FOR LITTLE WANTS
Use Herald Want Columns.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER.
Fair and Cool.
Sun rose at 5.07; sets at 6.41.

ESTABLISHED 1808. NO. 89. TWENTY FOUR PAGES. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1905. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT

LETTERS FROM FAR NORTH REACH OTTAWA AFTE[illegible]ICH TRIBULATION

Despatches From Mounted Pol[illegible] on Hudson's Bay Come 3,000 Miles—Two-Thirds [illegible]ce by Sled Parcel Soaked by Waters of the [illegible]ay—News of the Arctic.

Ottawa, April 15 (Special.)—A wee[illegible] little parcel [illegible] the Superintendent [illegible] Mounted Police Department yesterday. [illegible] Though sealed [illegible] gether unattra[illegible] esting story [illegible] package contained a couple [illegible] blurred letters. They had come [illegible] Cape Fullerton at the edge of the [illegible] were saturated [illegible] Bay.

The mail was from the [illegible] post, patrol where the Hudson's Bay [illegible] narrows to a point [illegible] letters are in the handwriting of the [illegible] officers and constables of the North, [illegible] west Mounted Police detachment which [illegible] is maintaining the authority of the [illegible] King and of Canada in that part of [illegible] the world, from the officers [illegible] of the Canadian patrol steamer [illegible] and from men on the scales and [illegible] ers which have been spoken since [illegible] Arethe went to the east last autumn [illegible]

The Arctic sailed from Quebec [illegible] 17th of last September with supplies [illegible] nier as in other years. Major Moodie [illegible] the Police, in command of the expe[illegible] tion. The party consisted of ten police [illegible] constables [illegible] Hudson's Bay [illegible] where a post had been established [illegible] Major Moodie and Mr. Low, of the [illegible] logical Department. [illegible] year. Three of the men [illegible] had been left there when the Neptune [illegible] came out on July 22nd.

As the Arctic did not [illegible] until September [illegible] to Sydney for some of the Newfoundland [illegible] lend new pilots on to [illegible] North there was some [illegible] would find the [illegible] hard that she could not get [illegible] in which case the [illegible] would have had a hopeless and [illegible] gry wait. The Arctic proved [illegible] good boat. The [illegible] from the North say the trip was [illegible] in just a month and a half. [illegible] was reached October 18, [illegible] to get into winter quarters. [illegible] formed in the inner harbor at [illegible] too, but the steamer was able [illegible] her way through. In the Hudson's [illegible] Straits there was no ice encountered, though the passage was made [illegible] tober. This is taken as [illegible] those who believe in the navigation [illegible] Hudson's Bay and that a large part [illegible] of the Western crop [illegible] sent to Europe by way of [illegible]

The Arctic found the three [illegible] in perfect health and in the possession [illegible] of a number of dog teams which [illegible] had bought from the natives. [illegible] to the instructions of Major Moodie [illegible] leaving in the spring. Preparations [illegible] and the winter were at once made. The [illegible] snow began falling soon after the [illegible] rival of the boat and was used [illegible] bank her in a way several feet [illegible] being built about the outside. [illegible] this had been completed [illegible] expeditions were sent out to the [illegible] points in the southern [illegible] rest of these was through [illegible] fold Inlet to Baker Lake. [illegible] trip was more than four hundred miles.

THEY NOW WANT ONE STOREY SHEDS

Four Montreal Shipping Companies Want Present Plans Changed

[illegible]

REMAINED UNCONSCIOUS.

William Simpson, Found Ly[illegible] Hotel Yard, Died Yesterday.

William Simpson, [illegible] age, who resided on Beaty [illegible] yesterday afternoon at [illegible] Hospital of cerebral [illegible] son was found [illegible] had fallen from [illegible] of Craig street [illegible] night by Patrolman [illegible] and the officer [illegible] had placed him [illegible] him on the books as [illegible] found dead drunk.

Yesterday [illegible] key on duty [illegible] found Simpson still [illegible] O'Connor was sent for and he identified the man. He was sent to the General Hospital. He died [illegible] having regained [illegible] case was reported to Coroner McMahon.

ENGINEER LALUMIERE DEAD.

Charles Lalumiere, the engineer who was injured in a collision between two passenger trains on the Quebec division of the C. P. R. near Louiseville three weeks ago died as a result of his injuries at the Notre Dame Hospital yesterday afternoon. [illegible] Lalumiere's remains were taken to the residence of his parents [illegible] Lalumiere, [illegible] Hospital this morning.

It appeals to the class of trade to which we cater better than any other paper. We use its columns exclusively. This is the highest compliment that can be paid to any advertising medium."—BROWN BROS., Windsor Meat Market.

A DAY SET APART FOR SUPPLICATION

To-Day the World Prays for Spiritual Awakening.

[illegible]

SKIN GRAFTING WAS SUCCESSFUL

Western Woman Wears Four Feet of Foreign Epidermis

[illegible]

MUST TAKE AWAY MATERIAL.

C. P. R. Place Viger Question is Settled at Last.

The special committee in charge of the Place Viger expropriation question, met yesterday at the City Hall and decided to stand by the original report sent up to the City Council, with one or two amendments.

Ald. E. A. Lapointe was responsible for a suggestion that the building material of the property buildings be removed at the [illegible]

[illegible] Ald. Carter offered an amendment to the effect that a retaining wall and railing be constructed along the south side of Notre Dame Street within two years of the company's coming into possession of the entire property they desire for their improvements. The amendment carried.

In referring to the question of opening a street along the harbor front, corresponding to the present Commissioners Street, it was suggested that the C. P. R. give the land necessary, but the matter was left in the hands of the Board of Harbor Commissioners for settlement.

SEVERAL MEMBERS AIRED OPINIONS

Few New Ideas Contributed to Autonomy Bill's Debate Yesterday

[illegible]

MR. JAS. S. McCARREY

Well-known Reader of Dr. Drummond's Poems Had a Splendid Reception in Detroit.

[illegible]

PREMIER ROBLIN WAS INDIGNANT

Gave Categorical Denials to Many Statements Circulated About Him.

MANITOBA IS USED UNFAIRLY

Mr. Roblin Denied Having Conferred With Catholic Dignitaries or of Making any Overtures For Their Support.

Ba[illegible] Man., April 14. At the nominating meeting held here last evening Mr. D. A. McIntyre was unanimously chosen as the Conservative candidate for the by-election to be held in Mount Odin on April 27. Mr. McIntyre ran in the election and was defeated.

Mr. Roblin, in the course of a lengthy speech on the situation, with a special reference to the boundaries dispute, said that this was a critical period for the province. The crisis had been precipitated by the creation of two new provinces, but it had been bound to come. He referred briefly to the school question, pointing out that there was no reason why it should have been dragged up with the demands of Manitoba or the extension of her boundaries, but it was part of the policy that Manitoba had mapped out to her by outside authorities at Ottawa for years past. The rest of the speech was [illegible] by the speaker.

Referring to the formation of the [illegible] statements that proper proposals had been made to him by representatives of the Catholic Church that he could get an extension of the boundaries and the establishing separate schools, and reestablishing separate schools, and that he had made any overtures to the Catholics that if they would get an extension of boundaries for the province he would reestablish separate schools, the Premier said that no one had ever approached him from the Archbishop of St. Boniface to ask for a repeal of the school act of 1890. Any consideration, nor had he ever made proposals to repeal the act of 1890 to His Grace, or to anyone else authorized to speak for the Roman Catholic Church. If," said Mr. Roblin, "in such a denial it is possible to use language that would be more explicit, then I wish such language to be considered as having been used."

The Premier said that Manitoba never had justice done her at Ottawa and he referred to the disallowance of legislation, the struggle for better terms, the treatment she had received in being deprived of public lands, the subsidies which was denied to a population of 400,000 no matter how great it might become, and showed that both Greenway and Borrowes had complained of these things when their party was in power.

Mr. Roblin referred to the suggestion of the Toronto [illegible] that Mr. [illegible] was trying to [illegible] the tactics of Machiavelli's [illegible]

[illegible]

Will Legislature Be Dissolved?

Winnipeg, April 15 (Special.)—Hon. Mr. Rogers was asked yesterday if there was anything in the report that the Legislature would be called to repeal the schools legislation of 1897. He replied he had no answer to make at present. It seems to be taken for granted in government circles that the House will be called, and, as one close follower of the government said: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his friends want a further bout with Manitoba, we will give it to them, and see who will come out on top this time. The idea, I understand, is to repeal the legislation and then appeal to the country, forcing

WHAT IS GOING ON

His Majesty's—"The Wizard of Oz."
Academy—"Across the Pacific."
Les Nouveautés—Madame Sans Gene.
Empress—Big show with burlesques.
Imperial—"Down the Pike," by the Montreal Burlesque Club.

Fair and Cool

Heavy rain has fallen in Cape Breton and local snow flurries occurred in Ontario, elsewhere the weather has been fair, and in most districts, except the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, quite cool.

The minimum and maximum temperatures yesterday were: Dawson, 12, 44; Victoria, 44, 50; Kamloops, 20, 52; Calgary, —, 26; Edmonton, 10, 38; Qu'Appelle, 10, 34; Winnipeg, 18, 32; Port Arthur, 24, 36; Parry Sound, 26, 40; Toronto, 33, 40; Ottawa, 26, 52; Quebec, 34, 44; St. John, 34, 52; Halifax, 34, 40.

[illegible] the hand of the Lieutenant-Governor in the matter of dissolution.

There is said to be a considerable difference of opinion between Messrs. Rogers and Roblin on the question of dissolution. Mr. Rogers is now the sole dictator of the Winnipeg Telegram which has recently voiced editorial opinions very much at variance with Premier Roblin's previous utterances and actions on school matters.

HAS GONE TO OTTAWA.

Mr. John Dixon Has Left Montreal to Take Charge of Ottawa Free Press.

Mr. John Dixon, who has been superintendent of the job department of the Witness for the past four years, has severed his connection with the paper in order to assume charge of the Ottawa Free Press.

Mr. Dixon was one of the best known printers in the city, and has built up a reputation for extraordinary integrity and executive ability. His fellow employees presented him with a handsome pool locket and an illuminated address last week as a token of their esteem.

CANADA NOT TO BE BRIBED TO LOYALTY

London Spectator Pleased at Globe's Repudiation of Chamberlain.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, April 15. The Spectator says: "The Toronto Globe is justly indignant at Mr. Chamberlain for the rash and unfounded suggestion made in his speech at the Liberal Union club that if Canada were not bribed to remain loyal by a change in our fiscal policy she would join the United States." The Spectator, quoting a paragraph from the Globe enquiries by what authority Mr. Chamberlain conveyed his suggestion in the name of Canada that Canadian loyalty could be secured by treaties of trade preferences, says "we never entertained any doubt that this would be Canada's answer to such sordid pleas, but it is none the less satisfactory to see the denial given so promptly and so clearly."

BRITISH COLUMBIA LABOR AGITATORS.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, April 15. The Outlook, referring to the British Columbia legislation restriction of Japanese immigration, says that British Columbia in many respects well deserves the unkind epithet on its title, but of late years a socialistic labor party, with its headquarters in the American west, has used a political device to the [illegible] purpose, namely, in order to obtain power without responsibility. The Japanese immigrant comes from the lower stratum of Japanese society, but it is an undeniable fact that he is much more useful to his adopted country than "calking delegates" from Denver or Seattle. In any case, it is a gross insult to a friendly power to place Japanese on the same footing as Chinese coolies.

OUR DESTINY AS SATELLITES.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, April 15. The Outlook dealing with the subject of retaliation and the Empire, says: "If we do not help Newfoundland and Canada in their patriotic efforts to preserve a measure of commercial independence the retaliatory measures of the former will only serve to postpone the day when all our transatlantic possessions will become satellites of the United States."

AUSTRALIA WANTS A LOT.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, April 15. Referring to the Australian demand that Australian wheat should have preference over Canadian to compensate for the disadvantages of freight, climate and distance from the English markets the Guardian says this would be the beginning of dissensions without end.

TRANSVAALERS AT BISLEY.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, April 15. Fifteen transvaal volunteers will compete at Bisley this year.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, April 15. There has been less business passing this week in the cheese market, values at the end tending in buyer's favor to about a shilling under last week's prices. Choicest 58s, 6d. Forest 56s.

JUDGES APPOINTED FOR MONTREAL HORSE SHOW

[illegible] Horse Show at Drill Hall this week:

Thoroughbred and Hunter Stallions: Mr. William Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont.

Draught Horses, Clydesdale and Shire Stallions: Mr. R. F. Cayman, Huntington, P.Q.

Roadsters: Mr. N. E. Dessault, Sherbrooke, Que. Mr. Charles F. Baker, Boston, Mass.

Pony Stallions, Hackney Carriage and Harness Horses and Ponies in Harness: Mr. C. A. Mitchell, New York. Mr. R. F. Cayman, Huntington, P.Q. Mr. Charles F. Baker, Boston, Mass.

Saddle Horses and Ponies Under Saddle: Mr. D. Hughes Charles, Peterboro, Ont., Mr. John R. Valentine, Philadelphia.

Hunters and Jumpers: Mr. James K. Maddux, Warrenton, Va., Mr. William Littauer, Mount Morris, N.Y., Mr. John R. Valentine, Philadelphia.

Polo Ponies and Military Classes: Col. P. L. Leasard, C.B., Toronto.

Veterinarians: Malcolm C. Baker, D.V.S., H. A. Sogden, D.V.S.

NO BRICKLAYERS TO SPARE.

North Sydney, N. S., April 15. (Special.) A telegram has been received here by the secretary of No. 2 International Union, from the president of the Trades and Labor Councils at Montreal, to the effect that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company were advertising in La Presse for bricklayers to go to Sydney to replace the men who left on account of the company affixing a fixed to grant the proposed eight hours to 44 cents an hour. The telegram also states that the effort to secure bricklayers in Montreal has so far been unsuccessful.

HOLY WEEK SERVICES.

The services during Holy Week at the Church of the Advent, Westmount, will be as follows: Holy communion (daily except Good Friday), 7.15 a.m.; matins, 9 a.m., evening, 5.15 p.m. choir service, 8 p.m. On Good Friday, litany and meditation, 8 a.m., matins, ante-communion service and sermon, 10.0 a.m., three-hours' service, 12.30 p.m., evensong and sermon, 8 p.m. The service of the three hours will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Symonds, vicar of Christ Church Cathedral.

TENDERS FOR CITY'S NEW LOAN TO CITY AND DISTRICT BANK

$300,000 Four Per Cent. Loan for $105.17—At Yesterday's Meeting Finance Committee Discussed the City's Water Mains—Alderman Carter Gives His Opinion.

Yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Finance Committee seven tenders were opened for the city's $300,000 four per cent. forty year loan, with the result that the highest offer, $105.17, from the City and District Savings Bank, was accepted. In all, on the $300,000, the premium amounts to $15,650.

The following were the tenders:

City and District Savings Bank	105.17
Hanson Bros.	104.06
Wilson-Smith	103.07
Gay & Co.	102.77
N. W. Harris, Boston	102.06
Wood, Gundy & Co.	102.12
Canadian - Dominion Securities Montreal	102.11
Dethson, Price & Co., Boston	102.07
Canadian Securities	101.—
Todd & Co., Cincinnati	101.17
W. C. Brent, Toronto	101.07

There was no discussion on the matter, the only feature of the event being the good showing made by Montreal institutions, which caused several of the aldermen to remark that the city was still far from dead financially.

The Water Committee put in a requisition for $145,300 to carry out the needs of the department and was voted $17,400, with the promise of more in May when the revenue is divided. Of this sum $10,000 was voted for new water mains and Ald. Carter rose to object. It was nothing but nonsence to see good money going in for "two penny half-penny streets, when Crescent street and others in that vicinity were too small already.

"The water can't get up to the second storey," said he, "and I tell you that if my house ever catches fire and burns up I'll sue the city. I'll make the city smart."

Ald. Clearihue admitted the justice of the complaint, and explained that the pipes were too small, they were good enough ten years ago, but now they were low level pipes. In addition, Ald. Clearihue begged leave to contradict the wild reports as to the big money the city was making out of its water supply. There is a profit, it is true, but it was made at the expense of the plant and if the city spent the money which proceeding was a high handed abuse of parental authority, and that he rather had no right to place his son in this place of ignomy without legal authority.

Mr. E. Lefontaine in reply argued that the lad was merely a boarder at the Reformatory, his father paying for his board in the institution which was not only a reformatory in connection with the courts, but a place where parents could send their sons for training by the brothers. He however did not object to the application, and the by-law could be thus read. City Attorney was accordingly issued.

The sum of $5,000 was voted for new meters, and $2,400 for a patent tapping machine, which permits water mains to be joined to other water pipes without shutting off the water.

Among the most important items asked for by the water department was $30,000 for cementing the second half of the reservoir bottom; $14,000 for fire protection by completing the circuit of a 24-inch main, cut off by the erection of the Place Viger station; $15,000 to extend, for fire protection, the 12-inch high level main from Peel street to Sherbrooke street, along St. Catherine street, and up Bleury, $35,000 for a new distribution main at the low level station, made necessary by the increased consumption of water.

Ald. Sadler presented an estimate of $25,000 for the installation of two elevators at the City Hall.

Before adjourning, the question of selling the vacant lots at No. 9 fire station was adopted, Ald. Sadler dissenting. He said that the aldermen of St. Ann's Ward were opposed to the sale, and that all of Montreal's little parks should be retained.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Mr. Justice Hall yesterday ordered the issue of a writ of Habeas Corpus on the demand of Henri de Lery Macdonald that he body be produced in court and reason shown why he should be detained in the Demontigny Reformatory. Bro. Hildulard, Superior of the Brothers in charge being made the defendant.

Henri de L. Macdonald in his petition states that he is 15 years old and has been living with his mother on Drion Ave. While running an errand for her he was seized by Detective Content and his father, without any legal process, and since detained at the Reformatory. This course he claimed was illegal, and demanded the habeas corpus right to liberty.

Mr. C. A. Wilson presented the petition and emphatically stated that the proceeding was a high handed abuse of parental authority, and that the father had no right to place his son in this place of ignomy without legal authority.

Mr. E. Lefontaine in reply argued that the lad was merely a boarder at the Reformatory, his father paying for his board in the institution which was not only a reformatory in connection with the courts, but a place where parents could send their sons for training by the brothers. He however did not object to the application, and the by-law could be thus read. City Attorney was accordingly issued.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

TO OSLER.



Look here, Bo!
When you're away from home
And anybody
Says you're not the whole thing
Why
Every crook that ever
Chewed Indian tobacco wants to
Just up and swears
You're it
And, in a way,
You are
It does us good
To see you last over
There, Yanks,
And keep John Bull
Like this
And you can
At least
See

We
All
And get the old home
To your
And make them feel
Be able
Take notice

Here's
What the Sporty Lots
Ye Osler,
Bed them, too,
And when the
We'll whoop it up
So you
And the
Can hear us

But we're
Here to
Don't waste your breath
We're on
We've all been
And that,
Jumped the
And piked off
Chasing fame
Same as you
You've got them
And we haven't
Just yet
But you needn't be cocky
If some of the boys drop
Some day
At Pames Be

Don't lose your grip, Doc,
For you may need it
Keep a going
Don't let them see you're worried
In years
Don't worry about us
Crumbs
Good luck, Doc
Good luck!

Beauparlant Isn't Proud.

(From Toronto Telegram.)

Mr. Beauparlant is a tall, thin, dark moustached man, who sits on a far back bench in the Liberal overflow. He spoke shortly and in French, but caused the only excitement of the afternoon by reason of the fact that with the exception of the members of the House until he entered every man in the chamber had his hat on. He was not to be disturbed by such trifles as that, however, and the oldest of the doorkeepers had been careless.

WHEN A WOMAN goes to a lawyer for her boy without arguing with the conductor, the time has come for pa to drop coercion and try moral suasion.

ALL I ASK, said the applicant for life assurance, is whether this money is to be spent by Pierp Morgan or by some other fellow. Pierp spends money on things I'd like to buy myself, if I could afford it.

"Spring Has Came."

The breezes murmur gently o'er the lea
They only blow your whiskers from their place.
And coolly warn the doctors make a fee
By tossing nasty microbes through your face.

THE PRINCE WE love always with a grouch the diphtheric despot.

ALL VERY WELL for a boat to be bucking the ice bridge, but when the ice begins to give back at it with the boat, it's different. What he says the gallant admiral, the stumbling idiot for mine.

PATIENCE MAY be a virtue, but if so the druggist who doesn't expect for the chocolates until he has to add a nursing bottle to the account proves that there can be too much of a good thing.

THE MORE WE THINK of it, the more we would like to know whether Mgr. Sbarretti got any cut-rate bargains in Manitoba, be it from those unlicensed men in country roads.

FOR AN ARTISTIC piece of work that Amsterdam fire about the naval battle off Java had the Fuji faded.

BUSINESS MANAGER of Queen's University seems to have put a cap on Professor Cappon and pulled it down over his chin.

The Public Be ——

Last week in the following notice, taken from a New York paper, expresses it in a very odd and candid way:

SCOTCH Fox Wednesday, April 12, 1905, at [illegible] No. 176 Lexington Street, New Haven, Conn., Thomas Lampson Scovill, late of New York.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his home on Saturday, April 15, at half past twelve o'clock, interment at the convenience of the family.

AGE MAY BE telling on Mr. Foster, but we don't see Mark Bowell would swear to it, or that Sir George could worry along.

OSLER AGES MORE and he thought his Bible was to be the article that [illegible] would be preserved by antiquities seekers 8,000 years hence.

Marital Amenities.

"Now, darling, You speak as if I married you for money. How can you call me a fortune-hunter after that?"

"Well, look at me, and I can't help it. I feel as though I married a corpse after it was dead and it usually lands the poor [illegible]

SOME MEN ARE born great, some achieve greatness by luck, and some never have to prove it one way or much of anything.

CABLE NEWS: Reuter's special correspondent with Rojestvensky wires that the fleet is going towards Vladivostok, not to Vladivostok as at first reported.

TOO CLEER'S DISTRUST of the press might suggest to his sense of mind that



he is not the first member of the human race to monkey with the buzz-saw.

LIKE THE Montreal baseball team made an exhibition of itself at times, but then it was at exhibition time.

[illegible]

STARKFIELD CANGE has come over Billy Maegan. For days he has moved that the House adjourn. Perhaps with good care, and lots of exercise he may get over it altogether.

THE WAY THAT Russian Admiral is deceiving the Japanese looks irresistible to the conclusion that he and Rojestvensky of Winnipeg are kin.

BEFORE HE LEAVES for one, Doc Osler might enlarge his knowledge of the world by visiting the hill tribes of the northern frontier of Westmount. Change cars at Guy Street.

Personal.

Dr. Wm. Osler of Oxford, Eng., is in our midst.

A Full Dollar's Worth Free; Can Any Ailing One Refuse?

I will pay outright for your first dollar bottle of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I ask no deposit—no promise. You take no risk—you pay nothing, either now or later. The dollar bottle is free to those who have not tried my remedy.

I want no references—no security. The poor have the same opportunity as the rich. To one and all I say "Merely write and ask." I will send you an order on your druggist. He will give you free, the full dollar package.

I can afford to offer a full dollar's worth free because mine is no ordinary remedy. Ordinary remedies treat symptoms. My remedy treats the causes that produce the symptoms. Symptom treatment must be kept up forever as long as the cause is there. My treatment may be stopped as soon as it has removed the cause, for that is always the end of trouble.

There is no mystery—no miracle. I can explain my treatment to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes water and why heat melts ice. Nor do I claim a discovery. For every detail of my treatment is based on truths so fundamental that none can deny them. And every ingredient of my medicine is as old as the hills it grows on. I simply applied the truths and combined the ingredients into a remedy that is practically certain. The paragraphs below will show you the reason why.

But my years of patient experiment will avail you nothing if you do not accept my offer. For facts and reason and even belief will not cure. Only the remedy can do that.

So now I have made this offer. I disregard the evidence. I lay aside the fact that mine is the largest medical practice in the world and come to you as a stranger. I ask you to believe not one word that I say till you have proven it for yourself. I offer to give you outright a full dollar's worth of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. No one else has ever tried so hard to remove every possible cause for doubt. It is the utmost my unbounded confidence can suggest. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief.

Inside Nerves

Only one out of every 98 has perfect health. Of the 97 sick ones, some are bed-ridden, some are half sick, and some are only dull and listless. But most of the sickness comes from a common cause. The nerves are weak. Not the nerves you ordinarily think about—not the nerves that govern your movements and your thoughts.

But the nerves that, unguided and unknown, night and day, keep your heart in motion—control the digestive apparatus—regulate your liver—operate your kidneys.

These are the nerves that wear out and break down.

It does no good to treat the ailing organ—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellious stomach—the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble.

There is nothing new about this nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

Many Ailments—One Cause

I have called these the inside nerves for simplicity's sake. Their usual name is the "sympathetic" nerves. Physicians call them by this name because they are so closely allied, because each is in such close sympathy with the others. The result is that when one branch is allowed to become impaired, the others weaken. That is why one kind of sickness leads into another. That is why cases become "complicated." For this delicate nerve is the most sensitive part of the human system.

Does this not explain to you some of the uncertainties of medicine? Is it not a good reason to your mind why other kinds of treatment may have failed?

Don't you see that THIS is NEW in medicine? That this is NOT the mere patchwork of a stimulant—the mere soothing of a narcotic? Don't you see that it goes right to the root of the trouble and eradicates the cause?

But I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine. I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely. Could I offer you a full dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentation? Could I let you go to your druggist—whom you know—and pick out any bottle he has on his shelves of my medicine were it not UNIFORMLY helpful? Could I AFFORD to do this if I were not reasonably SURE that my medicine will help you?

Simply Write Me

The first free bottle may be enough to effect a cure—but I do not promise that. Nor do I fear a loss of possible profit if it does. For such a test will surely convince the cured one beyond doubt, or dispute, or disbelief, that every word I say is true.

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere. But you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. All druggists do not grant the test. I will then direct you to one that does. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar laid before him. Write for the order to-day. The offer may not remain open. I will send you the book you ask for beside. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. What more can I do to convince you of my interest—of my sincerity?

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 28, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured with one or two bottles. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

FOR STOMACH TROUBLES

The Stomach is controlled by a delicate nerve called the solar plexus. Prize fighters know that a blow over the stomach—a solar plexus blow—means a sure knock-out. For this nerve is ten times as sensitive as the pupil of your eye. Yet the solar plexus is only one of the centres of the great inside nerve—the power nerve. It is one of the master nerves. The stomach is its slave. Practically all stomach trouble is nerve trouble—inside nerve trouble—solar plexus trouble. Dr. Shoop's Restorative strengthens the inside nerves—strengthens the solar plexus—and the stomach trouble disappears.

FOR KIDNEY TROUBLES

The Kidneys are the blood filters. They are operated solely by the inside nerves. The branch which operates them and regulates them is called the renal plexus. When the renal plexus is weak or irregular, the kidneys become clogged with the very poisons they should throw off. No kidney treatment can clean them out or cure them and one stops leads into another. Until after a while the kidneys themselves begin to break down and diseases ensue. Dr. Shoop's is only one way to reach kidney trouble—that is through the inside nerves that control them, which Dr. Shoop's Restorative alone strengthens and restores.

FOR HEART TROUBLE

Your Heart beats more than ten thousand times a day. And every heart beat is an impulse of the inside nerve branch called the cardiac plexus. The heart is a muscle, but it is the nerve that makes the muscle do the work. An irregular or weak heart is, almost in every instance, the direct result of a weak or irregular nerve inside nerve. To cure heart trouble, restore the nerve to normal. Dr. Shoop's Restorative will restore the cardiac plexus, just as it restores the solar plexus and the renal plexus. For all are equal parts of the great inside nerve system—the power nerves, the master nerves.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

GRADUATING M'GILL MEDICALS ENTERTAIN
DR. OSLER AT THE ANNUAL FACULTY DINNER

The Great Medical School of To-Day Must Have Adequate Endowment, is Keynote of Regius Professor's Speech—Dr. Wesley Mills Tells How Dr. Osler Drew Inspiration From the Two Greatest Men of Canadian Medicine, Dr. Bovell of Toronto and Dr. Howard of McGill

[illegible] graduating class of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, last night entertained their chiefs and some fellow-students at the Windsor Hotel. [illegible] upon the heels of a modern [illegible] Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, [illegible] and Regius Professor of Medicine, [illegible] in very handsome [illegible] a repast [illegible] and ancient profession, [illegible] between the Medical Faculty [illegible] back, this on the occasion [illegible] Professor [illegible] Osler, [illegible] Wesley Mills, M.A., D. [illegible] the back is the reception [illegible] Osler, [illegible] was originally assigned [illegible] certain [illegible] the Faculty of Medicine [illegible] preparing [illegible] the Class of '05. [illegible] Dr. Osler [illegible] presided [illegible] text for [illegible] other speakers [illegible] did a [illegible] and anything [illegible] of great [illegible] have [illegible] to [illegible] His address was [illegible] of the importance [illegible] medical schools [illegible] need.

For the second [illegible] the Medical Faculty [illegible] great [illegible] grows [illegible] appointments [illegible] speeches [illegible] a change [illegible] the whole affair [illegible] to the class of '05.

The chair was occupied by the president of the year, Mr. A. E. [illegible] performed his duties with [illegible] discretion, and was particularly happy in proposing the guest of the evening, [illegible] the text, provided by the [illegible] great possession of any university is its great names."

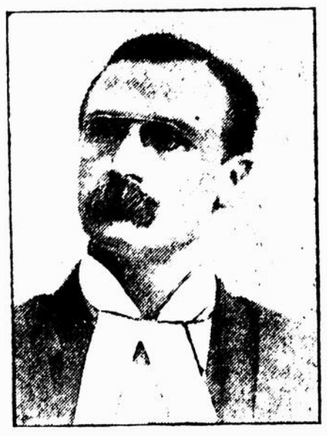
The list of absentees who sent regrets included Principal Peterson, Dr. Roddick and Prof. Moyse.

THE DISTINGUISHED GUEST.

The president had on his right Dr. Osler, and on his left Judge Archibald. Beyond Dr. Osler on the right were Dean Bovey, Sir James Grant, Dr. Shepherd, Dr. Buller, Dr. Wesley Mills, Dr. Blackader, Dr. Adami, Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Morrow, Dr. Nicholls, and Dr. Chipman. Beyond Judge Archibald were Dean Walton, Dr. Girdwood, Dr. McConnell, Dr. Wilkins, Dr. Cameron, Dr. Bell, Dr. Findlay, Dr. Birkett, Dr. McCarthy, Dr. Elder, Dr. P. Brown, and Dr. Molson.

The chairman in proposing the health of the guest of the evening in a brief and felicitous speech, assured Dr. Osler, amid tremendous applause, that the good wishes and hearty sympathy of the students of McGill's medical faculty would follow him across the sea to the lofty office he was going to fill in England.

Professor Wm. Osler was received on rising with prolonged cheers and the



PROF. F. P. WALTON,
Dean of the Faculty of Law at McGill, who Replied for the Faculty at Last Evening's Dinner.

[illegible] ed, and [illegible] I occupied for eighteen months, when I grew and grew so that I had to occupy an entire [illegible] (laughter). I taught pretty nearly everything in those days except anatomy and obstetrics, and I still look back on the period as one of the most delightful of my life. The quotation with which the chairman opened his remarks calls to my mind the great names of some of the great men whom you have here enrolled upon the lists of your professors. I am sorry that the younger of you here did not have the privilege of knowing some of the men with whom I came into contact as a student. To know George W. Campbell was in itself an education in all that was best and noblest in the medical career. Honorable, upright and loyal, he made an ideal professor of surgery, and a splendid teacher in every way. And [illegible] he most about the other [illegible] the faculty at that time [illegible] the punctuality [illegible] in every one of [illegible] practice [illegible] to their duties. It never [illegible] as it has [illegible] doing the work [illegible] doing it thoroughly and self denyingly, and thereby making plain to everybody what was needed to be done for the advancement of the science of medicine in this Province.

"And now that I return, to the scene of my early labors, nothing impresses me more than the great changes that have taken place in the twenty years since I left Montreal. You have two of the very best equipped hospitals on this continent (loud applause). I name those first because I believe these are the very features in which most faculties of medicine in this country are defective. Most of them are striving their hardest to secure even at great cost what this University possesses without paying a cent for. To-day I have seen two other indications of the greatest value as showing the growth of the medical school proper in this University. I went into the library this morning and there I saw fifteen or twenty students at work. There is no better indication of a healthy progress in a medical faculty than a library that is accessible to the students at all hours, and is used by them as it should be used. The second thing indicative of progress that I saw was in the museum. As I take a personal interest in the museum, and was looking around after the speeches that my friends had contributed, I saw there many students taking advantage of the facilities it offered for study. Now when you want to find out the standing and value of a medical school, always go to the museum. The museum will tell you better than anything else the status of that school.

"I will not speak of the growth of your laboratories, of the expansion of the scientific work of McGill University. Medical education is a totally different matter now from what it was in the days when I was at McGill. Medical education is a costly thing, now that you have, and are obliged to have, a large staff of paid assistants (not paid much, it may be, but still they get something, and it comes out of the [illegible] chest) and an immense and expensive system of apparatus, and the great difficulty all medical schools of to-day have to face is that of the pocket, and I could impress upon you that you cannot have a great medical school without full and free endowment by the citizens. You cannot have a great and growing medical school unless the scientific departments of the university are well and fully endowed. When we think what the physiological laboratory was just twenty years ago it passes comprehension that so much has been accomplished in so short a space of time. Remember that a great medical school must be progressive, and to be progressive you must have money, and you cannot get money sufficient simply out of the fee of the students. Medical education is not much more expensive to-day in Montreal than it was when I was here, in the matter of fees at any rate, though I am told that boarding-house rates are considerably higher. (Laughter.) The student does not as a matter of fact pay enough for his education. But what he does pay must be supplemented by endowments, and the point I wish to make is that these will come to you, as they have done in the past, just so long as you so richly deserve them.

"In conclusion, let me tell you briefly how much I have been pleased at this opportunity to eb present at the annual dinner of the medical faculty of McGill University, and to hear the very kind expressions that you have been good enough to voice concerning me. It gives me more courage to go across the water and enter on the duties of my new position to feel that I carry with me your kindly greetings and your good wishes for my success."

DEAN WALTON ALLUDES TO CHLOROFORM.

The toast of "Old McGill" was ably proposed by Mr. A. Cumming, B.A., '05. Prof. Moyse was down to reply to the toast, but he was unfortunately absent owing to illness and his place was supplied on short notice by Dean Walton of the Law Faculty.

Dean Walton, who is in a very happy vein, paid numerous compliments to the Medical Faculty, which he described as having been for many years the backbone of the University. The word "chloroform" having accidentally crept into his speech, he went on to speak of the view that Dr. Osler was going to a somewhat effete and obsolete institution. This he thought was entirely erroneous. "Oxford was doubtless conservative. They knew at Oxford that they could teach certain things well, and perhaps they are not so sure they could teach other things as well. One of Dr. Osler's predecessors had always taken up a very apologetic tone for the faculty of medicine, quite different from that adopted by the medical faculty of McGill. (Laughter). He knew one medical student at Oxford who had actually become a bishop. That was a thing there was very little temptation to at McGill. There were at Oxford many persons who had long exceeded the chloroform age. The dons of that ancient university are, he believed, very much alarmed over Dr. Osler's advent, and he would suggest that the new professor send them a four-word cable "You needn't take it," just to cheer them up. (Loud Laughter).

PROF. MOYSE'S LONDON MEMORIES.

The president then read an extremely characteristic and delightful letter from Professor Moyse, in which that learned gentleman hearked back to the days of his London studentship, and to the lectures of the great Professor Sanderson, where he first met Dr. Osler, whom he little thought he would in five years be meeting as a colleague on the staff of McGill. Dr. Osler was a student who sat apart by himself, and worked as few students did, and even then there was apparent in him that perfect combination of literature and medicine which had marked him in after life. Prof. Moyse asked to be allowed to extract two thoughts for the students of '05 to carry away from the dinner from which he was unavoidably absent: first, the idea of, and the opportunities of, McGill, the essential unity of all arts faculties and all her branches; and second, that McGill was destined by her environments and her freedom from all restricting influences to be the national university of Canada. (Loud applause).

DR. WESLEY MILLS ON HERO-WORSHIP.

Mr. J. J. Heakey, Q.C., proposed the faculty, and in the absence, also unavoidable, of Dean Roddick an able substitute was found in Dr. Wesley Mills, whose speech was full of personal inspiration drawn from the hero of the day.

Dr. Mills said that he had only accepted the duty of responding for Dr. Roddick on condition that he might so extend his subject as to make his speech deal mainly with the honored guest of the evening. He had known Dr. Osler longer probably than anyone in the room. He had met him first when both were undergraduates at Toronto University, and when Dr. Osler was a follower of one whom he would call all the greatest genius in the history of Canadian medicine, Dr. Bovell. Dr. Bovell was a genius and an inspirer, but the students of that day were not advanced enough to be inspired. There had been at least one exception, and if Dr. Bovell had done nothing more than to produce an Osler, his work, misunderstood as it was, had not been thrown away. With Dr. Bovell's name, as another inspirer of Osler, he would couple the name of Robert Palmer Howard, and he hoped the day would come when Canada would honor the memory of these two great men for what they had done for medicine in this country. He (the speaker) had been Dr. Osler's so-called successor, only so-called, because no-one could succeed Osler. As a teacher his work was characterized by common-sense, freedom from fads, and that rarest of qualities, a sense of humanity a blending of the intellectual justice and the heart justice that made his students realize that even a lecturer on physiology could inculcate a love for human ty. The most severe loss which McGill in any of the faculties had ever sustained was that of Dr. Osler, but his leaving had brought a larger, a reflected glory, that could not fail to benefit the University.

Dr. Osler had the power of estimating the value of things and men, seeing the path that was worth pursuing, and making his energies tell. He had always been a hard student, but also a wise one. He had always combined the use of books and apparatus and the contact with men. He had eschewed narrow specialism, but had worked with such thoroughness that he was a specialist in almost every department. His specialties were not watertight compartments, but he had ever fertilized what he knew in one region by what he knew in another.

Although he left McGill officially, he had never left it in heart, remaining always a consultant and a friend. No one person knew all that he had done for McGill. He was a man of many sides, and different sides of his work had been shown to different men. The sympathetic personal note he had sounded in his relations with his students was a note very rare in the professorship of that time. The foundation of the Medical Society was one of his finest works, and he had encouraged and nursed that society when the faculty with a few notable exceptions were neglecting it utterly. He hoped that Dr. Osler's translation would not loosen the tie that had always bound him to his old university.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Sir James Grant was then called on for a speech, and in a brief and fiery address dwelt on the achievements of various Canadians who had made world-wide reputations for themselves, closing amid tremendous applause.

The toast of sister universities was proposed by Mr. A. B. Chandler, B.A., '06, and replied to by Messrs. F. Clarke for Toronto, Pitman for Bishop's College, and Conroy for Laval. Queen's was unfortunately not represented, owing to the Faculty's invitation not having reached them until they were in the full course of their convocation exercises.

Dr. Chipman, who was received with extensive demonstrations of popularity, proposed the health of the fourth year in medicine. He made a speech full of local and topical allusions and of paternal advice to the eighty departing members of the last year, which was received in a duly appreciative and chastened spirit. The University, the Medical Faculty, he said, has tried to bring you up. It has done its best for you for four years. Now it bids you goodbye. Try not to make biggers fools of yourselves than you can help, and always remember that you have an Almer Mater that is glad when you succeed and saddened when you fail.

Other speakers were Messrs. J. D. McLean, '05, T. R. B. Nelles, B.A., '05, and W. C. Rocheleau, '08.

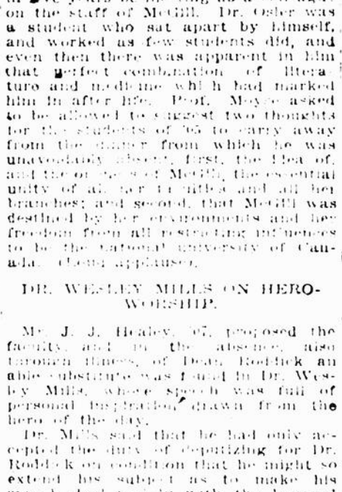
The officers responsible for a highly successful evening were the following: President, A. R. Sawyer, '05; secretary, W. L. Holman, B.A., '07; treasurer, L. G. Henry, B.A., '05; faculty representatives, J. G. McCarthy, M.D., and J. W. Scane, M.D., and committee, J. A. Sullivan, '05, (chairman), J. F. Hackett, B.A., '06; C. A. Kinlock, '06; W. G. MacLachlin, '07; G. Shanks, B.A., '08; and L. A. Soley, '08.



DR. J. W. SCANE,
Faculty Representative on the Committee of McGill Medical Dinner.



DR. W. W. CHIPMAN, B.A.,
Who Proposed the Class '05 at McGill Medical Dinner Last Evening.



MR. A. R. SAWYER, '05,
Who Presided at McGill Medical Dinner Last Evening.

SIR JAMES WATSON'S OPINION

He says that the commonest of all disorders, and one from which few escape is Catarrh. Sir James firmly believes in local treatment, which is best supplied by "Catarrhozone." No case of Catarrh can exist where Catarrhozone is used; it is a miracle worker, relieves almost instantly and cures after other remedies fail. Other treatments can't reach the diseased parts like Catarrhozone because it goes to the source of the trouble along with the air you breathe. Catarrhozone is free from cocaine, it leaves no bad after-effects, it is simply nature's own cure. Accept no substitute for Catarrhozone which alone can cure Catarrh.

5 minutes is ample time in which to discover its sterling worth, in a Tea Pot infusion.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is "Pure" Tea, Free of Dust. Sealed Packets only, Black, Mixed or Green

Beautiful Pictures in Artistic Frames, Suitable for Wedding or Easter Gifts, at

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2311 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

R. W. Kerr
2225-2230 St. Catherine Street.
SPORTING GOODS



BASEBALL SEASON 1905

The important item of a clubs equipment is the UNIFORM. It may reflect credit to the officers and members or it may be a standing reproach.

That clubs may have the opportunity of obtaining the BEST QUALITY of uniforms at a FAIR COST, we have lately added a manufacturing department for

ATHLETIC CLOTHING

The bulk of Baseball Clothing has in the past been imported from the United States, the cloth in the piece costing very much higher than in Canada, and the finished article being taxed 35 per cent. customs duty.

We have had samples from the best American makers, and our garments are made from these—FINISH, STYLE and FIT ARE EQUAL to highest priced imported goods, and prices, for corresponding quality, ONE-THIRD or ONE-HALF LESS.

Special Offer to Clubs

On receipt of request, signed by President or Secretary, we will send, express prepaid, one of our new pattern uniforms ON APPROVAL.

If the name of club and club colors be furnished, we will send exactly what we would purpose supplying. We are willing and anxious that EVERY FACILITY for THOROUGH EXAMINATION be given intending purchasers, as we feel confident our goods will demonstrate their merits.

SUMMER SPORTING GOODS

Will be ready in a few days. Of interest to all sportsmen. Send for it at once.

CATALOGUE D 15 MAILED FREE

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

MR. HAULTAIN ON THE AMENDED SCHOOL CLAUSES

Ottawa, April 15.—Mr. Haultain has given to the News correspondent an interview upon the present aspect of the debate on the Autonomy Bill. In the view of the Premier of the Northwest Territories, the discussion now must rest upon Mr. Sifton's speech. That utterance put the debate on the plane of a consideration of practical issues, and as Mr. Borden's smashing reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's argument removed the constitutional issue from the field. Mr. Haultain accordingly took Mr. Sifton's deliverance, and subjected it to analysis.

Mr. Sifton resigned, according to his own statement, "as a protest against the terms of that (ie., the educational) clause, and the principles to which it was designed to give effect." One remark which Mr. Haultain made weeks before Mr. Sifton spoke applies with great force to this statement. The "principles to which it was designed to give effect" were inextricably a part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in introducing the measure. "He may withdraw the clause; he can't withdraw his speech," Mr. Haultain said then. The First Minister has withdrawn his clause, but his speech stands on record.

Mr. Sifton's argument was that the original clause concealed a mandate for the erection of a dual system, and that the second clause guaranteed the present style of schools and nothing more. This argument Mr. Haultain examined in detail.

He denies that the Ordinance of 1892 was a stroke which "swept away" the dual system, as Mr. Sifton contends. Still more strongly does he deny that the Law of 1892 was unconstitutional. He absolutely denies that he ever admitted that it was ultra vires. On the contrary, his written official statements are accessible, and they emphatically defend that legislation; while the Ordinance of 1892 was a consolidation, and the principal portion of the educational legislation had been passed in 1891 and earlier.

Nor is that all. Prior to 1892 the dual system had in practice been abolished by regulation, not by legislation. And, moreover, this abolition had taken place with the consent and co-operation of the Roman Catholic members of the Board. For example, the movement towards uniformity of text-books, and of training and qualification of teachers, was made by these gentlemen.

There are two or three clauses in the ordinance of 1901, which, it is now argued, go to limit Separate School powers. Every one of them, outside of that creating a Commissioner of Education, Mr. Haultain points out, appears in the previous Ordinances under which the dual system prevailed. Section 137 prohibits religious instruction earlier than 3.30 p.m. The Ordinance of 1884, and all succeeding Ordinances forbade religious instruction earlier than 3 p.m. Section 45 declares that Separate Schools shall be "subject to the same liabilities and method of government" as Public Schools. Something has been made of this as a limitation of Separate School privileges. Mr. Haultain, in reply, quotes the same words from the earliest Ordinance ever passed. The words in reality apply to the general machinery of the school district, the annual meeting, passing of debenture by-laws, etc.

Chapter 29 of the Ordinances of 1901, which Mr. Sifton declares to exclude the dual system and to establish a national system of education, re-enacts and does not, from beginning to end, limit or restrict any Separate School privileges which are granted by the statute of 1875. Any restrictions which have been imposed have been effected by regulation.

Mr. Haultain dwelt at some length upon this exceedingly important point. He drew attention to Mr. Sifton's resume "of the principles which are enforced and carried out by these Ordinances."

"We have one Normal School," said Mr. Sifton. Where in the Ordinances is there a word about the character or number of Normal Schools? There is not a syllable. The Normal School was established by executive action, and the Northwest Cabinet could establish a Roman Catholic Normal School to-morrow if it so desired.

"Uniform normal training for all teachers," says Mr. Sifton. Where do the Ordinances say anything about normal training and uniformity therein? In no place. It is, on the other hand, a fact that the uniform training was established in the old days by regulation and not by Ordinance; and on motion of Father Leduc and Mr. Forget (now his honor the Lieut.-Governor), two Roman Catholic members of the Board. Moreover, separate training of teachers has been demanded as a right since the new system has come into force.

"Uniform curricula and courses of study for all schools of the same grade," says Mr. Sifton. Not a word of this in the Ordinance; these uniform curricula are prescribed in the regulations and Orders-in-Council.

As soon as the new Provinces are created, with Mr. Sifton's clause hearing on them, it will be open to the Roman Catholics to demand these rights, and, if they are denied, to ask Sir Wilfrid Laurier for remedial legislation. Will he grant it? Mr. Haultain asked.

That is one line of Mr. Haultain's criticism upon Mr. Sifton's position. The amended clause, which Mr. Sifton claims to guarantee present system and nothing else, goes far beyond that system, and actually, if Mr. Sifton's own argument is sound, revives in stronger form every right which the Roman Catholics ever claimed or enjoyed.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

SUMPTUOUS TURKISH RUGS.

There is now on view, at the warerooms of M. Hicks & Co., auctioneers, 1821-1823 Notre Dame Street, a collection of Turkish Rugs, well calculated to tickle the heart of the connoisseur. This exhibition of rugs is an annual affair, but extra efforts have been put forth this year, and the result is a collection which it is hard to surpass. Here are to be found Oriental rugs and carpets of every hue and pattern, from the plain and neat design to the creation of the most intricate nature and most sumptuous colors, such as come only from the hand-looms of the East, and the making of which takes so much time and such infinite care. In all sizes they are, from the Mahommedan's prayer rug to the carpet covering a large-sized room, and the prices make them particularly tempting to anyone who admires these beautiful floor coverings. These rugs are to be sold by auction at the above warerooms, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 24, 25 and 26. Catalogues are ready and will be sent to any address on application.

A WALL-PAPER BY-LAW.

City May Pass Legislation Touching the "Microbe" Question.

The recent recommendation of the Master Painters' and Decorators' Association, to the effect that wall-paper and wall-tinting be removed before a fresh coating is applied, for sanitary reasons, will be laid before City Attorney Ethier and if he says that a by-law to this effect may be enforced, it is altogether likely that such legislation will be presented to the city council. The matter came up before the Health Committee yesterday afternoon. Health Committee yesterday afternoon. It will be remembered that a day or so ago the Painters and Decorators spoke very strongly on the question, and reference was made to the danger of microbe culture in well-paper pastes of various kinds.

Dr. Laberge, medical health officer, was of the opinion that a measure of this kind would greatly diminish the danger of contagion, and the removal of the old paper and paste would tend largely to the destruction of abnoxious bacteria and insects. Ald. Leclaire thought that the public should be consulted before such a sweeping by-law was passed; but in the end it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the city attorney.

Messrs. Drolet and Dufour were awarded the contract for twenty-seven uniforms for the use of sanitary inspectors, their tender being $9.51 for each uniform and $3 for the extra winter trousers. Ald Leclaire applied for the construction of a public bath in St. Jean Baptiste ward; and so far as the Health Committee is concerned the request was granted. It is hardly likely that the Finance Committee will vote the money, at present, at least.

In view of the popularity of the St. Louis Bath among the ladies last summer when a lady attendant was in charge for certain days, it was decided to adopt the same course this summer.

THE ICE SITUATION.

No change is reported this morning in the lower river at Montreal. The water stands to-day at twenty-eight feet eleven inches. Yesterday the height was about twenty-nine feet, but it went down about a foot and then gradually rose to the present height.

The river above the bridge is pretty well cleared of ice, but the lake ice has not yet begun to come down.

EDWARD MURPHY SCHOOL.

The names of the pupils who won prizes in this school are:

English course—Assiduity, G. Lavoie, Narcisse Delisse, Donat Marcoux, Oswald Boucher, Augustin Boucher, Raoul Sercia, Octave Prevost, Oscar Petit. Arithmetic—G. Lavoie; translation, Oswald Boucher; reading, G. Courtois; writing, A. Courtois.

French course—Assiduity, R. Dupras, J. R. Mays, Ed. Deliot; arithmetic, Howard E. Nelson; bookkeeping, A. Ouellette; writing, John Phelan.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lillian Maud Higgins, daughter of the late I. W. Higgins, formerly of St. John, N.B., to Mr. J. Russell Martin. The marriage will take place in June.

SPECIAL MEETING



of this Court will be held in their Hall, Royal Bank Chambers. All members of Sister Courts specially invited to attend.

JNO. DOWD, R.S.

Business:—A question of great importance to the Order will be brought before this meeting.

THE ADJOURNED 31st ANNUAL MEETING
of the Montreal
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Will be held at 896 Dorchester Street,
On Tuesday, April 18th, 1905.

Chair to be taken at 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. James Barclay, D.D. Reports. Music. Addresses. Tea and Social Meeting at 4.30 p.m. The public cordially invited.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED — ENERGETIC WORKERS everywhere, to distribute circulars, samples, and advertising matter. Good pay. No canvassing. Co-operative Advertising Co., New York.

FARM HANDS WANTED — MUST BE able to handle horses. Apply Eastern Townships Nursery Co., Carterville, Que. 94

WANTED — BY THE SCHOOL COMMISsioners of Westmount, teachers holding Model school or higher Diplomas. Also teacher of Modern Languages, and a teacher of Drawing, who must also be qualified to take other subjects to advanced classes. Duties to commence on September 1st next. Written applications, stating experience, etc., with testimonials enclosed, to be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. E. W. T. Raddon, No. 1 Stanton street, Westmount, P.Q. 102

TO LET — ON CHARLEVOIX STREET, one flat, six rooms, bath and w.c., warm and in good order, $12.00. Apply T. M. Taylor. Tel. Main 1642. 94

ROOMS — BY FIRST MAY, EXCEPTIONally desirable furnished rooms to let for summer, in quiet English family; board optional. 60 University st. 93

FOR SALE — FRONT DOORS, A HANDsome pair of front doors, with beveled plate glass panels; also pair of vestibule doors with stained glass panels. Will be sold cheap. 4055 Dorchester st. 85

The Best Known and Known as the Best
AIRD'S BREAD

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes
15, 25 and 30c a box.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF CONDITIONS EXISTING IN CITY OF MONTREAL

Economic Difficulties of Old Lands Will Not for Many Years Affect Canada—The Question of Jewish Immigration—How the Jew is Useful to a Young Country.

In the series of articles entitled "New Homes Across the Sea," published in the London Standard, the one referring to Montreal is interesting. Some extracts are given below.

Montreal is destined to be one of the great cities of the world. The splendor of its situation on the St. Lawrence, the number of its factories, the volume of its commerce, the activity of its streets, the pride and energy of its inhabitants are factors which make that a safe and confident forecast. But it may also be a reasonably sure prediction to say that, despite its famous university, its noble cathedral, its many stately churches, its wealth, and its historic interest, it will reproduce the evils associated with great cities in every age. Here, in fact, is another London, or Liverpool, or Glasgow in process of growth; and though one does not see the extremes of wealth and poverty which obtrude upon the attention in those centres, one cannot fail to note unmistakable signs of a duplication of old-world conditions.

WEST END AND EAST END.

There are a West End and an East End here already. In one you find the homes of millionaires; in the other, mean flat or tenement houses of the laboring class—in the West the mansions and club houses of the successful, in the East the nucleus of a foreign Jewry, which is yearly becoming more congested and extending its boundaries. There is a housing question, a drink question, and a social evil question. Canada, of course, has so vast a domain that urban diseases may never become so acute as they are in countries of narrow limits like our own. But that is a qualifying consideration which, though it may affect, does not destroy the main point. I give prominence to that point in the hope of dissuading English immigrants from settling here. The strongest and most energetic would, doubtless, do well; they would be able to create opportunities for becoming rich. But the average immigrant, ambitious only for a live-lihood and having nothing to sell but his bodily labor, aided by commonplace intelligence, could scarcely expect to be anything more than a laborer here. His children would probably be laborers after him.

Stated broadly, the English town immigrant who comes to Canada to escape from his environment and give his children a better chance in life will, if he settles in Montreal, find himself in a somewhat similar entanglement of circumstance. The economic net may not be drawn so tightly, life may not be so hard, the stress of competition so severe; escape from the meshes may be easy so long as there are unoccupied lands available for whoever will go and live upon them. But the net is none the less real. Hence I would say to the immigrant—avoid Montreal; let the foreigners and others reinforce her labor army; do not be drawn into the industrial whirlpool there, even though you may be better off than in the manufacturing cities of England. Go, rather, on the land and take your chances of becoming independent. The prospects are more alluring than mere wage-earning in cities.

NOT FOR EDUCATED.

The educated man who comes as an emigrant—that is, without capital—is not of so much marketable value to the community as an able-bodied laborer. A man who has never done any mental toil more severe than may be involved in the proper loading of a brick cart, will get a fair living, while a scholar will starve—unless he dropped his scholarship and placed his muscles rather than his brains on the market. I am writing of Montreal, the seat of the famous McGill University. The existence of that University alone show that Canada does not want educated men unless they have means. She breeds her own. Still less does she want gentlemen—in the conventional social sense of the word, though she will put up with them if they will be content to begin life anew as laborers. Nor does she want clerks, commercial travellers, shopmen and such like soft-handed people.

What Montreal can absorb, and what she seems to be absorbing weekly, are artificers of various kinds—men and women, with definite technical qualifications of some kind. And these qualifications need not be high. At the Hirsch Institute the other day I was shown evidence that 200 Jews, chiefly Russian who had arrived a fortnight or so ago, had all found employment. They were workmen of one kind or another. A further batch of 400 is momentarily expected. The managers anticipate no difficulty in placing them somewhere and somehow. They are, indeed, under a bond to the Dominion Government of fifty dollars peh head that none of these people shall become a public charge. Now, the Russian and Austrian Jew artificer is the least skilled of any you will find in Europe. Montreal is making use of him in increasing numbers. The fact proves that if he can get a living in Montreal his technically superior English competitor can do so; but it also suggests that the labor market will in due time deteriorate and become congested; that it is not worth the Englishman's while to enter into competition with him so long as there is vacant land to be acquired by the tillage of it; and that the better policy is to let the Jew, or whoever else may come, contribute to the proletariant of Montreal and such like manufacturing centres.

THE USEFUL JEW.

There are streets here where the Jew tailor lives side by side with the Chinese laundry man; and when I am in them, every time I see a bearded Russian Jew come out of a house, staggering under a load of ready-made clothes, I know that the emigrants' complaint that clothing is dear is being diminished, and will, if the influx continues, eventually disappear. There you have the economic aspect of the Jewish question in Montreal in a nutshell.

I am inclined to think that if I were really an immigrant I should welcome the four hundred new arrivals, who are in the train for Montreal as I write. Not all of them will stay here. Some will be drafted on to the land. The authorities at the Hirsch Institute tell me they have farms in the Northwest where Jewish settlers are doing well as agriculturists. These settlements I hope to see later on if fortune favors me, for it is of importance both to Jewry in London and elsewhere, and to the Dominion, to ascertain if it be, or be not, a fact that the Jew settles down to agriculture here even though his standard of farming be no higher than that to which he attains in isolated instances in German Poland and in Galicia.

Unless and until I see those Northwest farms I can say no more on the subject than that the gentleman whom I saw at the Hirsch Institute answered my questions with perfect candor, and admitted that not more than 25 per cent. of those whom they desired to settle would remain on the land. The rest came back to the towns to trade, and to various forms of wage-earning labor. Taken as a whole, they seem to make good citizens here. Montreal tolerates a considerable number of Chinamen, and, as a citizen, the Jew of Central and Southeastern Europe is the superior of the Chinaman. Their children, at any rate, become almost as British as the rest of us. I have talked with Jewish children here whose English was as good as any you will hear in a Canadian schoolhouse.

Canada is so vast a country that she could absorb the Jew by the million. Her statesmen have, doubtless, thought this aspect of the immigration question out. So far as my observation has gone, I see no insuperable objection to the Jewish influx into this part of the Empire. If twenty-five out of every hundred Jews who come into Montreal go on the land and stay there, that is an advantage to the Empire as well as to themselves, and if the remaining seventy-five work in the cities and build up a labor proletariat such as every manufacturing centre seems to require that also is a gain to the Realm as well as a benefit to the men and their families. Anyhow, in practice, in the Montreal of to-day, the effect of the alien inrush is to cheapen the cost of clothing and to remove one of the elements which cause discontent to the newly-arrived immigrant.

LABOR LEADER'S VIEWS ON CHAMBERLAIN AGITATION.

Australian papers publish a letter from Mr. John Burns, M.P., in reply to an invitation from the Free Trade Liberal Association of Victoria to lecture throughout the Commonwealth on fiscal matters. In expressing his regret at having to decline the invitation, Mr. Burns says:

"Fortunately for Greater Britain, Mr. Chamberlain is badly beaten in argument, he is hopelessly at fault with his facts, and continuously wrong with his statistics. I am somewhat surprised that a few responsible Australians should have been fascinated by his fallacies (the delusion, however, is now over), and that some labor legislators were too simple to see through his home electoral devices.

"But the only effect of his revival of protection will be to disrupt the forces of reactionary imperialism, whose ten years of extravagant government has seriously imperilled our financial, commercial, military and naval position. All the best minds, and the most disinterested statesmen, everyone of the Labor members, leaders, and officials are against Mr. Chamberlain in the Old Country.

"I suspect also that some of your politicians ere this are sorry they identified themselves, even in sentiment, with the most costly, dangerous and ruinous policy that ever was projected against the well-being of the British people by a statesman who has never been their guide, philosopher or friend."

Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had? Have they not had the same kind? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure? Try a bottle.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PUBLIC EXECUTIONER.

The ex-hangman, James Berry, who is now at Bradford with the local revivalists, having been recently converted, gave publicity recently to the report he made to the Under-Sheriff of Devon, at Exeter in the case of John Lee. It will be remembered that Lee was condemned to death for the murder of an old lady for whom he had worked. Three times he was placed on the scaffold, and each time the mechanism refused to act. Then he was put back, and eventually as a concession to the sentiment of the country, he was reprieved and his sentence altered to one of penal servitude for life.

Berry states: "I am of opinion that the ironwork catches of the trap doors were not strong enough for the purpose. The woodwork of the doors should have been about three or four times as heavy and with iron work to correspond, so that when a man of Lee's weight was placed upon the doors the iron catches would not have become locked, as I feel sure they did on this occasion; but would respond readily. So far as I am concerned, everything was performed in a careful manner, and had the iron and wood work been sufficiently strong the execution would have been satisfactorily accomplished."

"The Yorkshire Evening Post" says: "The ex-hangman to-day feels a much happier man than when he was a public official. He showed to-day two photographs of himself, calling attention to the marked improvement in his features."

ON THE VERGE OF DISCOVERY.

Professor Jacques Loeb, of the University of California, announces that he has succeeded in fertilising the sterile eggs of the sea-urchin by chemical means, and that he will describe how he has accomplished what he believes to be the initiation of life processes. We think this very probable, remarks the English Mechanic. Our own experience during the past 17 years, during attempts to elucidate what may be the other end of the problem—the extension of life, has induced something like a conviction that we are not very far from the discovery of the origin, and the means of initiating and indefinitely continuing the processes of matter and force we call "life."

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small, and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Mfg. at Canton, Ohio. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

JOHN BULL'S GREAT EMPIRE LIBRARY

The Blue Books if Properly Edited Would Become Popular Literature.

There was published the other day one of the most wonderful books in the world. Yet nobody has read it. No publisher's advertisements heralded it. No review copies were sent to the papers. For it was only a Blue Book.

Yet no fallacy could be more ridiculous than the fallacy which declares that a Blue Book is as dry as dust, says a writer in the London Daily Express. One of these days a British Government will wake up and find that it has at its command the greatest publishing organization in the world, issuing every year the most fascinating reading the British public could desire. There is no doubt about it. There is not a publisher in England who could not make his fortune out of Blue Books if the Government would place its organization at his disposal. He would do what no government has yet had the enterprise to do—appoint a Blue Book editor. When he comes we shall throw aside our novels and pick up our Blue Books.

Nobody has yet, so far as one has seen, picked out the one really great book of last year. Mr. Hichens made his mark with "The Garden of Allah." Mrs. Thurston made a reputation with "John Chilcote." But the book of the year was not written by one man. It had sixty-eight authors, most of whom had never written a book before. They were thirty-three doctors, six school and factory inspectors, eighteen secretaries and social workers, a bishop, a Salvation Army colonel, two generals, two teachers, three authors, and two members of Parliament. Their book had 504 pages and 750,000 words, and it was published under the title "Minutes of Evidence Taken Before the Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration." There is not a page in this astonishing book which does not teem with original facts and suggestions, and the whole of it is vital to the nation. Yet, though it costs but 4s. 1d., only a few hundred people have bought it. For it is only a Blue Book.

WHAT A BLUE BOOK MEANS.

When the government editor comes along he will reissue this great book in handy form, and we shall all give up our evenings to reading "The Decay of England: By Its Closest Thinkers and Observers." At present it is only what Professor Huxley called "A parliamentary paper which nobody reads."

In a maze of underground passages under a maze of narrow streets in the city, packed closely in thousands and tens of thousands of cases, are the typed pages of last year's Blue Books. If you were to count them they would run up, perhaps, to six figures. Even Mr. Eyre, who has handled Blue Books here for fifty years, or Mr. Hugh Spottiswoode himself, must be lost sometimes in the narrow ways between these "formes" of type which reach from floor to ceiling. They weigh 1,600 tons, and represent in capital and labor a tolerable fortune. They represent, too, the energy of clerks and consuls and ambassadors all over the earth. They are the sum of the labor of investigators and thinkers in every sphere of life. They are the canvas on which is pictured the condition of the world.

Here, in these cellars of His Majesty's printing office, is the licensing act, which created a storm in the House of Commons. There is the report of the coal commission, telling us that we have still a hundred thousand million tons of coal to mend our fires with for four hundred million years. Over there, being printed as fast as the fastest machine can print it, is an account of the cotton mills of China; on another machine is an act of Parliament which gives somebody the power to run electric trams through the High street at Mortlake. And upstairs an old gentleman who knows every Blue Book published for thirty years is handing the finished books over a counter, where one or two in a million of the British people think it worth while to spend twopence-halfpenny for a document which has cost hundreds of pounds.

SMALL CIRCULATIONS.

Though Blue Books are perhaps the cheapest things in the world, if we compare the selling price with the cost of them, the finance of them is very striking. Let us look at the wonderful "Fiscal" Blue Book—"Chamberlain I.," as it is known at the publisher's counter. The type in which it still stands set up is worth £3,400, and, reckoning its setting-up alone, not considering any other labor in connection with it, it represents fifteen thousand hours of work. One efficient compositor, that is to say, could have set it up, if he had made haste, in seven years. "Chamberlain I.," as is natural enough, had a good circulation—8,000 copies were sold in all. But the sale was due to obvious circumstances, and "Chamberlain II." fell to 1,000. The war commission report sold nearly 5,000, the post-office wages commission 10,000; the last issue of the education code 35,000; the valuation bill for last year 10,000. The home rule bill still sells. But hundreds of Blue Book sell only a handful of copies.

That, and not the cost of it, is the tragedy of the Blue Book. The small circulation arises, however, rather from the ignorance of the public than from the dullness of the book. There are not many questions men ask every day which could not be answered, if we knew where to look, from a Blue Book. It is the best possible companion of the newspaper. How many horses are there in the United Kingdom? How many pigs? Not a man in a hundred could tell you; but the latest Blue Book tells us that the number of horses is two millions, and of pigs twice as many. What is the healthiest life to live? A Blue Book tells us that among 1,000 professors and students 741 have a defective physique; 724 are defective in 1,000 shopmen and clerks; 722 in 1,000 tradesmen; and only 635 in 1,000 agricultural laborers. How do we make our living? The Blue Book tells us. In England and Wales 85,000 of us make iron and steel. In France 500 make pins. In New York 1,100 make perambulators. In Antwerp 33 men make knives and razors. Only one man in all Durham earns his bread by making bedsteads.

EMPIRE IN 1,000 COLUMNS.

In a remarkable Blue Book which has just appeared for the first time, a statistical abstract of the British Empire, the empire, with its flourishing commerce in every market of the world, is seen at a glance in a thousand parallel columns, and there are thousands of Blue Books dealing with the life and habits and condition of almost every race of people on the earth. Let us turn haphazard through the pages of "C.D. 2,175"—the report, already referred to, on Physical deterioration. Sir Frederick Maurice is speaking of the decline in the physique of men in great towns:

"I see the sort of population that comes day after day to watch the Guards parade at St. James' Palace; and it so happens that on Mafeking night I walked down from Charing Cross to Cannon street by chance, and I went through the whole crowd, and I did not see a dozen men that I could have enlisted."

Here is another passage from Miss Dowding, a lady witness. She is speaking of "horrible and ghastly tales" of life in Wiltshire:

"Very often the baby is really neglected, whether wilfully or not I do not know. But when the mother dies, the baby is nearly always buried with her."

"Do you mean buried alive, or is it dead?" "No; it is allowed to die; it is not particularly wanted probably, and they do not know what to do with it."

Rarely, indeed, has there been painted so vivid and terrible a picture of the life of a people in the height of its material progress. It is an examination of the heart of an empire.

So, if one had space and time, one could go through the archives of the government printers and lay bare a treasure house of information and experience which not all the encyclopædias in Europe could hold. Year by year we build it at our own expense; some day we shall know that it is worth exploring.

FIGHTING PLAGUE IN HINDUSTAN

Health Officer Tells of Some of the Troubles He Met With in India.

A gentleman who has been engaged as a health officer in India, tells the following story of fighting the plague in that country:

It is difficult for people accustomed to modern sanitation and public health measures to grasp the extreme difficulty attendant upon attempts to control the spread of plague in India. My own experience of plague measures was recently obtained in the Punjab, among the villagers who furnish the soldiery and cultivate the vast grain-producing areas which constitute this province. Apart from purely humanitarian reasons, it is obviously of the greatest importance to put an end to the serious mortality which is proceeding among such an important class, and it was to this end that a special campaign was entered upon by the Punjab Government a year or two back.

One or two civil servants and a medical officer were told off to each district, aided by English medical officers specially engaged. It was the duty of certain of these officials to visit villages reported as newly-infected, and satisfy themselves as to the presence of plague, to ascertain how it was introduced, and to endeavor to limit the spread of infection.

Delay in the furnishing of information and its usual unreliability when furnished formed initial difficulties. The villager is a hard-working but ignorant agricultural laborer, and, except in villages of considerable size, he has no skilled medical advice. He does not recognize mild cases of plague, and many severe attacks are put down to "fever." Indifference, fatalism, and a natural bias towards concealment also contribute to delay in reporting the outbreak.

SPREADING DISEASE.

One of the means of spreading the disease between the villages is the habit of women going to condole with the relatives of a friend dead of plague. They will sit in the hut with the corpse, and then convey plague to their own village.

Much is laid to the door of the rats, and one was often told by the natives that they had noticed the death of the rats before the first human case occurred.

The spread of contagion within the village itself is simple. A village consists of clusters of huts of sun-dried mud, without windows or chimneys, or through ventilation, and separated by narrow lanes. In and out of these huts the people "burrow," regardless of infection, and dust and flies are everywhere to assist. The plague officer has often to dismiss a large following of villagers who will accompany him willingly to infected houses.

The plague officer gives general advice as to the management of cases, the burning or disinfection of infected material, and information as to the depots from which disinfectants may be obtained. If possible, he ensures cleansing and disinfection of huts, and if he is very successful the village evacuates—i.e., goes into camp till the outbreak is over. This may not be possible on account of the weather, or there may be no hutting materials locally available. But when the officer's back is turned there is no guarantee that his advice and instructions will be carried out, so that, obviously, preventive measures are most desirable, and formed the most important part of the campaign inaugurated by the Punjab Government.

USEFUL INOCULATION.

The inoculation of Haffkine's plague prophylactic is comparable with vaccination against smallpox, and, from personal experience, I can say that the discomfort is practically over in three or four days, and seldom seriously interferes with one's movements. Unfortunately, so far, its protection does not last longer than six months, and, as plague recurs each year after the rains, reinoculation is necessary each season.

Two circumstances militated against success—the well-known Mulkowal mishap and the absence of compulsion. The former, whereby a number of people died from tetanus, was much less serious in point of numbers than is generally supposed—but such news spreads rapidly through the bazaars, and is al disseminated by the native press.

A systematic inoculation tour of his district was the chief duty of each medical officer, accompanied by a native agent and staff. In each village assistance was rendered by the official headmen and local people of standing, and their desire to stand well with the Government, together with the native passion for a written testimonial, often stood the inoculating officer in good stead. The attitude of the people varied. At times, the operations were attended by cheerful assistance and applause, but generally "passive resistance" was met with. Native dislike of a new thing would account for much opposition; they do not fear vaccination against smallpox, to which they are now accustomed.

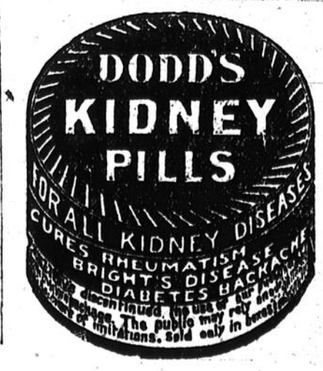
FEAR THE GOVERNMENT.

Some believed the campaign to be a Government design to reduce the surplus population, and occasionally that the inoculator would poison the wells. Many readily consented to inoculation on being assured that they would become neither blind nor childless. Speaking generally, one did but little preventive work among the Mussulmans, as compared with the Hindus, and especially with the Sikhs, although high authorities within their faith state that there is nothing in the nature of inoculation inconsistent with the principles of the Koran. "Kismet, too, created a difficulty; how can one argue with "If I die, I die"? Moreover, local priests have impressed upon their people that the inoculated would become religious outcasts after death. A Hindu interpreted this to me as a desire for burial fees. The Purdah system of seclusion among some classes of women was also a difficulty, though occasionally one was able to overcome this by private inoculation.

Previous experience of plague and inoculation has taught something, as the occasional voluntary evacuation of a village and request for inoculation proves, but it is slow and costly. But the fear, prejudice and ignorance of the peasantry are to be overcome, and this, perhaps, might result from the fuller education first of the more intelligent and influential classes. Such demonstrations as that at the exhibition at Bombay on the nature and preparation of the vaccine should be of great value, and might, perhaps, be supplemented by the circulation of printed information bearing on the question.

THE PROGRESS OF SWEDEN.

At the end of 1903, says Engineering, the population of Sweden was 5,220,000, and the average length of life calculated at 50.2 years. Emigration during the 50 years ending 1900 exceeded one million, the greater part of which was to the United States, where the Swedes prosper. The results of the census of 1900 gave the following figures, relating to the occupations of the inhabitants: There were employed in agriculture and fishing, 2,756,700 persons; in industry, 1,484,230; in trade and transport, 544,324; in the public services, 351,133. As this accounts for nearly the total population, it follows either that the larger proportion of women and children must be actively employed, or, what is more probable, those dependent on the wage-earners must be included in the seven divisions, however this may be, the per ntages of different occupations are as follow: Agriculture and fishing, 53.67 per cent.; industry, 28.90 per cent.; trade and transport, 10.60 per cent.; and public services, 6.83 per cent. Since the year 1856 the Government has made a yearly grant of nearly £80,000 for the insurance of workmen. This sum has now accumulated to about £710,000, but up to the present no decision has been arrived at as to its utilization.



PATENT REPORT.

The following U.S. patents have been recently secured through the Agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.: Edward Brougham, Brandon, Man., tension device; Wm. Albt. Baldwin, Smith's Falls, Ont., sulky plough; Gavin Shaw, Lindenwood, Ont., feed trough; Philisa Boire, Montreal, Que., means for locking whips in whip sockets; Jean D. Ouellette, Montreal, Que., improvements in gloves and mittens; Philippe Ed. Roy, Montreal, Que., ash sifter; Isaie Belair, Montreal, Que., emergency door; Walker G. Anderson, Toronto, Ont., waterrobe; Messrs. Gutteridge & McConnell, Hamiota, Man., machine for forming building blocks; Arthur J. H. Lefebvre, Montreal, Que., safety razor. The "Inventor's Adviser" is just published. Any one interested in patents or inventions should order a copy.

WHY DONKEYS DON'T SHY.

The ancestors of the horse were accustomed to roam over the plains, where every tuft of grass or bush might conceal an enemy waiting to spring upon them. Under these circumstances they must often have saved their lives by starting quickly back or jumping to one side when they came without warning upon some strange object. This is a habit which has not left the animal, even after long years of domestication.

On the other hand, the donkey is descended from animals which lived among the hills, where there were precipices and dangerous declivities, and from these conditions resulted his slowness and sure-footedness. His ancestors were not so liable to sudden attacks from wild beasts and snakes. Besides, sudden and wild starts would have been positively dangerous to them. Consequently, they learned to avoid the very trick which has been so useful to the horse.

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes
15, 25 and 30c a box.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALE OPENS TO-DAY FOR
Paderewski Recital . . .
At Nordheimer's, 2461 St. Catherine Street.
$1.00 to $3.00. Tel. Up 2471. Reduced R.R. Rates



Upper Canada College
DEER PARK, TORONTO.

Principal, Henry W. Auden, M.A. (Cambridge), late Sixth Form Master at Fettes College, Edinburgh.
Spring Term begins April 11th, at 10 a.m. Boarders return April 10th.
The College Calendar, with particulars, can be had on application to the Bursar, Upper Canada College, Deer Park, Toronto.
Successes Last Year — Four University Scholarships, 12 First Class Honors, 32 Passes, 7 Passes into R.M.C., including first place.
75th Anniversary—See "An Epoch in Canadian History, Upper Canada College, 1829-1904," at all booksellers.

MONTREAL
MAY 10 to 13
HORSE SHOW



Entries Close Saturday, April 22.
Prize lists and all information on application to the Secretary,
W. NORTHEY, Room 4, Windsor Hotel.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—
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AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

HIS MAJESTY'S
Beginning Thursday Eve'g, April 27th, THREE NIGHTS and SAT. MATINEE
EVENINGS at 8.30, MATINEE at 11.
MR. HENRY W. SAVAGE'S MAJESTIC PRODUCTION OF
PARSIFAL
Presented as at Bayreuth. With Artists from the leading European Opera Houses.
COMPANY OF 200—ORCHESTRA OF 60
The most imposing Operatic production ever sent on tour.
SALE OF SEATS OPENS NEXT THURSDAY, APRIL 20.
Prices 75 cents to $3.00.
Only prepaid orders received during this engagement. Mail orders will be filled when accompanied with remittance.

St. George's Church
"The Crucifixion"
A Sacred Meditation by
SIR JOHN STAINER, M.A., Mus. Doc.,
Will be performed in Aid of the Funds of the MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, on
TUESDAY EVENING,
APRIL 18th, at 8.15
By the Choir of the Church.
SOLOISTS—Master Lawrence Lister, Mr. J. C. Barlow, Mr. W. E. Elliott, Mr. Percy C. Hall.
ORGANIST—Mr. J. M. Walkley.
CONDUCTOR—Mr. Percival J. Illsley, Mus. B., F.R.C.O.
ALL SEATS FREE.

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PHILLIPS SQUARE
GALLERIES CLOSED.
Reading Room open to Members, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.
(Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine Sts.)
SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE.
REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A. (Pastor)
Will continue the Series of Sermons upon "Christ and Some Universal Facts."
SUBJECT—"THE FACT OF DEATH."
Violin Solo—"Palm Branches" (Faure), Mr. EUGEN SCHNEIDER.
By request, Messrs. N. B. STRONG and A. L. JOHNSON will sing the Duet for Tenor and Bass, "MY FAITH LOOKS UP TO THEE." (Arr. from Lachner by W. K. Bassford).
HEARTY HYMN SINGING. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

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Visit the Exhibition of genuine
Hand-made Oriental Rugs and Carpets
at our Rooms, 1821-1823 NOTRE DAME STREET, to be sold by auction,
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
April 24th, 25th and 26th,
At 2.30 P.M. Each Day.
Catalogues now ready and sent to any address on application.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

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OF
Household Furniture and Effects
MONDAY, 17th, at 10 O'Clock—At No. 35 Sevmour avenue.
MONDAY, 17th, at 2 O'Clock—At No. 95 Mackay street.
TUESDAY, 18th, at 10 O'Clock—At No. 20 Fort street.
WEDNESDAY, 19th, at 10 O'Clock—At No. 13 Drolet street, St. Louis square.
THURSDAY, 20th—At our Salesroom, No. 453 and 455 St. James street.
THURSDAY, 20th, at 2 O'Clock—At No. 76 Fort street.
SATURDAY, 22nd—At No. 279 University street.
FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

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Under instructions from
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Furniture & Effects
Including:
Weber & Co. Square Grand Piano, Best Wilton and Brussels Carpets, Turkish Rugs, Mahogany Secretary, Parlor Cabinet and Music Cabinet, Fancy and Tea Tables, Wire Back Chairs; Fancy Chairs, Sofas and Rockers in rich silk covering, Banquet Lamp, Bronzes, Ornaments, Vases and Bric-a-Brac, Swiss Lace Curtains, Sash Curtains, Drapes, Cushions, Paintings and Water Colors, by Weedon, Bourgeois, Braley, Wade, Braith, Story, etc., Hand Colored Engravings, Steel Engravings, Oak (combination) Bookcase and Desk, Oak Bookcase, "New Williams" Sewing Machine, Massive Oak Hallstand and Settee, 2 Oak Hall Chairs, Quartered Oak Sideboard, Heavy Ex. Dining Table, Leather Chairs, Lounge, Dinner Waggon, Dinner and Tea Services, Dessert Set, Odd China, Glassware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Plush and Silk Curtains, Rubber Plant, Lot Palms and Plants, Heavy Brass Bedstead (5 feet), 2 Double and 1 Single Brass Bedsteady, covered springs, best Hair and Ostermoor Mattresses, Pillows, etc. Mahogany Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Lady's Writing Desk, Chairs and Rockers, Oak Shaving Stand, Bureaus and Cheffoniers, Oak Tables, Toilet Sets, Lounge, Brussels Carpets, Rugs, Nice Pictures, Furnishings of Servants' Rooms, etc., "Happy Thought" Range, with h.w. attachments, Gas Cooking Stove, Refrigerator, Oilcloth, Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.
Everything the best; as good as new, and for UNRESERVED SALE, as Mr. Hanson has sold his house.
SALE TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18th,
At 10 O'Clock.
M. HICKS, & CO., Auctioneers.
House on view Monday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock.

PURE FOOD INSURES
GOOD HEALTH
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
INSURES
PURE FOOD.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—
HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

HIS MAJESTY'S
To-night and All Week—Matinee Saturday.
Curtain Rises at 8 Sharp
"THE WIZARD OF OZ."
FRED STONE as The Scarecrow.
DAVID MONTGOMERY as The Tin Woodman

ACADEMY All This Week
Matinees: Wed., Thurs. and Sat.
HARRY CLAY BLANEY
ACROSS THE PACIFIC
NEXT WEEK.
HANLON BROS.
Latest Edition of their Merry Success
SUPERBA
With an Entirely New Book and a Brand New $50,000 Production.
Among the Many New and Novel Features:
THE RAINBOW BALLET.
A Bouquet of Young American Beauties.
RADFORD AND WINCHESTER,
The Jolly Jugglers.
AL WALTZ, Wizar dof Skates.
BELLE GOLD, Comedienne.
PRICES:—15c, 25c, 50c and 75c.

FRANCAIS MATINEES DAILY.
This Week:
The Big Sensation Burlesquers
Presenting "Doings of Mr. Pipp," and an Olio of Exceptional Merit.
PRICES—10c, 20c, 30c, 35c, 50c. Next Week, THE BROADWAY BURLESQUERS.

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon and Evening
THIS WEEK, APRIL 10,
Queen of the White Slaves.
By Arthur J. Lamb.
Grand Scenic Production. Greatest Cast ever produced in Melodrama.
PRICES—10c, 20c, 30c and 50c.
Next Week—THE VILLAGE PARSON.

THEATRE DES NOUVEAUTES
Tel. Bell East 1395. Week of APRIL 10th,
MADAME SANS-GENE
Play in 4 Acts, by Victorien Sardou. Matinee Saturday. Next Week—POLYEUCTE.

First Prince of Wales Regiment Fusiliers
The Regiment will parade next week as follows:
Tuesday, 18th—Battalion parade for drill and march out, weather permitting. Brass and Fife and Drum Bands, Buglers, Pioneers and Stretcher Section will attend.
Uniform—Drill order.
Wednesday—Recruit class.
Saturday—Buglers' class.
All parades 8.15 p.m.
By order, G. H. FERGUSON, Capt., Adjutant.

MONTREAL ORATORIO SOCIETY
HOLY THURSDAY. GOOD FRIDAY.
WINDSOR HALL.
"MESSIAH"
Mme. Evta Kileski, of Boston, soprano; Miss Ada Hussey, of Boston, contralto; Dr. Ion Jackson, of New York, tenor; Mr. Julian Walker, of New York, bass; Mr. Horace W. Rayner, Mus. Bac., conductor.
Plan at Shaw's Music Store.
Seats, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c.

CONSULT PROF. LOWE,

Palmist and Phrenologist
combined with his superior knowledge of occult forces enables him to read human life from infancy to old age. Hours 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
CHARGES—50 CENTS to $2.00.
2304 St. Catherine St.



Every Home
that has a canary should try and keep it in health and song by only giving it good food.
BROCK'S BIRD SEED
is sold all over Canada and the demand is increasing. In each packet there is a cake of Treat for toning up the little feathered songster.



DON'T BLOW
and scold because you have trouble these spring evenings starting the fire—USE some of our
QUICK-FIRING
$5 COKE
It contains more heat and less dirt per ton than any coal on the market.
The MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER Co.
New York Life Building.
Telephone Main 4040.

Watch Repairs
CLEANING from.... $1.00
MAINSPRINGS from 1.00
Work guaranteed for twelve months.
R. HEMSLEY
253-255-257 St. James Street.

Jetté & Lemieux

THE GUARANTEE STORE.
262 St. Lawrence Street.

LATEST STYLES

Costumes, Cloaks & Skirts For Easter!

Impossible to find goods of better value elsewhere. Come and see. There can be no deception in our favoring your patronage.

We guarantee the largest assortment of novelties for Easter at moderate prices.

A FEW EXAMPLES:

Costumes

Tailor-made Costumes in Broadcloth or Panama. Brown, blue or black. Good value at $20.00. For Easter $15.50

Cloaks

Drab or Black, good value, at $10.00; for Easter.. $7.50

Skirts

Skirts, in black Vicuna; good bargain at $2.50. For Easter $1.39

Do not forget that our establishment has one of the best assortments in town.

You are certain to find in our Store all that Dame Fashion could offer you, of knick-knacks and novelties to suit the taste of all that is necessary for the family or furnishing the house.

Our prices are regularly always lower than those who offer you merchandise at 25 or 50 per cent. reduction.

Jette & Lemieux

The Guarantee Store

262 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

GEORGE GRAHAM,

Importer of Fine Groceries and Wines.

ST. CATHERINE AND DRUMMOND STREETS, MONTREAL.

GEORGE GRAHAM, A SYNONYM FOR PURITIY IN GROCERIES.

Orders for Easter Delicacies and Novelties will be executed to your entire satisfaction.

You Desire What We Have—We Have What You Desire.

Highest Quality Groceries

Our orders, placed in the New York market for the Finest and Most Choice Fruits and Garden Vegetables from the South, have arrived, and consist of a splendid variety. When placing your Grocery orders do not fail to include the following:

FINEST SELECTED FRUITS.

Grape Fruit—Florida Shaddocks, Grape Fruit—West Indian Shaddocks, Lemons, Bananas, Pineapples, Tangerines, Florida Oranges, California Navel Oranges; Jamaica Oranges, Sorrento Oranges, Ruby Blood Oranges, Northern Spy Apples, Malaga Grapes, Hot House Grapes, Strawberries, Cranberries.

EARLY GARDEN VEGETABLES—(Fresh).

Asparagus, Brussels Sprouts, Young Beets, Butter Beans, Green Beans, Young Carrots, Hot House Cauliflowers, Celery, Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Mint, Mushrooms, Eschalots, Oyster Plant, Parsley, New Potatoes, Radishes,—Rhubarb (Pie Plant) Spinach, Canadian Hot House Tomatoes, Florida Tomatoes, Green Peppers, Water Cress, Boston Head Lettuce, Canadian Curly Lettuce.

MARKET VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, Garlic, Horse Radish Root, Spanish Onions, Bermuda Onions, Canadian Red Onions, Parsnips, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Beets, Turnips.

Finest Sugar Cured Hams and Smoked Bacon, from the leading packers.
GUARANTEED NEW LAID EGGS.
New Maple Syrup and New Maple Sugar—Pure in Quality—Not "Compound."

Delicacies for Easter

"Cresca" Figs, in glass (something new)	40c bottle
"Cresca" Washed Figs, in baskets, 1s	20c basket
"Cresca" Washed Figs, in baskets, 2s	60c basket
"Cresca" deliciously Stuffed Dates and Figs, assorted filling	75c basket
Extra Fancy Layer Figs	20c lb.
Deliciously Stuffed Dates, assorted filling	40c box
Golden Dates, 3 lbs. for	25c
Exquisite Crystallized Ginger (Canton), ½s	35c tin
Exquisite Crystallized Ginger (Canton) 1s	65c tin
Exquisite Crystallized Stem Ginger, ½s	50c tin
Exquisite Crystallized Stem Ginger, 1s	90c tin
C. & B.'s Dry Sweet Ginger Flakes	25c lb.
C. & B.'s Dry Sweet Ginger Flakes, in 7 lb. wood boxes	$1.50 box
G. & D.'s Preserved Canton Ginger, in glass, quarts	$1.35 jar
G. & D.'s Preserved Canton Ginger, in glass, pints	75c jar
Weisbaden Stuffed Prunes, prepared in Germany	65c box
Finest Imperial Clusters, Malaga Raisins	35c lb.
Grenoble Walnuts	20c lb.
Louisiana Pecans	25c lb.
Tarragona Almonds	20c lb.
Brazil Nuts	20c lb.
Naples Filberts	20c lb.
Shelled Grenoble Walnuts	30c lb.
Shelled Valencia Almonds, fancy	40c lb.
Shelled Jordon Almonds, fancy	60c lb.
Shelled Jordon Almonds, extra fancy	75c lb.

EASTER NOVELTIES.

Cadbury's Easter Chocolate Eggs, 24 eggs in box	35c box
Cadbury's Easter Chocolate Eggs, 12 eggs in box	35c box
Cadbury's Easter Chocolate Eggs, 6 eggs in box	35c box
Cadbury's Easter Chocolate Eggs, 4 eggs in box	35c box

We have just received a complete assortment of Franco-American Soups, Entrees and Pates. Also a fine lot of Biscuits from the unrivalled House of Messrs. Huntley & Palmer, Limited.

GEORGE GRAHAM,

Importer of Fine Groceries and Wines,

2446 ST. CATHERINE STREET, corner of Drummond, Montreal.

PHONES—Uptown 1347, 1348 and 3486.

Robert Woods was yesterday prosecuted by the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for neglecting his horse and leaving it out in the cold without proper stabling, and was fined $5 and costs $5.10, $5.10 in all, or one month.

In the Recorder's Court, Aggie Ashton was fined $100 for conducting a house of disrepute on St. Justin Street.

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes
15, 25 and 30c a box.

QUESTION OF HARBOR SHEDS WAS LEFT IN STATU QUO BY BOARD

At Yesterday's Meeting of Harbor Board Question of How to Treat Messrs. Lyall and Son With Regard to Long Delayed Sheds Was Discussed

How to treat Messrs. Lyall & Sons with regard to the long delayed harbor sheds furnished the Harbor Board with ample material for its usual disagreement yesterday afternoon. Mr. Doran, as usual, wanted to take the bull by the horns and face the situation by refusing to furnish the contractor with sites for the next batch of sheds. This was a trifle too drastic for the rest of the Board and, after a somewhat acrimonious discussion, was turned down. The net result of the argument was that matters remained in statu quo, the Works Committee report recommending this action not being adopted.

On the opening of the meeting Mr. Doran wanted to force his motion that the Board go in a body to Ottawa for a refund of the interest in channel expenditures since 1888. The usual argument followed, which resulted in a compromise, according to which Secretary Seath will be sent to Ottawa to open diplomatic relations.

Then the main batteries opened fire on the Works Committee's report which recommended that, in view of the fact that Messrs. Peter Lyall & Sons could not state when the sheds would be completed owing to the Dominion Steel Co. not carrying out their contract, no further contracts be let, and the present contract be protested on the ground of non-fulfilment. The report further stated that it was obvious the first group of sheds would not be finished until long after the contract terms, and it was indeed quite uncertain when they would be finished, and therefore advised that work during the navigation season be gone on with on only one group of sheds at a time. The first contract had been extended to May 19, 1905 and then to next June, but the first group should be finished at the date settled.

The report further set out that the non performance of contract on the first group would be valid ground for refusing the second group, and therefore it appeared that no damages would lie if the Board refused to furnish the contractors with the sites for the second group.

Mr. Doran championed the report. "We are certainly justified in taking that risk," he declared. "It is very slight. When we see one shed standing so long without any work going on it would be insane folly and contrary to our oath to hand over the four other sheds to be fooled with the sites cut to pieces and nothing done. He wanted the report adopted and any further work by Peter Lyall & Sons protested. In fact he wanted the board to go farther than this, and throw the Lyall firm out of the contract altogether.

Mr. Geoffrion favored renting the sites subject to the requirements of the contractors.

The President contended that the report would break the terms of the contract with Lyall & Sons. The Board could protest the firm in the first group, but the Lyalls could retaliate by protesting on the second group for refusing the sites.

Mr. Bickerdike—"The only thing is to take the work out of the Lyalls' hands and do it ourselves—that is what to do. We are simply being made fools of. If the work is to go on we must do it ourselevs.

The chairman—"Are we willing to assume this responsibility?

Mr. Lemay—"Lyall & Sons say they are simply slow because of the delay of the Dominion Steel Co. in supplying the steel.

Mr. Bickerdike—"We are only concerned to hold Lyall & Sons—no one else."

Mr. Doran—"Are the commissioners prepared to give these sites to the contractors and go on shilly-shallying instead of facing the music, and saying, 'You are not doing the work, we are not such fools as to break up the port and give you the sites for the other sheds'—would that be expressing ourselves worse than doing nothing? We are now some months in demur—if you are so frightened of trouble put in another motion." We protested the first group long ago.

The chairman—"The question is are we prepared to protest."

Mr. Doran.—"In the words of Shakespeare "Me thinks the lady doth protest too much."

Mr. Bickerdike.—I don't like the resolution—it is a dangerous thing to refuse to give these sites to the contractors.

The motion to adopt the report refusing the sites was finally put and lost on the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Doran, Lemany and McPhee; Nays—Messrs. Bickerdike, Racine, Geoffrion and the President.

Mr. Doran wanted the report and the solicitor's advice as to the danger of refusing the sites engrossed on the minutes, but this was turned down on the same division.

Mr. Doran.—"Now has anyone pluck enough to move that we formally tender these sites to Mr. Lyall?

Mr. Geoffrion moved that the Board inform Mr. Lyall that the second set of sites was placed at his disposal.

Mr. Doran—"What's the use of informing him of an official lie? The sites are in the possession of the S. S. Companies. You have turned us down. Now do the thing yourselves if you have any courage.

The discussion drifted along, and some other business was done, meanwhile Messrs. Lemay and Bickerdike dropping out. This did not leave a quorum which fact the secretary after a time became aware of, and lost no time in informing the remainder of the Board. A computation was then made to find where the legally conducted business of the board ended, and the rest of the commissioners hurried home.

DAIRYMEN CONFER WITH HON. S. FISHER

Large Delegation Discusses Weighing of Butter and Cheese With Minister

A very large number of gentlemen interested in the butter and cheese trade of this province met Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and representatives of the Board of Trade, at the latter's building yesterday to discuss with the minister the rules in regard to the weighing of butter and cheese by the official weigher.

The matter was informally discussed at considerable length. Mr. Fisher stated that he had asked for the conference in order to discuss the weighing rules approved by the council of the Board of Trade in 1901, which now did not seem to be altogether satisfactory.

At the close of the discussion, which was largely along technical lines, President W. I. Gear, of the Board of Trade, assured the meeting that the council would give due consideration to the representations made, and take such action as might seem desirable.

The Board of Trade was represented at the conference by Messrs. W. I. Gear, president; F. H. Mathewson, first vice-president; R. M. Ballantyne, second vice-president; James Thom, treasurer; C. B. Esdaile, Donald Munro, J. J. McGill, Alex. Ramsay and G. F. C. Smith. There were also in attendance, representing the board of examiners governing the office of weigher, measurer and gauger, Messrs. Charles Chaput (chairman), A. J. Hodgson and R. P. McLea. Mr. John McKergow attended on behalf of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association. On the invitation of Hon. Mr. Fisher, there were likewise present: Messrs. C. H. Parmalee, M.P., Shefford; D. Derbyshire, M.P., Brockville; J. Girard, M.P., Chicoutimi; D. B. Meigs, M.P., Missisquoi; A. B. Hunt, M.P., Compton; J. Morin, M.L.A., St. Hyacinthe; F. Castel, St. Hyacinthe; T. L. Burnett, Farnham Centre; J. E. Miller, Sweetsburg; H. E. Reynolds, South Roxton; H. S. Foster, Knowlton; Robert Ness, Howick; Charles Milot, president of the Dairy Association of Quebec; W. H. Walker, M.L.A., Huntingdon, secretary of the Dairymen's Association, and A. W. Woodard, official referee for the Dominion Government for butter and cheese.

MR. JUSTICE CURRAN GRANTED PETITION

Nap. Martin's Petition to Correct Evidence Granted in Election Contest Case.

Interest in the contestation of the election of Ald. H. B. Ames as M. P. for St. Antoine Division was revived yesterday by the action of Mr. Justice Curran in granting Mr. Napoleon Martin's petition to correct certain evidence he gave to the court.

The preliminary objections of the respondent had been taken en delibere, but, in view of Mr. Martin's petition, His Lordship discharged the delibere and reopened the enquete. Martin will be submitted to examination on the morning of April 26.

Mr. Martin, who was in charge of one of the Liberal committee rooms, declared in his petition that after giving evidence on April 3, he found that his statement to the effect that Pleau, the contestant in the case against Mr. Ames, had been hired and paid as a canvasser by Mr. Peter Lyall, was incorrect. Pleau, to his knowledge, had never acted as canvasser for the Liberal candidate, and had never given Mr. Martin envelopes containing money.

Mr. Justice Curran's judgment was as follows:—

Napoleon Martin, the last-named petitioner, alleges that, on the 3rd day of April instant, he was summoned by respondent to give evidence in this case, which he did on the following day. That whilst he gave his evidence in good faith, he has since discovered that certain statements made by him are not true. Amongst other things he says: He recollets having sworn that the petitioner, Ludger Pleau, was engaged as a canvasser at the election now controverted, in the committee of which he, the present petitioner, was in charge of the interests of Mr. Peter Lyall, the defeated candidate, and that on two or three occasions, "before" the election, petitioner had handed Pleau envelopes, which he believed contained money. That since giving said testimony petitioner has been convinced that the statement just referred to are not founded in fact. That petitioner does not know that Pleau ever acted as a canvasser for the said Peter Lyall. That your petitioner never handed to said Pleau "before" the election envelopes containing money, or that he believes contained money. Petitioner prays that he may be permitted to correct and rectify the errors so made in his deposition; that if need be the delibere be discharged, and that a date be fixed for the correction of said deposition, under such condition as to costs, as this court may be pleased to determine.

Respondent's counsel appeared and contested the application, for many reasons. Petitioner Pleau, upon whose attorneys a copy of the present application was served, did not appear, and default was registered against him.

In his deposition the present petitioner testified that he knows the principal petitioner Pleau. That being in charge of the canvassers at a committee room on Notre Dame Street, Pleau applied to him for employment as a canvasser. He testified that he gave him the employment; that Pleau worked for fifteen days, or three weeks, not during the day, but every night, Sundays excepted, and that on the fourth day of November, petitioner paid him money in an envelope. He did not know whether it was five dollars or a hundred. He made no bargain with him for a definite amount, that the money he gave him was for work done. He was asked if the payment he made to Pleau, on the 4th of November, was for the whole of his work, or if he had been paid for each week separately, and answered that he believed he was paid weekly. In answer to the court he said, three payments had been made. In reply to a question by respondent's counsel he stated that he had reported Pleau to the paymaster as having worked six days each week. In answer to a question by the court he stated that he had given payments to Pleau both "before" and "after" the election. In a later part of his deposition he said that he did not know whether the payment to Pleau was a salary or a "recompense." In answer to counsel for petitioner, Pleau, to the effect that he had given but one envelope to Pleau with its contents, he said "No, sir." These extracts show the nature of the testimony given. The affidavit of the present petitioner does not contradict that part of the deposition in which it is stated that Pleau was paid "after" the election. The payments made "before" are twice referred to in the present application. The main thing is to find out the truth. Under the peculiar circumstances of this matter the court will discharge the delibere and reopen the enquete of the respondent. The present petitioner shall appear before this court on the 26th day of April instant to make the alterations he has applied for, and submit to examination and cross-examination thereon. The costs of the present proceedings are against petitioner and shall be taxed by this court, after full judgment on the petition to annul the election.

WINNERS OF PRIZES AT NIGHT SCHOOLS

The names of the successful students who have won prizes at the different night schools, which have recently closed, are as follows:

Belmont School—Accounting, two prizes, Geo. Mooney, Jas. Griffith; one prize, Jas. Duggan; John Hanna, H. McPherson. French class, two prizes, Alf. Trudel; one prize, Pierre Jubinville, Alderic Couturier, Pierre Chevrelet, Raoul Neveu, Eugene Bouchard, Ovila Bois. First English class, two prizes, Herve Demers, John Wallock, Emile L'Heureux, Hosea Jubinville; one prize, James Brady, David Willock, Eugene Dumas, Jos. Paradis, Sam. Rutenberg, John McLeod. Second English class, two prizes, Edmond Cardinal, Louis Fournier; one prize, William Walsh, John F. Sheehan; John Hamilton, Thomas Stack, Thomas Foley, James Macaulay, Sydney Fraser, Elzear Cerepentigny, William H. More. Third English class, two prizes, Raphael Menard; one prize, Alfred Rosario Pelletier, Lorenzo Gauthier, Noel Guy, Leon Thibert, Leon Huntoon, Ovila Duchesne.

Barsfield School—There were 175 pupils enrolled in this school. The prize-winners are:—J. Emile Leroux, Theo. Mathieu, Jos. Dessent, Emery St. Denis, Amable Deganais, Euclide Domberry, Leo Bonhomme, James Domberry, Alfred Domberry, Wilfrid Lavallee, Ovila Levreault, Albert Lamarre, Art. Bourbonnais, Albert Lamoureux, John Lewis, Edward Miles, Wm. St. Cyr, Martin Kelly, Edward Phillips, Alex Currie, Arthur Darlington, Fred. Stevenson, Ed. Young, Philip Kearns, Philip Mooney, James McDonough, Charles Curotte, John Redmond, John Heaney, James Angle, Michael Meehan, William Sear, Patrick Foley, Jos. Dube, Peter Dobbin, John Gochinsky, Jos. Faust, Richard Nolan, Frank Ross, Thos. Salmon.

FOR SICKLY CHILDREN

Made of petroleum rendered tasteless and odorless, pure glycerine, and hypophosphites, Angier's Emulsion agrees with the stomach, perfects nutrition and makes the little ones strong and healthy. Under its treatment they eat well, digest their food and enjoy good sound, restful sleep.

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1905.

Head Quarters for Easter Kid Gloves



A DAINTY GLOVE BOX OF CHILDREN'S TOY BALLOON GIVEN AWAY WITH GLOVES

Splendidly prepared for the greatest Kid Glove business we've ever done. Stocks are at their very best. Every novelty of true merit is here side by side with the standard qualities that have helped to build up CANADA'S GREATEST GLOVE BUSINESS. Nothing but downright Kid Glove honesty could build up and hold such tremendous business as this.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, made in Grenoble, 2 dome fasteners, special embroidered backs, giving tapering effect to fingers, new shades of brown and gray, also white. Price 99c

LE BRABANT—the Kid Glove on which this Store's Kid Glove reputation is founded, 2 dome fasteners, newest fancy points, taper effect, latest shades. Price $1.20

THE ALEXANDRA — A perfect fitting Glove, 2 dome fasteners, silk embroidered backs, in tans, modes, fawns, grays, browns, blues, navys and gray, also white and black. All sizes. Price $1.55

LE MARSEILLAISE — The Finest Kid Glove obtainable, made from the finest selected skins procurable, all shades and sizes. Price, per pair $1.85

NOTE.—With every pair of Kid Gloves purchased at this Store from now until Easter Saturday, a handsome Embossed Glove Box, or Toy Balloon with Children's Gloves.

Ladies' Easter Coates and Costumes

Your object in coming to the Carsley store should be to see something different from the Suits and Coats shown elsewhere. New and distinctive models, strictly in accordance with the day when Fashion's best is on parade.

There's an advantage in buying prior to the great Easter rush during the last days of the week.

LADIES' SHORT COAT, in Drab Covert Cloth, outside pockets, coat sleeves, collar and cuffs handsomely inlaid velvet, satin lined. Price $16.00

A STYLISH SPRING COSTUME, of Black and Brown Vicuna Cloth, fitted hip length jacket, new sleeves, collar and revers of black silk taffeta, new pleated skirt. Price $13.20

LADIES' VISITING COAT, all over silk applique, insets of lace, flare sleeves, elegant ruchings of silk mull, silk lined and under flounce. Price $38.75

AN ELEGANT COSTUME, of Black French Covert Cloth, jacket made with short pouch front, trimmed silk mohair braid, new sleeves, tucked 19 gore skirt. Price $18.40

EASTER SHOE OFFERINGS

Stocks are now at the height of their fullness, and every new style of the season is displayed. The styles and lasts were never more handsome than they are this Spring, and our showing is the best we ever made.

LADIES' OXFORDS, of Fine Dongola Kid, glossy patent tip and quarter, new military heels, medium weight soles, extension edges. Sizes 2½ to 7. Price $1.75

LADIES' BLUCHER STYLE OXFORDS, of Fine Enamel Leather, Goodyear welted soles, Cuban heels. Shoes that have as much value as any we have seen at $4.00. Price, on Monday $3.15

Our Showing of Easter Millinery at Its Best

Foreign model Millinery, procured for our Exhibition of last Monday, failed to catch the steamer and came too late. But so extensive was our showing that they were not missed—no shortcomings were apparent. These we have placed on display with other new Hats, fresh, beautiful, and original in style, just arrived from our work rooms. Thus we are enabled to invite you to another imported Millinery display Monday.



AN ELEGANT HAT of four contrasting shades of green. The brim is of pleated tulle and straw braid. Very high back. Tastefully trimmed ombre roses and ribbon. Price $16.75

AN IMPORTED MODEL HAT, of Green Satin Lace Braid, trimmed with green and blue forget-me-nots, crown charmingly draped with ombre ribbon. Price $8.40

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

To Men Who Lack Strength



To you who have from any cause lost the buoyant spirits, the courage and confidence which belong to perfect health. To you I offer new life, fresh courage and freedom from the effects of the past.

Show me the person who would not be better and stronger than he is. It matters not how the rocks and shoals of life have worn the edge off the spirit of joyousness, have dulled the enthusiasm of youth, and left the nerves less vigorous, the eye less bright, the step less springy, the mind less forceful and the general vitality less powerful than they ought to be at your age, you want to be strong. Electricity applied by my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Makes you feel young. My twenty-four years of study are shown in this grand applia ce. You will wear it with comfort at night, and the ELECTRICITY infused into your body cures all Nervous, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Indigestion, Weak Stomach and all forms of pain and weakness. It restores the life while you sleep, and must cure.

You run no risk in using my Belt. I take all chances.

Any man or woman who will give me reasonable security I will send them the Belt with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

Dr. McLaughlin: Berlin, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am thankful to say that the Belt purchased from you in 1901 has given me lasting benefits. I have never felt better in all my life than since having worn your Belt. I think there is nothing half so good as your Belt when worn according to directions, and will cure any disease such as I had. If I can be of any benefit, I will esteem it a favor to do so. I remain, yours truly, Henry Hofman, Box 270.

MY WAY OF RESTORING STRENGTH IS DIFFERENT FROM ALL OTHERS.

It's easy to be cured my way. You put my appliance on when you go to bed; you feel a glowing warmth passing through your body and the electric power gives you new life. When you wake up in the morning you feel bright, lively and vigorous, and you wonder where your pains and aches have gone. My Belt has removed the cause and they will never return. That's a better way than making a drug store of your stomach. And who ever saw anybody actually cured by drugs? I tell you drugs don't cure, and if you have tried them you know it. Nearly all my patients tried drugs first.

CALL TO-DAY. I have a nicely illustrated book which every person FREE BOOK. should read. I will send it, closely sealed, free. Call, if you can. Consultation is free. My Belt not sold in drug stores.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

Name .....

Address .....

Office Hours, 9 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

(Advertising Rates — Birth Notices, 25c; Marriage Notices, 50c; Death Notices, 50c.)

BIRTHS.

GARTON—Ottawa, April 4, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Garton, Ottawa, a son.

GIMBLETT—Bowmanville, April 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. J. Gimblett, a son.

JACKES—Toronto, April 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Jackes, a son.

M'LENNAN—Ottawa, April 11, to Mr. and Mrs. D. McLennan, a son.

MOORCRAFT—Bowmanville, April 11, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Morocraft, a son.

PAGE—Toronto, April 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Page, a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARMOUR-MUTTON—Bowmanville, April 5, Mr. Walter R. Armour, of Courtice, and Miss Stella Bond, eldest daughter of Mr. W. G. Mutton, of Bowmanville.

ELSON—HARDING—Richmond Hill, Ont., April 10, Miss Annie L. Harding, of Richmond Hill, to Mr. Allan B. Elson, of Markham Township.

MOSES-BURT—April 8, at Hamilton, Ont., Annie Maud Burt, youngest daughter of Mrs. Robert Burt, to Jos. S. M. Moses, medical examiner for P.R.R. Co., Oil City, Pa.

NEELANDS—EASSON—Toronto, April 12, by Rev. Dr. McTavish, Jessie Margaret, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Easson, to Ernest Victor Neelands, B.A., Sc., of Denver, Col., son of Dr. and Mrs. Neelands, of Lindsay, Ont.

WALKER-STONE—Upper Norwood, Ont., on March 25, Robert Calclough St. Leger, son of Capt. A. Walker, R.A., to Cecilia George ina, only daughter of Major-General Stone, R.A.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

DOYLE—In this city, April 13, Mary Shea, aged 62, widow of Daniel Doyle, and sister to Mr. Jeremiah Shea.

FINLAY—In this city, April 12, Joseph Finlay, son of Alfred Finlay, aged 19 years.

FORBES—In this city, April 12, Eva Maude, beloved wife of Wm. G. Forbes, and only daughter of Wm. Kearns, sr., aged 24 years and 5 months. Funeral from her late residence, 314 St. Charles Borromee Street, on Saturday, April 15th, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

LLOYD—In this city, April 14, Hazel Pearl, aged 2 years, dearly beloved daughter of Jas. P. and M. B. Lloyd. Interment from her father's address, at 4 o'clock, Saturday, 15th inst., at 116 Wellington St.

MARCOTTE—In this city, on the 12th instant, Dame Alphonsine Homier, wife of Mr. Alphonse Marcotte auctioneer, died at the age of 64 years.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

BROOKS—London, Ont., April 10, Ellen L. Brooks, widow of the late James Brooks, in her 78th year.

BROWN—Hamilton, Ont., April 9th, James Brown, aged 70.

BOWMAN—Frankford, Ont., April 5, J. Bertram Armstrong Bowman, aged 23.

BROWN — Greenock, Scotland, March 27th, James Brown, for 38 years in the employ of the Caledonian Railway Company, Greenock.

DORWARD — Motherwell, Scotland, on the 26th ult., William Dorward, engineer, aged 57, eldest son of the late David Dorward, shipmaster, Arbroath.

HAMILTON—Glasgow, Scotland, March 26th, John Paton Hamilton, in his 33rd year.

LUKE—Oshawa, April 3, George Luke, in his 78th year.

LYONS — Ottawa, April 11, Michael James Lyons, in his 35th year.

MORRIS—St. John, N.B., April 9, Sylvania, wife of Hugh Morris, Fort Howe.

McLAREN—Glasgow, Scotland, on the 25th ult., William W. McLaren (late of Bromburn), aged 70.

McNAIR—Falkirk, Scotland, on the 26th ult., Annie Simpson McNair, aged 63, widow of Robert McNair, Torphichen.

MILLER — At Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, Scotland, on the 26th ult., Hugh Miller, of Glassville, New Brunswick, Canada.

McLAURIN—Ottawa, April 12, Flora Campbell, widow of the late Archibald McLaurin, Vankleek Hill, Ont., and sister of Mrs. J. B. McKenzie, of Ottawa.

OGILVIE—At Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., on April 10, George Moncrieff Ogilvie, in his 71st year.

Hochelaga Smelts

may be nice, yes—give me golf club sardines.

3 PER CENT. MARGINS.
COMMISSIONS 12½c PER SHARE.
5 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
EXCLUSIVE LEASED WIRES TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO, TORONTO, MONTREAL AND NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TICKERS.
PRIVATE BRANCH TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CONNECTING ALL DEPARTMENTS.
Leading Financial publications and advisory letters received and placed on file daily. Stock gossip and latest news affecting values received every few minutes.

NORRIS P. BRYANT, STOCK BROKER,
84 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.
(Right hand side going down.)
Phone Main 4980.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.—NO. 234.

Moses Glickman and Tobias Glickman, both of the City and District of Montreal, merchants, doing business at Montreal aforesaid, in partnership, under the name and style of "Glickman & Glickman," Plaintiffs, versus Abraham Cohen, of the City and District of Montreal, and Ike Haltman, whose present whereabouts are unknown, formerly doing business together in partnership, in the City of Montreal, under the name and style of "The Imperial Cloak Co.," Defendants.

The Defendant, Ike Haltman, is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, April 11th, 1905.

NORBERT DESAUTELS,
Deputy Prothonotary.

NOTICE

Re Call for Tenders for Dredging at Port Arthur and River Kaministiquia.

THE TIME for receiving these Tenders is extended from the 14th instant to the 1st May next inclusively.

The last part of the third paragraph of the advertisement already published should read as follows:

"Only dredges can be employed upon the work, which were registered in Canada at the time of the filing of the tenders with the Department."

The following is substituted for the fifth paragraph of said advertisement:

"Intending contractors must be ready to begin work within thirty days after the date at which they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender."

By order,
FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 14th, 1905.

The Primate, the Lord Archbishop of Montreal, holds a confirmation service at l'Eglise du Redempteur, Chatham Street, Tuesday next at 8 p.m.

In answer to the recent appeal by the president for funds, the secretary of the General Hospital has received a cheque for $500 from Miss Orkney.

Wall Papers

The Choicest Stock in the City

MURPHY & SON,
St. Catherine Street,
Near Drummond.

ISLAND PROVINCE HAD BIG DEFICIT

Total Deficit Was $68,149—Islands Discussing Communication Project.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 15.—(Special.)—The Public Accounts, tabled in the Provincial Legislature this week, show the ordinary expenditure for 1094 to have been $356,119.51, and revenue $307,730.50, or a deficit of $48,389.01. With the expenditure on capital account of $19,760.62 added the total deficit is $68,149.63. The total liabilities against the province are $730,222.73, including—debentures, $231,500.31; outstanding loans, $175,405.70; balance due banks, $323,361.72. The receipts this year, which are $11,000 short of last year, include the Dominion subsidy of $211,031, a land tax of $27,691, road tax $13,967, income tax $8,073. The balance is made up of taxes on insurance companies, banks, commercial travellers, of licenses, fines, and of incomes from the public offices. The largest item of expenditure was $146,890 for public works, and the next $121,695 for education, the cost of the latter being almost all borne by the Provincial Government.

There was a falling off of over $2,000 in the receipts from public lands and also a reduction of nearly $2,000 in the amount of fines and penalties collected.

Both sides of the House were busy for some time this week in preparing a resolution respecting our winter service. The inconveniences and losses of this winter during which the steamers were tied up for nearly two months, have made the people more insistent in their demands that the Dominion Government carry out the terms of Confederation whereby continuous and efficient steam communication with the mainland was guaranteed. The resolution, though not completed at time of writing, will be passed unanimously by the House and will call for the construction of a new and more powerful winter steamer, and if the latter does not provide the communication desired, then a tunnel is required.

Out of the discussion re winter service another phase of the representation case has developed. Our representation was reduced with our decreasing population, and the "exodus" is claimed to be due to the fact that inefficient steam communication with the mainland in winter has so disheartened our people that many have decided to seek a mainland home.

As to the third winter steamer, it is contended by some business men that she should be of the same type as the St. Marie, plying on the Straits of Mackinac, and should have accommodation for fifteen to twenty railway cars of twenty ton capacity. The route most suitable would be the shortest from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine, where the tunnel is asked for. ... a car ferry, it is contended, would pay the interest on all necessary piers and docks and railroads, and on the cost and maintenance of the steamer, and leave a margin of profit, not to speak of keeping up communication for at least eleven months of the year. The extra pier required to be built at Cape Traverse for this service is estimated to cost $1,250,000

Over against the above proposal comes another, and one that receives a strong support, that is to provide another steamer, built on the same lines as the Minto, but larger, stronger and heavier, and costing say $650,000. She would ply on the present winter route between Georgetown and Pictou, a route that so far has proved the most practicable, although not offering the continuous communication desired.

Your watch cleaned from $1.00; guaranteed for one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James Street.—Adv.

HIGHLAND CADET BATTALION.

The Highland Cadets have the following engagements for the coming week: Monday, April 17, recruits and bugle band practice; Wednesday, April 9, battalion drill (uniform); Saturday, April 22, physical drill and recruits' drill. A few respectable youths to fill up the required strength for New York in July are still wanted. Early application should be made, as recruiting will stop on May 1st. Fred Lydon, Major.

THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN WOMEN USE

DIAMOND DYES

AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR.



Diamond Dyes are a saving and convenience for all homes. They color dresses, skirts, suits, jackets, blouses, ribbons and feathers rich and durable colors. **Diamond Dyes** produce all the new and fashionable colors.

ONE SECRET OF GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

A Rapidly Increasing MULTITUDE OF WOMEN Rely Upon PE-RU-NA To Keep Them WELL AND STRONG.



Completely Exhausted and Rundown.

Mrs. Bell Crandall, 180 Main street, Elgin, Ore., Assistant Commander of the Rebeccas and a member of the Pocahontas Lodge and the Royal Neighbors, writes:

"Peruna was recommended to me when I was completely run down and exhausted from overwork and worry.

"I decided that I must take a long vacation and have a change of scene in order to bring back my health, but a friend suggested that I try Peruna two weeks before going away, as he felt that it was all I needed.

"I took it to please my friend, also hoping that I might be saved the expense of a long vacation.

"I did find a decided improvement in two weeks and in a month I was restored to perfect health.

"I am now a strong advocate of Peruna. I have induced many of my friends to take it and all have the best praise for it."

Followed Dr. Hartman's Advice.

Mrs. Fannie Story, Hedrick, Ga., writes:

"I feel that it is my duty to thank you for the advice which you gave me in regard to my health.

"I have taken three bottles of Peruna, and can say that I feel like a new person.

"It seems such a pleasure to do my own work and take care of my children with ease.

"I have introduced it into a dozen homes or more, since I began to take it.

"It is a pleasure to me to recommend it to any of my friends whom I hear complaining of their stomachs and a tired, worn-out feeling.

"I cannot tell you how thankful I feel to Dr. Hartman and Peruna."

Happy and Busy at Work.

Mrs. L. R. Hill, 826 Farriar street, St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"I must write and tell you what Peruna has done for me. I failed to make an early report of my case because I was so happy and busy at my work. I hadn't worked so long, it seemed a treat to me.

"I am now a well woman, having gained nine ponuds the first month and a half.

"What a blessing Peruna has been to me. It saved my life when all else failed. I am never without it.

"I am not afraid to praise Peruna for it does the work for nervous women.

"The doctor said I had a case of nervous prostration, and nothing would do me any good unless I quit worrying.

"But Peruna did the work, and I feel so happy, I shall forever praise it to my friends."

"I am now gaining in flesh, right along, thanks to you, Dr. Hartman."

Stomach and Bowel Trouble.

Mrs. A. F. Mitchell, 546 Holmes street, Frankfort, Ky., writes:

"I was sick three years with stomach and bowel trouble and was not able even to sweep my room.

"I had nearly ever doctor in Frankfort and it seemed that I never would get well.

"I commenced taking Peruna and it cured me entirely.

"I have never ceased to praise Peruna and so many of my friends have taken it with the very best results."

Peruna Brought Health and Blessing.

Mrs. Laura Silver, 5631 Clement Ave., S. Tacoma, Wash., writes:

"I suffered for four months with suppression of the menses which came upon me gradually with declining health.

I first had occasional headaches, which soon became of daily occurrence. Pains in my limbs and back made it hard for me to attend to my home duties.

"The medicines I took did not help me, and it was in despair I read of Peruna and grasped it as a last straw.

"It brought health and blessing. My general health is all that could be desired."

The Housewife's Duties Are Varied.

The duties of the housewife take her rapidly from one occupation to another.

Sewing, scrubbing, sweeping, washing dishes, cooking, ironing, and a hundred other employments.

Now she is exposed to the action of hot water and steam, and then to cold water and draughts of air.

One moment her duty requires muscular strength and the next, tactile skill and deftness.

It goes without saying that such a woman ought to be perfectly healthy.

Her vision should be clear, her hearing keen, her taste normal, her sense of smell, accurate, her sense of touch perfect, her digestion good, her circulation vigorous.

To keep the body in as perfect order as the housewife's must be, something should be constantly at hand to ward off the many little ailments incident to changes of temperature and other exigencies.

Peruna is the remedy that exactly meets this want. The housewife keeps it nearby.

HOW ALEXANDER HAMILTON INFLUENCED AMERICAN HISTORY

An Interesting Address by Mr. S. P. Stearns to Political Economy Club on Tragic Career of One of the Founders of the United States.

At a meeting of the Political Economy Club of Montreal, held in the Windsor Hotel last evening, a very interesting paper on "Alexander Hamilton," was read by Mr. Sargeant P. Stearns, which epitomized the following records:

Alexander Hamilton was born in the island of Nevis, in the West Indies, about the year 1757. He is said to have been the son of a Scotch father and a French mother. In the year 1772, when fifteen years of age, he left Nevis and went to New York, without friends or acquaintances. After a few weeks he entered King's now Columbia College, in the city of New York, and although the prescribed course of study occupied four years, his marvellous energy acrried him through it in a much shorter time.

Many years before an event had taken place in a distant part of North America which had changed its whole destiny. The dearly bought victory of Wolfe over Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham seemed at the moment to remove the only obstacle that existed to an indefinite expansion of British power on the continent, and yet it proved its death-blow.

Relieved from the fear of attack from Canada the Colonists for the first time since the beginning of their history found themselves free to turn their individual attention to those questions in regard to their internal affairs and their relations toward the Home Government which had been causing them increasing disquietude. New York, where Hamilton had resided since his arrival in the country, had but a qualified sympathy with the spirit of resistance, but Boston was the very hot-bed of sedition. Hamilton visited Boston shortly after his graduation from college. The logic which led up to the position of the colonists seemed to Hamilton when once he grasped it, irresistible, and he determined to throw in his lot with the colonists. From the moment he made his decision he never faltered and his time, his tongue, his pen, his life itself, was always at the disposal of his compatriots.

AS A REBEL OFFICER.

Early in 1776, at the age of nineteen, he was appointed commander of a company of artillery raised in New York. He won his spurs at the battle of Long Island and accompanied the American army on its retreat up the Hudson. A year later his brilliant qualities attracted the attention of Washington, who appointed him his military secretary with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After four years of this kind of service, taking offence at some fancied slight cast upon him by Washington, he resigned his position and returned to the line, where he was rapidly promoted by the influence of Washington, whose affection for him was in no way diminished by his impatient impetuosity. As soon as the war closed he began to study law, and after being admitted to the Bar, was speedily appointed Continental Receiver of Taxes of New York. After Washington had been elected President of the new republic, the "father of his country" selected Hamilton for the important position of Secretary of the Treasury. At this time Hamilton was only thirty-two years of age and he now set himself to achieve his greatest triumph on the wider and more conspicuous field of statesmanship. During the six years he held this office he was the life and soul of the Government. Hhis organizing power, his magical magnetism, had set its machinery in easy and harmonious motion, and drawn to its suport the wisest and best men in Congress and the wealth and intelligence of the nation. He had put in operation financial and economical measures which were to leave a deep and lasting impression upon the structure and political growth of the Government.

HIS FATAL DUEL.

The duel between Aaron Burr and Hamilton, the challenge for which had been sent by the former in order to avenge his political defeat at the latter's hands, was fought at Wechawken, N.J., on an eminence overlooking the Hudson River, with New York showing up in the distant background. The seconds began the fatal count, there was a curl of smoke, the crack of pistols, the whizzing of the bullets, one passing harmlessly and intentionally into the air, the other speeding straight to its mark, and Hamilton's mortal days were ended. Burr slipped away, unharmed, but a doomed man from that hour, to be disowned by the State of his birth, cast off by the State of his adoption, to plot treason against his country, and, after years of banishment and shame, to die friendless and alone in a squalid garret in a neighboring city.

TWO CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Ernest Langlois, a young French-Canadian pianist of great promise, gave a recital on Thursday evening before a distinguished and critical audience at Windsor Hall and made an excellent impression. His playing is notable chiefly for its smoothness of technique, but he also displays a poetic sense and a degree of assurance in his readings that are worthy of commendation. A Berceuse of his own composition earned him several recalls. Mr. Langlois was assisted by Mlle. Alice Savard, who has a sympathetic voice, Mr. Labelle, the 'cellist, and Mlle. Jeanne Beaudrault.

On Wednesday evening last at Melville Church, a large and critical audience heard the sacred Cantata "The Crucifixion" by Sir John Stainer, which was rendered by the choir of the church, under the conductorship of Mr. H. Rees. A very careful and pleasing production was given by the thirty voices of the chorus and by two able soloists, Messrs. A. Frank Ramsay, basso, and J. C. Barlow, tenor. Mr. J. Walkley, organist of St. Martin's accompanied.

A Cure for Costiveness—Costiveness comes from the refusal of the excretory organs to perform their duties regularly from contributing causes usually disordered digestion. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, prepared on scientific principles, are so compounded that certain ingredients in them pass through the stomach and act upon the bowels so as to remove their torpor and arouse them to proper action. Many thousands are prepared to bear testimony to their power in this respect.

EASTER MEAT MARKET WILL BE QUITE NORMAL

Average Prices of To-day are Expected to Rule for the Markets of Next Week.

The supply of butcher meat for the Easter market promises to be equal to the task of keeping prices at a moderate level, and to-day these are just about on the average of those quoted a year ago.

So far as can be recognized at the present moment, remarked a representative of A. Richard to The Herald this morning at Bonsecours market, there is no immediate prospect of a shortage. The live stock market has had nothing recently to trouble it. There are no fresh wars, or rumors of wars, to cause agitation, or excite the dealers to expectation of a boom, and so there is every prospect that the retail prices of to-day will be the retail prices of a week hence.

In the city markets this forenoon there was a good average supply, with price ruling at:—Roasts, sirloin, tenderloin and rib, rolled, 15 cents per pound; rump, 12 cents; second rib cut, 12 1-2 cents; shanks, beef, 5 cents; neck, 8 cents; stewing, 10 cents; fillet of beef, 50 cents; veal cutlets, 15 cents; leg and roast, 15 cents; loin and chops, 12 1-2 cents; lamb chops, 15 cents; lamb fore, 8 cents; lamb, hind, 12 1-2 cents; spring lamb, hindquarters, $2.25; spring lamb, forequarters, $1.50 and $1.75.

"That Substantial Feeling" after a breakfast on GRAPE-NUTS There's a reason.

EXPERT FIGURES GAS FOR 52 CENTS

Mr. Cathels Hands a Report to Ald. Duquette on the Local Problem.

In view of the present interesting position of the municipal gas question, the opinion of Mr. W. M. Cathels, gas engineer, 206 Milton street, is of value. Mr. Milton, at the City Hall, to-day, in conversation with a Herald reporter, gave it as his expert opinion that gas could be manufactured in Montreal, for 52 cents a thousand at the meter.

"I have spent a deal of time on this question," said he in referring to the gas problem, "and I am fully persuaded that I can make gas here for the sum already stated—fifty-two cents."

Mr. Cathels had an elaborate array of figures to bear him out in this assertion, and no item was omitted in the general scheme, even the buildings, and the piping, with the depreciations generally taken into consideration, being set forth clearly. Ald. Duquette will take charge of the local report.

Mr. Cathels is a firm believer in municipal ownership, and is extremely desirous of seeing Montreal in possession of its own gas-plant.

"The time must come," said he, "when a large city like Montreal will be forced to manufacture its own illuminant."

Mr. Cathels may be asked to assist the civic authorities in the work of estimating the cost of a civic-owned gas manufactory.

THE THINGS THAT COST MONEY.

The summary of the works, according to the local expert's opinion was as follows: land and works, $930,077.00, street mains, $742,280.00; street services, $250,000.00; meters, $143,810.00; tools etc., $5,000.00; railway connections into works, $50,000.00; contingencies, $56,154.-00; and engineers' commission $23,023.-60. The total comes to $2,325,344.00.

To make 500,000,000 feet of gas it would take $366,300.75 and this is the amount at which the plant would figure; but of course, after three years time, when the plant would be in full working order it would cost but little more to make even six hundred million or more, as the addition of generators would be all that would be required.

After allowing for $50,000 per year to redeem capital and four per cent. on the interest a surplus would be left the city of $3,817.25 a year.

These figures are very conservative, and gas could be made for a trifle less, than these figures indicate.

Gas would be sold at 80 cents a 1,000 feet and reduced each year until the price was sixty cents or less.

THE "ANNEX" AND ANNEXATION.

Suburban Citizens Discuss the Benefit to be Derived by Union with the City.

If a meeting of the literary department of the Young Men's Association of the "Annex" Thursday evening is a criterion of the temperament of residents of the North End suburb, a strong annexation movement can be looked for in the near future.

The event was an open parliament, the topic being "Th ebenefits to be derived by annexation to the city of Montreal."

Both sides of the question were discussed exhaustively by Ald. Gladstone, ex-Mayor Gelinas, Messrs. Clapp and Perrault. The discussion was adjourned until next Thursday evening when a bumper house is expected, to hear the conclusion of the debate.

WILL AGITATE FOR REMOVAL OF EMBARGO

Members of Agricultural Committee Discussed Subject: May be Brought up in the House.

Ottawa, April 15.—(Special.)—At the Agriculture Committee yesterday it was decided to look into the embargo by Great Britain on Canadian cattle, with a view to having it removed. Mr. P. H. MacKenzie, of South Bruce, suggested that a day be set aside for discussing the matter, the idea being to press the subject on the attention of the Government and the people of the Old Land. The agitation should be kept up, as there might be a change of Government in Great Britain when Canada might get better treatment in this respect.

Mr. Herron, of Alberta, said that the West was not so much interested in it as the East, but they would support it. Dr. Chisholm said that as long as Canadian cattle went to the Old Country there would be talk of there being disease.

Mr. Greenway said that this was all a matter of pretence.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert Merchants Bank Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians: Ore concentrator, Peter H. Craven; slide carrier for stereopticons, F. C. Edwards; folding cot, J. J. Mackle; punch, William Ross; cement mixer, Chas. Brent; drying vegetable, mineral, animal and compound substances, G. W. McMullen; combination tool, Geo. E. Hasson; apparatus for casting, Frederick Cowden.

WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.

"I have noticed, Mr. Jones," said that gentleman's shrewd employer, "that of all our clerks you seem the most diligent, the most willing and ready to throw yourself into your work." "Thank you, sir," said the delighted Jones. "I do my little best." "Yes, there seems to be no detail too small to escape your notice, no hours too long to cause you to complain, and so——" "Yes, sir," said Jones, eagerly. After such a flattering testimonial, surely the least he could expect was a junior partnership. "And so," continued the shrewd employer, "I regret to say I must discharge you. It is such men as you who go and start rival establishments. The cashier will settle with you up to the end of the month. Good morning."

THE SPEED OF ANIMALS.

Much interest attaches to a note by Mr. Thompson Seton on the speed of certain animals which recently appeared in The Field (England). The observations were taken by the author himself with a stop-watch, and record the best speed for a mile of the various species. Although the best record for a race-horse is at the rate of nearly 35 miles an hour, Mr. Seton gives the first place to the greyhound, with a rate of 34 miles an hour. Then follow the race-horse with 32, the American prong-horn antelope with 30, the American "jack-rabbit" with 28, the common fox with 26, the coyote or prairie-wolf with 24, the foxhound with 22, and the American grey wolf with 20. A man's best speed works out at the poor figure of 14 miles an hour, while an ordinary runner who can do his mile in five minutes moves only at the rate of 12 miles in the hour. In commenting on this note, a second writer considers that the speed of the horse is under-estimated.

THE "SPIDER" PLANT.

One of the most curious plants in the world is the one described by travellers recently returned from the Cape Negro district, a little known region of Africa. It is called the spider plant. These travellers often heard from the natives of a plant that was part spider and that, growing, threw its legs about in continual struggles to escape.

It was the good fortune of Dr. Welwitsch to discover the origin of the legend. Strolling along through a wind-swept table-land country he came upon a plant that rested low on the ground, but had two enormous leaves that twisted about in the wind like serpents—in fact, it looked, as the natives had said, like a gigantic spider. Its stem was four feet across and but a foot high. It had but two leaves in reality; these were six or eight feet long, and split up by the wind so that they resembled ribbons. This is probably the most extraordinary tree known. It grows for nearly, if not quite, a century, but never upward beyond a foot, simply expanding until it reaches the size stated, and looking in its adult state like a singular stool on the plain from 10 to 18 feet in circumference.

TELEPHONE PROBLEMS.

Prof. Majorano, director of Italian Telegraphs, has perfected an application of the microphone to the telephone, which will, it is believed, solve all difficulties in the way of direct telephonic communication between Rome and Paris. The ordinary apparatus failed to carry the voice audibly so far, but Prof. Majorano's system increases the intensity of the vocal sounds to three times that of the ordinary speaking tone, and in an experiment tried between the two capitals, though not free from external vibration, the messages could be clearly taken.

Fishing Tackle

The season is now on for these goods and we are supplying the trade at very close prices.

The Wightman Sporting Goods Co.

39 St. Francois Xavier St.

COAL $6.00 Per Ton

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Montreal, 15th April, 1905.

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THE HERALD

Established 1863.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 15.

KEEPING FAITH.

(Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., in the House of Commons.)

I find that the law of 1875 passed through this House, introduced by Mr. Mackenzie and seconded by Mr. Blake, I find that in 1880 that same law was again consolidated and reintroduced, this time by Sir John A. Macdonald. I find that in 1886 it was again passed in this House. So that on three successive occasions that law has come up in this Parliament, and on every one of these three occasions it has been passed without comment, division or debate, and so, Mr. Speaker, it is very evident that both Catholics and Protestants in this House accepted that law when it was passed. It is very evident that the old time leaders of the Liberal, as well as of the Conservative party accepted that part of the law when it was passed and when it was finally settled. Now, we find that under that law there have been various enactments passed by the local legislature. First, we find the local ordinances of 1884, and we find that from 1884 to 1888 there existed a dual system of schools in the Northwest very similar to that which we now have in Ontario and Quebec. We find that in 1891 this was somewhat modified, and that in 1901 practically the last vestige of that system had disappeared. It certainly seems to me that the minority in the Canadian Northwest, in view of the rights and privileges which they have enjoyed and in view of the curtailment that has already come to them of those privileges, have conceded all that they can be asked to concede, and that if a question of this kind is to be settled by mutual concession and compromise it is time now for the majority to make a compromise.

Suppose, for example, that the ethnological conditions in the West were reversed. Suppose, for example that there was to-day a Roman Catholic majority there instead of a Protestant majority. If you look back at the census of 1885, what do you find? You find that there were 20,295 people in the Northwest Territories, west of the boundaries of Manitoba, between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, and out of that 20,259, 9,301 were Roman Catholics, or forty-six per cent. of the total number. Bear in mind the fact that that was about the time when the first school ordinances were passed in the West. At that time, in the Edmonton district, six-sevenths of the population were Roman Catholic, and when the population was almost equally divided the separate school system was established without the slightest discussion and without the slightest resentment on either part. It was as much a protection to the Protestants as it was to the Catholics. There was no telling then who would go into that country. The French-Canadians from Quebec were emigrating in large numbers to the Northwest. Who could tell that they would not decide to go to the Canadian Northwest in equally large numbers? The people of Ontario at that time had hardly awakened to the possibilities of the Canadian Northwest. They did waken later, but there was no one who then could prophesy whether the majority in the Northwest would be Protestant or Catholic in the future. It was by mutual consent and agreement, for the protection of either, for the protection of both, for the protection of those who should come after, that both sides agreed that certain minority privileges should be granted, and these minority privileges we find to a very limited extent to-day. Assuming, then, that this parliament has the power to restrict to a certain extent the free action of the new provinces in respect of education, and assuming that the Government intends to press this legislation, whether legal or illegal, it will become necessary for us to take a vote, but the vote will be principally only an expression of opinion upon the principle involved, and in that light I shall be called upon to cast my vote. I have therefore investigated this historical aspect of the subject, and I feel that this parliament has to a certain extent by its own acts limited its own free action at the present time. Were we called upon to deal with this question for a country in which there were no separate schools, for a country which had never passed any separate school ordinance, or any separate school legislation, then we might be asked to act as we should see fit, but the fact that this parliament has for thirty years permitted separate schools to exist and has repeatedly passed amendments creating and continuing these separate schools seems to me to impose an obligation—it may be only a moral obligation—but certainly imposes a limitation on this Parliament, and according to my way of thinking makes it imperative upon this parliament to permit the minority to continue and be safeguarded in the rights which they presently enjoy. I feel that it is of the highest importance that this parliament should keep faith with itself.

THE FIRST TURBINES.

The cutting down of the Moville-Halifax passage record by fifty-six minutes marks another epoch in the history of the ocean connection between this country and the headquarters of the Empire of which it forms part. It is not merely that it abolishes a record that has remained untouched for years. It is not merely that it places Canada an hour nearer to the motherland. That might have been achieved by some other vessel of the type of the Bavarian, the previous holder of the record, without any great difficulty. But this record-breaking trip is the first passage of a vessel propelled by an absolutely novel system, which was employed for trans-Atlantic steaming for the first time a brief three weeks ago. It is made under the unfavorable weather conditions of the end of the winter season, when the Bavarian was running several hours behind her record schedule. It is made by a vessel whose men are unaccustomed to her peculiarities. It is made, finally, by a vessel which was performing her maiden trip and making no violent effort to race against time.

The trip is a mere indication of the possibilities of the two boats that have just been added to Canada's Atlantic fleet. The best day's run of the Virginian, the new record-holder, was made at an average of 18 1-2 knots, but her general behavior was such as to leave no doubt of her ability under ordinary good conditions to maintain a sea speed of 17 knots an hour as guaranteed by her builders—a speed which of itself will reduce the Moville-Rimouski passage by at least ten hours.

And even the ultimate possibilities of the Virginian and the Victorian are far from being the greatest results that spring from the successful first voyages of these two steamships. That they have established the adaptability of the turbine system to trans-Atlantic travel is one of the consequences. That is a consequence that is perhaps of more immediate interest to the American and German and English shipping companies than to us, for it is improbable that the Canadian Atlantic fleet will receive any more notable additions of ocean greyhounds for a year of two. But in demonstrating the justness of their faith in the turbine system the Allans have done what could have been done in no other way. They have drawn the attention of the world to Canadian shipping as being in this instance the most progressive and the most daring among the marines of its many nationalities. The distinction of possessing turbine-engined ocean steamships will soon cease to be a distinction. The honor of having been the first country to possess them will last as long as the Canadian marine.

In ten years two great factors will have revolutionized Atlantic travel. These factors are wireless telegraphy and the turbine engine, both of which have now demonstrated their right to a pre-eminent place as annihilators of distance. When they have won their place in the accepted order of things it will be no small credit to this country that Canada and Canadians should have been the first to recognize their possibilities, to encourage their development and to make use of their services. The Canadian Government was the first to enter into official relations with Signor Marconi, and committed itself to the development of his system when it was still ridiculed by the commercial world at large. A Canadian inland steamship company brought to this continent last spring the first turbine steamer ever employed in America for commercial purposes; and another Canadian company has been the first in the world to apply the turbine system to ocean-going vessels. It is a very notable record.

FREAKISH POLITICS.

It is hardly possible to credit the statement which comes from Winnipeg that Mr. Roblin, unable to get the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor to a dissolution on the Sbarretti issue, will call the Legislature together, put through legislation depriving the Catholic minority of such privileges as they have under the Laurier-Sifton settlement of 1897, and demand a dissolution to enable the electorate to pass upon that legislation. If it is true, then nothing that has been said about Mr. Roblin's unfitness for high office is too severe, and some very severe things have been said. The Rogers-Campbell business was disreputable enough, but their way of approaching the public was so palpably disingenuous that little harm was done. Mr. Roblin, however, is entitled to be taken rather more seriously, and if, after discussing with Mgr. Langevin, in the most friendly way, for a year or more, what could be done to remove the grievances of the minority, he were now to turn about and do what is proposed, he would indeed deserve to be considered the most reckless politician whose record even Manitoba could boast. One naturally prefers to believe that the rumor is merely intended to influence the result of the bye-election now being held. If it isn't that, if Mr. Roblin is actually so eager for a general election that he will avail himself of tactics like this to force a dissolution, the people of Manitoba ought to set up an inquiry into his real motive, and not be satisfied until they find one that really does explain. When they find it they will probably discover that the mainspring of his action is something very different from education, and his outside associates persons with aspirations much more mundane than those of Mgr. Langevin or Mgr. Sbarretti.

Possibly Mr. Roblin gave a good enough hint of his real motive when he referred in his speech of last night to the desirability of having a railway to Hudson Bay. Supposing that road did all he thinks it would, what is the pressing need to have the territory through which it will run included in Manitoba? Shifting the boundary eastward will not bring Hudson Bay westward. Of course, if Mr. Roblin wants to get that territory into Manitoba so that he may be able to play some new pranks in railway finance, providing Mackenzie and Mann with an addition to their existing system on the credit of Manitoba, the anxiety becomes easier to understand.

The Lesson of April.

(Nannie Byrd Turner.)

She was a maid and I was a man,
And, in a springtime long ago,
When April had entered as April can,
In a glint of green and a rosy glow,
Under the changing skies we strolled,
Sunshine and rain above us played,
And the old, old tale was the one I told,
Since I was a man and she was a maid.

Many and many a year has gone
And April is smiling in tears again;
I am facing her fickle self alone,
And proving her blandishments worse than vain;
Much shine and shower has served to let
My heart grow wise and my passion cool;
At length I am even past regret
That she was a woman and I a fool!

A man without a purpose is a sheath without a sword.

Experience takes dreadfully high wages, but it is the best teacher.

Slander runs on wheels, and every hand oils the wheels as they run.

It is a greater thing to make another strong than it is to carry his load.

A cup of cold water in the time of need may save a man's life.—Seneca.

THEN AND NOW

(For the Herald.)

Now the big city swells,
With their grips full of flies,
Their rods of bamboo, and their
Sayings so wise,
Pay forty-five dollars apiece
For the run,
Catch three or four fish, and
Then think that it's fun.

Can it be that the swells have
Forgotten the days,
Those far away times, when the
Warm summer haze
Spread its splendour of gold
Over valley and hill,
As they frolicked along to the
Brook by the mill?

When each boy on a stump,
In a leaf-shaded nook,
Sat with dangling bare legs, while
A worm-baited hook
Trailed temptingly down from
His crooked birch pole
To the shimmery, shadowy depths
Of the hole.

Can it be that these chaps, with
Their fit-outs so fine,
Have forgotten that old-fashioned
Tug on the line?
Then the breathless suspense,
And the pole's upward rush,
That tossed the bright prize
Far away in the brush?

But surely the poor city man
Must recall
Those days, and remember the
Joy of it all,
When at night-time the frog by
The lake loudly croaks,
And he sits in the door of the
Clubhouse and smokes.

And surely must come a swift
Heartache to him,
Sitting there in the evening, so
Quiet and dim,
While in fancy he sees through
The moon's misty glow
The scenes and the faces he loved
Long ago,

And he hears through his dreaming,
The sweet, joyous sound,
As the boys gather back to the
Old trysting ground—
Then the waiting of bliss where
The thicket is cool,
With his boyhood and friends,
And the shadowy pool.

B. L. H.

A Child of the Street.

Up the street the little figure came into view. Sometimes it walked steadily forward, then shifted a little and stopped at the edge of the sidewalk, the wistful eyes looking across toward the opposite side of the street; the old cap tilted back on the mass of uncut, curly hair, and the unwashed face not altogether hiding the piquant attractiveness of the childish features.

He seemed almost lost in the crowd that hurried by him in one direction or another. He was too small and too dirty to attract much attention, and he whistled away carelessly as he continued on his way, calling out to some rough looking men, lounging in front of one of the second hand stores, who nodded back at him, with a laugh at his assumed bravado. His legs were bent unevenly as he walked, for he had been a neglected little fellow in his babyhood, and in his growth he was stunted. Ever since he could run in the streets he had smoked the stubs of cigarettes and cigars, and had, long ago, been promoted to the honor of owning his own pipe, and even allowed himself the occasional luxury of a cigar, when he could "swipe" or earn enough, by running errands or selling papers to pay for one.

When he had walked some distance he turned into a dirty little side street, where the doors of the houses were lower than the sidewalk, and one got into them much as a rat gets into a hole. The windows of these wretched places were uncurtained, save for a strip of paper or heavy cloth, that had been drawn lightly across them. The window sills served as shelves for a miscellaneous collection, principally of black bottles, old crockery, and broken pipe stems, and the only nursery and playroom for the children and babies, was the street, where they could be seen in little groups, quite in keeping, as to clothing and cleanliness, with their surroundings.

The boy made his way along this street to one of the worst looking houses, exchanging rude jokes and sallies with the sprawling children about him. He half kicked the door open and ran up against a woman who had evidently been drinking, and who was in semi-stupor on the floor. She turned angrily at the noise.

"Get out o' here, you brat," said she, raising her arm and giving him a push, which sent him back against the half-open door, and swearing at him vociferously. As he crouched, half afraid, she lifted her arm again to strike at him, when he ran toward her and pushed her back suddenly, and then, turning quickly, he opened the door and went out slamming it behind him.

He swore at the other children as he passed, and they answered him in a language little more refined. They knew the "ol' woman" was drunk, but as this was not a rare occurrence they passed no comment.

When the boy reached the corner of the busy street, he leaned up against the side of a saloon, in company with a crowd of ne'erdowells, who were lounging there. He tilted back his cap a little further on his head, and reaching into the pocket of his ragged coat pulled out a clay pipe. He filled it, lit it, and commenced to smoke. His little stunted form looked grotesque and painfully small as he stood there. He was not, however, as he puffed away, attempting to reason out anything in connection with his strange little stunted life. He was only trying to forget the craving of hunger, for he had had no dinner, nor would he get any until the "ol' woman" was sober once more. He did not attempt, in the smallest degree, to consider himself in the abstract. To the woman lying in a drunken stupor, not far away, he was only a "brat." To the world at large he was only one of the many children of the street.

—Francis Daor.

The Mountain Brook

Just at the head of Peel Street, at the foot of the mountain, you will find it, tumbling, twisting, murmuring its way down alongside the roadway. It is a full and rushing little stream, just now, because it is carrying down the gathering little rivulets made from the melting snow on the mountain top. It seems to dance with the news of the coming of spring, and the awakeing of new life all over the Northland, and sings its message into the ears and hearts of all wanderers from the city, who come out to seek for the signs of spring, and to read somewhat of the book of nature, as well as that of the city streets.

It is a glorious music that it sings to us. Somehwere off in the years of our childhood, we have heard a like melody, when we have wandered away into the woods, or meadows, and we have found beside it the violet, which loves the brooks and rivulets of the spring as well as we. Even in those days, we know that the brook had a message for us, but we did not know how wonderful and refreshing a one it was until we had grown away from the time of seeking for violets, and cowslips, and mayflowers, and dipping our bare feet in its babbling and singing waters.

Down in the city below, they do not hear the singing of the little stream. They have to come away from the noise, and the rush of life, to listen to it. There is no message in the city that can equal the message of this hurrying little harbinger of spring. It sings a song for the child, who loves the music of the babbling water, and listens to it as to a fairy story. It sings a song for the student, whose head is wearied with much thought and study, and who comes off to the mountain to clear his brain and find somewhat of inspiration to continue them. It sings a song for the man of affairs, who has not altogether forgotten his childhood. It sings a song of refreshing promises of new health to the physically weak. It sings a song to everyone of the inspiration of the mountain top that rises up before us, strong and sure, the guardian of our city's pleasures, and the high-priestess of her ambitions.

We may have heard the grand music of Notre Dame; we may have listened to the beautiful music of Christ Church and St. George's; we may have been entranced by oratorios, and grand operas, or great singers; but there is no sweeter nor more beautiful, nor more appealing melody, than the song of this little brook. It is the spring song of the mountain,—joining in the orator of rejoicing of the universe, over the re-awakening of life.

—Francis Daor.

Appetizing Names.

(Seattle Post-Intelligencer.)

At Montreal the advertising manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway is a man named Ham, and the city ticket office is in charge of a man named Egg. The two are fast friends and is both happen to be out of town at once inquiries for Ham and Egg are frequent. By a coincidence both report to an official named Bacon, whose chief clerk is named Brown.

Recently Ham and Egg were both in Bacon's office. The telephone rang and Brown answered. He caught an inquiry for the Canadian Pacific office, and said:

"This is it."

"Who's this talking?" asked the voice.

"This is Brown. Do you want Bacon?"

"No, I don't want bacon, brown or any other way. I want one of the Canadian Pacific officials."

"Well, will Ham and Egg do? They're both here."

"I dont' want any of them. Central, switch that cheap hash house off this wire!"

The Iron Duke on Rising.

(Westminster Gazette.)

Crowds were tempted by Sunday's brilliant sunshine to visit the beautiful grounds of Hampton Court. Everything about the palace and gardens looked fine, not t' least the strapping young lancer who was doing sentrygo in front of main entrance, picturesquely swinging his long lance as he walked to and fro. The sentry on duty at the gate one day many years ago was asked the time by a young lady, the daughter of one of the widows of distinguished soldiers and other servants of state who occupy apartments at the palace. She happened to be wearing a dainty apron, and appearing to the soldier to be a neat lady's maid, his reply to her question was, "Half-past kissing time," and—a kiss. The indignant young lady fled to report the impertinence to her mother.

The indignant mother of the young lady promptly sent a letter of complaint to the colonel of the sentry's regiment. The colonel regretted the occurrence, and referred the lady, half in jest and half in earnest, to the commander in chief. To the highest quarter, accordingly, she went for redress, and received the following reply:—"Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, while regretting the occurrence of which Miss Q. complains, begs to say that he has searched the army regulations and the articles of war, and he can nowhere find that kissing is a punishable offence from a military point of view. It is against orders for a sentry to converse when on duty, but in this instance it appears that Miss Q. opened the conversation, and the sentry, although he answered in an unusual manner, committed no actual breach of discipline."

"Sparretty."

(Ottawa Citizen.)

The name is spelt "Sbarretti," and pronounced "Sparretty," with the accent on the first syllable. The name has been spelled wrong in these columns for several days past on the strength of a decision from the papal delegate's residence. Noticing that a difference of opinion existed as to whether the name was spelled with one or two r's, the Citizen called up the residence and whoever answered the 'phone, after some calculation, gave out the information that the name was spelled with one r. Last evening, however, Father Sinnott, secretary to Mgr. Sbarretti, gave an authoritative decision as above.

Value of Walking and Riding.

(London Chronicle.)

A brisk daily walk, or a ride on horseback, beats any more elaborate forms of physical exercise for simplicity combined with efficiency. In walking, especially if the ground is somewhat undulating, a very large number of muscles are brought into natural and easy play, sufficient, at any rate, to stimulate the circulation, which in its turn compels full expansion of the lungs and due aeration of the blood. The professional or business man requires no more than this to keep him fit for his duties, provided he follows the ordinary rules of health in respect of bathing, eating, drinking and clothing. If he is afflicted with a sluggish liver, indigestion or inactivity of the alimentary canal as a whole, a man may derive more benefit to health on horseback; but that is really a curative form of exercise.

WINDSOR HALL
Good Friday Matinee
The Times War Correspondent Mr ASHMEAD
BARTLETT
Will give his famous Illustrated Lecture the Siege of
PORT ARTHUR
Seats at Shaw's, 25c, 50c, 75c. Few $1.00

Mr. RUBIN GOLDMARK
The Distinguished Composer and Pianist, will deliver a
FREE Lecture-Recital
on
Parsifal
at
His Majesty's Theatre
on
Thursday Afternoon, April 20th, at 3 o'clock
Cards of admission can now be obtained at the Box Office of His Majesty's Theatre.

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MOVING ELECTRICAL AND GAS FITTINGS
is a special feature of our business, also keep in mind that we can make your fixtures look like new if you so desire for very little money.
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HAMILTON'S
Easter Readiness
Throughout the Store.
Never before has our stocks been so complete. Our assortments so great in Easter Needs. With Easter Sunday only a week away, the absolute necessity of immediately supplying your wants is apparent.
You may make your selections here with the full assurance that qualities, styles and values are correct.

Easter Millinery
We are now showing the very newest and best there is to be had in Millinery, so far as we know. Nothing for which there is likely to be a demand has been overlooked, and no lady no matter how exacting she should be, or how modest her taste, need be disappointed or displeased about her Easter Hat or Bonnet, if she makes her selection in our Show Rooms.
"Ask to see" The Tailored Hats at $3.50. The Dress Hats at $5.00.

Easter Suits
The Showing of Easter Suits here next week will be much ahead of past seasons. Up-to-date smartness is stamped on every garment shown—yet shorn of the fancy prices, which the Easter season is usually supposed to call forth. Our four special Leaders at $12.50, $15.00, $18.00 and $25.00 are worth investigating, whilst we have lower priced ones, as well as higher prices.

Easter Gloves
We would like every lady reader of this item to come here and see how completely we have anticipated her Glove wants for Easter. We're especially proud of the values.
Our 50c KID GLOVE in all colors, dome fasteners, silk embroidered backs, perfect fitting, is a standard 75c value.
Our 79c KID GLOVE is equal in more respects to any Glove retailed elsewhere at $1.00. Pique sewn, very stylish.
OUR DOLLAR GLOVE, made of selected French Kid skins, by such world renowned makers as Alexandre and Perrin Freres, "name stamped on every pair," is the best Dollar Glove in Canada, bar none. No lady should buy Kid Gloves unless the maker's name is tamped inside; "if it's not, there's a reason for it." You run no risk in buying your Gloves here, as every pair is guaranteed by the makers.

We are more than pleased with the result of our SPECIAL MORNING SALES this week. Ladies will do their shopping in the morning when the inducements are sufficiently tempting. THESE SPECIALS FOR NEXT WEEK. Sale commences each morning at 9 o'clock sharp.
Monday at 9 a. m. 450 yards white Dress Muslins, open work lace, stripe effect, at yard ... 5c
Tuesday at 9 a. m. Ladies' White Lawn and Muslin Waists, trimmed lace and embroidery worth up to $1.00 for, each.. 49c
Wednesday at 9 a. m. 18-inch wide White Spot and Sprig Curtain Muslin, with frill, 10c, for, yard ... 5c
Thursday at 9 a. m. Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs assorted borders, 10c, for each ... 3½c
Good Friday. STORE CLOSED.
Saturday at 9 a. m. 12 only Ladies' Black Broadcloth Suits, silk lined Jackets, worth up to $25.00, while they last, your choice ... $8.50

The Hamilton Co.
St. Catherine and Peel Streets.

LaFrance AND Lefebvre,
1071 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Corner of Rachel.
SKIRTS! SKIRTS!
AN ELEGANT SKIRT in Blue or Black Venetian Serge tailor made. This skirt is piped with satin, trimmed with small buttons as well as pleats below. The latest novelty of the season. Regular value $2.00. For ... $1.25
A BEAUTIFUL DRESS SKIRT in Black Voisina, of the latest cut. The elegance of the skirt is enhanced by four rows of satin on the side, making and reaching to the belt, where it forms other small folds. A most beautiful design. This is excellent value at $5.00. To be sacrificed at ... $3.25
COSTUMES!
A STYLISH SPRING COSTUME, in light shades as well as Brown, Blue and Black of the latest style. It is made with a semi-adjustable skirt and trimmed with two tucks at the bottom with small fancy buttons. These goods are the latest style, and are regularly sold at $25.00, which we have marked down for Easter to ... $15.00
CAPES! CAPES!
A LARGE VARIETY OF CAPES, in Watered Silk and Cravat Cloth. These Capes are of an exceptional quality and are made with ruching and trimmed with lace or silk applique of the very choicest design. The appearance of these Capes is fully equal to their quality, and represents good value for Easter at from ... $5.00 to $20.00
Men's Haberdashery!
We have an extraordinary display of the very best HABERDASHERY for Men. These goods are all of the very latest styles, and we are able to offer you Ties, Collars, Shirt fronts, Negligee Shirts and Underclothing as soon as they come out. You can take your choice from our immense stock of the best goods, which cannot be excelled elsewhere.
WE GIVE INTERNATIONAL GREEN TRADING STAMPS ON ALL PURCHASES AND IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
LaFrance and Lefebvre
1071 St. Lawrence Street,
Corner Rachel.
BELL TELEPHONE EAST 1377.
MERCHANTS TELEPHONE 1857.

Turquoise and Diamond Rings
The beautiful azure blue of the Turquoise, combined with the whiteness and brilliancy of the Diamond, make a combination that cannot be excelled. We have just completed some very artistic Rings with these combinations.
GEO. G. ROBINSON & CO., Jewellers,
2307 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR ONE WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENT ON THIS PAGE.

Situations Wanted—Male.

☞ Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week, 25 cents.

WANTED — BY THOROUGHLY RELIable man, situation as light storeman, or on light machine work; 23 references. Address R. B., 139a St. Marguerite st., St. Henri.

H. REEVES, CARPENTER AND JOINER. House repairs of all kinds. Cabinet making. Furniture packed and shipped. Postcard, 121 Alexander st. 92

WANTED — PLACES FOR CLERKS, timekeepers, checkers, porters, mechanics, and laborers. Dominion Employment Agency, 185 St. James st., Montreal. 94

PAPERHANGING, PAINTING, TINTING, plastering, etc. Competent workmen. Low prices. Attention to orders from any part. J. Bacon, 75 Hallowell st., Westmount.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, RESIDing in Sydney, and having good connections with the trade in Eastern Nova Scotia, would like to get some lines to handle on commission, in addition to the line which he has already. He can furnish best of references. Address M. D., Box 261, Sydney, C.B. 113

WANTED — PLACES FOR ANOTHER batch of 25 farm hands. Call at 11 or 3, or send ticket to Dominion Employment Agency, 185 St. James st., Montreal. 94

TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT, GET your furniture packed by H. Reeves, late Packer with H. Morgan Co. Postcard, 122 Alexander st. 90

WANTED — PAPER HANGING, PAINTing, tinting; also electric lighting; work done well and cheap. Baker, 13 Mount St. Mary ave. Estimates given. 90

WANTED — SITUATION, BY CANADIAN, 33, competent bookkeeper, 7 years' experience in wholesale house in New York; can furnish good references as to ability and character. Box K 194, Herald. tf

Room and Board Wanted.

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, A ROOM, with breakfast ad tea. Apply D. R., Herald Office.

Educational.

W. W. HARRIES'S ACADEMY AND COMmercial Institute, 2749 St. Catherine. Shorthand (Isaac Pitman), touch typewriting. The selection of the right teacher is of vital importance. My pupils secure the best positions every time. Open all summer, every day and evening. 89

WANTED — VIOLIN, BANJO, MANDOlin, and guitar pupils; terms moderate. T. A. Simpson, 2256 St. Catherine st. 104

WANTED — PUPILS TO JOIN SPANISH class. The Ingres-Coutillier School of Modern Languages, 100 Metcalfe st. 90

MRS. JESSIE KELLOND, TEACHER OF piano, mandolin, banjo and guitar. 60a City Councillors st. 100

WANTED — CENTRAL BUSINESS COLlege. All the year. Day and evening. Expert bookkeepers and stenographers. Speed classes, both languages, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, English subjects, arithmetic, mathematics, French conversation, German, Latin. Civil service, etc., exams. Backward pupils intelligently taught. 784 St. Lawrence and 197 Pine. Phone East 2740. J. J. Conolly, Principal.

Dogs—Wanted, Lost, Etc.

FOR SALE — THOROUGHBRED ST. BERnard dogs. V. Purvis, Yonge Mills, Ont. 97

LOST — ON MONDAY, A BRINDLE BOSton bull terrier pup. Return to 1090 Sherbrooke st. Reward. 89

FLATS FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR WAREHOUSING TO LET.

About June 1st, occupation can be given of one or more flats in the present Herald Building, 603 Craig Street. About 4,000 feet floor space on each. Apply on the premises. tf

Cartage and Storage.

Have Your Furniture or Baggage Moved or Stored by

The Merchants' Express Co.

349 ST. JAMES. Phone 2238 Main.

Situations Wanted—Female.

☞ Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week, 25 cents.

LADY HAVING SPARE TIME DESIRES to make bedroom slippers. Prices reasonable. K 205, Herald Office. 90

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman, work by day or office cleaning; distance no object. Apply or address Mrs. Mills, 165 St. Antoine st. Not at home before 6 in the evening. 89

WANTED — POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPer to gentlemen; country or city; good cook; references. Any other place of trust. W., 560 De Montigny. 89

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES—WE MAKE BOOTS and shoes for straight or deformed feet. Specialty of repairing shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, water bottles, and everything made of rubber. A. RODINA, 4 Beaver Hall Hill.

Wanted to Purchase.

GREEN TRADING STAMPS. HIGHEST price paid cash for Green Trading Stamps. A. Fiset, 15 St. James st. 90

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, ALL KINDS of household furnitures, stoves, carpets, etc; reasonable prices paid; mail orders promptly attended to. Address J. Astrofsky, 479 Craig st. Bell Tel. East 2454. 99

WANTED TO PURCHASE — WILL PAY the highest prices for secondhand furniture, carpets, stoves, and clothes. All orders promptly attended to. Max Wener, 353 Craig st. 103

WANTED TO PURCHASE THE EARTH, with a fence around it. Also ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, furs, jewellery, silverware, travellers' samples, etc., for cash. Mail card to D. Pearson, 489 Craig street. 100

WANTED TO PURCHASE YOURS AND everybody else's cast-off clothing, household furniture, fur coats, capes, old diamonds, gold and silver. Best cash prices for good goods. Promptly called for. H. Ruben, 255 Craig. Phone Main 4374. 100

WANTED — TO PURCHASE LADIES' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, fur coats and capes. See Sam Pearson first, 2336 Notre Dame st., as we pay the best prices of any other dealer. Mail orders attended. Telephone Main 965. 100

Business Cards.

J. A. FINLAYSON (SUCCESSOR TO FINlayson & Grant), Customs Broker and Forwarder, Warehouseman, 415 and 417 St. Paul st., Montreal. Heated Storage. Bond or Free. Telephone Main 1303. P.O Box 424.

Rooms and Board.

☞ Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week, 25 cents.

ROOM — TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED room, home comforts, every convenience. Tel. Up 769, 109 Stanley st.

ROOMS — BY FIRST MAY, EXCEPTIONally desirable furnished rooms to let for summer, in quiet English family; board optional. 60 University st. 93

ROOMS — TO LET, AFTER MAY 1ST, three rooms, corner of St. Catherine and Mansfield, suitable for office or dwelling, furnished or unfurnished. For further information, address 2631, St. Catherine. 89

ROOMS — LARGE, BRIGHT, AIRY ROOMS to let, near stations and electrics, in private family; modern conveniences; terms reasonable. No. 12 Richmond square. 92

Business Chances.

FOR SALE — STOCK AND FIXTURES OF first class grocery and butcher store, at 30 1st avenue, Viauville, near Sulphur Springs. Good stand for ice cream. Party going out of business. Apply on premises. 89

INTEREST OBTAINABLE IN ESTABLISHed business. Only small capital required. References exchanged. Knowledge of real estate preferable. Address Business, P.O. Drawer 2392, Montreal. 92

WANTED — TEN MEN TO INVEST ONE thousand dollars each, to form a parent company. Sure thing. If interested, write at once, to A. M., Box 375, Galt, Ont. 89

For Sale.

FOR SALE — PIANOS AND ORGANS. Easy payments. Write for our prices. Mail Order Music Co., Box 787, Montreal. 92

FOR SALE — GAS STOVE, ALMOST NEW and in perfect condition. Write for particulars. K 209, Herald Office. 89

FOR SALE — HANDSOME BOOKCASE, cathedral doors, easy chair, rocker, table, kodak outfit. 20 Buckingham ave. tf

FOR SALE — CHEAP, SHARES IN THE Ewart Co., Ltd., 75c on the dollar. Apply J. D. Millar, 196 St. Antoine st. 89

INVALID CHAIR FOR SALE, REVERSible to any position, nickled steel frame, with detachable reading desk and upholstered cushions. A bargain. Apply to K 208, Herald Office. 89

FOR SALE — AUTOMOBILES, DECAUville, Boyer, Gardner-Serpollet, and others of the best French and American makes, at lowest prices. Also many second-hand machines, good as new. Auto-boats and marine engines from $80 upwards. Cheapest auto supplies in the city. The Franco-American Auto Co., 308 St. James st. 89

FOR SALE — DOMINION BOTTLE TRADing Co. The old reliable firm. Orders filled in their usual satisfactory manner. 144 St. Maurice st. Phone Main 2553. 113

FOR SALE—SIX OAK LEATHER SEATED and backed chairs, $20.00; oak hall bench, $7.00; kitchen stove, $6.00; gas stove, $3.00, black walnut bed and bureau, $10.00; rubber tree, very large, $5.00; iron bed wire spring, $3.00. 365 Erin avenue. 95

BICYCLE FOR SALE — LADY'S CLEVEland, good second hand, $20. 1200 Sherbrooke.

FOR SALE — OSTRICH FEATHERS, Ostrich marabout coque and cancelina boles, boas and capes, latest spring fashions. Cleaning Removal. 2405 St. Catherine. 9...

FOR SALE — ON EASY PAYMENT, AT cash prices, high and medium grade furniture, stoves, carpets, oilcloths, crockery, also clothing, ladies garments, very best fit. Lande Bros., Complete House Furnishers, 1.6 St. Lawrence st., near Dorchester. 10...

FOR SALE—SAFES, FIRE AND BURGLAR proof, new and secondhand, at prices that defy competition. Largest stock in city. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 390 St. James st. Telephone Main 813.

FOR SALE — SONGS. HERE ARE A FEW beautiful sacred songs that should be in every home: "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," "Beyond the Gates," "Star of the East," "Salvation," "Song I heard in Heaven," "Simply to Thy Cross I Cling." 10c each. Mail Order Music Co., Box 787, Montreal. 92

FOR SALE — SOME NORWICH CANARies, male and female. Apply at 658 St. Dominique st. 99

FOR SALE — SIDEBOARDS, CHAIRS, chiffoniers, tables, bureaus, dressers, hall seats, and stands. Thos. Ligget, 2464 St. Catherine st. 105

FOR SALE — IF YOU WANT AN UP-TOdate ready-made or made to order suit or ladies costume, or shirt waist suit, on easy terms, at prices same as for cash, go to American Outfitters, 246 St. Lawrence street. 139

FOR SALE — KINDLING WOOD, $1.10; hardwood, $1.80 per load. All sizes of coals. 122 Bleury st. 100

FOR SALE—KINDLING FOR THE MILlion. Kindling wood, $2.00; cut hard wood, $3.00; mill blocks, $4.75; tamarac blocks, $2.00 per load. Also anthracite coal. J. C. McDiarmid, 3 Canal Basin, corner Guy and William st. Tel. Main 452.

FOR SALE — STANDARD BOTTLE EXchange. Largest supply of all kinds of bottles in Dominion of Canada. Car load orders filled in satisfactory manner. 262 Cadieux st. Phone East 3728. 105

Miscellaneous

WANTED — ON COMMISSION, GOODS for sale in a store, with good display windows; monthly cash returns and good security given. G., Box 296, Richmond, P.Q.

FACIAL MASSAGE, MANICURING, SCALP Treatment and Shampooing thoroughly taught. Also ladies treated at home. 4316 St. Catherine, Westmount. 94

PHRENOLOGY AND PALMISTRY. PROF. J. Dufty, M.P.A., G.Y.S.P. & P., 118 Mansfield st., over Boston Shoe Store. Readings and lessons daily, until May 1st. Hours, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Charges moderate. 102

The Herald's "Want-Ad" Depots

Your small advertising will be received at any of The Herald Receiving Depots, and the same attention will be given as when left at the main office.

UPTOWN—Chapman's Bookstore, St. Catherine St. (two doors west of Peel).

CENTRAL — Workman's Clothing Store, cor. Notre Dame and McGill Streets.

POINT ST. CHARLES—Victoria Drug Hall, cor. Wellington and Charron Streets.

WEST END—Roffey's News Agency, cor. Atwater and St. Antoine Sts.

HERALD WANTS ARE WINNERS

For Sale.

FOR SALE — ONE 60 GALLON FARMER'S boiler, one 10 gallon cast iron cauldron, and some sheet iron. 910 the 10c. 92 Beaver Hall Hill. 89

FOR SALE — EGGS FOR HATCHING, from fine exhibition silver spangled Hamburgs, $1.50 for 15; unapproachable layers. Apply by letter, L. E. K., 455 De Chester st., city. 91

TO JEWELLERS—FOR SALE, ALL THE tools of a manufacturing and jobbing shop; also one pair power wire rollers, three sizes Alto gas engines. Will sell separately or in block. Apply to Miller & Brenner, 145 Mansfield st.

FOR SALE — A MONTREAL GAS STOVE, cheap. 713 Lagauchetiere st. 91

FOR SALE — SONGS FOR THE LITTLE ones. "Will I Find My Mamma There: "Is This the Train for Heaven?" "Just Next Door," "This Letter Is For My Papa," "Which Way Did the Angels Go?" 10c each. Mail Order Music Co., Box 787, Montreal. 92

FOR SALE — MASON & RISCH ORGAN, small size, fine tone, $40. A bargain. Also some splendid books, cheap. 56 Hermine street. 89

FOR SALE — SONGS FOR EVERYBODY. "Heaves and Flowers," "Do You Ever Sit and Dream?" "Sylvie," "Rose, My Rose," "At Night." 10 each. Mail Order Music Co., Box 787, Montreal. 92

FOR SALE — ONE CART, REFRIGERator, almost new; scale, oil tank; also small stock of grocery, new. Must be sold at once. Very cheap. 591 St. Urbain st. 89

FOR SALE — GRAMOPHONES, CASH OR credit. Mail Order Music Co., Box 787, Montreal. 92

FOR SALE — NO 8 McCLARY RANGE, in first class order; new, reversible Brussels carpet, complete white bedroom suite, bureau, washstand, bed, mattress and springs, cheap for cash. 49 Walker avenue, St. Henri. 89

FOR SALE — CHEAP, BUTCHER AND platform scale, new; never been used. Apply between 3 and 6 p.m., 231 Delisle st. 90

DO NOT THROW AWAY YOUR OLD stove. You can get grates and repairs for all styles, old and new, at our repair department, 408a St. Lawrence Main st. Write us, or 'phone 3254 East. Wm. Clendinneng & Son. 89

FOR SALE — WHY PAY TWO PROFITS? We are manufacturers—not jobbers. All kinds of bedding remade equal to new. Iron and brass beds. G. E. Townshend, 380 St. James st. Phone Main 3014. 109

Undertakers and Embalmers.

T. C. WRAY & BRO., 290 Mountain st., and 123 St. Dominique. Uptown 2738, East 117.

WILLIAM WRAY, 1236 St. Catherine st. Uptown 2667.

ALBERT GRIFFITH, 675 Wellington street. Main 4418

House and Grounds for Sale

Most desirable location. Large roomy house. All conveniences. Lived in always by owner. P.O. Box 942, Montreal. 92

To Let.

APARTMENT SUITE TO LET, GROUND floor apartment suites, in the "Acadia" Apartment Building, corner of Sherbrooke and Marce sts., containing parlor, dining room, bedroom, kitchen and bathroom. For particulars, apply to Janitor, on the premises, or at No. 59 Beaver Hall Hill. 92

TO RENT — A FINE SUMMER HOUSE of 9 rooms and big garden; also the cars pass by, at Ville T. St. Laurent, No. 35 College avenue. 89

STORE TO LET, IN PERFECT ORDER. Heated. Apply 20 Crescent. 93

TO LET — TWO MODERN HOUSES, 8 and 11 rooms, up-to-date and complete in every respect, Chesterfield avenue, Westmount; desirable locality. Rent $25 and $30. No taxes. Apply 349 Victoria avenue, or Phone Mount 633, after 7 p.m. 93

IN MAISONNEUVE, 15 MINUTES' WALK from C.P.R. shops, 443, 445 Bourbonniere avenue, upper tenement, 8 rooms, gas, electricity, bath, double vestibule doors, plate glass. Lower tenement, 6 rooms, as above. Apply 177 St. Christophe. Tel. East 1109. 89

FOR RENT — STE. ANNES DE BELLEvue, completely furnished house. Owner would rent unfurnished if so desired. Address K 206, Herald Office. 89

A WELL LIGHTED BUSINESS FLAT, ON St. Maurice Street, 48 x 56, with use of boiler. Apply 1266 Notre Dame. 92

TO LET

FROM 1ST MAY NEXT.

Stores and Dwellings, in various parts of the city. Apply to Estate Wilson, Jos. C. Beauchamp, Manager, No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

Legal Cards.

GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS, MACalister & Languedoc. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., R. A. E. Greenshields, K.C., A. W. C. Macalister, Erroll, Languedoc.

LEITCH, PRINGLE & CAMERON, BARristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, etc., Cornwall, Ont. Jas. Leitch, K.C., R. A. Pringle, J. A. C. Cameron, LL.B.

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., Richmond and Carling sts., London. Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C., Fred. E. Harper.

J. S. BUCHAN, K.C., ADVOCATE, ETC. Guardian Assurance Building, 180 St. James st., Montreal.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—RUBBER tire piano box buggy, light lorrie, express waggon, or other wheeled rig, for a good sound horse (bay preferred) from 6 to 10 years old, weighting 1100 to 1200 lbs. Latimer, 21 St. Antoine st. 90

FOR SALE — FINE RUBBER TIRED buggies, arch axle, cut under bodies, A1 goods; traps, surries, Stanhopes, phaetons, milkados, business and pleasure rigs. R. J. Latimer and Co., 10 Victoria square, and 21 St. Antoine st. 90

FOR SALE — ONE HORSE LORRIES, express waggons, a half-dozen sizes of each. Best materials throughout. None better. R. J. Latimer and Co., 10 Victoria square. After May 1st, 21 St. Antoine st. 90

FOR SALE — A GOOD SOUND MARE. A bargain. Apply after 7 p.m., to 133 Lagauchetiere street. 91

FOR SALE — 8 DOUBLE LAURIE WAGgons, almost new. Cheap. 9 St. Etienne st., Point St. Charles. 93

FOR SALE — 50 LORRIES AND EXPRESS waggons, fit for any work. Fit for light, medium or heavy work. None better made. Cash buys one or a dozen at right prices. 21 St. Antoine st. 90

FOR SALE — SEVERAL GOOD DRIVERS, general purpose and draught horses. Place Viger Stables, 5 Dubord st. 110

FOR SALE—AT THE AMERICAN HORSE Repository, 19 St. Maurice st., horses of all classes, including heavy draught, general purpose, carriage pairs, and saddle horses. Geo. Climie, Prop. 109

Money to Loan.

$5.00 AND UPWARDS, ON PROMISsory notes or other securities. Strictly confidential. A. Fiset, 15 St. James street. 90

Situations Vacant.

☞ Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week, 25 cents.

MEN WANTED FOR CATTLE STEAMers, to London, Liverpool, Glasgow. Free pass both ways. Apply D. J. Lyons, 123 McGill st., Montreal. 98

A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR HAS PLEAsant work, gets good wages and rises to the highest positions. We teach it quickly and thoroughly, and secure positions for our graduates. Canadian School of Telegraphy, Queen and Yonge Streets, Toronto, Canada.

WANTED — PAVING STONE CUTTERS, farm hands, brass finishers, servant girls. Huckle s, 808 Craig st. 94

WANTED — CATTLEMEN FOR BRITISH ports; free passage and return. Apply, or enclose stamp for particulars, Canadian Agency, 182½ St. Antoine st., Montreal. 92

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN general housework in modern apartment; no washing; no cooking. Apply Mrs. Wardell, Chesterfield Apartments, Westmount. 89

WANTED — MEN TO DO ARTISTIC work at home, gilding tickets. Particulars, stamped self addressed envelope. T. G. Thomas, 103 East 126th, N.Y., Room 504. 92

WANTED — 30 MEN FOR ENGLAND. Free passage both ways and wages. Dominion Employment Agency, 185 St. James st., Montreal. 90

WANTED — BUFFER AND POLISHER for aluminum and brass goods. Canadian Aluminum Works, Ltd., Chambly Canton, Que. 90

WANTED — PLACES FOR ABOUT 25 young men on farms; wages $6 to $20. Tickets must be advanced. Dominion Employment Office, 185 St. James st. 89

WANTED — LADIES, TO DO ARTISTIC work at home, gilding tickets. Particulars, stamped self addressed envelope. T. G. Thomas, 103 East 126th, N.Y., Room 504. 92

WANTED — ON OR ABOUT APRIL 25TH, thoroughly good cook, capable of taking entire charge if wanted. Only responsible parties, with best city references, need apply. Thornhill avenue, Westmount.

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT GENERAL housework. Apply in person, to 4484 Western ave. 90

WANTED — BRASS FINISHER, DRIVER, gardener, farm hand, night watchman, first class cook, good bartender, 2 coupies. Huckle s, 808 Craig st. 89

WANTED — MEN TO BUY OUR FASHionable clothing, on easy terms. Lowest cash prices. We also do repairing and pressing. 671a St. Lawrence st. Telephone East 2808. 92

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on shirts to make high wages. Apply Mr. Povley, 10 St. Peter st. 89

WANTED — MEN TO SELL BARB WIRE stretchers and staple pullers; best in the world. Address W. W. Towns, Danville, Que. 94

Missing Relatives

(Immigrants who are inquired for by friends in the Old Country.)

HAYDEN, GEORGE (formerly of Norwich). Last heard of 20 years ago, in West Ontario. Sister inquires. Mrs. M. A. Green, E Block, Constance Road, East Dulwich, London, S.E., England.

EVANS, DAVID, of Werngelly, Llansadwrn, Wales.—Supposed came to America about 11 years ago. Daughter Annie seeks. Mrs. Davies, 13 Picton Terrace, Swansea.

WHITTNEY, DOUGLAS—Left Liverpool 40 years ago for North American continent. Only daughter of John Douglas seeks. Mrs. Fidler, 56 Stoley Street, Orrell, Bootle, Liverpool.

GRAHAM, WM.—Left Glasgow in September, 1901. Inquired for by his friend, Robert Todd. Reply Weekly Herald, Glasgow, Scotland.

HOGG, THOMAS—Supposed to have left Larkhall (Scotland), in November, 1901. Reply Weekly Herald, Glasgow, Scotland.

HOOD, HUGH LAMBIE — Late traveller, Edinburgh, Scotland, is inquired for by Hugh Lamble Hood. Reply to Weekly Herald, Glasgow, Scotland.

Situations Vacant.

☞ Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week, 25 cents.

WANTED — EVERYWHERE, HUSTLERS to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago. 88

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish speaking traveller for the city. No one need apply unless he has a thorough knowledge of the wholesale grocery and liquor business, and well recommended. Apply, by correspondence, to L. Chaput, Fils & Cie., Montreal. 91

WANTED — FOR A TOWN IN NOVA Scotia, three good moulders, who thoroughly understand making soil pipe. Good wages and a steady job to the right men. Apply to 334 St. Paul st.

WANTED — LAUNDRY HELP. WRITE Mr. H. H. Spencer, Laundry Dept., Locomotive and Machine Co.'s Hotel, Longue Pointe. State what you can do and salary expected. 89

BOY WANTED — APPLY A. D. SAWYER, Druggist, Windsor Hotel. 90

PAINTERS WANTED — E. T. HOUGHton, 76 St. Famille st. 93

WANTED — A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, who understands farming. Apply, stating salary expected, to T. Giffin, Port St. Luke 93

SALESMEN MAKE 500 PER CENT. COMmission, selling "Novelty Sign Cards." Merchants buy 10 to 100 on sight. 800 varieties. Catalogue free. Sullivan Co., 405 W. Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill. 93

WANTED — AT ONCE, IMPROVED hands, and apprentices for dressmaking. Apply 35 Laurier Avenue, St. Henry. 90

WANTED — ADVERTISING WRITER. Must have practical experience in preparing good copy. Apply by letter, giving full particulars of actual experience, age, and salary expected. Address The Clothier and Haberdasher, Board of Trade Building, Toronto. 89

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, WILLing to go to country for summer months; no washing or ironing. Apply 314 Prince Arthur st. tf

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AND INTELligent persons to solicit orders for nursery stock; to the right parties I can offer the best inducements; best time in the year to make a start. Apply for terms, at once, to E. D. Smith, Winona, Ont.

PRESSMAN WANTED

For Cylinder Press. Apply Herald Press Room.

WANTED

5 YOUNG MEN

To Take College Training and Prepare for College Work.

We have 7 Colleges in Canada, and it is necessary to establish 5 more to meet the demand. College training will be ABSOLUTELY FREE. Only those with small capital to invest in Colleges need apply.

MOON'S

Syllabic Shorthand and Business College,

KARN HALL,

MONTREAL, P.Q.

W. T. MOON, Principal

Phone Up 3005

Farm for Sale

FARM FOR SALE — 100 ACRES, HALF cultivated, large buildings, orchard, sugar bush; balance well timbered. Good home for family. Cheap on prompt sale. K 207, Herald Office. 94

Medical

MRS. EMMA STEELE, BODY MASSAGE, 133½ Alexander street, can accommodate a few extra patients. 90

MASSAGE AND MANICURE — LADIES treated privately at their homes or my rooms, also scalp treatment and body massage. Miss Kelly, 1844 Ontario st. 102

Personals.

MR. ROMULUS, PHRENOLOGIST, 681 Notre Dame st., near Pie IX. st., Maisonneuve. Readings 25c and 50c. 89

MILLINERY NOTICE — EUGENE MARanghy, new importer and manufacturer of straw hats, from Florence, Italy. You will have at this establishment the latest forms and models of Paris, France. We invite all milliners to see our assortment of four boxes just arrived from Florence. They will find great advantages, as we will sell at factory prices. Sole agent in Canada for Maranghy Bros. Co., Florence, Italy. Reparations of all kinds are done, and we have a specialty for cleaning straws and Leghorns. Orders are faithfully filled. 141b Bleury. E. Maranghy. 89

PERSONAL — HAVE YOUR CHARACTER read by your hand writing. Secret method of reading between the lines. Send 25c to A. E. Stilwell, Rougemont, P.Q. 90

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage Licenses

ISSUED BY ARTHUR W. WILKS

Merchants Bank Bldg. Tel. M. 4125. Evenings—48 Crescent st., M. 3052; 548 Plessis st., E. 2252; 645 Sherbrooke st.

Marriage Licenses

ISSUED BY

JOHN M. M. DUFF,

107 St. James Street and 49 Crescent Street.

FOR SALE

AN UP-TO-DATE CHECK TIME SYSTEM, suitable for any number up to 100 employes. Cheap. Can be seen at this office by applying to the Engineer.

IDEAL FACTORY FOR SALE

Ten minutes' walk from Post Office.
Main Floor and Four Galleries, about 38,000 feet floor space.
Steel and Brick Construction.
Steam Heated.
Sprinkler System throughout.
Electric Motors for Power and Hoist.
Electric Lighted throughout; Switchboard, etc.
Electric Travelling Crane.
Roof constructed so that snow melts and runs into sewer.
Building construction admits of placing fire risk in New England Mutuals without any extra expenditure.
The site and building is undoubtedly one of the finest for manufacturing purposes in the city. Splendid light and quietness.
Apply:
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY,
81 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Furniture Removed!

We have every facility for the careful removal of furniture; large lorries, experienced men and helpers. Orders expeditiously executed. Phone Main 1343-2660.

W. H. TAYLOR,

63 PLACE D'YOUVILLE SQUARE.

A CHIEF OF STAFF FOR EACH DIVISION

Important Military Posts Under New Plan Have Been Assigned.

Ottawa, April 15.—(Special.)—There was a good deal of interest in the Herald's recent announcement of the creation of higher military commands in Canada and the officers who were to be appointed to the various posts. It is now learned that each commander of a division is to have a chief of staff. Col. Otter's chief of staff will be Lieut.-Col. Denison, of the R.C.R., Toronto; Lieut.-Colonel Williams, R.C.D., will be chief of staff to Colonel Gordon who is to command the Eastern Ontario division with headquarters at Kingston. Colonel Buchan, who will have the Quebec division with headquarters at Montreal, will have as his chief of staff, Col. Pelletier. Col. Hemming will be transferred from the Kingston station to the command of the R.C.R. at Toronto in the place of Colonel Dennison, Lieut.-Colonel D. D. Young will be transferred from London to succeed Colonel Hemming at Kingston.

While more prevalent in winter, when sudden changes in the weather try the strongest constitutions, colds and coughs and ailments of the throat may come in any season. At the first sight of derangement, use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Instant relief will be experienced, and use of the medicine until the cold disappears will protect the lungs from attack. For anyone with throat or chest weakness it cannot be surpassed.

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes 15, 25 and 30c a box.

GOLDFILD

Victor Mining Co. owns 60 acres adjoining Apex Mine, which has just struck $200 ore, and is close to the famous Quartzite, now producing heavily, and other fine properties, such as the Bull Dog, Vernal, Black Butte, and Brooklyn. Two veins exposed in discovery shafts, a third shows strong outcrop. Treasury stock now 3 cents a share, full paid, non-assessable, $1 par. Full particulars free, also our market letters, dealing with all western mining investments. If you have stocks to sell, list them with us. Write today to have Victor stock reserved, as only limited amount will be offered at 3 cents.

MARSHALL, ELLIS & CO.,
883 Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo.

LAKE ERIE'S PASSENGERS.

Following is a list of the saloon passengers on the C.P.R. steamship Lake Erie, which arrives at St. John, N.B., this morning:

Mr. Nishlan Artiman, Mr. D. W. Bellhouse, Rev. E. B. H. Berwick, Mr. Richard G. Brown, Mr. Stephen W. Brown, Mr. J. O. Candy, Mr. E. Clear, Mr. W. Clow, Dr. Minnie Gomery, Miss Jannet Griffiths, Mr. O. H. Hanson, Miss H. Harmer, Mr. Harper, Mr. Gerald Heath, Mr. E. C. Irving, Mr. K. L. Johnson, Miss Florence V. Lewes, Mr. Thomas Lucas, Mrs. S. J. Lucas, Mr. A. Matoran, Mr. Charles A. Nelson, Mrs. M. A. Nelson, Mr. S. Newingham, Mr. Herbert A. Plumb, Mr. J. Rostern, Mr. Rowlandson, Mr. E. A. Smith, Mr. Winslow S. Stayner, Mr. Walter Stark, Mr. A. W. Taylor, Mr. B. S. Westbury.

BETTER PROSPECTS THIS TIME.

Sherbrooke, Que., April 14.—(Special.) The question of municipal ownership of light is again before the ratepayers. At a meeting of the shareholders of the Sherbrooke Light, Heat and Power Company, Thursday evening, a resolution was carried whereby the city can have the whole assets of the company for $233,000. The conditions are that it must be accepted by the City Council by May 1, and ratified by the ratepayers within three months. This same offer was before the ratepayers last year and was defeated by a small majority. The feeling at present is that it will carry this time.

Toronto—Mr. Robert Franks, a well known East Ender, died from neuralgia of the heart. He had been in the employ of the city and the Metropolitan Railway, and was sixty-three years old. Mr. Franks was a prominent member of Parliament Street Methodist Church, and also assistant superintendent of the Sunday school.

A CREAMY FOOD

Scott's Emulsion is cod liver oil prepared as a food—not a food like bread or meat, but more like cream; in fact, it is the cream of cod liver oil. At the same time it is a blood-maker, a nerve tonic and a flesh-builder. But principally it is food for tired and weak digestions, for all who are fat-starved and thin. It is pleasant to take; children like it and ask for more.

We'll send you a sample, free

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

TO LET For Light Manufacturing

The whole or part of NO. 18 HOSPITAL ST., consisting of 4 Floors and Basement. Contains electric elevator and all modern conveniences. Rental upon application at our offices.

JOHN JAMES BROWNE & SON,
Real Estate Experts and Architects,
207 ST. JAMES STREET.

TO RENT

98 CHERRIER STREET—8 rooms, flat, first floor, open plumbing, gas, hot water with range attached to premises, large yard. In perfect order. $26 per month.
943a ST. DENIS ST.—8 rooms, flat, second floor, open plumbing, with enamelled bath and sinks, gas, electric bell, heating apparatus. In good order. $27 per month.
612 ST. DENIS ST.—Two storeys, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, first class house. $35 per month.
90 ST. MATTHEW ST.—Three storey cottage, with all modern improvements. First class house. $60 per month.

APPLY BY TELEPHONE.
Main 2223 and East 749.

Patents

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

OWEN N. EVANS.

Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT

Fetherstonhaugh & Co. (Fred B. Fetherstonhaugh, B.L., Me., Charles W. Tayler, B. Sc. (late Examiner Canadian Patent Office), Canada Life Building, Montreal. Also Toronto, Ottawa and Washington.

'The Prospective Patentee'

By E. J. Fetherstonhaugh. Our book of information. Price, 25c. Fetherstonhaugh & Blackmore, Patent and Trade Mark Solicitors and Experts, Liverpool & London & Globe Bldg., Montreal. Also Toronto, Ottawa and Washington.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Common Sense Exterminators

For ROACHES, BED-BUGS and MOTHS.
For RATS and MICE.
All Dealers, and 381 Queen st. W., Toronto.

When You Buy

Wabash Filing System's

Your Repeating Order is Assured. Guaranteed by an established company with a ten years' reputation for financial stability, and business integrity.
Sold in Montreal by
CANADA OFFICE FURNITURE CO.,
221 ST. JAMES STREET.

Picture Framing.

IF YOU HAVE A PICTURE

that you wish framed in the most artistic manner possible, send it to us and you will be well satisfied.

CHAS. EDLINGTON,
2311 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

JOHNSON & COPPING, PRINT SELLERS, PICTURE FRAMERS

GENERAL ART DEALERS.

Regilding Frames and Restoring Pictures is our specialty. We will give you estimates for work.

2420 ST. CATHERINE STREET, corner Stanley.

Summer Residences to Let

For the Season, from May 1st, two neat little seven roomed Cottages, in good state of repair; electric light; 100 feet from river; two hours' ride from Montreal. Terms moderate.

G. J. ADAMS & CO.,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.
Main 505.

WESTMOUNT

ELM AVENUE, above Sherbrooke—Cut Stone Front, charming and comfortable interior, well laid out; five bedrooms; all modern improvements, $7,000. Immediate offer invited. Owner needs larger house. Possession.

WOOD AVENUE—One of the most comfortable three-storey modern houses in Westmount, corner house, next Sherbrooke, handsome stone front, side light; fine, bright, airy situation; very good neighbors; $10,500. Offer invited. Possession.

COLUMBIA AVENUE, next Dorchester — Beautiful new buff and red sandstone, semi-detached; very fine situation; large lawns; $7,000.

$5,000 — Thoroughly modern houses, on nice rising ground. Good garden.

$3,800—Charming modern cottage, up-to-date.

FRED. R. COLE,
133a ST. JAMES STREET.

MONTREAL ANNEX

BRANCH REAL ESTATE OFFICE
—of—
G. W. BADGLEY,
Cor. Park and Van Horne Aves.
Open Sunday from 2 to 5.30.
ALEX. WALKER.

PICTURES

Get them from the Manufacturers. Every day bargain day, and 50 per cent. cheaper than anywhere else in Canada, at

G. W. WILLSON & SON,
7 PHILLIPS SQUARE.

NOW IS THE TIME To have your FRAMING done.

MALONE MOULDING & FRAMING CO.

48 BEAVER HALL HILL.

BOTH SIDES



There are two sides to the buying question. On one side is quality,, on the other side price. We aim to combine, as far as possible, the good of each for the benefit of the appreciative.

HEASLEY, THE PICTURE FRAMER,
2087 ST. CATHERINE ST. (Near Bleury.)
I GIVE GREEN CASH RECEIPTS.

Important Notice.

LANDLORDS and TENANTS.

Owing to the large amount of work in view for the months of April and May, we would strongly advise having all cleaning done in March. We make a reduction of 25 per cent, during this month.

H. O'BRIEN & CO.,
253 BLEURY STREET.
Telephone Up. 1091.

WHAT $5,300 WILL BUY

Esplanade Avenue

A well built, solid stone front house, with extension, contains 7 rooms, thoroughly

The John Murphy Company Limited

Saturday, April 15th, 1905.



MILLINERY.

There has been enough praise bestowed upon our Millinery Department to turn the head of every Hat in the place.

We thank everybody.

Being praised is certainly very gratifying—but after all it's the honest criticisms that are helpful. Possibly there is some one thing that dosen't just suit you. Tell us about that.

We would do all things better.

TRIM YOUR OWN HAT.

Buy it in pieces and put it together yourself.

We will give you your choice of any trimmings or shapes that we have: better still, any one of our Milliners will be glad to go around with you and make suggestions, give you ideas that you can carry out for yourself—that is, if you want them.

SHE HAD HANDLED THESE GLOVES.

"Which pair of Gloves would you like to buy for yourself? That's the question we put to one of our clerks who had had great experience in the handling of Gloves. "This pair at $1.50." she said, "but you don't need to advertise them they sell themselves."

But we thought we would advertise them just to give you a bit of inside information. You may have to buy Gloves in a hurry next week, and it will be some satisfaction to know right straight what Glove to ask for.

The ones mentioned are cut to fit, best quality kid, and colored to match the gown your wear---only $1.50 per pair.

NECKWEAR.

A Lace and Kid Long Collar, strongly embroidered---that's the latest. We have just a few in from Paris. Duplicates! Can't get them.

New Paris Mousseline de Soie Boas, Stoles and Pelerines just in. They are simply rich. They give just the final touch to a costume Each one is so unlike the other that you wouldn't think they belonged to the same family.

DRESSMAKING.

Fifteen days after the style appears in Paris, it is offered to the Ladies of Montreal in our Dressmaking Parlors.

MANTLES.

We find the entire third floor is already none too large to properly display the complete stock of Women's Outer Garments that our Mantle Department carries.

We are developing a Children's Corner there just now, and are hoping that before long mothers will naturally think of us when they see their little one's needs.

A SPECIAL IN CHILDREN'S COATS.

A lot of different priced coats, belonging to different lines, grouped to sell at the one price of $2.65 each.

There are a lot of navy blue Misses' coats amongst them. These are worth anywhere from $3.00 to $5.00 each

In the early part of Monday, we can fit any girl from 3 to 16 years of age at the rate of $2.65 per coat.

WATERPROOF COATS AT $1.25 EACH.

Guaranteed waterproof, and not to crock, very light weight; made to fit women and girls from 8 years upwards; colors are black, fawn, grey and navy.

The intrinsic value of these coats is more than double the price we ask for them.

IN THE BASEMENT.

CLEARING OUT THE CHINAWARE, &c.

Our work of displacing the Basement Stocks should prove especially interesting to Easter shoppers. It will enable them to fill numerous needs that the season suggests, and to pick up many little souvenirs at prices that are not soon likely to be duplicated.

6 Tables of Fancy China at reductions ranging from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent.

All fine quality of Fancy China, such as Cups and Saucers, Plates, Placques, Candlesticks, Pin Trays, Jewel Boxes, Vases, &c.

Table No. 1 .5
Table No. 2 .10
Table No. 3 .15
Table No. 4 .25
Table No. 5 .50
Table No. 6 .75

Framed Pictures (2 large tables)

Table No. 1, Oak Frames, beautiful subjects. Regular price .50. Monday, .25 each.

Table No. 2, Gilt Frames and Gilt Mats, artistic landscapes and seascapes. Special value, .50 each.

This store closes daily at 5.30 p.m.

The John Murphy Company Limited

PREMIER BALFOUR WAS NOT CORDIAL

Deputation of Chamberlainites Were Given Cool Reception

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, April 15.—Mr. Bonar Law, as the principal speaker at the Central Finsbury Unionist Association meeting, discussing the fiscal question, said what we needed more than anything else was a market for our manufactured goods. Last year 42 per cent. of our exports were manufactured goods, which went within the British Empire. That was the only part of our export trade which was increasing. Surely it was worth our while to try and get a bigger share of that trade, by even raising a small tax on corn in order that a bigger amount of that immense trade in the British Empire should be done by British hands.

A deputation, strictly private, of Chamberlainites, received by Premier Balfour in the House of Commons yesterday, took the form of a conversation. Premier Balfour carefully read a statement by Mr. Chamberlain, as the outcome of the meeting of tariff reformers on Thursday. Premier Balfour was not pressed for an immediate reply, so the deputation left without a decision being arrived at. It is understood the proceedings were of a cordial character. The Liberal papers say the Chamberlainites are somewhat disappointed at the cool reception afforded them by Premier Balfour.

KNOX CHURCH YOUNG MEN INAUGURATED

Pleasant Social Evening Was Spent Last Night in Church Parlors.

The inauguration meeting of the Knox Church Young Men was held last evening in the parlors of the church, when about thirty-five young men sat down to a banquet. The pastor, Rev. James Fleck, in a few well chosen words, called upon the president, Mr. J. C. Kennedy, to occupy the chair.

The president outlined the object of the meeting, emphasizing strongly the need for more young men to carry on the work of the church.

Mr. Walter Paul, the superintendent of the Sunday school, spoke to the young men from a moral and religious standpoint. Those present then engaged in the different games, ending up with a very excellent programme. The following kindly contributed: Mr. Johnson, song; Mr. E. Orr, violin solo; Mr. Paul, recitation; and there were also choruses from some of the boys present. After a short speech from the secretary, Mr. D. J. McGillvary, the company sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King."

The following are the officers of Knox Young men: Rev. James Fleck, hon. president; John C. Kennedy, president; Wm. C. Allan, vice-president; D. J. McGillvary, secretary; J. H. McKenzie, treasurer; committee, J. N. McCuaig, J. N. A. Rice, H. K. Miller, and G. Schouler.

MR. ASHMEAD BARTLETT.

War Correspondent Will Return and Lecture In Windsor Hall on Good Friday.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett is to repeat his lecture on the Siege of Port Arthur at Windsor Hall on Good Friday afternoon. This will give many an opportunity of hearing this talented lecturer who were unable to attend last Tuesday.

Mr. Bartlett, although the London Times correspondent in the East, is a lawyer of London, but the spirit of adventure led him off to the more exciting life of a war correspondent. The Bartlett's came to America in 1645 and Josiah, the great great grandfather of Ashmead, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Bartletts went back to England after the Civil War. Ashmead's father entered the English Parliament where he has made a reputation as a fine speaker.

Mr. Bartlett left England February, 1904, going direct to Tokio, where he remained for a short time, and after a cruise of six weeks on the steamer Manshu Maru, where he met Admiral Togo, he arrived at Dalny and proceeded from there to Port Arthur, it is from that time the lecture has to deal.

The Siege of Port Arthur is a story which cannot be told in two hours, but Mr. Bartlett makes the most of it, and one can get a great idea of the war situation in the East from this most entertaining and instructive lecture.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, the 17th April are Messrs. Chas. M. Holt, T. J. Drummond, A. H. Ewing, Percival R. Gault, Hutchison, C. A. & Co., Hutchison, J. H., Hyde, F. & Co.
Ives, The H. R. Co., Ltd.
Jennings, A. & Co.
King, Warden & Sons, Ltd.
Lahee, Philip, Laprairie Brick Co., Leclerc, Pierre Fils, Lessard & Harris, Lockerby & McComb, Loomis, D. G. & Sons, Lyall, P. & Sons.
Maher, James, Mica Boiler Covering Co., Montreal Lime Co., Montreal Lumber Co., Montreal Sand and Gravel Co., Montreal Terra Cotta Co., Morrison, J. & W., Morrison, T. A. & Co., Morgan, Henry & Co., Major, J. A., McGuire, W. J. & Co., McLaurin Bros., McLean, John, McNally, Wm. & Sons.
Neville, Robert.
Paton, Laird & Son, Peel, Robert, Powell, F. F., Pyke, J. W. & Co.
Quinlan, John.
Reed, G. W. & Co., Roberts, George, Rutherford, Wm. & Sons.
Scott, W. P., Shearer, Brown & Wills, Ltd., Simpson & Peel, Swan, Wm.
Thackeray, Chas. & Co., Traversy, V. E.
Vogel & Co., H. G.
Walker Co., The James, Wighton, Morrison & Co., Wilson, J. W.
Young, James, Young, William.

DOWN COME THE TELEPHONE WIRES

The Bell Co. Wants to Put in a Conduit System

If authority is obtained from the city to open the streets, the Bell Telephone Company, this summer, will put down three miles of conduits in the business districts. This was the company's position before the Roads Committee yesterday, when permission was asked to open several streets.

The company wishes to extend its conduit system as follows: On St. Catherine Street, from Delorimier Avenue to Seaver Street; on St. Catherine from Seaver to the eastern limits of the city; on Papineau Avenue, from St. Catherine to Ontario Street; on Notre Dame, from Gosford to Lacroix Street; on St. Francois Xavier Street, from Hospital to St. Paul Street; on Duke Street, from Ottawa to Common; on St. Antoine Street, from Craig to Windsor; on Windsor, from St. Antoine to Donegani; on Notre Dame, from Guy to Fulford; on Wellington Street, from Guy to Congregation; on St. Antoine, from Guy to Seigneurs Street; on St. Matthew, from St. Catherine to Sherbrooke Street; on Dorchester, from Fort Street to Pacific, and on Sherbrooke Street, from Shuter to University.

All told, this would amount to three miles of streets, the longest being that on St. Catherine Street, from Seaver Street to the eastern limits of the city—one mile.

As soon as authority is secured, the wires will be stripped, and put underground, while the laying of the brick conduits will take the best part of the summer.

When the question of street paving came up the members of the Committee felt that the proposed work would mean a lot of tearing up, and only recently the streets have been put into fair shape where the work is to be done.

Ald. Gallery voiced the popular sentiment when he said that, in his opinion, the Bell Telephone Company had as much right to tear up streets as the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company. They didn't ask anybody for permission, but just went ahead.

The chairman explained that the Montreal Company had charter rights, and the Bell people could not follow their example unless the city charter were amended. Ald. Gallery was willing to go that length; but finally the whole Bell question was left over until next meeting.

A short discussion was held on the subject of the double line of the Montreal Street Railway's service on St. Denis Street, north of the railway crossing. The Committee wished these tracks placed in a straight line with those south of the railway, and to this idea, Manager McDonald, of the Montreal Street Railway, was in perfect accord. If it conformed with the by-law, it suited him.

Joseph Beaudoin and Octave Labelle were appointed keepers of the sewage farm, while Ovila Bastien, on the motion of Ald. Bastien, received the charge of keeper of the corporation's yard on Delorimier Avenue.

The cession to the city of Selkirk Avenue by E. R. Decary, on behalf of the James Robertson estate, was accepted.

BUILDERS' EXCHANGE HAS GOOD PROSPECTS

Directors Making Special Effort to Add to Its Usefulness.

The bright prospects of the building trades during the present spring, serve to bring again into prominent notice the Association of master builders, contractors and allied trades, incorporated as the Builders' Exchange of Montreal, and centrally located in the Mechanics Institute.

The Exchange comprises already nearly one hundred of the leading contractors, builders and dealers of the city. The directors are making special efforts to extend its scope and usefulness. The association has long ago passed the experimental stage as its inception dates back to November, 1897. It brings into touch men employed in different branches of the trade.

At the Exchange the contractor is able to keep appointments, although frequently engaged on work at distant points in the city; to get his notices and mail, have the use of a telephone and everything taken care of just as well as if he had a regular down-town office. The directors have recently appointed a permanent secretary in the person of Mr. J. Herbert Laver, who will be at the disposal of members and who will receive their suggestions for the benefit of the Exchange.

Following is a list of members of the Builders' Exchange:

Arcand, J. N.
Beckman and Scott, Bremner, Alex., Brown, P. A., Ballantyne, James, Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Bacon Bros., Bulmer, McLennan & Co., Brunet, Joseph.
Cavanagh, the Ed. Co., Charpentier, T., Cochrane, Hon. Jas., Continental Heat and Light Co., Cowen, Amos, Conroy Bros.
Dartnell, E. F., Deslauriers, J. O., Dominion Bridge Co., Douglas, Thos.
Forde, Thomas, Forsyth Granite and Marble Co.
Garth, The, Company, Goodbody, S., Gratton, J. B., Gray & Wighton, Grier, G. A., Gurney, Massey Co., Ltd.
Heggie & Stewart, Hood, Wm. & Son, Houghton, E. T., Hughes, J. W. & Son.

THE LAMBERT CASE.

Mr. Holt, who acts for the Maternity Hospital in connection with the charges recently made against Deputy High Constable Lambert, has this week forwarded to the Attorney-General his reply to the concluding address made by Mr. J. C. Walsh (for Lambert), at the recent investigation, and the whole issue will, it is expected, at once be gone into by that gentleman, although no pronouncement is looked for for some days.



Drunkenness Cured Secretly

Free Sample and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address—The Samaria Remedy Co., 23 Jordan St., Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame St., and J. H. Harte, 2450 St. Catherine Street.

MOUNT ROYAL SANATORIUM

"To those desiring to pursue a course of my Electric Light or Turkish Bath treatments, the excellent rooms and accommodation of the institution are open."

D. B. MacBEAN, M.D., Mgr. H. E. Dept.
Dominion Square, Montreal.

Cut this out and keep till last Picture appears, then fasten the series together, fill in your answers, and send to Herald Office.

HERALD'S PUBLICITY CONTEST.

NO. 23.



This picture represents.....

.....

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Address.....

A good advertising catch phrase for this firm would be:

.....

Submitted by.....

Address.....

.....

HERE ARE THE PRIZES.

1. PIANO—W. H. Leach & Co.	$350.00
2. HIGH GRADE TYPEWRITER— Canadian Typewriter Co.	135.00
3. THE CHOICE OF ANY TWO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL COURSES—International Correspondence School, Scranton, Pa.; value $50 each	100.00
4. LADIES' GOLD WATCH—Johnston Bros.	50.00
5. "SOUVENIR" COOKING RANGE—E. Cavanagh Co.	50.00
6. COLLEGE COURSE—Moon's Business College	40.00
7. RUFF OR MUFF TO CHOICE—Alex. Nelson & Co.	35.00
8. DINNER SET—W. H. Scroggie Ltd.	25.00
9. SUIT OF CLOTHES—J. H. Blumenthal & Sons.	25.00
10. SUIT OF CLOTHES—Chas. A. Workman	25.00
11. SUIT OF CLOTHES—Campbell Clothing Co.	25.00
12. CASE OF BOVRIL—Bovril Ltd.	21.00
13. SET THACKERAY'S WORKS IN FULL LEATHER WITH CASE—A. T. Chapman	20.00
14. 3 FILLED BOOKS GREEN CASH RECEIPTS	15.00
15. CHOICE TO VALUE OF 2,500 SNOWSHOE TAGS—American Tobacco Co. Premium Department	15.00
16. CHOICE TO VALUE OF 2,500 SNOWSHOE TAGS—American Tobacco Co. Premium Department	15.00
17. LEATHER BOUND TRUNK—Jas. Sager	12.00
18. SET OF CARVERS IN CASE—L. J. A. Surveyer	10.00
19. TABLE CLOTH AND NAPKINS—Haycock & Dudgeon	10.00
20. MORRIS CHAIR—J. S. Prince Co. Ltd.	10.00
21. PICTURE—Geo. R. Heasley	10.00
22. SILVER SUGAR BOWL—Geo. G. Robinson & Co.	9.00
23. HALF DOZEN GENTS' SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—Royal Stores	6.00
24. RIFLE—T. Costen & Co.	5.00
25. SILVER MOUNTED SILK UMBRELLA—Royal Stores	5.00
26. McGILL FOUNTAIN PEN—A. T. Chapman	1.00
27. McGILL FOUNTAIN PEN—A. T. Chapman	1.00
28. McGILL FOUNTAIN PEN—A. T. Chapman	1.00
29. McGILL FOUNTAIN PEN—A. T. Chapman	1.00
30. McGILL FOUNTAIN PEN—A. T. Chapman	1.00
31 to 50. CLOTH BOUND COPY "THE DEERSLAYER"	10.00

RULES OF THE CONTEST

Beginning March 21st and continuing for a period of Fifty days, there will be published in The Montreal Herald a series of pictures which will represent the names of business firms that may be from time to time advertised in the columns of The Herald.

The prizes will be awarded to the persons correctly reading the largest number of pictures. In case of a tie, the next point to be considered will be the best suggestion for an advertising phrase or catch line for each firm; then in case of another tie, the general taste and correctness in writing, spelling, etc., displayed by the contestants, will be things considered.

These questions will all be decided by the judges, who will be three prominent Montreal citizens.

All answers must be upon Herald coupons, which will be printed with each picture. Only one answer allowed upon a coupon. Pictures and coupons must not be detached and must be gathered together in numerical order and firmly fastened at the top with fastener or some other means.

Answers MUST NOT BE SENT until after the publication of the last picture. All solutions must be in the hands of The Herald's Publicity Editor not later than two weeks after the appearance of the final picture. The last hour for receiving answers will be made known in the columns of The Herald during the contest, and no answer will be received after that hour. Delays in mails or otherwise will be no excuse.

Contestants may send in as many sets as they please, but each set must be in a different envelope. In no case will two prizes be awarded to the same person.

All solutions must be in the handwriting of the contestant, any form of penmanship will be allowed if done by hand. Machine writing or printing will not be accepted.

Everybody is eligible to participate in this contest, excepting employes of The Herald and their families.

To avoid all chances of dispute in correctness of firm names, The Herald has published a small booklet of firms having advertising contracts with it. This booklet can be had at the low price of 10 cents, and will be mailed on receipt of this amount and two cents for postage. This will be found of especial value to country readers who may not be familiar with Montreal business firms. No picture will be used of any firm whose name does not appear in this booklet.

Back numbers of The Herald or the puzzle pictures can always be had at one cent a copy.

YOU CAN BEGIN THE CONTEST AT ANY TIME.

Read the conditions of the contest carefully, follow the instructions and you will have no difficulty in getting full credit for your answers.

Contestants will please bear in mind that the pictures cannot in all cases indicate the full name of an advertising firm or company. For instance, a picture may represent "Smith & Company," while the full name of the firm is "John Smith & Company." In all such cases, the full name should be given.

Enter the contest now. If not at present a reader of The Montreal Herald subscribe at once for the paper without delay, so as to be prepared for the contest from the start. Subscriptions for a period extending from the beginning of the contest to the decision of the judges, will be accepted from any person outside the City of Montreal for Fifty Cents—Send at once.

These Rules will Appear Only once a Week.

BACK NUMBERS CAN ALWAYS BE HAD. Requests for back numbers or the booklets must be accompanied by the price and stamps for postage.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY NOTES

Hon. Rodolphe Roy was in Montreal yesterday.

Mr. G. M. Bosworth left last evening for the west.

Mr. S. P. Howard, Montreal, was in Sherbrooke this week.

The Misses McLeay, Montreal, are visiting relatives in Danville.

Mr. Justice Girouard and family will spend the summer in Europe.

Mr. Lansing Lewis is a guest at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Allan are making a short visit in Halifax.

Miss May Barnston, Sherbrooke street, will spend Easter in New York.

Dr. W. W. Lynch has returned to Sherbrooke from a short visit to Montreal.

Miss Forbes, Montreal, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Foster at Knowlton.

Mr. R. Davidson, Stanley street, leaves next week to spend Easter in New York.

Rev. G. S. Reynolds, Montreal, has been spending the week in Magog visiting friends.

Miss Lippitt, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cromble at Kingsbury.

Lieut.-Col. Paul Weatherbe and Mrs. Weatherbe, of Ottawa, were in Montreal yesterday.

Mrs. George Dupont, of Sherbrooke, is in town, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Dagnais.

Mrs. W. D. Birchall and Miss Birchall, Tupper street, have returned from Toronto.

Mr. J. Gardner Thomson has been spending a few days at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

Mrs. De Gruchy, Montreal, is in Sherbrooke with her daughter, Mrs. A. F. Moore, London street.

Miss May Hamilton, of Pointe Bleue, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Murdoch Liddell, Dorchester street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. B. Mackenzie and family will again spend the summer months at Beaconsfield.

Miss Alice Perodeau, who has been spending the winter at Ste. Agathe, will visit her parents during Easter week.

Miss Reid, of Sherbrooke, who has been the guest of Mrs. Johnston, Sherbrooke street, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bacon, Prince Arthur street, leave next week to spend Easter with Mr. and Mrs. F. T. H. Bacon in New York.

A delightful theatre party and supper at the Corona was given this week by Mr. Douglas Morgan in honor of Mrs. Sam Archibald, of Cairo, Egypt.

Mr. Douglas Clark, of Winnipeg, who has spent the past six weeks in the Old Country, is the guest of his mother, Mrs. A. C. Clark, Mountain street.

Judge Dugas, of Dawson City, formerly of Montreal, and who has been in this city for a few days, has left for Mount Clemens for the benefit of his health.

Mrs. Magor, of Lachine, accompanied by her son, Mr. Bob Magor, will leave next week for New York, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Coggershall.

The engagement is announced at Toronto of Miss. Minnie Darling, only daughter of Mr. Richar. Darling, to Dr. T. H. Bell, F.T.M.C., M.R.C.S., only son of Mr. F. J. Bell. The marriage will take place in June.

PROTESTANT INFANTS' HOME.

The committee of the Protestant Infants' Home, Guy street, would feel very grateful if some kind friends of the institute would supply them with the following articles: A baby's carriage, a bath, boots, bonnets and straw hats for the older children. As these are all very necessary to the comfort of the little people, it is to be hoped this appeal will not be in vain.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure. Effective.

All Druggists, 40c and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO. MONTREAL.



CANADIAN JEWELLER ARRESTED.

In Connection With Murder of Roy Joyce in New York.

New York, April 15.—Nine arrests were made yesterday by the police in their efforts to hunt down the murderer of Roy Joyce, who was stabbed to death in a Thirty-first street rathskeller. The most important of these arrests, the police believe, was made when Henry Anderson, alias Lawrence, said to be a Canadian jeweller, and known as "English Harry," and Harry Davis, were taken into custody and charged with being implicated in the murder. Cora Barrie and Mabel Ackerman were also arrested, and both are said to have admitted they were with the party in the rathskeller when the murder was done. They denied knowing who had done the stabbing, however.

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes 15, 25 and 30c a box.

Man is a being susceptible of pleasure, and pain. To seek the former and avoid the latter is the law of his being; to calculate well, his wisdom. Society may facilitate and guarantee to him many pleasures; it may avoid for him many pains; its objects is to organize everything with a view to the greatest happiness for all.—Mazzini.

THE CITY PULPITS

Sunday School Lesson

LESSON IV.—APRIL 23.

Subject.—The Entry of Jesus into Jerusalem.

May be used as an Easter lesson.

(The study of the resurrection of Lazarus (Lesson II.), and of the resurrection of Jesus (Lesson X.), in the regular course, render it unwise to have another lesson wholly on the resurrection. But the lesson can be made to have a fine Easter flavor, all the better because it is a variation on the usual method of studying Easter, the direct study being used in the other services.)

Golden Text.—Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.

HOW TO TEACH THIS LESSON.

We are now entering upon a most interesting part of Christ's life, around which is gathered more of the gospel history than around any other period; the Incarnation coming next. The Incarnation and the Crucifixion are the two greatest events in human history.

Cause the events to pass before the children's minds like scenes in a moving panorama, vivid, distinct, real; but all concerned with one great event, all moving to a single end.

Especially under this lesson are marshalled the whole array of action and teaching, object lesson, and discussion, by which Christ would persuade the people to accept him as the Messiah and thus save the nation from destruction.

Professor Mark, of England, in his "The Teacher and the Child," says, "One of the readiest ways in which we may increase our power as teachers is to realize that teaching is seeing and picturing." "What we see we experience in a way that we do not experience what we read in books. After reading parable or story we may sit back and let it all pass again in picture before us. Let the changing scene rank for vividness by the side of things we have actually witnessed."

The use of pictures in the class, especially on such a lesson as this, will greatly help.

[Church Notices, to ensure publication in these columns, should be sent to The Herald Editorial Rooms not later than 3 p.m. on Friday.]

ANGLICAN.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. VEN. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. T. S. Boyle, D.D., Rev. P. Sawers, curates.—8 a.m. and 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service and sermon. Preacher, the vicar. 2.45 p.m., Vicar's Bible class for men. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible Classes. 7 p.m., cathedral service. Monday to Thursday inclusive, service with short sermon by the vicar. Good Friday services, 11 a.m.; preacher, Mr. Boyle. 4 p.m., preacher, Rev. F. J. Sawers; 8 p.m., preacher, the vicar. Monday to Thursday, 10.30 a.m., short service.

ANGLICAN MISSION, ST. DENIS BOULEvard. Rev. Herbert Symonds, Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, incumbent; Mr. E. E. Dawson (Theological College), student-assistant. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. RT. REV. JAMES Carmichael, D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector; Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A., first assistant; Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A., second assistant. Holy Communion after morning service. 11.05 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Bishop Carmichael, Preacher, Rev. H. P. Plumptre. During Holy Week special service every morning except Good Friday at 9 a.m. Wednesday, special Lenten service at 8 p.m., Rev. H. P. Plumptre. On Good Friday, divine service at 11 o'clock, Bishop Carmichael. Offering in air of parish charities. 5 p.m., special Lenten service, Rev. H. P. Plumptre.

TRINITY CHURCH, ST. DENIS AND VIGER Square. Rev. —ohn Macpherson Almond M. A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. H a.m., Morning Service. 3 p.m., Sunday School and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening service. Preacher at both services, the rector. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. Rev. Canon Ellegood, D.C.L., rector; Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant.—Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Choral Communion, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m., Preachers, the rector in the morning and Rev. H. A. Brooke in the evening. Strangers welcome. Seats free after 7.05 p.m. Daily service in the chapel, except Saturday, at 5 p.m., during Lent, and on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Confirmation at 4.15 p.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WEREDALE Park, corner Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue.—Celebration of Holy Communion, 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. Morning prayer 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. Prof. Howard, B. D. Evening prayer, 7 p.m., the Dean. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Preacher at both services, Rev. Principal Rexford.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, COR. DORCHESTER and Champlain Sts. All seats free. Rector, Rev. W. W. Craig.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock.

GRACE CHURCH, WELLINGTON STREET. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., rector. Rev. F. Lewis Whitley, M.A., assistant.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning service. 7 p.m., evening service. 2.30 p.m., rector's Bible class. 3 p.m., Sunday school.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF ST. Urbain and Prince Arthur Street. Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning prayer and sermon. Subject: "The Coming of the Holy Spirit." 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. "The Coming of the Lord Jesus Christ." Daily services during Holy Week at 11 a.m., and 8 p.m., (Saturday 5 p.m. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER OF ST. Denis and Marie Anne streets—Rev. M. Day Baldwin, rector. Holy Communion 9 a. m., 11 a.m., Matins, Holy Communion and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher, Rev. S. H. Sawer. Sunday school 3 p.m.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH. REV. CANON Renaud, rector.—Morning service at 11 a.m. Can. Renaud. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m., Rev. F. J. Kirkpatrick. Daily service at 3 pm., during Passion week.

ST. MATTHIAS CHURCH, WESTMOUNT.—8.30 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning service. Evening service, 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. The rector will preach at both services.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH—8 A.M., HOLY COMmunion. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Strangers welcome. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

ST. CYPRIAN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, COR. Pie IX. Avenue and Adam Street, Maisonneuve. Rev. J. J. Willis, B.A.—Holy Communion, 9 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, corner of Ontario and St. Urbain Streets. Rev. Edmund Wood, rector; Rev. Arthur French, curate.—Holy Communion, 8 a.m. (plain), High celebration 11 a.m., with sermon. Matins, 10.15 a.m. Catechism and instruction, 3.15 p.m. Evensong and sermon, 7 p.m. Daily: Holy Communion, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 7 a.m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 6.30 a.m. Daily Matins, 10 a.m. Evensong, 5 p.m.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, COR. OF COURSOL and Vinet Streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant.—Morning service at 11 o'clock, Preacher, the rector. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Mr. Ereaux. Sunday school service at 5 p.m.

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH, ST. LAMBERT. Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, CORNER OF INspector and St. Paul Streets. — Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evensong at 7 p.m. Rev. Prof. Howard will be the special Lenten preacher in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, PARK Avenue, Montreal Annex. Rev. J. L. Flanagan, incumbent.—Holy Communion and sermon at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, COTE ST. Paul. Rev. H. Gomery, rector.—Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Sunday school service at 10 a.m.

BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH, VERdun.—Morning prayer at 11. Evening prayer at 7. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Rev. H. Gomery, rector.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, WESTMOUNT. Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning prayer, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, DORCHESTER ST. Rev. James Barclay, D.D., will officiate. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary, last Tuesday of the month, at 3.30 p.m. Communicants' class, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, ST. CHARLES ST., Rev. Rural Dean W. J. Dart, M.A., rector.—Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 6.30 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

ST. GABRIEL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. Dr. Campbell, D.D., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will officiate at both services. Subject, "Out of the Depths." Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (ST. ANDREW'S). 11 a.m., morning service. Theme, St. Matthew, 2.15. 7 p.m. evening service, Topic, Tim. 1.5. Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m. Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D., will officiate at both services. Good Friday service 11 o'clock. Collection for Sunday School.

CHALMER'S CHURCH, COR. OF ST. LAWrence and Prince Arthur Streets. Rev. J. C. Stewart, locum tenens. Services at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 2563 Notre Dame Street. Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m.

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Crescent and Dorchester Sts. Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m.

ST. GILES CHURCH, COR. OF ST. DENIS and Carriere Streets. Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.D., minister.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chinese Sunday school, 2 p.m., and regular Sunday school at 3 p.m. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome.

KNOX CHURCH, COR. MANSFIELD AND Dorchester Sts. Rev. J. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and young men's class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S FRENCH PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH.—Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.—11 a.m., morning service. 7 p.m. evening service. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 8.15 p.m. Monday, 8 p.m., C.E.S. Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer meeting. Public cordially invited.

ERSKINE CHURCH, COR. SHERBROOKE and Ontario Ave. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. C.E., Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester Sts.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 p.m.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

MELVILLE CHURCH, WESTMOUNT PARK. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Week night services on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Letourneau Avenue and Adam St. Rev. Peter A. Walker, pastor, 106 Adam Street.—Adult Bible class, 9.45 a.m. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Y.M.C.A., first Tuesday and Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. Association room open Monday Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, CORNER WELlington and Bourgeois Streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. C.E., Monday, 8 p.m. Junior C.E., Friday, 6.30 p.m. Rev. G. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., pastor.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount. Rev. G. F. Johnson, B.D., minister. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. D. Tait, B.A., will preach. Strangers welcomed.

CONGREGATIONAL.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, COR. Mance and Milton Streets.—Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. the pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and Prof. Lyman's Bible class, 3 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. A cordial invitation to worship with us.

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Guy Street, above St. Antoine. Pastor, Rev. F. H. Tippett, will preach. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 6.45 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. C.E., Monday, 8 p.m. C.E., Monday, 8 p.m. Weekly meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL Church—Rev. Wm. Munroe, pastor. Morning service at 11. Baccalaureate service of Congregational College. Sermon by Rev. Wm. Munroe. Evening service at 7 p.m. Theme of sermon by Rev. Wm. Munroe, "The Basis of Social Reconstruction."

EMMANUEL CHURCH, ST. CATHERINE and Stanley Streets.—A hearty invitation extended everybody to attend all services. Morning service, 11 a.m. Preacher at both services, the pastor. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Evensong at 7. At evening service, by request, Messrs. N. B. Strong, and A. L. Johnson will sing the duet for tenor and bass, "My faith looks up to thee." (Arr. from Lachner by W. K. Bassford). Hearty hymn singing.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL Church. Pastor, Rev. W. R. Harvey. — Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m.

BAPTIST.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. DORchester and Guy Streets. Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. You are cordially invited.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH. REV. Frank S. Weston, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of St. Catherine and City Councillors Sts. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor.—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible class, 3 p.m. Strangers always welcome and furnished with seats.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Wellington and Liverpool Streets. Rev. J. C. Webb, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH. REV. W. A. Barnes, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12.15 p.m.

METHODIST.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH. REV. Thos. Griffith, Ph.D., pastor.—The pastor will preach at 11 a.m., and in the evening at 7. Rev. Alfred W. Budd. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Douglas Brotherhood, 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. Monday evening, at 8. There will be special service every evening during the week at 8 o'clock. Service Good Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH — Services in Assembly Hall of the Lansdowne School, morning and evening. Sunday school and Bible classes, 2.45 p.m. E.L. of C.E., Monday, 8 p.m., class room No. 5, of Lansdowne School.

WEST END METHODIST, COR. CANNING and Coursol Sts. Rev. G. S. Reynolds, pastor.—The pastor preaches at both services. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday at 8 p.m. You are welcome at all services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.—REV. J. W. Graham, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., will preach at both services. Congregational song service in the evening. Morning theme, "A Present Judgment Day." Evening theme, "The Value of a Soul." Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m.

METHODIST CHURCH, HOCHELAGA. REV. Mr. Armstrong, pastor.—Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, COR. St. Antoine Street and Metcalfe Ave. Pastor, Rev. B. B. Brown.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting, 8 p.m. J.C.E., Wednesday, 4.15 p.m.

DORCHESTER ST. METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. G. S. Schagel, pastor—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Class meeting Sunday morning, at 10. Strangers always welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE CHURCH, COR. Mount Royal Avenue and Berri Street. Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D., pastor.—Sunday school and pastor's Bible class, 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E., Monday. Y.M.C.A. on Tuesday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

LUTHERAN.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN. — DIVINE SERvice will be held in Stanley Hall, cor. St. Catherine and Stanley Sts. Palm Sunday. Confirmation. Catechetical instruction and reception of new members at 11. a.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Pastor, Rev. M. J. Bieber.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (DISCIPLES) WILL meet in Royal Arcanum Hall, 2444a St. Catherine Street, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Paster, W. S. Huchins.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN, ST. John's Church, 129 St. Dominique Street. Emil Jestinsky, pastor. Service every Sunday, at 10 a.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m., in the basement. During Lent, till Easter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND Homes, Longue Pointe.—Divine service on Sunday, at 3 p.m., conducted by Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, in the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector Street. Rev. J. Ohling, pastor.—The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. All Scandinavians are invited.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, 41 and 43 Closse Street, Western Square.—Services at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

Toward the end of May 1,000 Boers will migrate from the Transvaal to German East Africa.

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE

Nearly All the Common Ills of Life are Caused by Weark, Watery and Impure Blood.

Bad blood means bad health. That is why Dr. William's Pink Pills mean good health—they actually make new, rich blood. Bad blood poisons the whole system. The nerves break down, the liver goes wrong, the kidneys get clogged and inflamed, the heart flutters and jumps at the least excitement, the stomach loses its power to digest food, the lungs are unable to throw off the lingering colds, in fact the whole body gets out of order. Then you have headaches and backaches, can't sleep and can't eat and feel utterly miserable. And it all comes from bad blood and can be cured by the rich, red blood Dr. William's Pink Pills sends coursing to every part of the body. Mr. Daniel McKinnon, of North Pelham, Ont., suffered from bad blood, but has been made well and strong by Dr. William's Pink Pills after all other treatment had failed. Mr. McKinnon says: "Until last spring I had been afflicted with a weak stomach, headaches and kidney troubles. At times I was completely prostrated and my sufferings were of a most severe nature. At different times I was treated by no less than seven doctors, but from none of them did I get more than temporary relief. As time went on I became hopeless of ever being well gain. Last spring a friend drew my attention to Dr. William's Pink Pills and I decided to try this medicine. I had only taken four boxes when I found a decided improvement in my condition, and I continued using the pills until I had taken a dozen boxes when I was a cured man and the sufferings I had formerly endured were but a disagreeable memory. I admit being an enthusiastic admirer of Dr. William's Pink Pills, but I think I have just cause for my enthusiasm and will always recommend them to my ailing friends."

Just as surely as Dr. William's Pink Pills cured Mr. McKinnon they can cure anaemia, indigestion, headaches, backaches, kidney trouble, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, nervousness, general weakness and the special ailments of growing girls and women. All these ailments come from bad blood, and Dr. William's Pink Pills can cure them by filling the veins with new, rich red blood. But you must be sure to have the genuine pills with the full name Dr. William's Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHY THAT WEARINESS?

The Cause of Your Uneasy, Restless Feeling Is Spring Fever, Thousands Have It.

All winter long you worked hard. This took lots of nerve force. It lasted so far, but now it's all gone and you feel half dead.

Somehow you must get new vitality and more nerve force. The water in your blood must be turned into strength and building material. Your fitful appetite must be braced up. Some new power must be imparted to your weak body.

This is just what happens in using Ferrozone, which is an instant blood-maker, blood enricher, and nerve-builder.

Ferrozone not only creates keen appetite, it goes further—improves digestion and assimilation, so that every particle of food is converted into nerve and muscle fibre.

By building up new nerve-force and making each organ do the work that nature expects of it, Ferrozone quickly increases your weight and instils a reserve of vigor into the system that defies weariness, exhaustion, spring debility or sickness of any kind.

To prove the enormous strengthening power of Ferrozone we quote the following letter written as March 24th, by Mrs. Edward Hill, from her home in Orr Lake, Ont.:

"Two years ago I had a nervous breakdown. At night I tossed restlessly in bed, unable to get any comfort or rest from sleep. In the morning I suffered from overpowering weakness that almost killed my hope of getting well. My appetite was poor, I grew pale and thin and a despondent feeling possessed my mind continually. A slight, hacking cough also added to my burden.

"My doctor said I might try Ferrozone and it did me good in a few days. I increased in strength, the nervous sensations disappeared and with my appetite came back my color and good spirits. I have gained over ten pounds in weight, and considering my age is 56, I consider Ferrozone is a marvel."

(Signed), MRS. EDWARD HILL.

REMEMBER THIS—Ferrozone is a true tonic—not an alcoholic stimulant. Fifty chocolated-coated tablets in a box for fifty cents, or six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or N. C. Polson, Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

SPECIAL COUPON

This Coupon and a $1.00 purchase, entitles bearer to $5.00 worth of Green Stamps. Only one Coupon to each purchaser to-day Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Trahan Freres

Corner Notre Dame and Guy.

CASH 10 RECEIPT

Great Opening — OF OUR — Summer Goods

CASH 10 RECEIPT

Monday and the following days we will show the greatest Novelties, the latest creations in Ready-to-Wear Hats, imported direct from Paris, London, and New York.

We will also make a big display of Flowers, White Goods for First Communion and a splendid range of Kid Gloves for Easter.

ERNEST LAMY — Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 17-18-19.

COUPON

THIS COUPON IS WORTH 40 GREEN CASH RECEIPTS WITH PURCHASE OF $1.00 (Groceries excepted), FROM 9 A.M. to 12 NOON.

Ernest Lamy, 1862 St. Catherine St.

Lamy & Gelinas, 1558 St. Lawrence St.

DRINK GOOD WATER

Saint-Louis Springs

VICHY-WATER

RED CLOVER

The Most Effervescent. The Most Sparkling. Superior to all Others.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

At all Grocers. At all Druggists. At all Cafes. At all Bars.

L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE., Sole Agents, Montreal.

QUIET MOMENTS

Prayer-Meeting in a Coal Pit.

Several weeks ago I aw asked by some colliers to join them in their early morning prayer-meeting in the pit. Last Tuesday I was preaching twice at our chapel at Pontypridd, and by the kind permission of the managers was allowed to accept the invitation of the men. "Awstin," the special correspondent of The Western Mail, who lives in the neighborhood, undertook most kindly the necessary arrangements and accompanied me. I was called by my indulgent host at five a.m., and by 5.30 was on the way to the Penrhiw Pit of the Great Western Colliery Company, about a mile out of town. The undermanager, Mr. Henry Evans, and his staff were most thoughtful and attentive, and allowed us to introduce six other English visitors, one of whom was Rev. W. D. Knight, of Sandown, Isle of Wight.

Once in the "cage" we soon touched bottom, rather more than one hundred feet below, and walked along the tramway to the place of prayer. Every morning now for the last three months in this pit the work of the day has been ushered in by the voice of prayer and praise, and I was very keen on sharing in this privilege. In a very realistic sense I can now say "Out of the deep have I called unto thee, O Lord." "When he first the work begun," in this pit the gathering for prayer was very small, and, the opposition was very great. There were but few to pray, and plenty to scoff and curse and disturb. On their own admission the men working here were regarded as amongst the roughest and rowdiest in Wales, and were only too familiar with the vices ascribed to such a set. But how different it all is now! The majority of the men are Christians, and those who are not yet converted are seemly in their behavior and reverent in prayer. For, practically all the men of the day-shift, 250 of them, and a few who remained behind from the night-shift, took part in this prayer-meeting. I thought of what a collier said in his prayer the other week, near Merthyr, "O Lord, so many men are getting saved in these days that the angels must be working double shift." The men, too, are happily encouraged in their efforts by the pit-officials, some of whom have been saved during the revival, and only two of whom are not yet on the Lord's side.

This is a capital chapel. The upper pathway is like a raised platform with the lower tramway as the floor level. The greater space formed by the junction of the two roadways is well suited for a congregation; and with its vaulted arches and pillars you are well able to imagine yourself in an underground cathedral, the tramway being the nave. And in no cathedral service have I seen truer reverence. There are men in groups undr "the dome," and on either side the tramway is lined with others two and three deep. In the dim religious light (a phrase that could hardly have been applied to the lamps of many of these men three months ago, and which is scarcely appropriate now if you place much emphasis on that word dim) you see men in every variety of posture—standing, sitting, squatting, kneeling, and al intent on prayer. No one appears to be indifferent, no man makes any sign to his neighbor, but all intent. I suppose we visitors were quietly curious, but it was in no sense a prayerless curiosity. We were carried by those fervent petitions to the very gate of heaven. There was hardly the spontaneity about this service that there always is about the services above ground, for I was soon called upon by name to give a brief address, and afterwards two or three other visitors said a few words by request, but with that exception the meeting conducted itself, and the officials allowed an extra twenty minutes, so if there was a little more talk there was not less prayer. In all my experience I never have addressed such a unique men's meeting; every point was punctuated by prayerful response and heartfelt exclamation. It was easy to talk, for they were so eager to listen. The men were of all ages, from sixty or more to fifteen. To judge from their moist eyes those old men had very young hearts, and to judge from their devout demeanor those lads have got a real baptism from above and have early "got the fire."

An old man thanked God that he had "turned even devils into Christians," and the response of the crowd showed that they did not at all dispute such strong phraseology. When I looked at the rejuvenated apeparance those men wore I thought of a remark made by a working man in my class at Yarmouth. He had formerly played at public-house free-and-easies. After his conversion his "pals" missed him for several weeks, and the first time they met him they said, "Hallo, Jim, where have you been? What have you been up to? Why, you look twenty years younger." So he said, laconically, "Of course I do. I'm born again." So it 's with these colliers in the Penrhiw Pit. Grace and time have worked wonders, and more grace and more time will mean a greater transformation. How do you account for the difference between the past and the present? A young convert, also a young philosopher, once explained it to me thus, "You see, that was then, and this is now!"

That early morning prayer-meeting closed with one of the grandest bursts of song I have ever heard. My soul was thrilled. The precentor has a grand voice. He gets just the right pitch, and the men catch it up instantly, taking their own parts harmoniously and keeping splendid time to the finish. Didn't those vaults resound again and again with the praises of those happy men? Every man and boy seemed to have a musical voice, and an extra musical heart. I was delighted to hear that hymn and tune again. I had heard it it frequently up above in the revival meetings in different towns, and it has always gone with a glorious swing. But really this seemed to beat the record, and the fine tenor voices took the highest notes with an ecstasy that was truly exhilarating. The tune is known as Crug-y-bar, and the hymn begins—

"O Fryniau Caersalem ceir gweled
Holl daith yr anialwch i gyd."

It is a retrospect of the storms and tears and trials of life from the Holy Mound, when the victory over the last enemy is won, and the soul bathes in the full ocean of the Redeemer's love. When once those men got on to the "repeat" they didn't know how to get off, but the time had come for them to go down and us to come up. So a foreman steps on to a vantage-ground and raises both hands high over his head, and after just one more repeat there is a hush of absolute stillness, and then a young collier, with impresive dignity, utters in English the beautiful prayer of the benediction. As the 250 men file past us to their work we greet each other cordially, and separate, to meet a while higher up. Since then at least twenty-three, and probably more, have had a sudden summons from the depths of the Clydach Vale Colliery in the Rhondda to the heights above. Some of these were born again in this revival, and one of them, as he left his home on the fateful afternoon, said pathetically to his wife, "Sing that tonight, Mag, and say a word for Jesus."—T. Ferrier Hulme, in eMthodist Times.

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes 15, 25 and 30c a box.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

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APRIL 20th, 1905.

FROM MONTREAL { Round Trip / Fares } $10.65

Going date, April 20th. Return limit, May 1st. Trains leave at 8.45 a.m. and 11.10 a.m. week days, and 7.40 p.m. daily.

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And all other points in Canada, also Messina Springs, N.Y., and intermediate stations and return, at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going April 20th to 24th, inclusive. Return limit, April 25th, 1905.

CITY TICKET OFFICES.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

EASTER

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

One Way First Class Fare

Between stations Port Arthur and East, going 20th to 24th April, return until 25th April, 1905.

CHEAP SECOND CLASS RATES TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Until 15th May, 1905.

TICKET OFFICES 129 St. James St., Windsor St. Stn., Place Viger Stn.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

EASTER EXCURSIONS

Round Trip Tickets at One Way First Class Fare to all points on this line,

Good going April 20th to 24th inclusive.

Good returning until April 25, 1905.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS

Societies and Clubs wishing to make arrangements for excursions to St. Hilaire (Otterburn Park,) St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, or other points, will be given rates and all other information on application to City Ticket Office.

CANADA'S FAMOUS TRAIN,

THE MARITIME EXPRESS

leaves Montreal, 12.00 noon, daily except Saturday, for all points in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
143 St. James Street,
And Bonaventure Station.

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MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Ionian - - - -	5 May	Tunisian - -	2 June
Victorian - -	12 May	Victorian - -	9 June
Bavarian - -	19 May	Bavarian - -	16 June
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New Turbine Steamer Victorian, on her trial trip, March 16th, made 19½ knots per hour. 18 knots will enable her to make the trip from Montreal to Liverpool under 7 days.

Tunisian's record passage, Moville to Rimouski, 6 days, 4 hours. Bavarian's record run, 6 days, 3 hours, 12 minutes.

Accommodation and cuisine unsurpassed. Polite attention. No vibration. Electric lighting and steam heat throughout.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $70 and upwards, according to steamer and location of room. Second Cabin, $42.50 and upwards.

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From Liverpool.	From St. John, N.B.
April 4....LAKE ERIE	April 22
April 11....LAKE MANITOBA	April 29

RATES OF PASSAGE—FIRST CABIN—To Liverpool, $65.00 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation. Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, to Liverpool, $40.00; to London, $42.50. Round Trip at reduced rates.

Third Class Rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, $26.50. From Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $27.50.

ST. JOHN, N.B., TO LONDON.
(Via Halifax, N.S.)

MOUNT TEMPLE .....April 28

Carrying Third Class passengers only. Excellent accommodation in closed rooms.

Rates to London and other British, Scandinavian and Finnish points, same as via Liverpool service.

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BASEBALL LACROSSE BOXING

Racy Reports of all the Sports

GOLF HARRIERS ATHLETICS

TREMBLAY IS NO LONGER CHAMPION

Max Ruttbeg Wrested the Title From Him Last Night.

Max Luttbeg defeated Eugene Tremblay at Sohmer Park last night for the lightweight championship of the world in what was generally considered to be the fastest match ever seen in Montreal. Tremblay took the first fall in 43 minutes on a reversed Nelson, Luttbeg the second in 37 minutes and the third in 24 minutes.

Considerable money changed hands on the event, as all the Luttbeg money put up found ready takers. It was advertised that the backers of the respective principals had wagered $2,000 on the result.

The crowd was the biggest of the season, some 4,000 spectators being present. When the "Unknown" stepped into the limelight and it was seen that he was Max Luttbeg, mingled cheers and hisses filled the building. Luttbeg had many admirers in the crowd, and these, glad of the opportunity to see him on the mat again, vociferously welcomed him. Those who had been led to expect that the "Unknown" was a Canadian were not in the least shy in audibly expressing their disappointment. Once the wrestlers clinched the noise subsided with a startling abruptness and the spectators settled down to watch a real wrestling bout.

Tremblay was heavier than Luttbeg, but seemed nervous. He was not able to assume the aggressive, and for not more than fifteen minutes during the entire match did he have Luttbeg underneath him. The Cincinnati wrestler showed all the aggressiveness of another Gotch and had more tricks in his repertoire than Gotch ever dreamed of. The immense strength of Tremblay was more than neutralized by Luttbeg's cleverness, and the local man was compelled to resort to defensive measures.

Luttbeg did not waste any time getting after him, and a minute after they started, had him on the mat. He could not get a winning hold, however, though he tried half-Nelsons, full-Nelsons and hammerlocks. He tried till he became a little tired and then allowed Tremblay to assume the defensive. When he was rested, he would wheel on Tremblay like a flash and put him to the mat. This performance was repeated a dozen times, and then Luttbeg became rather careless. It was just this that Tremblay was waiting for and he suddenly secured a reversed Nelson from which Luttbeg could not break away.

The second fall was characterized by very fast wrestling, with Luttbeg for the most part on the aggressive. When Tremblay was on top, he worked like a demon, but Luttbeg's defence was perfect. After 37 minutes, Luttbeg pinned Tremblay's head between his knees, and with a bar, forced his opponents' shoulders to the mat.

The third bout was of a milder style and Luttbeg secured the fall by the same trick.

Then a roar went up. The admirers of Tremblay were sore, very sore, even though they had got more than their money's worth. Luttbeg advanced to the front of the stage to speak, but the crowd would not give him a hearing. Later, however, they insisted on him addressing them.

Luttbeg is 37 years old, but is still in his prime. He is easily the cleverest wrestler ever seen here, and anyone that wrests the title of champion away from him will have to be a little better than the best.

MAUPAS TO GO TO QUEBEC.

Quebec, April 15.—Emile Maupas, the giant Parisian, is to wrestle big Ludger Lamothe at the Jacques Cartier Hall on Monday evening. Maupas enjoys the reputation of being one of the greatest Graeco-Roman wrestlers in the world, and at present holds the American championship. In Lamothe he meets one of the most powerful men in Canada, and the struggle between these two "giants of the mat" should be a keen one. There will also be two preliminary bouts. Young Belanger, who defeated Dickey last week, will be matched against a well-known Montreal wrestler, also a match at catch-as-catch-can style between two local men.

VICTORIA GOLF CLUB AND SUNDAY CADDIES

No caddies will be engaged on Sunday by the Victoria Golf Country Club. This was decided at the semi-annual meeting held at the Windsor last night. President Stansfield occupied the chair. The financial report which was presented by the autditors showed the club to be in a prosperous condition. Speeches were made by Messrs. Beatty, Hill and Burnett, chairmen of the House, Handicap and Green Committees respectively, and they made it evident that the prospects for the coming season were excellent.

A new 'bus has been bought and arrangements have been made for meeting all trains at St. Lambert Station. It will cross the bridge every night, Sundays included, when required by members.

Six prizes have been donated by members for competition among juniors only. Those who have presented the prizes are Messrs. Stewart, Burnett, R. Wait, Munro, McClure and Bourke. These prizes are in addition to the regular club competition prizes. A fine 18-hole course will be completed early in the season. It was announced at the meeting that a number of applications for membership had been received.

In the game at Philadelphia between the Athletics and the Phillies, Mike Doolin, the former Jersey City player, started the rally for the Phillies in the fourth inning, which gave them seven runs and the victory. With three men on the bases Doolin smashed out a two-bagger, sending in three runs.

Pearl Holycross and "Reub" Whitley, the two young pitchers who have been on trial with the New York Americans through the South, were sold yesterday to the Providence Club, of which Jack Dunn is manager. Holycross will be used in the outfield.

The Argos Baseball Club hold a practice on Fletcher's Field this afternoon. Any player wishing to try for a place on the team is requested to come up.

KRAMER'S WORLD'S RECORD.

New York, April 15. — American cycling fans have been anxiously awaiting reports from abroad as to the success that Frank Kramer and Willie Fenn have been meeting with on the French tracks, and according to the latest news these two riders have taken Paris by storm. Before Kramer's arrival the Parisian fans had watched with wonder the great riding of Fenn, but when Kramer made his first appearance last Sunday and broke the world's record for half kilometer (1,640½ feet), and also won a match race with Friol, the crowd went wild.

DARDANELLES
PURE
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
15¢ FOR 10


BOSTON DEFEATED AT PHILADELPHIA

American League Games Attracted Big Crowds—Snow at Cleveland.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 15.—The American League season opened here yesterday with a victory for the home club, Boston being defeated 3 to 2. Owing to the crowd which overflowed into the field, ground rules were necessary. The usual flag-raising function was participated in by both teams and the first ball was thrown out by Major Weaver. Young and Bender were the opposing pitchers, and the latter, up to the last inning, was invincible. Boston had not scored a run, and had made but two hits, when, in the ninth, Bender allowed two doubles and gave four bases on balls, forcing in a run. With three men on bases he struck the last man out, and saved the game. Monte Cross was struck by a ball which he tried to bunt and retired from the game. President Johnson was a spectator. Attendance, 15,211.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston .....000000002—	2	4	1
Philadelphia .....01000101*—	3	10	1

Batteries—Young and Farrell; Bender and Powers. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

NEW YORK AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 15.—New York and Washington opened the baseball season here yesterday. The local team lost, principally because of Chesbro's pitching. Chesbro had Washington completely at his mercy, especially when hits meant runs. In the eighth inning he retired the side on strike-outs, and in the ninth, by his excellent control of the ball, checked what seemed to be a batting rally. Patten pitched good ball, but had one bad inning. In the opening inning an error, a single and a sacrifice, followed by Williams' home-run, sent three men across the plate. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington .....000010001—	2	5	4
New York.....200001000—	4	8	3

Batteries—Patten and Kittredge; Chesbro and Kleinow. Attendance, 9,116.

ONE FOR ST. LOUIS.

Chicago, April 15.—The opening game of the season here yesterday resulted in a victory for the St. Louis Club, 2 to 1. Pitcher Howell's work was a feature. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago .....0001000000—	1	2	1
St. Louis.....0000020000—	2	7	2

Batteries—Smith and McFarland; Howell and Sugden. Umpire, Sheridan. Attendance, 8,654.

SNOW AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, April 15.—The opening baseball of the season, scheduled for yesterday between the Cleveland and Detroit American League Clubs, in this city, had to be postponed on account of a heavy snowstorm.

BASEBALL SEASON OPENED YESTERDAY

Over 4,000 People Saw New York Nationals Beat Boston.

New York, April 15.—In the presence of over forty thousand persons the National League champions yesterday easily defeated the visiting Boston team 1 to 1, at the Polo Grounds. Prior to the game the two teams took part in an automobile parade through the city, and when they returned to the grounds they were greeted with tumultuous cheers. Many floral pieces were presented to Manager McGraw and the individual members of the New York team, all of whom took part in the hoisting of the championship pennant.

The game was rather one-sided. McGinnity had perfect control, while Wilhelm and Young were hit freely. Donlin got the credit of making the first home-run of the local season, and the star fielding play of the game was a one-handed catch of a low drive from Tenny's bat by Dahlen. The score:—

	R.	H.	E.
New York.....20330200*—10	14	1	
Boston .....0000000010— 1	3	3	

Batteries—McGinnity and Bresnahan; Wilhelm, Young and Needham. Umpires, Johnstone and Emslie.

WIN FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Brooklyn, N.Y., April 15.—The Philadelphia National League team opened the season at Washington Park yesterday and beat the locals 12 to 8.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn .....1030100038—	8	10	1
Philadelphia .....0000602041—	12	11	1

Batteries—Jones, McIntyre and Ritter; Pittinger and Dooin. Umpire, Bauswine. Attendance, 10,000.

CROWD SHIVERED.

St. Louis, Mo., April 15.—Before 2,000 shivering spectators Chicago yesterday defeated St. Louis 6 to 1, in the opening game. Brilliant pitching by Lundgren held St. Louis eight innings for one hit. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis.....0000000011—	1	4	3
Chicago .....0040-0101—	6	8	1

Batteries—McFarland and Warner; Lundgren and Kling. Umpire, O'Day.

PITTSBURG-CINCINNATI.

At Cincinnati—	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati .....0202000004—	4	5	2
Pittsburg .....0000260001—	9	12	1

Batteries—Harper, Chech and Schlei; Flaherty and Peitz. Umpire, Klem. Attendance, 15,118.

"Happy Jack" Chesbro Has Few Peers as a Pitcher

"Happy Jack" Chesbro, the American League's premier pitcher, showed a sample of his skill to the Newark Eastern League team in the game with the Highlanders at American League Park, New York.

Chesbro pitched five innings, struck out eight batters and allowed only three hits.

As a pitcher Chesbro stands out as best in the American League, and is classed in the "big three" with McGinnity and Mathewson, of the New York National League team. His record last season was 41 games won and 12 lost.

The New York twirler is one of the originators of the famous "spit ball" used this season by most of the leading pitchers in the major leagues. Chesbro is one of those twirlers whose real worth was not discovered until he struck the big league. Purchased from the Richmond team of the Atlantic League back in the nineties he made an instant hit with the Pittsburg National League club. He was the Pirates' leading pitcher until the baseball war broke out, when, together with Tannehill, Conroy and several other players, he jumped the Pittsburg club for the New York Americans, where he has played ever since.

Herreshoff Boat for Defence of Canada's Cup is Named

The Herreshoff candidate for the Canada's Cup race, which is being built in Boston for a syndicate headed by former officers of the Rochester Yacht Club and Fleet Captain Frank T. Christy, has been christened Iroquois. The yacht will probably be the first of the three flyers to enter the water. She will be delivered at Charlotte, N.Y., before May 1.

Members of the syndicate found the selection of a name difficult. Local histories were read and historians consulted until the Indian name was at last decided upon. The Pembroke Brothers have a good start on Kee Lox II., and will doubtless have her in the water soon after the Boston yacht. The Gardiner boat, Rochester, is coming nicely.

News for the Baseball Fans

Cincinnati will carry eighteen players this season, including six regular pitchers.

Jack O'Connor has settled his troubles with the St. Louis Browns and is now in line. Let's hope that Willis will follow suit very shortly.

Frank Selee has been complaining about his health during the latter part of the Cubs' trip, but has insisted upon staying with his players.

Cleveland has a hard hitting infield in Vinson, Lajoie, Turner and Bradley. There are few in fields look better on paper so far as batters are concerned.

Though Neal and McEwan are doing splendid work in the infield for the Giants, it is very likely that they will be turned over to some other club very shortly.

Hans Wagner says that Clancy is bound to be a fixture at first base. The big shortstop says Clancy simply eat them up, no matter where they are thrown.

Monte Cross is at his old tactics again. He has been wrangling with Umpire Hauswine in the Athletic-Phillie series, and was the only one ordered to the bench.

The Detroit Free Press likes the looks of Boston as champions again and thinks New York, Chicago and Cleveland will be the other three teams in the first division.

Hanlon says it is no worse than fourth for Brooklyn this year. He is the first man that has prophesied a first division place for the Superbas. The general belief is not better than seventh.

Jake Stahl has been informed that he will have entire charge of the Washington team this year. The owners of the club say that Stahl will not be hindered in any plans he wants to enforce.

Danny Green's arm is reported to be in good condition and it is not expected that base runners will take as many liberties with the White Sox outfielder as they did last season.

It looks as though Chance of the Chicago Nationals will not be able to play against St. Louis Friday on account of spraining his left leg in a game in Kansas recently. His absence will weaken the team greatly.

Griffith's team received their bumps oftener than any of the other supposedly great teams in the South, but Griffith is very crafty and would not allow his pitchers to hurt their arms for the sake of winning an exhibition game.

Buck Freeman is swatting the ball some, all right. He is amusing the fans in the South by getting in about one home run every game he has played since joining the squad. Selbach does not look any too pleased.

Lajoie has two very speedy men among his new players and he will have to do some hard thinking to decide who to keep. Vinson is considered a slugger and a crack first baseman, and Jackson is doing fine stunts in right and also at the bat.

Manager Griffith has let Pitchers Holycross and Whitley go to the Providence Club of the Eastern League, of which Jack Dunn, who helped to win the championship for the New York National League team is the manager.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says: "The stands at Bennett Park, Detroit, should be torn down or else some day they will fall in, carrying death to all seated on them." The mangement of this club should take warning from the accident in Philadelphia.

Pietz is 34 years old, and is the oldest members of the Pirate crew. Clark is 32. Phillippe and Leever are the same age, Ritchey is 31 and Wagner and Beaumont are each 30. Seven members of the team that played last year are married.

Mike Lynch some day expects to be a prominent lawyer and all his spare time is spent studying law. He has a trunk full of law books with him on his training trip.

The Washington Post says: "Bill Clarke is about as fast as the National League." The National League has looked rather fast to the Washington team to date.

Someone has traced the origin of baseball to the time when Eve threw an apple at Adam. The discoverer says that the game has grown somewhat since then.

It is expected that "Chick" Fraser will receive a warm reception when he makes his debut in Boston with the Boston Nationals. Fraser has always been a favorite there and has done splendid work in training.

The Philadelphia American League baseball club has released Pitcher Applegate and Infielders O'Brien and Soffel to the Toronto Eastern League Club.

The Jap ball team is due to arrive in America April 20. The team ought to make a bunch of money playing exhibition games.

Monte Cross has already annexed a record this year. He is the first player to be ordered off the field by an umpire. This happened in the inter-club series in Philadelphia the other day.

William ("Big Bill") Sullivan, last year with P. T. Powers in the Eastern League, has signed as arbitrator in the New York State League. Sullivan came into prominence as umpire in the Catholic League in 1902. In 1903 he went with Tim Murnane in the New England League and last season was in the Eastern.

Ed Barrow, last year's manager of the Montreal Eastern League Club, has charge of the Indianapolis team, and says he has a fast outfit. His players are in good shape and have the advantage of three weeks' practice together. Among the players he has are Thoney, with Rochester a part of last season, and Willie McGee, who pitched for Buffalo last year.

Charlie Kuhns is laid up with a broken finger. In the second inning of the game at Vincennes, Kuhns covered second base on the throw to catch a Vincennes runner on a steal. The player slid into the bag, accidentally jumping on Kuhn's hand. The bone of the second joint of the fourth finger was broken. Kuhns will be out of the game for at least three weeks. One of the Regulars' pitchers may be transferred to the second team.—Jersey City Journal.

Washington does not appear as strong this season as it did last year at this time. The defeat the Nationals got at the hands of Rogers' Boston team was thorough and for three innings Brooklyn shut out the Washingtons, while the Superbas made four runs.

Lajoie thinks all the other teams have strengthened, but he believes the time is now ripe for bringing a pennant to Cleveland. With some team work it is possible to do so this year.

TRY STILLWELL'S
POPULAR 15c MEAL
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Cor. CRAIG AND ALEXANDER STS.

MONTREAL PITCHERS HAVE REPORTED

Pappalau and Barber Joined the Birds at Syracuse Yesterday.

(By James H. Bannon.)

Syracuse, N.Y., April 15.—(Special.)—The game scheduled to take place with Syracuse to-day has been cancelled, as the grounds are in very bad shape.

Pitchers Pappalau and Barber reported yesterday.

Wagner will join us in Utica, where we play Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

The players are taking lots of exercise with a view to getting into the best possible condition before the season opens.

BILLY CLANCY PRAISED BY PITTSBURG'S MANAGER

Louisville, Ky., April 15. — "Our Pittsburg Club," says Manager Fred Clarke, "this year looks stronger than last year. I am not worrying about New York. I have troubles enough of my own, as a rule, to keep me busy. We have picked up a great first baseman in this man Clancy. He has had a thorough try-out in minor league company, and has always made good. His work so far with us stamps him as big league material. Our three new men, Howard, McBride and Lindemen, have all reached expectations.

"The club is not hitting as hard at present as it will when the men strike their stride. I would rather see this state of affairs rule, for it makes the men play harder in the field in order to keep the score down and win the game.

"We naturally expect to make it two straight here. I will work Leever, Phillippi and Patsy Flaherty against the Colonels in both games, and will also introduce Chase and Lynch. This makes a pretty good bunch of pitchers for your club to bat against."

Clark himself looks lighter than he did last year, but also looks to be in prime shape. His Colts from Paducah joined the squad yesterday and there are now almost twenty-five Pirates at the Louisville Hotel. The entire squad will work out at Eclipse Park in the morning and join forces with the regular Louisville men in getting into shape for the championship season.

ROCHESTER'S LINE-UP.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 15. — Manager Buckenberger has secured Dickie Knox, an outfielder, from the Evansville Central League Club, in place of Johnson, who has been recalled to go on the Colts' trip. "Buck" also engaged the services of two local professionals who have been playing independent ball; Stewart, a third baseman, and Kenworthy, a second baseman.

This will leave the make-up of the Colts as follows: O'Brien, shortstop; Rothfuss, centre-field; Nichols, first base; Barger, right field; Kenworthy, second base; Payne, catcher; Stewart third base; pitcher in left field; Bayne, Mattern and Phillips, pitchers.

NEWARK BASEBALL NEWS.

The following paragraphs relative to the New York-Newark game are from the Newark News:—

New York Americans didn't make such a great showing against Newark. True, the big leaguers won, but the Highlanders are farther advanced in condition than the Sailors, and then, too, the umpire didn't give Newark any the best of the decisions, in fact, he presented the New Yorkers with a brace of runs.

Newark got three hits of Chesbro in five innings and three off of Powell in four innings. The Highlanders touched up Hesterfer for nine hits in five innings, but only got three off of Hitchner, the local boy, in four innings.

Schumann, who pitched a few games for Newark two years ago, was on the slab for Jersey City against the New York Nationals yesterday. He was touched up quite freely.

One thing is sure, Newark made a better showing against the Highlanders than did Jersey City against the Giants.

Mahling pulled down a high throw of Shea's in backing up Wagner at second yesterday that would probably have helped New York to another run had it gotten away.

Wagner got two hits out of three times at bat. He made a grand bid for another, but Dougherty robbed him by catching his drive to left right off the grass tops.

Chesbro used the spit ball almost continually in yesterday's game. The way he put it up made the Newarks quake in their boots.

To see the Highlanders work yesterday one would believe a league championship depended on the result. Griffith was the coaching line urging his men to other base and Jack Chesbro cut loose as if his work in mid-season.

Manager Burnham received a letter to-day from Pitcher Edward Moriarty, who says he will join the Sailors the latter part of this week. "Mory" is at his home in East Hampton, Conn., after returning from the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Veterinary College.

Likely to be a change in the Newark infield. Manager Burnham is thinking of playing Wagner at short and Gatins at second. He has put it up to the Newark captain.

"SPIT BALL" DOES NOT SOUND NICE TO PULLIAM

Under certain conditions the spit ball will be a balk in the National League this year. President Pulliam has no objections to the spit ball in itself—though he does not fancy the name—but he thinks there is such a thing as using it in a manner not entirely consistent with the requirements of good taste. He has instructed his umpires to see to it that pitchers do not moisten the ball in an ostentatious, objectionable manner, for instance with the ball a foot or so away from the mouth in one hand and deliberately wetting the fingers of the other hand after the manner of a man licking a postage stamp. A balk will be called on every pitcher so doing, provided, of course, there is somebody on base.

There is no objection to a pitcher applying saliva to the ball if he does it in an inconspicuous manner. Chesbro, the best of all spit ball pitchers, wet the ball in such a way as not to attract any attention and in a way entirely free from coarseness. Both hands are held close to the face, and the spectators are unable to see the wetting of the ball.

"DIZZY DERVISH" LATEST DEVICE OF THE PITCHERS

Chicago, April 15.—"Doc" White has a new one. He reported it to Comiskey yesterday. He calls it his dizzy dervish. He made an appointment with Comiskey to show him how the ball was thrown. Comiskey, who doesn't go in much for new fangles, such as spit balls and revolving annies, vowed the dizzy dervish to be the best he had seen since John Clarkson showed them all how to throw the jump ball that jumped.

"The spit ball," said White yesterday, "is a measly, wriggly, lop-sided, aimless thing that might fall into the water pail or go over the grand stand. The dizzy dervish knows where it's going every time."

At Ann Arbor, Johnny Garrels, of Michigan University, broke the world's record by throwing the discus by nearly four feet. The record is 127 feet 8¾ inches, and Garrels hurled the platter 131 feet 4 inches.

Y. M. C. A. HARRIER CLUB.

The Y.M.C.A. Harriers will hold their annual meeting next Tuesday evening to elect officers and discuss plans for the coming season. A full attendance of members is requested.

SPIT BALL IS THE CAUSE OF DISCUSSION

Boston Expert Writes of Changes in Pitcher's Tricks.

Boston, April 15.—No baseball report is considered complete now unless it includes several references to the latest thing in the pitching line, commonly called "spit ball." Some writers spread the saliva around so thickly that the average reader imagines the pitchers must need bathing suits, or, at least, rubber boots, to enable them to remain in their positions with any degree of comfort. Some of the writers speak of and describe this new method of delivery in terms which prove that they have small conception of what a "spit ball" is and probably would not know one if it hit them in the eye. Nevertheless they have been reading all about it for a year or more, and feel confident in asserting that every player who even thinks he can pitch is a thorough master of the expectoration shoot, at the same time imagining they cannot demonstrate their own familiarity with the national pastime if they omit some reference to it. Much has been said and written about the marvellous upheaval which the "spit ball" is sure to cause in baseball, now that all pitchers are supposed to have mastered it. There is no doubt this puzzling style of delivery, whose vagaries the pitchers themselves cannot explain, and few can control with any degree of accuracy, will eliminate some of the little batting still left in the game by the rule-makers. But that any radical change will be produced in the quantity of runs or the method of making them, few will believe. Ball players wanted the curve ball ruled out back in the old days of its introduction, because it would put all the batters out of business. To-day a pitcher who depends wholly on a curve ball would hardly do for a grammar school nine. When the "drop" ball was discovered its general use was expected to revolutionize the game. The batters learned to recognize it and show to treat it. Then came the "change of pace," which has become one of the most effective weapons of the modern pitcher. That has not put the intelligent batter on the shelf. Now that the "spit ball" has been added to the pitcher's repertoire and is likely to come into as general use as all its deceptive predecessors, the batsmen will have more chance to study its peculiarities than when only one or two pitchers were able to use it safely in a game. By constant study the batters will become familiar with the mysteries of the new delivery, and, as somebody said a long time ago, "familiarity breeds contempt," it will not be long before the batters will regard the pitcher who can toss them nothing but "spit balls" with the same contempt as they now treat the man who can pitch nothing but the "out curve."

TORONTO'S EASTERN LEAGUERS.

Toronto, April 15.—With the arrival of Soffel and O'Brien from Philadelphia the Toronto team will be complete and the line-up will be:—

Pitchers—Applegate, Falkenberg, Currie, McGeehan, Leary, Read and Wade.

Catchers—Toft, Fuller, Sullivan.

Infield—Rapp 1, Soffel and Hoopes 2, Carr s.s. or 3, O'Brien 3 or s.s.

Outfield—Harley c., White l., Murray r.

The pitching staff will be cut to four for the season's play, but five will likely be carried for a time. Two catchers will be kept, of whom Toft will be one.

The infield may have another man in Carr's place, but it looks from here as though he would be held. In any event he will be the utility man if he is ousted from the regulars.

ANNUAL BENCH SHOW IN MAY

Promises to be the Most Successful Ever Held Here.

The Montreal Canine Association annual bench show, which is to be held in the Victoria Rink May 24, 25, 26 and 27, is meeting with every encouragement in the way of support. Already numerous specials in the way of cups have been donated, and many cash prizes will be offered for the different breeds. The committee expects the largest number of dogs on record, and some of the finest dogs in America will be on exhibition, among them the champion, Balmoral Baron, which recently won first prize in Boston for the best collie in America.

Mr. Donald Munroe, of Boston, has accepted the position of general all-round judge, and it is expected that a lady recently from England will judge the toys.

The officers of the dog show for 1905 are: Mr. J. A. Laurin, president; Mr. J. A. Pitt, vice-president; Mr. A. H. Hersey, second vice-president; Mr. Duncan Robertson, chairman of the advisory board; Messrs. J. Reid, W. Ormiston Roy, S. Ostell, C. B. Hart, F. E. Stuart, J. Brosseau, E. Outhet, R. Binning, Jas. Lindsay, J. A. Christin, Dr. H. J. S. Nichol, committee.

Mr. Jas. S. Innes, superintendent and secretary, will be pleased to give all information in regard to the show.

ATHLETICS

THE M.A.A.A. MEMBERSHIP.

Early this week the M.A.A.A. sent out a circular addressed to the members, pointing out that the extension of the association's premises and the addition of handsome new quarters on Peel Street required an increase of income to maintain, and suggested that if each member would secure one new member the desired increase could be obtained. Already there has been an answer to this appeal, and judging from the prompt replies received, it is possible that an addition of a hundred new names may come up in May for the consideration of the directors.

CRESCENT HARRIERS.

At the annual meeting of the Crescent Harriers, the following officers were elected:—

President—Hugh M. King.
Vice-president—Jas. Slater.
Secretary—L. E. Smyth.
Treasurer—F. Palmer.
Representative—George Palmer.
Club captain—W. Berry.
Team captain—R. Atchison.
First lieutenant—J. Berry.
Second lieutenant—H. Palmer.

It was decided to hold the first run on Tuesday, April 18, at 8:30 p.m.

The Crescents have secured admission to the Montreal District Harrier League, and hope to have a team which will hold its own against any of the city juniors.

A committee was formed to arrange for new club quarters, and it is expected that a building will be secured for that purpose shortly. A successful season is anticipated.

MISCELLANEOUS

PILLSBURY IS RECOVERING.

Philadelphia, April 15.—Harry N. Pillsbury, the American chess champion, has left the Presbyterian Hospital and has gone with Mrs. Pillsbury to their apartments on Winter Street. He will rest for a few days and then will go to New York to participate in the annual British-American cable chess match. After that the Pillsburys will go up the Hudson to visit Mrs. Pillsbury's relatives.

Mr. Pillsbury underwent an operation several weeks ago, and while temporarily unbalanced he tried to leap from a fourth-story window, being restrained by the hospital attaches after a desperate encounter.

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes
15, 25 and 30c a box.

The Semi-ready Chesterfield is the acme of spring overcoat style.

For dress wear, there is no overcoat made that can touch the Semi-ready silk-lined Chesterfield. It is made of Cheviots and Worsteds, lined to the edge with silk, with fly front.

It is cut just long enough to cover a frock coat. It is carefully hand-tailored by expert specialists. It contains all the inner excellence of Semi-ready workmanship to make the shape permanent.

These Chesterfield overcoats are ready for you to try on, so you can pre-judge the effect of style, material and fit. When you are satisfied, we will finish them to your order and deliver in two hours.

Prices $15 to $30.

Your money back for any dissatisfaction.

Semi-ready Tailoring

MONTREAL 231 ST. JAMES STREET 1551 ST. CATHERINE STREET

THE CORRECT THING FOR SATURDAY

Make a Visit to Chapman's Bookstore

LACROSSE

ALL UP, ONTARIOS.

A meeting of the Ontario Lacrosse Club will be held on Monday evening, April 17, at 8.30 o'clock, at 889 St. Catherine Street, when the officers for the coming season will be elected and business of importance will be transacted.

SPORTING NOTES

Victoria, B.C., April 15.—The steamer Minerva, with the Australia cricket team, arrived here Thursday.

There was no other nomination for the C.L.A. presidency, and Geo. L. Allen, of Mount Forest, will be unopposed on Good Friday. Lists closed last night.

New York, April 15.—The beginning of the international chess match between American and British teams by cable, one in Brooklyn and the other in London, was postponed yesterday by the announcement by the cable company that "an accident has happened to our cables and we will not be able to undertake a chess service to-day."

Word has been sent from Los Angeles of the appearance there of a wonderful young sprinter by the name of Charles Parsons. A short time ago he was clocked to cover the 100 yards in 9 4-5 seconds, and the performance has been verified by Harvey Holmes, an ex-Harvard athlete. He is only a schoolboy yet.

A MONTREAL WITNESS.

Ottawa, April 14.—(Special.)—Mr. Joseph Moisan, manager of the Merchants Telephone Company, of Montreal, was examined at the Special Telephone Committee yesterday. Mr. Moisan said that the company had 1,546 subscribers. They charged from $20 to $25 for private business 'phones, and from $25 to $53 for business 'phones. The company was established in 1895. It paid no dividends. The company was refused connections with the railways, the cordage compahies and the Richelieu and Ontario Company in Montreal. The witness declined to produce financial statement of the company's affairs, as it was being re-organized.

CANADA'S TRADE IN MARCH.

Ottawa, April 15.—(Special.)—Statistics for the month of March show that Canadas' trade is increasing. The total volume of exports was about a million and a half greater than for the same month last year. Of this, seven hundred thousand is Comestic produce. The exports for the nine months of the year are about ten million behind those of last year, but there is every prospect of this being largely made up during the coming three months. The imports for March show an increase of about two million and for the nine months the amount is about a million ahead of the same period for the three years before.

THREE SUMMER SCHOOLS.

Kingston, Ont., April 15.—(Special.)—Summer schools will not be held this year at points other than at the normal schools at Ottawa, Toronto and London, where the equipment is available. The summer schools of last year, while successful, were only planned for one year, while arrangements were being made for the normal school to do the work in future. This information was received by the Kingston board from the Department of Education. The department will select teachers for the required work.

OPEN WATER TO THE SOO.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., April 15.—Navigation on the great lakes opened yesterday as far as this point. Some twenty-five heavy freighters pushed their way through, breaking a channel through the ice in lower Mud Lake. Reports from points on the north shore of Lake Superior, some twenty miles west of here, state several barges are slowly working down through the ice between Point Iroquois and the Sault. Those now up-bound will find work ahead, but a few days will see a completed channel through the ice field, and from the present outlook a heavy season's freight will pass through the canals on both sides.

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes
15, 25 and 30c a box.

Stylish Hats
IMPORTED DIRECT
From England, United States, France and Italy. Fine Qualities. From 50 to 500 Cents each.
A. ARCH. WELSH,
2252 ST. Catherine Street
Opposite Victoria.

Van Horne
Cigar is a luxury, worth dollars for.... 10c
HARRIS, HARKNESS AND CO.
MONTREAL.

D. GAGNON & CO'S
GETTING READY FOR EASTER

Our assortment is most complete in Costumes, Blouses, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Gents' Furnishings, Carpets, Floor Oilcloths, Curtains, Window Shades, Poles, etc.

But our Linen Napkins and Linen Tabling will render all Easter delicacies most appreciable. Please get your supply right at our Store this evening or any day next week.

Linen Napkins

We are ready to give you bargains in all sizes of Table Napkins. If you desire to buy Linen Napkins come and see the values we offer at, doz.: 58c, 75c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.20, $1.50. Sizes, 14x16, 16x17, 17x20, 18x20, 19x20, 20x21.

Linen Tabling

Our 25c, 27c, 28c, and 30c Linen Tabling are having a great run.
A special 64 in. wide pure Linen Tabling at..... 45c
A full bleached 66 inches wide Tabling at 50c
Other values at 55c, 75c, 85c $1.00

Another Week of Kid Gloves Sale before Easter

Ladies fine colored white or black Kid Gloves, in all sizes, worth 75c, for 50c

30 doz. Samples finest quality of Ladies' Kid Gloves, values range from $1.00, $1.25, Your choice at 75c

Perrin Freres' fine Kid Gloves, in Black, Tan, Brown and White. Every pair guaranteed. Sale price $1.00

Very Special Offer

3½ doz. of Children's Colored Striped Sateen Dresses, very good, to wear and to wash, made in 3 sizes. worth $1.00 cash any day to be cleared to-night and next week while they last. Your choice 50c

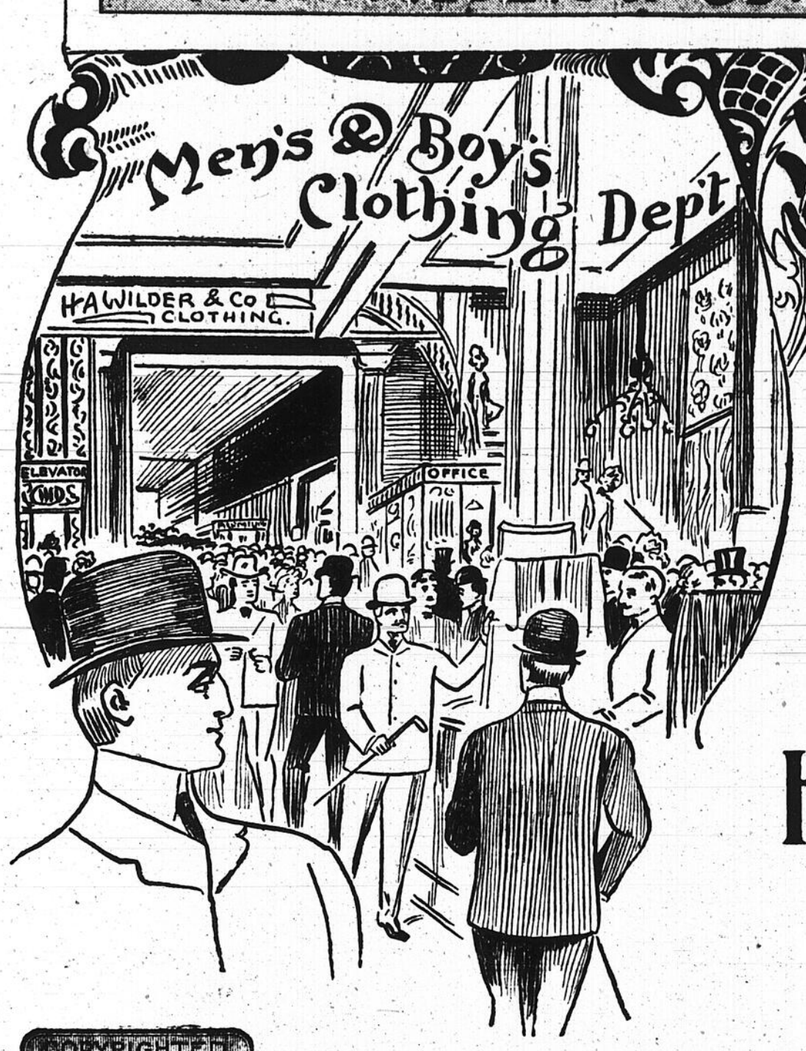
☞ Please remember our Carpet and Floor Oilcloth Department is full of good things at reasonable prices.

D. GAGNON & CO.,
165 St. Lawrence St., cor. Dorchester.









The Little Green Men Introducing Their New Friend "The Button Boy"

GRAND OPENING

Monday, April 17th, 1905

GENTS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR AND MILLINERY DEPTS.

H. A. WILDER & CO'S SPLENDID OFFER!

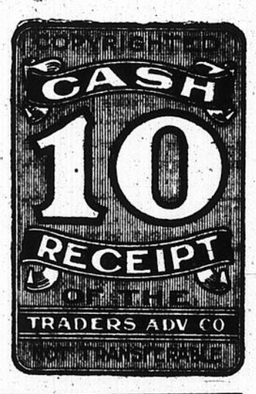
FILLED BOOKS OF GREEN CASH RECEIPTS WILL BE TAKEN AS $5.00 IN CASH IN ALL DEPARTMENTS!



SPECIAL OPENING INDUCEMENT—During all next week Double Green Cash Receipts will be presented with every purchase in the new departments. A beautiful souvenir will be given with every purchase of one dollar and upwards.

$100.00 ACCIDENT POLICY FREE.

To commemorate this grand opening sale the first one thousand persons who purchase to the amount of $10, will receive free a policy for the above amount. This insures the holder while travelling on railway, steamboat or electric cars, with very liberal allowances for disablement. This policy is guaranteed by The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London.



GREATEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

Look at the magnificent inducements and the prices. This should convince everyone that Green Cash Receipts are as good as gold. Patrons of this company are now afforded a chance for Easter buying such as was never equalled in the city. Remember that Filled Books are just the same as Money. We are determined to make this sale a big success right from the start and the immense value offered will ensure satisfaction.

Great Bargains in Gents', Youths' and Childrens' Clothing

SPECIAL INTRODUCTION OF BOYS' CLOTHING

100 (only) BOYS' KNEE PANTS, made up in splendid quality tweeds, assorted sizes, 22 to 32, lined throughout, (one pair only to each customer.). Regular price, 50c. Sale Price MONDAY ONLY.. **25c**

BOYS' HIGH-GRADE NORFOLK SUITS
A $5.00 Two Piece Suit for $3.75

We have secured 100 BOYS, TWO PIECE NORFOLK SUITS, in light and dark effects, lined with farmers' satin, Sizes from 22 to 33. Just what you want, a suit that fits well, looks well and wears well. Bring your boy with you and have him fitted out a very moderate cost. GREAT BARGAINS. SALE PRICE.. **$3.75**

250 Gents' Single Breasted, all wool Tweed Suits, in light and dark effects. These are made and finished by expert tailors. The fit, style, and quality are Perfection. SPECIAL SALE PRICE **$10.00**

200 MEN'S TWEED PANTS, The Newest Spring Cut. In light and dark striped materials, equal toany $3.00 Trousers. SPECIAL SALE PRICE **$1.50**

Special Inducements in Ladies' Ready-to-wear Garments and Millinery

TREMENDOUS PRICE CONCESSIONS

Ladies' Dress Skirts worth $7.50 and $8.00 for **$5.00**. Just 100 of these excellent Skirts in light grey tweed black ladies' cloth made in the newest styles, trimmed with pleats buttons and taffeta silk folds. Many styles to choose from in this lot. Sale price..... **$5.00**

Ladies' white summer waists worth $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 for **$1.00**. 100 dozen stylish white wsists in the very latest styles and fabrics. 30 different designs to choose from, among which are some Swiss embroidered, some trimmed with valenciennes lace and others with torchon lace insertion. All new in the latest New York styles. To be sold at a reduction of **50 to 70 per cent.**

Ladies' stylish ready to wear Hats worth $4 and $5 for **$3.25** Only 100 beautiful ready-to-wear Hats in very pretty straw effects and all the most seasonable sapes and shapes. You can always get a hat to suit your face. Here is a chance to get one that will suit your pocket-book too. **Don't Miss Them.**

Ladies' Rain Coats worth $8.50, $10, $12 and $13.50 for this sale **$5.00**. 150 popular Ladies' Rain Coats or they are more often called travelling coats of the finest quality, gravenette in fawns and dark grays, some made with capes, some with belted backs and some Norfolk style. In this lot there are a hundred full length and 50 three-quarter coats. These coats are models, both for material and make. You will need one this summer. Get it now while they are **cheap.**



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1835 Notre Dame Street.

H. A. WILDER & CO.,

1837 Notre Dame Street.
252-254-258 St. James St.

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST YOU

FOR MILLINERY PER YEAR ?
FOR CLOTHING PER YEAR?
FOR MUSIC PER YEAR?
FOR EDUCATION PER YEAR?
FOR AMUSEMENTS PER YEAR?
FOR HOLIDAYS PER YEAR?

We simply ask the question because we have found that there are a great many persons who will spend from $25.00 to $500.00 on any of the above items, yet when it comes to an outlay of $25.00 to $100.00 for Wall Papers for the home, and for something that is to be a daily feast to the eye for years, an education, a source of much pleasure, and a great acquisition to the social side of life—not to speak of the clothing of the mind with suggestions of art—and the benefits to health—hesitate to invest lest there be gross extravagance. We would suggest that you put Home Decorations on the list first, and then see us on this year's

IMPORTATIONS OF WALL DECORATIONS.

We have never had anything like the display we are now showing.

The G. A. HOLLAND & SON CO.,

2411-2413 St. Catherine Street.



All Mothers

Take pride in the appearance of their children. If you have a boy and wish him stylishly dressed at a moderate price, let us clothe him. Our line of

BOYS' CLOTHING

was never so large, and our prices never so small.

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY

BOYS' NORFOLK AND DOUBLE BREASTED TWO PIECE SUITS in West of England Tweeds, all the latest shades, with long roll collar, all stitched with silk, and lined with the best materials; the right thing for the school boy; strong and durable. A Genuine Bargain for Saturday and Monday, at **$3.65**

P.S.—Ask to see our Blue and Brown Corduroy Two Piece Suits.

JOHN W. EVANS,

THE ENGLISH CLOTHIER,

1850-52 Notre Dame Street

(NEAR McGILL.)

MR. CHOATE HONORED.

London, April 15.—United State Ambassador Choate last night was honored by the greatest gathering of the bench and bar in the history of the Inn of Court, nearly four hundred members of the bench and bar, including almost every leading justice and barrister in England, being present. In his remarks, Mr. Choate said: "The relations between the bench and the bar of the United States and Great Britain were intimate and enduring. At the beginning we borrowed your laws, your courts, your customs; but gradually we have been paying the debt, until we have almost reached a state of mutual obligation and inter-dependence."

Mr. Choate will have one more public farewell, that at the hands of the Lord Mayor on May 5, and he expects to sail for New York on May 23.

BACCALAUREATE SERVICE.

The Baccalaureate service of the Congregational College will be held tomorrow morning in Bethlehem Congregational Church, corner of Clarke and Western avenues. The service will be preached by Rev. Wm. Munroe. Anthem, "Hark, Hark My Soul" (Shelley); soprano solo obligato by Miss Jo Climie; duett, "The Psalm of Life" (Knight), Messrs. Brown and Leigh. The evening music will be as follows: Anthem, "Shadows of the Evening Hour" (Shelley); baritone solo, "Glory to Thee, my God this Night" (Gounod), Mr. Wm. Leigh.

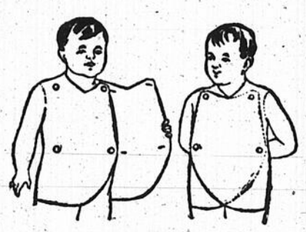
REV. M. DAY BALDMIN.

Rev. M. Day Baldwin, rector of All Saints' Church, St. Denis street, who has been taking an enforced rest at St. Agathe, has returned to his work. Rev. Mr. Baldwin is much improved in health.

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes 15, 25 and 30c a box.

Knit-to-fit REGISTERED & PATENTED

STORE NEWS



TRADE KNIT-TO-FIT MARK

"Brownie"

Infants' Vests

Patented and Registered.

As the above sketch shows, they form a double cover for the infants' lungs and intestines, and are at the same time the most easily adjusted.

NO PINS

To fit from birth to six years.

Quality A, half wool and half cotton:

Sizes	1	2	3	4	5
	25c	30c	35c	40c	45c

Quality I, all wool:

Sizes	1	2	3	4	5
	37c	40c	42c	47c	55c

Manufactured by

THE KNIT-TO-FIT MFG.CO.
2469 ST. CATHERINE near Mountain

A Good Light

IS WHAT YOU WANT. THEN WHY NOT GET IT?

ACETYLENE

'The Light that Lights.'

Save your eyes, your patience and your gas bills, by talking it over with the

CONTINENTAL HEAT AND LIGHT CO.

17-19 Busby Lane. Phone Main 2399

Sole Agents for the Shawinigan Carbide Co.

CONDUCTOR'S CLOSE CALL.

Brockville, April 15.—Conductor Dan Hillman, running between Toronto and Brockville, narrowly escaped being killed. He was on Perth street crossing, en route to his train, on a siding, to secure some papers, when a light engine from the yards came along. He stepped off the track, but did not clear himself sufficiently, with the result that the tender struck him in the face. His lips were cut, two teeth knocked out, and a general shaking up was the result.

Special Notice.
AN EXHIBITION.

An exhibition of Turkish rugs will be opened on Monday at 2.30 for three days, at 1821-1823 Notre Dame Street. The goods are genuine hand-made Oriental rugs and carpets and will, afterwards, be sold by auction by Messrs. M. Hicks and Co., the well-known auctioneers. The exhibit includes some very fine examples of Turkish handicraft.—Adv.

ST. HENRY METHODIST.

At St. Henry Methodist Church tomorrow there will be, at 11 a.m., a reception service for new members. The evening service at 7 p.m. will have for its theme, "Calvary." There will be an after-service of song.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH.

At the morning service to-morrow at St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church, Mrs. F. S. Priestly will sing "The Two Cities." At the evening service the anthem, "Sweet is Thy Mercy," with soprano solo, will be sung.

NOW THE PAPER WAISTCOAT.

The members of the Touring Club in Paris have adopted a new invention, which will enable them to stand the rigors of winter while touring the country in their automobiles. It is a paper waistcoat of peculiar composition which possesses the resistance of leather. It is made in beautiful designs to please the most fastidious, and has already become very popular among automobilists.

COMING

WHITE MUSLINS

GURNEY VERDICT VERY IMPORTANT

Views of Employers and Labor—Decision Will Solidify Union.

Toronto, April 15.—Following the decision given in the Assizes at St. Catharines before Mr. Justice Anglin, awarding the Gurney Company $1,500 damages against individual members of a union which had boycotted the company's goods, a number of Toronto labor men and employers were asked for an opinion thereon. All agree that it is an important decision, and the employers characterize it as "eminently fair." They point out the hardship that a business suffers when men are allowed to blacklist its products. The Gurney sales in St. Catharines, for instance, were reduced from $4,100 in 1901 to $818 in 1904. Employers admitted, however, that while they have no "unfair list" for employes, information detrimental to workmen's interests is circulated among them.

WILL LIKELY APPEAL.

"This is the first time a case of this kind has been brought up in Canada," said Mr. John G. O'Donoghue, counsel for the unions. "The labor unions are determined to fight it to the last ditch, which means going to the Privy Council, if necessary.

"The importance of this case may be judged from the fact that in St. Catharines alone there are probably twenty-five labor bodies, with a membership of about 100 each, interested in the decision. If it goes against the labor unions it practically means that organized workmen will not be able to make public their disputes with a firm or unfair treatment which they may receive. The case involves the whole question of the right to say that a firm is unfair—that is that in manufacturing goods they discriminate against organized labor.

"No, you cannot sue a union," continued Mr. O'Donoghue, "because as it is not a partnership, nor a corporation, nor an individual, no writ can be served. In this case six different bodies of labor men were concerned. Four of them had stated that the Gurney firm were on the unfair list, and the judge held that such action constituted no liability, though in the action of all six bodies there was evidence of conspiracy against the Gurney firm. All that has been decided so far is that the action of the unions caused the Gurney company a loss of $1,500. It has yet to be determined whether the unions are liable for this loss. It is merely a matter of legal interpretation of the effect of the letters, but the case is so intricate that the jury could not decide it. It has been proved in England that if a man has a legal right to do a thing, it isn't matter what his motive is."

MAY BECOME SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mr. James Wilson, managing editor of the Toiler, the organ of the District Labors Council, expressed the opinion that the decision savored of partiality towards the employers, and stated that union men should always have the right to say whether they will buy certain goods or not. In this case the union men of St. Catharines had refused to buy Gurney stoves and ranges, and had asked others to do so.

"I believe such decisions as this rendered in St. Catharines yesterday will have a tendency to make trades unions more and more secret organizations. This will be necessary if the courts are going to decide against them when employing methods they think perfectly legitimate for their own protection.

"It is one thing to assess damages, and another to collect. The tendency in the future will be for union men to put any property they have in their wives' names.

"This is the second decision along these lines, one in Rossland, B.C., against the miners, and this in St. Catharines. We may expect more of them in the future, and just as the trades union movement has evolved new methods to meet changed conditions in the past, they will evolve new methods to meet the changed conditions of the future. We are made strong by opposition, and thrive on persecution."

The general attitude of the officers of the Employers' Association in the matter is one of conciliation. Though it is plain that they regard the decision in the light of a decisive victory. To their mind, it equips them with a club which, if they desire to utilize it, can be made a powerful factor in any fight to smash trades unionism. However, not one of those interviewed expressed any intention of utilizing the weapon provided by the court in such a radical manner. Rather did they express the desire that the judgment would open the eyes of union men to a sense of their personal responsibility.

RELATIONS WITH MEN.

Mr. D. H. McKay, of the Universal Knitting Co., the President of the Employers' Association, was averse to discussing the decision at all.

"I and several members of the Association will consider the decision and its effects this afternoon," he said. "I have not given it any serious thought yet, but I hope that the effect of the decision will be to bring the men closer to their employers. We do not desire to be always in open strife with our men. We want to have our employes contented, and the heads of many of the industries of the city are considering ways and means of helping their employes in the line of securing homes for them," and assisting them to settle down comfortably. We are working to that end right along. We are trying to do what we can for our men, in order that we may eliminate the strife that has been a feature of recent years."

WEAKENS UNIONISM.

"In my estimation the decision at St. Catharines will tend to weaken unionism," said Mr. Will C. Phillips of the Cobban Manufacturing Company, the first vice-president of the Employers' Association. "It may not restrain the rearehead and the firebrands of the various unions, but it will cause the quiet thinking workingman who has his home and bit of property to cogitate before he supports anything in the nature of a boycott. He is the man who will have to pay in similar judgments, and he is the man who will do the thinking when trouble arises again. It is not the man who has some stake in the community who stirs up trouble. It is the chap who has nothing who is the trouble maker. He has nothing to lose, and so does not pause to reflect upon effects.

"I hope that this decision will have a deterrent effect. The cumulative effect of different judgments along the same line can hardly fail to bring employer and employe closer together. It is unreasonableness on both sides that causes the most of labor troubles. If the union man can be brought to see that he is just as much liable for his actions when he hits a man's pocketbook as when he does personal violence, I think that we will be able to get together in disputes and settle without the necessity of strikes and lockouts and boycotts."

KING WILL VISIT ALGIERS.

Palma, Island of Majorca, April 15.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra expect to leave here April 16.

Algiers, April 15.—The prefect of this city has been formally notified that King Edward will visit Algiers, and he has telegraphed to Paris asking for instructions.

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SOMETHING NEW FOR EASTER? In every Department, every section of this great store, are to be found EASTER NOVELTIES in endless variety and colorings. There is a certain spring newness which prevails, making it a tempting resort for the Easter Novelty seeker.

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First Communion Needs

Such as Boys' Suits, Girls' Dresses, Veils, Caps, Gloves, Stockings, Prayer Books, Beads, Muslins for Dresses, Embroidery, White Bows, Shirts, Braces, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, etc., etc. SEE OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.



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Stylish, Up-to-date Novelties, at popular prices. Our Special for Monday: BROWN COSTUMES, made of very nice Fancy Tweed, new sleeves. Regular price, $20.00. For only..... **$15.00**

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LIGHT GRAY HOMESPUN SKIRTS, latest style from New York. Value $7.00. For Monday only **$5.49**

GLOVES

We have the nicest assortment of NEW EASTER GLOVES of all sorts that can be seen.

SPECIAL—Monday we will give to every purchaser of one pair of Gloves, a good Bottle of Perfume.

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EASTER MILLINERY! EASTER NECKWEAR! EASTER RIBBONS! EASTER LACES!

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Our assortment of Men's Furnishings is complete. New Shirts, New Ties of all sorts, New Braces, New Gloves, New Umbrellas, etc., etc., all marked at lowest possible prices.

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PARIS KID GLOVE STORE



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Everything new in style or colorings. Gloves without a peer in value. Every pair guaranteed to wear and fit to perfection.

Perrin's Gloves

The finest of all Kid Gloves, have no equal for the softness of kid an elegantness of fit.

Ladies' Gentlemen's and Chidren's Gloves

2335 St. Catherine St.

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UNITED KINGDOM STILL LEADS TRADE OF WORLD.

The British Board of Trade returns for 1904, just issued, show that the trade of the United Kingdom for that year reached the great total of £781,858,000, as against £573,174,000 for Germany and £512,845,000 for the United States, her nearest competitors.

Details of imports and exports of the various countries are given below, together with the figures for 1903:

IMPORTS.

	1903.	1904.
Germany	£300,134,000	£314,549,000
Belgium	101,689,000	104,758,000
France	132,048,000	181,458,000
Switzerland	46,366,000	48,406,000
Spain	33,971,000	33,355,000
Italy	74,478,000	74,325,000
Austria-Hungary	78,213,000	85,211,000
Egypt	17,189,000	21,096,000
United States	207,935,000	215,814,000
Japan	32,102,000	37,588,000
British India	54,646,000	63,652,000
United Kingdom	473,027,000	481,040,000

EXPORTS (Domestic).

Germany	£250,732,000	£258,625,000
Belgium	79,875,000	82,211,000
France	170,090,000	179,020,000
Switzerland	35,276,000	35,334,000
Spain	33,437,000	33,913,000
Italy	60,697,000	64,608,000
Austria-Hungary	88,741,000	86,220,000
Egypt	20,048,000	86,220,000
United States	303,677,000	297,031,000
Japan	28,994,000	33,011,000
British India	95,392,000	33,011,000
United Kingdom	290,800,000	300,818,000

United Kingdom imports show an increase in 1904 of £8,013,000 over 1903, while in exports the improvement is only £1,018,000, a total increase of £9,031,000.

In Germany, on the other hand, the improvement in imports reached £14,415,000, and in exports £7,893,000, a total increase of £22,308,000.

The United States had a bad year. While her imports increased by £8,419,000, exports declined by £6,646,000, her total increase of trade being only £1,773,000.

In all your born days you never saw such a comforting, soothing thing for indigestion, pain after eating and dyspepsia, as Hutch. One gives instant relief. Why in the world don't you try it?

Special Notice.
THE BALTIC FLEET.

It is still very doubtful whether the Russian Fleet will reach Vladivostok. That is where the Russian Fleet differs from Marchant's famous Scotch Whiskey. There is no doubt about it being of the finest quality.

THE REFORMING COUNTESS AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Countess of Carlisle originated a lively scene at a meeting of the Brampton, England, District Council.

The medical officer had reported that men engaged in carrying out the new Carlisle water scheme at Castlecarrock were being housed in huts, and consuming water unfit for use.

Lady Carlisle warmly criticised this state of things, warning the council to take example from Lincoln. If typhoid broke out among that large population responsibility would lie at their door.

Shaking his fist at Lady Carlisle, Mr. Atkinson, another member, declared that what the doctor had said was a lie? "The water is contaminated," the medical officer explained. "It is like your medicine," retorted Mr. Atkinson.

It appeared that an adjacent stream might be used if the owner did not object.

"In the name of common humanity," indignantly exclaimed Lady Carlisle, "we must insist. I know land-owners will claim all they can grab. They will claim on the air. They will claim anything. We talk of doing away with public-houses in the district. Bad water will only lead to increased drunkenness."

Piano ownership made possible to any family or employed young man or woman by the

Nordheimer System

which applies to the selling of Pianos and Pianoplayers the modern methods of other industries, to enforce the **one-price system** in the musical trade and to convey to the intending purchaser a degree of confidence heretofore unknown in the buying of Pianos.

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The **Nordheimer Plan** requires a cash payment of only $10.00 to $50.00, according to the instrument selected; and a monthly payment of $6.00 and upwards afterwards.

We rent New Pianos and apply all rent paid if purchased within a reasonable time.

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FOR AN OLD AND TRIED FRIEND.

STENHOUSE

Famous Liqueur Whisky

Matured in Sherry Casks and Guaranteed.



As Supplied to The House of Lords and House of Commons.

Medical Press Opinions:

"The Lancet."—It is a singularly Pure Spirit, in which any very pronounced flavour is practically absent.

"Hospital."—A Pure and Matured Whisky as that of this firm is most acceptable to many patients.

"Family Doctor."—We can strongly recommend this Liqueur Whisky as being free from adulteration.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

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C. GREAVES, Manager.

This paste is recognized as being the strongest, the best to preserve itself, the most agreeable to use on account of its perfume.

It is proof against all vermin and insects.

It is employed with great advantage in shoemaking, for chapping, box-toes, inner-soles, counters, etc., etc., etc.

It is used by book-binders, it being the strongest and drying the quickest.

It is used by paper-hangers for its good qualities and perfume, used for whitewashing.

It is the best also for pasting (labels) on all canned goods, etc., etc.

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SECOND SECTION. PAGES 13 TO 24.

ESTABLISHED 1808.—NO. 89. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1905. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT

A LINK THAT BINDS STORIED PAST WITH BUSY PRESENT

The Decary Homestead is Old as the Days of Maisonneuve.

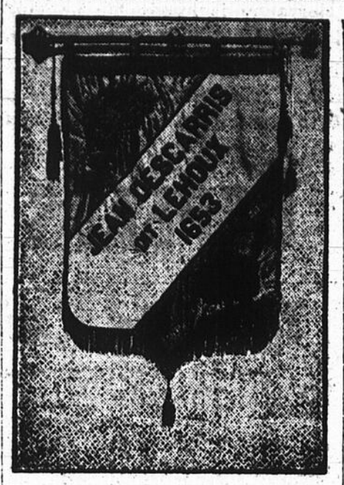
WAS ERECTED IN 1665 BY FOUNDER OF FAMILY

Old Stone House in Notre Dame de Grace Has Seen History.

A VISIT TO OLD FAMILY SEAT

Jean Decary, a Friend of Maisonneuve, Built the Dwelling of Stones Cleared from the Rough Land.

THE BIRTH PLACE OF EIGHT GENERATIONS OF DECARY'S, AND THE FAMILY FLAG.



The flag of the first Decary to settle in Canada, a close friend to Maisonneuve.



The old Decary Homstead at Notre Dame de Grace, which was built in 1665.



The reverse of the flag of the first Decary who settled here.

BACK from the "Cote Road," between the toll-gate at the end of Western Avenue, and the Coteau St. Pierre.—which a modern and unenlightened generation call the Lachine Road, stands the homestead of the Decaries. The fruitful orchards of Notre Dame de Graces surround the ancient dwelling on either side. It is girt by teeming gardens, with hot-beds, and every evidence of the wealth and refinement of the modern Canada, and yet in essentials the old stone mansion is the same to-day as it was in the days of Maisonneuve, and it has seen come and go eight generations of the family who dwelt therein.

It would be long to detail the history that the strange old house has seen since in 1666 Jean Decary was granted the farm at Cote St. Pierre by Chomedy de Maisonneuve, and raised his dwelling with the stone he took from his rough fields. It has seen the forest that then surounded it gradually thin and pass away, and the mighty city that has arisen on the site of Ville Marie, creep ever further around Mount Royal, until its own rough stones and massive timbers are almost in danger.

Within its four walls were born not less than eighty children, many of whom have had to do in no small degree with the upbuilding of Canada. The first of the race, Jean Decary, was a friend of Paul Chomedy de Maisonneuve. His children went to school to the saintly Marguerite Bourgeois, who founded the Congregational Nunnery; on the baptismal certificate of his first born son, Paul, whose godfather was Maisonneuve, appears the signature of Mademoiselle Joanna Mance, foundress of the Hotel Dieu. These are things not lightly to be forgotten.

A VISIT TO THE HOMESTEAD.

As one stands before the ancient family seat of the Decaries, the impression that occurs most vividly to the mind, is the contrast between it and its surroundings. As I walked down the wide thoroughfare that runs south from the village of Notre Dame de Graces, one bright forenoon in April, the old mansion came in view, with its sharp gables and plain, massive wall, of gray and brown field stone, broken only by two miniature windows, little larger than the loop-holes in a fort. For one moment the orchards around passed for the "forest primeval." The tolling of a bell came faintly and far from the eastward; and I looked to see an Indian with hatchet and bow step from behind a tree, or a gay chevalier with ruff and sword ride by to the town. Then with a rattle and roar, a train rushed past on the line of the C.P.R., and the twentieth century came back all at once.

A long narrow avenue between a double row of oaks, leads up from the Cote Road to the dwelling. Inside the fence on either side of the old-fashioned lane, rows of hot-beds give evidence of extensive and modern market-gardening. The old holding of Jean Decary, like many others in the parish of Notre Dame de Graces, has proved a successful area for the raising of fruit and vegetables, and the present proprietor, Mr. Alphonse Decary, son of the late D. J. Decary, M.L.A., has continued the work of his forbears.

The mansion that has borne the brunt of almost two hundred and forty winters, is a little disappointing on closer view. The rough stone of which it is built has been covered with cement, marring a little the antique effect of the various shades of stone. Modern embellishments, found necessary for comfort and convenience, have been added in the shape of a wooden verandah and a tin roof. The needs of the primitive, industrious people who wrestled with the forest, and daily offered a prayer of thanksgiving that they had yet escaped the dangers of the forest and the Indian, were simple and few. A modern generation, while preserving zealously the house and as much as possible of its antique effect, have been forced to add a few things made imperative by the demands of the age.

Relic of the Stern Times of Long Ago

THE house is as it was described many generations ago in the will of a certain Joseph Decary, "a house with forty feet frontage and thirty depth," with two stone chimneys, windows and doors." The windows are not too large, all except the two in the front being exceedingly narrow. This, of course, recalls the days when the settlers had fierce and sudden foes to struggle against. The architecture suggests the conditions that existed in the time when the mansion was built.

The settler of the early days was strictly utilitarian, and used for erecting his home, the stones that he took from his fields when clearing them for cultivation. Solidity and permanence were his aim, rather than elegance; for his house was to be his castle, if ever the Iroquois should don the war paint and descend upon the little colony to loot and massacre. So the walls of the Decary house are of field stone, massive and rough. The beams are mighty squares of wood, hewed from the tree, and still bearing the marks of the woodman's axe.

In front of the house to the right is a small barn built of the same material as the house. The ancient appearance of this edifice moved me to ask my guide, Mr. Alphonse Decary, the proprietor of the estate, whether that was the "grange" referred to in the will of Joseph Decarie.

"Why, no!" said Mr. Decary. "That is very new. That was built only fifty years ago." Which is, apparently, a very green age in the Decary family.

Inside the house evidences are many that great care has been taken to preserve the general contours of the old dwelling intact. New partitions have been put in, of course, but one may still see in ceiling and roof the huge beams hewed by the axe of the early builders. Irregular indentations, even, may be seen, where the weapon has bitten deep in the wood, though a coating of white paint has given the beams a smooth aspect.

The proprietor pointed proudly to the portraits exhibited in the drawing-room, a drawing-room by the way, that does not hav eto strive after the much desired antique effect, with the great beams crossing above, and the low ceiling giving the proper suggetion of great age. One of these portraits represents Jean, the grandson of the first Decary. The others are more recent, being enlarged photographs of the late Mr. D. J. Decary, M.L.A., and his father, Jeremie.

For the history of the house, the members of the family will refer you with one accord to Mr. A. C. Decary, notary, and registrar for the counties of Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier. He is to-day the accepted historiographer, and he has in his possession all the documents and records of the line, Marriage contracts, signed and witnessed



MR. J. L. DECARIE, M.L.A.



THE LATE D. J. DECARIE.

when Maisonneuve was Governor; tales of legal struggles, and transfers of estates; the whole makes interesting reading.

THE FIRST OF A RACE.

The old house on Cote St. Pierre dates back to the days of Ville Marie. It existed before the first Decary, born in Canada, came to that part of the island and took up a farm there. A rugged, uncomely edifice, twenty feet by thirty, built of stones taken up in the clearing of the wilderness for the hand of the tiller, no one knows precisely when or by whom the first stone of its foundation was laid. All that the present history can attempt is to sketch its life under the occupation of the Decary family, as told in the ancient records of the family.

The first notice of the name Decary, it was then Descary,—in Canada, is found in a marriage contract, dated at Quebec, September 23, 1654, between one Jean Descary, and Mlle Michelle Ortus. The document bears the signature of Guillaume Audovart, Notaire Royal, of Quebec. This loving couple were united on October 5, 1654, by Jerome Lalement, S.J., then cure of Notre Dame de la Conception, Quebec. The ceremony was performed in the chapel of the College of the Jesuits, and the record of marriage bears the signatures of Paul Chomedy, Sieur de Maisonneuve, Jacques Dore, Jean Gervaise,and Nicolas Hebert.

Tradition has it that Jean Decary was in Canada long before 1654, and was a confidential follower of the great Maisonneuve. In that year Maisonneuve paid a visit to France, and on his return he was delayed in the ocean, and took three months in sailing from Brest to Montreal. Naturally the loyal citizens of Montreal were somewhat anxious,and many of them were at Quebec to meet their Governor.

This, then, was the reason that Jean Decary was married in Quebec. It is also thought that Maisonneuve brought over with him from France the young lady, Michelle Orthus, who became Madame Decary. The contract of marriage is signed by M. Chomedy, "Dame Barbe de Boulogne, wife of Messire Louis Laillebout,"formerly Governor and Lieutenant-General for the King in this country; Rene Giroust, merchant; Jaques Dore, Claude Robutelle, Charles Le Moyne, Jean de St. Pere, Nicolas Gade.' Most of these were gentlemen of Montreal.

The young couple thus propitiously started in life, built for themselves a stone house at what is now the corner of St. Peter and St. Paul streets, in Montreal. Here they lived happily together,it may be presumed, and brought up a family of five children. There were four sons, Paul, Michel, Charles, (who died at the age of fifteen years), and Louis; and one daughter, Jeane, who married one Lambert Leduc. The baptism certificate of the eldest, Paul, is witnessed by Maisonneuve, and Joanna Mance, foundress of the Hotel Dieu.

BUILDING A DWELLING.

Jean Decary had been granted a farm at Cote St. Pierre by the Governor, Maisonneuve. While living in Montreal he had cultivated this outlying farm, it being too far from the river and the settlement to move on at once with his family. He continued to live in Montreal and to cultivate this holding until he had succeeded in building a house on the place, when, in 1666, he transferred his family thither. The house was twenty feet front by thirty feet deep, and was built of rough stone.

On January 8, in the year of our Lord, 1687, the elder Decary died and was gathered to his fothers, at the ripe age of seventy years. His remains were buried in the vault of the parish church of Montreal. His widow survived him until the tenth of September, 1698, when she passed away at the age of seventy-eight, and was laid to rest in the cemetery.

The eldest son, Paul Decary, succeeded to the farm at Cote St. Pierre. The other sons received farms from their father adjoining the first estate.

Paul was born on August 7, 1655, and, as were also his brothers and sister, in Montreal. According to the text of an ancient contract of marriage still in the possession of Mr. A. C. Decary, notary, on February 4, 1686, Paul Decary was married to Mlle. Marie Hurtubise, at Lachine. This marriage was blessed with eight children.

That this member of the Decary family attained to great wealth and influence is evidenced by the terms of his will, in which is given an inventory of his effects. He transferred the homestead to his two sons, Joseph and Jean Baptiste. Paul Decary died in 1747.

Old Will Described Decary Homestead

IT was while Joseph Decary and his brother, Jean Baptiste, were in possession of the old stone house on Cote St. Pierre that the first addition was made to the original structure. An annex of wooden logs, twenty feet front by thirty deep, was added The original building was thus considerably supplemented, the addition being a substantial arrangement, built on the traditional log house plan. The description of the house as given in the last will and testament of Joseph Decary, is funny to a modern reader:

....."Buildings consisting of a house of forty feet front, by about thirty feet in depth, of which twenty feet is of stone and masonry, and twenty feet "piece sur piece" (a special kind of log construction), covered with planks, having two chimneys of stone, and floors above and below, doors, windows, and blinds.

"Item, a barn, with cedar posts planted in the earth,"canneles," covered with thatch, forty feet long by twenty-five feet thick."

The same industrious accuracy is brought into the description of stable and sheep-house. Verily the ancient husbandman was a man of methodical mind and wished to leave no one in doubt as to the qualifications of his properties.

Jean Baptiste Decary had one daughter, who married Urbain Tessier de la Vigne. There were no children by this marriage, and Urbain Tessier, and wife, at their death, transferred their share of the farm to his brother-in-law, Joseph Decary.

STONE INSTEAD OF WOOD.

Joseph Decary, the grandson of Paul, the first of the name born in Canada, married Cunegonde Lefebvre, the contract being dated March 3, 1727. Of this marriage there were born four sons and three daughters, one of the latter bearing her mother's name, Cunegonde. Gervais Marie Decary, one of the sons, came into possession of the farm through a deed of partage between himself and his brothers. He was only nineteen years of age when he became owner of the Cote St. Pierre estate. He married Catherine Picard on February 4, 1764.

This reign, as it may almost be termed, in the hereditary kingdom of Cote St. Pierre, was chiefly remarkable for the completion of the family dwelling. It stands to-day practically as it did after the improvements put on it by Gervais Marie Decary.. He destroyed the wooden addition that had been made by Joseph Decary, and substituted a permanent stone structure of the same size. Thus he completed the building such as it may be seen to-day by the old "Cote Road" past the toll-gate, on Western Avenue, a solid, stone affair, with a forty foot frontage and a depth of thirty feet.

The family of this member of the line included four sons and several daughters. The successor to the estate, Gervaise Marie, married Mlle. Amable Deguire, on October, 19, 1794. Of this union were born five sons.

Now we are coming to comparatively modern history. Gervais Decary, the eldest son, married Susanne Berthe. Of this marriage, nine sons are still living, and one daughter, although the youngest of the family, is now fifty-six years of age. These are all well known names in Montreal. Although the eldest son, Gervais Decary, had not succeeded to the ancient holding of the family, but was established at Cote de Liasse, near Dorval Station. His son, Gervais, is now on the farm of his father, formerly owned at Dorval; Francois Roch is a blacksmith at Notre Dame de Graces; Benjamin is a farmer at Dorval; Charles is also an agriculturalist at Dorval; Alphonse C. is a notary and registrar for the counties of Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier; Rev. Telesphore is a priest residing at St. Henri; Joseph is a grocer at St. Henri; Placide is a watchmaker in Montreal, and Rev. R. is parish priest at St. Henri. The daughter married Mr. Joseph Aubry, of Dorval.

MODERN HISTORY.

On the death of Gervais Marie, the farm, and of course, the old house, had come into the possession of Jeremie, another son. He married Hypolite Gougeon, and died at the age of eighty-five, at Notre Dame de Graces, leaving six sons, of whom the eldest, Daniel Jeremie, who was member of the Legislature at Quebec until his death, last November, inherited the estate.

In 1869, Mr. D. J. Decary, married Philomene Leduc,and of this marriage were born five sons. The eldest, Louis Jeremie, advocate, of the firm of Decarie and Decarie, is at present member of the Legislature at Quebec. The other sons are: Joseph Leandre, gardener, of Notre Dame de Graces; Dr. Jean, of Montreal; Alphonse, the present owner of the old house, and Armand.

By his will, the late Mr. D. J. Decary divided the old farm among his five boys, and Alphonse received the part on which stands the old homestead. So he is at present the owner of the historic old building.

A curious fact that might be mentioned in connection with the family history of the Decarries is that the present owner of the house, Mr. Alphonse Decary, is married to Bernadotte Hurtubise. The first of the name born in Canada, Paul Decary, married Marie Hurtubise in 1686. Thus history has repeated itself in the union of the two families.

A Famous Lawsuit When Law Was Scarce

THIS is the history, imperfect and disjointed though it may be, of the fine old house by the Cote Road, and of the family in direct line, who have dwelt in it for upwards of three hundred years. It is a fascinating study to go back through this long list of records, baptism documents, contracts of marriage, testaments, and follow the romance of a family through generations. Few Canadian families can show a more perfect chain of evidence.

Among the many interesting documents preserved to record the doings of the various Decaries from 1666 to 1905, one that is at once interesting and amusing is the judgment rendered in a famous lawsuit in 1732. The first Canadian-born Decary family included three sons, Paul, Michel, and Louis. The three had lots of three acres each, running back from Coteau St. Pierre, the present day Lachine Road, towards Cote des Neiges. The most westerly of the three holdings was that of Paul, Michel owned the next, and Louis the most easterly. The properties had been purchased from the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Cunegonde Lefebvre, widow of Joseph Decary, son of Paul Decary, and her son, Joseph Decary, petitioned the Seminary to have a piece of land at the end of their concession, between their farm and a farm of Cote des Neiges, divided free, as a dispute had arisen over the children of Paul Decary cutting wood on a portion belonging to the Michel Decary estate.

To this the Seminary consented, but after the trouble continued, and finally was brought into the courts at Montreal, and later the Conseil Prive at Quebec. After more or less litigation, the matter was settled in favor of Paul Decary's descendants, the losers being sentenced to pay the costs of the suit, amounting to sixty livres and damages to the extent of ten cords of wood. A somewhat primitive, but no doubt satisfactory method of settling matters.

LEFT THE CARIOLE.

In connection with this suit, we find a protest from Madame Cunegonde Lefebvre, relict of Joseph Decary, against the heirs of Michel Decary, to the effect that her son left on February 6, a certain "Jour de Roi," to go to Quebec, to represent her interests in the case, and that she would hold them responsible for the expenses of the voyage. The aforesaid son had gone to Quebec at this winter season in a "cariole." It is interesting to note that the suit did not conclude until June, and the "cariole" had to be left in the Ancient Capital.

A very striking feature in these records and documents is the variety of spelling to which the family name is subjected. Descarry, Descarries, de Carries, are a few of these. To this day the various branches of the family preserve the difference. An explanation suggested for this is that when the three children of the original Descarry, Paul, Michel and Louis, were educated in Montreal, by the saintly Rev. Marguerite Bourgeois, foundress of the Congregational Nunnery,, she taught the three to write the names differently in order to differentiate the families. Thus Paul signed his name Descary; Michel signed Descaris, and Louis, de Carries.

All the Descarys at Notre Dame de Graces, Dorval and Cote des Neiges are descendants of Gervais, Gabriel and Jean, sons of Gervais Marie Decary, and Catherine Picard, the fourth owners of the old house. The families formerly at Hochelaga, and in the parish of St. Lawrence are descended from other sons of Paul Descary and Marie Hurtubise. A few descendants of Louis de Carries are also in Montreal.

Decarys First Lived at the Corner of St. Peter and St. Paul.

LAND AT COTE ST. PIERRE GRANT OF MAISONNEUVE

Eight Generations in Direct Line Lived in the Historic Dwelling.

A STRANGE SUIT OVER LAND

Ten Cords of Wood and Costs Were Awarded by the Privy Council to Winner of Suit.

ITALIAN COURT WILL BE NEEDED

Persons who have had occasion recently to visit the different magistrate's courts in Brooklyn; says the Brooklyn Eagle, have been impressed with the increasing business caused by Italians. In fact, some citizens are of the opinion that it would be a wise thing to have courts exclusively for Italians, where both complainant and defendant of that nationality would have a hearing. It is thought that such a course would facilitate business, even though it might at first sight or thought savor of an invidious distinction in singling out Italians.

The advocates of such a theory hold, however, that there would be no justice in establishing a court of the kind but that it would be simply meeting a public demand created by the tremendous immigration now going on from Southern Europe. Among the Italian cases that now engage the attention of magistrates there are many for assault. Some of these are for felonious assault and some for a minor degree. When the seeker after facts begins to inquire into the causes for these arrests and complaints, pehaps in nine cases out of ten he is unable to get the slightest information regarding the matter.

GAMES OF CHANCE.

A police officer and a very good one at that, will hold up his hands despondently, and then, looking at one, say, half apologetically: "Well, it was an Italian quarrel or mix up. Ask me an easier one, will you?"

This is the explanation of the causes leading up to assaults given by an ex-detective. "My line of work formerly called me to have a great deal to do with Italians and I took note of some of their little peculiarities as a people. Probably you have noticed that many of their troubles in court, are due to quarrels over games of chance. For instance, there is one game that they play, of which they seem to be very fond and which is well calculated to develop in short order all the fiery and impetuous qualities of the race. The game I am speaking of is played for drinks and the winner thereof is boss and no mistake. As he wins the drinks, for which each man who loses pays, they are brought on the table by the waiter, and no one but the boss can touch a drop of the beer or whatever liquor it may be.

"Then the winner begins to distribute his drinks and he plays the pool for all he is worth. All the animosity which he has been storing up for months past finds as it were, a kind of liquid expression as he deals out the drinks

PLENTY OF DRINKS.

"Some of the participants of the game who look as if they were just dying of thirst see big glasses of foaming lager going to others, while they who have helped pay the score are sitting by and passed over as if their throats were cemented.

"Well, this kind of thing can be kept up almost indefinitely if the people at the table happen to be unusually temperate and good natured But it is dollars to doughnuts that the games do not go on many minutes on the strength of such a system without someone rising to a point of order.

"Then there is music to pay for I can assure you. Another tantalizing feature and trouble breeder is the privilege that a winner of the game, I have described, has of 'hogging' all the drinks if he wishes. Why do you know that I have seen a winner take fourteen drinks, one after the other, and not give a drop to another person."

"How did the other players act. Did they look as if they were pleased," innocently asked the reporter.

"Looked pleased," ejaculated the ex-detective. "Suffering General Jackson! what faces. You never saw such expressions in your life. Why, they looked like human torpedo boats and as for painting their portraits, it could not have been done in oil. Vitriol or some other fiery liquid alone would have done justice to the subject."

LIFE IN FLATS CAUSE OF LUNACY

The growth of flat life in London, which becomes more rapid each year, says a London despatch, is coming to be regarded with some alarm by public health experts. Medical men and Poor Law guardians (who come in contact with many lunacy cases) are firmly of opinion that flat life is responsible for an undue proportion of the lunacy increase, which is costing the London ratepayers an enormous sum of money every year.

A lady guardian in a working class district was emphatic upon the point. "My experience as a regular visitor to blocks of flats inhabited by artisans convinces me,' she said, "that the deadly monotony of London flat life is a direct cause of many of the cases of lunacy of which the public only hears in the bulk from the statistics.

GROWTH OF INSANITY.

"I have constantly been struck by the large number of women living in flats who have to be removed to the asylum

"The conclusion to which I have come is that flat life, by reason of the seclusion and consequent dulness which it imposes upon women, is one of the deadliest perils threatening the London woman of to-day.

"Except in the West End, flats rarely have lifts, with the result that the dweller on the fourth, fifth, or sixth floor has to face a vast flight of stairs ever ytime she wishes to reach fresh air. Hence she goes out as seldom as possible, sees no one, has no contact with the busy life around her, and gradually sinks into that gloomy state of mind which leads to the lunatic asylum.

Dr. Forbes Winslow is equally convinced of the evils of flat life.

"I look upon it as solitary confinement, which produces depression and lunacy,' he said. "In twenty years' when we shall see more clearly the effects of flat life, I am convinced people will realize the gravity of what is happening."

EVILS OF PERFUMED FLOWERS.

The manifold perfumes of the flowers of the plant world are pure and salubrious when the flowers are placed on a balcony or in a room which is filled with fresh air and sunlight, says a modern scientist, but frequently we find many different flowers in the same room, the various perfumes producing an effect analogous to that developed by aromatic substances. . . . If one wishes to remain in a room filled with plants and flowers, they should do so only during the day, especially in the case of anyone suffering from physical depression. This advice holds good also for all persons suffering from any disease where the nervous forces should not be drawn on, as well as persons with weak hearts, hysterical persons, or children.

Many of the perfumes given off by flowers of the valerian species, by the rose, rue, many varieties of tulip, etc., are products of valeric acid, pelargonic acid, the essence of rue, of aenanthic ether, capronic acid, myricylic alcohol, etc. There is no doubt about the effects which these chemicals produce on the system; the nervous system, especially the nerves of the stomach, are greatly depressed.

If the perfume is very intense and the room poorly ventilated, the respiration may become very slow and superficial, the pulse weak, the mind hazy, and even fainting and swooning may occur. However, if inhaled in the open air there are certain classes of people who may derive great benefit from these perfumes, especially those who suffer from any hypersensitive condition of the nerves of the stomach.

The perfume of the orange flower, of the gardenia, of certain varieties of the magnolia, of the lemon, of many varieties of thyme, the lavender flower, is very healthful. In fact, these perfumes may be called natural disinfectants.

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Companies Plan Big Improvements; Feeling Bank Merger is Certain

General Opinion is That the Local Market Will Go Higher.

The local market though it held strong throughout the past week, failed to follow the lead set by the Wall Street market for activity.

A rather accurate idea of the condition of the local market was given by a prominent trader when he said:

"The public are just standing around for a little while looking at prices at their present levels and when they get tired they will come in and a further advance will be made." With one or two exceptions the general opinion seems to be that the local issues are sure to see higher levels.

Nearly all the local companies are completing bylaws to handle the increased business which their officials feel certain will be offering throughout the year. An idea of just what is being done may be gathered from the following. The Montreal Steel Company is making extensive additions to its already large plant at Point St. Charles which will enable them to manufacture more kinds of steel that will be in demand by car companies starting up in Canada. The Dominion Iron is spending over $500,000 in the erection of blast furnaces and coal ovens in conjunction with the steel rail plant which it is expected will be in operation by July 1. The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., is greatly increasing the capacity of their Royal and Glenora Mills and will increase their plant in the Lachine Canal, the Montreal Light, Heat and Power will carry into effect a plant that will result in a change in the entire system for the distribution of power throughout the city and suburbs; the Montreal Street Railway is adding to its rolling stock as rapidly as possible, and is also establishing a system of sub stations for the distribution o fpower by which it is expected that more satisfactory results will be secured at a lower cost of operation; the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company has made special arrangements to secure as much business as possible right from the opening of navigation and with any degree of luck a good season is being anticipated.

Though there has been very little trading in the stocks of the local banks, good business is everywhere reported. As the time draws nearer for the annual meeting of the Merchants Bank of Canada, when Mr. Thos. Fyshe, the general manager will retire the opinion grows stronger among the officials of other banks, that the merger of the Merchants and the Royal will go through before June 1. A rather significant incident is that Mr. E. L. Pease, the general manager of the Royal Bank leaves in a few days for London where he will meet Mr. Charles R. Hosmer, a director of the Merchants who was one of the first to try to get the two banks to come together.

It is understood that Mr. Pease will assume the management of the new big bank when the merger has been settled and as he intends taking a couple of months rest on the continent it might be thought he is getting ready for increased work in a larger sphere.

Since Canadian Pacific crossed the 150 mark there has been a good deal of difference in the opinions entertained towards it. A number of the local bankers and this included some very conservative interests, claim the stock is selling too high and now is the time to take profits. Their numerous investors who follow the price at which the Great Northern Railway of the United States is selling above the 300 mark, claim that as the resources of the Canadian Pacific are even greater than those of the U. S. Railway it might easily sell nearer to 200 than to 150.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money in Montreal remains unchanged at 4½ per cent., while in New York the rate to-day was 3¼ per cent., and in London the quotation for call money is 1⅛ per cent.

Manufacturers' Life to Open in Mexico

Mr. J. F. Junkin, managing director of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, and Mr. W. G. Young, foreign superintendent, are in the city of Mexico making arrangements for establishing a branch of the company in that city. It is understood that if the field is found favorable the company will open branches in other cities in Mexico. This Republic is entering into closer relations with Canada by Canadian capital being invested in various enterprises, and a projected scheme for better transport and postal service between Canada and Mexico. The placing Mexican currency on a gold basis will be most helpful in developing its trade and strengthening its credit.

Metal Market Shows Advance

Mr. R. Sullivan David, Canadian representative for Messrs. Bolton, Fane & Co., London, England, received advices this morning which tend to show the bome market in an upward state. They say "We feel confident we shall see higher prices. As you are no doubt aware, the breaking of the market in the first place, was caused by the large number of second-hand contracts held by merchants, but these have now nearly all been cleared off and there is a very steady and regular business coming along. Any orders that are now taken go straight on to the works books, and they are filling up very rapidly, which has given a good deal of strength to prices. We feel confident the present is the best time to cover requirements."

The following are the changes noted:

Tin plates are up 1 1-2d, (one penny and a half penny) per box.

Canada plates are at last week's prices.

Galvanized corrugated sheets are up 2-6 per ton.

Galvanized flat steel sheets are likewise up 2-6 per ton.

Sheet iron is stationary at last quotations, viz., £8.2-6 per ton.

Lead is also at last quotations, £13.5 per ton, for pig; £13.15 per ton, for sheet; and £14.5 per ton, for lead pipe.

Ingot tin (Lamb and Flag) is up 10s. per ton, now quoted at £138.

Expert Jones Disagrees With Government's Report

H. V. Jones, of Watson and Co., says regarding the April report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture: "It is too early to put crop conditions into totals of yields as to suggest percentages that do not mean the same in any two States. The reason we place no confidence in percentages is shown by the figures for three States in the April report. Texas, Kansas and Indiana are each given a condition of 92. After travelling all over Kansas and Texas this month we have no hesitation in saying that the condition in Texas is considerably higher than in Kansas.

"Therefore, the percentage must be wrong for one of them: Kansas has a good prospect to-day, but Texas has a better prospect, so far as present stand goes. The condition in Indiana is scarcely as high as the Government puts it, although favorable weather will bring out a nice crop in that State.

"The Government percentage for April is computed by Chicago to call for a winter wheat yield of 500,000,000 bushels: by New York the result is computed about 470,000,000 bushels. The country never raised 500,000,000 bushels in sight to-day that sug there is nothing in sight to-day that suggests the probability of it being raised this year. Hence the condition should not be placed on that basis.

"It is sufficiently optimistic to suggest an increase in winter wheat this year over last year of 65,000,000 bushels, which would give a total yeild around 400,000,000 bushels, or 100,000,000 else than the Government figures are said to call for. It will require most favorable conditions for this result. Five hundred million bushels would call for State yields that on their face would be ridiculous, and with the present lack of growth in the wheat doubly so."

Sydney's Advantage Over Pittsburg

A report read before the Society of Arts of London, England, contained the following comparison between Sydney and Pittsburg as iron centres:

Sydney's advantage over Pittsburg, U. S. A., lies in the lower cost of assembling the raw materials for producing a ton of pig iron. Again, for the export trade Sydney has an advantage over Pittsburg of 460 miles land-carriage to the seaboard, and of about 1,000 miles of ocean-carriage so far as the European market is concerned. These conditions should always prove a great factor in securing for Nova Scotia a pre-eminence in the production of iron and steel. The principal centres of consumption in Canada are in Ontario and in this province the remaining iron and steel plants of the country are to be found, one of the first magnitude being, as stated, at Sault Ste Marie. All these plants lie at, or near, lake navigation, they are designed to meet local requirements and the demands that may arise from new industries such as the construction of lake shipping, which is now of immediate importance in view of the enormous tonnage which Eestern Canada is providing for transportation in Canadian bottoms to Canadian lake and ocean ports.

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Wall Street Exchange Opposes Tax on Stocks

Owing to the proposal made to place a tax on the stock transactions of the Montreal Exchange it will be interesting to note the action being considered by the New York Stock Exchange as a result of bylaw authorizing a tax in their transactions having been passed by the Legislature at Albany. The Journal of Commerce says: It is rumored that about 300 members of the Consolidated contemplate seceding from it and establishing an auxiliary Exchange in Jersey City, the new exchanges, however, to be entirely independent of the one in New York.

Mr. Wagar is opposed to this scheme, but in order to have the usual transactions concentrated in the Consolidated Stock Exchange he is willing to expend $100,000 for the establishment of a branch institution and allow such members to do business in Jersey City who may desire to avail themselves of the opportunity upon the payment of an assessment.

Several brokers have suggested a remedial course to keep alive the business between commission man and customer by reducing one-tenth of commissions and compelling the latter to pay the tax at $2 per hundred. In this manner the parties sharing equally in the payment of the transfer tax.

Indications at present, according to statements made by brokers, seem to point to the establishment of an Exchange in New Jersey, where business can be done without the payment of the tax.

TRADE REPORTS.

Montreal trade reports to Bradstreet's say:—Wholesale trade here continues a little quiet although fairly good replenishing orders continue to come forward in these lines for which the spring demand was heavy. The retail trade in the country has not yet assumed a brisk tone. The farmers are beginning seeding and country business will be a little quiet for some time. Orders for water delivery are commencing to arrive and they are fairly heavy and cover a fair distribution of lines. Groceries are fairly steady with a moderate movement. In dry goods country orders are good. Shipments of heavy hardware goods are large. Metals generally are steady. The starting of cheese and butter factories will give some impetus to country trade generally. Recipts of butter here are still light and prices are firm. Cattle continue firm and receipts light. The outlook for a heavy trade with the North-West continues bright. Country remittances show some improvement and in most cases are fair to good. City retail trade is moving well but collections are a little slow. Money is steady.

Toronto advises to Bradstreet's say:—During the earlier part of the week country trade was fairly active, but brighter weather has set the farmers to seeding and retail trade in the country is quieter. Deliveries of produce here have also fallen off and prices in many lines are firm. Cattle are especially so. Dealers are unable to get enough for butcher or export trade and prices have been steadily advancing. All kinds of grain have been so high priced this winter that the farmers have fed comparatively few cattle. Hogs are also firm. Wholesale trade continues, on the whole, very satisfactory. Business generally shows a heavy improvement over that of a year ago and although payments here and there are a little slow they are in the main fairly prompt. The manufactoring centres of the province continue prosperous as is evinced by the number and size of orders coming from these points to the wholesale houses here. There is not quite so much activity apparent at country points. Preparations are being made for the shipment of large orders of heavy goods by water and the railways are carrying heavy consignments to the Northwest. Generally speaking, the outlook for trade is bright.

At Quebec, good roads and fine weather has stimulated trade and, wholesalers, as a rule, report activity, especially provisions, several schooners having left heavily laden for the lower provinces. There is a demand in all lines and a general improvement is looked forward to. City trade is active. Country remittances are reported better than for some time pass. There is no unusual activity in the building trade. The permits being issued have been chiefly for dwelling houses of medium size and cost and which are in need here.

INVESTMENT RETURNS.

Following are the investment returns on Montreal stocks at last prices, compiled oy R. N. Hickson, stock broker, 17 St. John Street:—

	Close	Div'd	Yield.
Canadian Pacific	154½	6	3.89
Montreal Street xd	224	10	4.48
Toronto Street Railway	109½	5	4.58
Twin City	119	5	4.20
Detroit xd	82¾	4	4.81
Toledo xd	74	4	5.40
Mackay pfd	88¾	4	4.34
R. & O.	92	4	
Montreal Power	83¾		
Nova Scotia	159	8	5.03
Montreal Telegraph	157	8	5.09
Bell Telephone	157	8	5.10
Ogilvie pfd.	137	7	5.04
Lake of Woods	119	8	6.07
Montreal Cotton	99	7	5.83
Bank of Montreal	260	10	
Bonds—			
Winnipeg Electric	108	5	4.62
Dominion Iron	84	5	5.95
Ogilvie Milling	117	8	6.12

Mr. James E. Kavanaugh, superintendent of agencies of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York was in the city during the week.

Mr. Geo. Wegenast, general manager of the Mutual Life Assurance Company spent a couple of days in the city during the week.

Mr. E. L. Pease, general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, leaves next week in a two months' trip to England and the continent.

THE OLD THEORY EXPLODED

A mistaken idea is to think corns and warts incurable. Why Putnam's Corn Extractor does the trick in a few days. No pain, no after soreness—a clean, safe, sure cure. Use only Putnam's.

Dom. Coal Will Use Tubular Boats to Invade Ontario Market

The Dominion Coal Company will shortly make a determined effort to secure a portion of the Ontario Coal market. It has been known that the leading officials of the company for some time past have been anxious to find out a way to land coal at Ontario points at as a low price at the American Coal companies and great interest will be taken in the experiment the company will make with a tubular boat.

A dispatch from the company's works at Glace Bay gives the following account of the plans already made:

A plan is now being developed to make the Ontario business pay even if return cargoes are not always available. Mr. Allan Thompson of the Lakes Transportation Co. is having constructed at Toronto a tubular steamship of a type which if it comes up to the expectation of the promoters must solve the Ontario market question and give to mining in Nova Scotia an impetus the like of which was never known before. Mr. Thompson has been in communication with Mr. Stuart McCawley of this town for some time and the latter gentleman has placed the matter before the Dominion Coal Co. who are much interested in the scheme. The boat is now under construction and will make her initial trip some time during the first of June. American coal is during the summer delivered in Toronto duty and freight paid for $3.35 per ton. The promoters of the new type of coal boat claim that they will be able to carry coal from Nova Scotia for from $1 to $1.10 per ton, if such proves to be the case the N. S. operators could secure the Ontario market at a good degree of profit to themselves putting coal f. o. b. for $2.15 to $2.25 per ton, and the mining industry here would benefit to an almost incalculable extent. In the tubular type of boat the centre of gravity is low. This fact is made use of in connection with the unloading plant. The coal is to be unloaded with conveying belts on much the same principle as that in use at Louisburg pier. The single plant is calculated to automatically discharge coal at the rate of four hundred tons per hour on to pier, or into cars or other vessels. Smaller craft could thus be loaded rapidly in stream from the larger vessel. This means saving in time and in delays at terminals or unloading piers. In an 8,000 or 10,000 tons vessel three or four of these plants could be installed and unloading carried on at the rate of from 1200 to 1600 tons of coal per hour. The introduction of the plant into the ordinary type of ocean going boat would not be practicable at all. The introduction of the plant would necessitate the raising of the lower deck several feet to make room for the conveying belts, would decrease the carrying capacity and make the boat inclined to be top heavy. The conformation of the tubular boat is such that plants could be installed with a minimum loss of space and the centre of gravity being much lower than in the ordinary type, the stability of the craft would be unaffected. Considering capacity the new boat will have very light draught. 10,000 ton boats in the same class are calculated to draw only 18 feet of water. Such could ply from Fort William on Lake Superior to Port Colborne at the entrance to the Welland Canal and could then transfer in stream their cargoes to 3,000 ton boats drawing 14 feet of water. These could then proceed through to Montreal without any difficulty. The passage could be accomplished from Cape Breton and 10,000 ton boats could proceed up the St. Lawrence and transfer to these smaller boats of the same type by means of the automatic belt conveyors and thus establish a profitable trade. Boats of the same gross tonnage as the type now in use could make twice the number of trips in the same time ta the same or lower expense as a much larger cargo per tonnage could be carried as the following table is calculated to show:

PRESENT TYPE.

Gross	3600 tons
Cargo	2200 tons

TUBULAR TYPE.

Gross	3300 tons
Cargo	2900 tons

700 tons more cargo with a gross tonnage of 300 tons less on 14 feet draught.

The cost of the boat at present building will be about $35,000, much cheaper than ordinary type of the same size. Length is 245 feet, beam 44 feet.

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"I suffered for several years with Dyspepsia. Nothing I ate would digest without giving me great pain. I could not get anything to relieve me till a friend of mine advised me to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. One box cured me and I have had no return of the trouble since."

Such is the experience of Miss Lizzie Watling, 177 King William St., Hamilton, Ont. It should come as a message of hope to thousands of Canadians. It is only one of thousands of similar statements that prove conclusively that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets never fail to cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia of all stages.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food themselves. They do the stomach's work and give it a chance to rest and recuperate. They are thus a natural cure.

Help your stomach and it will help you. If you would eat what you like when you like use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

RUPTURE Sufferers will rejoice to learn that Medical Science has at last triumphed in producing a positive Cure for this agonizing and dangerous ailment. The results are astonishing the Medical Profession as well as all Ruptured. Cases that have defied human ingenuity have yielded in a short time. No operation, pain, danger, or time from work to be



CURED. One of the many remarkable cures performed is that of Mr. F. J. Libby, Stanstead, Stanstead County, P.Q., whose portrait here appears. He was ruptured for years. To further introduce this wonderful cure Dr. W. S. Rice, 2½ East Queen Street (Block 24) Toronto, Ont., the Discoverer, will send a Trial, also his book "Can Hupture be Cured?" Write to-day — Sure —Now. **FREE**

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TWO SPLENDID LIARS.

A good story is told of one Patrick O'Mara, a private in the 104th, who applied for a furlough. His colonel, who was a severe disciplinarian, did not hesitate to employ a subterfuge.

"Well, what do you want a two weeks' furlough for?" he asked.

"My wife is very sick," answered Pat, "and the children are not very well, and if ye don't mind, she would like to have me home for a few weeks to give her a bit of assistance."

The colonel eyed him for a few minutes, and said:—"Patrick, I might grant your request, but I got a letter from your wife this morning, saying that she doesn't want you home; that you are a nuisance, and raised the dickens when ever you were there."

"That settles it. I suppose I can't have the furlough' then?"

"No, I'm afraid not. It would not be well for me to grant it in the circumstances."

It was Patrick's turn now to eye the colonel Suddenly he said:—"Can I say something to you, sor?"

"Certainly, Patrick; what is it?"

"You won't be angry, sor, if I say it?"

"Certainly not; what is it?"

"I want to say there are two splendid liars in this room, and I'm one of them. I was never married in me life."

It Will Prolong Life.—De Sota, the Spaniard, lost his life in the wilds of Florida, whither he went for the purpose of discovering the legendary "Fountain of perpetual youth," said to exist in that then unknown country. While Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will not perpetuate youth, it will remove the bodily pains which make the young old before their time and harass the aged into untimely graves.

BOTTLE'S REMARKABLE VOYAGE.

In May, 1903, when Col. Swaim, U.S. Consul at Southampton, was en voyage from Monte Video to England via New York on the British SS. Tennyson, in lat. 29.39 N., long. 68.10 W., he threw a bottle overboard containing his card and that of several other passengers, together with the intimation that the person returning the same to him at Southampton would receive £1 reward. A few weeks ago he was informed that the bottle had been found on the Donegal coast, Ireland, near Arranmore, by a Mr. McCall, who has returned the cards. The bottle had evidently been carried by the Gulf Stream along the North American Coast, then across the Atlantic to the Irish Coast. To travel this distance it had taken 662 days at an approximate speed of five miles a day. Col. Swaim is sending particulars of the occurrence to the American Hydrographic Office

Y.M.C.A. PROGRESS.

The year-book issued recently by the Y.M.C.A.—which celebrated its diamond jubilee last year—shows that the organization has a membership of 688,263, of whom 164,432 reside in Great Britain and her possessions, and the remaining 523,831 in foreign countries. There are 5,529 centres, and the 828 buildings owned by the associations are valued at £6,876,594.

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Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Head Office of the Company (office of Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain), 180 St. James Street, for the purpose of electing directors and transacting other business of the Company, which should have been transacted at the annual meeting of the Company.

By order of the Board.

L. A. GLOBENSKY,
Secretary.

Montreal, 7th April, 1905.

This Paper is printed with The Queen City Printing Ink Company's Ink.

PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI. BOSTON.

MARCONI WINS PATENT DECISION

The United States Circuit Court in a sweeping decision has declared that Marconi's Patents prohibit others from using the vital and essential parts of all wireless telegraph systems, viz.: The elevated conductors with ground connections.

Marconi says that wireless telegraphy is impossible without these essentials. Permanent injunction and judgment for and accounting and costs has been issued against the Defendant under that decision.

Remember the record of the Bell Telephone, how all other telephonic inventions were declared Infringements and were compelled to pay tribute to Bell and finally to surrender to Bell and be swallowed up by him.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF!

WHAT WIRELESS IS: WHY IT WORKS

(This is the fourth and last chapter covering the very interesting subject of wireless telegraphy.)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.—The first chapter showed that wireless telegraphy was made possible through Nature's gift of electricity in the air. It was only necessary for the inventive genius of man to control the direction of this force. The instruments which have been invented and perfected by Marconi, and which made it possible to control this subtle power so that it does his bidding, are described. This is further explained by taking a specific message and following it through the various steps from the sender to the receiver.

CHAPTER IV.

In the preceding chapters, we have learned that wireless telegraphy is exceedingly simple in theory and practice, because it involves nothing but basic principles and natural forces in almost unaltered form.

If we were on the top of a ten-story building and wished to get some worthless object down to the ground, we would not put it on our shoulder and carry it down, but would simply throw it over the edge of the roof and gravity would do the rest. It is likewise superfluous to use wires for the transmission of electric currents if nature has provided something which makes it possible to accomplish the same work without them. It requires no gift of prophecy to foresee that wires will be discarded just as printing presses worked by hand and sailing vessels for fast trips have been put aside.

Although Fulton gave us a steamboat which we now look upon as a very crude affair, and Howe constructed a cumbersome sewing machine, we cannot but be thankful for what they did. Suppose the ocean greyhound and the modern sewing machine had been perfected within a decade after their invention, it is impossible to imagine what other perfected and highly developed products would now be at our command. In the Marconi system the developments already parallel those of the steamship and sewing machine, which have required from fifty to one hundred years of mechanical experimenting. In other words, Marconi has given us a perfected wireless telegraph within less than ten years of the time when he became convinced that his theories were borne out by facts. It would be the height of absurdity to assume that he has attained the limit of possible development. One cannot but marvel that he should have accomplished so much in so short a time.

A realization that wireless telegraphy is based upon a simple, free-given force of Nature makes a deep study of the science immensely interesting. One cannot refrain from entering the realms of fancy and wondering what will become of the telephone and telegraph wire the cables and the instruments which are adapted to their use. The future of shipping, of all forms of communication, and, in fact, of every detail of our daily life in times of peace and war may be forced to pass through a stage of complete change because of the simple discovery of the possibility of sending messages from point to point without any visible connection between them. We have at our command a newer, simpler and better means of applying electricity to the transmission of messages than we ever had before. There is nothing more deserving of your serious thought than this latest product of science—wireless telegraphy,

Marvellous Canadian Expansion

Few residents of Canada fully realize the tremendous expansion which their own country is enjoying. In all lines of industry there is progress, and the last three or four years have seen a commercial growth far beyond the predictions of leading Canadian authorities.

The best evidence of this growth is shown in connection with the railroads, and steamships and their allied interests. The Grand Trunk system is to be extended into a transcontinenal line, in order to meet the demands of the central and far west, and other transcontinental roads are projected. The records of shipping show a steady increase in volume. The exports and imports are increasing so that they now total over $100,000,000 per annum. The rate of increase is on a par with that of any nation in the world. The interior of the country is becoming more and more densely populated, and a vast tract of fertile soil is rapidly being brought under cultivation. The report of the C.P.R. records over 38,000 acres of land sold to settlers west of Winnipeg. The four leading railroads of Canada weekly return an increase of earnings over a similar period in any previous year. Growth and development are to be expected in any new country, but the Canadian record stands almost alone for the rapidity with which this important progress has been made.

All this has been accomplished

Without A Canadian Cable

linking this country to a European point. This may seem unimportant, but when one realizes that over **$3,000,000 per year is spent by Canadian citizens** for cable messages, and, when it is further realized that this great expenditure passes into the receipt column of cable companies owned in the United States or Europe, the situation assumes a different aspect. Why should this great sum of money go as tribute to outsiders? **Ought it not to remain in Canada for redistribution** in the country where it is expended and where it may be **turned to further profit?** It is surprising that this tremendous branch of industry is not served by a company owned and operated in Canada.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Ltd.

will supply this deficiency by the middle of the coming summer. It will **transmit messages across the Atlantic** and it will do more, for it will also **transmit messages to any and all ships crossing that great ocean.** Signor Marconi is now busily engaged in installing the apparatus at Glace Bay station which will forever replace any needed cable service.

The great growth in every other line is being paralleled by the rapid development of the Marconi system. The increase in shipping is greatly benefitted by the added safety, due to the Marconi stations installed along the Atlantic waterways, which have made shipping in those waters free of former terrors.

The Marconi system **can handle messages more cheaply than the cable.** Under present conditions, the cost of a cablegram is further increased by the cost of telegraphing it from a Canadian point to the nearest cable station in the United States. The Canadian Marconi station will practically **monopolize** the industry of transatlantic messages. It will do so because, when a given company can equal its competitors in the quality of service and can underbid them in the charge therefor, it inevitably gets all the business that is offered.

This is but one of **many sources of income** for the Canadian Marconi Company. The transatlantic system is but one of many remunerative Canadian opportunities under the Marconi perfected patents. The shrewdest business men in Canada have recognized what this means, and have placed themselves in a position to **share the profits** which this great enterprise is going to enjoy. They have become stockholders of The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, and we have yet to find any one of them who has kept track of the rapid development of the company and who is dissatisfied with its future outlook. The stock is now selling at **$5 per share,** and subscriptions will be accepted in any quantity from one share to two hundred shares. The time to invest in this great enterprise is, **not when it has been fully developed** and has reached a stationary stage. By that time the price of its stock will have so advanced that you can buy but one share for the same money with which you may now purchase hundreds of shares. On the same basis, the dividends will net you only about five per cent. on your investment instead of the **fifty per cent.** or **more per year** which should be the return if you buy the stock at present prices. We therefore reiterate that sound and conservative judgment should urge you to make a purchase before the price of the stock has advanced, and when there is still an allotment which may be obtained at $5 per share. That means that **you should immediately** invest whatever funds you have in what promises to be a rival of the great Bell Telephone which has long since

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PUBLISHED
The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

SACRED MUSIC PREDOMINATES

Chief Theatre Dark Next Week, But Many Recitals Announced.

CESAR FRANCK CHORAL WEEK

The "Crucifixion," the "Last Words," the "Messiah," and other Holy Week Items—Are There no Comic Librettists?

s the writing of light libretti a lost art?

The American stage to-day has some of the most exquisite and original comedians it has ever known. It has managers who will spend a hundred thousand dollars where twenty-five years ago they would have grudged ten thousand. It has stage managers who lavish upon it all that the inventive genius of the age and the artistic genius of the world can devise to fascinate the eye. And if the experience of Montreal in the last two seasons is a fair one, it has no one who can construct a moderately meritorious libretto or a decently plausible plot, and the English stage does not appear to be much better.

The revelations in the English courts in the course of the "Cingalee" plagiarism case, which cost George Edwards $15,000 in damages, would be more amusing if they were less sad. They went to show that, barring the main incidents (which are themselves liable to serious modification) the libretto of a modern musical comedy is "worked up in rehearsal." We might have suspected as much if we had dared; but we did not dare accuse a noble art of having fallen so low. Who can imagine W. S. Gilbert leaving his lines to the tender mercies of the second and third comedians? And there is a converse proposition. Mr. Gilbert published his libretto and they made very excellent reading, but who can conceive of any person as voluntarily reading the book of the best-plotted comic opera or musical comedy that has been here in five years? "Wang," which dates from the transition period, is the only one that suggests itself as even tolerable, and "Wang" we should have thought more of if we had not seen it again. "The Belle of New York" was almost literature, but was ephemeral because it devoted itself to satirizing purely passing conditions. "The Girl from Kay's" had the elements of a clever satire, hopelessly ruined by the clumsy hand of the stage manager. And the others!

* * *

The last and one of the saddest is "The Wizard of Oz." The libretto of that work is the most extraordinary example of opportunities wasted, that was ever put before an audience. It starts out with an attempt to establish "atmosphere" which is brilliantly carried out by the stage manager and absolutely neglected by the librettist. The conception of a Kansas maiden transported by one of the indigenous cyclones to an unknown fairyland is splendid, but why not give us more than the conception? The stage manager has done all that human stage manager could do to realize this idea, and the librettist has not raised—or has not been allowed to raise—a little finger. To the eye there is afforded absolute continuity, by the scenic devices by which the Kansas farm gives place to the cyclone and that in turn to the land of the Munchkins, but to the mind the Kansas scene never exists except as an isolated picture, and Miss Laughlin's delicious accent is the sole reminder of the place of her origin. The scene of the poppy-field is one of the most exquisite fancies in modern opera-staging, but so absolutely incoherent that one cannot help thinking the stage manager interpolated it, as he would interpolate a popular comic song, without consulting the librettist and without fixing up the libretto to accommodate it. Consequently the verdict is absolutely without significance on the piece. In the second act every vestige of the fairy story is flung to the winds, and abject comic opera of the lowest American type (I am speaking only of the plot, for the act is far from being unamusing in its specialties and dialogue) takes its place. Yet the possibilities of that act, had it been carried out in the same vein of fantasy as designed but failed to finish the first act, are of limitless beauty.

There is no reason why the writer of comic libretto, providing he be a good writer and his libretto good libretto, should prostrate himself before the biggest stage manager that ever lived. It is his business to employ the stage manager, and not, as now, to be his abject slave. When shall we see an author with authority?

By the way, was there not a rumor that Barrie would do a comic-opera book for Mr. Perley?

* * *

A cynical writer remarks that "it is a wise comic opera that knows its own author." But the average comic opera could not afford to recognize him in the street.

* * *

Paderewski is becoming the centre of a controversy in New York and Boston which has all the appearance of being genuine, but which will undoubtedly have the effect of a very fine line of advertising, for Paderewski is too well entrenched in the admiration of the "great public" to be adversely affected in a business sense by critical hammering. On the other hand those who, like myself, are beset by an eternal curiosity have their interest greatly stirred by the announcement that Paderewski is not entirely a "chose jugee," for we would infintely rather listen to a short-haired American who is a problem than to a long-haired Pole about whom the last word has been said. Individual judgment has no place bef the rhapsodies of a unanimous wo it is when critics differ that the dinary man begins to dare to thi that is, if he likes thinking.

* * *

The Musical Courier is savagely seeking to demonstrate that there is room for thinking about Paderewski. It is carefully constructing a Joseffy boom, and speaking of a recent concert by that artist compares it with "The concert of the week before, when on the same stage sat an albino-like spectre with orange-colored hair, and spent his peevish musical frenzy by hammering a rain of fist blows on the innocent Steinway piano."

We shall see. It is a little absurd to pass judgments before the event, but one finds it hard to believe that the man who introduced to us ten years ago a piano tone of such lusciousness as we had never before dreamt of has to-day abandoned himself to mere noise. It must be remembered that dynamic power is not in itself a crime. Wagner's scores, Berlioz's scores, were denounced some years ago as abominations simply because they involved more sound than the public was used to. We know now that their sound is beautiful as well as loud.

* * *

As a historic epoch in the advancement of the American drama I beg to chronicle the opening of the Hippodrome in New York last Wednesday. The size of the structure permits of the division of the stage into two parts, one in advance of the proscenium, and which measures a span of ninety-six feet, and the other back of it. The two combined represent a depth of 110 feet, and an opening or width of ninety-six feet. In the front part, which two circus rings forty-two feet in diameter will grace, will be given that part of the programme which relates more particularly to things of the circus. The rear will be devoted to spectacular dramas and productions pertaining more to the drama and the musical comedy than to the circus. Incidentally be it added that in consequence of this and the presence of Barnum's circus a number of New York theatres will close their season earlier than usual.

* * *

The London correspondent of the Musical Courier writes of the recent production of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's "Canadian Rhapsody" that "the music is, on the whole, bright and attractive, without being great. Sir Alexander is always at his best when he is not trying to be serious. He has plenty of pleasing fancies, and he can turn out very pretty suites and graceful rhapsodies, but his inspiration fails him when he sets to work on an oratorio or a symphony, and those who are wise in their generation avoid the concerts at which his more ambitious works are played. The Rhapsody, however, which is one of the fruits of his recent Canadian tour, and is founded on French-Canadian folk-songs, is a clever piece of writing, which, in spite of a few dull moments, shows him, on the whole, at his best."

* * *

Dave Braham died in New York this week—Dave, of "the Mulligan Guards." He wrote songs for the Harrigan and Hart plays on the East Side that had all America humming them. There were two hundred of the quaint melodies, and here are a few which those who were going to the theatre in the seventies and eighties remember as they were sung by the characters for whom they were created: "The Mulligan Guards," "The Skidmore Fancy Ball," "Paddy Duffy's Cart," "The Babies in Our Block," "The Old Dhudeen" and "The Market on Saturday Night." Every one of them is an old friend. "Ned" Harrigan wrote the words, and Braham, his musical conductor, composed the music. He was of the same family as John Braham, one of the most noted of English vocalists, who held the public for forty years and wrote popular songs, many of which have survived nearly a century.

* * *

Halifax announces for the month of May the "First Great Musical Festival of Nova Scotia." The performances cover two matinees and evenings, and the instrumentalists will be the Boston Festival Orchestra. The opening matinee on May 16 will have a popular programme, including the Strauss waltz "De Kaiser." Other portions of the festival will be the New World Symphony, some Wagnerian excerpts, the Stabat Mater (doubtless Rossini's, for Halifax can hardly have outgrown that interesting example of a bygone fashion), and Sulivan's "Golden Legend." The list of patronesses includes society leaders from every important town in Nova Scotia. Speaking broadly, the whole thing is a most pleasing example of musical enthusiasm, which one can hardly avoid tracing in large measure to the awakening effects of Mr. Harriss's Mackenzie tour. Montreal will wish it every success.

And by the way, how long is it to be before Halifax shall be able to get its orchestra without sending outside of Canada?

* * *

Mr. Mansfield inaugurated in New York on Monday one of the most interesting experiments of the season, a production of Molieres four-act comedy, "The Misanthrope," in strict accordance with French tradition. The experiment must have been successful, although the two last acts are reported to drag somewhat. Mr. Mansfield's impersonation is said to have been remarkably clever and convincing, though lacking in the finer sentiment of the character. His support, as usual, was clever, but uninspired. The production is one which is likely to be more appreciatively and comprehendingly criticised by the serious weeklies than by the daily press.

Miss Russell produced, and did all she could to save a rural play by Zangwill which is described by every critic as a failure and by some as a particularly deplorable failure on account of its brilliant suggestions and possibilities. The new Kirke la Shelle "miner" play, "The Heir to the Hoorah," of which a sketch was given in this column last week, made a hit in spite of its somewhat well-worn premises.

* * *

Duse has instigated a new sort of prize play contest in Italy, which is not likely to be imitated by managers in this country. The plays are to be submitted to a jury, which will weed out the impracticable ones. The rest are to go into Duse's repertory and be played until the end of 1906, at which time the one which has proved most popular will be awarded the prize. The money to be paid is but $2,500, contributed by Duse and an Italian manager, but the assurance of production for all the plays approved by the committee would be worth more than the prize to an American dramatist.

* * *

The Chicago Orchestra is to be known hereafter as the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, in honor of its founder. After his death, it was supposed that some eminent foreigner would be secured to take his place, but Mr. Frederick A. Stock, who has wielded the baton since Mr. Thomas died, has made such an excellent impression that he was on Wednesday appointed conductor. He is only thirty-three years old, having been born in 1872 at Julich, Germany, but has already made his mark as a composer. Last week the Chicago Orchestra performed his symphonic poem, "Morning, Noon and Evening of a Man's Life," which Mr. Thomas had put on his list.

* * *

Sarah Bernhardt has signed contracts with Sam Shubert to come to this continent next season, making her appearance in New York on November 1. She will act in "Camille," "Frou Frou," "Article 47," and two plays which have never been seen in America. The tour is to be her last.

* * *

"No violinists over the age of twelve need apply" will evidently be the legend hung over the doors of the concert agents before very long, for the public is growing less and less inclined to have dealings with any one except prodigies," says the London correspondent of the Musical Courier. In this respect America seems to be ahead of London. We prefer mature artists, as witness the great success of Ysaye and Kreisler.

* * *

"It is rather a pity," says the London Daily News, "that the brothers Shubert should have decided to give an opposition season of opera at the new Waldorf Theatre. It would have been very welcome in the autumn. It is hoped that the theatre will open on May 16. Among the artists engaged are Mme. Calve, who may, however, appear in some "Carmen" performances at Covent Garden; Edouard de Reszke, Signor Ancona, Miss Mary Garden, Miss Alice Nielsen, Signor Bonci, and Signor de Lucia. There will be a little difficulty in the repertoire, I should think, because the Covent Garden syndicate hold the exclusive rights in all the Ricordi compositions. But the new enterprise has the exclusive rights in Mascagni's works, and there is the Sonzogno repertoire to be drawn upon. A feature is to be made of the lighter operas. With Signorina Duse appearing on alternate evenings, the new theatre will be brilliantly inaugurated, whatever the financial results may be."

* * *

Attention has already been drawn in this paper to the extremely interesting announcement for Tuesday next—that of a performance of Caesar Franck's "Redemption," conducted by Prof. Couture, with a picked choir of thirty voices, and with a preceding programme including some very attractive solo numbers. Although produced forty years ago, the "Redemption" has never been sung in Canada. It was utterly misunderstood at its first production, but though we have not been educated in the works of Franck himself we have been sufficiently acquainted with the tendencies of modern music to make it improbable that this great choral rhapsody will be "beyond us." The haunting beauty of its themes is apparent to anyone who will merely take a look at the score. The choir which Prof. Couture will conduct at the Windsor Hall is substantially the same as that which accompanied Mme. Albani at her last appearance here.

* * *

I paid a visit to the Theatre Royal this week for the sake of seeing a young Canadian actress who had shown considerable promise at earlier appearances here, Miss Alleen May. Unfortunately the extremely thrilling sequence of events which is presented on that stage this week gives no time for real acting, and only for two or three minutes did she have any occasion to do more than move about in a willowy and distressed manner.

There is, by the way, a peculiar tendency in the titles of recent melodramas to assume a suggestiveness of which the plays themselves are wholly innocent. "Queen of the White Slaves," for example, is obviously designed to suggest the latest title applied to the procuration system (elsewhere known as the "cadet system") in Philadelphia and other places, though this piece of slang is hardly well enough known here to make the name effective. Needless to say, the play has no more connection with the cadet system than with the Russo-Japanese war. The same is true of "A Girl of the Streets," played here last week, whose title brought to mind a shady phase of life with which the play had no connection whatever.

Munday Knight

* * *

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Next week being Holy Week, the leading dramatic house will be closed. On Thursday afternoon, April 20, at three Mr. Rubin Goldmark, whose Royal Victoria lectures of last autumn are pleasantly remembered, will deliver a lecture recital on Wagner's "Parsifal." This is an invitation affair given by Mr. Henry W. Savage, and cards can be secured through the box office of the theatre. Those who intend to hear the great festival play are urgently recommended to acquire a knowledge of its plan and themes before the performance, and this lecture is designed to afford opportunity of so doing.

* * *

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"Superba" continues one of the record breaking attractions, probably because Hanlon Brothers spend a small fortune on it each year in the effort to have each edition new and novel. This year the Hanlons promise something unusual, the pantomime having been re-written and brightened in many ways, and the stage setting, mechanical effects and novelties being the result of many weeks' work and consideration. This season the show has its scenes, twelve in number, laid not only in the land of romance over which the good Queen Superba holds sway, but on the gay "Pike" at the World's Fair, and in the artists' quarter at Paris. Merry Pierrot and his friends hold high revel in many places. For the first time in many years the Hanlons present an American ballet which has been specially arranged for them, and which includes some of the prettiest dancers and singers possible to secure. This octette cost more than any similar dancing act on the stage. The latest music is employed, and in the dance of the Dutch maidens, the Parisians, the artists' models, and the "Revels of the Poodles in Shadowland," beautiful effects are obtained. Two new vaudeville features are included in the entertainment and an entire new acting company is employed. More than $20,000 has been spent in stage settings, costumes and effects. The acting company includes George Hanlon, sr., Alfred, Fred., George, jr., and William Hanlon, second, John H. Haslam, William Zinell, Belle Gold, Ethel Baird, Rose Wandt, Pearl Ford and Marie Best.

* * *

THE THEATRE ROYAL.

One of the most popular attractions of the present day is that beautiful drama "The Village Parson." There is an attractive ring in the title, which calls the attention of all classes of amusement goers to the theatre. The play deals with the affections of the heart, and is one wherein human emotions and pathos are strongly depicted. A very strong company has been engaged, and it is confidently believed that this pretty play is rendered in much better style than is usual with travelling companies. Handsome special scenery has been painted expressly for this production by well known artists, and unique effects also assist in the finished performance.

* * *

THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Another combination of mirth, melody and beauty comes to the Francais in the shape of the Broadway Burlesquers, who will arrive here from Boston. Among their leading comedians is Patrick White, Montreal's favorite Irish comedian, who is a whole team in himself. They have also such people as Ezler and Webb, whose sketch "The Tough Girl and the Leading Lady" is called the best sister act in America. Amy Butler has been pronounced the queen of Irish singers and the only rival of Maggie Cline. Inman and Mitchell do a great comedy sketch called "After the Fight." Clever comedians, bright and attractive songs, and people who can sing them, a big chorus of shapely girls beautiful costumes and special scenery go to make both opening and closing burlesques attractive and snappy.

* * *

THEATRE DES NOUVEAUTES.

During Holy Week there will be presented one of the masterpieces of French classical literature. It will be a real treat for students and lovers of the French language to see the famous tragedy, the "Polyeucte," of Pierre Cornelille, rendered by the excellent stock company of the Nouveautes. The cast is as follows: Felix, Mr. Lefrancais; Polyeucte, Mr. Guiraud; Severe, Mr. Cassin; Nearque, Mr. Lombard; Pauline, Melle. Varennes, and Messrs. Careme, Nyms, Berton; Mme. Devoyod, etc. Costumes and scenery are elaborate and specially made for the play.

On Good Friday the house will be closed.

The company is now rehearsing for Easter week "Famille," by Auguste Germain, with a special matinee on Easter Monday, 24th.

* * *

"CRUCIFIXION" FOR GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Stainer's charming work "The Crucifixion," will be performed in aid of the funds of the General Hospital in St. George's Church on Tuesday evening, April 18, at 8.15. The choir will consist of fifty voices, and the soloists will be Master Lawrence Lister, Mr. J. C. Barlow, Mr. W. E. Elliott, and Mr. Percy C. Hall. The organ will be played by Mr. J. M. Walkley, organist of St. Martin's Church, the male quartets will be sung by Messrs. J. R. Dickson, J. Bevan Giles, W. E. Elliott and Jas. Johnson. Mr. Percival J. Illsley, Mus. B., F.R.C.O., will be the conductor.

* * *

THE PARSIFAL CONDUCTOR.

Conductor Walter H. Rothwell, of Mr. Henry W. Savage's English "Parsifal" Company, is a young man with a most interesting career. The critics of Boston and New York City have unanimously proclaimed him the greatest Wagnerian conductor this country has had, after Anton Seidl and Felix Mottl. Mr. Rothwell, who is about thirty years old, is an Englishman by birth, but an Austrian by education, because he was taken to Vienna when he was one year old and lived there until his career as conductor began. At the age of ten he was one of the most promising pianists in the Vienna Conservatory of Music, and at fifteen he took all the prizes for piano playing, composition, harmony and history of music that he could compete for.

His success was so great that he decided to become a piano virtuoso, and to that end spent four years with Eppstein and Fuchs. He was about to make his debut when Gustav Mahler, the great composer and conductor, who was then at the head of the opera at Hamburg, offered him the position of assistant conductor and chorus director at the opera. The opportunity to learn conducting under such a man as Mahler was not to be missed, and Mr. Rothwell left the piano for the baton. He spent four years in Hamburg, and then went to Breslau as assistant conductor, and from there he went to Amsterdam, where he was placed in complete charge of the Royal Netherlands Opera as conductor, stage manager and general director. He was there for two years, and rescued the opera from ruination. It was in Amsterdam that Mr. Savage met Mr. Rothwell and engaged him for the "Parsifal" in English.

Mr. Rothwell reached this country the middle of July, and from that time up to the middle of October, the time of the first performance, he worked indefatigably, giving often eighteen hours a day to his various rehearsals, and to what purpose he worked is found in the praise that has been given to him and to the performances in general.

* * *

THE MESSIAH PERFORMANCES.

The Messiah concerts by the Oratorio Society promise, as usual, to be a great financial as well as musical success. The plan opened yesterday with the usual rush for seats, and on Thursday and Good Friday next. The quartet of solists is without exception one of the strongest obtainable, all being artists of sterling reputation. Dr. Ion Jackson, the tenor, is a charming singer, who has appeared with the Oratorio Society before, whose beautiful voice is all that can be desired for the interpretation of the Messiah solos. He has had a wonderful experience as an oratorio singer, and has always been received with warm approval by Montreal concert goers. As His Majesty's Theatre will be closed durging Holy Week the orchestra will be augmented by the addition of the best players from the theatre orchestra.

* * *

OTHER FUTURE BILLS.

For the first three nights of Easter week, commencing April 24, the attraction will be the new farce comedy, "The Morning After," by W. A. Tremayne and Irving L. Hall, produced under the auspices of the Theatrical Mechanical Association. The play is a legitimate farce on the order of "What Happened to Jones," "All the Comforts of Home," etc., and is full of excruciatingly funny situations. The leading role is that of William Brasley, a New York stock broker, which part will be played by Mr. Paul Cazeneuve, who has been especially engaged for the occasion. The role is one for which he is in every way fitted. Mr. Cazeneuve will be supported by a carefully selected company of well known actors, and the play will receive an elaborate production. As it is the work of two Montreal authors, and is put on for such an excellent organization as the T. M. A., the performance should draw well.

* * *

"Busy Izzy," which served George Sidney so admirably as to star in the past two seasons, has been retained for this year, and the third edition will be seen at the Academy of Music Easter week. Fred Wyckoff is still playing the funny old rube, and gives a good interpretation. Wm. Maussey is the bell-boy, and will be seen in a new acrobatic song and dance with Maud Campbell, who made such a hit last year. Carrie Webber, a very pretty girl and an accomplished dancer, is the soubrette.

* * *

Miss Antoinette Smart, late of David Belasco's forces, has been engaged for the leading role in "A Little Outcast" company, and will be seen here at the Theatre Royal Easter week.

* * *

For the week of April 24 (Easter week) the Francais has the Reilly & Wood big show, with Pat Reilly and a number of other favorites in the cast.

* * *

PADEREWSKI'S RECITAL.

The demand for seats for the Paderewski recital of April 24 (Easter Monday) is the most remarkable in the history of Montreal concert-giving. The subscription list, which closed this week, was, as already announced, a record breaker, and the opening of the sale of seats at Nordheimer's and at the Monument National, where the recital takes place, was accompanied by scenes without precedent in this usually easy-going community. There can be no return engagement in this case, as there was with Ysaye, and those who are among the turned-away at this concert will in great likelihood never have the chance of hearing the world's greatest pianist again.

* * *

PARSIFAL'S INVINCIBLE CHORUSES.

A problem, which has always puzzled operatic directors, has been solved most successfully by Henry W. Savage's production in English of Richard Wagner's sacred music-drama, "Parsifal," which will be at His Majesty's the last half of Easter week. This problem has been the establishment of a means of communication between the conductor at his desk in the orchestra and the choruses, which may be behind the stage. In "Parsifal," for example, the invisible choruses are located in the fly galleries on either side of the stage, completely out of sight of the conductor, and in the soft passages, practically out of hearing of the orchestra.



A Scene from the New "Superba."

The question was, how to tell the exact time for their entrance and how to get the exact tempo used by the conductor.

Mr. Savage has devised for his use what is known as an electrical time beater, by means of which the choruses, even if they were half a mile from the conductor, are as absolutely under his control as if they were within ten feet of him. On the conductor's desk are four electric buttons, easily in reach of his left hand. These buttons are connected by wire with small boxes on which there are spaces corresponding to the buttons. When the conductor presses the buttons in order upon these spaces, appear the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, in bright electric light.

Thus the conductor, while beating time with his right hand, plays simultaneously on these buttons, and governs the choruses as effectively as he does the orchestra. These little signal boxes may be placed in any part of the theatre, and may be moved about so that they are used for all the music behind the scenes.

* * *

DR. HARTHAN'S PIANO RECITAL.

The programme of Dr. Harthan's pianoforte recital, to be given in the assembly hall of the Royal Victoria College on the evening of April 19th, has just come to hand. It promises a most interesting evening, as well to connoisseurs as to those who love music simply for the pleasure that it gives them. Selections will be rendered from the works of Beethoven, Bach, Grahn, Chopin, Schubert, Rubinstein and Liszt.

This will be Dr. Harthan's first appearance as a pianist before the musical public of Montreal. He brings with him from Europe the highest reputation as an artist and composer, and the honor of a close connection, both as pupil and as associate, with such composers as Lachner, Rheinberger, Liszt and Rubinstein. It will be a source of satisfaction, as well to those who have so often admired M. DeSeve's artistic playing—which of late has been heard far too little on account of his preoccupation with teaching—to hear him render, in conjunction with Dr. Harthan, one of Beethoven's sonatas.

This recital will also be the first appearance in Montreal of Mlle. Rosemonde Desjardins, who, under the patronage of Lady Laurier, is studying with Dr. Harthan in the McGill University Conservatorium of Music. Mlle. Desjardins has already come before the notice of the public of Ottawa, where her great talent attracted the attention of Lady Laurier, and led to her becoming a student of the McGill Conservatorium, in which she intends to complete her musical education.

* * *

A THEO. DUBOIS CANTATA.

L'Union Ste. Cecile will to-morrow evening at their regular Sunday concert at the Monument National present a work that should attract the attention of the English-speaking public. This is the "Seven Last Words," by Theo. Dubois, in which a chorus of one hundred voices will take part. It will be preceded by a general programme. The soloists include M. Charles Gauthier, the great French tenor of the Grau & Charley opera forces, and M. Mendoza Langlois. The usual Sunday prices, which are nominal, will prevail, and seats can be booked at the corner of Windsor and St. Catherine streets.

The Union's orchestra of one hundred pieces, under the director of M. Vandermeerschen, will contribute the accompaniment.

* * *

The Wizard's Beginning.

Munday Knight, Herald—Will you be so kind as to inform me through the Herald when "The Wizard of Oz" was first produced.

J. L. W., Three Rivers.

"The Wizard of Oz" was put on at the Grand Opera House, Chicago, June 9, 1902. (This seems to be the correct date, though some members of the company have given me June 16, instead). It ran for four months, and was then taken to New York, where it played in three different theatres for eighty consecutive weeks.

Friend: "I didn't know you painted?" Host: "I don't." Friend: "But your portrait says, 'Thomas Newrich—by himself.'" Host: "Well, ain't I by myself? There ain't nobody else about."

REASON No 6

WHY YOU SHOULD USE

Red Rose Tea

Because of the care in Selection and Blending.

My agents in the east are expert tea tasters, and every lot of tea that is sent down from the Gardens has to pass their inspection. They take samples from the chests and carefully taste them, then if the tea is fully up to the Red Rose standard, it is accepted and shipped; if not it is rejected.

The most important test of all, however, is when the tea arrives here, as during the passage through the Red Sea, the very great heat often affects the Tea very seriously. Immediately on arrival, samples are taken from each lot and subjected to the most rigid tests, and only those teas which have retained all their original flavor and strength are used for Red Rose (the balance is jobbed off in bulk).

When blended and ready to be put into sealed packages, it is tested again just to make sure no mistake has been made in the blending; nothing is left to chance.

Will you test us by ordering a package?

T. H. ESTABROOKS, St. John, N. B.

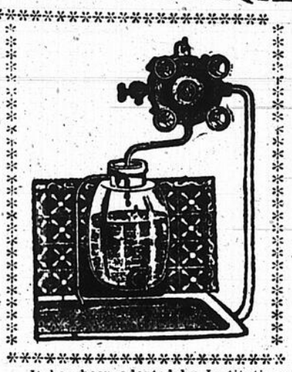
BRANCHES: TORONTO WINNIPEG.

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SPARKLING, BRILLIANT and ABSOLUTELY STERILIZED

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PASTEURIZING FILTER



System of Messrs. Dame, Piat and Dr. Pottevin, Head of the Laboratory in the Paris Pasteur Institute.

It has been adopted by Institutions such as:

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The Queen's Hotel
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La Banque Nationale
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WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

Why did all the Principal Hotels, Hospitals, Schools, Industrial establishments, etc., etc., adopt our system of sterilization?

Because Our System is the Most Efficient.

WHY NOT PROTECT YOUR FAMILY?

Against CHOLERA, TYPHOID, and other disease GERMS carried by the water, especially at this season of the year?

Call in and see us, or drop a postal for information.

THE NEW PASTEURIZING FILTER COMPANY, Ltd.

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PHONE MAIN 2297.

Doctors Said That Lumps and External Swellings Would Turn to Running Sores.

Mrs. Jacob Kaehler, Zurich, Ont., says that

Burdock Blood Bitters

Saved Her from Many Years of Suffering.

She writes:—"Now imagine how joyous and great was my surprise when a friend of mine told me that Burdock Blood Bitters would cure me, so that the lumps and external swellings, which the doctors told me would turn to running sores, would disappear. I took her advice, and can say that I have no doubt but that Burdock Blood Bitters has saved me from years of suffering. It is with the greatest of pleasure and with a thankful heart that I give this testimonial, knowing that Burdock Blood Bitters has done so much for me, and you are at perfect liberty to use this for the benefit of others similarly afflicted."

Burdock Blood Bitters is the best blood medicine on the market to-day, and is composed entirely of roots, herbs, barks and berries.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace



For Real Comfort

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How Paderewski Plays

By R. W. Gilder, in the "Century."

If words were perfume, colour, wild desire;

If poet's song were fire,
That burned to blood in the purple-pulsing veins;
If with a bird-like thrill the moments thronged to hours;
If summer's rains
Turned drop by drop to shy, sweet, maiden flowers;
If God made flowers with light and music in them;
And saddened hearts could win them:
If loosened petals touched the ground
With a caressing sound;
If love's eye uttered word
No listening lover e'er before had heard;
If silent thoughts spake with a bugle's voice;
If flame passed into song and cried, "Rejoice! Rejoice!"
If words could picture life's, hope's, heaven's eclipse,
When the last kiss has fallen on dying eyes and lips,

If all of mortal woe
Struck on one heart with breathless blow on blow;
If melody were tears, and tears were starry gleams,
That shone in evening's amethystine dreams;
—If human syllables could e'er refashion
That fierce electric passion;
If other art could match (as were the poet's ditty)
The grieving and the rapture, and the thunder
Of that keen hour of wonder—
That light as if of heaven, that blackness of hell—
How Paderewski plays, then might I dare to tell.
How Paderewski plays! And was it he,
Or some disbodied spirit, that had rushed
From silence into singing; that had crushed
Into one startled hour a life's felicity,
And highest of knowledge—that all life, grief, wrong,
Turns at the last to beauty and to song.

HEART DISEASE

Most Sudden and Dangerous of Ailments.

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves in 30 minutes.

Stealthy as a thief in the night, heart disease heralds its coming only by the deadly grip it lays upon its victims. If you have palpitation, short breath, smothering spells, or vertigo, do not delay the use of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure. It will relieve every case in 30 minutes, and will radically cure ninety-five per cent. of those affected. It is a perfect remedy for nerves and stomach. 8

Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures all skin eruptions, 35c.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2128 Notre Dame St., and J. T. Lyons, Bleury St.

He Is Emphatic In What He Says

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED ROBT. BOND OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

His Doctor Who said There was no Hope for Him, now Pronounces Him Well—He Tells his own Story.

Mt. Brydges, Ont., April 14.—(Special.)—Among the many people in this neighborhood who tell of the great work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing, none is more emphatic than that old and respected citizen, Mr. Robert Bond.

"I believe I owe my life to Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Bond says. "My attending physician said I was in the last stages of Bright's Disease, and that there was no hope for me. Then I commenced to take Dodd's Kidney Pills and used in all twenty boxes. Now I eat well, sleep well, and my doctor says I am well. Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else cured me. Do you wonder I am always ready to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills.

What will cure Bright's Disease will easily cure any other form of Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills will always cure Bright's Disease. They are the only remedy that will cure Bright's Disease. Be sure you get Dodd's.

A NOVEL GIFT AND SEASONABLE.

We would again direct attention to our

Umbrellas

Suitable for either lady or gentleman, this suggestion will come with seasonable appropriateness to many seeking Easter gifts.

Our Umbrellas differ from those sold elsewhere, in that their handles are made and mounted after our own designer's ideas or else copied from designs shown in Paris and New York.

While we are aware that the attractive part of an article of this kind is in the handle, yet we have not forgotten to demand from the makers the very best materials in the covers, whether it be in the pure silk or in the silk and wool mixture.

Prices from Three to Twenty Dollars.

HENRY BIRKS AND SONS,

GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

MONTREAL.

When your appetite TAKES A VACATION, bring it back with a morning glass of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

Meals seem too far apart after the gentle, relieving effects of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25C AND 60C A BOTTLE

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

Original and Only Genuine

Each bottle of this well known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHAMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, DIARRHŒA, SPASMS, Etc.

bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor,

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Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each Bottle.

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WORLD'S LONGEST LAWSUIT.

Spain boasts probably the longest lawsuit in the world's history. It began in 1517, and is still sub judice. The case, which concerns a pension, is between the Marquis de Viana and the Count Torres de Cabrera, and the accumulated sum in dispute would have reached fabulous millions had not four centuries of attorneys, barristers, and court officials taken considerate measures of appropriation to prevent the sum becoming unwieldy. In 1872, the case was in the deliberate mind of Spanish jurisprudence, deemed more or less ripe for a decision, but circumstances every year arose which necessitated its being set back to the year following. The judges, however, have now become apprehensive lest the suit should reach its fifth centenary, and as this might reflect upon the promptitude of Spanish procedure, the customary despatch is to be still further stimulated to secure that judgment be given within a period not exceeding two years longer.

Mr. J. J. Harpell Gives His Side of Controversy Over Cappon Article

Accuses Professor Cappon of Trying to Convert Queen's Quarterly Into a Partizan Sheet—Reasons Why His Article for April Number Was Held Back—Conflict Between Business and Editorial Boards One of Long Standing.

The following letter, written by J. J. Harpell to the Kingston Whig, is explanatory of his stand on the question of the publication of Prof. Cappon's article on the Autonomy Bills on the Queen's University Quarterly.

Toronto, April 10.—The appearance of the following advertisement in the Saturday edition of Toronto papers calls for a full explanation of the difficulty to which it refers:

SUBSCRIBERS OF QUEEN'S QUARTERLY.

The committee of Queen's Quarterly beg to apologize to the subscribers for the delay in the issue of the April number and to explain that the delay is caused by the desire of J. J. Harpell, business manager, to prevent the appearance of an article which it contains on the North-West Autonomy Bill. R. Vashon Rogers, chairman of committee.

This calls for a complete explanation, not only because the advertisement is intended to throw the blame for the delay in the publication of the Quarterly, where it does not belong; but more especially, because it is intended to create an impression, which is sure to injure the fair reputation of the best life at Queen's University.

It is very much to be regretted that such a difficulty as this could not be settled without giving it to the public, but when it is once given, it is most desirable that they should have all the facts. For this purpose, I hope you will be good enough to favor me with the space in your paper necessary to give a complete account of the difficulty and the reasons for the same.

On the 8th of July, 1901, the late Principal Grant wrote me a letter to the effect that he was anxious to increase the advertising revenue and to extend the circulation of Queen's Quarterly, as well as of Queen's University Journal, of which I was then the business manager, and asking me if I would consider ways and means of effecting the same. Beginning with this date and extending over the next six or seven months, I had much correspondence and a number of personal interviews with the late principal on the subject. During this time I pointed out how unsatisfactory it was to attempt to publish the Quarterly by a board of editors. This was exactly what he had experienced during the previous nine years and he expressed himself as anxious to make such changes as would be a move in the direction of appointing a permanent editor. About the latter part of February, 1902, we arrived at the following understanding:

1.—Principal Grant himself was the editor-in-chief for one year, 1902-03.

2.—An effort was to be made to get Prof. Shortt to take that work for the next year.

3.—If by the end of the second year a permanent editor-in-chief had not been found and neither himself or Prof. Shortt could find time to continue the work, arrangements were to be made with some other person: In this connection the late principal mentioned the name of Dr. Dyde.

4.—Arrangements were to be made also for an associate editor. For this position the late principal mentioned assistant professor John Marshall, whom he thought might undertake the work for the first two years and possibly longer.

Under these conditions I agreed to assume the duties of business manager for three years, with the hope of paying off the debt, which then existed and of increasing the circulation and advertising income. When the first meeting of the publishing committee was called to consider this proposal, the principal was in the hospital and nothing could be done until he could attend another meeting was called and I was appointed business manager for three years, according to the terms of two letters, which I had written to the late principal and the main points of which were:

1.—I was to assume all the financial responsibility of publishing four numbers a year of eighty pages each.

2.—I was to pay off the debt, and increase the circulation.

3.—My communications were to be with the late principal Grant, because all the conditions on which I accepted the position were understood only by him and myself.

As an evidence of this understanding, however, are the arrangements, which the late principal made with Prof. Shortt and Asst. Prof. Marshall, and also his signature to the heading of the stationery, which was printed before he died.

About the end of April, 1902, and immediately after a banquet had been held in Ottawa under the auspices of all university graduates in that district, the late principal sent for me. In this interview he said that he had seen Prof. Shortt and that he had agreed to assist in the effort to develop the Quarterly and to assume the work of editor-in-chief for the following year. He also expressed the hope that a number of men from other Canadian educational centres could be encouraged to co-operate in making the magazine a national high class Quarterly and in that way to do something to develop the idea of unity among Canadain educationists, which the gathering at Ottawa had suggested to him.

The principal unfortunately died before we went to press, with the first issue and Dr. R. V. Rogers, the chairman of the publishing committee, and myself arranged with Prof. Shortt to take charge of the Quarterly for the first instead of the second year. Under this arrangement the first two issues (July and October, 1902,) were published, with success far beyond our best expectations. During these six months, the circulation increased with surprising rapidity.

Shortly after we began the work, I saw that little could be done without capital, and after spending much of my own money, I wrote to the chairman of the committee, seeting forth the necessity of, in some way, raising money to expend in getting the undertaking started and showing how it would pay in the end. The reply I received was to the effect that the matter rested entirely with myself, and that if I had confidence in it, I would have to raise the money on my own responsibility. I had confidence in the undertaking, if carried out according to the understanding on which I accepted the management, and having no reason to fear that the committee would interfere with an arrangement that was working so harmoniously and successfully or that they would refuse to respect the arrangements made by the late Principal Grant, I undertook to raise the necessary money on my own account.

But as soon as the university opened in October, one or two members of the committee began to canvass for Prof. Shortt's deposition. The agitation resulted in Prof. Shortt being set aside and the old arrangement of an editorial board revived. All this was done without any thought of how it would affect the financial side of the magazine, or the obligations, which I had assumed. In fact they did not let me know anything about it. As soon as I was informed of the changes, I objected as strongly as I could; but the committee took the stand that if I did not like it, I might resign. I would have gladly taken this course, had it not been that I had invested so much money, which I would lose, as the committee refused to take over any of the liabilities. Against this action we received a number of strong protests, and same of the Quarterly's best friends refused to give us any further assistance.

The first number under the new editorial board was edited by Prof. Macnaughton. Instead of eighty pages, he published a number of over one hundred and sixty, and besides incurred a heavy bill for half tones. This one number added over $300 to the debt. As soon as I received the bill for this number, I wrote to Prof. Cappon, who was to edit the next issue showing how I would have to ask that the next and succeeding numbers be kept down to eighty pages, until I paid off the debt. In reply, I received from Prof. Cappon a most insulting letter, in which he claimed that I had no right to make such a request and threatened "to place my letter before the committee, if I did not wire him before Monday at five o'clock withdrawing my letter." I did not wire him, however, but wrote at once to the committee. The eighty pages happened to be mentioned in one of my letters to Principal Grant, and my position was sustained.

About this time they consented to make a new appointment to their committee, which has proven to be one step decidedly in the interests of the Quarterly. This was to ask Dr. Dyde to become a member of their board. Although Dr. Dyde remained with them but a short time, yet he undertook and carried into effect the idea, which the late Principal Grant had conceived, viz., that of bringing the Quarterly into closer touch with other universities, by asking men from these educational centres to become members of an advisory committee to the magazine. Very much benefit has resulted from this move. But Dr. Dyde had been with them for only a few months, when he sent in his resignation. Although his desire to resign was not accompanied by any reasons, yet those of us who knew of the interference he received from one of his associates require no further explanation.

Matters ran along smoothly for a while until it became Prof. Cappon's turn again to edit a number, when he again made trouble. Some time before this he had asked the printer to make for him a list of the subscribers from the wrappers, when I sent them to him. The printer explained that he could not do this without first consulting me. To this Prof. Cappon replied that he did not want me to know anything about it. The printer at that time, refused to get him the list. But now that he was editor of the number himself, he attempted it again. Mistaking the order those who were set to do the work, destroyed the wrappers and new ones had to be made and properly addressed. This delayed the issue so that I came down from Toronto to see what was the trouble and discovered Prof. Cappon's interference. I called on him for an explanation and he first met my complaint with a bluff. When he saw that I would not accept this he very excitedly consented to come to the printers and make matters right. We had proceeded only a short distance when it occurred to him that he had a previous engagement, but would meet me at the printer's on the following day at eleven o'clock. I kept the appointment and after waiting a quarter of an hour, I called him over the telephone. He gave the excuse that he had a class at twelve and therefore could not keep his appointment with me.

In October last I presented a financial statement of the magazine, which still showed a large deficit, every dollar of which I was personally responsible for. On account of this the committee offered me a two years' extension of my term, which I very reluctantly accepted. I would have much preferred to settle with the committee, and hand the management to someone else. But they were not willing to assume any of the liabilities and there was nothing for me to do but to continue and make the best of a very disagreeable situation.

The next issue was the one of last January, which was edited by Prof. Cappon, and which contained an article by him on political corruption. This article not only contained falsehoods, as was pointed out by the press of the country in an unanswerable measure, but was of such a partizan type that one of the local political parties obtained reports of it and distributed them as campaign literature. These reprints, I understand, were arranged for by Prof. Cappon and a local politician, without any thought of the injury they would do the Quarterly. The appearance of this article in the magazine gave it the most severe setback that it has received since I became connected with it. We lost many more subscribers during the following two months than we lost during the previous two years, and I have found it very much more difficult to get new ones. I brought this to the attention of the committee and, as I understood, received the assurance that it would not occur again. But now, in the very next number the same offender attempts to publish an article that has not only been branded by the press as partizan but which is sectarian of a very dangerous type. The article, I understand, was not handed to the editor in charge of this number, but was taken by the author directly to the printer. Moreover, without consulting either the editor or myself, he at once ordered a number of reprints, some of which he sent to newspapers and individuals while more were placed on sale in a bookstore. One can hardly think that the few cents which would result from the sale of this ten-cent reprint would be sufficient to actuate Prof. Cappon to do the injury that such a course would mean to the Quarterly, which in a few days would be placed on sale alongside the pamphlet.

I knew nothing of this article until I heard of it through the Toronto papers. I at once procured one of the reprints and readily saw the harm it would do the Quarterly if it appeared in that magazine. I brought this to the attention of the committte and explained that if the Quarterly was published containing this article we would not only lose subscribers, but following directly after the same writer's article in the January issue, would brand the magazine in a manner that would require much time and effort to redeem. I also explained that in this number I was the one man who would suffer from it, and that the debt would be larger at the end of the next two years than it is now. I further explained that this was not the only way in which it would affect me. On the representation that the Quarterly was to be a high-class publication and understanding that it was not to contain articles that would be apt to offend the religious susceptibilities of a member of any denomination, a number of the public school inspectors had recommended the magazine to their teachers and ratepayers and requested that it be kept on file in the school. I considered that I would be violating this agreement in an unpardonable manner if I retained my position as business manager and allowed such an article as Prof. Cappon was attempting to force into the Quarterly, to be carried by that magazine into the schools or into the homes of many of the subscribers, who have paid their subscriptions on the understanding that they were to get a different class of publication.

For these reasons I concluded I would be compelled to resign my position, if they insisted in publishing the article in the Quarterly. In taking this stand I gave them my assurance that I had no desire to assume the slightest control over the editorial work. I recognized that that department was entirely in the hands of the editors. But while that was so, they should recognize that both the editorial and business departments were largely dependent upon one another, and a course that would injure the one could not help the other. But apart from this I am sure that the friends of the Quarterly and of the university as well as all earnest citizens, will agree that with all the papers, we have in this country, it was surely possible to keep the pages of the Quarterly for a higher class of work. If this was not the desire of the publishing committee, they should have kept their magazine within the limited sphere, in which it was, before I became its business manager. Or, having contracted with me to increase the circulation and after I had put so much money into the undertaking they should have waited until my term expired, before they began to alienate subscribers, after much expenditure and effort. In the meantime I instructed the printer not to proceed further with the issue until the difficulty was settled.

A meeting of the publishing committee was called and a resolution passed to the effect that the article must be published in the Quarterly. A copy of the resolution was sent to me and I replied that I did not see how I could change my mind, nor to have anything more whatever to do with the Quarterly. The next communication I received was the following telegram dated April 5th:

'Unless you instruct the printer by Friday noon to issue complete Quarterly, we will advertise in Toronto papers reason of delay." Signed, R. V. Rogers.

In reply to this I sent the following telegram:

"Cannot allow your threat to interfere with my duty. Does the committee desire to meet me before we get so far apart that it will be difficult to come together.

I received no reply to this and on Saturday the advertisement, already quoted, appeared in the Toronto papers.

Such anxiety to hurry the matter to the attention of the public, is, in itself, sufficient evidence of the motives which actuated these men in the course they have taken. But they have given us much more tangible proof than this. No sooner had the trouble occurred than one or two members of the committee assisted by an equal number of their friends, who are prominent in local political circles, began to attribute my stand to politics and religion.

They accused me of attempting to hold back the Quarterly until after the vote on the Autonomy Bills had been taken. But apart from the influence which an article by Prof. Cappon would have on the members at Ottawa, how ridiculous does this appear in the light of the fact that the pamphlet was sent to the press, and also to a number of individuals and was at the same time placed on sale in the book stores. But the most conclusive denial to this lies in an offer which I made to two important members of the committee, to have the article bound up separately and I would be willing to send it to our subscribers in that form, without any reference to the Quarterly. But they refused to consider such a settlement. Another evidence of their motives, which they recognize can best be attained by not allowing the Quarterly to be issued, lies in their desire to delay a settlement with me. I have offered to leave our differences to a board of arbitration composed of three, one appointed by them, one by me and the third by these two. If they would agree to this I would be willing to hand over all books, lists and contracts in my possession, and they could proceed at once to publish the Quarterly as they pleased. But they have refused and want me to hand over what I have belonging to the Quarterly unconditionally. This I will not do, because I have no confidence in their disposition to do what is right by me. But the accusation, which I want to resent, with the keenest of feeling, is the one, which Dr. Rogers conveyed to me when he said on Saturday last, that it was the opinion of a number of the members of the committee that I was being backed by the authorities of my church. Those who are willing to spread a report like that, either know me only through my enemies or are willing to pervert the truth for a little political capital. Such an accusation is as false as it is dangerous and I want to give it a denial as solemn and as emphatic as I can command words to express.

The only men from whom I have sought advice, are men high in the councils of the university. When I wanted the advice of a lawyer, I went not to one of my own church, or to one out of touch with Queen's, but to a fellow alumnus, who at the same time is a member of the university council. Another member of the committee has endeavored to explain how that if they allowed themselves to compromise with a Roman Catholic, they would be doing the university an injury. If by this he meant that because I was a Catholic, the committee could not do me the justice that they could if I was a member of another denomination; I learn for the first time that there is an element in Queen's not worthy of that broad Christian spirit, which the late Principal Grant so well established.

As an evidence of the business principles of those with whom I have had to deal permit me to relate an incident, which was related after to me by one of their own number. When the committee began to realize that they would, in all probability have to meet the cost of the work already put on the article, they ascertained the amount from the printer. The figures he submitted were based on the terms of his contract. But the committee thinking that it was too high, fixed their own price, and authorized two of the members to go to the printer and say that, if he would not accept their offer they would take the university printing away from him. It is only necessary for me to add, that the printer's contract was awarded as the result of tenders received from Toronto and Kingston, in order that this incident may serve as an evidence of the truth of the late Cecil Rhodes' remark, when he says that university professors in business are apt to be as children.

In conclusion, however, I want to assure the readers of this letter that such actions as I have just related, or that of the same men who have created this disagreeable condition and forced it into the notice of the public is entirely out of keeping with the ideals and principles which go to form the atmosphere at Queen's. Those whose works and lives give expression to the spirit of the university, have have resigned from the publishing committee or are disposed to keep away from many of the meetings. Let me also assure you that the men at Queen's who will injure the best life of the university to gain other ends are few; but the pity is there are any. —Yours very truly, J. J. HARPELL.

NEARLY 2,000 YEARS OLD.

A Filey, England, fisherman, walking along the beach found, in a crevice of the cliff bottom, a small Roman coin of the reign of Nero. The coin, which is in an excellent state of preservation, bears the head of Nero, with the inscription: "Imp. Nero Caesar Aug Pont Maxim." It is not less than 1850 years old. Of the Roman settlements at Filey there exists no doubt, and some years ago a Roman coin was discovered at the base of an oak post which had been driven into the solid rock of Filey Brigg.

From Flour to your kitchen and never touches a hand —Purity Bread. James Strachan, Bakers to Royalty

NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, at the present Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, application will be made for the passing of an Act to incorporate the British American Trust Company, with the following powers:

To accept, fulfil and execute all such trusts as may be committed to it by any person, corporation or court of law; to act as trustees, executors, guardians, curators, tutors, administrators, sequestrators, liquidators, receivers, trustees for bond holders (notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Code of Lower Canada); to lend money upon Dominion, Provincial, British, Foreign or other securities; to act as fiscal, registry and transfer agents of any Government, corporation or person; to act as financial agents, to receive and hold in trust or on deposit moneys and property of every kind; to guarantee titles to and mortgages of real estate and other investments; to purchase, hold and deal in bonds, stocks, mortgages and obligations; to establish branches and agencies; to act as judicial sureties; to borrow money; to maintain and operate safe deposit vaults and receptacles for valuables and merchandise; to examine and audit the books of account and physical condition of the business or property of companies, partnerships and individuals; to buy and sell mortgages and to guarantee the principal and interest of same; to act as real estate and general agents and to collect rents, coupons, dividends and interest on any and all investments, and to manage and administer the business or property of any person or corporation as agent in respect to the investment of moneys, to erect and carry on business of said deposit company, to receive and manage sinking funds; and, generally, to transact the business of a trust company.

Montreal, April 12th, 1905.

GEOFFRION, GEOFFRION & CUSSON, Solicitors for Petitioner.



Department of Railways and Canals, Canada.

CARILLON AND GRENVILLE CANALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Electric Lighting," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on Thursday, the 20th April, 1905.

Specifications and forms of tender can be procured at the office of the Superintending Engineer, 2 Place d'Armes, Montreal, on and after the 13th April, 1905.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

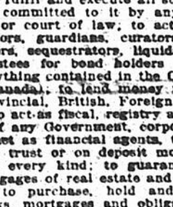
By order,

L. K. JONES, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Ottawa, 12th April, 1905.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWN OF WESTMOUNT.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the Ratepayers of the Town of Westmount, and all whom it may concern:

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer, that a By-Law, intituled "By-Law to authorize the Town of Westmount to effect a Loan and to issue Bonds or Debentures to the amount of $350,000, payable in 40 years, and for other purposes," will be submitted to the Council for approval and adoption at a meeting to be held on Monday, 17th April, 1905, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the Council Chamber in said Town.

That the objects of said By-Law are the effecting of a Loan for said amount for 40 years, the proceeds thereof to be applied to disbursements for the construction of granolithic or other permanent sidewalks in the Town, street crossings of stone or brick, construction of sewers in new streets, macadamizing or otherwise paving of streets, opening, widening, grading and making and fencing of streets, and other purposes specified in said By-Law, and the levying of special annual assessments or taxes sufficient to meet payments to interest at the rate of Four per centum per annum for said period, and to establish a Sinking Fund of One per centum per annum for the redemption of said Loan in 40 years, and for other purposes.

GIVEN at the Town of Westmount, this Fifth day of April, 1905.

WM. MINTO, Secretary-Treasurer.

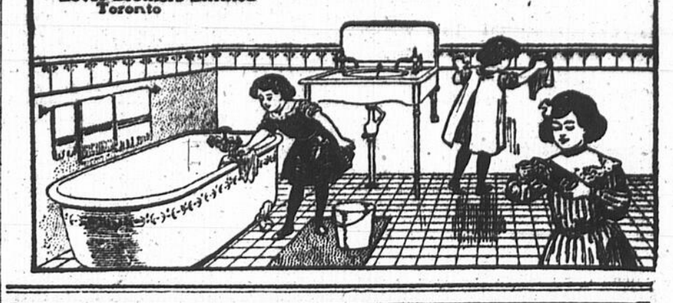
Sunlight Soap

saves wear and tear on you and your clothes. Next wash day try the Sunlight way and see how much more leisure it gives you and how much better it will be for your clothes. Use hard or soft water, the result will be good. No scrubbing, no boiling.

Try Sunlight.

Your purchase money refunded if you are not satisfied.

Lever Brothers Limited Toronto



SUITABLE EASTER GIFTS

THAT APPEAL TO GOOD TASTES.

IN FINE CUT GLASSWARE

ONE CASE JUST OPENED with some rich and attractive articles ranging from $1.00 to $7.00, which embraces new shapes in FLOWER VASES, large Berry Bowls, Oil and Vinegar Bottles, Bon Bons, Mustards, Sugars and Creams, Knife Rests, Candlesticks, Nappies, Salts, etc.

A large collection of rich ORNAMENTAL VASES, in Fancy Pottery, ART METAL WARE, FINE GOLD PLATED CANDLESTICKS, CLOCKS, TRAYS, etc.

LADIES' HAND BAGS

A large variety of the best made in Colored Leather Bags from $1.00 to $9.00 each.

LADIES' FANCY COMBS

Side and Back Combs, in beautiful designs of Cut Steel, just in. Also Fancy Gold Plated and Rhinestone Tops, etc., etc.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER NECK CHAINS, LOCKETS, LADIES' BROOCHES, Etc.

EASTER HAT PINS, EASTER BROOCHES, Etc.

EASTER SPOONS, EASTER PAPER KNIVES,

PAPER WEIGHTS, TOOTH PICK HOLDERS, Etc.

EASTER CARDS, EASTER DUCKS, CHICKENS, NOVELTIES, Etc.

ALL NEW GOODS FOR EASTER.

G. W. CLARKE & CO.

2270 ST. CATHERINE ST.

J. H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,

Ale and Porter Brewers,

Have always on hand the various kinds of Ale and Porter. Wood and Bottles. Families regularly supplied.

600 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

DAWES & CO.,

BREWERS.

PALE ALES AND PORTER.

LACHINE, P.Q. Tel. M. 165-166. Montreal Office: 321 St. James Street.

OXFORD CAFE Without a Rival.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG, Pawnbrokers & Jewellers, 801 Craig St. Money to lend on Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Furs and Dry Goods. Furs stored during summer months.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS— HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure every case of Diphtheria.

Riverdale. MRS. REUBEN BAKER.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will promote growth of hair.

MRS. CHAS. ANDERSON.

Stanley, P. E. I.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best household remedy on earth.

Oil City, Ont. MATTHIAS FOLEY.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT



You don't know the subtle delicacy of Coffee, unless you have tried a cup of

Madame Huot's COFFEE

that invigorating, stimulating and delicious beverage. It is Absolutely Pure.

For Sale by all Good Grocers.

In 1 lb. tins at 40c; 2 lb. tins at 75c. Wholesale at

E. D. MARCEAU, 281-285 St. Paul St. MONTREAL.

JAEGER PURE WOOL

MEN'S SWEATERS LADIES' GOLFERS SHIRT WAISTS

All Smart Styles for Holiday Wear. Send for Catalogue No. 1.

DR. JAEGER'S Sanitary Woollen SYSTEM Company Limited.

2206 St. Catherine Street. MONTREAL.



DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

TRENT CANAL.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Dredge Machinery," will be received by the undersigned until 16 o'clock on Friday, the 21st April, 1905, for the supply of certain machinery to be delivered at Peterboro', Ont., for a Dredge on the Trent Canal.

Specifications, forms of tender and all necessary information, can be procured at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Trent Canal, at Peterboro', on and after this date.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

L. K. JONES, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Ottawa, 10th April, 1905.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

If your Laundry does not send home your Collars firm, smooth and elastic, try the

Toilet Laundry

They will give you satisfaction. Up 3489-3481-3482.

200 Guy Street,

Phones Up 3480-3481-3482.

NATURAL HAIR CREATIONS

FRESH MADE POMPADOURS AND WAVE SWITCHES.

Take a few moments and examine our display. Also Plain and Fancy Combs. The variety is very large. We carry every kind in real shell and imitation. Headquarters for Hair Goods, Hair Dressing, Shampooing, etc.

SAM'L TARRANTE, 2262 ST. CATHERINE ST.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

PURIFIES THE BLOOD. BRACES THE NERVES. BUILDS UP THE BODY.



MAKES SICK PEOPLE WELL IN SPRING TIME.

Ask For "PAINE'S" Ask For

The Kind That Has Made Such Wonderful Cures.

Modern Ali Baba Combination Has Been Discovered by Paris Police

Burglar Trust Has Forty Members and a Highly Modern System of Communication—Murder at Last Revealed Its Secrets to the French Police.

The story comes from Paris that one of the most remarkable trials in the French criminal calendar will soon begin at the Assize Court at Amiens. The revelations that are about to be made are of the most astonishing character, for they will reveal the existence of a regular burglars' trust, formed to commit robberies in every town in the country.

The trust consisted of forty members. Twenty-nine of these have been arrested, and are now about to stand their trial. The others have evaded the clutches of the police. Popularly, the band is known as the "Abbeville Bandits," but that is only because their existence was discovered in consequence of a burglary committed at Abbeville. As a matter of fact, the headquarters of this criminal combine were in Paris.

Its affairs were managed by a committee of five burglars, who issued orders for a number of scouts and district correspondents. They possessed a banking account and an elaborate system of bookkeeping and an organized telegraphic service with a special code for transmitting messages all over France.

A CAPITAL OF $500,000.

At the time of the discovery of the gang it is estimated that they were in possession of capital to the value of $500,000. Though their primary object was robbery, it is alleged the members of the band did not hesitate to commit murder, and it is not improbable that more than one member of the gang may pay the last penalty of the law for the sacrifice of human life.

The centre of the organization was in a furnished hotel in the Rue de la Clef. From this address the committee of five sent out two clever men, who received a fixed salary, all their expenses, and a share of all the business done as a result of their efforts. It was the duty of these men to find out in the provinces houses inhabited by persons of means, which could be easily attacked during the absence of the owners.

A number of local correspondents kept the Paris committee advised of "possibilities," as they were called. It was on receipt of such tips that one of the two experts was sent to investigate and report.

The key of the special telegraphic code used by the organization was the French word of ten letters, "Portugaise." The letters of the word corresponded with the ten numerals. Thus, the numerals 7, 3, 3, 0, 4, 0 (arrete) preceded by a name, would mean that the person in question had been arrested, and so on.

ALL HAD FALSE NAMES.

Every member of the gang had false names and specially manufactured false voting cards and other spurious identity papers. Mansions, villas, country houses, public houses, and even churches were robbed in turn. If any one of the forty members of the trust were unlucky enough to be arrested, his wife and family were supported by the committee, while he was in prison.

If he gave information to the police while under arrest, the other thirty-nine members were pledged not only to kill the informer but also his wife and children. As soon as it had been decided to operate, the gang went in groups of ten or twelve to the place selected, and they even succeeded in obtaining special rates from the railway companies by giving themselves out as music hall companies travelling in the provinces.

As soon as a burglary had been committed the proceeds were taken directly to Paris. All precious metal was melted down. After committing robberies all over France, the gang was finally run to earth owing to one of their depredations at Abbeville. The landlord of a cafe, being unable to sleep one night, owing to toothache, was looking out of his window about midnight, and saw lights in the villa opposite. This was on April 23, 1903.

Knowing that the woman owning the house was away, the publican at once went to inform the police. By the time that they arrived the burglars had been alarmed, and had fled along the country road to Amiens, where three of them, including the chief, a man named Jacob, arrived at the country station of Pont Remy. There they took tickets for Calais.

When the police came up to arrest them on suspicion, the men drew their revolvers, and shot one of them dead and severely wounded another. An exciting man hunt ensued, but eventually two of the gang were arrested in a marsh not far from Amiens. At that time the police had no idea of the vast organization of the trust, and the two men arrested refused to supply any information about themselves.

Some letters received by the police at the postoffice at Abbeville set the detectives on a clue, which showed that one of the men, who had several aliases, was really named Jacob, and that he seemed to give directions to a number of people all over the country.

A watch was set at his house in Paris, and soon the third man, who had been concerned in the murder of the policeman, was arrested. It was discovered that this man, whose name was Bour, had a revolver with a rifled barrel of eight grooves. As the bullet found in the murdered policeman's body bore the marks of eight grooves, and the revolver found in the possession of the other men only had three grooves each, it was at once concluded that Bour had fired the fatal shot.

The police, however, did not tell Bour of this discovery, but led him to suppose that the other two members of the gang had informed against him. Bour, to save his own skin, then revealed the existence of the formidable burglars' trust, and the police succeeded in arresting twenty-nine of its members.

The prisoners have retained the services of the best Paris barristers for their defence, paying them large retaining fees. Among the prisoners are four women, and the number included clerks, locksmiths, printers, typesetters, gold stampers, wood carvers, electricians, a hotel proprietor, and others of no particular profession.

Notwithstanding every precaution, the prisoners, while under lock and key at Abbeville, succeeded in keeping up communications with persons outside the prison. Not only so, but they invented a code of signals between each other, whereby they concerted as to the replies they were to make to the judge who tried them. They threaten that every person concerned in their arrest shall suffer for it sooner or later.

HONOR WELL DESERVED.

It is no exaggeration to say that Lord Brassey has been the founder of a new school of thought in regard to naval matters. He has certainly educated Parliament up to a new standard with regard to the first line of defence. Lord Brassey is the first baron of his line, his peerage dating to 1886, after he had been Secretary to the Admiralty for a year, and a Civil Lord for five years before that. He was also a very successful and popular Governor of Victoria from 1895 to 1900. He has served on half-a-dozen Royal Commissions, has done nearly as much as the late Samuel Plimsoll towards abolishing the "coffin ship," and he is responsible for a Naval Annual which is to be found in every Government office in the world. Lord Brassey, who entered a month ago on his seventieth year, began life as a barrister. He comes of a Cheshire family of no small antiquity. Robert de Bresey of Wildcat Heath being a person of some important in the fourteenth century.

Dr. Deimel (LINEN-MESH) Underwear

It costs no more than many other kinds, and not as much as some kinds, but the comfort it gives to a wool-tortured skin can't be estimated in dollars and cents. It is the most healthful, cleanly, comfortable Undergarment made.

DEIMEL LINEN-MESH STORE,

2202 St. Catherine Street.

WHY DON'T THE MEN PROPOSE?

The Real Reason Why There Are so Many Who Remain Bachelors Now-a-Days.



MISS ANDREL.
1046 Cadieux street.

The number of confirmed bachelors grows alarmingly, and it is time that enquiry should be made into the reason why so many men decide in favor of single blessedness.

They cannot be driven into matrimony by fear of a tax, such as was recently advocated. It is to the girls themselves that we must look for an explanation of the men's attitude.

Marriage is the natural destiny of woman, and although some girls may declaim any desire for such a state, they have really in their hearts a-longing for a home of their own and know that if the right man came to ask them they would answer "yes."

The fact is, men are getting to be more particular. Time was when they found the pale, languid girl interesting. But she has ceased to be so now, and in this practical age it is the strong, healthy girl who has admirers. A man expects the girl he wants to marry to have abundant vitality which reveals itself in the clear skin, the ruddy cheek, the insensibility to fatigue and the gaiety of disposition which only good health can ensure.

To the girl who dreads the prospect of spinsterhood, then, health is all important. "O health!" says an old author, "health! the blessing of the rich! the riches of the poor! who can buy thee at too dear a rate since there are no enjoying of this world without thee!"

There would be fewer old maids if the truth of this were realized. Anaemia or weakness of blood is a complaint which is only too common among young girls and unless attended to, it has often disastrous effects in their future in every way.

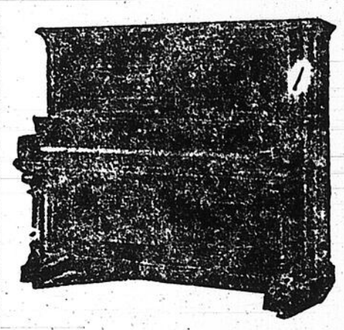
The remedy is, however, easy to obtain. A medical specialist who has studied female weakness has recently discovered a preparation which has a wonderful tonic effect. It is St. James Wafers, which are curing thousands of the girls and women of Canada by supplying to every organ of the body the needed strength. A regular course of St. James Waters brings color to the cheeks and a sparkle to the eye. Brightness and cheerfulness come to stay; dullness and despair are banished by this great remedy.

"I have been terribly afflicted with anaemia and wish all to know how I have been cured. One year ago I got so bad I had to call in a doctor. He came a few times and said he could do nothing for me. As I was much discouraged I called in a second, then a third doctor, who told me the same thing. I grew worse, until I was perfectly helpless. My sufferings were great. Warm weather came and I got a little benefit from it. I commenced taking St. James Wafers, and in six months I could go up stairs and down as spry as anyone. I had taken a new lease of life. St. James Wafers had cured me. I had almost died with headaches, backache, weakness, nervousness and stomach trouble, but now I am perfectly well and strong. I can enjoy life now, and walk between two and three miles, sit down to work and go out alone and feel perfectly free and enjoy life and feel perfectly free from anaemia. I thank God and St. James Wafers for restoring me to health."

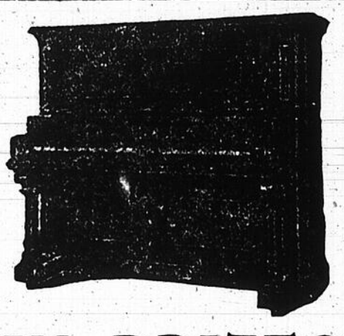
—Miss Andrel.

1046 Cadieux St.

St. James Wafers are of a pretty lemon color, have neither taste nor smell, are convenient to carry and can be swallowed without attracting attention. They are sold at all druggists at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50, or will be sent, post free, upon receipt of cash remittance by the sole Canadian agents, LYMAN SONS & CO., wholesale druggists, 380 St. Paul street, Montreal.



DO YOU WANT A PIANO?



Madame

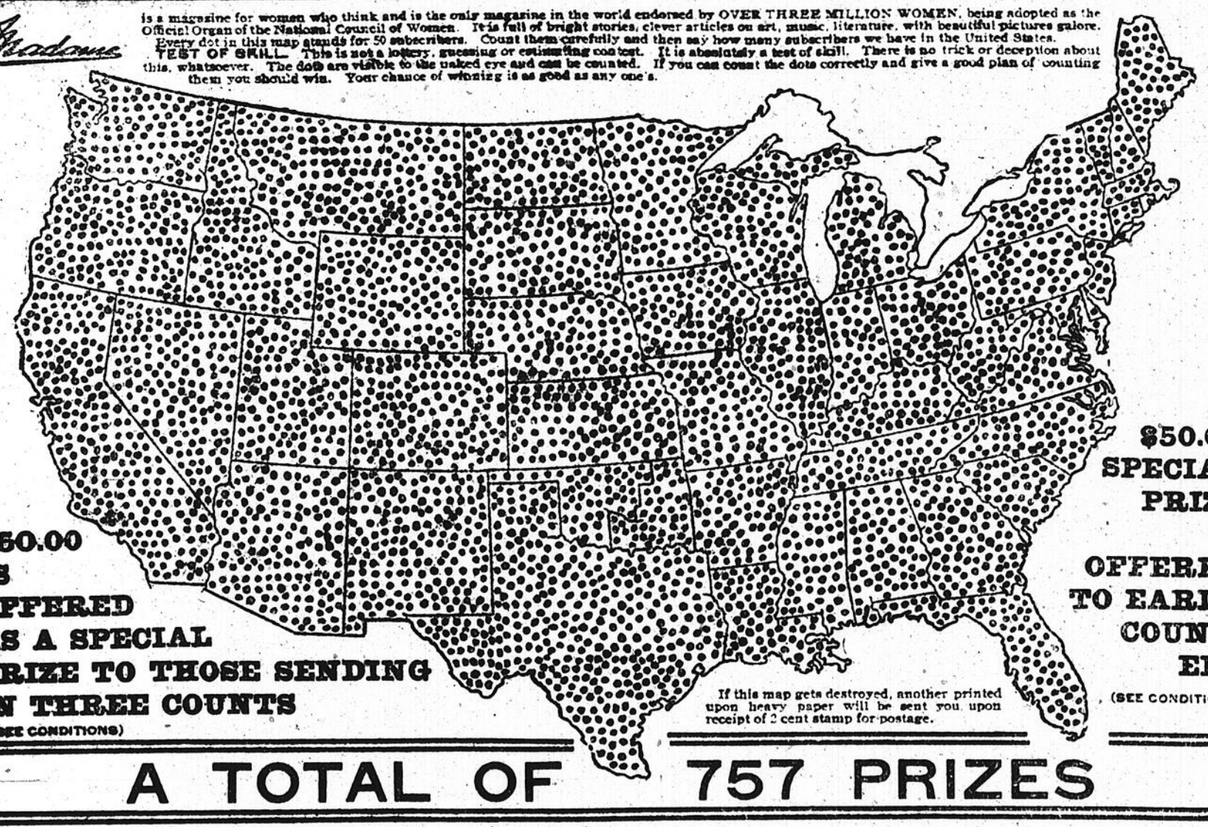
OFFERS YOU $6,000.00 IN PRIZES

COUNT OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES

Madame is a magazine for women who think and is the only magazine in the world endorsed by OVER THREE MILLION WOMEN, being adopted as the Official Organ of the National Council of Women. It is full of bright stories, clever articles on art, music, literature, with beautiful pictures galore.

Every dot in this map stands for 50 subscribers. Count them carefully and then say how many subscribers we have in the United States.

TEST OF SKILL. This is not a lottery, guessing or estimating contest. It is absolutely a test of skill. There is no trick or deception about this, whatsoever. The dots are visible to the naked eye and can be counted. If you can count the dots correctly and give a good plan of counting them you should win. Your chance of winning is as good as any one's.



If this map gets destroyed, another printed upon heavy paper will be sent you upon receipt of 2 cent stamp for postage.

$50.00 IS OFFERED AS A SPECIAL PRIZE TO THOSE SENDING IN THREE COUNTS (SEE CONDITIONS)

$50.00 SPECIAL PRIZE IS OFFERED TO EARLY COUNTERS (SEE CONDITIONS)

A TOTAL OF 757 PRIZES

CONDITIONS 50 cents pays for six months subscription to MADAME and entitles you to one free count; $1.00 pays for one year and entitles you to three counts and makes you eligible for the $50.00 prizes given to winners of the first prizes if they have three counts. See below.

$50.00 PRIZES We believe everyone should have three counts so they can have one each side of what they think is correct to be more sure to hit it. To encourage this we will give $50.00 extra to winners of first prizes if they have three counts. Remember if you have one count you get first prize ONLY, BUT IF YOU HAVE THREE COUNTS AND WIN YOU GET $50.00 EXTRA.

AWARDS Will be made as follows—The person giving correct or nearest correct count will get first prize. Next nearest correct, second prize, etc. In case of a tie for any prize it will be awarded to the person giving best plan for counting dots.

TIME PRIZES We feel early counters should be rewarded and will give $50.00 to the person sending best count and plan by June 1. If you send best count and plan by June 1, you get $50.00 extra.

JUDGES The awarding of prizes will be wholly in the hands of disinterested judges. The Hon. John W. Holtzman, Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, is chairman of the Committee of Judges. WE ARE BOUND OUR CONTESTS MUST BE ABSOLUTELY FAIR.

Our Financial Responsibility As to whether we are abundantly able to do as we say, we refer to any Bank or Trust Company in the City of Indianapolis. Our offer will be carried out to the letter.

In the event of more than one person submitting the same plan and it being considered the best plan by the judges each person so tying will be asked to tell in fifty words how best to improve MADAME. The one making best suggestion gets first prize, next best next, etc. UNDERSTAND THIS IS ONLY IN CASE OF TIE IN PLAN, WHICH IS NOT AT ALL LIKELY.

No one connected with MADAME will be allowed to compete. Contest closes July 1, 1905, but get your counts in at once. See about time prize above. ANYBODY HAVING THREE COUNTS ENTERED MAY ENTER ADDITIONAL COUNTS AT 25 CENTS EACH. BE CAREFUL TO GIVE YOUR PLAN OF COUNTING, as the best plan used will decide all ties.

PRIZES GUARANTEED We will guarantee to give a prize worth one dollar at least, to every person who sends a correct count and $1.00 for a year's subscription to MADAME.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1st Prize, Piano with Mandolin and Guitar attachments, value	$1,000.00
2nd Prize, Piano,	1,000.00
3rd Prize, Diamond,	250.00
4th Prize, Diamond,	125.00
5th Prize, Solid gold Watch	50.00
Next 100 Prizes, 100 Beautiful Chatelaine Ladies' Watches	1,500.00
Next 100 Prizes, James Whitcomb Riley's Works, 3 vol., $3.75 per set	375.00
Next 100 Prizes, 100 Sets Shakespeare's Complete Works, 12 dainty vol.	1,000.00
Two Special Prizes of 50.00 each see conditions	100.00
Next 100 Prizes, Marion Harlan Cook Book, $2.00 each	200.00
Next 100 Prizes, 1.50 Book, latest fiction,	150.00
Next 50 Prizes, Choice of Any $1.00 Magazine	50.00
Next 100 Prizes, Extension of One Years Subscription to MADAME,	100.00
Next 100 Prizes, Hand Pulled Proof of the Famous Picture by Walter Tittle, entitled "When Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night," $1.00 each,	100.00
Total	$6,000.00

DIRECTIONS.

1. Write your count, name and address very plainly.
2. Say just what your count and plan is, without any "ifs" or "ands"—make it plain.
3. Be sure to state whether or not you are taking MADAME.
4. Counts must be accompanied by subscription. 50 cts. pays for six months subscription and one count, $1.00 pays for one years subscription and three counts. If you have three counts entered you may enter additional counts at 25 cents each. You get $50.00 extra if you have three counts and win. It will pay you to have three. See conditions

THE DOTS The counting is perfectly free. Good counters can coin dots into dollars. The contest will not last long. Make hay while the sun shines. There is fun in counting and money besides. Of course, you know how to count. Any child can count. The dots are puzzling because there are so many. That is why $6,000 in prizes will be given away free to the best counters. The better you count and plan, the better your chances for getting one of the 757 prizes.

The more counts you register the surer you are of winning one of the big free prizes. Anybody having three counts entered may enter additional counts at 25 cents each.

The list of prizes is large. They are worth working for. You have 757 chances. You are as likely as anybody to get first, but if you don't get first prize there are lots of other prizes worth having. It all depends upon you. If you can count and think up a good plan you are likely to win.

Money Must Accompany All Subscriptions.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Contest Department, THE FORD PUBLISHING CO., Indianapolis, U. S. A.

I enclose .....for .....months subscription to MADAME, in accordance with your offer in the.....

.....

Name .....

Address.....

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Are you taking MADAME (Yes or No).....

MY COUNT ON DOTS.

Give your plan of counting on a seperate sheet of paper with your name and address plainly written.

Address all letters, Contest Dept., FORD PUBLISHING CO., Indianapolis, U. S. A.

Labor World

The Carpenters—Bakers' Union—Universal Plan—The Longshoremen

[Communications to this column should be addressed to the Labor Editor, Herald.]

Evidently the carpenters and joiners are exercising all due caution before committing themselves to definite action. They have demanded an increase of wage scale. They are convinced that they need this increase. They declare that it has been promised them. In asking for it they are not endeavoring to "hold up" the employers, but are only trying to make clear the justice of their contention. At the meeting on Wednesday night it is pretty well known that the majority expressed themselves in favor of taking active steps to ensure the acquiescence of the master carpenters with the men's demands. Yet nothing rash will be attempted. In the event of a strike, it will come about in due course, after consultation with the international committee. The manner in which the carpenters have gone about the management of the present campaign is a credit to the organization of their union, and if their demands are well founded, as there is some reason to believe, then it is to be hoped that they realize them, without the necessity of a draining and protracted struggle.

• • •

A strike of the carpenters would, it is estimated, mean the laying off of upwards of 2,000 men, and that at the busiest season of the year. Such a thing would not be in the interests of the employers nor in the interests of the city. Yet if the men's calls are just, they have the right to emphasize them. The suggestion made some months ago by Mr. Berthiaume that the matter be referred to arbitration is a good one. Mr. Berthiaume claims that any arbiter knowing the conditions of the trade would decide in favor of the men.

• • •

A letter from Mr. Henry Field, secretary of the Amalgamated Journeymen Bakers, to this column, announces that that body has merged itself into the international organization. The idea is to gain additional solidarity and strength. The bakers, according to those competent to judge of conditions in their trade, have many things in their programme that call for correction. As their secretary says, "Nobody knows except we ourselves what night work is in baking, together with the dens we have to work in. The wages at present in the majority of the shops are from $12 to $15, which is not enough for the hours we put in—thirteen through the week and eighteen on Fridays. The employers say that we are paid better than other mechanics, but it is the employer who makes the money. The new by-law regulating the weight of a loaf is right in their favor. For instance, a few years ago they had to weigh the loaf at three pounds six ounces. Now in most of the shops they give two pounds ten ounces. There is a difference. Flour is not very much higher in price at present, while the weight of the loaf has been greatly reduced. Great dissatisfaction is felt by all the journeymen bakers owing to the increased cost of rent and living."

The step taken by the bakers in joining the international body is to ameliorate these conditions, and arrange more equitable terms. The meeting is to be held this afternoon at 1.45 o'clock in the Arcanum Hall, St. Catherine street.

• • •

Local No. 249, International Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Joseph Steben, president; G. M. Deschene, vice-president; Alphonse Martel, French recording secretary; F. McGowan, English recording secretary; Ed. Laperriere, corresponding and financial secretary; George Major, treasurer; F. X. Cote, sentinel; Joseph Coursol, conductor; executive committee, A. Riel, W. Phillips, H. Chaput, G. M. Deschene and A. Giroux; auditors, P. Lefrancois, A. Valiquette and A. Church; label committee, Em. Fontaine, A. Riel and Joseph Courval; trustees, A. Chaurest, W. Gravel and Z. Lacasse; delegates to the mixed council, G. Duval, G. Major and A. Charest; delegates to the Trades and Labor Council, G. Duval, Z. Lesperance and Joseph Steben.

• • •

"It has always been the policy of tyrants, whether in government or industry, to bring about divisions in the ranks of the masses. It has been the hope, the prayer, and the work of those sincerely devoted to the cause of labor to strive for unity, realizing that even though the progress may not be so fast as some impatient spirits would have it, yet that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. To strengthen that link so that the tensile power may be increased to the advantage of all, is the purpose. Applying this principle, the American Federation of Labor strives to gather within the fold, day by day, more of the unorganized; to constantly achieve improvement and advancement; to preach, aye, not only to preach, but to practice and inculcate the practice of unity, fraternity and solidarity of labor."

This is an extract from one of Samuel Gompers' editorials in the American Federationist.

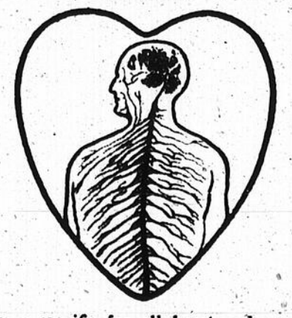
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The clearing out of the ice and the consequent opening of river navigation opens a new vista to unemployed laboring men in Montreal. The 'Longshoremen's Union have prepared for the season by reorganizing some time ago. It is not at all probable that any trouble will be experienced on the wharves this summer, as the season promises to be an unusually heavy one, and so a large number of men will be required, which fact ought to keep up the wage of the 'longshoremen.

• • •

The Industrial Union movement of America, a circular from which was received recently by the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, proposes a still more universal scheme of labor organization than the present international union system. Reviewing the evils in connection with the working of the international system, the prospectus of the new movement says:—"Universal economic evils afflicting the working class can be eradicated only by a universal working class movement. Such a movement of the working class is impossible while separate craft and wage agreements are made favoring the employe against the crafts in the same industry, and while energies are wasted in fruitless jurisdiction struggles which serve only to further the personal aggrandizement of union officials." The idea is, then, in brief, to establish one all-containing union, providing, however, for craft autonomy locally, industrial autonomy internationally, and working class unity generally. A convention to organize this movement will be held in Chicago June 27, 1905.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all heart and nerve troubles. Here are some of the symptoms. Any one of them should be a warning for you to attend to it immediately. Don't delay. Serious breakdown of the system may follow, if you do: Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Rush of Blood to the Head, Smothering and Sinking Spells, Faint and Weak Spells, Spasm or Pain through the Heart; Cold, Clammy Hands and Feet. There may be many minor symptoms of heart and nerve trouble, but these are the chief ones.

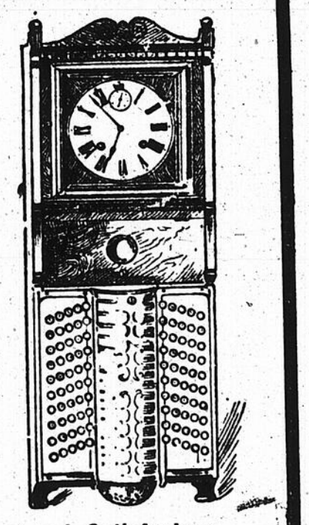
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will dispel all these symptoms from the system.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25.

WEAK SPELLS CURED.

Mrs. L. Dorey, Hemford, N.S., writes us as follows:—"I was troubled with dizziness, weak spells and fluttering of the heart. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good that I got two more boxes, and after finishing them I was completely cured. I must say that I cannot recommend them too highly.

GET THE BEST



A Satisfactory Workman's Time Recorder IS THE "Simplex" Why don't you adopt it?

MUNDERLOH & CO.

61 ST. SULPICE ST.

A GUARANTEE TO MOTHERS.

There is only one medicine intended for use among infants and young children that gives mothers a guarantee that it is free from opiates and poisonous stuffs. That medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. Milton L. Hersey, M.Sc., public analyst for the Province of Quebec, and demonstrator in chemistry for McGill University, says: "I hereby certify that I have made a careful analysis of Baby's Own Tablets which I personally purchased in a drug store in Montreal, and said analysis has failed to detect the presence of any opiate or narcotic in them." These tablets cure all minor ailments of little ones, such as teething troubles, simple fevers, colds, constipation, diarrhoea, colic and worms. They make little ones sleep naturally because they remove the cause of sleeplessness. They are a boon to all mothers and no home where there are a young children should be without a box of Baby's Own Tablets. Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"You must visit our new country club," said the suburbanite. "The grounds are beautiful, the golf links superb. You won't find such scenery elsewhere. On entering the grounds the first thing that strikes your eye——" "I know," interrupted the city man—"a golf ball."

A NEW WOMAN
That's what any woman is after a hot cup of Fragrant
Blue Ribbon
TEA
It chases away that old tired feeling, and fills her with new life. So DELICIOUS too.
Only one BEST Tea. BLUE RIBBON'S it.

It is hard to believe you can save so much money until you investigate my no-expense plan of selling
Mason & Risch
and
Morris Pianos
LARGE ASSORTMENT NOW ON VIEW.
W. H. LEACH
2440 St. Catherine Street, Between Stanley & Drummond.
Sold Cash or Easy Terms. Exchanges made.



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494 ST. PAUL ST., Importer, Exporter and Wholesale Dealer in
Raw and Dressed Furs.
A large assortment of Persian Lambs, Gray Lambs, Mink, Marten, Sables and all kinds of Dressed Furs always on hand. Cash paid on all consignments of Raw Furs, Skins, and Ginseng.

HAVE YOU GOT A COLD?
Then get a box of
HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS
Cures a cold in 24 hours.
How About That Cough?
HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE
Will cure it. Now is the time.
J. A. HARTE, - - CHEMIST
1773 NOTRE DAME STREET.

HOMES FURNISHED
IN WHOLE OR IN PART ON CREDIT.
At this time of year, with the approach of Spring, when expenses are necessarily heaviest, the part-payment plan is seen at its best.
Our little-at-a-time credit plan represents the money you pay for a well furnished home. While you are paying for it, in the smallest amounts, and on the easiest terms—you enjoy all the solid comforts and pleasures of a home. Our liberal credit system bridges over the chasm between your desire to buy and your inability to pay spot cash at the time of purchase. Hundreds of happy families have used this bridge during the past year. It is open to all. It is based on home business methods—pick out what you need to comfortably furnish your home—pay what you can down—and the balance in payments to suit you. No interest. No notes. No personal security.
Metropolitan House Furnishing Co.,
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS,
1678 and 1680 Notre Dame Street

INSIST UPON GETTING
"BEAVER" CALEDONIA WATER
Keeps the system in perfect order and the mind clear.
Bottlers: Rowan Bros., Robillard & Co., Montreal.

Office Supplies . . .
No house in Montreal is better equipped with Office Supplies of all kinds, Stationery, etc.
Printing, Bookbinding, Ruling, Embossing, Reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.
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Insurance Company of Edinburgh.
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Funds Over - $11,000,000
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VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND
A thoroughly comfortable home-like Hotel, located in one of the best districts in London. Most convenient situation for business or pleasure. Offers superior inducements to Colonial Visitors. Single bedrooms, including service, from 3s 6d per day. Double bedrooms, including service, from 5s 6d per day. Inclusive rates from 12s per day.
Our former patrons are our best references. Moderate tariff. Brochure furnished on request.
GEO. J. BRINKWORTH, Manager.

USED BY ALL WISE HOUSEKEEPERS
and kept by all good grocers—
Five Roses Flour and "Breakfast Food."
Ask your grocer for both.
LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO'Y, LIMITED.

I CURED MY RUPTURE



I will show you how to cure yours FREE
"I was helpless and bedridden for years from a bad rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated upon. I fooled them all and cured myself by the Rice Method. I advise all ruptured persons to use this method," writes Mr. Robt. Howard, Muskoka Co., Ont. A Free Trial of this marvellous Method sent Free to all who write at once, giving description of their case. Thousands have been cured and IT WILL CURE YOU. Write to-day
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There is only one place in the City of Montreal where milk can be obtained that is really and genuinely pure, and can be proven to be so. The Guaranteed Pure Milk Co. have established and are operating the first complete plant in Canada, for the distribution of milk that can be relied upon to be free from any impurities and from any danger of carrying foreign substances into the household. Try it.
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For Spring House Cleaning
All Dealers sell it. Revives Your Floors and Furniture

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

A New Cornish Tale

SOUTHERN CORNWALL is the particular literary mine of Mr. Quiller Couch, just as Mr Thomas Hardy has Wessex and the southern downs, and Mr. Eden Phillpotts writes of Dartmoor. In the former's latest novel, "Shining Ferry," he returns to Troy Town and the Cornwall coast. It is not a great novel in the sense that Mr. Phillpotts' latest effort is great, but it is a readable and successful story. It contains a very real picture of a curious folk, plain spoken, kindly, religious, and not lacking the gift of humor. We find portrayed the Nonconformist skipper, the pious fisherman, the ancient ferryman, and many other characters no doubt peculiar to the locality. The family of Rosewarne, which had acquired an old manor house and some property near Troy Town, figures largely in the story itself. They were a headstrong race, many of them prodigals, but John Rosewarne, head of the house when the story opens, was a money-maker, as was his father before him. He was a silent, austere man. His son Sam, a mean, miserly fellow, lived in Plymouth, while two grandchildren liver with John Rosewarne, although sharing no part of his daily life. The latter had been a wild youth, and every spring he did penance by going to Warwick, the scene of a discreditable amour, which he had subsequently legalized by marriage. On his last visit there he offered the niece of his dead wife the post of school teacher in his parish school. She accepted, but when she arrived she found that her uncle was dead, and that the unctious Sam reigned in his stead. The story then centres around these two, and the two children. It is in describing the relationship of the two children, Myra and Clem, that the author shows most sympathy. Clem was blind. There are many painful episodes in the course of the story, particularly the beating administered to the blind boy by his uncle, but in the end everything turns out happily, and Sam receives the punishment he deserves. Hester finds a sailor husband, and the children are established in the ancestral halls as complete owners. (Toronto: Copp, Clark Company.)

"The Bell in the Fog"

THE collection of ten short stories bearing the title, "The Bell in the Fog," by Gertrude Atherton, reflects the versatility of the writer, but varies widely in excellence. The book as a whole would have been greatly improved by the elimination of two or three stories which are far below the writer's standard. There is, for instance, no comparison between "Talbot of Ursula" and the "Tragedy of a Snob." The three first stories deal with supernatural subjects, with the scenes laid in Hertfordshire, Yorkshire and Brittany. They are somewhat after the manner of Mr. Henry James, to whom the book is dedicated. Perhaps the most powerful story of all is "Death and the Woman." The incidents are slight, but they are presented with wonderful skill. The woman's husband is dying unconscious. She asked to be left alone with him at the last. While she watches in the gathering darkness her imagination pictures Death creeping stealthily toward the silent form. The horror of the vision unhinges her brain, and later a servant found a dead woman lying across the dead husband. In "A Monarch of Small Survey," the idea centres around the idea of a kindly, womanly nature suddenly possessed of a devil, through the inheritance of riches which came too late to bring happiness. "Crowned with One Crest," and "The Greatest Good to the Greatest Number," are much inferior in quality, while, curiously enough, the initial story which gives the title to the volume is one of the least satisfactory of the collection. "A Prologue" describes the fateful meeting between the father and mother of Alexander Hamilton, an American statesman, during the historic hurricane which swept over the West Indies at that period. In this volume Mrs. Atherton has shown how perfect a short story may be made, and how easy it is for a writer to occasionally come short of his or her own best standard. (New York: Harper & Brothers.)

A New Type of Hero

"THE LODESTAR," by Sidney R. Kennedy, is a plain and unadorned tale about plain people of the twentieth century, and their daily doings during one summer. The book is characterized by a healthful humor, and is exceedingly entertaining and interesting. The important characters, except the heroine, are New Yorkers. John S. Brinton, the principal character, is a new type in fiction. He was not one of the ordinary sudden plutocrats, the sort that hire genealogists to invent family trees. He was a noveau riche, and proud of it. He made a lot of money in Wall street, but refused afterward to run down the institution and the methods which had made himself wealthy. Brinton spent his money like water, being happy himself, and trying to make everybody else happy. For the rest the characters are ordinary men and women, doing ra onal things, and no doubt thoroughly typical of New York. There is a love story, and Brinton figures in a secondary role. Plot in the accepted sense there is none, but the scenes follow one another logically and naturally. The story is capital reading, and should prove one of the most popular books of the season. (Toronto: Morang & Company.)

What Makes a Novel Popular?

MR. James Douglas, a well-known English critic is the author of an interesting article in the April's Booklover's Magazine on "What Makes a Novel Popular?" He says in part: "It is not generally realized that the voice of the people has begun to speak in the court of literature only during the past fifty years. In no other age has the crowd been able to read. The audiences which applauded the plays of Aristophanes, OEschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides were not popular audiences. The Roman poets were not read by the Roman people. The great Oriental poets addressed a learned audience. The Elizabethan dramatists wrote for a scholarly few. So did Fielding, Scott, Blake, Coleridge, Keats, Shelley, and Wordsworth. Tennyson was the first really popular poet, but he captured the public ear mainly by his feebler verse such as 'The Charge of the Light Brigade,' 'The May Queen,' 'Enoch Arden,' and 'Maud.' Dickens was the first great popular novelist. He is the true progenitor of the popular novelists of our own day, and in his work we may find the first trace of the badillas for which we are searching." He claims that the most popular novelists in England to-day are Hall Caine and Marie Corelli, and the causes of their popularity are thus set forth:

"John Bull dislikes and suspects subtle shades of character in politics or any form of fiction. He prefers the labeled vice and the ticketed virtue marked in plain figures. For him a Gladstone or a Chamberlain is either an archangel or an archfiend. Mr. Caine paints character with the same austere simplicity. The good are good, the bad are bad, and they do not shade off into each other. And this, I think, is the secret of Mr. Caine's Brobdingnagian vogue. What delights me most of all in his work is its volcanic seriousness. There may be a shadowy tinge of affectation in Mr. Caine's personality, but I feel sure that his novels are a sincere expression of his temperament.

"Miss Corelli vies with him in this spiritual sincerity. "God's Good Man" is horrent with earnestness. It is a Tate Gallery of John Bulls in various attitudes of explosive seriousness. If a Frenchman were to ask me to give him an epitome of the British temperament, I should refer him to "God's Good Man." The Rev. John Wadden is an incarnation of the Rev. John Bull, to whom it is dedicated."

The writer concludes:

"There are signs of a reaction against romantic preciosity. It is seen in the novels of Mr. Robert Hichens. He groped after sincerity in 'The Woman with the Fan.' He seems to have grasped it in 'The Garden of Allah,' one of the sincerest romances of recent years, and one of the most popular. Another example of the sincere novel is Mr. Hilaire Belloc's 'Emmanuel Burden,' a masterpiece of the ironic method. Another sincere novel is Mr. Barrie's "Little White Bird,' a book which is worth many a 'Little Mary.' All these novels are subtle as well as simple; and it seems to me that the novel must develop on their lines. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, in 'Micah Clarke' and 'The White Company,' was travelling in the right direction, but the popularity of 'Sherlock Holmes,' tempted him, and he fell. The most tragic proof of the perils of popularity is the case of Mr. Kipling. His genius naturally yearns to write simple stories and simple lyrics; but his knowingness is destroying his genius, as it destroyed Browning's genius. To him and to all our novelists I preach the gospel of simplicity."

The Talbot Regime

TO the student of Canadian history of the nineteenth century there are few more interesting pages than that which tells of Colonel Talbot and of the work he did in what is now Western Ontario. Col. Talbot was a unique character, and although a century has passed since he left the pleasures of the best society of England to immure himself in the backwoods of Upper Canada, the impress of his personality remains upon the settlement he founded, and which yet is known by his name. Why Col. Talbot—a scion of a noble house, a commander of a British regiment, the friend of Arthur Wellesley, the companion of the King's son—should have, at the age of twenty-four, thrown up his commission and undertaken the task of subduing the wilderness, will ever remain one of the mysteries of Canadian history. The life story of Col. Talbot, from its bright beginning to its dismal ending, is tinged with the halo of romance. The picture of this young man leaving the camps and court of England, settling on the shores of Lake Erie, hewing out a home for himself from the illimitable forest, then gathering around him thousands of hardy settlers, but always himself living the life of a recluse, and finally passing away almost without a friendly hand to smooth his pillow, or a sympathetic eye to drop a tear—such a picture has much in it to attract the interest of all Canadians.

Mr. C. O. Ermatinger, County Judge of the county of Elgin, has made a notable contribution to the historical literature of Canada by his work, "The Talbot Regime." "The Talbot Regime," or the First Half Century of the Talbot Settlement, by C. O. Ermatinger. Cloth, $2.50 and $2.00; paper, $1.50. The Municipal World publishers, St. Thomas, Ont., or T. A. Chapman, bookseller, Montreal.

A volume of four hundred pages, which tells the story of Colonel Talbot and of the first half century of the settlement which bears his name. Judge Ermatinger is well qualified for the task he has undertaken, his family having been identified with the Talbot Settlement and its founder, from a very early period in the last century, and the Judge's father having himself been the biographer of Col. Talbot in 1859. In addition, Judge Ermatinger is gifted with a singularly clear style of writing, and an ability to marshal his facts in orderly array. He has not sought to make his work a history of Col. Talbot, but of the Settlement, and particularly of that portion of it now comprised within the borders of the county of Elgin. Of course in such a history Col. Talbot's must be the dominant figure, and so comprehensive and authoritative a biography of that striking personally should be on the library shelves of every collector of Canadiana.

Literary Notes of Interest

A statue of the late W. E. Henley, the English poet, is to be erected in Westminster Abbey.

It was inevitable that some one should draw 'Who's Who' upon Dr. Osler. Possibly many have done so, but the first really heavy shot from this ever-loaded gun seems to have been fired by Prof. Edwin G. Dexter of the University of Illinois in the April Popular Science Monthly. Of twenty-five different classes of men, aggregating nearly seven thousand, only sixteen per cent. attained the dignity of admission under forty.

William Briggs, Toronto, will issue "Woodmyth and Fable," Ernest Thompson Seton's new nature book on May 1st.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, since her return from Europe last November, has been living in seclusion at Mount Tamalpais, Cal., engaged in writing a novelette for the Smart Set Magazine. The story will be entitled "The Travelling Thirds" and deals with the adventures of a party of Americans and an English captain who travel third-class through Spain so that they may come in closer contact with the people. In order to get personal impressions and the proper local color for this story, the author herself recently toured Spain in third-class compartments.

Gilbert K. Chesterton, the young and brilliant English critic was born in 1874 at Campden Hill, Kensington, and was educated at St. Paul's School in England. His first literary work was reviewing books on art for the London Bookman, and afterward for the Spectator. Since then he has been a frequent contributor to many prominent periodicals, on both sides of the Atlantic, and has published several books which bid fair to secure him his place as essayist, biographer, and literary critic. In physical stature a giant, unconventional in attire, careless of the good will of professional men of letters, and with a fine scorn of the prosaic, he is said, by those who know him, to be a stanch idealist, an optimist, and an opportunist in the best sense of the word.

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 permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

CORNWALL AND DISTRICT.

Cornwall, April 16.—C. H. Tilley, of Syracuse, N.Y., has completed the purchase of the Fairview property on Barnhart's Island, from F. Barnhart, paying a good price therefor, on account of a syndicate of Syracuse and Malone men, who have become enamored of the place from frequent summer visits, and intend making a popular resort of it. An architect of prominence has been engaged, who will be here in a day or two, look over the ground and prepare plans for the erection of a splendid hotel, to cost about $25,000. A manager of experience has been engaged.

A quiet wedding took place at Trinity Church on Wednesday, when C. Denham, manager of the London Bioscope Company, was united in marriage to Miss Maud Collins, daughter of J. Collins, of Montreal. Rev. S. Gower Poole officiated.

Daniel Riviere died on Tuesday night at the General Hospital, Montreal, after an illness of only one day with acute indigestion. The deceased was a son of the late Alexander Riviere of Cornwall. He was born here fifty-two years ago and spent half his life in Montreal, where for twenty years he was clerk in the Albion Hotel. During the past two years he was employed at the London House. The remains were taken to Cornwall Wednesday night and the funeral took place Thursday afternoon from the residence of his son, John Riviere, to Woodlawn cemetery.

William Lafleur, aged twenty-three years, met with a very painful accident in the Stormont Mill on Thursday morning. He was working in the card room and got his hand caught in the picker. It was crushed and lacerated so badly that it had to be amputated above the wrist. Lafleur had been working in the mill only ten days.

KILLED IN MINNESOTA.

Cornwall, April 16.—(Special.) — D. McDonald, ex-Warden, received a telegram yesterday conveying the information that his brother-in-law, David Green, was killed on a railway at St. Paul, Minn. The deceased was born at Valleyfield, Que., about fifty-five years ago, and was for several years master machinist of the Canada Cotton Company at Cornwall. He went West twenty-five years ago and had since resided at St. Paul. Mrs. Green died a couple of years ago. He is survived by two sons.

New mainspring in your watch from $1.00; guaranteed one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James Street. —Adv.

EMBASSY AMENITIES.

I learn on very excellent authority, says the London Express Paris correspondent, that King Edward has suggested to the new British Ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie, a radical change in the manner of entertaining which has hitherto prevailed at the Embassy.

In Lord Dufferin's and Sir Edmund Monson's time, whenever a distinguished person on a visit to Paris was asked informally to dinner at the Embassy, it was a rule to invite members of the fashionable set of French nobility to meet the English guest, and this to the exclusion of the governing and Republican elements, who were never asked to any private functions.

It is the King's desire that all this shall be changed. His Majesty knows that the French nobility do not represent the public in France, and that, moreover, many of them —like Count Boni de Castellane—are anti-British.

He has therefore decreed that for the future the Ambassador is to make it a rule to invite official persons to these private functions.

Distinguished British visitors, that is to say, those distinguished persons who move in society and are favored with invitations to Embassies when they come abroad, know little or nothing of official France—of the men who govern the country and it is his Majesty's desire that they should do so.

ATHEISM IN ISLAM.

Free thought, under Western influence, has at last touched the Moslem world, and has produced an incident which is believed to be without precedent in Islam. There is in Algeria the shrine of a once holy Marabout named Sidi Abdallah. This shrine, famed throughout North Africa, and the scene of annual pilgrimages and solemnities, was the other day, during one of these celebrations, the scene of an atheistic sensation. While the assembled multitude were offering up prayer a native named Aghbal, advancing to the middle of the mosque, denounced Islam and every other religion as an impudent forgery. At the same time he swallowed half a bottle of wine, which the Koran forbids to believers, and then profaned the temple by scattering the rest over the pavement. The crowd was with difficulty prevented from tearing the man limb from limb.

BEWARE OF LIQUID CATARRH CURES.
Alcohol Holds Out False Hopes.
Catarrh sufferers who have become slaves to liquid catarrh remedies, as soon as they stop the treatment find themselves worse instead of better. These unfortunate victims often learn from their physician for the first time that a liquid catarrh remedy simply makes the mucous membranes drunk, destroys the natural sensations of the parts, deceiving them by false stimulation into the belief that the medicine is helping. Everyone knows that alcohol in any form will deceive. It deceives the head, it deceives the hands, it deceives the feet, but nowhere in the body is alcoholic deceit more apparent than upon the mucous membranes. Catarrh can never be cured by alcoholic deceits and the people are learning to avoid alcohol catarrh cures. Furthermore, they are fast learning that Smith's Triple Cure, handy, efficient and in tablet form, is far better and yields more lasting results. Catarrh sufferers know that while liquid remedies give temporary relief, because the alcohol makes the membranes drunk, such medicines soon intensify their trouble. They become slaves to the alcohol habit as surely by using liquid catarrh remedies as when whiskey is used as a beverage. Smith's Triple Cure not only is free from alcohol, but it actually cures catarrh in every part of the body — dry catarrh, stomach catarrh, bowel catarrh, systemic catarrh, in fact, there is no form of catarrh that Smith's Triple Cure does not cure fully and completely. Have nothing, therefore, to do with alcohol or liquid catarrh remedies, but use Smith's Triple Cure, which consists of four separate preparations, three in tablet form, to be used internally, curing catarrh of the stomach, liver, bowels, pelvis and systemic catarrh, and making rich, red blood, and a catarrh cream used locally, curing catarrh of the head and nasal passages, bronchial catarrh and catarrh of the lungs. A full two weeks' course of the four preparations in one large box, sold at only 50 cents by all dealers, the greatest value for the money ever offered. If your druggist won't supply you, send 25 two-cent stamps by mail today and we will send it postpaid and guarantee safe delivery. Address W. P. Smith Co., 155 St. James St., Montreal.

Spring Styles, for 1905
Novel Effects in Ladies' Tailoring.

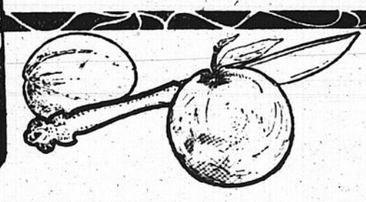


To improve upon the graceful outlines of the Novi-Modi styles of last Spring was no small task, yet our lady of fashion for 1905 is arrayed more gorgeously than ever.
We secure the earliest and most trustworthy information of coming styles and our expert cutters and fitters have a goodly number of fine costumes ready for a "try on" before most dressmakers are quite certain what the prevailing styles really are to be.
One feature of the 1905 Spring fashions is an unusually elaborate embellishment of both skirt and waist with fancy braiding and brocade, while an air of nattiness is given to skirts by increased gorings and military trimming.
Vest effects in sharp color contrasts of different materials add a charming touch of Parisian "chic."
We will be very proud to show you these fine costumes and convince you that there is a way to dress correctly with moderate expenditure.
247
Novi-Modi
MAN-TAILORED COSTUMES
2364 St. Catherine Street

RADNOR WATER



"RADNOR" is a purely natural water, brilliant, pleasantly sparkling, and delicate to the taste.
"THE LANCET," London, England.
For sale at all leading Grocers, Restaurants and Clubs.
"Mixes With Anything."



A. S. Campbell & Co.
Beg to announce that spring stock is now complete. Everything in Men's Suits $12.00 to $20.00.
"RAIN COATS"
200 choice coats to pick from,
$12.00 to $18.00
Trousers $3.00 to $6.00. Spring Overcoats in all styles.
Cor. St. James and Victoria Square

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A WALKING SKIRT OF NEWEST STYLE
Made of good quality brilliantine in black, navy and brown, a material well adapted for the new pleated style so popular this season. It is an ideal weight for spring and summer wear.
The Skirts are seven gored and fit perfectly. They are exactly as illustrated.
Price..... 4.00
WRITE FOR OUR NEW SPRING CATALOGUE
THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

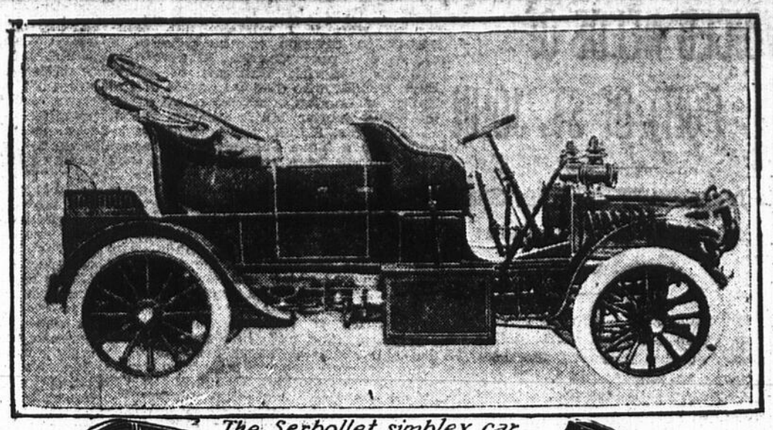
W. P. SCOTT,
MONTREAL
Decorator, Wall Paper, etc. 2422 St. Catherine St.

THE COMPLETE MOTORIST

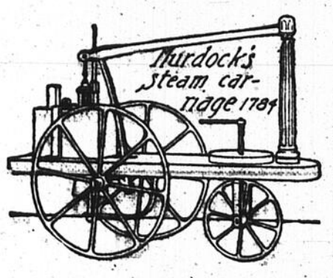
By A B Filson Young

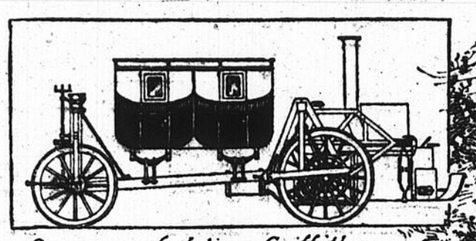




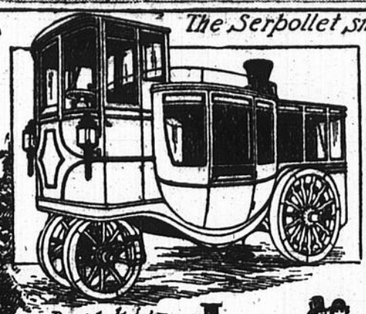


The Serpollet simplex car





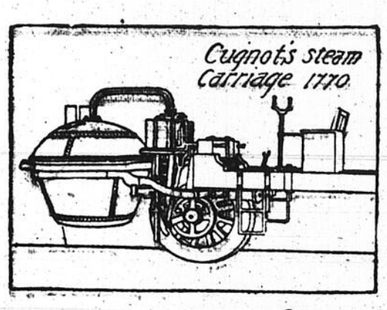
Carriage of Julius Griffiths 1822

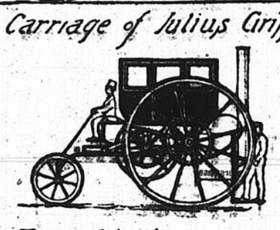


Randolph's steam carriage 1872

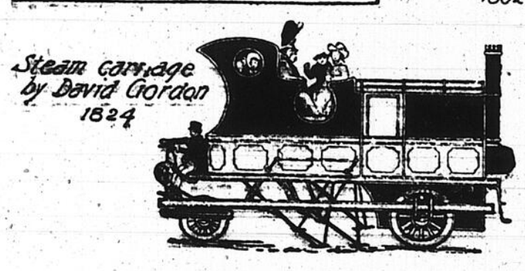


Gottlieb Daimler's bicycle 1886

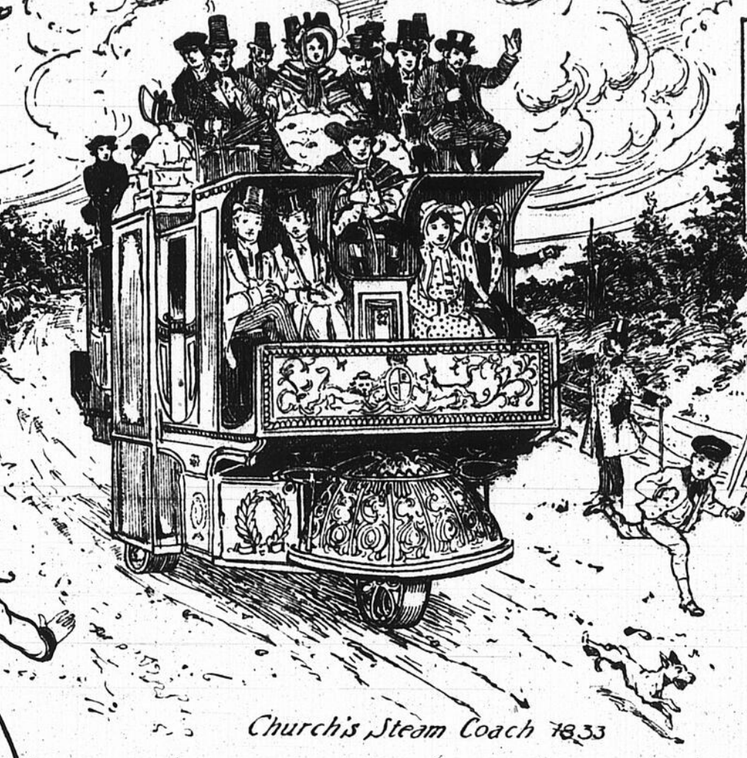




Trevithick's steam carriage 1802

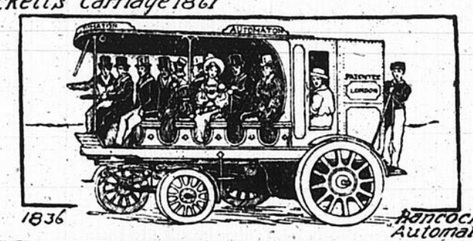




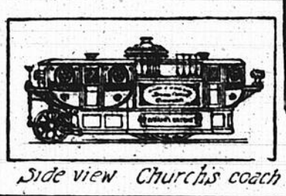


Church's Steam Coach 1833

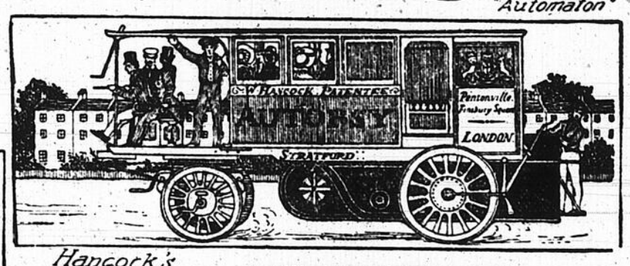
Rickett's carriage 1861







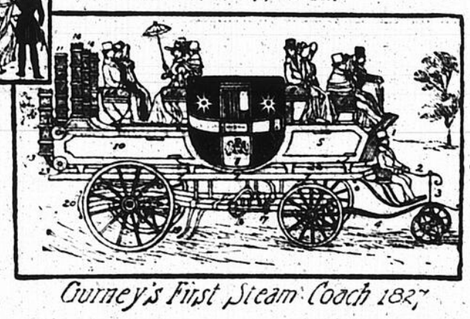
Side view Church's coach







Lamé's Steam Carriage 1824



Gurney's First Steam Coach 1827

IT IS scarcely a score of years since Gottlieb Damler patented his high-speed gas engine, which made the modern motor car a possibility, and thereafter it required ten years to evolve a vehicle that could be run at a speed as high as eighteen miles an hour.

Within the past decade improvements in machinery and fittings have proceeded by leaps and bounds, and today there are motor cars with a record of thirty-five seconds for the measured mile. At Ormond, Fla., the other day one hundred miles was covered in one hour and eighteen and a half minutes.

Such extraordinary victories over time and space call imperatively for an enthusiastic and well-equipped historiographer. The motor car has made history for itself, and lo! the scribe to write it appears promptly. He is A. B. Filson Young, whose "Complete Motorist" has just been issued in America by the McClure-Phillips Company.

There have been already published many works on this topic, some learnedly historical, others valuable to designers and builders of motor cars; others, again, dealing with interesting special features of what is practically a new industry and strictly modern sport.

Mr. Young has sought to combine the varied excellencies of these volumes in a single small octavo-the classics of mechanical traction; the spirited aspirations of souls eager for swift motion, all find room and instant reflection in his tolerant and illuminating pages.

His spirit and temperament are akin to Isaak Walton's in discoursing on angling. He writes consistently as an amateur for amateurs, without as much regard for engineers' technicalities, and with a copious and convincing fund of information ready to his hand.

From the outset he is on the defensive, an armed champion in the lists of civilization, jousting in defense of a much-misunderstood creation of the new century.

Economic conditions, he contends, will always prevent the hearts of great cities from being made into places fit for human habitation. The ultimate solution of this difficulty he finds in the motor car. In the golden future cities will be used only for work during the day; the workers will live at a distance from them, in surroundings dedicated to rest and enjoyment, and not to pain and toil.

"In this movement, which is even now beginning, the automobile is destined to play an all-important part. Whether it flies through the air or goes upon the ground, it will be available for those who labor and for those who need it most."

THE MAN AND THE MACHINE.

Modern society must pay the price of such wider accommodations, of course. No one who looks about him, says our motor authority, need look far to see what we are losing by our acquisition of the motor car.

"The fact that it is there—alluring and fascinating in its magic powers of carrying us so quickly in the wake of our wishes—secures for it without a struggle the allegiance once given to quieter and more sober pleasures. It is the typical recreation of a restless and hurried age.

"There is no doubt that the power of taking our enjoyments quietly, of finding pleasures in very simple things, of amusing ourselves with bare facts like trees and friends and fresh air and mountains, is going from us, and probably will not return. The wheel upon which we and our empires and worlds are bound spins with a momentum that all our regrets cannot retard or turn back."

That is to say, the motor car his "come to stay," and hustling humanity must give it a clear roadway, or suffer the consequences.

"There need be here no disguise of the fact," observes this sagacious annalist, "that motorists are not liked by the public at large; there is, indeed, no reason why they should be liked. We do not even like each other very much; but we like ourselves immensely, and naturally we tend to become immensely selfish."

"It is an unhappy quality of a thing like this, which is still the privilege of the few, that it appeals to selfish people, and makes even others seem selfish."

This apology for the craze for mere speed ought not to be necessary; but the author is past master in motor life and craft, and ought to be the best judge of what he desires to print. He does not neglect, moreover, to appeal to non-motorists not to "confound the wonderful mystery of speed and power with the crazy fellow who for the moment controls it."

Thus he is enabled to declare that the motor car is not merely "the rich man's toy, the idle man's excuse, the brutish man's weapon, it is a good genius, a physician of mind and body, a spirit that will make of poor men's wishes wings to carry them out of themselves and their surroundings out of darkness into sunlight and the pure upper air."

Mr. Young gives an interesting and profusely illustrated account of earliest attempts to solve the problem of transportation on land by mechanical means. William Murdock, one of Watt's assistants, built a steam motor car in 1784, which ran away from its inventor one dark night, and nearly frightened the village parson out of his wits. Trevithick, too, solved the problem in 1801 with a full-sized carriage, with differential gearing for changes of speed, which was exhibited in London on a circular track.

But there were no Telford roads in those days; and without good roads no device of mechanical traction on land could find a market. Macadam made the autocar a possibility, after all.

The author's account of the rise and development of the petrol engine and its tractive accessories is lucid, exhaustive and of sustained interest. Devotees of the motor car are by no means the only readers who will be interested in Mr. Young's clear and graphic descriptions and explications.

The labyrinthic detail of technique is broken and illumined from time to time by flights of fancy—one is compelled to hark back to many memories of the "motor face" to escape the spell cast by the writer's art of enchantment. He makes no barren pretense of opening up new worlds of observation—the sense of rapid motion contents him utterly.

Your ingrained motorist has no patience with details of the roads—a yellow primrose is a yellow primrose, nothing more. He delights in his experiences of rapid transit merely because they are rapid and involve speedy changes of scene.

The roads have been won back, he exultingly exclaims. "These nerves and sinews of the land are thrilling with life. Old inns, that had long slumbered in a sort of ruinous trance, are bestirring themselves, wide-awake and once more prosperous. Old men and women, keepers of shops left high, and dry by the ebb of custom, are here and there, to their profound astonishment, finding themselves afloat on a sea of prosperity. These are the immediate results of the new impulse of movement, travel and intercourse of which the motor car is at once the agent and the herald."

Perhaps Rudyard Kipling states the case for the motor car as strongly as possible, in a whimsical letter addressed to the author.

KIPLING AND HIS CAR.

"My car," says Kipling, "helps me to live at a decent distance from any town without sacrificing what house agents call the amenities. I am rid of the whole tribe of coachmen, saddlers, corn dealers, smiths and vets. I can catch me a train anywhere within fifteen miles when I please, and not when Jenny's hind leg or Jack's cough is better. If I visit, I do so as a free agent, making my own arrangements for coming and going.

"But the chief end of my car, so far as I am concerned, is the discovery of England. To me it is a land full of stupefying marvels and mysteries. In six hours I can go from the land of the Ingolds by Legends, by way of the Norman Conquest and the Barons' Wars, into Richard Jefferies' country, and so through the Regency and Celia's Arbor into Gilbert White's territory.

"Horses, after all, are only horses; but the car is a time-machine on which one can slide from one century into another at no more than the pushing forward of a lever. That is the real joy of motoring—the exploration of this amazing land."

A Melodrama of Life Entered on a Desert Oasis.

AN UNCOMMON and mystical tale of the desert is Robert Hichin's new novel, "The Garden of Allah," from the Stokes Company's press. The "garden" is the Sahara, where, on a dismal oasis, a woman and a man enact a melodrama of life.

The woman is from England, thirty-two, unmarried, possessor of a vast fortune, and alone in the world. Her gifted father had been a skeptic. By the rule of contraries, Domini Enfilden is a devotee of the Church. The man is a wanderer who drifts into her life, all shrouded in mystery.

The novelist is never in a hurry—your psychological word-spinner is always deliberate. He takes thirty closely printed pages to describe Domini's journey from Marseilles to the little oasis of Beni-Mora. A few hundred words might have sufficed; but the narrator is seeking after atmosphere, mysticism, the subtle suggestion of freedom amid long stretches of barren sand.

He gets it, too; for long before Domini's dreary journey is ended the flood of tense description has overwhelmed the reader's senses.

Mr. Hichins is the fortunate possessor of an affluent and well-disciplined imagination, and for a time his sonorous sentences sound in the chambers of the mind like silver bells. But he doesn't know when to stop. In this novel there are pages on pages of tiresome iteration. His attenuated descriptive analysis palls after a time on the mental palate.

This is to be regretted, for, with a hundred pages or so of useless verbiage excised, "The Garden of Allah" would have been as readable as it is interesting.

One can almost fancy Maupassant submitting its manuscript to Flaubert, only to be told to write it over again, with equal spiritual inspiration and greater literary relevancy.

This trick and vagary of verbosity, however, is noteworthy only in the first two or three of the five books into which the novel is divided. After the man and woman have met their fate, the action proceeds more nervously and with vitally enhanced interest.

So much for the author's mechanics of expression—which, after all, are but as pack mules carrying a precious load. What is of real and enduring interest is the keen spiritual analysis, assured mental poise and patient, symmetrical art disclosed in Mr. Hichins' leisurely unfolding of this love story of the desert.

It might be well doubted, indeed, whether all this labored scenic description serves any useful literary purpose. For the heart-history of the lovers would have been no less tensely pathetic if they had met and loved in Paris or London. They constitute the picture in all its essentials—desert, Arabs, priests, mountains and lemon-colored sky are but shadows in a misty background.

The author is manifestly in love with his heroine. He describes her con amore, with photographic accuracy and infinite minutiae of detail. The passage illustrates admirably his graphic style:

"Domini was of a gypsy type. She stood five feet ten, had thick, almost coarse and wavy black hair that was parted in the middle of her small head; dark, almond-shaped, heavy-lidded eyes, and a clear, warmly white skin, unflecked with color. She never flushed under the influence of excitement or emotion. Her forehead was broad and low. Her eyebrows were long and level, thicker than most women's. The shape of her face was oval, with a straight, short nose, a short but rather prominent and round chin, and a very expressive mouth, not very small, slightly depressed at the corners, with perfect teeth, and red lips that were unusually flexible.

"Her figure was remarkably athletic, with shoulders that were broad in a woman, and a naturally small waist. Her hands and feet were also small. She walked splendidly, like a Syrian, but without his defiant insolence. In her face, when it was in repose, there was usually an expression of still indifference, some thought of opposition. She looked her age, and had never used a powder-stuff in her life.

"She could smile easily, and easily become animated; and in her animation there was often fire, as in her calmness there was sometimes cloud. Timid people were generally disconcerted by her appearance, and her manner did not always reassure them. Her obvious physical strength had something surprising in it, and woke wonder as to how it had been or might be used. Even when her eyes were shut she looked singularly wakeful."

This daughter of the gods, who has for a dozen years paraded the capitals and pleasure resorts of Europe, and is heart-whole at thirty-two, comes to the desert for rest and peace, and find, alas! only spiritual turmoil and mental unrest. For her fate, in the guise of a strange, uncouth, masterful man of mature years, rode on the clumsy train with her to Beni-Mora.

The tale of love, sorrow, renunciation and repentance need not be outlined here. It will grip the reader's imagination strongly and enchain his attention to the bitter and fateful ending.

As the successive scenes are disclosed, the marvelous adaptation of Mr. Hichins' style to the matter in hand becomes apparent. The keen dissection of motives, the almost prolix insistence on minute details are necessary to the understanding of plot, character and situation. It is an excellent piece of work, nobly conceived and splendidly accomplished.

Satire in "Wanted: A Cook."

SOME new and unusual aspects of the servant question are treated with rude, fantastic humor in "Wanted: a Cook," a travesty of metropolitan housekeeping, by Alan Dale (Bobbs-Merrill Company). Two cherubic persons, newly wedded, tackle the problem of procuring kitchen service with naive confidence. Nor is there any great excess of unreality in the young husband's earlier observations to his Aunt Julia:

"In your time, aunt, there were housewives. I hate the phrase. I want my wife for myself not for the house."

Then ensue a series of bewildering adventures with successive geniuses of the kitchen. Rack and ruin confront the unlucky people, until one day Aunt Julia comes to the rescue and herself cooks for them a dinner fit for a king.

Then comes this bit of worldly wisdom from the lips of the expert culinary artist:

"The trouble to-day is that the average woman who gets married doesn't want cooking, or housekeeping, or children, or the comradeship of a man. She wants diamonds for her ears, silks for her back, furs for her shoulders. She'd sooner live in an apartment that has a palatial entrance, and dark, airless cubby-holes, for rooms, she'd sooner go and dine at a table d'hote restaurant than order her own dinner at home; she'd sooner pant in impossible waists and flaunt herself before the world as some odious freak than stay at home in something loose.

MUSIC BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

An English company has recently patented an invention for supplying music by wireless telegraphy on the penny-in-the-slot system. A coin placed in the coin-receiving box sets in action an induction coil contained within.

"Peppercorn Rent" is a nominal rent. A pepper-berry is of no appreciable value, and, given as rent, is a simple acknowledgment that the tenement virtually belongs to whom the peppercorn is due.

Ceylon would seem to have been the home of the irrigation engineer from prehistoric times. Sir Guilford Molesworth tells of ancient tanks 40 miles in circumference, and of others, in Southern India, with areas of from 50 to 70 square miles.

Visitors to London may be interested to know that they would have to spend considerably over £50 before they could see all the sights the entrance fee to which is 1s.

Water has been so scarce in the Wolds of East Yorkshire that at a christening the other day at Huttons Ambo Church the clergyman had to bring in a bottle the water with which he performed the ceremony.

The wages bill of the Salvation Army in Great Britain alone is £300,000 a year.

Many of London's large public buildings are said to be suffering badly from surface decay owing to the action in the atmosphere of the products of the imperfect combustion of coal. "Tons of Epsom salts," says Professor Church; "might be taken off Westminster Abbey." This is formed by the sulphuric acid in the soot acting on the limestone.

In the National Museum of Naples stands the statue of Psyche, which is considered by nearly all connoisseurs to have the loveliest face ever modelled or painted. It was discovered in the ruins of the amphitheatre at Capua.

A "Free Port" is the name applied to certain Continental ports—actually districts—which are entitled to import and export goods free of the ordinary tariff duties. Germany has nine duty-free ports, the principal of which is Hamburg, Austria two, and Denmark and Roumania one each.

"Shoddy" cloth is made from cheap yarn spun over cotton warp. This yarn is spun from old woollen rags chopped into waste collected from all quarters, and then carded and spun into threads of various strengths. The cloth at the finish is soft and gives a good appearance. An immense quantity is made for men's cheap suitings.

In the Dutch wars it had been observed that the captain of the Hollander's men-of-war, when they were about to engage with our ships, usually set a hogshead of brandy abroach before the mast, and bid the men drink "sustich" that they might fight "lustick." Hence "Dutch courage."

The value of prison labor in English convict establishments was worth £244,518 for the past year, the average earnings of each prisoner being £9 18s 6d, which is an increase upon the previous twelve months. It is the most successful year ever experienced in the annals of prison work and has been achieved without entering into undue competition with private traders.

A Social Tragedy in "The Ragged Messenger."

W. B. MAXWELL'S latest novel, "The Ragged Messenger" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), presents a new phase of the eternal problem of the heart which romancers propound without ceasing and without answer.

The "ragged messenger" is John Morton, once rector of an established chapel, later an evangelist to noisy crowds in London's streets. He is a mad enthusiast, who seeks the swift regeneration of humanity, and especially the Magdalen section. When, by some freak of fortune, he becomes possessed of millions, he carries out a long-cherished design, and establishes a "House of the Woman of Samaria."

Around this peculiar institution cluster a goodly company of titled sympathizers, and the work of reform goes bravely on. But the novelist has not undertaken to impart lessons in sciology. He sticks closely to his story, despite all temptations to indulge in altruistic rhapsodizing.

The chief motive and central catastrophe are kept in strong relief by some exceedingly vigorous writing. Mr. Maxwell has a nice sense of literary proportion, a vigorous, picturesque style, and a passion for long-hidden surprises. These excellent accompaniments of the modern British novel are strongly in evidence as the story progresses.

Morton, throwing his vast fortune away, right and left, becomes alien to the wife he has married in a burst of compassionate generosity. She complains to one of the couple's mutual friends:

"'I hate the sound of it all. I hate the sight of his people. They are all the same, with their drawn faces and their restless eyes, and their tales of sordid misery—misery and starvation.

"'I am the wife of a millionaire, and am poorer than if I had married a country vicar with five hundred a year. He flings money out of the windows—gives it to every dead-beat, welcomes every wildcat scheme—and, to me, he does it out like a miser. I tell you, I can't stand the life here.'"

This is the beginning of a social tragedy that involves two suffering hearts, and discloses many strange scenes of absorbing interest and rare dramatic power.

The climax, unsuspected, crushing, primitive and elemental in its sudden disclosure, comes like a thunderbolt, and leaves the startled reader almost gasping for breath.

Few of the characters depart from the well-worn paths of sturdy British conventionalism, and a note of commonplace often obtrudes, as though the author were impatient to dismiss these people and continue his study of the "mad enthusiast."

This character, at least, is drawn with extraordinary skill and power, and easily dominates the story, even when relegated temporarily to the background.

Beautiful Woman a Treaty-Maker

I have just come into possesison of the facts which lie behind the treaty which was drawn up in January last for the annexation of the United States of the Republic of San Domingo, writes a New York correspondent to the London Express. They reveal a most remarkable story of the wonderful talent, business enterprise—indeed statesmanship—of a beautiful American woman.

The lady in question was until 1901 Miss Ella Rowles, a daughter of one of the oldest and best families in Virginia. Being by nature extremely ambitious and gifted with remarkable beauty and intelligence of a high order, Miss Rowles came to New York a few years ago to make her fortune.

She started as a stenographer and typist and, assisted by the influence of certain members of the Government to whom she had introductions, very soon reached the highest rank that could be obtained in her calling. She was appointed confidential secretary to President McKinley's Literary Campaign Bureau, and afterwards to the post of responsible reporter to the Venezuelan Boundary Commission.

WENT TO LONDON.

After this Miss Rowles went to London to arrange the contract for the supply of the multiple unit motors for the Central London Railway. These motors, it will be remembered, were installed on their system by the company for the purpose of remedying the defects in the first engines, which caused such serious vibration in the buildings along the route.

Miss Rowles stayed at the Savoy Hotel, where she lived in splendid style, entertained lavishly, and gave expensive luncheons and dinners, at which many famous men and women were present. She became immensely popular, not only on account of her beauty, but by reason of her brilliant personality.

Among the other business enterprises in which she was concerned was the Sultan of Lahore's railway project, for which she secured the contract for a London firm. While in London she met an Englishman named Athole Reader, who had been successively secretary to Sir Charles Euan Smith, formerly British Minister in Morocco, and Sir West Ridgeway, Governor of Ceylon.

At this time Mr. Reader was interested in a Peruvian mine concession, but he combined his business interests with those of Miss Rowles when he married her in 1901.

Mrs. Athole Reader is now president of the Cerro del Pasco Mining Company, a concern with a capital of over £2,000,000.

We now arrive at the point at which she became interested in the San Domingo affair. It appears that her husband was upon the point of signing a contract for the exploitation of the Republic. Ostensibly it was a contract with President Morales for financing railways, mines, banks—in fact, he was to "take over" the black Republic. Mrs. Reader was to be appointed the fiscal agent for the Dominicans.

At the last moment President Morales withdrew from the agreement. He alleged that he had no cause for dissatisfaction with Mr. and Mrs. Reader, and that he had not changed his mind, but he declared that he had received a telegram from Washington, and was afarid to enter into the agreement until the situation was cleared. He said he was afraid of President Roosevelt's "big stick."

The facts are that a United States Government official had got wind of the agreement, and had communicated the news to President Roosevelt. The "telegram" which President Morales had received from Washington was a proposal, couched in the terms of a demand, to sign a treaty providing for the annexation of the Republic to the United States. The Dominican President was willing to comply, but at this point the American Senate came into possession of the facts, and insisted upon taking part in the affair. Senator Morgan in a speech last week laid the facts before the Senate, and, in consequence, the treaty has not yet been carried through.

VOICED NEEDS OF PORT OF ST. JOHN

Delegation Waited on Government and Made Out Good Case.

Ottawa, April 15.—(Special.)—A delegation from St. John, N.B., called on several of the Ministers yesterday in reference to dredging in the harbor of that city. The delegation consisted of Mayor W. W. White, T. H. Estabrooks, and H. B. Schofield. They were accompanied by Mr. R. W. Reford, of Montreal, representing the Shipping Federation of Canada.

The delegation saw Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Hon. Charles Hyman, acting Minister of Public Works, and Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce. They submitted a statement of the heavy expenditure St. John had made on the construction of wharves and other shipping facilities, and pointed out that while the city has spent all it is able, the trade has outgrown the facilities provided and another wharf is urgently required. As the business handled is in the interest of the whole of Canada and the Dominion provides facilities for it in other ports, the St. John delegation asked that the Federal Government should undertake to do the dredging for a six-hundred foot wharf to the north of the present facilities at St. John West.

The Ministers expressed themselves in entire sympathy with the request. The delegation have every confidence the work will be undertaken if a dredge can be secured to do it.

Mr. Reford, on behalf of the Shipping Federation of Canada, strongly supported the request of the St. John men, declaring the enlargement of the port's facilities was necessary for the increasing winter trade of Canada.

Letters to the Editor

PUBLIC BUILDING EXITS.

Editor, Herald:

Sir—I attended a function last night on McTavish Street, and a very fine one it was. But the exit was only large enough, properly, for one person at a time. The door is sufficiently large but only one half of it was opened. What would have happened had a panic occurred? The previous evening, on Bleury Street, the same thing occured, with the additional difficulty, that the half door supposed to be open, swung back and forth, held open by those passing out. The assembly was a very large one. These are not isolated instances by any means I could mention many others."

In "Ye oldene Tyme" all doors opened inwards, and not until fifty to sixty years ago, when the Quebec Theatre fire took place, did the Legislature enact that the doors of public buildings should open outwards. Those of advanced years will remember. The doors opening inwards after the first few minutes the crush closed them and not until axes and bars were procured and the door smashed could a single person reach the outside. And then the living and the dead piled against the door, were extricated. Otherwise every life in the building would have been lost. Is it first necessary to been lost. Since the Iroquois horror in Chicago the fire escapes, exits, etc., are regulated by city by-law, and are under the immediate control of the city officers. At that time a by-law was immediately passed and all such buildings were closed until refitted according to the requirements of the law.

Does it require a horror in Montreal to emphasize the need of proper exits to such buildings? Is it first necessary to prosecute the proprietors of such buildings for broken limb or other injury caused by general crush during exit? Is there any risk in it? Is it worth while noticing the matter, seeing that such horrors occur only once in a long time? Is it right that any party shall have the liberty to so construct a building that the frequenters shall be at any risk? Is a crush of fifteen or twenty minutes in the aisles of a church or hall unavoidable?

In most cities now, the by-laws require that exits be provided according to the number of seats to allow of complete dispersion within a stipulated time. What about Montreal?

JAMES DICKSON.

CANADIANS IN BRITISH ARMY.

Editor, Herald:

Sir.—A gentleman in the west having asked me to state, through the public press, whether the Toronto Mail and Empire is right in its assertion, that Major General F. W. Benson, C.B., who is now on a visit to his native country, "is the first, and so far, the only Canadian who has risen to the rank of general in the British army," permit me space in which to say, that it is not. As far back as the year 1866, in a brochure which I then published, the Place British Americans Have Won in History, I gave the names of several native Canadians who had attained to this distinguished rank in the regular service. Among these were Lieutenant General William Dunn, a native of the city of Quebec; Major-General J. C. Beckwith, C.B., K.H., who was on Sir James Kempt's staff at Waterloo, a native of Halifax, N.S.; General Sir Thomas Wilshire, G.C.B., who was created a baronet and received the thanks of parliament for his services in Afghanistan, also a native of Halifax; General Sir Richard England, G.C.B., who, if I mistake not, commanded a division in the Crimea, a native of Upper Canada; General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, Bart, G.C.B., who died Constable of the Tower of London, a native of Annapolis, Nova Scotia; Major General Sir J. E. W. Inglis, K.C.B., the hero of Lucknow, also a Nova Scotian; and General Cochrane from the same loyal and patriotic province. To the above, I would now add the four following names, two of which were inadvertently omitted in my former list: Lieutenant-General Daniel Baby, a French-Canadian, born in Upper Canada, who entered the army in 1797, served in the Egyptian campaign of 1801, and also in the Peninsula, and was present (I quote from Hart's Army List, 1854) at the battles of Talavera, Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, and the siege of Badajoz, the works at which fortress by a singular coincidences had been constructed by another Canadian in the French service, Lieut.-General, the Vicomte de Lery; Major-General Sir Edward Andrew Stuart, Bart, C.B., a native of Quebec; Major-General Charles W Robinson, C.B., a native of Toronto, and General Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B., the son of a Quebec merchant, who was born in that city, and, in after years returned thither in command of the forces and to administer the government of his native country.

Needless to say, that in setting forth the above facts, which speak so eloquently of the loyalty and devotion to the throne, of all portions of British North Amtrica, both past and present, I have no desire to offer any reproach to Major-General Benson, for the no doubt unintentional error into which the Mail and Empire has fallen in this instance As the son of the late Senator Benson, a man universally respected, in public as in private life, for his high principle, probity and fine sense of honor, and as one of our native-born who has himself done much, in his individual career to uphold the honorable character and best tradition of his race, we all rejoice in his success and will long for his further advancement

HENRY J. MORGAN.



HOW THE GERMANS ARE TEACHING THEIR CHILDREN TO HATE US.

These illustrations are from a little book given away at one of the best shops in Stettin to the children of purchasers. The first illustration purports to show men of the British Royal Army Medical Corps robbing wounded soldiers before killing them, and Divine vengeance following afterwards. The circulation of this book is in no way intereferd with by the German Government.

"I beg to enclose you," writes a correspondent to an English newspaper, "a little book, given away at one of the best shops in Stettin to the children of purchasers (my little boy received it), in which you will see that it tells the story of two English Red Cross soldiers, who rob the wounded and boast of the money and jewellery they get, and who, after a time, murder a soldier, a German, to steal his money, etc., and how in the end the rocks fall on these brutal English soldiers and kill them. By the means of such lies the feeling of hatred for the English is kept alive among the Germans. It is a disgrace that such publications are permitted to be published, and circulated among German children."

The booklet carries out all that our correspondent says—and a great deal more. It is a scurrilous production, written in simple, forcible German, such as would appeal to the imagination of a child. It is called "Tom and Bill." It is numbered 98, and is evidently one of a series. Comment is useless, but in the light of these publications the assurances of good will of German statesmen are worse than worthless.

A LOVER OF OLD-FASHIONED METHODISM.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—In your issue of Monday evening, the 27th of March, my attention was directed to the sermons of various ministers of the churches in Montreal. Upon reading the expression of a minister of the Methodist denomination regarding amusements, I was surprised to read in what light they were considered as legitimate. The Methodist church must have diverged greatly from the principle on which it was founded if amusements hold a part. That of the simplicity of the Gospel in all its fulness was the tenets of early inception. When the Society of Methodists was founded by the glorious and immortal John Wesley, Charles Wesley and co-workers, men whose hearts were filled with Holy zeal, and Holy spirit-fire, who yearned over lost and ruined sinners that they might be translated from the kingdom of darkness into the Kingdom of Light, souls were gathered into the fold by the scores, exemplified by a life of consecration and deep devotion.

As regards amusements, it is legitimate for those who are not numbered among the followers of Jesus to enjoy all the worldly pleasures they can, and for self-respect they will not degrade themselves by unseemly conduct in amusements if in a respectable sphere of society.

It impresses the idea upon us that the Methodist Church should hold firmly in all sincerity to the deep truths of Methodism in its early days, when a mighty power was evidenced, powerful in pulling down the strongholds of Satan, adding to the Scripture truth, "In the last days men shall be lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God"; Timothy II., third chapter, fourth verse.

The coming of the King draweth nigh. Put on the whole armor of Light. For in such an hour as ye think not he may come. Our lamps must be trimmed and burning; then go ye forth to meet Him.

A child of God will be at peace with God through being justified, sanctified and wholly sanctified to be right with God, no room for the pleasures of the world, no desire for it. Christ all in all. He our joy. His service our delight. Christ our beloved, the chiefest among ten thousand, altogether lovely.

Mrs. J. K.

BACK TO THE BIBLE.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—I read in last Friday's issue of your paper a lecture by Professor McBride on "The Evolution of Mankind." I do not presume to contradict the eminent professor. A well known book called the "Bible," upsets his theory. I believe in God, but evidently some people do not. In the first book of Genesis, the first chapter, twent-yfifth verse, we read, "And God said, let us make man in our image." There is two points to decide: whether God made man in His own personal image, or only in His image by the soul that He gave us with which to work out our own destiny. Also, we are taught that Adam was the first man or thing (call him what you will) that drew the breath of life on this earth; also, that after he had created Adam, he created all living things. Then how comes it, that man is descended from the monkey. Who have we to believe, God or Darwin and McBride? Is the Bible a trumped up piece of fiction, written ages ago by a sect of men to gain their own ends by filling their less learned fellow-beings minds with superstition and awe? If is very hard to say who we believe, but according to the present day opinion, and the way we recklessly abandon our soul, that Darwin is believed, and God's word appears to be nothing but an exploded, shallow story, fit only for babes and children. Even to-day some of our foremost preachers breathe out atheism in their sermons and deliberately tear the Bible to pieces under a thinly disguised name of Higher Criticism. Why should they, "the ambassadors of Christ," try to break God's law, which is firmly and irrevocably fixed. Do they expect the people to believe them, when they, who are our teachers, openly fill the peoples' minds with doubt, by their cringing skepticism? While one man (Darwin) tells us how to break the first commandment, another learned man steps forth (Dr. Osler) and tells us how to scientifically break the seventh commandment. Will not some strong man come forth and lead us from out the dark road which we are blindly stumbling along? Perhaps we need another Christ to come among us again. They called the days of long ago, the dark ages. They are ten thousand times darker to-day. If some learned man to-day came forth with a theory (backed up with bombastic words which half the people couldn't understand) that in his research he has discovered that the bull was descended from the bull-frog, we would believe him. At least, that is my idea of the subject. Maybe I am wrong, but I make bold enough to submit my opinion of the matter, and to tell the eminent Osler and McBride that their theories vanish into thin air before the absolute firm word of God. John M. Bromley.

NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, Ont., April 15.—(Special.)—After an absence of over twelve years spent in the Western States and the Gold Coast, Africa, Mr. George Timmins is visiting his sister, Mrs. A. R. Macdonald.

Rev. H. Bryant, for several years pastor of the Maxville Baptist Church, has resigned that charge. His resignation having been accepted, Rev. Mr. Bryant will join the MacMaster Evangelistic Band and tour the West this summer.

The remains of Mary O'Brien, wife of John H. MacPherson, who died on Monday, were interred in St. Finnan's cemetery here on Wednesday. The deceased who was sixty-six years of age, is survived by her husband, three sons and four daughters.

The engagement is announced of Geo. H. Moles, of Arnprior, late of the local branch of the Bank of Ottawa, to Miss Maud Mackie, daughter of the late Rev. John Mackie, of Lachute, Que. The marriage will take place in June.

Fire destroyed the splendid residence of John A. McDonald, eighth concession of Lancaster recently. Insurance $400.

Norman O. Bethune, a former resident of St. Anne de Prescott, was drowned in Michigan last week.

Rev. Guthrie Perry, who was recently appointed to the Chair of Oriental Languages in Manitoba College, Winnipeg, is a grandson of the late Donald Cattanach, of Laggan, Ont.

The Grand Union Hotel, which was so badly gutted by fire last August, has been completely renovated and will reopen on Monday next, under the proprietorship of Mr. O. Ranger, who purchased the property from Allan J. McDonald.

IMPOSSIBLE.

Napoleon was wont to say "The word Impossible is the adjective of fools."

Perhaps the reader will require a spring bed this season, and against any argument or excuse, a dealer may plead for not supplying you, place these facts:

Hercules spring beds, No. 0 and No. 1, are absolutely guaranteed not to sag—bar nothing.

Hercules spring beds have been proven five times the best by government test.

Hercules spring beds are made in any width or length.

Hercules spring beds, No. 0 and No. 1, are made on either wooden or all iron frames, and fit any kind or size of iron or brass bedstead.

Hercules spring beds are made in cheaper varieties so as to suit every pocket, any kind being at least double as good as the ordinary costing the dealer the same price.

If, then, your asking a dealer for a Hercules spring bed No. 0 or No. 1, is met with excuses instead of supplying you, there "must be a nigger in the woodpile." One reason, possibly, more money for him in some other kind. Adv.

WILL CONSULT HOME AUTHORITIES.

Ottawa, April 15.—(Special.)—The Deputy Minister of Militia Col. Pinault, who has been spending his honeymoon in Europe is expected to sail for home with his bride on April 26, and to arrive about May 6. Before sailing Col. Pinault will have a consultation with some of the British military authorities in which among other things the defences of Halifax and Esquimalt will be discussed. He is to be shown over Aldershot with the Secretary of State for War and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

BANK MANAGER IN TROUBLE.

Halifax, N.S., April 15.—(Special.)—Manager Johns, of the defunct Bank of Yarmouth has been committed to stand his trial on the charge of sending incorrect statements to the Finance Department.

BRAIN FAG IN SPRING

FEELINGS OF DISCOURAGEMENT AND DESPONDENCY FROM WEAK BLOOD—CURE IN

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Of all the blood supplied as nourishment to the human body one-fifth is consumed in the brain in the manufacture of nerve force, the vital power which is transmitted through the sympathetic nerve to the lungs, heart, kidneys, liver, bowels, etc., and which supplies the motive power to these organs.

In the spring when the blood is thin and watery and the nerve force becomes depleted, the ill-effects are often first felt in the brain.

The head aches. The mind is dull and listless. It is difficult to concentrate the thoughts. Feelings of gloom and discouragement come over you.

Energy and ambition seem to be all gone. You begin to look on the dark side of things. Your temper is easily irritated.

But enrich and purify the blood by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and you will soon find disease of body and mind disappearing.

The tired nerve centres of the brain receive new vitality from the new, rich blood, new nerve force is sent tingling along the delicate nerve fibres and every organ of the body responds to the new call to health and duty.

If you would avoid the ills and weaknesses of spring use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on every box.

'Royal' Egyptian Cigarettes 15, 25 and 30c a box.



Carpet Buying Time is Here

We are always happy to be able to show our patrons the cream of the manufacturers' art, and in these Carpets we can do it.

Our Stock of Furniture

is complete and ready for the closest inspection. It will be an act of wisdom to make your selection now and save

From 30 to 40 per cent

Morning hours are best for you and best for us. It will give you more time to choose, but if you cannot come early, come at any time. We're open until 10 o'clock p.m.

F. Lapointe,

The lowest priced Furniture and Carpet House in the city.

1449 ST. CATHERINE STREET EAST, Corner Montcalm.

TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

10 DOUBLE GREEN CASH RECEIPTS

For our great sale of TO-DAY and MONDAY we will give in all our departments

2 FOR 1

THE GREAT WEST END DEPARTMENTAL STORE,

1163 ST. JAMES STREET, Cor. Fulford (Where all Cars transfer.)

A. Giroux

295 St Lawrence St Cor. DeMontigny

LE LOUVRE

Special Sale of Taffeta Silk

IN ALL THE NEWEST SPRING SHADES WHITE AND IVORY INCLUDED.

The Regular Price of these Lovely Silks was **75c a Yard.**

ON SALE SATURDAY AND MONDAY

43c Yard.

See Our Window Display.

Double International Trading Stamps in All Departments.

Nothing Better Nothing As Good

All those who have used, and who has not,

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

are willing to admit that it is a splendid Specific for Coughs and Colds, and gives immediate relief. Don't be persuaded to try something said to be as good.

PROF. PRINCE AT ST. JOHN.

St. John, N.B., April 15.—(Special.)—Prof. E. E. Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries, was here on Thursday en route to Yarmouth. His trip to Yarmouth is taken for the purpose of investigating complaints about the handling of lobsters at that point. The grievance there is of long standing.

AU BON MARCHÉ

GETTING READY FOR EASTER?

There are many details needed to make the Easter costume complete. To-day we tell you how easily and how satisfactorily you can fill these needs at Au Bon Marché. The dainty fabrics for dresses, the wide assortment of imported gloves, the beautiful effects in the new hosiery, all call for your attention. Varied as our assortments are in style, material and price, you are sure to find here what is best suited to your needs. We are particularly well prepared with many exclusive styles that can be had only at Au Bon Marche. Those who seek something "different" will appreciate this fact. Run over this list and see if there is not something that appeals to you.

Whitewear Dept.

Corset Covers in White Cotton, the front made with 4 rows of insertion of Valenciennes lace, around the neck and arms trimmed with lace and narrow ribbon of pale colors. Price **75c**

Drawers in Cotton, made umbrella style, with 2 rows of insertion of Valenciennes lace and large lace at the ends. Prices: **$1.25** and **$1.15**

Night Dresses in white cotton, the yoke made entirely of insertion of Valenciennes lace and narrow ribbons of pale color, around the neck and the sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Price, **$2.00** and **$2.50**

Underskirts in white cotton, made with 5 rows of insertion of Valenciennes lace, the bottom finished with one row of wide lace. Price **$3.00**

Dressing Jackets, in white silk, rose and pale blue, the top of the gown made with a square neck in fancy lace. Price: **$50, $75, $100.**

Short Night Dresses in white silk and cream, made with a square yoke; made in the very latest style. Price **75c.** ..**$1.00**



Crompton Corsets for ladies, in French Coutil; in front, latest style, the top of the corset finished with a band of satin. Price **$1.50**

C. C. la grace Corset, for ladies, French Coutil, new kind of Corset, trimmed with wide lace and narrow ribbon. Price **$2.00**

Mantle Department.



Skirts for ladies in Venetian Cloth, in black, with double ——— on ——— The bottom is prettily trimmed with small braid in taffeta silk, forming a new design **$5.0**

Summer Skirts for ladies in canvas and in voile of good quality, cut in seven gores, with large pleats on each, with applique trimmings, in a yoke effect; latest style, in black, brown, green, drab and gray. ..... **$7.50** and **$8.00**

SPECIAL.

A few ——— of Walking Skirts for ladies, in Cheviot and Serge, tailor-made, with wide braid of the same material on each gore, much stitching; black, navy blue, iron gray. Valued from $3.00 to $5.00, for **$1.50** to **$2.00**, **$2.50**. Another in alpaca for **$3.50**.

Ladies' Blouses in white Lawn of good quality; yoke, with large pleats at the end and lace between them. Sleeves also trimmed with lace insertion. Valued at $1.25. Special **57c**

First Communion Dresses in Muslin Organdie, white yoke made of point d'esprit; also the collar. Waist magnificently trimmed with large pleats. Skirt finished with lace and insertion. (Valenciennes) **$4.00**, **$5.50**, **$6.00**

Another beautiful Dress for First Communion, all in Point d'esprit, with underskirt of white lawn, prettily trimmed waist with pleats and pretty ribbon, sleeves, with small wrist-band. Skirt finished at the bottom with narrow ribbon and flounces of lace **$7.00**

Shirt Waist Suits, for ladies, in Sicilian; the best quality. Blouse trimmed with fancy braid; sleeves latest style. Skirt, 7 gores, colors; navy blue, brown, black ..... **$9.00** to **$10.00**

Shirt Waist Suits, in Louisine Silk of the best quality, in front trimmed with large box pleats and braid, with large pleats and trimmed with braid; brown, black and blue **$18.00**

Ladies' Blouses in Jap Silk, magnificently trimmed in front with lace insertion and pleats. Leg-o'-mutton sleeves; also trimmed with lace, from **$2.25** to **$5.00**

Ostrich Feather Boas, of 1½ yards to 3½ yards, in the shades black and white, black, gray, pearl, natural white, from **$10.00** to **$50.00** in the round. We have them in the Stole kind, from 2, 3, and 4 branches, imported from France.

Glove and Belt Dept.

Easter Gloves, good gloves, fine finish, with 2 buttons, in the very latest shades—tan, brown, champagne, drab, gray, blue, navy blue, green, white, red, black—all the gloves are silk, white and black, and also the same shade; that these gloves are made by the best French houses and also Alexandre and Perrin Bros.—**59c**, **75c**, **$1.00**, **$1.25**, **$1.50**. We will give a pretty fancy Pin with each pair of gloves costing from **75c** to **$1.50**.

Great new stock in belts; large choice in all shades and styles; silk pleats, with ornaments, at **$2.50** and **$3.50**

Silk Belts, black and colored, with gilded ornaments, **$1.50**, **$2.50**

Black Silk Belts, in all sizes. Silk pleats, with and without ornaments. Sizes, from 24 to 36. Price: **$1.50** **$3.00**

Silk Belts, assorted colors, pleated and gilded ornaments. Special line **50c**

We give you a pretty fancy bottle with each belt and collar, that costs $1.00.



Chiffon Collars, trimmed with insertion and gilded beadings; very latest design, in all colors. Price ..... **$1.50** to **$3.50**

Collars in Silk Braid, in black and white, trimmed with chiffon and ribbon, latest kind of collar, which we have received for Easter. ..... **$3.50** to **$6.00**

Guipure Collars, white and ecru, medallion kind; latest style **$1.00** to **$3.50**

Collar and Cuff Sets, assorted colors, very latest design. Special line **55c**

Silk Bands, new shades, of different designs in the prices of **50c** and **$1.25**

Special Dress Goods Dept.

Jap Silk, pale blue, red, brown mauve, white, cream, 20 in. wide **19c**

Special Jap Silk, white and fancy flowers, 24 in.. Regular value **75c**

Jap Silk, white, 27 in. wide. Value, 50c for **35c**

LETENDRE FILS & CIE., 1493-1497 St. Catherine St.

THE SATURDAY HERALD
WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1808. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1905. ONE CENT

"BIDE A WEE"

In the Twa Lichts o' Eventide

OUR annual spring trial, in regard to the water supplied for use in our houses, is once more upon us. The present appearance of the city water is about as muddy and dirty as it is possible to be, and yet be at all available for use. And, as for drinking it we are wise if we abstain altogether, or at least, put it through a process of boiling and setting that will ensure a minimum amount of undesirable properties. A little carefulness in regard to the drinking water in the springtime, will prevent much of the illness and distemper, that, at this season of the year, are so prevalent. The system is always weak after the strain of a long, severe winter, and we should lessen our work, allow ourselves longer sleeping hours and take particular precautions in regard to our food. To take into our weakened systems impure drinking water, diluted with sediment, which cannot help being tainted by many undesirable elements, is to aggravate these systems and invite disease. A little care exercised in the right direction will do much to get us through the season with unimpaired physical health, and one of these "right" directions is in the line of pure drinking water.

* * *

I HAVE been trying to discover the reason for a failing in working gir reason for a failing in working girls and business women that has long puzzled me—and this failing is the frequent lack of real thoughtful courtesy amongst them. Again and again we find those who are courteous and pleasant, but the fact that we remark these cases so particularly proves their isolation.

"Go to such and such a store to buy silks, the clerk is so thoughtful and pleasant."

Such a remark and similar recommendations we often hear. "I will never trade in that store again," says a woman, as she comes from some establishment, "the clerks are so rude."

We immediately remark the courtesy or the lack of it, and too often it is the lack of it. We read daily, and hear daily, satirical remarks on women and their lack of courtesy. It is time we began to enquire into the cause of it, and try to discover a remedy for this undesirable reputation we are making for ourselves.

Nor would I, by any means, take the business women as representing this class. Indeed it is possibly more marked and noticeable amongst the women of the leisure class, only, the working women are in the public eye, more of them are to be met in public stores, offices, and other places of business, and more of them make use of the ears.

And, so far as "car" courtesy is concerned, I think the pendulum swings in favor of the working girl. She knows the value of a seat, and the chance of a rest, if even for a few minutes after a day's hard work. She remembers to say, "Thank you" when she is offered one, and appreciates the courtesy, when a man, himself just through a day's hard work, offers his seat to her. And this very distinction in her favor, offers the solution to the whole question.

For many generations women have been taught to expect, and demand, continual courtesy and thoughtfulness, and care, from men. Their luggage was looked after, their tickets bought, the best seat naturally fell to their lot, and, in public travel, they were hardly supposed to be able to look after themselves.

In consequence they became naturally dependent. A woman did not know what to do for herself, outside of her home, in even a short distance of travel. She expected and accepted, as her right,—not her privilege,—care and oversight from the men in her household, and out of it, and we are always running up against these timid and shrinking women, who still have that air of dependence and appeal about them, which has come down to them from a past generation. When we do find them, we always find some one ready to help them along on their journey, for since their whole training has produced that necessary dependency, we accept the fact as uncomplainingly as if a child himself asked us for aid.

The "old fashioned gentlewoman" had this quality of dependency. The "old-fashioned gentleman," is known the world over as exercising at all times, and in all places, a chivalrous courtesy toward women, and thoughtfulness of them, that accepts their "dependency" as a fact, and can not understand the present day "bon camaraderie," that so often prevails.

Present day conditions have changed the relations of man and woman to each other. Whether this change is, or is not, desirable, I do not pretend to argue here. The fact remains that the "dependent" woman has disappeared, and the independent, self-reliant woman has taken her place. But the latter individual, while shouldering the pleasures of independence, has failed to recognize that she must also shoulder its duties, and we are threatened by a selfish "new" woman, who can expect only severe criticism and drastic snubbing, to bring her to her right mind.

A woman has the idea that courtesy shall be a god-given duty of mankind toward womankind. And she stops at that idea. While the fact of the matter is that "mutual" courtesy is the only possible field upon which she, can meet him in his own sphere, in the world. It is only tradition by which man is held, if he extends particular courtesy to women. He acknowledges a dependency from them to him. Naturally, when a man with fine thoughtfulness, continually exercises this courtesy toward women, on all occasions, and it is accepted, independently, and even with a rude lack of appreciation, he cannot but soliloquize a little. And oftentimes the result of that soliloquy is not favorable to them.

When a man calls at the home of a friend, he immediately conforms to all the rules of that friend's household. He instinctively extends to his friend's wife every courtesy in his power. He drops all the brusque business politeness and adopts the fine laws of intimate courteousness that friendship demands.

So woman, if she leaves the home to go into the world of the man's work and activity, may take her fineness of character, and her natural courtesy—she will need them—but she must conform to the rules of the business world. She must extend the same courtesy to the man if she enters his business, as he would in entering her home. The respective rules of both must be honored.

* * *

AND it is this the woman must learn. It is because some have learned this that the working girl is more appreciative of a man's kindness in offering her a seat in a car, than is, oftentimes the woman of leisure. The working girl is beginning to conform to the rules of the world into which she has gone. By the law of common courtesy she must conform to those rules. And in conforming to them she will not lose any of her refinement or reserve of character. She will strengthen them, and broaden them, and reach a standard of general thoughtfulness for others, and unswerving politeness to them, that is the key to success in any business relations.

For the laws of the business world are good ones. They will usually help and assist one if followed. But, they do not include useless, petty considerations of any member of that world.

* * *

I do not blame the women for the failing that has become a matter of so many cynical jokes. They have not understood. They naturally accept courtesy. It is inbred in them to expect it. We must give them time to rub off the edges, and smooth down the rough corners. Meanwhile we must have patience. We cannot expect a rough, boorish fellow to hold himself as easily, nor follow rules of etiquette as closely, as the educated gentleman; in our drawing rooms. Neither can we expect the same ease and general courtesy in a new-comer in the business world, as is found in men experienced in the knowledge and exercise of business principles.

I was reading a fanciful little legend the other day that had been translated from the Polish, and which was termed a "Hindu" legend. It related how in the early days two kings were given each a field, one being called the field of Life, the other the field of Death. The king of the field of Life cultivated the soil and had beautiful flowers in his gardens. He then made men and women to enjoy them, and he sent them Love and Work, and at last Sleep. And the people took his gifts and enjoyed them, and loved and worked, and slept—but they were not altogether happy, and they came to the king of the field of Life and told him they had enjoyed all his gifts, but desired a longer sleep—not to feel they must awaken to toil and work again, after the few hours of rest at night. The king of the field of Life told them, in reply, that it was in his power to give them only these gifts that he had sent them, and that they would have to go to the king of the field of Death, which lay on the other side of the stream to obtain the gift of unbroken sleep. And all the people, old men and women, young men and maidens, and little children, went to the edge of the stream that lay by their field and looked across. A beautiful field stretched on the other side of it, and it seemed to invite them to it. But the river rolled between and they hesitated. At last an old man advanced to the water's edge, and as he put out his foot to step into the water, the waters rolled back and he went over on dry land. The others watched, and as he came out on the other side, he seemed to change and become youthful. The lines left his face and a peaceful sleep fell over him. He lay down under the trees and a glory of misty shadows seemed to envelop him.

When the people on the other side saw this they ran forward and crossed eagerly over also, and an exodus from the field of Life commenced, that so startled the king of the field that he called one of his advisers. But before anything could be done all the people had passed over the stream except two lovers, who were so engrossed with looking into each other's eyes that they did not see what the others were doing.

After long deliberation, the king of the field of Life put a mist over the stream, so dense that the field of Death could not be seen, to attract people to it. And the mist still hangs over it that men may not be tempted to enter the unknown. For this reason the inhabitants of the field of Life shrink before the stream that separates them from the field of Death. They are not sure of what lies beyond.

* * *

IS not that a pretty little legend? Somehow the old legends of the early days of nations, the old stories and poetry seem to be nearer the truly lovely than the manufactured poetry of the present day. The poets, nowadays, are all pupils of many teachers, and forget that the really good work must be done as pupils of the great Teacher—Nature.

Natural and free character, work, and thought are great only as they follow the right lines of this teacher. Our daily lives are beautiful only as we follow the simple, the true, the pure and the noble. —Christie Carew.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

CHILD'S WRAPPER 3605.

Well cared for little folk are [illegible] wrappers quite as a matter of course, and here is one dainty and attractive yet simple in the extreme. In the illustration it is made of pale blue albatross with trimming of lace frills and fancy stitching, but it would be equally desirable in any light weight wool or in washable materials for the real warm weather. The wrapper is made with a yoke to which the full portion is attached, and is finished at the neck with the roll-over collar that suits children so much better than any other sort. Its sleeves are full, finished with wristbands, and provide ample comfort. For a child of four years of age will be required 3 yards of material 22 inches wide. A May Manton pattern, No. 3605, sizes 2 to 6 years, will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.

Name .....

Address .....

No. of Pattern .....

Size .....

This pattern will be mailed by filling out the above coupon, including 10 cents, and sending to The Montreal Herald Pattern Department.

FASHION'S FRAGRANCES

PERFUMES.

To carry with her the suggestion of having passed through a garden of fragrant flowers and never to let one think for an instant that she has had commerce with the scent pots and pomades of the apothecary's shop is a problem testing the dainty woman's taste and skill. There are women who succeed in doing this, but they are so rare that one suspects them of possessing some secret knowledge which is locked from ordinary mortals.

Between the vulgarity of heavy perfumes and the absence of any many women choose the latter. Yet there is such a fascination about odors that it is worth while to make an effort to enjoy them at their best. The direct application of perfume of any sort to body or clothing is a dangerous experiment.

The result is likely to be much better if one sticks to indirect methods. A chest or small boxes of fragrant wood in which one's belongings may be kept gives an atmosphere of sweetness, with no danger of a disgusting overdose. The intangible aroma of gloves or ribbons kept in a sandal wood box, for instance, appeals pleasantly to the imagination. There is sandal wood sachet powder for those who are especially fond of this odor, but it has not the effect of the wood itself. There are some wonderful Oriental sachet powders, however, delicate and lasting. One of roses, in which one discovers the form of the broken rose leaves is extremely sweet. There is no better way to use sachet powders than by putting them in padded cheese cloth linings that exactly fit the bottoms of the drawers where clothes are to be kept. Separate small sachets may be added if a stronger scent is desired, or the satchet powder may be sprinkled directly among the various articles.

It must always be borne in mind that no sachet powder is lasting. Even the best needs frequent renewal.

Unless one is insistent upon a certain odor which she wishes to individualize, lavender or some such fragrant garden herb is best for the drawers in which underclothes are kept, having a fresh, clean, wholesome odor that is better than any chemical distillation.

Sachets to be worn inside the bodice are of dubious advantage. They are popular, however, and may be made in a score of ways so as to form a dainty adjunct to the corset cover—a padded ribbon bow, a lace betrimmed silken heart or rosettes with sachet centres.

For the bath there are toilet waters and compounds that soften the water and give a pleasant fragrance to the body. Cheese-cloth bags filled with almond meal, oatmeal and orris powder are excellent, if care is taken to have all the ingredients of the best quality. It is cleansing and softening to the skin and imparts a pleasant odor.

Toilet waters may be used generously in the bath if one is able to buy those of the highest grade. Otherwise it is better to omit them.

GLOVES.

"Do you realize that a little thoughtfulness will keep your gloves fresh just twice as long?

If you find a stain on your new glove, clean it just as soon as you can, do not let it dry in and become a permanent disfigurement. Dip a tooth-brush in gasoline and rub the glove until clean, drying afterward on a bath towel or piece of flannel.

A white glove should never be worn more than once without cleaning. If it is cleaned promptly after each wearing, it can be used indefinitely, as the spots do not become set.

Gloves can be saved in many little ways, and their term of usefulness prolonged. The handle of a chatelaine bag will wear a glove white, so it should be carried on the wrist, and the tidy girl uses her handkerchief to save her gloves, particularly when boarding a car, carrying an umbrella, or drinking a glass of soda water or hot chocolate at a drug store.

In large cities dyers will clean gloves in twenty-four hours for ten cents a pair, so there is no excuse for soiled gloves.

The tidy girl always washes her own silk and lace gloves in summer, and takes particular pride in her washable white kids. These gloves are both practical and economical, and may be worn for a considerable length of time with careful handling in their laundering. If care is not exercised, however, they will shrink and thicken up so as to become quite useless. They should be washed on the hands, in tepid water, and afterward rinsed in several clean tepid waters while still on the hand. Do not pass the soap through the hands, but always use the sudded water. A drop or two of ammonia in the second and last rinsing waters will prevent the gloves from becoming yellow. These washable gloves should be allowed to dry on the hands; if removed while only partly dry, they will stretch out of shape.

Many women remove the right glove when shopping, and thereby save just so much wear and risk of soiling. Some goods are dusty, others rough, and a glove worn on two shopping tours can seldom be made dainty again.

A TOILET HINT.

Many persons who cannot use castile soap for the face and hands will find it agrees perfectly with the body, and in that case is better for the bath than any other soap, says the Chicago News. One of the most convenient things to have on every washstand is a jar of soft castile soap. This is made by scraping a cake of pure soap and adding about a pint and a half of water. Put them together into a saucepan and stand over a brisk heat, but not one that will boil the liquid. When the soap is dissolved, pour into a wide-mouthed jar. When the mixture cools it will be jelly. This is excellent to have by to rub on the hands when washing, diluted with more water to which a couple of pinches of soda is added. It is a harmless and cleansing shampoo to be rubbed into the head, which is then rinsed thoroughly.

FASHIONS IN BRUSHES.

"Among her toilet accessories every woman must count at least five brushes as essential to being well groomed, and many women have as many as eight in their possession, each one for a different purpose. The five indispensable brushes are for the hair, nails teeth, clothes and shoes, while Miladi Dainty adds a soft brush for her hats, an eyebrow brush and a camel's hair flesh brush.

"Not all of the handsomely-backed brushes which match toilet sets in silver, gold or ivory are made with the best bristles. Because of the growing scarcity of the finest brush bristles, a really good hair brush, mounted in the plainest of wood, cannot be purchased for less than $4. The wild boar of Russia and of northern Germany, from which the best quality of bristles are obtained, are being killed off as the population of those countries increases. Peasants net tidy little sums from picking up bristles in the regions where the animals are found. Turtle-back ebony is one of the finest backings on the market for a hair brush. It is not the prettiest material used, but for durability it has no equal. It is not quite black, but shows a fine grain almost like tortoise shell.

Wire brushes with rubber backings are used by persons who do not fancy a comb, but they are tabooed by hair specialists as being too harsh for the scalp. They also split the hair. For nail brushes and tooh brushes, the less ornamentation the more practical will they be, although some of the silver and ivory handles on these smaller brushes are temptingly pretty.

ORDERLINESS.

One of the best ways of developing daintiness and dainty tastes in a girl is to give her dainty work to do. For almost any girl will enjoy making a bit of lingerie or some exquisite collars and cuffs—if she is to wear them herself. Give the girl who is careless about her room (and especially of the order of her bureau drawers) material as fine as you can get it for a couple of corset covers, or a chemise, with fine, dainty lace and narrow ribbon to finish it.

Get her interested in making these things; encourage her to go a step further—to make the rest of a set to match.

By the time she has made a piece or two, and her friends have begun to exclaim over it, her ambition will be fired to go on making—and having—more of these bits of daintiness.

In the mean time, as the piles grow, she unconsciously begins straightening out her bureau. If she is to be constantly pulling out the drawer where her handiwork is kept she naturally begins to straighten it out, arranging everything in neat piles, so that they may be displayed to advantage. A little healthy vanity often accomplishes very good results.

When she straightens out one drawer, she—still unconsciously—begins to notice that the others are not in order, and, gradually, her noticing includes the whole room, until by the time her drawer is full of daintily made underclothes she has acquired orderly habits—in spite of herself.

TO WASH EMBROIDERY.

Colored embroidery has not been in vogue so much of late, but there are still many people who prefer it for table decoration, and who have very handsome pieces of it. Naturally these pieces need much more care in the laundering than those of plain white, since there is always a possibility that the color will run or fade during the process. The first thing to remember about washing fine colored embroideries is this—never put them in the regular wash, but wash each piece separately, using an earthen bowl for tub. The water should be quite warm, but not hot, and a light suds should be made with soap which one is assured is absolutely pure. Do not rub the linen, but pat the soiled portions with the hands, and never wring and twist any piece of this sort.

Take plenty of time, and be sure that the piece is perfectly clean when taken out of the suds. Rinse in warm, clear water several times, and hold it up in the air until most of the water has run out of it. There is only one correct way to dry fine embroidery, and that way is to lay the piece flat between two heavy dry towels and roll them all up tight together, so that no parts of the embroidery touch. Then wait until the silk is quite dry and the linen only a little damp. To iron, place the piece wrong side up on a well-covered ironing board, and spread a thin, white cloth over it. Iron lightly and rapidly and do not press too hard. This method ought to bring out any piece of embroidery, clean and quite uninjured, unless a cheap and inferior grade of silk has been used in working it.

HERE AND THERE.

"FINE MANNERS NEED THE SUPPORT OF FINE MANNERS IN OTHERS."
—Emerson.

MANANA.
(To-morrow.)

"My friend, have you heard of the town of Yawn,
On the banks of the River Slow,
Where blooms the Waitawhile flower fair,
Where the Sometimerother scents the air,
And the soft Goeasys grow?

It lies in the valley of Whatstheuse,
In the province of Letherslide;
That tired feeling is native there,
It's the home of the listless Idontcare,
Where the Putitoffs abide.

The Putitoffs smile when asked to invest,
And say they will do it to-morrow;
And so they delay from day unto day,
Till death cycles up and steals them away,
And their families beg, steal or borrow."

—Popular Mechanics.

BRILLIANT CONVERSATIONALISTS

The woman who achieves the reputation of a fine conversationalist is another of the bores of society from which we would gladly escape if we could.

She is cultured, with a big C, and she feels that a change is laid upon her to enlighten the world. To her, all places are a rostrum, and every gathering of people an audience.

She never talks. She never gossips. She is never betrayed into a colloquialism. She always orates, in sounding periods and polished phrases, and she never by any chance lets you get a word in edgewise. She never takes into consideration that the sweetest earthly music to us all of us is the sound of our voices, and that we would rather babble about our own affairs than listen to the eloquence of a Demosthenes.

She assumes that we consider it a privilege to sit in silence at the feet of one so gifted as she, and so she inaugers on, upon conversational stilts without pity or regard for the suffering depicted in every face about her.

Like Samson, the brilliant conversationalist, has slain her thousands with a jaw bone, and it is a singular proof of the restraining influences of civilization that it has not retaliated upon her with her own weapon.

Another woman that we could do without is the unconventional woman. Conventionality is the set of rules that society drew up to keep us from trespassing on our neighbor's right, treading on their corns, and in consequence being in a perpetual shindy with them, but the unconventional woman refuses to play the game according to Hoyle.

If she lives near you, she is always popping in at the kitchen door instead of at the front door. If she comes to visit, she invariably surprises you, instead of waiting for an invitation, and the result is inevitable. You hate her for it, says the Buffalo News.

You ask her to dinner, and she ruins your table by bringing along a friend. You settle yourself for a moment's patching, and she runs in unceremoniously, instead of waiting for your at home day. She asks you impertinent questions, and tells you home truths that your mother wouldn't dare to utter—and all because she is unconventional.

There is nothing in your house secret or hidden from her, and if you could, oh, how gladly would you shut her up in the closet with the family skeleton and lose the key.

Nor are these all the women that we could do without. From the woman who giggles, from the woman who tries to be vivacious, from the woman who has an illusion that she is a fascinator of men, and from all women who talk of dress, diseases and domestics, good Lord deliver us! For they never would be missed.

KISSING UNDER THE BLUE LAWS.

In the judicial records of the colony of New Haven, now the State of Connecticut, the following entry, made in court of the Governor of the colony, appears regarding a flagrant breach of the peace committed May 1, 1660: "Sarah Tuttle went to Mistress Murline's house for some thread and Mistress Murline bid her go to her daughters in the other room. Whereupon her son, Jacob Murline, came in and took up or took away Sarah's gloves. She desired him to give her the said gloves, which he answered he would do so if she would give him a kysse. Upon which they sat down together, his arm being around her waiste and her arm upon his shoulder, or about his necke, and he kyssed her and she kyssed him or they kyssed one another for about the space of half an hour, which Marian Murline now in court affirmed to be so.

"Jacob was asked what he had to say to these things, to which he answered that he thought that Sarah had with intent let fall her gloves when he came into the room and that he tooke them up and told her he would give them if so be that she would kysse him. But Sarah hereupon testified that she did not let her gloves fall with intent. Further said Jacob that he tooke her by the hand and they both set down upon a chest, but whether he kyssed her or she kyssed him he knows not, for he never thought of it since until Mr. Raymond spoke to him at Mannatos and told that he had not layde it to heart as he ought. But hereupon testified Sarah that she did not kysse him, but being questioned would say not as to whether he had kyssed her or no.

"Mr. Tuttle testified that Jacob had endeavored to steal away his daughter's affections. But hereupon Sarah testified that he had not so stolen her said affections. The Governor told Sarah that her misdeed is the greatest; that a virgin should be so bold in the presence of others to carry it as she had done; for though that part of the kyssing is denied yet much is proved. Sarah professed that she was sorry that she had carried it so sinfully and foolishly, which she saw to be hateful. She hoped that God would help her to carry it better for time to come. The Governor also told Jacob that his carriage hath been very evil and sinful and to make such a light matter of it as not to think of of it doth greatly aggravate.

"Whereupon the court declared that we have heard in the publique ministry that it is a thing to be lamented that young people should so misconduct themselves. As for Sarah, her misdeeds are very great that she should carry it in such an uncivil, immodtest manner as hath been proven. And for Jacob, his carriage hath been very corrupt and sinful, such as brings reproach upon his family and place. The sentence therefore concerning them is that they shall pay either of them as a fine twenty shillings to the colony."

AS TO SKIRT LENGTHS.

In spite of all conjectures and doubts about the length of skirts for spring wear, the decree has been fixed by the French makers of celebrity that short skirts are for those who wear forenoon tailor-made simple costumes, which, however, short, have no relation to afternoon dress. Women who walk when shopping, or those who drive, are in the best form when seen in short forenoon costumes.

Correspondence.

(All communications should be addressed Christie Carew, The Herald, Montreal.)

Christie Carew.—Will you kindly give me through your column the words of the poem on Bishop Hatto, beginning thus:

"The summer and autumn had been so wet,
That the corn in winter was growing yet,
'Twas a piteous sight to see all around
The corn lie rotting on the ground.

J. A. C.

Can any of my readers give the rest of this poem.—C. C.

Inquisitive reader.—(1) At any large store, picture or departmental, you can get prices and lists of reproductions that might be suitable. You are not definite enough in your question, and in asking for information you should state what subjects would be most pleasing to you. The best reproductions you can get, of the very best art, are carbon copies, and reproductions of all the very finest paintings are obtainable. These are valued at from four to five dollars. Photo-gravures are cheaper and might suit your purpose, but are not as desirable as the carbon copies. I would advise you to write to some art store.

(2) If you wish for a rest of mind and body go to some quiet country place near your home, where you can get good board for from five to six dollars a week. There are also many beautiful spots in the Ottawa district where you could, with a party of friends, go camping, and by dividing expenses your $50 ought to give you a pleasant and sufficiently long vacation.

(3) If you were to learn typewriting and stenography and become an expert you could command possibly three times your present salary in the States. You could study and still keep your present position, which is a distinct advantage, but remember that a survival of the fittest is true in every case, and to succeed you must become perfect in the work. Your present salary averages from forty to fifty dollars a month, you tell me. To a girl living at home that is a good wage.

(4) Two hats would almost be a necessity—one to match a plain, but good suit in some dark color; then a more dressy hat to wear with a pretty, afternoon gown for teas and calling. Good boots and gloves are an essential to every woman's wardrobe. A black evening gown is always pretty and the most economical. If you are able to make any of these garments yourself it will greatly reduce the cost and in that case your thirty to forty dollars ought to give you quite a nice outfit.

For questions five, six and seven you had better refer to your doctor, and if you are not satisfied with his treatment, try a practitioner who is a specialist on skin diseases.

(8) A black hat with trimmings that could easily be re-arranged and freshened up would be, the best for your purpose.

(9) A crepe de chine in a dark color, with lace garniture, would be the most suitable.

(10) The same system generally holds good in both cases, but it would do better to study wherever you intend to take a position.

Augustina.—Oxalic acid will clean leather, but not satisfactorily, as it bleaches the color, and gives the leather a washed out appearance. There is nothing that will satisfatorily clean it, although a washed out appearance would be preferable to a dirty one.

J. A. C.—The word "perquage" is not to be found in the English or French dictionary. In what connection was the word used? I have asked for the poem you wish to obtain.

Arlo.—I think that you would make a better reporter than business man, if I can judge by your hand-writing. Hand-writing, however, is far from being conclusive as to character. Figure denotes decision and ambition, but lacks precision.

B. D. C.—Kind, thoughtful and pleasant.

M. E. D.—Mirthful, neat and painstaking.

L. S. A.—Frank, generous and ambitious.

R.S.H.—Independent, thoughtful and mirthful.

COLONIAL HOUSE

PHILLIPS SQUARE

Furniture Dept.

We have just received a large consignment of New and Up-to-Date Furniture, the pick of the factories in Canada and America.

Quaint pieces, in Weathered Oak and Fumed Oak, with Spanish leather seats, suitable for the Den or Library. Parlor Sets, Fancy Chairs and Rockers, Card and Fancy Tables, Pedestals and Tabourettes in Solid Mahogany, Birch Mahogany, Golden, Weathered and Fumed Oak.

MEDIUM AND FINE CHAMBER FURNITURE, consisting of Bedroom Suites, Bedsteads, Twin Beds, Bureaus, Cheval Mirrors, Dressers, Cheffonieres, Bedroom Rockers, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, Bedroom Chairs, Bedroom Tables, Medicine Cabinets, Somnoes in Figured Solid Mahogany, Crotch Mahogany, Mahogany Veneer, Bird's Eye Maple, Circassian Walnut, Golden Curly Birch, and Golden Oak.

Brass and White Enamel Bedsteads, Cribs, etc., Hair and Wool Mattresses, and Fine Feather and Down Pillows. We have the finest facilities for making up our Bedding that guarantees its purity.

Furniture Dept.

We shall be pleased if you will give us a call, when our assistants will show you our large range of samples.

We are selling agents for the celebrated ARTS AND CRAFTS FURNITURE, and also the GREEN VERANDAH FURNITURE. We particularly request that you make your choice now, as we have a full range of samples, and every article will be stored free of charge until required.

Our samples consist of Chairs, Rockers, Settees, Sofas, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, Tabourettes, Cellarettes, Card and Cafe Tables, finished in various shades, weathered, brown, fumed and green being the most popular.

We also carry RATTAN FURNITURE, in Rockers, Chairs, Tables, Settees, etc.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE, consisting of Sideboards, Dining Ex. Tables, Buffets, Cabinets, Arm Chairs, Small Chairs in Mahogany, Fumed Oak, Weathered Oak, Golden Oak, and Early English Oak.

Every Article Marked in Plain Figures.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders

Easter Millinery!

Notwithstanding the activity that has been displayed in our MILLINERY PARLORS since the opening of the season, indications point to greater doings for next week, this is what we anticipated, as

EASTER WEEK IN MILLINERY

has always been one of our busiest, and coming so late as it does this season, we predict a very extensive business in all goods pertaining to **Ladies' Misses' and Children's Headwear.**

Millinery Orders in connection with our three work rooms—We would ask our Lady Patrons to place their orders as early in the week as possible as even with this assistance our milliners will be taxed to their utmost capacity.

5 Per Cent. Discount for Cash

Hosiery Dept.

LADIES' TAN CASHMERE HOSE, five different shades, all sizes. Prices, 50c and 85c a pair.

LADIES' TAN LISLE THREAD HOSE, and LACE FRONT HOSE, 65c a pair.

LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, Balbriggan feet, at 25c a pair.

Also ALL BLACK COTTON HOSE, at 25c a pair.

LADIES' ENGLISH MAKE BLACK COTTON HOSE, at 25c, 50c and 90c a pair.

Full assortment of LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, from 25c to $1.60 a pair.

LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, embroidered fronts, assorted designs and colors, all sizes, at 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.35 a pair.

LADIES' SWISS RIBBED MERINO, WOOL, COTTON, or THREAD UNDERVESTS, at various prices, according to quality and shape. Prices from 15c each up.

Our various lines of CHILDREN'S CASHMERE HOSE and UNDERWEAR are now complete. Full assortment of sizes, qualities, and prices.

Ladies' Gloves

COLONIAL KID GLOVES, colored, white and black, embroidered backs, 2 clasps. Price, $1.15.
TREFOUSSE KID GLOVES, newest shades, black and white, embroidered backs, 3 clasps, at $1.50.
ALEXANDRE SUEDE GLOVES, new spring colors, white and black, $1.50.
DERBY KID GLOVES, colored, black and white, pique sewn, 2 clasps, $1.55.
DENT'S DOGSKIN GLOVES, in English red and tans, 1 clasp, 00 to 6.
A large assortment of SUEDE LISLE THREAD GLOVES, in grays, modes, white and black.

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OPAL REFRIGERATORS — Won Grand Prize at St. Louis Exhibition, First Award for excellence of construction. Absolutely sanitary and odorless. Cleaned like a china dish, snow white inside and out, or white inside with oak casing.
Snow White Enamelled Lined REFRIGERATORS: not white enamel paint, but genuine white enamel, with gold oak casings, all sizes.
ZINC LINED REFRIGERATORS, all built on scientific plans, with latest improvements. Price, $7.50 up.
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"HERALD SERIALS ARE GOOD SERIALS."

THE PILLAR OF LIGHT

By LOUIS TRACEY, Author of "The Wings of the Morning."

CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued).

It was a relieve to drive to their cottage in silence, yet, so easily moulded is our human clay, it was a greater relief when the tension of the noisy rattle of the cab was relaxed. It cost some effort to assure Mrs. Sheppard, a buxom, motherly soul of sixty or thereabouts, that they could not possibly eat any supper. The effort was forthcoming. They pleaded weariness, and at last they were alone.

Constance knelt by her father's side when he dropped listlessly into the armchair placed in his accustomed corner.

"Now, dad," she said, bravely unemotional, "there will be no more tears. Tell me all that I ought to know."

Enid drew a hassock to his feet and seated herself there, clasping her hands about her knees.

"Whatever she did I am sorry for her," said the girl decisively. "And she cannot have been a really bad woman, dad, or you would not have loved her once."

Constance caught something of the dread in his soul.

"Don't tell me if it hurs you, dad. I am content to bear more than I have borne to-night if it lessens your sufferings," she whispered.

He placed an arm around each of them.

"It is God's will," he said, "that I should have to face many trials at a period when I expected nothing but some few years of quiet happiness."

"Nothing in this world can part us from you," said Constance.

"Oh, nothing," agreed Enid solemnly, nestling closer. Her earnestness was helpful. He smiled wistfully.

"You forget, Enid, that there is a grave chance of you, at any rate, leaving me for another," he said.

She blushed.

"That is the worst of girls getting married," she protested. "They are supposed to be delighted because they are going to live with strange people. Girls who are of that mind cannot be happy at home. If I thought Jack implied separation from you and Constance—"

"You would give him up, and weep your eyes out." He pressed her pouting lips together as he went on: "Now, my dear ones, I wish both of you to be prepared for very unexpected changes. Two most important events in your lives have taken place within a few hours, Constance, if you saw your mother to-night, Enid also saw her father. I have known for two days that Enid's father is Mr. Traill."

For an instant it must be confessed, Constance and Enid alike feared that the mental and physical strain he had undergone had temporarily deranged him. It was not sheer incredulity but real terror he saw in their eyes. Somehow, their self-effacement in his behalf touched him more keenly than anything else had done during this troubled period.

He bowed his head. A strong man in agony cannot endure the scrutiny of loving eyes.

"Enid," he said brokenly, "my words to you must be few. Good fortune needs but slight explanation. The proofs of my statement I do not possess, but Mr. Traill's letter to me could not have been written by such a man if he were not sure of his facts. Here it is. Read it aloud."

He handed her her father's plain-spoken communication. Constance, incapable of deeper depths of amazement than those now probed, looked over her sister's shoulder. Together they deciphered the somewhat difficult handwriting of a man whose chief task for years had been to sign his name.

This drawback was good in its result. They persevered steadily to the end. Then Enid, the comforter, broke down herself.

"It cannot be true, dad," she cried. I have been one of your daughters all my life. Why should I be taken from you now?"

"I believe it is quite true," said Brand quietly, and the need there was to console her was beneficial to himself. "Mr. Traill speaks of proofs. You have met him. I exchanged barely a word, a glance, with him, but it is not believable that he would make these solemn statements without the most undeniable testimony."

"Indeed, Enid," murmured Constance, "it sounds like the truth, else he would never have spoken so definitely of my father's first claim on your affections."

Brand stroked the weeping girl's hair.

"One does not cry, little one, when one is suddenly endowed with a wealthy and distinguished relative. Now, I did not spring this revelation on you without a motive. If a cleavage has to come let us, at least, face every consideration. Providence, by inscrutable decrees, ordained that my wife and I should meet after twenty-one years. That cannot have been a purposeless meeting. In my careless youth, when I assigned all things their scientific place, I have scoffed at presentiments and vague potents of coming evils. I retract the immature judgment then formed. During the height of the hurricane, when I feared the very lantern would be hurled into the sea, I was vouchsafed a spiritual warning. I could not read its import. These things baffle a man, especially one whose mind leans towards materialism. Nevertheless, I knew, though not in ordered comprehension, that my life was tending toward a supreme crisis. As the storm died, so I became normal, and I attributed a glimpse of the unseen to mere physical facts. I was wrong. The coming of that ill-fated vessel was heralded to me. I lacked the key of the hidden message. Now I possess it. On board that ship, Constance, was your mother. How strange that her advent should be bound up also with the mystery of Enid's parentage!"

"Father, dear, if you can bear it, tell me of my mother. She knew me, and that is why she asked me to kiss her."

"She asked you to kiss her?" Each word was a crescendo of surprise.

"Yes. One night she came to me. Oh, I remember. She wished Mr. Pyne to telegraph to his uncle. When he quitted us to take the message, she, too—how weird it all seems now—admitted that she experienced something of the intuitive knowledge of the future you have just spoken of."

"I am not surprised. Poor Nanette! She was always a dreamer, in a sense. Never content, she longed for higher flights. She was a woman in ambition 'ere she ceased to be a child. When I married her she was only eighteen. I was ten years older. My thought was to educate her to a somewhat higher ideal of life than the frivolities of a fashionable world. It was a mistake. If a girl harbors delusions before marriage the experience of married life is not a cure but an incentive. A less tolerant man would have made her a safer husband."

Constance would listen to nothing which would disparage him.

"I hate to be unjust to her even in my thoughts, but where could she have found a better husband than you, dad?"

"Millionaire indeed!" protested Enid, breaking in with her own tumultous thoughts. "I would not exchange you for twenty millionaires."

"My methods cannot have been so ill-considered if they have brought me two such daughters," he said, with a mournful smile. "But there! I am only deluding myself into a postponement of a painful duty. My secret must out—to you, at any rate. When I married your mother, Constance, I was an attache at the British Embassy in Paris. Her maiden name was Madeleine Nanette de Courtray. Her family notwithstanding the French sound of her name was almost wholly English. They were Jersey people, recruited from British stock, but two generations of English husbands were compelled to assume the style de Courtray, owing to entailed estates on the island. There is something quaint to the idea, as it worked out. The place was only a small farm. When we were married the stipulation lapsed, because it was more advisable for me to retain my own name. I was then heir to a title I can now claim. I am legally and lawfully Sir Stephen Brand, ninth baronet, of Lesser Hambledon, in Northumberland."

"And you became a lighthouse-keeper."

It was Enid who found breath for the exclamation. Constance braced herself for that which was to come. That Stephen Brand was a well-born man was not a new thing in their intelligence.

"Yes, a cleaner of lamps and transmitter of ship's signals. Have we been less happy?" A most vehement "No!" was the answer.

"Don't run away with the idea that I was therefore, endowed with ample means. There are baronets poorer than some crossing-sweepers. The estate was encumbered. During my father's life, during my own until five years ago, it yielded only a thousand a year. Even now, after fifteen years of retrenchment you both forget that whilst I was stationed at Flamborough Head I was absent for a few days to attend my father's funeral it produces only a little over three thousand. Enough for us, eh, to enjoy life on? Enough to satisfy Lady Margaret's scruples, Enid as to her son's absurd notion of matrimony? Enough, too, Constance, to mate you to the man of your choice, whatever his position?"

"Dad," murmured Constance, "is there no hope of the old days coming back again?"

(To be Continued.)

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THOMAS LIGGET, Empire Building, 2474-2476 St. Catherine

VERY INTERESTING HOBBY.

Princess Margaret of Connaught, whose marriage is to be one of the events of the season, has many interests and occupations. Her favorite hobby is the collection of uncut gems, precious and semi-precious. These she has arranged with great care, and her collection includes some rare and valuable specimens. The young Princess often receives some new stone as a Christmas or birthday present. The Princess of Wales gave her several fine gems which she picked up during her Colonial tour.

DEFOREST DAILY NEWS

Vol. 1 MONTREAL, APRIL 15, 1905. No. 15.

FOUR CITIES MADE AS ONE BY DEFOREST WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

TORONTO NEXT

The instruments have been ordered, and arrangements are now being made for the immediate installation of a DeForest Wireless Telegraph Station at Toronto.

This will be the first of the high powered stations, and will be capable of sending wireless messages over 1,500 miles on land. In other words, it will put Toronto into direct communication as far East as as Halifax, and as far West as Edmonton, and will form the connecting link between the System of the Dominion DeForest Company and that of the American Company.

WHEN THIS STATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED, THERE WILL BE AN IMMEDIATE ADVANCE IN THE SHARES OF THE OF THIS COMPANY.

Ottawa Has The System.

The Capital of Canada will be among the first to have the Wireless System.

Ottawa, the capital of Canada is among the first cities in the Dominion to have the DeForest Wireless System.

The Dominion DeForest Wireless Telegraph Company realize how important it is for this city to have the new system of transmitting messsages and so has pushed the work of installation as rapidly as possible.

The Station is in the Russel Hotel Building. This is a central and conspicuous point well adapted to the purpose. Commercial business will be immediately established, and both day and night operators will be on duty.

Among the first messages over the new system will be those from Ottawa to her sister cities—Montreal and Quebec.

Montreal Is Ready

The Station on the Board of Trade Building will bagain Operations at once.

Montreal is ready.

The DeForest Wireless station on the Board of Trade Building is in readiness for the beginning of wireless communication between the three cities.

The corps of men who have been working in Montreal will now go to other cities to continue the installation of the Dominion DeForest service until every one of the principal points in Canada have been included in the system.

On the day when Montreal will talk with the other wireless cities prominent citizens will be given the opportunity to exchange messages of congratulation with prominent citizens of the other cities in the system.

Quebec One Of The First Four

The People There are Awaiting Wireless with Eagerness.

There is great interest in Quebec in the new wireless system that is soon to be in operation.

The great pole that will tower above the city on the top of the high building selected by the Dominion DeForest Wireless Telegraph Company for its service, will be seen for a long distance, but not so the wires.

They are so fine that they will be invisible a short distance away.

In fact, the DeForest Wireless plant is so inconspicuous, except for the pole, which is no larger than an ordinary flag pole, that one who has not read the newspapers will be unable to fathom its purpose.

But from that slender pole will be sent thousands of messages more swiftly and just as surely as if they were sent by the old wire system.

In fact a large amount of daily business will be transacted by the DeForest service from the very day it opens its system to the patronage of the public.

The Shares of the DOMINION DEFOREST WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Limited, are to-day only Five Dollars each, full paid and non-assessable. Send for prospectus and other literature, or remit at once to

HUMPHREY & COMPANY, 160 St. James St., Montreal, Can.

BRITISH EMPIRE WEEK BY WEEK

MR. JOHN MORLEY UPON THE DOCTRINE OF NATURIALITY.

Wales, through its distinguished countryman, Mr. Lloyd George, M.P., promises to be much heard of in the new Parliament.

Mr. John Morley has recently been visiting the principality and took the opportunity to speak of the influence of nationality. The celebrated ex-Secretary for Ireland said:

There was on the other side of the House a young man in the Parliamentary sense, a young speaker, who, whenever he arose, delighted the House—he meant Lord Hugh Cecil. He had a brilliant power of argument, he had a marked elevation and sincerity of character, and he had a natural gift of stirring and moving speech which, he thought, had not been surpassed in the House since the departure from it of Mr. Gladstone. Young genius was always interesting; and nothing interested him much more, as he sat listening to him and watching him, than to think how bewildered and astounded he would be if he could see in a magic crystal how many prize parcels of his rather old-fashioned cargo he would have to throw plump overboard before he came into that final port—and he hoped with all his heart it was a distant port—which would clore what he was sure would be a remarkable and, he hoped, a prosperous career. (Cheers.) Lord Hugh was talking of nationalities, and he produced a very whimsical doctrine of naitonalities. If his doctrine were true, Wales and Scotland, and, of course, Ireland, and, he thought, even his own England were, in the language of the old statesmen of fifty or seventy years ago, meer geographical expressions. There was no such thing as nationality, said the noble lord. Now a geographical expression had no right whatever to dine. (Laughter.) Was that a tangible position for an instant? Switzerland had four races, three languages, two religions deeply divided, yet he thought the man would be a very extraordinary person who said there was no such thing as a Swiss nationality. Italy had Venetians, Tuscans, Neapolitans, all deeply divided, but would anybody tell us at this time of day that there was no such thing as an Italian nationality? Scotland, even, was denied a nationality. He would like that doctrine to be brought forward at Edinburgh or Glasgow or Aberdeen.

TRADITIONS OF WELSHMEN.

He thought he would be a very bold man who said to the countrymen of Burns and Knox and Sir Walter Scott that there was no such thing as a Scotch nationality. (Laughter and cheers.) He thought the Lord Chancellor, who with his colleagues had given a judgment lately, by this time knew that in Scotland, at all events when church questions were touched, there was a very considerable degree of Scotch nationality. He could not understand why any one should try to disparage the doctrine of nationality. Surely the key to the foundation of union on a grand scale was a recognition and a maintenance of the distinctive qualities, of the local peculiarities, of the different branches both of the United Kingdom and of the united Empire. (Cheers.) It was nothing short of absurd to say that Wales had no nationality—Wales, with a history and traditions of its own, with special forms of religion mainly its own, with aspirations and feelings of its own, he thought even with saints of its own. To say that Wales had no nationality and that the Welshmen and the men whom the Welsh electors sent to Parliament did not do, more intimately, closely and reasonably what it was that the people who lived in Wales aspired to and the Welshmen who lived out of Wales aspired to was absurd. Wales was the stronghold of many of those ideas which to him were the salt of politics. A peculiarity of Wales, and a glorious peculiarity was the ardor of its people for extended and improved education. (Cheers.)

A VISIT TO THE IMMENSE DOCKS.

The London and India Docks Company rule over an estate of one thousand seven hundred acres, with over twenty miles of quay and fifteen million square feet of flooring for the handling and storage of over eight hundred thousand tons of goods. The largest ships of all the world enter England through the gates of the Thames.

London receives more tonnage than any other port in the United Kingdom, not excepting Liverpool.

You get some idea of London's trade by moving through the tall warehouses of the docks. Consider a few figures.

Thirty-six thousand tons of tea are stored here in a single year. In the vaults, with their twenty-eight miles of gangway, can be stored one hundred thousand pipes of wine. Two hundred and fifty thousand tons of wool, worth £20,000,000, arrive annually at the port of London. Twenty thousand tons of tobacco are here in bond, valued at £9,000,000. There is accommodation in the cold storage warehouses for eight hundred and sixty-four thousand sheep. Sixty thousand pounds of ostrich feathers have been stored here at one time, and several millions of bird-skins arrive annually, too numerous for computation. In addition, the London docks have accommodation for sugar, ivory, spices, barks, gums, metals, marble, drugs, dates, pepper, rice, coffee cocoa, isinglass, coal, grain, furniture, wood, timber, carpets, butter, cheese, poultry, even for sea-shells, sponges musk, ambergris, and beeswax! In a single room you may look at elephants' tusks worth nearly a hundred thousand pounds, writes Harold Begbie in the Mail.

The gardens and the factories of the world empty themselves into this lap of London. There is hardly a little island set in the midst of the seas which does not grow something or make something with brown fingers to send into the cold, gray port of London. As you walk through the warehouses your nostrils are filled with the scents of the earth—cinnamon, nutmeg, musk, vanilla, coffee, tea, tobacco—everything that once lived and drank the air in green and beautiful gardens across the seas. There at your feet lies the matting torn from tea-packages on which some Chinaman set strange marks with brush and ink; and there are the red-and-green cases themselves, with the number and weight cut in their sides by a scribing iron. You look at even the nails in some strange package of goods out of the East, and picture to yourself the dark hands gripping them while the hammer struck home. All the hands and all the feet of the East seem to be going up and down the earth to keep the larder of London full. From San Francisco comes the extract of flowers for London's scent. For some reason or another there has latterly been criticism of the London docks, as though their day was ended, as though London had not room for them; but it seemed to me that I had never looked on scene so live and vigorous. There is accommodation here for the largest ship that was ever built, and machinery for unloading which will compare with any in the world. If there be delay in discharging it is owing to the senseless custom of unloading by means of barge instead of straight upon the quay. There is no crowding, no noise of disorder, no running to and fro on a vain quest. Swept and garnished are the floors of the warehouse, clean and unblocked the streets and gangways, and every man seems to go about his job with precision and with self-reliance.

HOW ELECTRICITY MAY BE USED TO DISPERSE FOGS.

Before a crowded audience, Sir Oliver Lodge recently delivered an interesting address on "A Pertinacious Current."

Sir Oliver described the electrical current which had been discovered as one which was persistent, and would overcome great obstacles and go in any direction, no matter what was placed or stood in its way. He had been looking for such a current since 1884, and had only recently come across it. He described in minute detail the manner in which the current was worked and showed itself, and gave many remarkable demonstrations. The chief of these was a demonstration of the creation and dispersal of a fog. A globe was filled first with sulphur and then with compressed air, the two creating an atmosphere. This being chilled caused a fog.

The "fog" having been made complete, the globe or reservoir was supplied with a current of electricity on the principle which Sir Oliver described as a pertinacious current, and the "fog" was within a very short time dispelled.

The lecturer paid many high tributes in the course of his remarks to the work done in connection with the discovery of the current by Sir William Crookes and Professor Aitken, of Edinburgh.

KING EDWARD WILL HAVE A TURBINE ENGINED YACHT.

The contract for building King Edward's new yacht has been secured by Inglis, the Glasgow yacht builder, who has constructed a number of yachts for American owners. The royal yacht will be of 2,000 tons and will be fitted with turbine engines.

The new Osborne, it is understood, will be 310 feet over all and 250 between perpendiculars, as compared with 490 feet over all and 380 feet between perpendiculars in the case of the Victoria and Albert, which draws too much water to enable her to enter many of the smaller harbors of Great Britain and Ireland. The new yacht will be of 2,000 tons, against 4,700 in the case of the Victoria and Albert. The speed of the Osborne will be eighteen and a half knots.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CRIME BEFORE CABLEGRAM ERA.

A crime of forty-three years ago was recalled by the inquest on Saturday at Finchley on Ferdinand Muller, who was found dead in an outhouse.

His brother was the murderer of a man named Briggs in a North London Railway train in 1862, which created an immense sensation at the time. Muller got away, leaving behind him his hat, and this led to his arrest in New York, after an exciting chase in which the two fastest screw steamers of that day played a part. He was brought to England wearing the dead man's hat, and was duly tried and executed.

His brother Ferdinard left England for Canada and Australia, where he was a gold digger. Subsequently he worked for a Bond Street, London, perfumer, who drowned himself, and later for an optician, who jumped overboard while on a voyage to Australia.

Death from natural causes was the verdict.

MARVELLOUS SUCCESS OF A CATERER TO LONDON POOR.

How he started life on 2s 6d. or sixty cents a week was told by Mr. John Pearce, of "Pearce and Plenty" and "British Tea Table" fame, when at the Hoxton Baths, Pitfield Street, London, he was the recipient of a testimonial and presentation by 1,500 employes in his eight-one London establishments.

Mr. Pearce, who is retiring from the directorate of the British Tea Table Company, was earning £1 a week as a porter at Covent Garden, when the need for cheap catering first occurred to him. He hired a costermonger's barrow, a tin urn, and some crockery, and began business in real earnestness. In his spare time he built his famous "Gutter Hotel," an erection resplendent with red paint and bright brass. The "takings" gradually rose to £5 a morning, and then when his capital justified the venture he opened a coffee-house in Aldergate Street. To-day he is an authority on catering, and has been consulted even by the military authorities.

GREAT FUTURE FOR THE FACTORIES OF AUSTRALIA.

At a meeting of the colonial section of the Society of Arts, in London, a paper on "The Manufactures of Greater Britain—Australasia," was read by the Hon. W. H. James, K.C., Agent-General for Western Australia. Sir John Cockburn presided. After showing how in each State the main consuming and distributing centres were nearly all ports open to over-sea vessels, Mr. James expressed the opinion that the first ten years of Australian manufactures would leave behind a much more striking record than that accomplished by Canada during the first twenty years of her protected Dominion market. The local manufacturer had a market far distant from centres of opposition, but so near extensive over-sea openings that few countries offered such inducements for manufacturing industry. Since the federation the imports had already fallen from £37,800,000 in 1903 to £34,600,000 in 1904, although in 1904 exports increased by £9,600,000. There was a capital of £37,000,000 employed in the 15,000 establishments in which work was conducted throughout the country; the horse-power employed amounted to nearly 200,000, and the value of machinery and plant to upwards of £25,000,000. The number of factory hands was about 250,000. The tariff of the Commonwealth, being a compromise between the need for revenue and the demand for protection, satisfied neither the free-trader nor the protectionist. Though an ardent supporter of preferential trade, he believed in the need for readjusting the Commonwealth tariff on lines more favorable to the local manufacturer. The trade of Great Britain with Australasia was proportionately less than formerly; the imports were now about one-third foreign, as against one-fourth ten years ago, and the exports showed a somewhat similar trend. Believing that mutual concessions could accomplish much to secure for the Empire the control of its own trade, Australasians almost unanimously desired to see an earnest attempt made to arrive at a preferential scheme upon lines satisfactory to moderate men on both sides, without asking the acceptance of details. Under the present tariff there was room to divert to Great Britain many millions of imports which now came from foreign countries. Whatever tariff was adopted, there would always be a large and growing import trade which preference could affect.

THE BALFOUR CABINET DOES HONOR TO LORD MILNER.

The Balfour Government paid a farewell tribute to the greatness of Lord Milner's services to the Empire during his administration in South Africa from their point of view in the form of a cablegram from the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary.

The text of the cable is as follows:—

Colonial Office.

My Lord,—Now that the hour of your departure from South Africa draws near, His Majesty's Government desire to convey to your their sense of the greatness of your services.

During the eventful years of your administration you have confronted with steadfast courage the issues of war, and, scarcely less monmentous, the problem of ensuing peace, and your arduous and unflagging labors during that period have laid deep and strong the foundation upon which a United South Africa will arise to become one of the great states of the Empire.

His Majesty's Government regret—though they cannot wonder—that your health has suffered under the strain of exertions so severe and prolonged; but they earnestly trust that your strength may speedily be renewed by the rest your devotion has earned, and that at no distant date your splendid talents may again be available for the Empire, in whose service they have been so lavishly bestowed.

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

The Earl of Selborne, late first lord of the Admiralty has resigned his seat in the cabinet to go take over Lord Milner's position.

THE EPICUREAN TASTE OF THE CANNIBAL.

That there is epicureanism among cannibals was shown by Sir Harry Johnston, the African explorer, lecturing before the Royal Geographical Society on Liberia, the independent coastland of West Africa, which is the end of Northern Guinea, says the Mail.

Within the limits of the forest, he said, there was no doubt that cannibalism prevailed. It was a marked feature in the life of the Bella. "These people are said to relish most keenly the hands and feet, and this very dainty dish is usually set before a king or chief alone."

Another interesting feature mentioned was that in Liberia, no one had ever observed complete nudity among either men or women. The minimum concession to clothing was a strip of bast (bark-cloth), from a fig-tree. Liberians did not wear dressed skins, for a gastronomical reason. "I am told," said the lecturer, "that so greedy are they after food that when any beast is killed the hide is roasted and eaten."

Sir Harry says that the great wealth of Liberia lies in its rubber, the trade in which is there still in its infancy.

Weekly Budget of News Notes From the Lands Over the Sea.

ENGLAND.

A bronze Roman coin, probably of the Nero period, and certainly 1,830 years old, was found on Filey beach.

While repairing an ancient house at Coventry a builder came across a brick bearing the date 1364.

A great landslide occurred recently at Port Erin, at the south end of the Isle of Man. Thousands of tons of rock and earth fell.

Purchased in 1852 for £5, a great auk's egg—one of the seventy-two believed to be in existence—was sold at Stevens's room, London, for 200 guineas.

Welsh ponies are just now in such great demand for the Colonies that it is feared the principality will become entirely denuded of them.

In the body of an eleven pound pike caught in Rockland Broad, Norfolk, an eight ounce medicine bottle was found unbroken.

The Chelmsford guardians recently resolved to appoint a clerk to assist the workhouse master at a salary of one shilling per annum.

A large number of vipers have appeared in various parts of North Devon. A dog bitten by one of them died almost immediately.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation have arranged a procession of 80,000 persons to take place at Blackpool on the occasion of their annual demonstration.

Foxes are so plentiful and ravenous in parts of the Pytchley country that farmers have to keep lights burning in the fields all night to protect the lambs.

A disastrous fire broke out in the central blocks of the stalls in Swansea Market, gutting several and causing a great damage to the market roof. It is estimated that £10,000 is represented by the mischief done.

Alterations and improvements are being carried out at Windsor Castle with a view to providing more accommodation for foreign sovereigns when on a visit to this country.

To ensure that only British subjects shall be allowed to serve as mates or masters on British ships, Lord Muskerry has presented a bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Act.

In a Board of Trade report issued recently it is stated that in seventy-one prominent towns, as well as in most London districts, relief work has been provided for the unemployed, more than 40,000 in all participating, including 18,528 in the metropolisc.

Mr. Geo. Arnold, of Bosham, Sussex, who has just celebrated his 86th birthday, claims to be the oldest chairman in England. He sang in the parish church choir when he was ten, and he still sings twice every Sunday.

The West Ham guardians have appointed a committee to investigate their workhouse drink bill. Last year they spent more upon wine than all the workhouses in Wales, all the northern counties, and seven other counties added together, and their beer bill was ten times as much as that of all Scotland.

During half a century's service on the North-Eastern Railway Engine-driver James Colley, whose death has occurred at Middlesborough travelled upwards of a million and a half miles on the footplates. He at one time fired on "Number 1" engine on the old Darlington and Stockton Railway, and in June, 1862, drove the first passenger train between Kirkby Stephen and Penrith. Colley, who was seventy-eight years of age, retired five years ago.

SCOTLAND.

In Glasgow during the past winter 110 concerts have been given in five corporation halls in different parts of the city, giving a total attendance of 212,288 persons.

In recognition of thirty years' faithful service to St. Andrew's U. F. Mission Church, Greenock, Mr. T. H. Stewart has been presented with a purse of sovereigns.

At a meeting of the creditors of Mr. John Macdonald, ex-secretary of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Edinburgh, a deficiency of £1,506 was disclosed, including £1,659 supposed to be due to the Scottish League of Pity, for which Mr. Macdonald acted as hon. treasurer for some years.

The expectation is that the Hector Macdonald Memorial on the grave at the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, will be erected about July of this year.

Father O'Shea, who for the past eight years has acted as curate in Port Glasgow, has been recalled to his native diocese of Kerry.

Mr. A. P. Lyle, Greenock, has purchased the estate of Glendelvine, near Dunkeld, from Sir A. Mackenzie, Bart., the price being £34,000.

The underground telegraph pipe line from London to Glasgow has now been completed, with the exception of a short section between Bothwell and Hamilton.

The altar erected to the memory of Father Curran in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Whiffet, was dedicated by His Grace the Archbishop of Glasgow.

The Rev. Neil MacKinnon, asistant, St. Columbia Parish Church, Glasgow, has been elected by a large majority, minister of the parish of Kilchrenan, Lochawe, in the Presbytery of Lorn.

The War Office has sent to Belfast a medal for meritorious service and an increase in pension for Sergeant-Major McClorey, who performed a gallant feat in Burma fifty-two years ago. The veteran had been dead for some time.

Alexander Cameron, father of the Rev. J. K. Cameron, clerk to the Free Church, and Mr. Cameron, Deputy Chief Constable of Ross-shire, has died at Obsdale, Ainess, in his 77th year. Mr. Cameron was one of the best known men of Ross-shire.

The Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P., has accepted the invitation by the executive of Edinburgh University Liberal Association to stand as their candidate at the forthcoming rectorial election. The Tory nominee is Lord Dunedin of Stenton. Mr. Haldane is a graduate of the University.

The Earl of Mar, who is the Premier Earl of Scotland, and traces his pedigree back step by step to the days of the Picts, more than a thousand years ago, has just entered on his 80th year. There is, of course, another and a junior Earldom of Mar, created in 1565, and adjudged thirty years ago to Walter eleventh Earl of Kellie.

The handsome new baths and gymnasium, the gift of Dr. Carnegie to his native town of Dunfermline, which have been in course of construction during the past three years, have been formally opened. The buildings, of which the foundation-stone was laid by Dr. Carnegie in July, 1902, are expected to cost upwards of £36,000.

Mr. William Brown Davidson, M.A., D.Sc., formerly assistant to the Professor of Chemistry at Aberdeen University, has been appointed chief chemist to the Gas Corporation of the City of Birmingham. Mr. Davidson, who is a son of Mr. S. Davidson, Beechhill, Inverness, has been for some years a member of the laboratory staff at the Government's explosive factory at Aldershot.

Scottish shipbuilders launched during the first quarter of this year fifty-five vessels of 114,716 tons, as compared with seventy-eight vessels of 102,389 tons in the first quarter of 1904. This quarter's tonnage is a record for any corresponding three months, with the exception of those of 1899. The March launches aggregate 45,640 tons, and the contracts reported only about 14,000 tons.

Indigestion

It isn't always the stomach's fault that food is not digested. Torpid liver brings Constipation, Bile gets in the stomach. The kidneys become affected. The whole process of digestion is weakened. No wonder you feel so uncomfortable after eating.

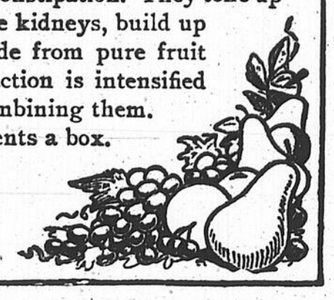
Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets

make digestion complete by making the liver strong and active. They cause more bile to be excreted, thus effectively curing Constipation. They tone up the stomach, regulate the kidneys, build up the whole system. Made from pure fruit juices, their medicinal action is intensified by a secret process of combining them.

In tablet form, 50 cents a box.
At all druggists.

FRUITATIVES, Limited,
OTTAWA.





IF YOU KNEW

that there was a Laundry where your collars, cuffs and shirts would always be carefully and perfectly laundered

WOULDN'T YOU BE INTERESTED?

Just such a laundry can be found at
421P ST. CATHERINE STREET.
CROWN LAUNDRY CO.,
Phone Mount 1059.

Easter Novelties
JUST OPENED OUT.

Largest Variety—Finest Display in the City.
REAL DUCKLINGS!
REAL CHICKENS!
Little dainty chickens, put up in boxes.
Chickens, Ducks, Rabbits, Moving Novelties, etc. Prices low—from 10c to 50c.

EASTER CARDS.
Some Choice Easter Cards. Call early and get your choice.

G. W. CLARKE & CO.
2270 St. Catherine Street.

HOUSE PAINTING, Etc.
In all its branches. Relief Work, Paperh anging, Tinting and Coloring. All orders carefully and promptly executed. Estimates given. TEL. MT. 1129.
Wm. J. CHAPMAN,
DECORATOR, 4216 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Montreal, April 3rd, 1905.

Owing to the death of our father, J. A. Mathewson, senior, the wholesale firm of J. A. Mathewson & Co. will be continued by us under the style

Mathewson's Sons

We have bought out the historic premises, No. 200 to 206 McGill Street, and with ample capital hope to merit a continuance of the trade so generously bestowed on the Mathewsons since the foundation of the firm in 1834.

As heretofore, we will not handle tobacco, liquor nor adulterated goods, but solicit your support for everything else in the wholesale grocery line.

Mathewson's Sons
W. B. MATHEWSON,
S. J. MATHEWSON,
J. A. MATHEWSON.

The oldest grocery firm in Montreal.

BOAT AND SPAR VARNISHES
McCaskill, Dougall & Co.'s Standard Brand.
Won't turn white from the effects of water and sun. Absolutely reliable. Nothing better procurable anywhere. Highest Awards at home and abroad.
Ask your dealer for them, and if he does not keep them, apply to
McCaskill, Dougall & Co.,
30 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL.

COAL.
THE INTERCOLONIAL
COAL MINING CO., LTD.
Works: Drummond Colliery, Westville, N. S.
Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal and Coke, from the celebrated Pictou Seams of Nova Scotia. Offered in all sizes and quantities to suit purchasers. Shipments by water or rail.
Head Office, Room 311, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

THE DOMINION COAL CO.,
(LIMITED).
MINERS AND SHIPPERS
—OF—
DOMINION STEAM COALS
Screened, Run of Mine and Slack.
For particulars, apply to
GENERAL SALES AGENT,
Liverpool & London & Globe Building.
Tel. Main 4491. MONTREAL.

COAL
Best American and Welsh Anthracite, Scotch and Sydney Steam. Lowest Prices.
Andrew Baile 69 McGill St

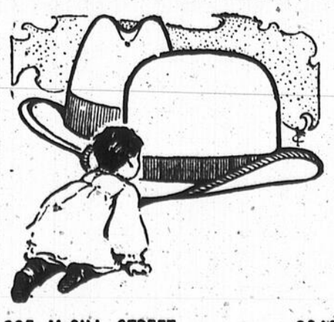


Dr. Cowling's English Female Pills
used with satisfactory results for past 70 years. Reliable and in unable to women. $1.00 and $3.0 box. Mrs. Cowling, 82 Drummond, C ner St. Catherine; and 202 St. Hypol Corner Pine Avenue, Montreal, and druggists.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

Builders, Plumbers, Painters, Contractors and Mill Supplies.
Shelf and Heavy Hardware
BUILDERS ART HARDWARE
The Edannach Co
NOTRE DAME & SEIGNEURS.
MONTREAL
2543-2553 Notre Dame St.,
292-300 Seigneurs St.

"DEVOTION"
PREMIUM-PICTURE
A beautiful 18-color lithograph, measuring 18 x 13, quite free from advertising matter, reproducing the charming original oil painting: "DEVOTION," owned by Messrs. Greenlees Brothers, Argyleshire, Scotland, distillers of **King Edward VII Scotch Whisky,** will be given
FREE
to all purchasers of 3 bottles of this popular Brand.
A beautifully framed and glazed "DEVOTION" picture will be given to all purchasers of one dozen.
CUT OUT COUPON and have it signed by the dealer who sold you **King Edward VII Scotch,** and address it to
LAWRENCE A. WILSON CO. Ltd,
87 ST. JAMES STREET
PREMIUM DEPT. MONTREAL
who will forward you the above described picture free of all postage or express charges.
Coupon
I (we) hereby certify that
M.....
(Address).....
(Town).....
has purchased (quantity).....
bottles of King Edward VII Scotch, since March 15th '5, and is entitled to a "Devotion" picture
.....
DATE.....190



ROYAL STORES
HATS FOR ALL HEADS. No matter what shape of a hat your style of beauty demands, we have it. Our stock of STIFF AND SOFT HATS contains everything that is new under the sun in the hat line. Come in and try one on.
SEE OUR SPECIAL @ $2.00. We keep all best makes, STETSON'S, CHRISTY'S, MALLORY'S, etc., etc.
225 McGILL STREET, 2246, 1725 and 2400 ST. CATHERINE STREET, 227 MAIN STREET,
2637 NOTRE DAME STREET, 376 CENTRE STREET.

FIT-REFORM
Straight from London
comes the news that Double Breasted Sack Suits are in vogue again.
We had the hint months ago—had our designers create styles that even London's famous West End tailors might envy.
There's nothing in England handsomer than the Fit-Reform Sacks.
3 button—loose backs—big, broad shoulders—wide roll collars and lapels.
Imported Scotch, Irish and West of England Tweeds—and Blue Serges.
$15, $18, $20 up to $30.
Fit-Reform
Only one Fit-Reform Wardrobe in this city—
2344 St. Catherine Street.

A BAD COLD
usually catches you in your weakest spot. No matter where it is, Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, will reach the seat of the trouble and cure you. Your money back, if it doesn't.
406
25c., 50c. and $1.00

Good Reasons Why

The Store of Satisfaction should be your favorite store: Price reasons—Value reasons, Money Back reasons. Never a mistake made on either side of the counter that can't be adjusted to your entire satisfaction.

W. H. Scroggie Limited

St. Catherine, University and Victoria Streets.
"THE STORE OF SATISFACTION."

Shoppers by Mail

Always advisable to make a second and third choice, and to order promptly from any samples of fabric we may submit that favorably impress you. Have you received one of our newest Catalogues?

Fashions from An Observer's Standpoint

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels' as ithers see us."

Last Easter Paquin of Paris advised his customers to look as though they had stepout of an old miniature—for they would then certainly be in smart Easter garb.

This year the fiat of every leading modiste is—Aim at the effect of the early Victorian period and contemporary modes in France, but adapt all to modern requirements, and do not forget that your frock must have a touch of individuality.

With this idea in view the designer of the very large range of costumes shown by Scroggie this spring has adapted extreme Parisian modes to the requirements of the feminine world of Montreal. A number of these are in fine material with elaborate trimmings and pleasing finish—dressy dresses for carriage-wear and after-Easter receptions. Others in bewildering variety of cut, material and trimming, and at most reasonable prices, are jaunty costumes that will meet the wants of hundreds of summer girls.

None of these are intended for show figures. They will not cause broken hopes on the announcement of the price. They are meant for sale. Imagine a costume of brown canvas in the new morocco tints, with a wide shawl collar of deeper brown silk, and trimmings of cream cloth, showing up a touch here and there of golden brown soutache braid. On the cream vest, a hand-embroidered polka dot of golden brown carries out the effect of brightness. A steel gray homespun skirt of very fine texture contains twenty-one gores, and the pleat at each gore extends only to the knee. The swirl of pleated material about the foot of the dress brings out in delightful contrast, the close-fitting curving skirt. The corset coat accompanying this will bring out every line in a good figure.

More distinctively in the revived Victorian mode is a lustrous black taffeta, of a style simple but impressive, with ample skirt and flounced sleeves. The coat is cut with a Russian skirt and the trimming consists of heavy silk applique that forms an epaulet yoke and borders the round low collar. A carriage dress of black canvas shows the possibilities of box-pleats in trimmings. There is no trace of clumsiness, In the front of the jacket the plaits meet in a modified surplice fashion. In the back the same idea is carried out with unique effectiveness. Even the jaunty peplum is box-plaited.

Among the costumes for the younger women are tweeds innumerable of Scotch wool, finished with straps or box-plaits. In one an embroidered vest gives the individual touch of color required. In another the distinction lies in a collar or cuffs of cloth in solid color, harmonizing with the predominant color of the tweed. For young girls combination suits of checks and solid colors have a decidedly Parisian air. The short trottoir skirt is of shepherd's plaid box-plaited The smart blue or bottle green cloth coat has a deep cut away vest of the checked material and the large puffed sleeves end with shirred flounces.

If cloth may be shirred and appliqued with such good effect it is not remarkable that new English motoring coats and waterproofs are shirred in distracting designs. The English woman's Gloria silk motoring-coats attain to picturesqueness in a pleasing degree with no suggestion of fussiness. The waists of these garments are fitted with vertical tucks, or chic girdles, but sleeves are full and the shirrings many. The entire effect is charming in colors of claret, fawn and royal blue, and a dainty muslin dress hidden beneath one of these gains additional attractiveness.

In all of these it is well to remember that this store in its enlarged form has held to the policy that brought it prosperity—small profits and quick sales.

AIMEE ROCHELLE.

Madras Muslins—Impressive Variety.

Double fold Fancy Madras Muslins, in a variety of novel designs, per yard ..35c, 45c and 55c

Cream Madras Muslins, in double width, at per yards, 20c, 25c and 35c

The Sash Nets—New Patterns

White Swiss Sash Curtain Nets, double bordered, new patterns, specially priced, per yard, 20c, 22c, and 25c

Cretonnes—Conveniently Displayed

All our Cretonnes are now laid out on tables for your more convenient inspection. The patterns are more artistic than ever, the prices (always the lowest), range from, yd 7c

Draught Screens—New Lines

(THIRD FLOOR.)

Two leading values described below:—

Three Panel Screens, finished in oak, mahogany, and white enamel, fillings of high class silkoline, in dainty patterns, excellent value at, each, $1.35; Scroggie's price $1.10

A line of Weathered Oak Screens, made in three panels, 68 inches high, and warranted not to shrink, crack or warp; extra special, each $6.50

Sleeve Protectors—18c a Pair



The Cleo Sleeve Protector, made of fine check material, 2-dome fasteners. Fits snugly over the the cuff and protects the sleeves from soil and undue wear. You'll agree that the price of a pair ..... 18c is money well invested.

Ladies' Hose Supporters, 19c



Ladies Hose Supporters, with belt around the waist or with fastening on front, to hook on to the corset; in black, white, sky blue, rose, pink, and cardinal. Pair for.. 19c

Chance to Save on Uncovered Cushions, Tea Coseys and Bed Pillows

The Cushions are well filled with Vegetable Down, covered in white Mexican Cotton,

Size—
16x16 in., reg. 29c; Monday. 19c
18x18 in., reg. 39c; Monday. 29c
20x20 in., reg. 49c; Monday. 39c
22x22 in., reg. 59c; Monday. 49c
24x24 in., reg. 69c; Monday. 59c

Tea Coseys, filled with India Down, Size, 12x14 in., 11x15 in., and 12x16 in. Regular 49c and 59c. On sale Monday, any size, for 39c

Bed Pillows, all reduced for Monday, from the Fibre filling to Pure Down.

Framed Pictures—Christie Series, for $2.00 Each

Pictures worked out in beautiful colors, framed in 1-in. Ebonized oak. The price represents about the value of the unframed picture. Each $2.00

New Mouldings to Frame Your Pictures In

Fully 75 different styles—new ideas from prolific American manufactories. We frame Pictures in the most careful style, and at reasonable prices.

Fibre Wash Tubs for 98c

Three different sizes, such as usualy sell for $1.25, $1.40 and $1.50; any size for 98c

Wringers for $2.95

Can we furnish a better proof of the Wringer's goodness than a 3 years' guarantee, supplemented by our offer to refund money if not satisfactory.



A Fine Lot of The Newest Style Blouses

Freshly received from the manufacturers a range of Ladies' Lawn, Matting and Muslin Blouses, in white only. Trimmed with tucks and insertions; one of the newest modes of sleeve. Full range of sizes. Our special price is 69c

We'd like to show you this line of Ladies' Jap Silk Waists. Trimmed with inverted pleat in front, two deep tucks and six rows of hemstitching; two deep tucks on sleeve with hemstitching; back, also, trimmed with two deep tucks and four rows of hemstitching; collar and cuffs hemstitched. Regular, $2.75 Waists; selling $2.25

Costumes to Interest Little Women who wear Misses' Styles

Norfolk style Costume, made of mixed Tweed effects, in colors of navy, brown and gray; skirt fashioned in the decidedly popular mode.. Prices: $10.50, $14.50, and $17.50

The Handsomest Collection Of Easter Millinery...



Our Easter Display has passed through the ordeal of public criticism with distinction. The Hats did'nt linger long enough for the salesroom staff to get properly acquainted with—found immediate and enthusiastic purchasers.

There's one difficulty with furnishing descriptions—we aim to furnish exclusive styles—some note of variation in each Hat. Just as likely as not, the one, two or three we hold up in the newspapers for inspection may be sold when you arrive at the store.

Opening continues this afternoon—all through the coming week.

THE BEST PIECE OF NEWS

For The Purchasers of Quilts

Appearing In To-Day's Papers

A sale—an important sale of White and Colored Quilts commences Monday morning and continues until Thursday of next week. It's an opportunity that persons departing for their country residences, as well as the stay-at-home housekeepers, should profit by. Sales, as a rule, never take in the variety included in this event—practically our whole stock

Quilts Displayed on Large Centre Tables Where They Can be Properly Inspected and Quickly Bought

White Crochet Quilts, size 71 by 80 in., all nicely hemmed, ready for use, assorted patterns, soft quality, free from dressing. Usual value $1.10; our special price, each (Only three to each customer)..... 79c

Single Bed size White Crochet Quilts, purl edges, soft quality, good close weave. Our special price, each (Only three to each customer)..... 69c

2 cases American White Crochet Quilts, Olympia brand. These are ready hemmed, made in new designs, excellent quality. Special each.... $1.29

1 case of Teheran White American make Quilts—a quality that we especially recommend for wear; made in very effective patterns, all hemmed. Our special price, each..... $1.69

WHITE FRINGED HONEYCOMB QUILTS

White Fringed Honeycomb Quilts, 10-4 size, good quality, finished with knotted fringes. Our leader at, each..... 89c

10-4 sizes, superior value, low price, new designs. Our special sale price, each..... $1.39

11-4 size. suitable for some double beds, special quality, finished with knotted fringes. Our special sale price, each..... 98c

11-4 size, another quality, very closely woven, finished also with fringes. Our special sale price, each..... $1.39

11-4 size, very fast quality, made in the newest designs. Our special sale price, each..... $1.98

12-4 size, largest made for double beds, finished with knotted fringes. each..... $1.35

Size—12-4, a better make; at each..... $1.69

Size 12-4—our best standard quality. Special sale price, each..... $2.49

COLORED HONEYCOMB QUILTS

Small size, 9-4, pink and blue. Special, each..... 59c

10-4 size, made in navy, pink, red and pale blue. Special, each..... 79c

11-4 size, made in 4 different colors. Special, each..... 89c

12-4 size, in 4 different colors. Special, each..... $1.13

COLORED TOILET QUILTS—Newest Marseilles Patterns

Size 10-4; special, each..... 90c

Size 11-4; special, each..... $1.13

Size 12-4; special, each..... $1.35

WHITE MARSEILLES TOILET QUILTS

The largest range of these Quilts to be seen. Of some we've only one pattern in each quality and sizes, being samples and selling at manufacturer's prices.

Size 10-4, small single bed size, 3 special lots at, each.... $1.15, $1.59 and $2.00

Size 11-4, large three-quarter bed size; 3 special lots at, each, $1.59, $1.75 and $2.15

Size 12-4, large double bed size; 3 special values..... $3.00, $3.85 and $4.50

13-4 size, extra large double bed size; 3 special values, each $3.50, $4.50 and 5.25

These four last mentioned lots are in Satin and Marseilles finish.

TO KEEP THE QUILTS COMPANY—A SALE OF

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

Ready For Use, Also Sheeting by the Yard

Prominently displayed, too, on centre tables. In fact the mentioned features will be about the only visible articles in the department during this special event.

READY-MADE SHEETS

500 more pairs of our well known quality home-made Sheets, made of good double width Sheeting, pure white, with 1 inch bottom and 2 inch top hemmed. Our special at, each..... 45c

Other qualities specially priced for this sale:

Size 2-2½ yards at, each.....75c, 83c, 90c and $1.05

Size 2¼-2½ yards, at, each.....75c, 88c, 90c and $1.18

READY-MADE PILLOW CASES

All nicely finished, made of good reliable quality Cotton, free from dressing. Our special prices in 40, 42 and 44 inches wide, each..... 12c

Other special values: Size 40, 42, 44 and 46 in. wide. Selling at each, 12½c, 13c, 14c, 15c. 16c, 20c, 30c and..... 35c

SHEETINGS

2 cases Pure White, Plain and Twill Sheeting, 8-4 wide, or about 2 yards, good, durable quality. Special sale price, per yard..... 15c

Horrocks's Sheetings

25 pieces of extra stout quality Bleached Sheeting, Horrocks's make, plain and twill finish, width 2 yards. Special sale price, per yard..... 25c

2¼ yards wide Bleached Sheeting—A strong, durable quality, pure white Sheeting, made in plain and twill finish. A very special value, at yard.. 29c

Coats for the Showery Days

For Ladies and Misses

Coats that will do to travel in, pretty enough for wearing during the brightest kinds of weather, when an outer wrap is needed. These are all the very newest of the season, and from the price range you may judge there's a reasonable variety in modes.

The Ladies' Raincoats made of the best Cravenette Cloths, in full and three-quarter lengths, are procurable; three-quarters in dark gray, light and dark fawns. The prices: $6.75, $7.98, $12.50, $14.50 and $18.50

Raincoats, for misses, are made of good quality Cravenette Cloths, three-quarters, fitting with belt, new puff sleeves. Prices: $4.50, $6.75, and $7.25

$1.45 Corsets for 99c Monday

Good style and well-made Corsets. None other than the Kabo, whose correct proportions and graceful shapes are best known to fashionable dressing women.

This particular line is made of fine Coutil, medium hips, with double steels, full bias gores, garter attachments, trimmed with lace and ribbon. Regular, $1.45; Monday 99c

Selling All-Over Lace Remnants

At 25 Per Cent Discouut

Lengths of 1-3 to 1 yd; colors of white, ivory, butter and ecru. Regular prices from $1.00 to $4.00 yd. To clear at 25 per cent. discount.

Very Desirable Range of

Women's Fashionable Wrappers

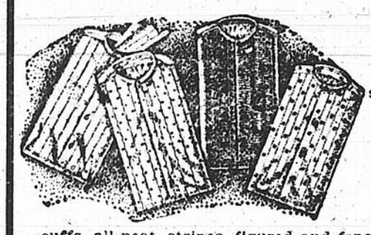
Made of fast color Percales in various designs. Our opinion is there isn't a homely pattern in the selection.

Ladies' Percale Wrappers, in colors of black and white, made with faggoting insertion on frill, around shoulder, deep frill on skirts, fitted waist lining; sizes, 34 to 42 ..... $1.39

Ladies' Percale Wrappers, in colors of blue and white, navy and white, red and white, black and white, epaulettes over shoulder, deep frill on skirt, waist trimmed with fancy braid, fitting waist lining; sizes, 34 to 42 ..... $1.25

100 Doz Men's Fine Negligee Shirts

To Sell for 59c Each



We don't question your ability to buy Neglige Shirts for 50c, but we insist that you can't buy Shirts of similar quality and style for less than $1.00. These brought from a leading manufacturer considerably below value—the full savings, as per custom, belonging to you.

100 Dozen Men's fine Neglige Shirts, with fancy Mercerized and pleated bosoms, detached cuffs, all neat, stripes, figured and fancy effects—25 different designs to choose from. Sizes, 12 to 17. Regular, $1.00 value; on sale Monday, at, each 59c

One of the Prominent Features in the New Children's wear Dept. is the

Dresses for First Communion Wear

The price in every instance depends upon the size—that they're reasonable we're certain you will concede.

Children's First Communion Dresses, made of mull, Mother Hubbard style, yoke and sleeves made of all-over Valenciennе lace; skirt with rows of deep Val. lace insertion and clusters of tucks running lenghtwise, trimmed around yoke and skirt with frill, clusters of tucks and Val. lace insertion and lace edging, around neck and sleeves with deep lace. To fit ages 9 to 14 years. Price: $3.45 to $4.65

Children's First Communion Dresses made of Organdie Muslin, back and front yoke tucked; waist with rows of Swiss embroidery insertion, gathered skirt with tucks, trimmed around collar, over shoulders, around sleeve and skirt with deep Swiss embroidery. 9 years of age size, $4.25; 10 years, $5.25; 11 yrs., $5.50; 12 yrs., $5.89

Children's First Communion Veils

We've included these in the Children's wear department on the second floor. Quality considered, these prices are low; 89c to $3.00

Sir, Don't You Find

A Raincoat a Necessity

A standard and fashionable line may be procured at The Store of Satisfaction for $9.50

In several shades of wearful rainproof fabrics, well tailored throughout, self-cloth collar, lined. Good value at the quoted price. Every regular size.

The Covert Style of Coat

Is Favored, Too, for Spring wear, Gentlemen

Covert Coats here made of fawn Whipcord, and Covert Cloth, in all sizes, from 34 to 42 inches chest measure, cut and workmanship equals that apparent in made-to-order coats. Special $9.50

50c will Buy a 98c Quality

Colored Taffeta Silk Monday

It is a high-class quality Taffeta Silk, and we've an extensive range of colors, such as sky, rose, cardinal, bluet, castor, fawn, mauve, etc., etc., Heavy rustling quality, suitable for slip skirts, waists, etc. Fully worth 98c yard; special price for Monday, 50c.

In the Grocery Section Monday.

PURE SOAPS.

6 bars Comfort, Surprise, Gilt Edge, Monkey Brand, Fairbanks, Sunlight, or Life Buoy Soap.

25c

PURE FOODS.

2 pkgs, Force, Malt Food, Wheat Marrow, Grape Nut, Orange Meat, Shredded Wheat, Biscuit, or A. J. Flour.

Acid Proof Enamelware Half-Price

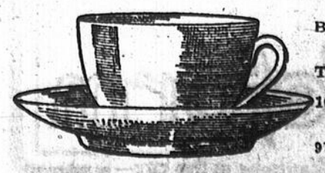
The nearer we come to moving day the more emphasized becomes our desire to sell every utensil of that unequalled quality, Elite and Purity Enamelware on the third floor. Isn't half price suffioient of an inducement to make a liberal purchase?



There are Tea Kettles, Soup Kettles, Preserving Kettles, Saucepans, Bowls, etc., etc.

Regular Lines of Chinaware

In the Basement



Some we've specially priced:

Blue and White heavy Semi-Porcelain Tea Cups and Saucers On sale Monday at 5c

Tea, Dinner and Soup Plates, each 5c

10 piece Chamber Sets, blue and pink decorations; worth $2.10; special $1.74

97 Piece dark blue Willow Pattern Dinner Sets; worth $10.00; Special at $7.50