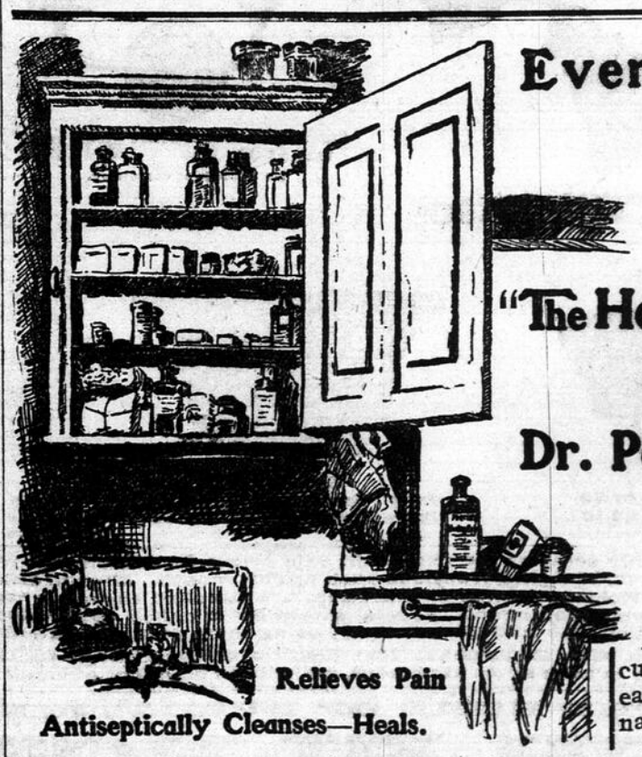

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the Kirkgate at least was aroused by the shot from the sentinel's piece, and the guard immediately turned out. On proceeding to the place when the sound of the shot had seemed to come, they found the trooper bending over the dying form of John Pearson.

'Merciful goodness, Mr. Pearson, how came you to be mistaken for the prisoner?' said Major Walston anxiously.

'Because I wanted so to be,' said the dying man.

Just then Annie came running up, having heard the news. 'O John, John, how did this happen?' she asked anxiously. 'Was it an accident?'

Judas wished to make reparation, and he has done it.'

And with these words, John Pearson, with his last conscious effort, pressed a kiss on the hand of Annie, Lady Muir, and passed away into 'the long silence.'

Then, and then only, did Major Walston realize how completely he had been tricked.

Sir Charles got safely over to France, whither Annie soon followed him. Ere long, however, a pardon was procured for Sir Charles, and at Cambusallan they lived for many years, the estate eventually passing to their children's children. But one name was never forgotten by Sir Charles and Lady Muir—that of John Pearson, who, if he sinned, had the courage to suffer and to expiate with his life the treachery into which he had been led by his overwhelming jealousy.

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IN THE REDSKIN'S GRASP.

Lo, the Poor Indian Takes Charge in the Constitutional Convention in Oklahoma.

HAS GRABBED EVERYTHING AND TAKES LIQUOR AWAY FROM BENIGHTED WHITES WHO PATRONIZE HIM.

(Special to the New York 'Times.')

Washington, March 9.—Some fairly reliable reports have finally reached Washington from Oklahoma's Constitutional Convention, and they chiefly illustrate a new quality in the character of 'Lo, the Poor Indian.' More interesting even than the expected color-line legislation, temperance legislation, and the effort to restrict corporations, is the fashion in which L. P. I. has put it all over the white brother in the game of politics.

To Indian Territory was allotted 55 delegates in this Constitutional Convention, to Oklahoma 55 delegates, and to the Osage Nation two delegates. The whites of Oklahoma were settlers who had been educated from their youth up in primaries and nominating conventions, and territorial elections had kept them in training, while Lo had none of these advantages. It, therefore, was natural that the Oklahoma delegates should have begun to caucus weeks before the convention, planning the distribution of the offices, committees, and the good things generally that are passed around in constitutional conventions as well as legislatures. They gathered in Oklahoma City and glibly discussed the task of 'organizing' the untutored red man for his good and their profit.

SHOCK TO THE WHITES.

The untutored Red Man was a shock when he arrived, for he had been educated at Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Michigan, or Chicago, and he wore tailor-made clothes and smart linen and the latest thing in scarfs that had reached St. Louis. For the 'Indians' of the Territory are rich beyond average avarice, because a paternal government has protected them in their property until it has reached boom values. The 'Farmers,' as the Oklahoma delegates called them, were heads of banks, directors of railways, promoters of gas and electric companies, and owners of farm mortgages. The untutored Indian had put forward his best man.

Oklahoma, on the other hand, selecting delegates according to the best traditions of American politics, had picked chin whiskers for honesty, windy little lawyers for oratory, and a few bartenders here and there to lead in such manipulation as might be necessary.

The two neutral delegates from the Osage Nation looked over the two crowds and threw their deciding votes with their fellow-Indians. Some of the Oklahoma delegates liked the company in which they found themselves so little, or were so upset at being overlooked in the planned distribution of the pie that they sided with the enemy.

The White Brother had planned to give Indian Territory a few janitorships. That is precisely what he got. The untutored Red Man hogged the whole business—presiding officer, clerk, sergeant-at-arms, and the chairmanships of all the important committees.

SEIZED THE LEGISLATURE.

But the end was not yet. The Constitutional Convention was to cut up the new State into counties. The Oklahoma delegates had made some plans about that. But they sat aghast and watched Lo carve up Indian Territory to give him the greater number of counties and consequently a majority of the legislature, and then turn about and rearrange the counties of Oklahoma for his own purposes.

The white man who represented Beaver County in Oklahoma roared and kicked most loudly over these things. Four towns in his county were contesting for the honor of being made the county seat. The politically ignorant Indian established Beaver County's seat on a farm in the middle of the county and named it Buffalo, because, as one Indian gravely said, the only public improvement visible in this new metropolis was a buffalo wallow.

WORST YET TO COME.

Even then there was more and worse to come, for the haughty politicians of Oklahoma. Congress had forbidden the liquor traffic in the Indian Territory, part of the new state. The Indians said they wanted no monopoly of a good thing and they voted to take prohibition into the new Constitution. Both the manufacture and sale of liquor are forbidden. And there are several frantic breweries in Oklahoma still struggling desperately to have that clause modified. But the Indian is unrelenting.

Curiously enough, despite his appetite for firewater when it is thrust before him, Lo is a rabid prohibitionist when it comes to voting. He recognizes the desirability of keeping the stuff at a safe distance. And he thinks that some sort of absent treatment ought to do the white man good.

The Constitutional Convention has twice clashed with President Roosevelt. The first time it had about decided to include a clause forbidding an individua concern, or corporation bringing armed guards into the state without the governor's consent. The President declared this to be a violation of liberty and persecution. If it went in he would not accept the constitution.

'He'll have to,' shouted one of the whiskered lawyers from Oklahoma. 'He has no authority under the Enabling act to reject our Constitution as long as it is republican in form and conforms to the Enabling act.' All of Oklahoma's cornfield lawyers talked likewise.

Then Lo, the untutored red man, stood up and had his say.

'That is all right about the President not having authority,' he agreed mildly, 'That is also my view. But the point is that if he says he will repect our constitution he'll do it anyway, authority or no authority. You ought to know Roosevelt by this time.'

It went out.

BOTH AGAINST THE NEGRO.

Likewise on the race question, which is a funny one in the new state. For there are the copper-colored citizens who are proud of their color. The Indians are the big land owners and the aristocrats. They call themselves Indians when they have but the faintest trace of Indian blood. Indeed, it is hard for a stranger to pick out the 'Indians.' The white and the Indians associate as equals and intermarry. But neither wants to have anything to do with the negro.

The Five Tribes were slaveholders themselves. But the Creeks complicated the thing, in those days, by intermarrying with their negro slaves. They are not proud of this now, and Creeks with a trace of negro blood insist on being considered as pure Indians. In this troublesome situation there could be no 'color' line, and a definition of what constituted a 'negro' was considered imperative. For Indians and whites are determined to have Jim Crow laws. The present constitutional convention is almost unanimously Democratic, because that party called itself the 'White Man's Party,' and its leaders openly advised the negroes to support the Republicans and to demand places on their tickets. Consequently the Republican tickets, with many negro candidates and stamped with the name 'Black Man's Party,' was knifed in scandalous fashion by white Republicans.

But Mr. Roosevelt interfered again with the proposition to put a Jim Crow clause in the constitution. The Indian constitution framers were clever enough to get around that, however. They have decided to adopt a resolution, which will not go into the constitution, advising the first legislature to enact as statutes the Jim Crow clause they had intended to put in the constitution. And no one in Oklahoma doubts for a minute that this will be done.

O'DONNELL'S TRIUMPH.

On the occasion of the St. Patrick's Day demonstration, which takes place on Monday afternoon, March 18, the dramatic section of St. Mary's Catholic Young Men's Society will present the Irish drama, 'O'Donnell's triumph.'

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Memorial services for the late Rev. Rural Dean Harris will be held in St. James Church, Farnham, this evening, at 7.30, and also to-morrow evening at the same hour.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

TO EQUALIZE SALARIES.

Teachers in this province and in other parts of Canada will be interested, from a fellow feeling, to learn of the movement set on foot in New York for the equalization of the salaries of men and women teachers. A bill was introduced in the legislature of that state a few days ago, and every effort is being put forth by the Women Teachers' Association and their friends to have the measure passed. The association has 10,000 members.

The movement is not at all an attack upon the men teachers. It is realized that the latter, although receiving much higher salaries than the women, are still not well paid. The bill asks that the position should carry the salary without distinction of sex, and it is urged in support of this claim that the man and the woman are required to pass the same examinations, and that both are expected to produce the same results.

The 'effeminization' of the schools is sometimes deplored, but the preponderance of female teachers may be accounted for, in part at any rate, by the circumstance that they come cheaper. As a leading member of the association puts it: 'If boards of education hire us because we are a marked down lot, who is to blame?' The argument that it is a question of supply and demand is met by the statement that there are a great many vacancies at the present time in the school system of the city, as outsiders cannot afford to live there on the salaries paid.

It is a stock argument that a man ought to have a large salary because of the possible family he may have. 'This,' says the teacher just referred to, 'makes of the women a charity organization. Whether we will or not, we are made to contribute to a fund for the support of the homes and families and possible happiness of our brother laborers.' This view of the case is hardly a clear one, as it might be held that it is the school board which makes this charitable contribution. But it might also be added that many of the women have similar demands upon their salaries, and consequently have similar claims to the consideration of a paternal government.

Of course, 'charity' really has nothing to do with it at all. The root of the matter is that public opinion needs to be aroused to a realization of the importance of the teacher's services. Then, the money required will be forthcoming somehow, and the first question will not be whether that man or this woman will accept the smaller salary, but who will best fill the place.

In the me antime, one hopes that these 10,000 women teachers will meet with success.

DEBTS TO PAY PROMPTLY.

Do you make it a point always to pay promptly those who do occasional work for you, the woman you have in for an extra day now and then, the seamstress who fills a hurry up order for some plain sewing, or any of the others you are glad to get for those 'odd jobs' that crop up every once in a while? Perhaps you have never tried to think what deferred payment means to those who depend entirely on that precarious source of income, their day's work. The charwoman's dollar a day, or whatever you have covenanted with her for, may seem to you so insignificant a trifle that you think it can make little difference whether you pay her on Monday when she is through with her day's washing, or leave it till next day, when she is coming to do the ironing. Or possibly you have not the change, and it might be some little trouble to get it. It is precisely because the amount is small, that it should be paid promptly. That dollar may be needed for medicine for a sick husband or child, for a pair of shoes for the little girl whom her mother is trying to clothe fit for school, or quite possibly to provide the family supper. Each day brings its own imperative demand in that walk of life where the subsistence is from hand to mouth.

When the woman who has been doing a day's house-cleaning for you is ready to go home, or the seamstress who has been doing your plain sewing brings the parcel to you, try to have her money ready for her, and do not drive her to ask for it. And please do give it to her as if you feel that it is for value received, and not with an air that gives it the appearance of charity. If the work has been well done, say so pleasantly. There is not much inspiration in washing windows or scrubbing floors and stairs, or any work that is performed one day here, the next there. One can scarcely expect the toilers by the day to look upon their labor as anything but a means to an end, the gaining of the necessary dollar, and consequently the work is too often done in a perfunctory and not altogether satisfactory manner. Possibly a little appreciation on the part of the employer, whenever she sees a place that she can honestly give it, might lead the worker to take more interest in her uninspiring task.

Life Depends on Healthy Blood.

IS YOURS RICH AND PURE?

Blood is the soul of life.

Check its formation, reduce its quality, lessen its red cells—you at once sap strength and vitality—you peril life itself.

When you strengthen the blood, make it richer in red cells, increase its solid constituents, you supply the materials that rebuild—you furnish that disease-resisting element we call strength.

When you are weak and ailing—When appetite is poor—when mental efforts seem impossible, sleep hard to get, be sure your blood has grown poor and your nervous system in consequence is impaired.

Nothing so quickly stimulates the formation of rich, red blood as Ferrozone.

Ferrozone's action upon the digestive power is immediate—everything you eat is converted into nourishment and building material.

Ferrozone fortifies the action of the kidneys, liver and stomach, increases circulation, and by these means throws into the blood a vast store of material to build up and to strengthen.

Ferrozone by making blood and stimulating vital action, transmits to the debilitated brain cells, exhausted by toil, by anxiety, or by sickness, the strength they need.

The beneficent action of Ferrozone on the brain is transmitted through the nervous system, and all powers of the body are enormously increased.

Ferrozone enables the body to perform all its functions in a normal and natural way, and with an absolute freedom from reaction, which is the most positive assurance that the body is strengthened—not stimulated.

Whether the weakness you suffer is profound or of long standing, whatever the conditions are—if the blood is impaired, if its redness is reduced, if its activity is lessened—Ferrozone is an absolute and rapid remedy.

For any condition of weakness, debility or ill-health in men, women and children, you can't find so nourishing and strengthening a tonic as Ferrozone; try it, sold everywhere in 50c boxes.

TO RE-MODEL PARTY DRESSES

Now is the time when the girl whose wardrobe is limited is trying to devise ways of 'restoring' her party frocks so that they will pass creditably through the little rush of festive gatherings which finish up the season after Easter. The woman of experience knows that it is a good plan to keep at least one gown fresh and new for the end of the season, when both herself and her winter outfit are a bit fagged. But not every one can do this, and the majority of girls have to depend on their own ingenuity and taste to make their already well-worn dresses look 'a'maist as weel's the new.'

A white net dress that has done duty several times through the winter can be given quite a new appearance by the addition of a little bolero effect of yellow satin partially overlaid with Irish lace, with bands of narrow cuffs of the satin finishing the elbow sleeves of the waist. Sometimes two dresses, each of which is rather hopeless in itself, can be combined into one quite 'fetching' gown. For example, the best parts of a pale blue messaline and a white chiffon have been utilized in a gown that does not at all bear the stamp of a makeshift. The bébé waist, shirred at the round décolletage, the under skirt and the full puffed elbow sleeves are of the chiffon, The blue messaline is made into a sort of princess overdress, the upper portion draped from a point low on the shoulder to the waist line, leaving a wide V of the chiffon at front and back and panels of the silk falling in deep Vandyke points over the skirt. Sleeve caps open at the outer seam, and narrow pointed cuffs were also of the messaline.

A gown composed of bodice, girdle, and skirt can sometimes be quite changed in effect by dispensing with the girdle, and joining bodice and skirt with rows of shirring. One gown was made over by loosening the plaits in which the skirt had been laid, shirring bodice and skirt together, and raising the back breadth of the trained skirt so that it hung in loose folds from below the shoulders in modified Empire style.

The fashion of trimming with flat bands opens up an inexpensive way of touching up a costume. A dress of pink crepe de Chine, for example, on which the ruffles have become crushed or 'stringy,' can have these taken off and replaced with graduated bands of satin of a deeper shade. Two or three different kinds of lace are used together this season, thus adding to the posibilities of this popular garniture in 'helping out' a frock. The different laces, however, must be combined tastefully, or the effect is patchy. Ribbon can be used in a variety of ways to the advantage of a partly worn frock, and occasionally rosettes and festoons of chiffon can be used with freshening effect. A note of black, in fine pipings, in narrow bands or tiny bows, often gives quite a smart note to a made-over frock.

FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

A jolly game for a party on the evening of St. Patrick's Day is a shamrock hunt, the object being to find the four-leaved shamrock. Partners for the hunt find each other by means of paper shamrocks numbered in pairs, and distributed among the guests. Shamrocks cut from green paper or stiff silk are concealed in all sorts of places about the rooms open to the hunt, between the leaves of books, in the folds of draperies, under ornaments—in as great a variety of hiding-places, likely and unlikely, as possible. There is only one four-leaved shamrock, and for the discovery of this a prize is offered, and a second prize is given to the finder of the largest number of the three-leaved species. Just before the hunt begins, it is well to have some one sing the song, 'The four-leaved shamrock' (by Samuel Lover), and if the services of a harpist can be had, it gives a delightful tone to the entertainment to have Irish airs—'The harp that once,' 'Love's young dream,' 'The meeting of the waters,' etc.—played on the harp while the search is going on. After the 'charmed leaves' have been discovered and the prizes awarded, it will furnish amusement if the finder can carry out a semblance of the idea of the four-leaved shamrock:

'Oh, thus I'd play th' enchanter's part,
thus scatter bliss around,
And not a tear nor aching heart should
in the world be found.'

To take this part will require some one quick-witted and clever enough to make the promised gifts, supposed to bring bliss to each, as varied as possible, and fitting the individual case, rather less than more. In the decorations of the rooms for a shamrock hunt, there should be no artificial leaves to confuse the searchers, and the real shamrocks are best in pots or low baskets filled with earth, as they soon become wilted and drooping after being cut. White carnations and green ribbon of the real emerald hue can be arranged effectively in the decorative scheme. In a conspicuous place may be placed a harp which can be made of pasteboard or wires, the frame covered with shamrocks or other greenery, studded with white carnations, and the strings of smilax.

An old but always amusing basis for a frolic is the blarney stone. The stone is placed at one end of the room and the guests, blindfolded in turn, try to kiss it. Those who accomplish the feat have the privilege of paying sugared compliments to whomsoever they will.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL

FASHION CATALOGUE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, 1907.

For the convenience of our subscribers, we have arranged to supply a catalogue containing between 400 and 500 of the very latest designs for ladies', misses' and children's garments, also illustrated lessons on the making of fine lingerie and baby clothes, including the various embroidery stitches now in use, and the fancy stitches employed in the finishing of hand made garments. To obtain this book, send ten cents in money or stamps to Pattern Department, 'Daily Witness,' 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

NO. 5713, NO. 5720.—A NEAT HOUSE DRESS.

Dainty simplicity characterizes this design for a house dress. The skirt is a practical five-gored model, with a deep flounce set on with a frill finish at the top. The skirt may be cut away underneath or left to form a foundation, just as preferred. A perfectly smooth adjustment is given about the hips, the fulness at the back being arranged in an inverted box-pleat, or it may be gathered. The blouse waist is an excellent design for the washable fabrics. The deep pleats at the shoulders give the broad effect desired just now. Elbow and full length sleeves are both provided for, and a comfortable turn-over collar finishes the neck. Mohair, challis, linen, gingham and percale are all suitable for reproduction. For 36 inch bust measure 2 1-8 yards of 44-inch material will be required for the waist, and 8 1-4 yards for the skirt.

Ladies' shirt waist, No. 5713. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' five-gored skirt, with or without flounce, No. 5720. Sizes for 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

The above illustration calls for two separate patterns, the price is ten cents for skirt and ten cents for the waist.

PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern as per directions given below.

No. .....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full

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.....

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N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern cannot reach you in less than a week. Price 10 cents, in cash, postal note, or stamps. Address, 'Witness' Pattern Department, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

THE DEATH OF 'BUD' McCOURT.

Coroner's Jury Hold Masson Responsible for Killing of Cornwall Hockey Player.

Cornwall, March 13.—'That the said Owen McCourt came to his death by a blow from a hockey stick in the hands of Charles Masson during the progress of the game of hockey played in the Victoria Rink, in the town of Cornwall, on the sixth day of March, 1907, and that in the opinion of this jury, although there is no evidence of any ill-feeling previous to the blow, there was no justification by personal provocation for the above blow at the hands of Charles Masson. Your jury further recommend that an act be passed by the Legislative Assembly whereby players and spectators engaged in or encouraging roughness or foul play in the game of hockey may be severely punished.'

Such was the verdict returned to-night in the inquest into the death of 'Bud' McCourt, the Cornwall hockey player.

A great crowd attended the inquest, which was held in the Court House here to-night, by the coroner, Dr. Hamilton. The jury consisted of Messrs. T. Porteous, G. D. Gillie, Allan Cline, M. F. Cameron, W. Comrie, L. E. Gailey, T. Gregson, R. Corrigan, G. R. Phillips, Geo. Milden, H. Yates, N. J. Fraid, and E. O'Callaghan.

Thomas Emmett Quinn, the referee in the fatal game, said that he had followed the play to the south end of the rink, and, turning, saw McCourt skate towards the timekeepers' box, following other players. A second or so later he saw Masson skate over to McCourt and strike him on the head. Then followed a mix-up by several players, including Runions. Throop and McCourt were assisted to the dressing-room. Masson had no occasion as a player to skate the 15 or 20 feet he was distant from McCourt. Afterwards, witness visited the dressing rooms and saw the injuries of the players. He also described how McCourt had returned to the game for a short time.

R. A. Pringle, who, with J. A. Chisholm, was present on behalf of Charles Masson, cross-examined the witness, who declared that he did not know who struck Throop in the first half. When McCourt skated across the ice with his stik uplifted he could not tell which of the Ottawa players he was going towards. It was only a second or two after this that Masson skated toward the other players. He saw Masson strike McCourt, and Runions strike at either Masson or Throop. Of the ten players who gathered in a bunch some were trying to stop the trouble and others were urging it on. Previous to this scrap he had ruled off only one player, McCourt, for using the butt-end of the stick on Throop. He believed that McCourt had been struck by some one else at the side of the rink before he skated across and was struck by Masson.

To James Dingwall, county attorney, the witness said that it was his impression that McCourt was pursuing an Ottawa player. Masson was behind McCourt when he struck him. The wound caused by Masson seemed to be a cut, an indention made with the heel of the stick. He could not say whether McCourt was unconscious or not when he fell after being struck by Masson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pringle, witness was positive that McCourt was not struck in the mix-up after he fell from Masson's blow.

E. A. Pilon, of Montreal, the judge of play in the game, was the next witness. He did not see McCourt struck. The play up to the time of the accident was hard, but not rough.

To Mr. Dingwall he denied that he was present under pay. He was an amateur, and only his expenses were paid. At the time of the mix-up he heard a whistle blow, and saw a fight in progress. He blew his own whistle and attempted to part the combatants. He also helped McCourt off the ice.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pringle, Pilon explained that he had ruled McCourt off in the first half for hooking Throop.

STRUCK FROM BEHIND.

Jack Hunter, the Cornwall goal keeper, sworn, said he saw Masson strike McCourt from behind. This was the first blow he saw struck. Masson was struck by some one immediately after. He did not consider this a particularly rough game outside of the fatal mix-up.

To Mr. Pringle witness said that it was after he had seen a mix-up in progress that Masson struck McCourt. To Mr. Dingwall he said there were other sticks in the air at the moment Masson struck McCourt.

Throop, of the Ottawa Victorias, was next called, and said he did not see anybody strike McCourt, as just about the time of the mix-up he had been dazed by a blow on the head, and when he was able to see anything it was all over. The last he remembered was seeing McCourt and Chamberlain apparently threatening each other with their sticks. He dropped his stick to part them, and was hit from behind at the same time. It could not have been either McCourt or Chamberlain who hit him.

Charles Chamberlain, of the Ottawa Vics, said that he was struck from behind in the scrap. He did not know anything from that moment till he reached the dressing-room. He did not find the game rough up till the fatal accident. He denied the story told by Throop about the affair with McCourt, and Throop parting them.

David Small, one of the umpires, saw some one of the Ottawa players struck by McCourt, and, as the Ottawa man turned around, some one else seemed to strike McCourt. He could not identify the man who struck McCourt. McCourt at half-time complained that some one was bothering him.

McCourt had dropped his stick to retaliate with his fists at the moment he was struck. The blow McCourt struck seemed to be across the back of another player.

George Airey swore that he saw Masson strike McCourt. Just before this McCourt and a Victoria player had some trouble, and the latter struck McCourt, who followed him and retaliated. Masson then came up and felled McCourt. He did not think that Masson fell.

Mr. W. D. Knight, D.D.S., who was one of the timekeepers, said McCourt was penalized two minutes for striking Throop in the first half. Afterwards he got three minutes for striking a player on the arm. In the second half he saw McCourt strike a player he believed to be Chamberlain, and McCourt was almost immediately afterwards struck by an Ottawa player. The first half of the match was strenuous in places. Chamberlain and McCourt were alone in the centre of the ice and the next man to reach them was the man who hit McCourt. He thought that McCourt had his stick in his hand when the blow was struck.

Lee McCourt, brother of the deceased, saw one of the Ottawa players give 'Bud' the end of the stick, who skated after Chamberlain and struck him on the shoulder. Masson skated over a distance of 30 feet and struck 'Bud' from behind with the heel of the hockey stick. 'Bud' then dropped headlong on the ice. After about 10 minutes' rest, he resumed play for seven or eight minutes. At the time he was struck by Masson he had dropped his stick and was using his fists.

Dr. Alguire told how he had been called in to attend the injured players. When he reached the rink McCourt was on the ice, and he proceeded to sew up the head of an Ottawa player. He then went out to look at the game, and was called in to see McCourt. On examining the pupils of his eyes he realized that there was evidently serious trouble. He had him conveyed at once to the Hotel Dieu, where the skull was trepanned, and revealed a large clot. The deceased never regained consciousness. Witness also read the report of his post mortem examination. The skull of the deceased was thin, but the body was perfectly healthy and strong in every respect.

Dr. Nichol, who was present at the post mortem, corroborated the post mortem report of Dr. Alguire.

The county attorneys wanted other witnesses to show that hockey players were paid, and this was in a sense at the bottom of the trouble, but the jury had enough of it.

NOVA SCOTIA MINES.

MINERS AND OPERATORS INTERVIEW THE PROVINCIAL GOVERMENT.

Halifax, N. S., March 13.—Representatives of the iron ore and coal operators of Nova Scotia and a delegation representing the P. W. A. have had a field day with the government. This morning the workingmen's delegation presented their statement of reasons why an eight-hour day should be compulsory, why there should be weekly pay, certificates for iron ore miners, a miners' commission and other changes in the mining law of the province.

To-night a delegation of the mine operators was heard by the government, the P. W. A. men also being present.

The operators opposed the weekly pay proposal, alleging that it would mean loss of time, reduction of output and enlarged clerical staff. They claimed that the eight-hour day was impracticable, that the idea of a miners' commission, as proposed by the P. W. A., would be an invasion of owners' rights, and a surpation of the government's responsibilities, and that it would be impossible to obtain certified iron ore miners. On the whole they said that the proposed changes would increase the cost and lessen the production at the mines. They offered no objection to the demand for bulletins by fire bosses for safety appliances on cages, the provision regarding check weighmen and the doctors' reputation.

After the delegations withdrew to-night the government remained in session discussing the situation.

TENNESSEE INSURANCE

MR. GROVER CLEVELAND SUBMITS BRIEF TO INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Nashville, Tenn., March 13.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland has submitted to the insurance investigating committee of the Tennessee Assembly a brief in opposition to a bill which requires that life assurance companies operating in Tennessee invest seventy percent of their reserve fund of Tennessee policies in Tennessee securities. Mr. Cleveland calls attention to recent insurance disclosures, and says:

'It seems to be quite apparent that if the best legislative results are to be reached by safeguarding all the interests in any way to life insurance, those who make our laws should be free from all vindicative feeling and misleading prejudices, and duly guard against a dangerous disregard of safe and conservative business rules.

'We cannot escape the proof of the existence and activity of anti-state sentiment. It is not well for us to forget that though this sentiment is to an extent one of the manifestations of the restlessness and reckless impulse of our times, it is none the less dangerous, and that it certainly gains new converts with every new occasion for discontent.'

CHILDREN AND FIREARMS

ONE BOY SHOT AND KILLED HIS LITTLE BROTHER.

Fannystelle, Man., March 13.—An unfortunate accident occurred here to-day, by which the seven-year-old son of F. W. Beattle, while playing with a gun in the absence of his parents, shot and instantly killed his little brother, aged three.

ANOTHER GOLDEN WEDDING

WELL-KNOWN RESIDENTS OF RICHMOND CELEBRATE JOYFUL EVENT NEXT MONDAY.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Smillie, of Riverview Farm, Que., will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Monday next, and Mr. Smillie will also celebrate his eightieth birthday on that date. Preparations are now being made for a joyful gathering not only of members of the family, but also of many friends, who are sure to gather in large numbers to congratulate the happy couple.

Mr. Smillie comes of fine old pioneer stock, and was born on the farm that he now owns on March 17, 1827. His wedding took place on the same date thirty years later, his bride being Miss Rebecca Mountain, of Durham. Seven children were born to the couple, five of whom are living to-day, namely: Ida, wife of the Rev. Hugh Cairns, Napanee, Ont.; James Malcome, of Lismore, Australia; Anna, wife of Chief Davidson, of the fire department, Edmonton, Alberta; William Nelson, of Toronto, Ont., and Miss May Smillie, of Boston, Mass. They now have eleven grandchildren.

Although they are getting on in years, Mr. and Mrs. Smillie both enjoy excellent health and spirits, and they are sure to be the life and soul of the forthcoming celebration. They are not even troubled, like a good many of their age, with failing eyesight. Last Christmas they went down to Boston to spend the festive season with their youngest daughter, Miss May Smillie. Since their return Mr. Smillie has been engaged, among other things, in the strenuous occupation of breaking in a three-year-old colt, and people who have seen him handling the frisky animal in and around Richmond can hardly believe that he is about to celebrate his eightieth birthday.

Among Mr. Smillie's most prized possessions is an old-fashioned clock, which has been in the Smillie family for over a hundred years. It was brought out to this country by his father, who settled on the farm that he now owns. It is intended that the clock shall always remain in the Smillie family, and on Mr. Smillie's death it will go to his eldest son, James, now in Australia.

The house in which Mr. Smillie now lives was built by him in 1863, all the brick he used in building the home being baked by him on his own farm—a fact that gives additional interest and value to the old homestead.

It is steady, upright, persevering families like that of Mr. Smillie which are the backbone of the country, and we are sure that numerous friends far and near will join the 'Witness' in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Smillie long-continued health, happiness and all prosperity.

MR. AND MRS. N. W. SMILLIE, OF RICHMOND, QUEBEC.

THE 'JENA' DISASTER

Number of Dead now Reported to be a Hundred and Eighteen

THIRTY-EIGHT INJURED—VESSEL A BATTERED RUIN.

Paris, March 13.—France mourns her 118 dead and 38 wounded in the 'Jena' disaster more bitterly than if they were lost on the field of battle, for they have given their lives uselessly. The country is asking if proper care is taken in the navy. Formerly a vessel entering the arsenal landed all her munitions. If she went in drydock no fire was left on board, not even for cooking purposes. These precautions have not been observed in recent years, because, according to the authorities, they were not feasible in modern days, when an emergency may arise at any moment. The anti-Republicans declare, however, that it is because discipline is so weak that it is impossible to insist upon proper regulations being carried out.

When the Minister of Marine visited the 'Jena' this afternoon the drydock had been emptied of water and the vessel was resting on timber supports. She is not damaged forward, but aft she is terribly injured. There is one especially great rent in her hull. This rent proved a safeguard, as through it the gases caused by the explosion escaped, and thus the vessel was saved from utter destruction. The propellers and helm are undamaged. Aboard on the various decks everything was destroyed. Piles of earthenware mark the dining places, and the debris of woodwork indicates the site of the cabins, but the metal planks resisted, although they are warped and displaced.

While a party was visiting the ship to-day, a group of sailors passed, carrying a sack containing shapeless human remains, which the visitors respectfully saluted. About fifty corpses have been found in one small compartment. The funeral of the baby who was killed by an exploding shell some distance from the scene of the disaster, took place to-day. It was made the occasion of a sympathetic display of feeling. The mayor and council attended, together with representatives of the government and the navy. Thousands followed the body to the grave.

The 'Jena's' cat, with a litter of kittens, was found this morning unharmed in the fore part of the vessel.

All day long weeping mothers and wives and other relatives of the missing men thronged the approaches to the hospitals, hoping against hope that their loved one was still alive and eagerly scanning the stretchers that were brought in.

After the roll-call, Minister Thomson reviewed the survivors and addressed a few touching words to them, after which the men who were engaged in searching the vessel returned to their task, at which they will work all night.

London, March 14. — A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Toulon, quotes a naval officer as saying that had the accident to the 'Jena' occurred at sea, the vessel must have foundered instantly. Naval experts are astonished at the fierceness by which the flames burst out and raged furiously in the interior immediately after the explosion. That a battleship of modern construction should blaze like a grease box from an explosion, arouses the gravest question in reference to naval construction. The correspondent describes the vessel as being as battered and torn as though she had fought a fierce battle. From the forward turret to the stern gallery, the ship is one blistered, riven mass of twisted steel and miscellaneous ruin. Twenty-four hours after the disaster, despite the fact that oceans of water had been pumped between decks, the fire had burned right through, leaving only one-tenth of the entire length of the ship unharmed. She is almost completely burned inside and out to the very summit of her fore signal mast. The fire consumed all the boats, ate away the deck planking, destroyed every particle of furniture in the officers' and men's quarters, ruined more than ten guns, and seriously injured even the heavier ones. Only the bow guns are undamaged.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL

THE PREMIER OF NEW ZEALAND GIVES HIS VIEWS.

London, March 13.—According to a Melbourne newspaper, Mr. J. G. Ward, Premier of New Zealand, who has been in Melbourne, conferring with Premier Deakin, says: At the colonial conference we shall seek a definite understanding from the Imperial Government as to the position of the colonies with regard to the British treaty obligations. We do not want Great Britain to enter into treaties with foreign peoples that would give them the right to claim entry into the colonies. I am ardently in favor of the creation of a permanent imperial council of advice in London. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in private letters to me, also expresses himself as favorable, and, with the help of Premier Deakin, the three of us ought to be able to carry it through.

CHIEF OF SPANISH POLICE

POSITION OFFERED TO LONDON INSPECTOR BY KING ALFONSO.

London, March 13.—King Alfonso has decided to revolutionize his Spanish police methods, and to establish a criminal investigation department modelled on Scotland Yard. He has offered the position of chief of the reorganized force to Inspector Arrow, of the London force, with a salary of $5,000. It is stated that His Majesty was much impressed by the police methods when he was here. He has been assisted by Queen Victoria in framing his plans.

THE HON. MR. SCOTT'S HEALTH.

Winnipeg, March 13.—The Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, after spending some time in Nassau, Bahamas, left on March 12 for Hamilton, Bermuda, to remain some time. Mr. Scott is rapidly recovering.

GENERAL BOOTH

Unparalleled Enthusiasm a Feature of His Present Visit to Canada.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR SALVATION ARMY LEADER'S VISIT TO MONTREAL ON SUNDAY.

General Booth will arrive in Montreal, all being well, early on Saturday morning. He will address a meeting of officers, soldiers and friends in the Citadel on Saturday evening, speak three times in His Majesty's Theatre on Sunday, and deliver two or three addresses on Monday. Arrangements have been made for his meeting the local press representatives shortly after his arrival. While in Montreal the veteran Salvationist will stay at the Windsor Hotel.

The Saturday night meeting will be semi-private, and admission will be by ticket only. The Sunday meetings are advertised for 11 a.m. and 3 and 7 o'clock p.m. The Hon. W. A. Weir, Minister of Public Works and Labor for Quebec, will preside over the afternoon meeting, at which the General will lecture on 'The secret of the success of the Salvation Army.' Commissioner Coombs and his staff will be present at all the meetings, and many prominent citizens have signified their purpose to attend.

Persons desiring to hear the General at any of these services will require to be in their places early—probably an hour before the time announced. Reserved seats cannot be guaranteed later than half an hour before the meetings commence. An officer who has returned from Toronto states that the General's reception in the Queen City was the most enthusiastic he ever saw. The Massey Music Hall was crowded, and thousands had to be turned away, while the doors had to be opened long before the time advertised.

This week the General is conducting officers' councils in Toronto daily. This programme is being relieved somewhat to-day, as he is announced to speak to the students of Wycliffe College in the afternoon, and address the Canadian Club in the evening. He may also speak to the inmates of the Central Prison. In Toronto the General is the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the Hon. Mortimer Clark. His staff accompanying him from International Headquarters consists of Col. Higgins, assistant foreign secretary, and Brigadier Cox, his private secretary. The General travelled from New York to Toronto in Mr. Charles M. Hays's private car 'Canada.'

As many persons who have never seen or heard General Booth will wish to do so during his present visit to Montreal, a report of his methods of conducting his week-end meetings will be read with interest:—

A DAY WITH THE GENERAL.

A Sunday with the General is at once the climax to one campaign and the starting-point to a second for the salvation of souls.

THE GENERAL
will preach
In His Majesty's Theatre Next Sunday,
at 11, 3 and 7.

So read the wall posters.

A usual interpretation of such an announcement would be 'the public will be favored with three well-prepared sermons from the founder of the Salvation Army.' But the General's public work is built on an entirely different conception of his duty, opportunity, and Divine call.

A service, under his direction, becomes a battle royal between preacher and people. A sermon, with the General, is not merely a moralization or a more or less thoughtful meditation; it is a loud call to surrender there and then to God to confess and renounce sin, and accept the principles of the cross of Christ.

The General's visit to a town is usually preceded by a carefully organized visitation of the public-houses, the lodging houses, and the homes of the drunkard and vicious, as well as of many of the steady working class. As many as 150 homes of drunkards were visited in a town recently visited by the General. The most notorious and abandoned character in the place was pleaded with to 'Come and see the General—your friend, if you only knew it. He will give you the truth without varnish. Aye, and you need it. lad, to judge by this home and these tatters. Man, God never intended you should live like an animal, or He would have provided you with fore and hind feet.' Not very graceful language, we admit, but the General's forerunner is an expert in this kind of work. His bait is effective and successful.

Little advertising of the ordinary kind is done. The General's name and forty-eight hours' announcement are ample means to ensure the filling of the largest building anywhere, three times on Sunday. Hence, a theatre is preferred to a public hall; and it has the extra advantage of being neutral ground, and more familiar to the classes for whose peace and happiness he especially delights to labor.

The journey in the train is occupied over notes of the addresses to be given, consideration of matters requiring attention elsewhere, and correspondence.

After the social courtesies are exchanged at his billet—and he is usually entertained by leading citizens—the General does not retire to rest. The telegraph messenger will prevent that. His leading officer in the district has something to say, and a request to make, and then half a dozen journalists have prepared a fusilade of questions, and are waiting to let them go.

'Before tea, General?' asks the host.

'I never keep a journalist waiting. Like myself, he is a busy man.'

They are invited in, and the hostess looks reflectively at the tea things, the clock, the maid, and the tired General.

'Now, gentlemen, what can I do for you?'

INTERVIEWING THE GENERAL.

Flap, flap go the note-books, and for the next half hour a brisk, animated talk ensues—say, upon the licensing laws, the General's own scheme for dealing with the vagrant or tramp problem, emigration, colonization, and—depend upon it—Salvation, and Salvation as it affects the pressmen. Were editors not such despots, these reporters would not many a column of their newspapers with the copy such an interview supplies. But, as a rule, the newspaper is chiefly interested in the General's movements and opinions, and ventilates these with a fair amount of space. Five o'clock tea is over in fifteen minutes, and then the General must be left alone.

As usual with the General's week-end meetings, the Saturday night gathering was devoted to a Soldiers' Council, and long before the beloved and noble white head appeared on the platform, the citadel was packed from floor to ceiling with eager welcoming Salvationists, bespringled with backsliders, whose hearts still loved the old work, and whose minds hankered after the old ways. Men hearing predominate, hard of hand, brusque of tongue, independent of manner, intolerant of shams, old footballers, old prize-fighters, old wife-beaters. Kindly, pithy, and humorous as words might be, flashing with incident, graphic with detail of picture and story, yet the great personal 'you' shot straight out from the shoulder at them like a blow, hitting somebody every time.

'You—what are you doing for God? You—who knows what God can do for you?'

Over fifty men and women answered that question at the penitent form, secret backsliders nearly all. He speaks to the spirit of man, at times with the tenderness of a Guyon, and his reproofs of sin in the church recall an Ignatius de Loyola.

His good hostess has prepared a wholesome vegetarian soup, and the dishes likely to tempt his taste, and recuperate his exhausted system; for it must be remembered that this sermon has, with the exhortations and pleadings in the prayer meeting, extended to half a dozen, and the service has lasted two hours. But, no! Rest is food. A little of the soup, a slice or so of an apple, and a little later a cup of tea, before resuming the battle, must suffice. His voice, vigor, and clearness of vision depend upon rigid abstemiousness. The incessant call of work only allows him a short period of repose.

We have a contrast in the afternoon. The elite of the town occupy the reserved seats. The mayor, with magistrates, clergymen, doctors, etc., fill the front row of the platform.

TICKETS ALL GIVEN OUT.

So great has been the demand for tickets for General Booth's address at the Board of Trade on Monday night, in the Exchange Hall, that the secretary, much to the regret of the executive committee, has been unable to supply recent applicants.

PRAISE FOR TORONTO.

Toronto, March 13.—General Booth has issued the following statement to the Salvation Army in Toronto:—

'At the outset of this campaign, Toronto has written her name in capital letters across the front page of my memory. In unmistakeable fashion, this reception has satisfied me of the growth and influence of the army spirit. If Ontario will march forward on the lines of Sunday, she will help me mightily to shake the world.'

MESSAGE TO ARMY IN JAPAN.

The General has also cabled the following message to the Army in Japan:—

'I am coming to see the people whom I already love and admire; to publish more fully the royal road to my heavenly Father's heart; to reveal more clearly the secret of holy living; to further deepen the spirit of compassion for the outcasts of society; to win recruits for my world wide object, and to inspire my comrades with more fiery enthusiasm for the triumph of Jehovah and the happiness of mankind.'

OTTAWA CHORAL SOCIETY

LORD STRATHCONA SENDS HIS CHEQUE FOR A HUNDRED DOLLARS TOWARDS ITS FUNDS.

Ottawa, March 12.—Lord Strathcona has given substantial evidence of his sympathy with the work of the Ottawa Choral Society, which to-morrow night presents Sir Edward Elgar's composition, 'The Black Knight,' by sending to the secretary of the society his cheque of a hundred dollars in aid of its funds.

His Lordship writes: 'Knowing, as I do, something of the excellent work which the society has already done in catering in the best way for the musical taste of the people of Ottawa, I have no doubt its efforts on the present occasion will fully maintain the high standard of its performances in the past, and it affords me much pleasure to hand you herewith my cheque on the Bank of Montreal, to your order, for one hundred dollars as a contribution to the funds of the society.'

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All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed, Editor of the 'Witness.'